Business Ethics BUSI 1314 Lecture 11 – Knowledge



This lecture:

- -Introduces you to philosophy of knowledge
- offers an opportunity to reflect on the use of knowledge in management

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What does a manager need to be successful?

Skills

Judgement

Attitudes

Luck (sometimes)

Knowledge?

Lecture – knowledge



- 1. What is knowledge?
- 2. Sources of knowledge (epistemology)
- 3. What should managers know?
- 4. Virtue epistemology

1. What is knowledge?



What do we mean when we say 'I know'?

I am sure X will happen

I am sure X exists

I understand why X happens (causal or contingent)



(Plato): knowledge = justified true belief

(Wittgenstein: possible)

I believe X but X is

belief

not so.

(Wittgenstein: not possible)

I know is but X is not

SO.

Same mental state, but different communication

justify

Source of knowledge

true

Others can know it too



Karl Popper: Scientific knowledge is falsifiable

Example: the gnome in the box

If there is no way to test it, it is not scientific

There is no ultimate truth,
Only hypotheses that hold until falsified



Scientific knowledge (theory) vs situated knowledge

generalises

Specific to particular situations

Personal life track

Culturally embedded

Social science

Example:

Trader knowledge about CEO public statements

Research changes the observed situation

The researcher is always part of the situation

2. Sources of knowledge



Source	assumption	In organisations
Perception	Right measuring tools	Monitoring of performance
Memory	Good memory	Organisational memory
Logic / reasoning	Sound reasoning	Rationality
Accepting views of others	Trust	Risks include groupthink
Enquiry	Research methods	Go find out yourself!

3. What should managers know?



What is happening outside the organisation? What is happening inside the organisation?

How to match the two profitably?

What works?

Who else do they need?

4. Virtue epistemology



