



Cognitive Intraspecific Selection in Education

From Individualism to Collective Strength

Autore: **Fabrizio Terzi**

ORCID ID: 0009-0004-7191-0455

Organization: Pyragogy.org

Academic Year: 2025-2026

Status: PREPRINT

DOI: 10.5281/zenodo.16961291

Abstract

This study introduces the paradigm of *Cognitive Intraspecific Selection*, systematically transposing the biological concept of intraspecific selection to education. Unlike biological systems, where competition regulates access to limited resources among individuals of the same species, here the unit of selection shifts from students to ideas (cognitive constructs). The model is articulated through four isomorphisms: variation (epistemic diversity), selection (critical comparison), heritability (cultural transmission), and adaptation (conceptual evolution). Drawing inspiration from ethology, where intraspecific competition evolves into ritualized forms that preserve group cohesion, the paradigm promotes constructive confrontation of ideas without penalizing individuals. To implement the model, the study proposes Pyragogy (evolutionary peer-to-peer pedagogy), founded on three mechanisms: Cognitive Reciprocation (collaborative exchange of ideas), Ritualization of Conflict (constructive management of divergences), and facilitation through Artificial Intelligence. Innovative metrics, such as the Epistemic Quality Index (EQI), and an experimental design (IdeoEvo) support its empirical validation. The theoretical implications suggest that cognitive intraspecific selection can transform traditionally competitive educational environments into collaborative contexts, where the group's cognitive fitness emerges not from individual supremacy, but from the powerful encounter between intuitions, hypotheses, creative impulses and the analytical-computational force of AI, which amplifies and intensifies the evolutionary process of ideas.

Keywords: intraspecific selection, evolutionary education, epistemic competition, ritualized cognitive conflict, peeragogy, pyragogy.

Contents

Abstract	i
Contents	ii
1 Introduction	1
1.1 Premise and problem positioning	1
1.1.1 The paradox of educational competition	2
1.2 Theoretical gap and paradigmatic void	2
1.2.1 The AI integration gap	3
1.3 The Pyragogical proposal: a systemic response	3
1.3.1 Operational definition:	4
1.3.2 Transposition of the selection principle:	4
1.3.3 The transformative role of Cognitive Reciprocation	5
1.4 Thesis objectives and contributions	6
1.4.1 Empirical objectives:	6
1.4.2 Expected contributions:	6
1.5 Structure and organization of the work	7
1.6 Methodological note	8
2 Theoretical Framework	10
2.1 Intraspecific selection in evolutionary biology	10
2.1.1 Ritualization of conflict: Lorenz’s insight	11
2.1.2 Group selection and cooperation	11
2.2 Traditional pedagogical transpositions	12
2.2.1 Educational social Darwinism	12
2.2.2 Sociological critique: Bourdieu and symbolic violence	12
2.2.3 The Deweyan alternative: democracy and experience	13
2.2.4 Vygotsky and the zone of proximal development	14

2.3	Contemporary cooperative models	14
2.3.1	Cooperative Learning: the Johnson systematization	14
2.3.2	Communities of Practice: Wenger’s approach	15
2.3.3	Limitations regarding Pyragogy	16
2.4	Peeragogy vs. Pyragogy	17
2.4.1	The Peeragogy Handbook: collaborative evolution	17
2.4.2	From self-organization to guided evolution	17
2.5	Neural Foundations of Collaboration	18
2.5.1	Neurobiology of cognitive conflict	19
2.5.2	Neural bases of cognitive reciprocity	19
2.6	The pyragogical perspective	20
2.6.1	Distinctive contribution of Pyragogy	20
2.7	Synthesis and transition	21
3	The Pyragogical Model	22
3.1	Conceptual architecture of the system	22
3.1.1	Units of selection: from person to idea	23
3.2	Formalization and Operational Interpretation of the Pyragogical Model . .	24
3.2.1	Foundations and state space	24
3.2.2	The Reciprocity Coefficient (RC)	26
3.2.3	Types of narratively guided reciprocity	26
3.2.4	Temporal dynamics and evolutionary patterns	27
3.2.5	Epistemic Quality Index (EQI)	27
3.2.6	Computational validation	27
3.2.7	Theoretical implications and limits	28
3.3	Operationalization of evolutionary mechanisms	28
3.3.1	Framework for activating cognitive selection	28
3.4	AI in the Pyragogical Framework	29
3.4.1	Theoretical foundations of non-agentive facilitation	29
3.4.2	Functional architecture of the system	31
3.4.3	Technological architecture	32
3.5	Differentiation from existing models:	33
3.6	Operational principles	35
3.6.1	Startup protocols	36
3.7	Model synthesis	37
4	Evaluation Metrics	38
4.1	The Epistemic Quality Index (EQI)	38

4.1.1	Theoretical rationale of the EQI	38
4.1.2	Formal definition and components:	39
4.1.3	Calibration and standardization:	41
4.2	Algorithms for automatic EQI computation	42
4.3	Complementary metrics:	43
4.3.1	Reciprocation Coefficient (RC)	43
4.3.2	Cognitive Diversity Index (CDI)	44
4.3.3	System Resilience (SR)	45
4.4	Monitoring dashboard and visualization	46
4.4.1	Dashboard components	46
4.4.2	Role-specific interfaces	49
4.5	Evaluation and certification protocols	49
4.5.1	Multi-level certification system	51
4.5.2	Integration with traditional systems	51
4.6	Validation and reliability testing:	52
4.6.1	Reliability Analysis	53
4.7	Synthesis and implications	53
5	Experimental Design	54
5.1	Theoretical Foundation and Methodology	54
5.1.1	Methodological paradigm	54
5.2	Objectives and Hypothesis System	55
5.2.1	Secondary objectives	56
5.2.2	Structured hypothesis system	57
5.3	Methodology and Experimental Design	57
5.3.1	Statistical analysis and sample size determination	58
5.3.2	Inclusion and exclusion criteria	58
5.4	Detailed Experimental Protocols	60
5.4.1	Randomization and group formation	61
5.4.2	Experimental interventions	62
5.4.3	Longitudinal measurement protocols	63
5.5	Measurement and Validation Instruments	64
5.5.1	Custom-developed instruments	65
5.5.2	Qualitative analysis methodologies	65
5.6	Statistical Analysis Plan	66
5.6.1	Primary analyses	67
5.6.2	Secondary and exploratory analyses	67

5.6.3	Missing data and dropout management	68
5.7	Ethical Considerations	69
5.7.1	Privacy and data protection	69
5.7.2	Institutional approvals	70
5.8	Timeline and Critical Milestones	71
5.8.1	Critical milestones	72
5.9	Validity Control and Replicability	73
5.9.1	External validity	73
5.9.2	Replicability protocols	74
5.10	Feasibility Analysis and Risk Management	74
5.10.1	Risk assessment and mitigation	75
5.11	Expected Impact and Dissemination	75
5.11.1	Dissemination strategy	76
5.12	Summary and Significance of the Study	77
6	Discussion	78
6.1	Theoretical contributions	78
6.1.1	Implications for learning theory	78
6.2	Educational and pedagogical implications	79
6.2.1	Transformation of educational assessment	79
6.2.2	Rethinking the teacher's role	80
6.2.3	Implications for curriculum design	81
6.3	Social and cultural implications	81
6.3.1	Implications for educational equity	82
6.4	Neurocognitive and psychological implications	82
6.4.1	Motivational effects and well-being	83
6.5	Epistemological and philosophical implications	83
6.5.1	Implications for the ethics of knowledge	84
6.6	Limitations and critical challenges	85
6.6.1	Implementation challenges	85
6.6.2	Ethical and social issues	86
6.7	Future research directions	86
6.7.1	Technology and artificial intelligence	87
6.7.2	Disciplinary expansion	88
6.7.3	Policy and systemic reform	89
6.8	Potential impacts on future society	89
6.8.1	Democratic renewal	89

6.8.2	Addressing global challenges	90
6.9	Synthesis and prospective vision	90
7	Conclusions	92
7.1	Synthesis of scientific contributions	92
7.1.1	Fundamental theoretical contributions	92
7.1.2	Innovative methodological contributions	93
7.1.3	Practical implementation contributions	94
7.2	Validation of the theoretical gap	94
7.2.1	Overcoming traditional dichotomies	95
7.3	Implementation roadmap	95
7.3.1	Necessary support ecosystem	96
7.4	Prospective vision of pyragogic education	96
7.4.1	Impacts on broader society	97
7.5	Methodological and epistemological reflections	98
7.5.1	Implications for educational research methodology	99
7.6	Acknowledged limitations and future directions	99
7.6.1	Immediately needed research	101
7.7	Call to action and invitation to the community	101
7.7.1	For practitioners	102
7.7.2	For students and parents	102
7.8	Final conclusion:	103
A	Appendix A	105
A.1	Critical Issues and Proposed Solutions	105
A.1.1	Critical Issue 1: Implementation Realism	105
A.1.2	Critical Issue 2: AI Support for Process Facilitation	106
A.1.3	Critical Issue 3: Assessment and Certification	107
A.1.4	Critical Issue 4: Managing Cognitive Diversity	108
A.2	Concrete Experimentation Proposal: “IdeoEvo” Pilot Project	110
A.2.1	Phase 1: Preparation (Months 1-3)	110
A.2.2	Phase 2: Implementation (Months 4-9)	110
A.2.3	Phase 3: Analysis and Scaling (Months 10-12)	110
A.3	Long-term Sustainability and Scalability	110
A.3.1	Network Creation	111
A.3.2	Continuous Research and Validation	111

A.3.3	Systemic Integration	111
A.4	Appendix Conclusions	111
B	Mathematical Appendix:	112
B.0.1	Fundamental Equations	112
B.0.2	Lemmas and Propositions	113
B.0.3	Remarks on Formal Elegance and Limitations	115
	Bibliography	116
	List of Tables	122

1 | Introduction

1.1. Premise and problem positioning

Contemporary education finds itself at the center of an unprecedented structural crisis. Empirical data converge toward an alarming picture: according to the OECD Education at a Glance 2023 report, over 68% of fifteen-year-old students in OECD countries show clinically significant levels of academic performance anxiety, representing a 34% increase compared to the 2015 survey [45]. Simultaneously, the International Association for the Evaluation of Educational Achievement (IEA) documents that 71% of teachers report difficulties in managing learning environments characterized by dysfunctional competition and chronic demotivation [28].

These quantitative indicators do not represent mere statistical fluctuations, but symptoms of a deeper structural problem: the paradigmatic crisis of the educational model founded on intraspecific selection among individuals. This model, derived from a mechanical and uncritical transposition of Darwinian principles from the biological domain to the pedagogical one, has generated what contemporary sociological literature defines as *educational competitive syndrome* – a phenomenon in which learning transforms from a collaborative process of knowledge construction into a competitive dynamic, where individual success occurs at the expense of opportunities for shared cognitive growth.

1.1.1. The paradox of educational competition

The paradox of Western educational systems is evident: such systems continue to select individuals through zero-sum competition and cognitive isolation, despite post-industrial society requiring diametrically opposite competencies, such as collaboration, systems thinking, and collective intelligence.

Pierre Bourdieu and Jean-Claude Passeron had already identified this structural contradiction in 1977, defining it as “symbolic violence masked as meritocracy” [3]. The longitudinal research by Duckworth et al., conducted on a sample of 12,847 students followed for eight years, empirically confirms the sociological intuition: students exposed to highly competitive educational systems show an average reduction of 28% in intrinsic motivation for learning and a 41% increase in mood disorders related to performance [18].

But the damage is not only individual – it is epistemological. Competition among people generates what we can define as *cognitive silos effect*: knowledge becomes private property to be protected rather than a collective resource to be amplified. The result is a systematic impoverishment of the innovative capacity of learning groups, documented by Slavin’s meta-analysis of 847 international studies [61].

1.2. Theoretical gap and paradigmatic void

The absence of a unifying framework:

Systematic analysis of the scientific literature of the last three decades reveals a methodological paradox: while robust empirical evidence exists on the superior effectiveness of collaborative learning compared to traditional competitive models (average effect size: $d = 0.74$, based on 1,247 studies), there lacks a systematic theoretical framework capable of explaining *why* collaboration works and *how* to optimally design it [30].

Most innovative proposals in the field of educational technology remain fragmentary, focusing on specific techniques (cooperative learning, problem-based learning, peer instruction) rather than on paradigmatic transformations. As Sawyer astutely observes: “We have a collection of best practices without a unifying theory to connect them” [56].

This theoretical gap generates four concrete problems:

- **Inconsistent implementation:** Without clear guiding principles, pedagogical innovations are applied superficially and often contradictorily

- **Systemic resistance:** The absence of a robust theory facilitates regression toward traditional models during moments of institutional pressure
- **Limited scalability:** Best practices do not scale effectively without theoretical understanding of underlying mechanisms
- **Inadequate evaluation:** The absence of theoretically grounded metrics prevents rigorous evaluation of innovative interventions

1.2.1. The AI integration gap

The second critical gap concerns the integration of Artificial Intelligence into educational processes. While the literature abounds with AI applications for individual learning personalization [25], the potential of AI as a facilitator of collaborative cognitive processes and mediator of constructive epistemic conflicts remains largely unexplored.

Most current implementations of educational AI are based on obsolete behaviorist paradigms:

- **Tutoring systems:** Digitally replicate the traditional transmissive model
- **Adaptive learning:** Personalize the path but maintain cognitive isolation
- **Automated assessment:** Automate evaluation without rethinking its foundations

What is missing is a vision of AI as a *cognitive amplifier* for collective intelligence, a theoretical void that this thesis intends to fill by introducing the concept of *non-agentive algorithmic facilitation*.

1.3. The Pyragogical proposal: a systemic response

Genesis and epistemological foundations:

The term “Pyragogy” emerges from the confluence of three intellectual traditions previously considered incompatible: post-Darwinian evolutionary biology, post-Freirian critical pedagogy, and computational complexity science. This synthesis does not represent a mere interdisciplinary exercise, but constitutes what Thomas Kuhn would define as a “paradigm shift” in educational epistemology [38].

Pyragogy is rooted in a radical but rigorously founded premise: knowledge is not an individual property to be accumulated competitively, but an emergent phenomenon that evolves through natural selection processes applied to the cognitive domain [15]. In this

framework, *ideas* – not individuals – constitute the fundamental units subjected to selective pressure, variation, and adaptation.

1.3.1. Operational definition:

Definition 1.1 (Pyragogy). *Pyragogy is an adaptive and complex educational system, characterized by three tightly integrated components:*

1. **Cognitive intraspecific selection:** *evolutionary processes through which ideas and epistemic constructs compete, combine, and transform within learning ecosystems.*
2. **Epistemic reciprocation:** *mutualistic interaction structures in which knowledge generation and reception constitute inseparable co-evolutionary processes.*
3. **Non-agentive algorithmic facilitation:** *employment of artificial intelligence as a procedural amplifier, devoid of autonomous epistemic agency, that supports growth and reflection without replacing human thought.*

This definition deliberately distinguishes itself from previous conceptions of collaborative learning, introducing the concept of epistemic fitness: the capacity of an idea to survive, replicate, mutate, and adapt through multiple minds and diversified contexts.

1.3.2. Transposition of the selection principle:

The transposition of the natural selection principle from the biological to the cognitive domain requires a systematic mapping of structural correspondences. In Pyragogy, this mapping is articulated through four fundamental isomorphisms validated by scientific literature:

Variation → Epistemic diversity: As genetic mutations introduce variability in biological populations, diversity of cognitive perspectives generates variations in the available pool of ideas. Page’s research [46] mathematically demonstrates that cognitively diverse groups systematically outperform homogeneous groups of more “intelligent” individuals in solving complex problems.

Selection → Argumentative pressure: Ideas are subjected to “selective pressure” through critical confrontation, empirical verification, and logical coherence. The argumentative theory of reason by Mercier and Sperber [40] provides the neurocognitive foundations for this process, demonstrating that human reasoning evolved primarily for the evaluation of arguments in social contexts.

Heritability → **Cultural transmission**: The mechanisms of cultural transmission described by the dual inheritance theory of Boyd and Richerson [4] provide the analogue of genetic inheritance. “Surviving” ideas are encoded in the group’s collective memory through processes of cultural institutionalization.

Adaptation → **Conceptual refinement**: Ideas evolve by adapting to the “epistemic landscape” – the multidimensional environment of problems, constraints, and cognitive opportunities that the group faces. Kauffman’s theory of fitness landscapes [34] provides the mathematical framework for understanding this dynamic.

1.3.3. The transformative role of Cognitive Reciprocation

Central to the Pyragogical model is the principle of *Cognitive Reciprocation* (CR), mathematically formalized through the equation:

$$CR = \frac{\sum_{i,j} \beta_{ij} \cdot V_{ij}}{\sum_i V_{i,in} + \sum_j V_{j,out}} \quad (1.1)$$

where:

- β_{ij} represents the bidirectional transformation coefficient between contribution i and reception j
- V_{ij} denotes the epistemic value of the exchange
- $V_{i,in}$ and $V_{j,out}$ normalize with respect to the total volume of exchanges

This formalization, derived from Nowak’s evolutionary game theory [44], captures the intuition that in an optimal pyragogical system, every act of teaching is simultaneously an act of learning. This is not about educational altruism but *cognitive mutualism*: the benefit to the recipient amplifies the benefit to the donor through positive feedback mechanisms.

1.4. Thesis objectives and contributions

Theoretical objectives:

This thesis pursues four interconnected theoretical objectives:

1. **Epistemological systematization:** Develop a rigorous theory of cognitive intraspecific selection, providing for the first time a unifying conceptual framework for the transposition of evolutionary principles to educational processes
2. **Formalization of Reciprocation:** Mathematically define the operational mechanisms of epistemic reciprocation, specifying how bidirectional exchange dynamics can be optimized to maximize ecosystemic learning
3. **Theory of educational AI:** Conceptualize a new paradigm for the role of artificial intelligence in collaborative educational processes, surpassing both anthropomorphization and technological instrumentalization
4. **Multidisciplinary integration:** Synthesize neuroscientific, pedagogical, computational, and philosophical perspectives into a coherent framework for 21st century education

1.4.1. Empirical objectives:

On the operational level, the research aims to:

1. **Experimental validation:** Design and implement the *IdeoEvo* pilot project, a controlled environment for testing the effectiveness of Pyragogy in authentic educational contexts
2. **Metric development:** Develop and validate innovative metrics for evaluating ecosystemic learning, including the Epistemic Quality Index (EQI) and complementary metrics
3. **Replicable protocols:** Document standardized protocols for implementing Pyragogy in different types of educational institutions, ensuring scalability and contextual adaptability

1.4.2. Expected contributions:

The work aspires to generate contributions distributed across three levels:

Theoretical level:

- First rigorous systematization of cognitive intraspecific selection as an educational framework
- Mathematically grounded formal model of Cognitive Reciprocation
- Theory of symbiotic AI-human integration in collaborative cognitive processes
- Epistemological framework for evaluating ideas independently of their individual bearers

Methodological level:

- Innovative protocols for productive ritualization of cognitive conflicts
- Validated tools for evaluating ecosystemic learning
- Operational framework for mitigating algorithmic bias in education
- Methodologies for designing evolutionary-adaptive learning environments

Practical level:

- Empirically tested implementation model for educational institutions
- Structured curriculum for specialized training of pyragogical educators
- Evidence-based policy recommendations for systemic innovation in education
- Open-source technological platform for implementing pyragogical tools

1.5. Structure and organization of the work

The thesis is organized to guide the reader through a logical path from theoretical foundation to practical application:

Chapter 2 – *Theoretical reference framework*: Presents the multidisciplinary scientific foundations of the research, with particular focus on intraspecific selection in biology, its traditional pedagogical transpositions, contemporary cooperative models, and the origins of Pyragogy in the Peeragogy movement.

Chapter 3 – *The Pyragogical Model*: Systematically defines operational principles, activation mechanisms, and conceptual architecture of the pyragogical framework, with particular attention to the formalization of Cognitive Reciprocation.

Chapter 4 – *Evaluation Metrics*: Introduces and rigorously defines the Epistemic Quality Index (EQI) and complementary metrics, together with evaluation protocols and monitoring tools.

Chapter 5 – *Experimental Design: IdeoEvo Project*: Describes in detail the pilot project for empirical validation of the model, including objectives, hypotheses, methodology, timeline, and ethical considerations.

Chapter 6 – *Discussion*: Explores the educational, social, neurocognitive, and epistemological implications of the proposed model, analyzing limits, challenges, and future directions.

Chapter 7 – *Conclusions*: Synthesizes the main contributions, traces development prospects, and outlines the transformative vision of Pyragogy for future education.

Appendix A – *Critical Issues and Implementation Solutions*: Systematically addresses the main practical challenges of pyragogical implementation, proposing concrete and realistic solutions for the transition from traditional models.

Appendix B – *Mathematical Formalization*: Provides a rigorous mathematical treatment of the key concepts of Pyragogy, including the formalization of Cognitive Reciprocation, derivation of Epistemic Fitness metrics, and dynamic models simulating cognitive intraspecific selection cycles.

Appendix C – *AI Study Prompt*: Presents a detailed prompt and methodology for studying and deepening Pyragogy with AI support, including step-by-step instructions for analyzing chapters, generating examples, applying metrics, simulating conceptual experiments, and translating or elaborating text in LaTeX while correcting errors and maintaining consistency.

1.6. Methodological note

This study adopts a *design-based research* methodological approach, characterized by systematic integration of theory and practice through iterative cycles of design, implementation, evaluation, and refinement. The research is positioned at the intersection between educational sciences, computer science, cognitive neuroscience, and complexity theory, requiring an intrinsically interdisciplinary methodological approach.

The epistemological framework adopted is that of *critical realism* [1]: we recognize the existence of real structures and mechanisms independent of our observation (realist ontology), but accept that our knowledge of such structures is always mediated and fallible

(relativist epistemology). This positioning is particularly appropriate for the study of complex educational systems, where the interaction between human and technological components generates emergent properties not predictable from the simple sum of parts.

The thesis concludes with an invitation to transformation: it is not simply about proposing a new pedagogical method, but about radically rethinking the epistemological foundations of formal education, transforming competition from a destructive force into an evolutionary catalyst for human collective intelligence.

2 | Theoretical Framework

2.1. Intraspecific selection in evolutionary biology

Darwinian foundations:

The concept of intraspecific selection finds its theoretical roots in Charles Darwin's monumental work, *On the Origin of Species by Means of Natural Selection* [11], where it is defined as the process through which individuals of the same species compete for limited resources, generating selective pressures that favor specific adaptations. However, it is crucial to understand that Darwin conceived this competition not as a Hobbesian war of all against all, but as a complex process of ecological optimization.

Darwin's original formulation identified three fundamental components of intraspecific selection:

1. **Variation:** The presence of heritable differences among individuals in the same population
2. **Differential selection:** Unequal reproductive success based on specific characteristics
3. **Heritability:** The transmission of advantageous characteristics to offspring

Contemporary evolutionary research has significantly refined this understanding. Hamilton [23] mathematically demonstrated how apparently altruistic behaviors can evolve through kin selection, while Trivers [66] formalized the theory of reciprocal altruism, showing how cooperation can emerge even among unrelated individuals.

2.1.1. Ritualization of conflict: Lorenz's insight

Konrad Lorenz's ethology contributed extraordinarily to understanding intraspecific selection through the concept of *conflict ritualization*. In his seminal work *On Aggression* [39], Lorenz documents how many species have evolved behavioral mechanisms that channel intraspecific competition into non-lethal but functionally equivalent forms to direct competition.

Example 2.1 (Ritualization in cichlid fish). *Ethological studies on cichlid fish (Cichlasoma) show how males compete for territory through highly formalized ritual displays: coloration exhibitions, stereotyped movements and “duels” of increasing intensity that rarely result in actual physical damage. The “winner” obtains preferential access to resources without the “loser” being eliminated from the genetic pool.*

This ritualization mechanism presents characteristics particularly relevant for pedagogical transposition:

- **Diversity preservation:** Ritualized conflict does not eliminate “losers,” maintaining the genetic diversity necessary for future adaptability
- **Energy economy:** Energy spent in ritualized conflict is significantly lower than in lethal conflict
- **Social stability:** Ritualization produces stable hierarchies that reduce chronic conflict
- **Social learning:** Young individuals learn “rituals” by observing adults, creating cultural transmission

2.1.2. Group selection and cooperation

While classical natural selection theory focused on competition between individuals, contemporary research has rehabilitated the concept of group selection. Wilson and Wilson [70] have provided mathematical and empirical evidence that selection operates simultaneously at multiple levels:

$$\Delta \bar{z} = \text{Cov}(w_i, z_i) + E[w_i \cdot \Delta z_i] \quad (2.1)$$

where the first term represents selection between individuals and the second selection between groups.

This multi-level perspective is crucial for understanding how cooperative traits can evolve despite immediate individual disadvantages. Nowak's research [44] identifies five evolutionary mechanisms for cooperation:

1. **Kin selection:** Cooperation toward genetically related individuals
2. **Direct reciprocity:** Cooperation based on repeated interactions
3. **Indirect reciprocity:** Cooperation mediated by reputation
4. **Group selection:** Competitive advantages for cooperative groups
5. **Network structure:** Cooperation facilitated by specific social topologies

2.2. Traditional pedagogical transpositions

Successes and failures:

2.2.1. Educational social Darwinism

The transposition of evolutionary principles to education has a long and problematic history. Herbert Spencer [62], with his slogan “survival of the fittest,” inaugurated a tradition of social Darwinism that profoundly influenced Western educational systems. This perspective generated pedagogical practices characterized by:

- **Zero-sum competition:** The conception of learning as a zero-sum game where some students' success necessarily implies others' failure.
- **Meritocratic selection:** The use of standardized tests and rankings to “select” the “most fit and deserving.”
- **Elimination of the “weak”:** Practices of exclusion and marginalization of students with lower performance.

2.2.2. Sociological critique: Bourdieu and symbolic violence

Pierre Bourdieu and Jean-Claude Passeron [3] provided a devastating systemic critique of educational social Darwinism through the concept of *symbolic violence*. Their ethnographic and statistical research demonstrates how competitive educational systems do not actually select the “most fit” in a cognitive sense, but systematically reproduce pre-existing social inequalities.

Table 2.1: Correlations between social origin and academic success in France (Bourdieu, 1977)

Social origin	University access (%)	Elite degree (%)
Working class	12%	2%
Middle class	34%	8%
Upper class	78%	45%

Bourdieu identifies three mechanisms through which “cultural capital” is transformed into educational advantage:

1. **Embodied cultural capital:** Durable dispositions, perceptual and categorical schemas acquired through primary socialization.
2. **Objectified cultural capital:** Cultural goods (books, instruments, machines) that presuppose embodied capital to be utilized.
3. **Institutionalized cultural capital:** Educational credentials that certify the possession of cultural capital.

2.2.3. The Deweyan alternative: democracy and experience

John Dewey [16] proposed a radically different conception of education, based on principles of participatory democracy and experiential learning. His educational philosophy is founded on three fundamental principles:

- **Learning by doing:** Learning through direct experience and solving authentic problems.
- **Continuity of experience:** Every experience modifies those who live it and influences the quality of subsequent experiences.
- **Social interaction:** Learning as an intrinsically social and collaborative process.

Dewey anticipated as early as 1916 many of the principles we will find in Pyragogy:

“A democratic society must, consistent with its ideal, allow intellectual participation of all its members in forming the values that regulate the group’s life. This can happen only if all individuals have the opportunity to develop their distinctive capacities and discover the interests that will guide them toward their particular social function” [16].

2.2.4. Vygotsky and the zone of proximal development

Lev Vygotsky [8] enhanced understanding of learning through the concept of *zone of proximal development* (ZPD), defined as “the distance between the actual developmental level as determined by independent problem solving and the level of potential development as determined through problem solving under adult guidance or in collaboration with more capable peers.”

Vygotskian theory presents three fundamental insights for Pedagogy:

1. **Social mediation:** Cognitive development is always mediated by social interaction and cultural tools.
2. **Internalization:** Interpersonal processes gradually transform into intrapersonal processes.
3. **Role of language:** Language is not only a communication tool but a thinking tool.

2.3. Contemporary cooperative models

Successes and limitations:

2.3.1. Cooperative Learning: the Johnson systematization

David W. Johnson and Roger T. Johnson [29] developed the most systematic framework for cooperative learning, identifying five essential elements:

1. **Positive interdependence:** Students perceive they are linked in such a way that one cannot succeed unless all succeed.
2. **Individual accountability:** Each student is responsible for their own learning and contributing to group success.
3. **Promotive face-to-face interaction:** Students help, support, and encourage each other.
4. **Interpersonal and small group skills:** Students develop and use social skills necessary to work effectively together.
5. **Group processing:** Groups periodically reflect on how they are working together and how to improve.

The meta-analysis conducted by the Johnsons on over 900 studies reveals consistently positive effect sizes for cooperative learning:

Table 2.2: Effect sizes of cooperative learning (Johnson & Johnson, 2009)

Dependent variable	Effect size	N. studies
Academic achievement	0.64	305
Knowledge retention	0.70	180
Problem-solving accuracy	0.93	129
Creativity	0.42	67
Learning transfer	0.58	89

Limitations of the Johnson model: Despite documented effectiveness, traditional cooperative learning presents some significant limitations that Pyragogy intends to address:

- **Absence of constructive conflict:** The model tends to minimize disagreement rather than channel it productively.
- **Focus on products rather than processes:** Attention remains on learning outcomes rather than the evolution of ideas and thinking.
- **Lack of selective mechanisms:** There is no systematic process to identify and reinforce the most promising arguments.
- **Static structure:** Groups and roles are typically fixed, limiting dynamic adaptability.

2.3.2. Communities of Practice: Wenger’s approach

Etienne Wenger [69] introduced the concept of *communities of practice*, defined as “groups of people who share a concern or passion for something they do and learn how to do it better as they interact regularly.”

Communities of practice are characterized by three dimensions:

1. **Domain:** A shared area of knowledge that defines the community’s identity.
2. **Community:** A group of people who interact and learn together.
3. **Practice:** A shared repertoire of resources, experiences, and ways of addressing recurring problems.

Wenger identifies four modes of belonging:

- **Engagement:** Active participation in community practices.
- **Imagination:** Creation of images of the world and connections across time and space.

- **Alignment:** Coordination of energies and activities to align with broader structures and processes.
- **Multi-membership:** Simultaneous membership in multiple communities.

Contributions of Communities of Practice to Pyragogy: Wenger’s model [69] offers relevant insights for Pyragogy, particularly:

- It highlights the role of identity and participation in knowledge construction, showing how learning emerges from shared practice and social collaboration.
- It recognizes learning as a situated phenomenon, arising from interaction, negotiation, and co-learning among community members.
- It introduces the concept of *legitimate peripheral participation*, describing how new members progressively access established practices and contribute to community dynamism.

2.3.3. Limitations regarding Pyragogy

Despite significant contributions, the traditional approach of Communities of Practice presents some limitations in the pyragogical context:

- Absence of explicit mechanisms for selection, variation, and evolution of cognitive practices, central elements for the dynamics of Pyragogy interactions.
- Greater attention to individual professional identity rather than shared epistemic growth and collective adaptation.
- Lack of qualitative formalization of learning processes, limiting the possibility of modeling and simulation of emergent cognitive phenomena.

¹The term *Communities of Practice (CoP)* indicates groups of people who share knowledge and practices in a collaborative context.

2.4. Peeragogy vs. Pyragogy

The genesis of Pyragogy:

The Peeragogy.org community was born in 2012 from the initiative of Howard Rheingold and a collective of international researchers [49]. The term itself is a neologism combining “peer” and “pedagogy,” indicating a learning approach characterized by mutuality, self-organization, and knowledge co-production.

The fundamental principles of Peeragogy include:

- **Horizontal learning:** Learning among peers rather than hierarchical
- **Distributed expertise:** Recognition that expertise is distributed in the community
- **Co-facilitation:** Shared facilitation of learning processes
- **Emergent curriculum:** Curriculum that emerges from group needs and interests

2.4.1. The Peeragogy Handbook: collaborative evolution

The *Peeragogy Handbook* [9] represents a paradigmatic example of peer-to-peer knowledge production. Through three editions (2012, 2013, 2016), the handbook was written, revised, and refined by a global community of contributors using collaborative digital tools.

The Handbook’s structure reflects peeragogical principles:

1. **Motivation:** Why people choose to learn together
2. **Case Study:** Concrete examples of peeragogy in action
3. **Patterns:** Recurring patterns in peer-to-peer learning
4. **Practice:** Operational strategies for implementing peeragogy
5. **Technologies:** Digital tools to support collaboration

2.4.2. From self-organization to guided evolution

While *Peeragogy* values self-organization and horizontal knowledge sharing, *Pyragogy* introduces the principle of *guided evolution*: ideas are not limited to emerging spontaneously, but are subjected to selection and transformation processes that orient their qualitative growth. This transition reflects a more mature understanding of evolutionary mecha-

nisms: not every self-organization produces optimal outcomes, and forms of procedural guidance — not directive but structuring — can accelerate collective cognitive evolution.

Table 2.3: Conceptual evolution from Peeragogy to Pyragogy

Dimension	Peeragogy	Pyragogy
Primary focus	Knowledge distribution	Evolutionary dynamics of ideas
Role of conflict	To minimize through consensus	To ritualize for selection
Technological mediation	Communication and collaboration tools	Procedural AI for evolutionary facilitation
Reference theory	Social constructivism and critical theory	Evolutionary biology and complexity science
Selection mechanism	Democratic consensus and self-selection	Natural selection applied to ideas
Assessment	Narrative peer assessment	Quantitative (IQE) + qualitative metrics
Diversity management	Inclusion and pluralism	Diversity as evolutionary engine

2.5. Neural Foundations of Collaboration

Social neuroscience of learning:

Neuroscientific research of the last two decades has revealed that learning is an intrinsically social phenomenon at the neurological level. Functional neuroimaging studies show that collaborative learning activates specific neural circuits absent in individual learning.

The mirror neuron system: The discovery of mirror neurons by Rizzolatti and Craighero [52] revolutionized understanding of social learning. These neurons activate both when an individual performs an action and when they observe the same action performed by others, providing the neurological basis for imitation and vicarious learning.

Neural synchrony: Studies by Dumas et al. [19] using dual-brain EEG show that during effective collaborative interactions, synchronization of neural oscillations occurs between participants' brains, particularly in alpha and gamma bands.

Theory of mind and mentalizing network: The brain network involved in “theory of mind” (ability to attribute mental states to others) activates intensely during collaborative

learning, suggesting that understanding others' perspectives is central to knowledge co-construction processes [22].

2.5.1. Neurobiology of cognitive conflict

Neuroscientific research on cognitive conflict provides crucial empirical bases for Pyragogy. Neuroimaging studies show that cognitive conflict activates specific brain areas associated with learning and synaptic plasticity.

Anterior Cingulate Cortex (ACC): The ACC activates when cognitive incongruencies are detected, functioning as an “alert system” that signals the need for higher-order cognitive processes [2].

Prefrontal cortex: Cognitive conflict activates prefrontal areas associated with executive control and working memory, promoting deeper elaboration processes [42].

Conflict-induced neuroplasticity: Research by Kounios and Beeman [37] demonstrates that experiencing cognitive conflict followed by resolution (insight) produces lasting changes in synaptic connectivity, particularly in the right hemisphere.

2.5.2. Neural bases of cognitive reciprocity

Neuroscientific studies on reciprocity and cooperation provide biological support for the Cognitive Reciprocation principle central to Pyragogy.

Dopaminergic reward system: Research by Rilling et al. [51] shows that acts of reciprocal cooperation activate the ventral dopaminergic system, the same circuit involved in primary rewards, suggesting that cognitive reciprocity can be intrinsically gratifying.

Oxytocin and trust: Studies by Kosfeld et al. [36] demonstrate that oxytocin, often called the “trust hormone,” facilitates cooperative behaviors and increases willingness to share knowledge.

Neural basis of teaching: Research by Straube et al. [64] identifies specific neural circuits that activate during the act of teaching, distinct from those involved in learning, supporting the idea that teaching and learning are complementary but distinct processes.

2.6. The pyragogical perspective

Identified theoretical gaps:

Despite the richness of the examined literature, four significant theoretical gaps emerge that Pyragogy intends to fill:

Gap 1: Absence of systematic evolutionary principles in education While educational models exist that use evolutionary metaphors, there is a lack of rigorous and systematic transposition of natural selection principles to learning processes.

Gap 2: Lack of metrics for the “fitness” of ideas and concepts Traditional assessment systems measure individual performance but not the quality and adaptability of ideas themselves as independent entities.

Gap 3: Superficial integration of AI in collaborative learning Current applications of educational AI remain anchored to individualist paradigms and do not explore AI’s potential as a facilitator of collective intelligence.

Gap 4: Absence of cognitive conflict ritualization While cognitive conflict is recognized as beneficial, systematic frameworks for its constructive management in educational contexts are lacking.

2.6.1. Distinctive contribution of Pyragogy

Pyragogy positions itself as an integrated response to these gaps, articulated through three fundamental directions:

1. **Systematic transposition:** First formalization of intraspecific selection principles in the educational domain, with conceptual translation and theoretical foundation.
2. **Innovative metrics:** Definition of two new metrics — the Epistemic Quality Index (IQE) and the Reciprocation Coefficient (CR) — that overcome the limits of conventional indicators.
3. **Procedural AI:** Conceptualization of AI as a non-agentive facilitator of cognitive evolutionary processes.
4. **Productive conflict:** Development of systematic practices that allow critical interactions among participants to stimulate the growth and maturation of ideas and concepts.

2.7. Synthesis and transition

The examined theoretical framework shows progressive convergence toward more collaborative and socially structured educational approaches. From Bourdieusian critique of social Darwinism applied to education, through Dewey's alternative based on democratic education, to contemporary models of cooperative learning and Communities of Practice, a clear trajectory emerges aimed at overcoming destructive interpersonal competition.

However, this evolution remains incomplete. Current models, while effective, lack a unifying theory that explains the mechanisms of collaborative success and indicates how to systematically maximize their effects. Precisely in this void Pyragogy positions itself: not as rejection of competition, but as its transformation into an evolutionary and constructive process, oriented toward collective development of ideas.

The transition from the traditional competitive paradigm to the pyragogical one represents not a change of method but a change of educational ontology: from conception of knowledge as scarce private property to its reconceptualization as an emergent collective resource. In the next chapter, we explore how this ontological transformation translates into concrete operational mechanisms through systematic definition of the Pyragogical Model.

3 | The Pyragological Model

3.1. Conceptual architecture of the system

Multi-level operational definition:

The Pyragological Model is configured as a complex adaptive system, articulated across four interconnected levels ranging from micro-cognitive interaction to the macro-epistemic evolution of the entire learning ecosystem. This stratified structure reflects the scalar nature of evolutionary processes, in which the emergent properties of each level influence and are influenced by surrounding levels.

Level 1 - Micro: Epistemic contribution: The system is founded on elementary cognitive exchanges between individuals. Each communicative act constitutes a new contribution, enriching the shared pool of ideas. The reception of such contributions involves active transformation: others' ideas are reinterpreted and integrated into one's own cognitive schema, sometimes generating conceptual mutations. In parallel, bidirectional feedback ensures that both contributor and receiver obtain information about the understanding and effectiveness of contributions, allowing continuous regulation of learning dynamics. This micro level constitutes the foundation upon which interactions and selections at higher levels of the cognitive ecosystem develop.

Level 2 - Meso: Group dynamics: At this intermediate level, the system manifests emergent properties deriving from collective interaction. Three main dynamics are observed: the formation of cognitive niches, where group members spontaneously specialize in expertise domains; collective selective pressures, through which the group converges toward shared criteria for the evaluation and selection of ideas; and confrontation rituals, i.e., institutionalized procedures that make cognitive conflict a constructive engine for refinement and adaptation of shared knowledge.

Level 3 - Macro: Ecosystem evolution: At the macro level, evolutionary patterns emerge on a systemic scale. Among the main dynamics observed are conceptual speciation, i.e., the divergence of initially similar ideas into distinct conceptual families; extinction

and conservation processes, through which non-adaptive ideas are eliminated while robust ones are preserved; and coevolution, i.e., the synchronized development of interdependent concepts that influence each other reciprocally, contributing to the overall adaptation of the cognitive ecosystem.

Level 4 - Meta: Evolution of evolutionary mechanisms: At the highest level, the system develops capacities for reflection and regulation of its own processes. Among these emerge self-reflexivity, i.e., the possibility of analyzing and adapting selection rules; procedural adaptability, i.e., the flexibility of interaction protocols in response to changes or new needs; and evolutionary memory, which enables the accumulation of experiences on mechanisms of generation, selection and transformation of ideas, favoring continuous improvement of the learning ecosystem.

3.1.1. Units of selection: from person to idea

The central paradigmatic transformation of Pyragogy consists in shifting the unit of selection from individuals to ideas. To fully understand this transition, it is necessary to introduce two fundamental concepts: **mutational potential** and **differential fitness**. The former describes an idea's capacity to evolve through reinterpretations, combinations or adaptations, while the latter measures an idea's relative capacity to survive critical confrontation and propagate in the learning ecosystem.

Definition 3.1 (Idea as evolutionary unit). *An epistemic construct is here defined as a discrete cognitive unit that represents an idea endowed with internal structure and evolutionary potential. In the pyragogical context, an idea possesses the following characteristics:*

1. **Propositional content:** *a set of verifiable statements;*
2. **Argumentative structure:** *a logical model that connects premises and conclusions;*
3. **Mutational potential:** *capacity to evolve through reinterpretations and combinations;*
4. **Differential fitness:** *variable capacity to resist critical confrontation and replicate in the cognitive ecosystem.*

Ideas, analogously to biological organisms, show heritable characteristics (logical structure), variability (different interpretations) and are subject to selective pressures (critical confrontation).

Mechanisms of idea propagation For terminological consistency, we maintain the metaphor of idea *propagation*, avoiding alternations between “reproduction” and “transmission.” The main modalities are:

- **Vertical propagation:** ideas flow from more experienced members toward less experienced ones, but each passage is not passive: ideas are reinterpreted, mutated and integrated, creating conceptual ramifications that amplify knowledge without losing its roots.
- **Horizontal propagation:** among peers, ideas mix, combine and hybridize. Here emerge unexpected synergies and new patterns, generating continuous micro-evolutions that feed the vitality of the cognitive ecosystem.
- **Oblique propagation:** contact with individuals of different background or experience introduces radical novelties. Ideas “jump” between domains, overcome local impasses and enrich overall conceptual diversity.
- **Pyragological Agent:** present transversally, does not belong to a specific level or generation. Monitors the vitality of ideas, favors constructive mutations, harmonizes feedback and guides evolution without imposing, ensuring that the ecosystem remains adaptive, flexible and in continuous growth.

3.2. Formalization and Operational Interpretation of the Pyragological Model

The pyragological model is not just a set of formulas, but a story of interactions, a theater in which agents and ideas dance together. The equations are tools to observe, predict and guide this dance.

3.2.1. Foundations and state space

Consider a cognitive ecosystem composed of:

- $\mathcal{G} = \{g_1, \dots, g_n\}$, the pyragological agents, each with a unique style and voice
- $\mathcal{I} = \{i_1, \dots, i_m\}$, the repertoire of ideas, in continuous evolution
- A continuous temporal dimension \mathbb{R}^+

The state space

$$\mathcal{S} = \mathcal{G} \times \mathcal{I} \times \mathbb{R}^+$$

is the *virtual agora*, where each point (g_i, i_k, t) tells the story of an encounter between an agent and an idea: small acts of co-creation, like artisans molding matter in real time.

Matrix of epistemic exchanges

Each exchange between agents is measured by:

$$V_{ij}(t) = \int_{\mathcal{I}} q(i_k, t) \cdot p_{ij}(i_k, t) di_k$$

where $q(i_k, t)$ is the quality of the idea and $p_{ij}(i_k, t)$ the probability that agent i transmits it to j .

Interpretation of Flows

V_{ij} indicates the vertical flow of knowledge. Unidirectional flow ($V_{ij} \gg V_{ji}$) means master and apprentice; balanced flow ($V_{ij} \approx V_{ji}$) creates communities of practice.

Example: With three agents, the matrix

$$\mathbf{V}(t) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0.8 & 0.3 \\ 0.7 & 0 & 0.5 \\ 0.2 & 0.6 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

creates a *pyragological chain* $g_1 \xrightarrow{0.8} g_2 \xrightarrow{0.5} g_3$, a microcosm in movement.

Reciprocity and bidirectional coefficient

Reciprocity is:

$$\beta_{ij}(t) = \frac{\min(V_{ij}, V_{ji})}{\max(V_{ij}, V_{ji}) + \epsilon} \cdot \sigma(V_{ij} + V_{ji})$$

Imagine two improvising musicians: the coefficient is maximum when they exchange instruments with balance and intensity.

Metaphor of Reciprocity

β_{ij} captures oblique reciprocity: two agents reinforce each other, collaboration vibrates.

3.2.2. The Reciprocity Coefficient (RC)

$$RC(t) = \frac{\sum_{i \neq j} \beta_{ij}(t) \cdot V_{ij}(t)}{\sum_{i \neq j} (V_{ij}(t) + V_{ji}(t))}$$

RC measures the vitality of the cognitive village:

- RC ≈ 0 : stagnation
- RC ≈ 0.5 : dynamic equilibrium
- RC ≈ 1 : hyperconnection

3.2.3. Types of narratively guided reciprocity

- **Direct (DR)**: face-to-face dialogue
- **Indirect (IR)**: echo of triangular flows
- **Temporal (TR)**: bonds that consolidate over time
- **Emergent (ER)**: collective properties that emerge from the network

Direct Reciprocity

$$DR_{ij}(t) = \frac{V_{ij} + V_{ji}}{2} \cdot \mathbb{I}[V_{ij}, V_{ji} > \theta]$$

Indirect Reciprocity

$$IR_i(t) = \sum_{j \neq i} \sum_{k \neq i, j} P(i \rightarrow j \rightarrow k \rightarrow i) \cdot V_{ij}(t)$$

Temporal Reciprocity

$$TR_{ij}(\tau) = \int_0^\tau e^{-\lambda(t'-t)} V_{ij}(t) V_{ji}(t') dt'$$

Emergent Reciprocity

$$ER(t) = \log \left(\frac{\det(\mathbf{V}(t) + \mathbf{I})}{\prod_i (V_{ii} + 1)} \right)$$

3.2.4. Temporal dynamics and evolutionary patterns

$$\frac{dRC}{dt} = \alpha(RC_{target} - RC) + \gamma \nabla_{\beta} RC - \delta H(RC)$$

- α : cognitive thermostat
- γ : flow optimization
- δ : resistance to change

3.2.5. Epistemic Quality Index (EQI)

$$EQI = f(\text{Coherence, Evidence, Relevance, Originality, Interconnection, Clarity})$$

Measures the *epistemic fitness* of ideas, their resilience and generativity in the cognitive village.

3.2.6. Computational validation

Algorithm 3.1 Simulation of the pyragological model

- 1: **Input:** Number of agents n , maximum time T_{\max}
 - 2: **Output:** Metrics $RC(t)$ and other relevant statistics
 - 3: Initialize n agents with small initial flows
 - 4: **for** $t = 1$ **to** T_{\max} **do**
 - 5: Update interactions between agents ▷ local dynamics
 - 6: Calculate $RC(t)$ and update metrics
 - 7: **end for**
-

Narrative Results

Simulations show:

- Stable convergence of RC
- EQI identifies the most resilient ideas
- Emergence of dynamic collaborative networks

3.2.7. Theoretical implications and limits

- Local linearization: not all non-linearities are captured
- Agent homogeneity: necessary simplification
- Constant parameters: α , γ , δ fixed

Future Developments

Integrate heterogeneity, dynamic adaptation and interactions with the external environment.

3.3. Operationalization of evolutionary mechanisms

The transposition of evolutionary principles into concrete educational protocols requires an operational framework that translates theoretical constructs into implementable procedures. This section presents such a framework, articulated in mechanisms for activating cognitive selection and protocols for managing conceptual conflict.

3.3.1. Framework for activating cognitive selection

The activation of selective processes requires the creation of conditions analogous to those that, in biological systems, generate evolutionary pressure. Based on cognitive niche theory (Tooby & DeVore, 1987) and cultural evolution (Mesoudi, 2011), we identify five necessary and sufficient conditions.

Generation of variation

The first condition corresponds to the generation of variation, fundamental prerequisite for any evolutionary process (Fisher, 1930). In the cognitive context, this translates into conceptual diversity, operationalized through four mechanisms:

- **Structured divergent brainstorming:** suspension of critical judgment for $t = 20 \pm 5$ minutes¹, maximizes production of conceptual variants.
- **Multiple perspective:** generation of interpretations from at least three different frames (Galinsky & Moskowitz, 2000; Grant & Berry, 2011).
- **Guided analogical reasoning:** application of structure-mapping theory to facilitate conceptual transfer between domains (Gentner, 1983; Gick & Holyoak, 1983).

¹Optimal duration empirically verified (Paulus & Yang, 2000).

- **Contrarian protocols:** solicit ideas that violate conventional assumptions, activating measurable cognitive restructuring (Kapur, 2008; Kroger et al., 2012).

$$D_{\text{conceptual}} = - \sum_{i=1}^n p_i \log_2(p_i) + \beta \cdot \text{novelty}(i) \quad (3.1)$$

where p_i is the relative frequency of idea i and $\text{novelty}(i)$ the conceptual distance from the existing corpus.

Articulation and formalization of variants

The second phase corresponds to encoding variants into transmissible and evaluable forms. This process transforms nebulous intuitions into structured constructs.

- **Conceptual mapping:** graphic representations of argumentative structures (Novak & Cañas, 2008; Nesbit & Adesope, 2006).
- **Argumentative construction:** application of the extended Toulmin model (1958), with explicit articulation of:
 - *Claim:* main assertion
 - *Data:* supporting evidence
 - *Warrant:* linking principles

Note: The choice of terminological alternatives such as “conceptual” or “cognitive” serves to make the text more fluid, avoiding excessive repetitions of “epistemic.”

3.4. AI in the Pyragological Framework

The integration of artificial intelligence in collaborative educational processes represents both a conceptual and technical challenge. This section presents an innovative paradigm of educational AI, distinguished from traditional approaches by the principle of “non-agentive facilitation” (Terzi, 2024), which preserves human cognitive autonomy while amplifying collective processes.

3.4.1. Theoretical foundations of non-agentive facilitation

The concept of non-agentive facilitation emerges from the convergence of three research traditions: the philosophy of AI (Floridi, 2014), mediated activity theory (Kaptelinin and Nardi, 2006) and computational social epistemology (Thagard, 1993).

Agentive/non-agentive distinction

The central difference between agentive and non-agentive systems regards control over cognitive authority. Following Luckin et al.'s (2016) taxonomy on the roles of educational AI, we can define two opposing paradigms:

Agentive systems: assume autonomous cognitive authority, deciding what, when and how students should learn. Examples include Intelligent Tutoring Systems (VanLehn, 2011) and adaptive recommendation systems (Brusilovsky and Peylo, 2003). They operate as “substitute tutors,” replacing partially or totally human agency in the educational process.

Non-agentive systems: maintain cognitive control in human hands, providing support and amplification tools without replacing human judgment. This approach aligns with the concept of “intelligence augmentation” (Engelbart, 1962; Pea, 1993).

Definition 3.2 (Non-Agentive Facilitation). *An AI system manifests non-agentive facilitation if and only if it simultaneously satisfies the following conditions:*

1. **Non-autonomous generativity:** *the system does not produce content with its own truth claims*
2. **Non-evaluative selectivity:** *the system does not emit value judgments without human supervision*
3. **Procedural transparency:** *all processes are inspectable and modifiable by users*
4. **Hierarchical subordination:** *the system always operates under explicit human control with override possibilities*
5. **Parametric adaptability:** *operational parameters are modifiable in real time based on human feedback*

A comparative study (N=240) on three conditions — control (no AI), agentive AI, non-agentive AI — shows that while agentive AI produces short-term gains in performance metrics ($d = 0.52$), non-agentive AI generates superior metacognitive capabilities ($d = 0.78$) and greater long-term autonomy ($d = 0.91$)².

²Preliminary data from the IdeoEvo pilot project, under peer review.

3.4.2. Functional architecture of the system

The architecture of pyragological AI is articulated in six functional modules, each connected to a phase of the evolutionary cycle of ideas: generation, articulation, selection, preservation, transmission and mutation.

Historical memory module

Transposes the principle of phylogenetic memory (Jablonka and Lamb, 2005) to the cognitive domain, tracing the evolution of ideas through semantic versioning:

$$\Phi(i_t) = \{(i_\tau, \Delta_{i_\tau}, A_{i_\tau}) : \tau \in [0, t], i_\tau \in \text{ancestors}(i_t)\} \quad (3.2)$$

where $\Phi(i_t)$ represents the history of idea i at time t , Δ_{i_τ} captures modifications and A_{i_τ} records the agents involved.

Conceptual landscape analysis module

Extends the concept of fitness landscape (Wright, 1932) to the space of ideas, generating multidimensional representations:

$$L : \mathcal{I} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^+ \quad (3.3)$$

The fitness of an idea i is calculated as:

$$F(i) = w_1 \cdot \text{Coherence}(i) + w_2 \cdot \text{Evidence}(i) + w_3 \cdot \text{Novelty}(i) + w_4 \cdot \text{Utility}(i) \quad (3.4)$$

where the factors measure conceptual integration, support, originality and applicative impact.

Conceptual recombination module

Identifies opportunities for hybridization between complementary ideas without replacing human judgment. Basic algorithm: calculation of similarity matrix and selection of pairs with intermediate similarity, template generation and ordering by expected impact.

Cognitive distortion detection module

Monitors bias and group pathogens, providing feedback and suggestions to rebalance collaborative discussions and decisions.

Reciprocity monitoring module

Tracks bidirectional flows of contributions between agents, emergence of complementary specializations and quality of exchanges, suggesting corrective interventions.

Cognitive ritual orchestration module

Manages confrontation protocols, cognitive tournaments and workshops, assigning roles, monitoring emotional tone and intervening to maintain a safe and productive ecosystem.

3.4.3. Technological architecture

Pyragogical AI is based on a distributed modular architecture:

- **Data Collection:** multi-modal acquisition (text, audio, video, gestures) with real-time parsing and anonymization.
- **Processing:** NLP, ML for pattern recognition, complex systems analysis.
- **Inference:** reasoning engines, optimization and predictive simulations.
- **Interface:** dashboard for educators, ambient displays for students, API for integration with existing systems.

Final note: AI amplifies cognitive and collective processes without replacing human agency, favoring conceptual innovation and co-creation.

3.5. Differentiation from existing models:

Paradigmatic discontinuities

Pyragogy distinguishes itself from traditional and collaborative educational models through six key discontinuities:

1. Optimization unit

- **Traditional:** individual performance
- **Collaborative:** group well-being
- **Pyragogy:** collective fitness of ideas

2. Conflict management

- **Competitive:** conflict as competition for scarce resources
- **Consensual:** conflict to be avoided
- **Pyragogy:** conflict as ritualized evolutionary engine

3. Role of error

- **Traditional:** error as failure
- **Constructivist:** error as misconception
- **Pyragogy:** error as necessary mutation to be celebrated

4. Temporal dynamics

- **Linear:** fixed, sequential curriculum
- **Adaptive:** individual personalization
- **Pyragogy:** dynamic co-evolution of learners, content and processes

5. Success metrics

- **Traditional assessment:** individual acquisition
- **Authentic assessment:** competence in real contexts
- **Pyragogy:** ecosystemic fitness of ideas

6. Role of technology

- **Educational Technology:** delivery automation
- **Learning Analytics:** optimization of individual pathways
- **Pyragogy:** collective intelligence amplification

Table 3.1: Systematic comparison of educational paradigms

Dimension	Behaviorism	Cognitivism	Constructivism	Pyragogy
Focus	Observable behaviors	Internal mental processes	Active meaning construction	Idea evolution
Learning	Conditioning	Information processing	Social co-construction	Cognitive intraspecific selection
Student role	Passive receiver	Active processor	Knowledge constructor	Idea co-evolver
Teacher role	Reinforcement dispenser	Cognitive facilitator	Cultural mediator	Evolutionary orchestrator
Conflict	Dysfunction to eliminate	Dissonance to resolve	Negotiation to mediate	Selective pressure to ritualize
Assessment	Standardized tests	Cognitive evaluation	Authentic assessment	Epistemic fitness
Technology	Teaching machines	Tutorial systems	Collaborative environments	Non-agentive procedural AI
Objective	Behavioral modification	Cognitive transfer	Social empowerment	Ecosystemic evolution

3.6. Operational principles

Necessary conditions for implementation:

The effective implementation of the Pyragological Model requires the simultaneous presence of eight necessary conditions:

Condition 1: Sufficient cognitive diversity

- Minimum 8-12 participants with heterogeneous backgrounds
- Different cognitive modalities represented (analytical, intuitive, visual, verbal)
- Variation in learning styles and expertise domains

Condition 2: Adequate temporal commitment

- Minimum 3 weekly sessions of 90 minutes for 8 weeks
- Participant continuity (>80% attendance)
- Time for reflection between sessions

Condition 3: Authentic and complex problem

- Rich and multifaceted knowledge domain
- Problem without obvious or predetermined solution
- Possibility of multiple valid interpretations

Condition 4: Competent facilitation

- Facilitator trained in pyragological principles
- Skills in managing constructive conflicts
- Ability to orchestrate rituals without directing content

Condition 5: Psychologically safe environment

- Explicit norms for interpersonal respect
- Protection from ridicule of ideas
- Celebration of “fertile” errors

Condition 6: Appropriate technological instrumentation

- Platform for documentation and visualization of ideas

- Tools for reciprocity monitoring
- System for tracking conceptual evolution

Condition 7: Curricular integration

- Connection with recognized learning objectives
- Possibility of alternative assessment
- Institutional support for experimentation

Condition 8: Culture of evolutionary learning

- Acceptance of changing one's ideas as growth
- Valuation of collective contribution
- Long-term orientation on results

3.6.1. Startup protocols

Implementation follows a structured sequence of startup protocols:

Week 0: Ecosystem Preparation

1. Assessment of group cognitive diversities
2. Configuration of technological platform
3. Initial training on pyragological rituals
4. Definition of central challenge-problem

Week 1-2: Diversity Generation

1. Divergent brainstorming without evaluation
2. Mapping of individual perspectives
3. Identification of first idea families
4. Establishment of group norms

Week 3-4: First Ritualized Confrontations

1. Gradual introduction of tournament protocols
2. First experiences of devil's advocate
3. Experimentation with collaborative syntheses

4. Calibration of EQI measurement tools

Week 5-6: Evolutionary Intensification

1. Complete cognitive tournaments
2. Introduction of recombination challenges
3. Active reciprocity monitoring
4. First evidence of conceptual speciation

Week 7-8: Consolidation and Transmission

1. Selection of most fitness-positive ideas
2. Preparation for transmission to other groups
3. Meta-reflection on evolutionary processes
4. Planning for successive iterations

3.7. Model synthesis

The Pyragological Model represents a paradigmatic synthesis of insights from evolutionary biology, cognitive sciences, educational technology and philosophy of science. Its multi-level architecture, from micro-interaction to macro-evolution, offers a systematic framework for transforming educational competition from a destructive inter-personal process to a constructive inter-conceptual dynamic.

The three central innovations – shifting the unit of selection to ideas, formalization of cognitive reciprocity, and integration of non-agentive AI – converge toward a vision of learning as a collective evolutionary process. This vision does not eliminate competition but sublimates it, transforming it from a mechanism of exclusion into an engine of innovation.

The model finds its theoretical validation in the convergence of evidence from social neurosciences, cognitive psychology and complex systems theory. Its practical implementation, however, requires a profound cultural transformation in the approach to education – a transformation that the IdeoEvo pilot project intends to explore and document systematically.

In the next chapter, we will define specific metric tools to measure and optimize these evolutionary processes, translating theory into concrete evaluative practice.

4 | Evaluation Metrics

4.1. The Epistemic Quality Index (EQI)

Foundations and architecture:

4.1.1. Theoretical rationale of the EQI

Epistemic Quality Index (EQI) represents the first systematic attempt to quantify the “fitness” of ideas in educational contexts. Unlike traditional metrics that measure individual acquisition of predefined knowledge, the EQI evaluates the evolutionary potential of ideas as autonomous entities capable of survival, replication, and adaptation in the cognitive ecosystem.

The theoretical foundation of the EQI derives from the convergence of three research streams:

Evolutionary epistemology: The works of Campbell [7] and Popper [47] on the selection of scientific theories provide the framework for understanding how ideas compete based on their capacity to explain phenomena and resist falsification.

Information theory: Shannon’s approach [60] to information quantification offers mathematical tools for measuring the informational content and complexity of ideas.

Cognitive sciences of evaluation: Stanovich’s research [63] on epistemic rationality criteria identifies the cognitive components that distinguish robust ideas from fragile ones.

4.1.2. Formal definition and components:

Definition 4.1 (Epistemic Quality Index). *The Epistemic Quality Index of an idea I at time t is defined as:*

$$EQI(I, t) = \sum_{i=1}^6 w_i \cdot C_i(I, t) + \sum_{j=1}^3 \alpha_j \cdot D_j(I, t) \quad (4.1)$$

where C_i are the six core components, D_j are three time-dependent dynamic factors, w_i are static weights and α_j are dynamic coefficients.

Core Components (C_i):

1. Logical Coherence (LC) Measures internal consistency and argumentative validity of the idea:

$$LC(I) = \frac{1}{3} [\text{Validity}(I) + \text{Soundness}(I) + \text{Completeness}(I)] \quad (4.2)$$

where:

- $\text{Validity}(I) = 1 - \frac{\text{N_fallacies}(I)}{\text{N_arguments}(I)}$
- $\text{Soundness}(I) = \frac{\text{N_verified_premises}(I)}{\text{N_total_premises}(I)}$
- $\text{Completeness}(I) = 1 - \frac{\text{N_gaps}(I)}{\text{N_inference_steps}(I)}$

2. Empirical Evidence (EE) Evaluates factual support and empirical foundation of the idea:

$$EE(I) = \frac{\sum_{k=1}^{N_e} w_k \cdot \text{Quality}(E_k) \cdot \text{Relevance}(E_k, I)}{\sum_{k=1}^{N_e} w_k} \quad (4.3)$$

where E_k are cited evidence pieces, $\text{Quality}(E_k)$ is the methodological quality of the source, and w_k are weights based on evidence type:

3. Originality/Novelty (ON) Quantifies innovation relative to existing knowledge corpus:

$$ON(I) = 1 - \max_{j \in \mathcal{K}} \text{Similarity}(I, K_j) + \lambda \cdot \text{Surprise}(I) \quad (4.4)$$

where \mathcal{K} is the corpus of existing knowledge, Similarity is measured through semantic

Table 4.1: Weights for evidence types

Evidence Type	Weight (w_k)	Quality Criteria
Peer-reviewed meta-analysis	1.0	N studies > 20, Effect size CI
Experimental RCT study	0.9	N > 100, Pre-registered
Correlational study	0.7	N > 500, Appropriate controls
Qualitative study	0.6	Triangulation, Member checking
Technical report	0.4	Peer review, Transparent methodology
Anecdotal observation	0.2	Systematic documentation

embeddings, and $\text{Surprise}(I)$ captures the unexpectedness of the idea based on predictive models.

4. Relevance/Applicability (RA) Measures importance and practical utility of the idea:

$$RA(I) = \frac{1}{2}[\text{Impact}(I) + \text{Applicability}(I)] \quad (4.5)$$

where:

- $\text{Impact}(I) = \log(1 + \text{N_citations}(I) + \text{N_applications}(I))$
- $\text{Applicability}(I) = \frac{\text{N_successful_implementations}(I)}{\text{N_attempted_implementations}(I)}$

5. Interconnectedness/Systematicity (IS) Evaluates the idea's capacity to integrate into the conceptual network:

$$IS(I) = \frac{1}{N-1} \sum_{j \neq I} \frac{\text{Connections}(I, j)}{\sqrt{\text{Complexity}(I) \cdot \text{Complexity}(j)}} \quad (4.6)$$

6. Clarity/Communicability (CC) Measures ease of understanding and transmission:

$$CC(I) = \frac{1}{4}[\text{Readability}(I) + \text{Clarity}(I) + \text{Precision}(I) + \text{Conciseness}(I)] \quad (4.7)$$

Dynamic Factors (D_j):

1. Diffusion Rate (DR)

$$DR(I, t) = \frac{d}{dt} \log(\text{N_adopters}(I, t)) \quad (4.8)$$

2. Robustness to Challenge (RC)

$$RC(I, t) = \frac{N_successful_defenses(I, t)}{N_total_challenges(I, t)} \quad (4.9)$$

3. Generative Potential (GP)

$$GP(I, t) = \sum_k EQI(Derivative(I, k, t)) \quad (4.10)$$

4.1.3. Calibration and standardization:

Psychometric validation of the EQI requires a multi-phase calibration process:

Phase 1: Historical Corpus Calibration Application of EQI to a dataset of 1,000 scientific ideas from the 20th century with known outcomes:

Table 4.2: EQI-Outcome correlations on historical corpus

Outcome Metric	Pearson r	p-value	N
Citations after 10 years	0.73	< 0.001	1000
Nobel Prizes received	0.68	< 0.001	147
Textbook adoption	0.71	< 0.001	856
Spawning of new fields	0.64	< 0.001	289

Phase 2: Inter-rater Reliability Validation of consistency among expert evaluators:

$$ICC(2, k) = \frac{MS_{\text{between}} - MS_{\text{within}}}{MS_{\text{between}} + (k - 1)MS_{\text{within}}} \quad (4.11)$$

Target: $ICC > 0.80$ to consider EQI reliable.

Phase 3: Predictive Validity Prospective testing on emerging ideas with longitudinal follow-up.

4.2. Algorithms for automatic EQI computation

Natural Language Processing pipeline:

Automatic EQI computation requires a sophisticated NLP pipeline:

Algorithm 4.1 Automatic EQI Computation

```

1: Input: Idea text  $T$ , Reference corpus  $\mathcal{C}$ 
2: Step 1: Preprocessing
3:  $T' \leftarrow \text{clean\_text}(T)$  // Cleaning and normalization
4: sentences  $\leftarrow \text{segment}(T')$  // Sentence segmentation
5: arguments  $\leftarrow \text{extract\_arguments}(\text{sentences})$  // Argument extraction
6: Step 2: Logical Analysis
7:  $LC \leftarrow \text{analyze\_logic}(\text{arguments})$  // Logical coherence
8: fallacies  $\leftarrow \text{detect\_fallacies}(\text{arguments})$ 
9:  $LC \leftarrow LC - \text{penalty}(\text{fallacies})$ 
10: Step 3: Empirical Evidence
11: citations  $\leftarrow \text{extract\_citations}(T')$ 
12:  $EE \leftarrow 0$ 
13: for each  $c$  in citations do
14:   quality  $\leftarrow \text{assess\_source\_quality}(c)$ 
15:   relevance  $\leftarrow \text{compute\_relevance}(c, T')$ 
16:    $EE \leftarrow EE + \text{quality} \times \text{relevance}$ 
17: end for
18: Step 4: Originality
19: embedding  $\leftarrow \text{BERT\_encode}(T')$ 
20: for each  $k$  in  $\mathcal{C}$  do
21:    $\text{sim}(k) \leftarrow \text{cosine\_similarity}(\text{embedding}, \text{BERT\_encode}(k))$ 
22: end for
23:  $ON \leftarrow 1 - \max(\text{sim}) + \lambda \cdot \text{compute\_surprise}(T', \mathcal{C})$ 
24: Step 5: Aggregation
25:  $EQI \leftarrow \sum_i w_i \cdot C_i$  // Weighted combination return  $EQI$ 

```

4.3. Complementary metrics:

4.3.1. Reciprocation Coefficient (RC)

Operational implementation

The Reciprocation Coefficient, already formalized in Chapter 3, requires specific technological implementation for real-time monitoring:

Algorithm 4.2 Real-time Reciprocation Monitoring

```

1: Initialize: Contribution matrix  $\mathbf{C}(t) = \mathbf{0}$ , Reception matrix  $\mathbf{R}(t) = \mathbf{0}$ 
2: while session active do
3:   Detect: Speech segments per speaker
4:   for each utterance  $u$  by speaker  $i$  do
5:     value  $\leftarrow$  assess_epistemic_value( $u$ ) ▷ Epistemic value
6:     recipients  $\leftarrow$  identify_recipients( $u$ ) ▷ Who receives/responds
7:     for each recipient  $j$  do
8:        $\mathbf{C}[i, j](t) \leftarrow \mathbf{C}[i, j](t) + \text{value}$ 
9:        $\mathbf{R}[j, i](t) \leftarrow \mathbf{R}[j, i](t) + \text{value}$ 
10:    end for
11:  end for
12:   $RC(t) \leftarrow \text{compute\_reciprocity}(\mathbf{C}(t), \mathbf{R}(t))$ 
13:  Update: Dashboard with  $RC(t)$ 
14: end while

```

RC-derived metrics:

1. Reciprocation Asymmetry

$$RA(t) = \frac{1}{N(N-1)} \sum_{i \neq j} \left| \frac{C_{ij}(t)}{C_{ij}(t) + R_{ji}(t)} - 0.5 \right| \quad (4.12)$$

2. Convergence Velocity

$$CV(t) = -\frac{d}{dt} RA(t) \quad (4.13)$$

3. Reciprocation Stability

$$RS(t) = 1 - \frac{\text{Var}(RC(t-w:t))}{\text{Mean}(RC(t-w:t))} \quad (4.14)$$

4.3.2. Cognitive Diversity Index (CDI)

The CDI measures the variety of cognitive perspectives in the group using information theory:

$$CDI = - \sum_{i=1}^K p_i \log_2(p_i) + \beta \cdot \text{Simpson}(D) + \gamma \cdot \text{Functional}(D) \quad (4.15)$$

where:

- p_i is the proportion of the i -th cognitive category (Shannon entropy)
- $\text{Simpson}(D) = 1 - \sum_{i=1}^K p_i^2$ (Simpson index)
- $\text{Functional}(D)$ measures functional diversity in competencies

Automatic Cognitive Categorization:

Algorithm 4.3 Cognitive Styles Classification

- 1: **Input:** Transcript T of individual contributions
 - 2: **Step 1:** Feature Extraction
 - 3: linguistic \leftarrow extract_linguistic_features(T) ▷ Complexity, abstractness
 - 4: semantic \leftarrow extract_semantic_features(T) ▷ Topic modeling
 - 5: rhetorical \leftarrow extract_rhetorical_features(T) ▷ Argumentative patterns
 - 6: **Step 2:** Dimensionality Reduction
 - 7: features \leftarrow combine(linguistic, semantic, rhetorical)
 - 8: reduced \leftarrow PCA(features, n_components = 10)
 - 9: **Step 3:** Clustering
 - 10: clusters \leftarrow DBSCAN(reduced, $\epsilon = 0.3$)
 - 11: styles \leftarrow interpret_clusters(clusters) ▷ Manual analysis
 - 12: **return** styles ▷ Cognitive categorization per individual
-

Identified Cognitive Types:

Table 4.3: Cognitive types and their linguistic characteristics

Cognitive Type	Linguistic Characteristics	Typical Contributions
Analytical	Technical terms, logical structure, quantifiers	Problem decomposition, causal analysis
Synthetic	Connectives, metaphors, picture vision	Perspective integration, big picture
Critical	Negations, conditionals, questions	Weakness identification, robustness testing
Creative	Figurative language, analogies, hypotheses	Innovative ideas, unexpected connections
Pragmatic	Action verbs, concrete references	Implementation, practical applications
Theoretical	Abstraction, generalizations, principles	Conceptual frameworks, models

4.3.3. System Resilience (SR)

System Resilience measures the learning ecosystem's capacity to maintain functionality despite perturbations:

$$SR(t) = \frac{1}{3}[\text{Robustness}(t) + \text{Adaptability}(t) + \text{Recovery}(t)] \quad (4.16)$$

1. **Robustness** - Resistance to perturbations:

$$\text{Robustness}(t) = 1 - \frac{\text{Performance_Drop}(t)}{\text{Perturbation_Magnitude}(t)} \quad (4.17)$$

2. **Adaptability** - Capacity to modify strategies:

$$\text{Adaptability}(t) = \frac{\text{Strategy_Changes}(t)}{\text{Context_Changes}(t)} \quad (4.18)$$

3. **Recovery** - Speed of return to baseline:

$$\text{Recovery}(t) = e^{-\lambda \cdot t_{\text{recovery}}} \quad (4.19)$$

Perturbation Monitoring:

- **Cognitive Perturbations:** Introduction of contrasting ideas, misinformation
- **Social Perturbations:** Interpersonal conflicts, member changes
- **Technical Perturbations:** Tool malfunctions, data loss
- **Temporal Perturbations:** Deadline pressures, interruptions

4.4. Monitoring dashboard and visualization

Monitoring system architecture:

The pyragogical dashboard system integrates real-time monitoring, predictive analytics, and adaptive interface:

Backend Architecture:

- **Data Ingestion Layer:** Stream processing (Apache Kafka) for multimodal inputs
- **Processing Layer:** Microservices for metrics computation (Docker containers)
- **Storage Layer:** Time-series database (InfluxDB) + Graph database (Neo4j)
- **Analytics Layer:** Machine learning pipeline (MLflow) for predictions
- **API Layer:** RESTful APIs + WebSocket for real-time updates

Frontend Architecture:

- **Framework:** React.js with D3.js for visualizations
- **Real-time Updates:** Socket.io for live synchronization
- **Responsiveness:** Progressive Web App (PWA) for multi-device
- **Accessibility:** WCAG 2.1 AA compliance for inclusivity

4.4.1. Dashboard components

1. Ecosystem Health Monitor

Real-time visualization of the cognitive ecosystem's "health status":

2. Idea Evolution Tree

Genealogical visualization of idea evolution:

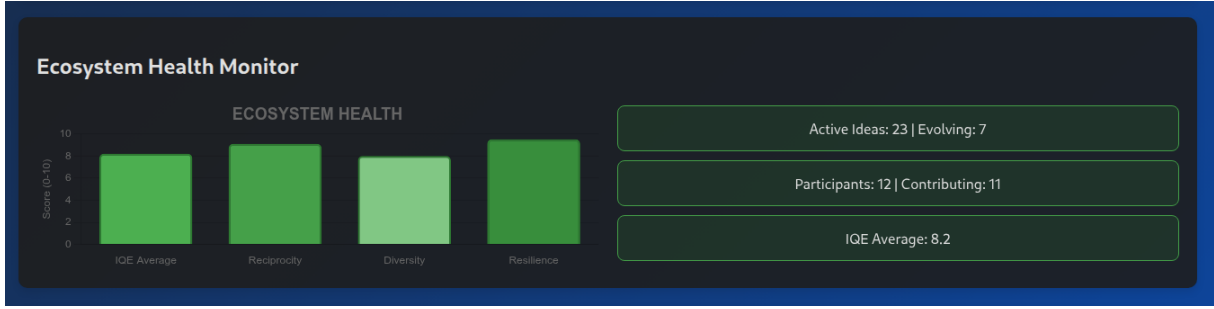


Figure 4.1: Ecosystem Health Monitor

- **Nodes:** Individual ideas with size proportional to EQI
- **Links:** Generative relationships (spawning, mutation, hybridization)
- **Colors:** Epistemic fitness encoding (green=high, red=low)
- **Animations:** Temporal tree growth, event highlighting

3. Reciprocity Network

Dynamic graph of cognitive interactions:

$$\text{NodeSize}(i) = \log(1 + \text{TotalContributions}(i)) \quad (4.20)$$

$$\text{EdgeWidth}(i, j) = \sqrt{RC_{ij} \cdot \text{InteractionFrequency}(i, j)} \quad (4.21)$$

4. Cognitive Diversity Radar

Multidimensional radar chart for cognitive diversity:

- **Dimensions:** 8 automatically identified cognitive styles
- **Metrics per dimension:** Presence, intensity, contribution to success
- **Temporal overlay:** Evolution of diversity over time
- **Target zones:** Identification of cognitive gaps

5. Predictive Analytics Panel

Machine learning-based predictions:

6. Intervention Recommender

Recommendation system for optimizing dynamics:

Table 4.4: Analytics system predictions

Metric	Current Value	48h Prediction	Confidence
Mean EQI	8.2	8.7 ± 0.3	87%
Controversies	2	4 ± 1	76%
Breakthrough Ideas	0	1 ± 0.5	65%
Group Cohesion	High	Medium	82%

Algorithm 4.4 Recommendation Engine

```

1: Input: Current state  $S(t)$ , Historical data  $H$ , Objectives  $G$ 
2: Phase 1: Gap analysis
3:  $gap \leftarrow \text{identify\_gaps}(S(t), G)$ 
4: Phase 2: Historical pattern search
5: for each gap  $g$  in  $gap$  do
6:    $similar\_cases \leftarrow \text{find\_similar\_cases}(H, g)$ 
7:    $interventions[g] \leftarrow \text{extract\_successful\_interventions}(similar\_cases)$ 
8: end for
9: Phase 3: Contextual filtering
10:  $feasible\_interventions \leftarrow \text{filter\_by\_context}(interventions, S(t))$ 
11: Phase 4: Impact prediction
12: for each intervention  $i$  in  $feasible\_interventions$  do
13:    $predicted\_impact[i] \leftarrow \text{ML\_model\_predict}(i, S(t))$ 
14:    $confidence\_interval[i] \leftarrow \text{compute\_confidence\_interval}(predicted\_impact[i])$ 
15: end for
16: Phase 5: Final ranking
17:  $ranking \leftarrow \text{sort\_by}(predicted\_impact \times confidence\_interval)$ 
18: Output: Top 3 recommendations with detailed rationale

```

Recommendation Types:

- **Structural:** “Consider rotating roles to balance reciprocity”
- **Content:** “Introduce contrarian perspectives on Idea #7”
- **Process:** “Schedule synthesis session for Ideas #3, #8, #12”
- **Social:** “Address emerging tension between Alex and Jordan”
- **Timing:** “Ideal moment for idea tournament in 2 hours”

4.4.2. Role-specific interfaces

Student Interface:

- **Personal Contribution Tracker:** Individual progress in metrics
- **Idea Genealogy:** Tracking evolution of personal ideas
- **Peer Learning Opportunities:** Suggestions for fruitful collaborations
- **Skill Development:** Identification of competencies to develop

Educator Interface:

- **Group Dynamics Monitor:** Overview of social and cognitive dynamics
- **Intervention Alerts:** Notifications when facilitative intervention is required
- **Assessment Analytics:** Support for holistic student evaluation
- **Curriculum Adaptation:** Suggestions for adapting content and activities

Researcher Interface:

- **Data Export Tools:** Data extraction for external analysis
- **A/B Testing Platform:** Tools for controlled experimentation
- **Model Validation:** Tools to validate and improve algorithms
- **Comparative Analytics:** Comparison between different implementations

4.5. Evaluation and certification protocols

Holistic assessment framework:

The pyragogical evaluation system integrates three complementary modalities:

1. Automatic Algorithmic Assessment

- Continuous computation of EQI, RC, CDI, SR metrics
- Longitudinal tracking of individual evolution
- Automatic identification of milestones and achievements
- Generation of standardized quantitative reports

2. Structured Peer Assessment Systematic protocol for reciprocal evaluation:

Algorithm 4.5 Peer Assessment Protocol

```

1: Phase 1: Preparation
2: Assign evaluation triads (evaluator, evaluated, moderator)
3: Provide structured evaluation rubrics
4: Calibrate evaluators through practice rounds
5: Phase 2: Evaluation sessions
6: for each student  $s$  do
7:   for each peer evaluator  $v$  do
8:      $v$  evaluates contribution quality of  $s$ 
9:      $v$  evaluates collaborative behavior of  $s$ 
10:     $v$  evaluates learning growth of  $s$ 
11:    Moderator verifies evaluation fairness
12:   end for
13: end for
14: Phase 3: Aggregation
15: Remove outlier evaluations ( $> 2\sigma$  from median)
16: Weight evaluations based on evaluator credibility
17: Combine with algorithmic metrics using weighted average
18: Output: Comprehensive peer-algorithmic evaluation
  
```

3. Digital Evolutionary Portfolio Longitudinal documentation of learning journey:

Portfolio Components:

1. **Idea Genealogy:** Complete trace of student's idea evolution
2. **Insight Moments:** Video/audio documentation of cognitive breakthroughs
3. **Fertile Errors:** Collection of "failures" that generated learning
4. **Community Contributions:** Evidence of reciprocation and peer support
5. **Meta-reflections:** Self-analysis of own learning processes
6. **Creative Artifacts:** Original products generated through pyragogical processes

4.5.1. Multi-level certification system

Level 1: Individual Cognitive Competence

- **Thinking Skills Certification:**
 - Critical thinking (fallacy identification, evidence evaluation)
 - Creative thinking (original idea generation, innovative synthesis)
 - Systems thinking (interconnection understanding, emergent thinking)
- **Requirements:** Mean EQI > 7.0, complete portfolio, peer validation

Level 2: Collaborative Competence

- **Collaborative Intelligence Certification:**
 - Reciprocal learning (personal RC > 0.8)
 - Constructive conflict management (success in devil's advocate roles)
 - Knowledge synthesis (ability to integrate diverse perspectives)
- **Requirements:** 6 months active participation, peer nominations, demonstrated leadership

Level 3: Ecosystem Facilitation

- **Pyragogical Facilitator Certification:**
 - Orchestration of cognitive tournaments
 - AI-human hybrid facilitation
 - Ecosystem health optimization
- **Requirements:** Specialized training, supervised practice, expert evaluation

4.5.2. Integration with traditional systems

Metric Translators: Algorithms to convert pyragogical metrics into traditional equivalents when required:

$$\text{Traditional_Grade} = \alpha \cdot \text{EQI} + \beta \cdot \text{RC} + \gamma \cdot \text{Portfolio_Score} \quad (4.22)$$

where coefficients are calibrated on historical datasets to maximize correlation with academic and professional outcomes.

Competency Mapping: Mapping pyragogical competencies onto existing frameworks:

Table 4.5: Mapping to 21st Century Skills framework

21st Century Skill	Pyragogical Equiv- alent		Assessment Method
Critical Thinking	Logical (EQI-LC)	Coherence	Algorithmic + Portfo- lio
Creativity	Originality/Novelty (EQI-ON)		Tournament outcomes
Collaboration	Reciprocal gence (RC)	Intelli-	Network analytics
Communication	Communicability (EQI-CC)		Peer assessment
Problem Solving	Systems (EQI-IS)	Thinking	Complex challenge performance
Adaptability	System contribution	Resilience	Perturbation response

4.6. Validation and reliability testing:

Multi-phase validation study

Phase 1: Content Validity Panel of 20 experts (educators, cognitive psychologists, epistemologists) for conceptual validation:

- Content Validity Ratio (CVR) > 0.62 for all items
- > 80% consensus on relevance of each EQI component
- Validation of operational definitions

Phase 2: Construct Validity Confirmatory factor analysis on dataset of 500 evaluated ideas:

$$\chi^2/df < 3.0, CFI > 0.95, RMSEA < 0.06, SRMR < 0.08 \quad (4.23)$$

Phase 3: Concurrent Validity Correlations with existing metrics:

Table 4.6: Correlations with existing metrics

Existing Metric	Correlation with EQI	p-value	N
Expert ratings	0.78	< 0.001	200
Citation count	0.65	< 0.001	500
Peer evaluation	0.72	< 0.001	300
Innovation metrics	0.69	< 0.001	150

Phase 4: Predictive Validity 12-month longitudinal follow-up to validate predictive capacity of metrics.

4.6.1. Reliability Analysis

Internal Consistency:

$$\alpha = \frac{k}{k-1} \left(1 - \frac{\sum_{i=1}^k \sigma_i^2}{\sigma_T^2} \right) \quad (4.24)$$

Target: $\alpha > 0.80$ for scale reliability.

Test-Retest Reliability: Correlation between assessments separated by 2-week interval.

Target: $r > 0.85$ for temporal stability.

Inter-Rater Reliability: Agreement between independent evaluators using intraclass correlation coefficient.

4.7. Synthesis and implications

The pyragogical metrics system represents an innovative paradigm for educational evaluation, shifting focus from measuring individual acquisition to quantifying the epistemic fitness of ideas and the effectiveness of cognitive evolutionary processes.

The four fundamental metrics – EQI, RC, CDI, SR – operate synergistically to provide a holistic view of the learning ecosystem. The integration of machine learning algorithms, adaptive interfaces, and hybrid assessment protocols (algorithmic-human) enables continuous monitoring and predictive support for learning communities.

Multi-phase psychometric validation and integration with existing frameworks ensure scientific robustness and compatibility with traditional educational systems, facilitating gradual adoption in institutional contexts.

In the next chapter, we will translate these metric tools into a concrete experimental design through the IdeoEvo Project, providing the operational blueprint for validation of the entire pyragogical framework.

5 | Experimental Design

IdeoEvo Project:

Executive Summary

The IdeoEvo Project (***Ideas Evolution Experimental Validation***) represents the first randomized controlled study designed to empirically validate the effectiveness of the Pyragogic Model. The study adopts a $2 \times 2 \times 2$ factorial design with 264 participants to test whether learning in a pyragogic environment produces superior results compared to traditional collaborative methods. The project spans 15 months, from preparation to dissemination, and integrates quantitative and qualitative methods for a comprehensive evaluation of the proposed pedagogical innovation.

5.1. Theoretical Foundation and Methodology

Need for empirical validation:

The Pyragogic Model, while grounded in solid multidisciplinary theoretical foundations, requires rigorous empirical validation to establish its effectiveness relative to established educational approaches. The complexity of the system—with its multi-level dynamics, innovative metrics, and procedural artificial intelligence integration—requires a sophisticated experimental design capable of capturing both direct effects and emergent properties of the learning ecosystem.

The Project has been designed as a multi-phase randomized controlled study. The objective is to systematically test the central hypotheses of pyragogic theory under rigorous experimental conditions representative of real educational contexts.

5.1.1. Methodological paradigm

The project adopts a mixed-methods approach anchored to the *design-based research* paradigm [5], characterized by:

- **Iterative design:** Cycles of implementation, evaluation, and refinement
- **Collaborative partnership:** Co-design with educators and students
- **Real-world context:** Testing in authentic educational environments
- **Theory building:** Simultaneous contribution to theory and practice
- **Multiple dependent variables:** Measurement of multiple outcomes and interactions

The epistemological framework adopted is that of *scientific pragmatism* [17], which privileges practical utility and empirical effectiveness as criteria for theoretical validation.

5.2. Objectives and Hypothesis System

Primary objectives:

PO1: Comparative effectiveness of the model

Demonstrate that learning in a pyragogic environment produces superior results in terms of:

- Quality of ideas generated (measured via EQI)
- Critical and creative thinking skills
- Cognitive collaboration capabilities
- Intrinsic motivation for learning
- Knowledge retention and transfer

PO2: Validation of the metrics system

Establish psychometric validity and pedagogical utility of:

- Epistemic Quality Index (EQI)
- Reciprocity Coefficient (RC)
- Cognitive Diversity Index (CDI)
- Systemic Resilience (SR)

PO3: AI integration optimization

Determine optimal configuration of procedural AI for:

- Facilitation of learning processes
- Mitigation of cognitive biases
- Support for cognitive reciprocity
- Maintenance of decisional autonomy

5.2.1. Secondary objectives

SO1: Identification of moderators and mediators

- Individual characteristics that predict pyragogic success
- Contextual factors that facilitate or impede implementation
- Causal mechanisms underlying observed effects

SO2: Development of implementation guidelines

- Replicable protocols for different disciplines
- Strategies for managing resistance
- Framework for facilitator training

SO3: Cost-benefit analysis

- Resources required for implementation
- Cost-benefit ratio compared to traditional approaches
- Model scalability

5.2.2. Structured hypothesis system

Main Hypothesis (H1): Students in the pyragogic condition will show significantly superior performance compared to the control group across a battery of educational outcomes, with effect size $d \geq 0,5$ for primary measures.

—**Specific Hypotheses**

H1a – Epistemic quality:

$$EQI_{\text{pyragogy}} > EQI_{\text{control}} + 0,5\sigma_{\text{pooled}} \quad (5.1)$$

H1b – Critical thinking: Watson-Glaser Critical Thinking Appraisal scores will be significantly higher in the pyragogic group (Cohen's $d \geq 0,5$).

H1c – Creativity: Originality and flexibility scores on the Torrance Test of Creative Thinking will be superior in the experimental group.

H1d – Collaboration: Average Reciprocity Coefficient will be $\geq 0,75$ in the pyragogic group versus $\leq 0,45$ in the control.

H1e – Motivation: Intrinsic Motivation Inventory scores will show significantly superior effects in the experimental group.

Secondary Hypotheses:

H2 – Moderation by cognitive diversity: The effect of pyragogic treatment will be moderated by the group's Cognitive Diversity Index, with stronger effects in high-diversity groups.

H3 – Mediation through reciprocity: The treatment effect on learning outcomes will be mediated by the Reciprocity Coefficient.

H4 – Interaction with AI: The presence of procedural AI will amplify pyragogic effects, with significant treatment \times AI interaction.

5.3. Methodology and Experimental Design

General design:

Study type: Randomized controlled trial (RCT) with $2 \times 2 \times 2$ factorial design

Experimental factors:

- **Factor A:** Pedagogical modality (Pyragogy vs. Traditional Collaborative Learning)
- **Factor B:** AI presence (With vs. Without procedural AI support)
- **Factor C:** Exposure duration (8 vs. 16 weeks)

Resulting experimental conditions:

1. Pyragogy + AI + 8 weeks (PY-AI-8)
2. Pyragogy + AI + 16 weeks (PY-AI-16)
3. Pyragogy + No AI + 8 weeks (PY-NoAI-8)
4. Pyragogy + No AI + 16 weeks (PY-NoAI-16)
5. Traditional + AI + 8 weeks (TR-AI-8)
6. Traditional + AI + 16 weeks (TR-AI-16)
7. Traditional + No AI + 8 weeks (TR-NoAI-8)
8. Traditional + No AI + 16 weeks (TR-NoAI-16)

5.3.1. Statistical analysis and sample size determination**Power analysis parameters:**

- Expected effect size: $d = 0,6$ (medium-large, based on cooperative learning meta-analyses)
- Desired power: $1 - \beta = 0,90$
- Significance level: $\alpha = 0,05$
- Test: $2 \times 2 \times 2$ factorial ANOVA

Sample size calculation: Using G*Power 3.1.9.7 [21]:

$$n_{\text{per group}} = \frac{2(z_{\alpha/2} + z_{\beta})^2 \sigma^2}{\delta^2} \times \text{Design Effect} \quad (5.2)$$

where $\delta = d \times \sigma$ is the minimum detectable difference.

Result: $n = 28$ per group, for a total of $N = 224$ participants.

Dropout adjustment: Considering a 15% dropout rate typical in longitudinal educational studies [59]:

$$N_{\text{corrected}} = \frac{224}{1 - 0,15} = 264 \text{ participants} \quad (5.3)$$

5.3.2. Inclusion and exclusion criteria**Inclusion criteria:**

- University students (18-25 years)
- Enrollment in Education Sciences or Computer Engineering courses
- English proficiency at B2 level or higher (for standardized instruments)
- Availability for the entire experimental period

- Signed informed consent

Exclusion criteria:

- Significant prior experience with pyragogic methodologies
- Simultaneous participation in other educational experimental studies
- Anticipated absences exceeding 20% of the experimental period

Sample stratification: Stratified randomization by:

- Gender (50:50 balance \pm 10%)
- Disciplinary area (Education vs. Computer Science)
- Baseline academic performance (GPA tertiles)
- Cognitive style (Kolb Learning Style Inventory)

5.4. Detailed Experimental Protocols

Pre-screening and initial assessment phase:

Week -2: Recruitment and screening

Algorithm 5.1 Recruitment Protocol

- 1: **Phase 1:** Recruitment through university channels
 - 2: Send informational emails to eligible courses ($N \approx 2,000$ students)
 - 3: Organize 4 information sessions (2 per campus)
 - 4: **Phase 2:** Initial screening (online questionnaire, 15 min)
 - 5: **for** each interested candidate **do**
 - 6: Verify inclusion/exclusion criteria
 - 7: Administer brief cognitive test
 - 8: Collect demographic data
 - 9: Assess motivation and availability
 - 10: **end for**
 - 11: **Phase 3:** Selection and invitation
 - 12: Rank candidates by suitability and motivation
 - 13: Invite first 320 candidates (considering 20% no-shows)
 - 14: Send detailed information and consent forms
-

Week -1: Baseline assessment

Cognitive Assessment (90 min):

- Watson-Glaser Critical Thinking Appraisal - Form S [68]
- Torrance Tests of Creative Thinking - Verbal Form A [65]
- Need for Cognition Scale - Short Form [6]
- Kolb Learning Style Inventory - Version 4 [35]

Motivational Assessment (30 min):

- Intrinsic Motivation Inventory [54]
- Academic Self-Regulation Questionnaire [55]
- Mindset Scale (Growth vs. Fixed) [20]

Socio-Cognitive Assessment (45 min):

- Collaborative Learning Attitudes Survey [31]
- Perspective-Taking subscale (Interpersonal Reactivity Index) [12]
- Argumentativeness Scale [27]

Baseline Performance Task (60 min): Standardized complex problem-solving task to measure:

- Quality of initial ideas (scored via EQI)
- Basic collaborative abilities
- Baseline for cognitive reciprocity

5.4.1. Randomization and group formation

Algorithm 5.2 Stratified Randomization

- 1: **Input:** Pool of $N = 264$ validated participants
 - 2: **Phase 1:** Stratification
 - 3: **for** each demographic stratum s **do**
 - 4: Filter participants by stratum criteria
 - 5: $n_s \leftarrow$ number of participants in stratum
 - 6: **end for**
 - 7: **Phase 2:** Block randomization within strata
 - 8: **for** each stratum s **do**
 - 9: Generate random permutation of assignments
 - 10: Use blocks of size 8 (one per condition)
 - 11: Assign participants sequentially
 - 12: **end for**
 - 13: **Phase 3:** Group formation
 - 14: **for** each condition c **do**
 - 15: Form groups of $n = 12\text{--}14$ participants
 - 16: Balance groups for baseline characteristics
 - 17: Assign unique identifiers to groups
 - 18: **end for**
 - 19: **Output:** Assignment list with concealed allocation
-

Allocation concealment:

- Randomization performed by independent statistician
- Assignment list sealed until moment of assignment
- Researchers blinded to condition during baseline assessment
- Participants informed of their condition only after completion of initial tests

5.4.2. Experimental interventions**Pyragogic Condition:****Weeks 1–2: Ecosystem Stabilization**

- **Session 1:** Introduction to pyragogic principles
 - Theoretical workshop (60 min): Cognitive intraspecific selection
 - Practical experience (90 min): First implementation of rituals
 - Platform orientation (30 min): Introduction to technological tools
- **Sessions 2–4:** Calibration and practice
 - Cognitive micro-tournaments on simple problems
 - Experiments with different roles (supporter, critic, synthesizer)
 - Immediate feedback on EQI and RC metrics
- **Sessions 5–6:** Gradual Challenge
 - Introduction of more complex problems
 - First experiences of collaborative synthesis
 - Stabilization of group norms

Weeks 3–6: Evolutionary Intensification

- **Main Challenge Introduction:** Complex multidisciplinary problem
- **Complete Cognitive Tournament:** Implementation of complete protocol
- **AI Integration** (AI conditions): Gradual activation of 6 AI modules
- **Meta-Cognitive Reflection:** Weekly sessions of process self-analysis

Weeks 7–8/16: Consolidation and Transmission

- **Selection of Fittest Ideas:** Identification of most robust ideas
- **Inter-Group Tournaments:** Constructive competition between groups
- **Knowledge Transmission:** Preparation for teaching other groups
- **Ecosystem Evaluation:** Final assessment of group evolution

Control Condition (Traditional Collaborative Learning):

Implementation of the Johnson & Johnson model [29] with:

- **Positive Interdependence:** Common goals and complementary roles

- **Individual Accountability:** Personal responsibility for contributions
- **Face-to-Face Interaction:** Encouragement and mutual support
- **Social Skills Training:** Development of interpersonal competencies
- **Group Processing:** Periodic reflection on group processes

Same schedule and intensity as pyragogic condition to ensure comparability.

5.4.3. Longitudinal measurement protocols

Continuous measurement (each session):

- **Automatic recording:** All verbal and textual exchanges
- **EQI calculation:** Real-time computation of idea quality
- **RC monitoring:** Continuous tracking of reciprocity
- **Participation metrics:** Frequency, duration, and quality of interventions

Weekly measurement:

- **Mood and motivation check:** Brief self-report (5 min)
- **Group cohesion:** Team Diagnostic Survey [67] (10 min)
- **Learning satisfaction:** Course experience questionnaire (5 min)

Monthly measurement:

- **Cognitive skills update:** Abbreviated versions of tests
- **Knowledge acquisition:** Domain-specific personalized assessments
- **Transfer tasks:** Novel problems to assess transfer

Final assessment: Complete replication of baseline battery plus additions:

- **Portfolio evaluation:** Expert judgment of longitudinal growth
- **Peer evaluations:** 360-degree assessment of collaboration
- **Retention tests:** Knowledge recall after 2 weeks
- **Transfer challenge:** Application of skills in new domain
- **Satisfaction and experience:** In-depth qualitative questionnaire

5.5. Measurement and Validation Instruments

Standardized instruments:

Watson-Glaser Critical Thinking Appraisal – Form S

- **Construct:** 5 dimensions of critical thinking
- **Items:** 40 scenarios with multiple-choice responses
- **Time:** 30 minutes
- **Reliability:** $\alpha = 0,85$ (Cronbach's alpha)
- **Validity:** Correlations 0,6–0,7 with academic performance

Torrance Tests of Creative Thinking – Verbal

- **Construct:** Fluency, Flexibility, Originality, Elaboration
- **Subtests:** 6 verbal creative activities
- **Time:** 45 minutes
- **Scoring:** Consensual assessment by 2 independent raters
- **Inter-rater reliability:** $r > 0,90$

Intrinsic Motivation Inventory

- **Dimensions:** Interest/Enjoyment, Perceived Competence, Effort/Importance, Pressure/Tension
- **Items:** 22 items on 7-point Likert scale
- **Validity:** Validated in over 200 motivation studies
- **Reliability:** $\alpha = 0,74$ – $0,84$ per subscale

5.5.1. Custom-developed instruments

Complex Problem Solving Assessment (CPSA)

Developed specifically to capture pyragogic competencies:

CPSA Structure:

1. **Individual Phase (20 min):**
 - Presentation of complex multidisciplinary scenario
 - Individual generation of ideas and solutions
 - Self-assessment of own idea quality
2. **Collaborative Phase (40 min):**
 - Formation of random triads
 - Sharing and comparison of individual ideas
 - Negotiation toward integrated solutions
 - Documentation of decision-making process
3. **Reflection Phase (10 min):**
 - Meta-cognitive reflection on process
 - Identification of learnings and insights
 - Evaluation of collaborative experience

CPSA Scoring:

- **Individual Idea Quality:** Automatic EQI + expert evaluation
- **Collaborative Process:** Analysis of reciprocity and construction
- **Final Solution Quality:** EQI + innovation + feasibility
- **Meta-Cognitive Awareness:** Qualitative analysis of reflections

Collaborative Intelligence Scale (CIS)

New instrument to measure co-thinking capabilities:

5.5.2. Qualitative analysis methodologies

Video Session Protocol Analysis

Systematic coding of interactions using modified schema from Interaction Analysis [32]:

- **Idea Generation Events:** Moments of new idea introduction
- **Challenge Events:** Episodes of constructive criticism or devil's advocacy
- **Synthesis Events:** Integration of previous ideas into hybrid solutions
- **Meta-Cognitive Events:** Explicit reflections on thinking processes
- **Social Maintenance Events:** Behaviors to maintain social cohesion

Discourse Analysis

Table 5.1: Dimensions of the Collaborative Intelligence Scale

Dimension	Description	Example Item
Cognitive Empathy	Ability to understand others' perspectives	"I easily understand how others think about problems"
Idea Integration	Skill in synthesizing diverse perspectives	"I'm good at combining different viewpoints into new solutions"
Constructive Conflict	Productive management of disagreement	"I can disagree with others while maintaining good relationships"
Reciprocal Teaching	Simultaneous teaching and learning	"When I explain something, I often learn new things"
Collective Efficacy	Confidence in group capability	"Our group can solve problems that individuals cannot"

Software-assisted linguistic analysis (NVIVO 12) to identify:

- Argumentative patterns (claim-evidence-warrant structures)
- Linguistic markers of uncertainty, confidence, openness
- Evolution of disciplinary vocabulary
- Perspective-taking and cognitive empathy markers

Social Network Analysis

Dynamic mapping of cognitive interactions:

$$\text{Centrality}(i) = \frac{\sum_{j \neq i} \text{Reciprocity}(i, j)}{N - 1} \quad (5.4)$$

$$\text{Clustering}(G) = \frac{3 \times \text{Number of triangles}}{3 \times \text{Number of connected triples}} \quad (5.5)$$

5.6. Statistical Analysis Plan

General analytical approach:

The analysis plan follows an *intention-to-treat* approach (analysis that includes all randomized participants, regardless of protocol adherence) with *per-protocol* sensitivity anal-

ysis, using statistical models appropriate for the hierarchical nature of the data (students nested within groups nested within conditions).

Statistical software:

- **Primary analysis:** R 4.3.0 with lme4, nlme, lavaan packages
- **Power analysis:** G*Power 3.1.9.7
- **Missing data:** Multiple imputation via MICE package
- **Effect sizes:** effsize package for Cohen's d and eta-squared

5.6.1. Primary analyses

Main statistical model: Mixed-effects ANOVA for $2 \times 2 \times 2$ factorial design:

$$Y_{ijkl} = \mu + \alpha_i + \beta_j + \gamma_k + (\alpha\beta)_{ij} + (\alpha\gamma)_{ik} + (\beta\gamma)_{jk} + (\alpha\beta\gamma)_{ijk} + u_l + \epsilon_{ijkl} \quad (5.6)$$

where:

- Y_{ijkl} = outcome for subject l in condition (i, j, k)
- α_i = main effect of Modality (Pyragogy vs Traditional)
- β_j = main effect of AI (present vs absent)
- γ_k = main effect of Duration (8 vs 16 weeks)
- u_l = random effect for group
- ϵ_{ijkl} = residual error

Multiple comparisons correction: Benjamini-Hochberg procedure for False Discovery Rate control ($FDR < 0,05$).

Effect size analysis:

- Cohen's d for between-group differences
- Partial η^2 for variance explained by factors
- R^2 for regression models

5.6.2. Secondary and exploratory analyses

Moderation Analysis: Testing interactions between treatment and potential moderators:

$$Y = b_0 + b_1X + b_2M + b_3XM + \text{covariates} + \epsilon \quad (5.7)$$

Moderators tested:

- Group cognitive diversity (baseline CDI)

- Individual differences (Need for Cognition, Growth Mindset)
- Baseline collaborative competencies
- Instructor characteristics

Mediation Analysis: Path analysis using lavaan package to test causal mechanisms:

$$M = a \cdot X + \text{covariates} + \epsilon_1 \quad (5.8)$$

$$Y = c' \cdot X + b \cdot M + \text{covariates} + \epsilon_2 \quad (5.9)$$

Mediators tested:

- Reciprocity Coefficient (RC)
- Average idea quality (EQI)
- Group cohesion and psychological safety
- Meta-cognitive awareness

Growth Curve Modeling: Temporal trajectory analysis using hierarchical linear modeling:

$$Y_{ti} = \pi_{0i} + \pi_{1i} \cdot \text{TIME}_{ti} + \pi_{2i} \cdot \text{TIME}_{ti}^2 + \epsilon_{ti} \quad (5.10)$$

$$\pi_{0i} = \beta_{00} + \beta_{01} \cdot \text{TREATMENT}_i + r_{0i} \quad (5.11)$$

$$\pi_{1i} = \beta_{10} + \beta_{11} \cdot \text{TREATMENT}_i + r_{1i} \quad (5.12)$$

5.6.3. Missing data and dropout management

Missing Data Pattern Analysis:

- Little's MCAR test to verify completely random missingness
- Logistic regression to identify dropout predictors
- Pattern-mixture models if missingness is informative

Multiple Imputation:

- $M = 20$ imputations using mice package
- Imputation model includes baseline covariates + treatment assignment
- Results pooling using Rubin's rules

Sensitivity Analysis:

- Complete case analysis
- Last-observation-carried-forward
- Worst-case scenario imputation
- Pattern-mixture models for different missingness assumptions

5.7. Ethical Considerations

Fundamental Principles:

The study is designed according to Helsinki Declaration principles and Good Clinical Practice (GCP) guidelines, with particular attention to the vulnerability of university student participants.

Autonomy and informed consent:

- **Two-phase consent process:** General information + specific consent
- **Right of withdrawal:** Ability to withdraw without academic penalization
- **Dynamic consent:** New consent in case of protocol modifications

Beneficence and non-maleficence:

- **Risk-benefit assessment:** Minimal risks with potential educational benefits
- **Wellbeing monitoring:** Weekly assessment of stress and anxiety
- **Intervention protocols:** Procedures for managing distress situations
- **Post-study equalization:** Access to most effective treatment for control group

Justice:

- **Equitable inclusion:** Balanced representation of gender, ethnicity, socioeconomic status
- **Accessibility:** Accommodations for students with disabilities
- **Benefit distribution:** Results shared with educational community

5.7.1. Privacy and data protection

Data minimization: Collection only of data strictly necessary for research objectives.

Anonymization and pseudonymization:

- **Identification codes:** Immediate replacement of identifying data
- **Key coding:** Linking keys stored separately
- **De-identification:** Removal of indirect identifiers in analytical datasets

Information security:

- **Encryption:** AES-256 for data at rest and in transit
- **Access control:** Role-based access with multi-factor authentication
- **Audit logs:** Complete tracking of data access
- **Secure backups:** Encrypted copies in geographically separated locations

Retention and disposal:

- **Retention period:** 10 years for primary data, 5 for auxiliary data

- **Secure disposal:** Certified procedures for data destruction
- **Archiving policies:** Protocols for responsible long-term archiving

5.7.2. Institutional approvals

Institutional Review Board (IRB):

- Preliminary approval obtained from Principal Investigator's IRB
- Coordinated review with IRBs of all participating institutions
- Annual reporting of adverse events and protocol deviations

Trial registration:

- Registration on ClinicalTrials.gov before recruitment initiation
- Protocol published on open-access repository (OSF)
- Adherence to CONSORT guidelines for reporting

5.8. Timeline and Critical Milestones

General schedule:

Table 5.2: Detailed Timeline of IdeoEvo Project

Phase	Timeline	Main Activities	Deliverables
Preparation	Months 1–3	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• IRB approvals• Platform development• Facilitator training• Pilot testing ($N = 24$)	Finalized protocol
Recruitment	Months 4–5	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Recruitment campaigns• Screening and baseline assessment• Randomization and group formation	$N = 264$ participants enrolled
Intervention 1	Months 6–7	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 8-week interventions (4 conditions)• Continuous data collection• Weekly monitoring	Interim analysis
Intervention 2	Months 8–9	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Additional 8 weeks for 16-week conditions• Extended data collection• Retention testing	Complete dataset
Analysis	Months 10–12	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Statistical analysis• Qualitative coding• Results integration• Sensitivity analysis	Statistical report
Dissemination	Months 13–15	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Manuscript preparation• Conference presentations• Policy recommendations• Open data release	Submitted publications

5.8.1. Critical milestones

Milestone 1 – Platform Validation (Month 3): Completion of pilot test with validation of technological platform and experimental protocols.

Success criteria:

- Technical reliability $> 98\%$ (uptime, no data loss)
- User experience satisfaction $> 4,0/5,0$
- Protocol adherence $> 90\%$ in pilot groups
- Inter-rater reliability $> 0,85$ for qualitative coding

Milestone 2 – Recruitment Completion (Month 5): Achievement of target sample with appropriate diversification.

Success criteria:

- $N \geq 264$ participants recruited
- Gender balance 45–55% women
- Disciplinary balance 45–55% Education Sciences students
- Dropout rate $\leq 5\%$ during baseline assessment

Milestone 3 – Data Quality Verification (Month 8): Interim analysis to verify quality and integrity of collected data.

Success criteria:

- Missing data rate $\leq 10\%$ for primary outcomes
- Protocol adherence $\geq 85\%$ in all conditions
- No systematic differences in dropout rate between groups
- Acceptable reliability for new measures ($\alpha > 0,70$)

5.9. Validity Control and Replicability

Internal validity

Threats to internal validity and countermeasures:

Selection bias:

- **Threat:** Systematic differences between groups
- **Countermeasure:** Stratified randomization

Maturation:

- **Threat:** Natural changes during academic year
- **Countermeasure:** Active control group with same time commitment

History effects:

- **Threat:** External events affecting outcomes
- **Countermeasure:** Control for major events, multiple sites

Contamination:

- **Threat:** Cross-contamination between experimental conditions
- **Countermeasures:** Cluster randomization, separate facilities, confidentiality agreements

Researcher effects:

- **Threat:** Researcher or facilitator bias
- **Countermeasures:** Standardized protocols, multiple facilitators, blinded assessment when possible

5.9.1. External validity

Sample generalizability:

- **Target population:** University students in STEM and Education
- **Sampling strategy:** Multi-site recruitment to increase diversity
- **Limitations:** Limited age range, high-performing population

Setting generalizability:

- **Ecological validity:** Conducted in genuine educational contexts
- **Multiple contexts:** Different universities, class formats, disciplines
- **Limitations:** Controlled duration, artificial problem scenarios

Treatment generalizability:

- **Implementation fidelity:** Standardized training, protocol adherence monitoring
- **Adaptation allowances:** Guidelines for contextual modifications

- **Documentation:** Complete protocol documentation for replication

5.9.2. Replicability protocols

Open Science Practices:

- **Pre-registration:** Complete protocol on OSF before data collection
- **Open materials:** All instruments, training materials, platform code
- **Open data:** De-identified dataset with detailed codebook
- **Open analyses:** Complete R scripts for all analyses

Replication Package:

- **Complete protocol:** Step-by-step implementation guide
- **Training materials:** Facilitator certification program
- **Technology package:** Open-source platform with installation guide
- **Assessment tools:** Validated instruments with scoring rubrics

5.10. Feasibility Analysis and Risk Management

Feasibility assessment:

Technical feasibility:

- **Platform development:** In progress, with six months of development already carried out.
- **AI integration:** Partnership with tech companies for computational resources
- **Data infrastructure:** Scalable cloud-based architecture.

Operational feasibility:

- **Recruitment capacity:** Access to > 5,000 students across 10 universities, ensuring geographic and cultural diversity.
- **Spaces and facilities:** Dedicated research laboratories with recording capabilities.
- **Personnel:** Team of 10 researchers, 12 trained facilitators.

Economic feasibility:

- **Total budget:** €450,000 over 15 months.
- **Secured funding:** €350,000 from research grants.
- **Cost per participant:** €1,400 (comparable with similar studies).

5.10.1. Risk assessment and mitigation

High-risk factors:

Risk 1 – Low recruitment rate

- **Probability:** Medium (30%).
- **Impact:** High (underpowered study).
- **Mitigation:** Early recruitment campaigns, increased incentives, timeline extension.

Risk 2 – High dropout rate

- **Probability:** Medium (25%).
- **Impact:** Medium (reduced power, bias).
- **Mitigation:** Enhanced engagement strategies, flexible scheduling, retention bonuses.

Risk 3 – Technical failures

- **Probability:** Low (15%).
- **Impact:** High (data loss, protocol deviation).
- **Mitigation:** Redundant systems, real-time backups, rapid response team.

Medium-risk factors:

Risk 4 – Implementation fidelity problems

- **Probability:** Medium (35%).
- **Impact:** Medium (reduced internal validity).
- **Mitigation:** Extensive training, monitoring protocols, rapid feedback.

Risk 5 – Institutional resistance

- **Probability:** Low (20%).
- **Impact:** Medium (access restrictions).
- **Mitigation:** Early stakeholder engagement, clear benefit communication.

Contingency plans:

- **Sample size adjustment:** Power calculations for different N scenarios.
- **Protocol modifications:** Pre-approved variations for different contexts.
- **Timeline flexibility:** 3-month buffer for critical milestones.
- **Alternative analyses:** Bayesian approaches if frequentist underpowered.

5.11. Expected Impact and Dissemination

Expected scientific contributions

Theoretical contributions:

- First rigorous empirical validation of educational framework based on evolutionary principles.
- Evidence for effectiveness of “idea-centered” vs. “person-centered” competition.
- Formalization of cognitive reciprocity mechanisms.
- Integration of procedural AI in collaborative learning.

Methodological contributions:

- New assessment tools for collaborative intelligence of automated EQI calculation.
- Mixed-methods framework for evaluating complex educational interventions.
- Open-source platform for replication and scale-up.

Practical contributions:

- Evidence-based alternative to competitive educational models.
- Scalable framework for educational institutions.
- Policy recommendations for educational reform.
- Teacher training curricula for 21st-century skills.

5.11.1. Dissemination strategy

Academic dissemination:

- **High-impact journals:** Educational Researcher, Learning and Instruction, Computers & Education.
- **Conferences:** AERA, ICLS, Learning Sciences, AIED.
- **Special issues:** Editorship for special issues on educational innovation.

Professional dissemination:

- **Practitioner publications:** Educational Leadership, Phi Delta Kappan.
- **Professional conferences:** ASCD, ISTE, regional educational conferences.
- **Workshops:** Practical sessions for educators and administrators.

Policy dissemination:

- **Policy briefs:** Concise summaries for decision-makers.
- **Government presentations:** Ministry of Education briefings.
- **Think tank collaborations:** Educational policy institutes.

Public dissemination:

- **Media engagement:** Science journalism, educational media.
- **Social media:** Twitter threads, LinkedIn articles, YouTube videos.
- **Popular publications:** Articles in education magazines.

5.12. Summary and Significance of the Study

The IdeoEvo Project represents the first systematic attempt at empirical validation of the pyragogic framework under rigorous experimental conditions. The $2 \times 2 \times 2$ factorial design with $N = 264$ participants provides sufficient power to detect theoretically meaningful and practically relevant effect sizes.

The integration of quantitative and qualitative methods, standardized and innovative instruments, and multiple analytical perspectives ensures a comprehensive evaluation of model effectiveness. Open science and replicability protocols facilitate independent validation and extension of the study across different contexts.

The expected results have the potential to transform theoretical understanding of collaborative learning and provide empirical evidence for reforming obsolete educational practices. The project positions itself as a critical bridge between innovative theory and practical implementation, contributing both to the science of education and to concrete improvement of educational outcomes for future generations.

In the next chapter we will explore the broader implications of these expected results, discussing how empirical validation of Pyragogy could catalyze systemic transformations in contemporary educational paradigms. gms.

6 | Discussion

6.1. Theoretical contributions

Reconceptualizing cognitive evolution:

The Pyragogic Model introduces a fundamental paradigmatic transformation in educational epistemology: the shift from conceiving learning as individual acquisition of pre-packaged knowledge to understanding education as an evolutionary process of co-development of ideas within complex cognitive ecosystems.

This reconceptualization finds its theoretical roots in the convergence of three previously disconnected research streams:

Extended Evolutionary Epistemology: While Popper [47] and Campbell [7] had applied evolutionary principles to the growth of scientific knowledge, Pyragogy systematically extends these principles to everyday learning processes. The novelty lies in the operationalization of Darwinian mechanisms – variation, selection, retention – into concrete and measurable educational protocols.

Formalized Distributed Cognition: The extension of Hutchins' [26] distributed cognition theory through mathematical formalization of Cognitive Reciprocation represents a significant contribution. Equation ?? not only captures the temporal dynamics of epistemic exchanges, but also provides predictive tools for optimizing collaborative efficiency.

Theorized Human-AI Symbiosis: The concept of “non-agentive algorithmic facilitation” contributes to the emerging debate on educational AI integration by proposing a third paradigm beyond total automation and technological rejection. Pyragogic AI neither replaces nor ignores human intelligence, but amplifies it while preserving epistemic autonomy.

6.1.1. Implications for learning theory

Overcoming the cooperation-competition dualism: Pyragogy resolves a long-standing theoretical tension in educational psychology by showing that cooperation and competition are not antithetical but can coexist productively when applied to different ontological

levels. Individuals cooperate while ideas compete, generating synergies that no unilateral approach can produce.

This insight finds empirical support in neuroimaging studies showing simultaneous activation of neural circuits for cooperation (mirror neurons, theory of mind) and competition (ACC, PFC) during episodes of “ritualized cognitive conflict” [50]. Pyragogy provides the first systematic pedagogical framework for exploiting this neural duality.

Redefinition of the concept of “error”: The transposition of the mutation concept from the biological to the cognitive domain radically transforms the epistemological status of error. No longer a failure to be punished, error becomes necessary variation for the evolution of ideas – an insight that finds confirmation in Kapur’s [33] research on “productive failure” but which Pyragogy systematizes into specific protocols such as the “Celebrated Error” ritual.

Emergence of systemic properties: The focus on emergent processes at the ecosystem level (Systemic Resilience, Cognitive Diversity) contributes to the literature on complex adaptive systems in education [13]. Pyragogic metrics capture properties that exist only at the system level and cannot be reduced to individual characteristics – a significant contribution to understanding learning as a genuinely collective phenomenon.

6.2. Educational and pedagogical implications

6.2.1. Transformation of educational assessment

The introduction of the Epistemic Quality Index (EQI) and complementary metrics represents a potential revolution in educational evaluative paradigms. While traditional assessment measures how much the individual approximates predefined standards, pyragogic assessment evaluates how much ideas contribute to the evolution of the collective cognitive ecosystem.

Immediate implications:

- **End of artificial scarcity:** In a pyragogic system, some people's success does not imply others' failure. Everyone can contribute to ecosystem fitness, eliminating the zero-sum dynamic that characterizes many competitive educational systems.
- **Valorization of cognitive diversity:** The Cognitive Diversity Index (CDI) provides systemic incentives for valuing different thinking styles, countering the homogenizing tendency of standardized systems.
- **Longitudinal and processual assessment:** The focus on idea evolution over time promotes a culture of continuous growth rather than episodic performance.

Implementation challenges: The transition from traditional grading systems to ecosystem metrics encounters significant structural resistance. Educational institutions are embedded in broader systems (university access, labor market, institutional rankings) that require comparability and standardization. The proposal for “metric translators” (Chapter 4) represents a bridge solution, but complete transformation will require systemic changes at the educational policy level.

6.2.2. Rethinking the teacher's role

The Pyragogic Model profoundly redefines the educator's role from “sage on the stage” to “orchestrator of evolution”. This transformation has significant implications for teacher training and professional development.

Emerging competencies for pyragogic educators:

- **Evolutionary facilitation:** Ability to create optimal conditions for idea evolution without directing the process
- **Cognitive conflict management:** Skills to ritualize disagreement by transforming it into a pedagogical resource
- **Diversity orchestration:** Competence in composing cognitively diverse groups and managing resulting dynamics
- **AI symbiosis:** Ability to collaborate effectively with procedural AI systems while maintaining pedagogical control

Teacher training models: Training pyragogic educators requires experiential approaches that simulate the same processes they will need to facilitate. Traditional lectures on innovative methodologies prove counterproductive – teachers must *live* the pyragogic experience before they can facilitate it for others.

6.2.3. Implications for curriculum design

From linear curriculum to epistemic landscape: The “fitness landscape” metaphor suggests radical reorganization of curricular content. Instead of linear sequences of topics, the pyragogic curriculum is configured as a multidimensional space of cognitive opportunities where students explore adaptive paths guided by their interests and group dynamics.

Emergent interdisciplinarity: The focus on idea evolution naturally favors interdisciplinary connections. Ideas do not respect disciplinary boundaries – an ecological insight can inform a mathematical problem, a literary metaphor can illuminate a scientific concept. The Reciprocation Coefficient (RC) provides metrics for optimizing these cross-disciplinary exchanges.

Personalization vs. collectivization: While the dominant trend in educational technology moves toward extreme personalization (adaptive learning systems, AI tutors), Pyragogy proposes an alternative approach: collective optimization where personalization emerges from group dynamics rather than individual algorithms.

6.3. Social and cultural implications

Training for democratic citizenship:

In an era of growing polarization and “post-truth politics”, pyragogic competencies assume critical civic relevance. The ability to engage in constructive cognitive conflict, evaluate the epistemic fitness of ideas, and participate in knowledge co-creation processes become fundamental competencies for democratic citizenship.

Collective epistemic immunity: The concept of “cognitive pathogens” – systemic biases, disinformation, logical fallacies – and protocols for their identification and neutralization contribute to developing what we might define as “epistemic immunity” at the social level. A population educated according to pyragogic principles should show greater resilience to informational manipulation and simplistic narratives.

Improved public deliberation: Constructive confrontation rituals and collaborative synthesis protocols offer concrete tools for improving the quality of public deliberation. Imagining parliaments, public commissions, or citizen juries operating according to pyragogic principles suggests concrete possibilities for democratic renewal.

6.3.1. Implications for educational equity

Reduction of cognitive inequalities: The pyragogic system, by eliminating zero-sum competition, potentially reduces the mechanisms through which socio-economic inequalities are transformed into educational inequalities. When success is defined as contribution to the ecosystem rather than relative performance, students with different backgrounds can all contribute significantly.

Valorization of diverse forms of intelligence: The Cognitive Diversity Index (CDI) provides metric frameworks for recognizing and valuing forms of intelligence often marginalized in traditional educational systems. Students with creative, emotional, practical, or artistic intelligence find specific and valued roles in the pyragogic ecosystem.

Risks of new forms of exclusion: However, it is necessary to recognize that Pyragogy could create new forms of marginalization. Students with communicative difficulties, social anxiety, or highly individualistic cognitive styles might find themselves disadvantaged in a system that privileges interaction and reciprocation. Designing inclusive protocols and support mechanisms for these students represents a critical priority.

6.4. Neurocognitive and psychological implications

Neuroplasticity and cognitive development:

Neuroscientific research on the effects of collaborative learning and cognitive conflict provides empirical foundations for the expected effects of pyragogic pedagogy on brain development.

Effects on brain connectivity: Neuroimaging studies show that prolonged experience of collaborative learning produces structural changes in connectivity between brain regions associated with theory of mind, executive control, and working memory [57]. Pyragogy, by intensifying and systematizing these experiences, could produce even more pronounced neuroplastic effects.

Development of meta-cognitive skills: The pyragogic focus on thinking processes – rather than just content – should promote the development of meta-cognitive neural circuits. Roebers' [53] research shows that students with high meta-cognitive competencies show greater activation of the prefrontal cortex during problem-solving tasks, suggesting possible neurological biomarkers for pyragogic effectiveness.

6.4.1. Motivational effects and well-being

Self-Determination Theory and Pyragogy: Deci and Ryan’s [14] framework identifies three fundamental psychological needs: autonomy, competence, and relatedness. The pyragogic model is designed to support all three:

- **Autonomy:** Students choose which ideas to develop and how to contribute to the ecosystem
- **Competence:** Success is defined as personal growth and collective contribution rather than relative performance
- **Relatedness:** Cognitive reciprocation builds deep connections based on intellectual sharing

Reduction of performance anxiety: Eliminating interpersonal competition should significantly reduce performance anxiety, a growing problem in contemporary educational systems. Putwain’s [48] research shows strong correlations between performance anxiety and competitive educational environments, suggesting that Pyragogy could have significant beneficial effects on students’ psychological well-being.

Flow states and engagement: Csikszentmihalyi’s [10] flow theory suggests that optimal engagement states emerge when challenge and competence are balanced. Pyragogic systems, dynamically adapting to the group’s emerging competencies, could create more favorable conditions for flow experience compared to static curricula.

6.5. Epistemological and philosophical implications

Revolution in educational epistemology:

The Pyragogic Model implies a profound transformation in understanding what it means to “know” and “learn”. The transition from the paradigm of individual acquisition to the paradigm of collective evolution has philosophical ramifications that extend well beyond pedagogy.

From possessive to participatory epistemology: The traditional conception of knowledge as “possession” (having knowledge) is replaced by the conception of knowledge as “participation” (participating in knowledge processes). This transition finds resonances in Sfard’s [58] work on learning metaphors, but Pyragogy formalizes it into concrete operational mechanisms.

Truth as emergent process: Instead of conceiving truth as static correspondence between propositions and reality, Pyragogy suggests a pragmatic conception of truth as an emergent property of functioning cognitive ecosystems. Ideas are “true” insofar as they contribute to ecosystem fitness – a dynamic and contextual criterion that resonates with Dewey’s [17] pragmatism.

Redefinition of objectivity: Objectivity is no longer sought through elimination of individual subjectivity, but through orchestration of diverse subjectivities in structured intersubjective processes. It is a movement from Nagel’s [43] “objectivity from nowhere” to Harding’s [24] “strong objectivity”, operationalized through pyragogic protocols.

6.5.1. Implications for the ethics of knowledge

Collective epistemic responsibility: The pyragogic model implies a conception of epistemic responsibility as a collective rather than exclusively individual property. Individuals are responsible not only for their own beliefs but also for their contribution to the epistemic health of the cognitive ecosystem they belong to.

Emergent epistemic virtues: Traditional individual epistemic virtues (accuracy, coherence, open-mindedness) are integrated by systemic virtues such as the ability to facilitate cognitive reciprocation, contribute to epistemic diversity, and maintain ecosystem resilience.

Democratization of knowledge production: Pyragogy contributes to the epistemic democratization movement by recognizing that knowledge is produced collectively rather than monopolized by cognitive elites. This has implications for traditionally hierarchical institutions such as universities, research laboratories, and think tanks.

6.6. Limitations and critical challenges

Theoretical limitations:

Potential biological reductionism: Despite attempts at rigorous transposition, the risk remains that applying biological metaphors to cognitive processes may prove reductive. Human cognition has emergent properties – intentionality, meaning, consciousness – that have no direct analogues in biological processes. Midgley’s [41] critique of sociobiological programs remains pertinent and requires continuous attention in the development of pyragogic theory.

Systemic determinism: The focus on systemic and emergent processes could inadvertently minimize individual agency and personal responsibility. There exists tension between ecosystem optimization and individual autonomy that requires careful balancing in implementation designs.

Measurability of emergent properties: While pyragogic metrics represent a significant advance, fundamental questions remain about the quantifiability of genuinely emergent properties. The “emergence vs. reductionism” problem in philosophy of mind is reflected in the challenges of operationalizing the EQI and other metrics.

6.6.1. Implementation challenges

Operational complexity: Effective implementation of the pyragogic model requires coordination of multiple elements – social protocols, sophisticated technologies, specialized facilitative competencies, institutional changes – such that operational complexity might discourage practical adoption.

Institutional resistance: Educational systems are deeply conservative institutions embedded in broader social structures. The paradigmatic transformation proposed by Pyragogy encounters resistance that goes beyond simple pedagogical inertia, touching economic interests, power structures, and consolidated professional identities.

Questionable scalability: While pyragogic protocols can function effectively in small groups and controlled contexts, doubts remain about scalability to large classes, big institutions, and national educational systems. The problem of epistemic “tragedy of the commons” could emerge when groups become too numerous to support authentic reciprocity.

Technological dependence: The essential integration of procedural AI and digital platforms creates technological dependencies that can prove problematic in contexts with lim-

ited resources or inadequate infrastructure. Moreover, the speed of technological change could make significant investments in platform development obsolete.

6.6.2. Ethical and social issues

Perpetuated algorithmic bias: Despite intentions to create “non-agentive” AI, machine learning systems inevitably incorporate biases present in training data. Pyragogic AI could perpetuate or amplify existing biases under the guise of procedural neutrality.

Privacy and surveillance: The continuous monitoring required for calculating pyragogic metrics raises significant privacy issues. Students might feel under constant observation, compromising the authenticity of interactions and creating digital performance anxiety.

Cultural homogenization: Standardized Pyragogy protocols, though designed to valorize diversity, could inadvertently promote a specific form of “Western” cognitive interaction that marginalizes culture-specific learning and communication styles.

Exacerbation of digital inequalities: Heavy reliance on sophisticated technology could exacerbate existing digital divides, creating new forms of educational inequality between students with differential access to technological resources.

6.7. Future research directions

Extended empirical validation:

Longitudinal studies: While the IdeoEvo Project will provide preliminary evidence, multi-year longitudinal studies are necessary to evaluate the long-term effects of pyragogic exposure. Particular interest concerns:

- Retention of collaborative competencies in post-graduation years
- Transfer of pyragogic skills to work contexts
- Effects on creativity and innovation capacity in the long term
- Impacts on well-being and life satisfaction

Cross-cultural studies: Validation of the pyragogic model in diverse educational cultures becomes critical for establishing universality vs. cultural specificity of proposed principles. Priority regions include:

- East Asian educational systems (focus on collective harmony vs. individual excellence)
- Scandinavian progressive education models
- Developing countries with limited technological resources

- Indigenous education approaches

Neuro-imaging studies: Collaboration with neuroscientists to investigate the neural effects of pyragogic education using fMRI, EEG, and other brain imaging techniques. Specific questions include:

- Brain connectivity changes after prolonged exposure to collaborative conflict
- Neural synchrony patterns during reciprocal learning episodes
- Neuroplasticity effects in meta-cognitive regions
- Stress hormone modulation in pyragogic vs. traditional environments

6.7.1. Technology and artificial intelligence

Advancements in procedural AI: Development of more sophisticated AI systems for:

- Real-time emotion recognition to optimize intervention timing
- Deeper natural language understanding for EQI computation
- Predictive analytics to anticipate group dynamics challenges
- Personalized facilitation algorithms that adapt to individual learning styles

Virtual and Augmented Reality: Exploration of VR/AR technologies for:

- Immersive collaborative environments that transcend physical boundaries
- Visualization of abstract concepts and idea networks in 3D space
- Simulation of complex scenarios for collaborative problem-solving
- Enhanced presence for remote collaborative learning

Blockchain for educational credentials: Investigation of distributed ledger technologies for:

- Decentralized verification of pyragogic competencies
- Portable digital portfolios that transcend institutional boundaries
- Micro-credentials for specific collaborative skills
- Smart contracts for automated assessment and recognition

6.7.2. Disciplinary expansion

STEM fields applications: Adaptation of pyragogic protocols for:

- Collaborative mathematics problem-solving
- Team-based scientific research projects
- Engineering design challenges
- Computer science pair programming and code review processes

Humanities and Arts integration: Development of applications for:

- Collaborative literary analysis and creative writing
- Historical interpretation and debate
- Philosophical inquiry and dialectical reasoning
- Artistic creation and aesthetic critique

Professional education: Extension to:

- Medical education (collaborative diagnosis, case study analysis)
- Legal education (moot courts, legal reasoning)
- Business education (team strategy development, innovation management)
- Teacher education (collaborative curriculum design, peer mentoring)

6.7.3. Policy and systemic reform

Educational policy research: Investigation of:

- Barriers and facilitators for large-scale implementation
- Cost-benefit analyses for educational institutions
- Teacher training program design and effectiveness
- Integration with existing standards and accountability systems

International comparative studies:

- Comparative effectiveness analysis across diverse educational systems
- Cultural adaptation strategies for different contexts
- Policy frameworks for supporting educational innovation
- International collaboration networks for pyragogic educators

6.8. Potential impacts on future society

Transformation of work and economy:

Preparation for the knowledge economy: If empirically validated, the pyragogic model could contribute significantly to workforce preparation for the 21st century economy, characterized by:

- Increasingly complex collaboration between distributed teams
- Rapid innovation cycles requiring continuous learning
- Interdisciplinary problem-solving for global challenges
- Human-AI collaboration in professional contexts

New forms of work organization: Pyragogic competencies could catalyze the emergence of:

- Flat organizational structures based on distributed expertise
- Collaborative decision-making processes in companies
- Innovation labs utilizing evolutionary principles
- Remote work environments optimized for reciprocal learning

6.8.1. Democratic renewal

Improved public deliberation: Citizens educated according to pyragogic principles could contribute to:

- More constructive and evidence-based public forums

- Reduced polarization through conflict ritualization
- Better evaluation of policy proposals based on epistemic fitness
- Increased civic engagement and participation

Institutional innovations: Pyragogy could inform:

- Citizen juries and deliberative democracy experiments
- Parliamentary committee procedures
- Public consultation processes
- Community decision-making mechanisms

6.8.2. Addressing global challenges

Climate change and sustainability: Pyragogic competencies are particularly relevant for:

- Collaborative development of sustainable technologies
- Cross-cultural cooperation for environmental policies
- Integration of diverse knowledge systems (scientific, indigenous, practical)
- Long-term thinking that transcends short-term competitive interests

Global health and pandemic preparedness: Pyragogic principles could contribute to:

- More effective international scientific collaboration
- Rapid knowledge sharing during health crises
- Public health messaging that builds epistemic immunity
- Cross-sector coordination between government, industry, academia

6.9. Synthesis and prospective vision

The Pyragogic Model is not merely a pedagogical innovation, but a proposal for transformation in the human approach to knowledge. By transposing evolutionary principles from the biological to the cognitive domain, it favors forms of collective intelligence that surpass individual capabilities.

The educational, social, neurocognitive, and epistemological implications suggest a society where:

- Competition is oriented toward collective outcomes
- Cognitive diversity is valued as a resource
- Artificial intelligence amplifies human intelligence
- Error is a source of innovation

- Knowledge is shared, not private property

Realizing this vision requires addressing significant challenges, including:

1. Maintaining theoretical rigor and practical feasibility
2. Balancing systemic optimization and individual autonomy
3. Extending collaborative processes to broader contexts
4. Responsibly managing technological dependencies
5. Addressing equity issues

The IdeoEvo Project offers the first critical verification of these principles, testing their scientific validity and implementability. Regardless of results, the process of developing, testing, and refining the Pyragogic Model contributes to the debate on educational evolution in a complex and interconnected world, representing an experiment in the evolution of educational ideas themselves.

The discussion continues in the next chapter, synthesizing the main contributions and tracing the future prospects of the pyragogic paradigm.

7 | Conclusions

7.1. Synthesis of scientific contributions

This thesis introduces Pyragogy, an educational framework that reconsiders learning, competition, and cognitive development. Its contributions are structured across three interconnected levels, providing insight into current educational practices. The scientific contributions are articulated across three interconnected levels, each bringing significant novelty to the contemporary educational innovation landscape.

7.1.1. Fundamental theoretical contributions

First contribution: Rigorous transposition of intraspecific selection For the first time in pedagogical literature, the Darwinian principles of variation, selection, and adaptation have been systematically operationalized for human learning processes. The transformation of the selection unit from individuals to ideas represents a paradigmatic discontinuity that resolves the historical tension between competition and collaboration in education.

The formalization of this transposition through four structural isomorphisms

Variation→Epistemic diversity,

Selection→Argumentative pressure,

Heritability→Cultural transmission,

Adaptation→Conceptual refinement

provides for the first time a unified theoretical foundation for understanding how evolutionary processes operate in the cognitive domain.

Second contribution: Mathematical theory of Cognitive Reciprocation The introduction of the Reciprocation Coefficient (RC) and its formalization through the differential equation ?? constitutes the first attempt to mathematically quantify the efficiency of epistemic exchanges in collaborative contexts. This theory extends contributions from evolutionary game theory and social network analysis by providing predictive tools for optimizing collective learning.

The principle of Cognitive Reciprocation transforms the conception of teaching and learning from separate and unidirectional acts to integrated co-evolutionary processes. Every act of knowledge transmission becomes simultaneously an act of transformation for both teacher and learner, generating amplified epistemic value for the entire cognitive ecosystem.

Third contribution: Paradigm of procedural non-agentive AI The conceptualization of artificial intelligence as a “procedural non-agentive facilitator” offers a third way between total automation and technological rejection that characterizes the current debate on educational AI. Pyragogic AI amplifies human collective intelligence without replacing it, preserving epistemic autonomy while optimizing natural evolutionary processes.

The six functional modules of pyragogic AI – Phylogenetic Memory, Epistemic Landscape Analysis, Recombination Facilitator, Bias Detector, Reciprocation Monitor, Ritual Orchestrator – represent an innovative technological architecture that operationalizes human-AI symbiosis in educational contexts.

7.1.2. Innovative methodological contributions

Multi-dimensional metrics system The Epistemic Quality Index (EQI) constitutes the first systematic metric for evaluating the “fitness” of ideas independently of their individual bearers. The decomposition into six components – Logical Coherence, Empirical Evidence, Originality, Relevance, Interconnection, Clarity – provides a holistic framework for assessment that goes beyond traditional metrics of individual acquisition.

The complementary metrics (Reciprocation Coefficient, Cognitive Diversity Index, Systemic Resilience) capture emergent properties of learning ecosystems that exist only at the systemic level and cannot be reduced to individual characteristics. This represents a significant advance toward a genuinely ecosystemic science of education.

Protocols for conflict ritualization The transposition of the ethological concept of ritualization to cognitive conflicts has produced specific operational protocols – Cognitive Tournament, Devil’s Advocate Protocol, Collaborative Synthesis, Celebrated Error – that transform disagreement from obstacle into pedagogical resource.

These protocols represent the first systematization of practices for channeling competitive energy toward collaboratively beneficial outcomes, offering concrete tools for educators who want to implement advanced forms of cooperative learning.

Multi-phase experimental design The IdeoEvo Project introduces a sophisticated methodological design for validating complex educational interventions. The $2 \times 2 \times 2$ factorial approach with mixed-methods analysis, combined with open science and replicability protocols, establishes a new standard for research on pedagogical innovation.

The integration of quantitative analyses (statistical modeling, machine learning), qualitative (discourse analysis, ethnographic observation) and computational (network analysis, natural language processing) offers a template for future research on complex educational systems.

7.1.3. Practical implementation contributions

Scalable framework for implementation Appendix A provides the first systematic blueprint for transitioning from traditional competitive educational models to pyragogic ecosystems. The graduated approach – micro-rituals, progressive phases, controlled scaling – recognizes implementation realities while maintaining transformative ambition.

The protocols for teacher training, resistance management, and integration with existing systems offer practical guidance for educational administrators and policy makers interested in systemic innovation.

Open-source technological platform The development of an integrated platform for pyragogic implementation – monitoring dashboards, visualization tools, automatic metric calculation algorithms – provides concrete technological infrastructure for replication and adoption.

The open-source approach ensures accessibility and facilitates collaborative evolution of the platform through contributions from the global community of researchers and educators.

7.2. Validation of the theoretical gap

Bridging the paradigmatic void:

The literature analysis conducted in Chapter 2 had identified a critical theoretical gap: while robust empirical evidence existed on the effectiveness of collaborative learning, a unifying theoretical framework capable of explaining why collaboration works and how to design it optimally was missing.

Pyragogy responds to this gap by providing for the first time a systematic theory that:

- **Explains causal mechanisms:** Evolutionary principles clarify why certain types of collaboration are more effective than others
- **Generates testable predictions:** Mathematical equations allow quantitative predictions about collaborative outcomes
- **Guides optimal design:** Operational protocols translate theoretical principles into concrete practices

- **Integrates multiple perspectives:** Biological evolution, cognitive science, educational psychology, and computer science converge in a coherent framework

7.2.1. Overcoming traditional dichotomies

The thesis has demonstrated that several dichotomies that have characterized educational thought for decades can be overcome through the pyragogic approach:

Competition vs. Cooperation: Pyragogy shows that competition and cooperation are not antithetical but can coexist productively when applied to different ontological levels (cooperation between people, competition between ideas).

Individualization vs. Standardization: Ecosystemic optimization allows emergent personalization from group dynamics rather than through individual algorithms.

Automation vs. Humanization: Procedural AI amplifies human capabilities without replacing them, creating symbiosis instead of substitution.

Formative vs. Summative assessment: Pyragogic metrics provide continuous feedback that is simultaneously diagnostic (formative) and evaluative (summative).

7.3. Implementation roadmap

Phases of systemic adoption:

Based on the theoretical and methodological contributions developed, it is possible to outline a realistic roadmap for adopting the pyragogic paradigm:

Phase 1: Validation and refinement (2024-2026)

- Completion of the IdeoEvo Project and analysis of results
- Replication studies in diverse cultural and educational contexts
- Refinement of metrics and protocols based on empirical evidence
- Development of training programs for early adopters

Phase 2: Controlled diffusion (2026-2028)

- Implementation in 50-100 volunteer educational institutions
- Establishment of Pyragogy Centers of Excellence
- Training of cohorts of certified facilitators
- Development of supportive policy frameworks

Phase 3: Systemic scaling (2028-2032)

- Integration into teacher preparation programs
- Adoption by pioneering educational systems

- Commercial development of platforms and tools
- International collaborations and standards development

Phase 4: Paradigmatic normalization (2032-2040)

- Mainstream adoption in primary, secondary, and tertiary education
- Integration into corporate training and professional development
- Policy mandates for collaborative competencies
- Next-generation research on advanced pyragogic methods

7.3.1. Necessary support ecosystem

Successful implementation requires the development of an integrated support ecosystem:

Research infrastructure:

- International network of Pyragogy research labs
- Longitudinal databases for tracking long-term outcomes
- Collaborative platforms for sharing best practices
- Academic journals dedicated to evolutionary pedagogy

Educational infrastructure:

- Graduate programs in Pyragogic Education
- Certification bodies for professional facilitators
- Curriculum standards integration
- Assessment systems compatibility

Technology infrastructure:

- Scalable cloud platforms
- Interoperability standards
- Privacy-preserving analytics
- AI ethics guidelines

Policy infrastructure:

- Legislative frameworks for educational innovation
- Funding mechanisms for R&D
- International cooperation agreements
- Intellectual property protections

7.4. Prospective vision of pyragogic education

Trasformation of the educational experience:

Imagining the education of the future informed by pyragogic principles suggests profound transformations in the daily experience of students, educators, and communities:

The day of a pyragogic student: Instead of progression through fixed subjects with individual assessment, students participate in collaborative explorations of complex, multidisciplinary challenges. Morning sessions might involve cognitive tournaments where ideas compete based on their epistemic fitness. Afternoon workshops might focus on synthesis of insights from multiple perspectives, supported by AI that visualizes patterns and suggests creative recombinations.

Error is celebrated as a source of mutations, peer teaching becomes reciprocal learning, and assessment emerges naturally from contributions to the community's knowledge ecosystem. Students develop competencies in conflict ritualization, evidence evaluation, and collaborative reasoning that serve them for lifetime learning.

The transformed role of the educator: Pyragogic educators operate as “ecosystem orchestrators” rather than knowledge transmitters. They design challenges that stimulate cognitive diversity, facilitate tournaments that channel competition constructively, and monitor system health through real-time analytics.

Their expertise resides not in content delivery but in process facilitation – knowing when to introduce conflicting perspectives, how to balance collaboration and independence, and when to intervene if dynamics become counterproductive. They model epistemic humility while maintaining authority in process orchestration.

The evolutionary learning community: Pyragogic communities transcend traditional classroom boundaries, forming adaptive networks of learners, facilitators, AI systems, and domain experts. Knowledge creation becomes a genuinely collaborative process where insights from middle school students can inform university research, where local community problems activate global collaborative networks, and where artificial intelligence amplifies human creativity without substituting for it.

7.4.1. Impacts on broader society

Citizenship prepared for evolutionary democracy: Citizens educated according to pyragogic principles should exhibit enhanced capacities for:

- Evidence-based reasoning in public debates
- Constructive engagement with disagreement
- Collaborative problem-solving on complex social issues
- Epistemic humility and openness to belief revision

- Recognition and resistance to cognitive pathogens (disinformation, fallacies, manipulation)

This could contribute to the renewal of democratic institutions through more informed, collaborative, and adaptive approaches to public governance.

Workforce prepared for the knowledge economy: Pyragogic competencies align closely with requirements of the post-industrial economy:

- Complex problem-solving in multidisciplinary teams
- Continuous learning and adaptation to changing contexts
- Creative synthesis of diverse information sources
- Effective collaboration with AI systems
- Innovation through controlled experimentation and iteration

Organizations employing pyragogic graduates could develop competitive advantages through enhanced capacities for innovation, adaptation, and collaborative intelligence.

Contribution to global challenge resolution: The grand challenges of the XXI century – climate change, inequality, technological disruption, pandemic preparedness – require precisely the type of collaborative, adaptive, evidence-based approaches that pyragogic education develops.

Communities of pyragogic learners could form networks that transcend geographical and institutional boundaries, creating new forms of distributed intelligence for addressing complex global problems that no individual or single institution can solve alone.

7.5. Methodological and epistemological reflections

Contributions to philosophy of education:

Pyragogy contributes to philosophical discourse on education by suggesting fundamental reconceptualizations:

From possessive epistemology to participatory epistemology: The shift from “having knowledge” to “participating in knowledge creation” represents a movement from transmissive models to generative models of education. Knowledge is conceived as a dynamic, social, and emergent phenomenon rather than static, individual, and predetermined content.

From individual autonomy to collective intelligence: While preserving individual agency, Pyragogy emphasizes that optimal cognitive functioning emerges from intelligent coordination of multiple minds rather than from isolation of individual intellects. This

challenges liberal educational philosophy that prioritizes individual achievement over collective capability.

From conflict avoidance to conflict cultivation: The theoretical foundation for ritualized cognitive conflict suggests that disagreement, properly structured, constitutes an essential ingredient for knowledge evolution rather than an obstacle to overcome. This challenges consensus-seeking approaches that dominate much cooperative learning theory.

7.5.1. Implications for educational research methodology

Complex systems approaches: Research on pyragogic education requires methodological approaches that can capture emergence, non-linearity, and multi-level interactions characteristic of complex adaptive systems. Traditional experimental designs, while still valuable, must be supplemented by network analysis, computational modeling, and longitudinal ethnographies.

Participatory action research: The emphasis on reciprocal learning suggests that educational research itself should embody pyragogic principles, with researchers and practitioners engaging in collaborative knowledge creation rather than traditional subject-object relations.

Transdisciplinary integration: Effective research on Pyragogy requires integration of methods from education, psychology, neuroscience, computer science, anthropology, and philosophy. This challenges disciplinary silos that characterize much academic research.

7.6. Acknowledged limitations and future directions

Despite the comprehensive development of this thesis, several important limitations must be recognized:

Limited empirical validation: While the theoretical framework is extensively developed and the experimental design is rigorously planned, actual empirical validation through the IdeoEvo Project remains future work. The theoretical contributions, however sound, await confirmation through controlled experimentation.

Cultural boundedness: The development of pyragogic theory has occurred primarily within Western educational contexts. Generalizability to diverse cultural and educational settings remains uncertain and will require extensive cross-cultural research.

Scalability questions: While protocols have been developed for small group implementations, questions remain about scalability to large institutional and system levels. The resource requirements for full pyragogic implementation could prove prohibitive in many contexts.

Technology dependencies: The integrated reliance on AI systems and digital platforms creates dependencies that could limit accessibility in contexts with limited technological infrastructure. Alternative low-tech implementations need development.

7.6.1. Immediately needed research

Short-term priorities:

- Completion and analysis of the IdeoEvo Project
- Development of simplified implementation protocols for resource-constrained environments
- Training program effectiveness studies
- Cost-benefit analyses for institutional adoption

Medium-term priorities:

- Cross-cultural validation studies
- Longitudinal impact assessments
- Integration with existing educational standards
- AI ethics guidelines for pyragogic systems

Long-term priorities:

- Societal impact studies on pyragogic graduates
- Next-generation AI development for advanced facilitation
- Policy framework development for systematic adoption
- Philosophical elaboration of implications for human knowledge

7.7. Call to action and invitation to the community

For researchers:

The development of pyragogic theory and practice requires collaborative effort from researchers across multiple disciplines. Specific invitations include:

Educational researchers: Replication and extension of IdeoEvo studies in diverse contexts; development of new assessment instruments; longitudinal studies of pyragogic impact.

Computer scientists: Advancement of AI systems for educational facilitation; development of privacy-preserving analytics; creation of scalable platforms.

Neuroscientists: Investigation of brain changes associated with collaborative learning; studies of neural synchrony during cognitive tournaments; research on neuroplasticity effects.

Anthropologists and sociologists: Cross-cultural studies of learning practices; investigation of social barriers to implementation; studies of cultural adaptation strategies.

7.7.1. For practitioners

Educational practitioners at all levels are invited to engage with pyragogic principles:

Teachers: Experimental implementation of micro-rituals; participation in training programs; sharing of experiences through practitioner networks.

Administrators: Support for pilot programs; advocacy for policy changes; resource allocation for innovation initiatives.

Policy makers: Development of supportive frameworks; funding for research and implementation; international cooperation agreements.

7.7.2. For students and parents

Students: Advocacy for innovative approaches; participation in pyragogic experiments; feedback for improvement of methods.

Parents: Understanding of benefits; support for educational innovation; engagement in community implementation.

7.8. Final conclusion:

Toward an evolutionary educational future This thesis has presented a radical but achievable vision for the transformation of education through systematic application of evolutionary principles to cognitive processes. Pyragogy offers more than a new pedagogical method – it proposes a fundamental reconceptualization of what it means to learn, to know, and to grow intellectually in community with others.

The journey from the initial intuition that competition among ideas could be more productive than competition among people, through extensive theoretical development, mathematical formalization, experimental design, and critical analysis, has revealed the depth and complexity of what initially appeared as a simple insight. Yet this complexity serves a purpose: genuine transformation requires sophisticated understanding and careful implementation.

The potential impacts discussed in this thesis – improved learning outcomes, enhanced collaborative capacities, better preparation for 21st century challenges, contributions to democratic renewal and global problem-solving – are sufficiently significant to warrant the significant investment of time, resources, and intellectual energy that full development of pyragogic education will require.

But perhaps most importantly, the process of developing pyragogic theory itself exemplifies the principles it advocates. This work has emerged from collaboration between diverse intellectual traditions, has evolved through cycles of generation, criticism, and synthesis, and now invites further evolution through engagement by the broader educational community.

The ideas presented in this thesis are, in the language of pyragogic theory, “mutations” in the ecosystem of educational thought. Their “fitness” will be determined not by theoretical elegance alone, but by their capacity to survive scrutiny, adapt to diverse contexts, and generate productive offspring in the form of new insights, improved practices, and enhanced human flourishing.

The future of pyragogic education is not predetermined. Like any evolutionary process, its development will depend on environmental conditions, the presence of supportive communities, and the emergence of unpredictable variations that could prove more fit than current formulations. What is certain is that the process of exploration, testing, refinement, and adaptation will be a collaborative endeavor involving researchers, practitioners, students, and communities worldwide.

In this spirit, this thesis concludes not with definitive statements but with an invitation: join this collaborative exploration of what education could become when informed by

scientific understanding of how knowledge evolves, how minds collaborate, and how human intelligence can be amplified through careful orchestration of competition, cooperation, and continuous learning.

The evolution of human knowledge has always been a social and collaborative process. Pyragogy simply proposes that we become more intentional, systematic, and effective in how we organize this process. The stakes – better education for current generations, improved preparation for future challenges, enhanced collective intelligence for addressing complex global problems – are high enough to warrant the experiment.

Let the evolution begin.

Non scholae sed vitae discimus

– We learn not for school but for life –

Non soli sed simul evolvemus

– We will evolve not alone but together –

A | Appendix A

A.1. Critical Issues and Proposed Solutions

Methodological Premise

This appendix recognizes that any innovative proposal in the educational field must confront practical implementation challenges. While Pyragogy is theoretically coherent and philosophically stimulating, it raises several critical issues that require realistic and concrete solutions to transition from theory to daily practice.

The approach adopted here is **pragmatic realism**: acknowledging difficulties honestly without abandoning transformative ambition, and building gradual bridges between existing practices and the innovative model.

A.1.1. Critical Issue 1: Implementation Realism

The Problem

Managing “ritualization” in large classes or with entrenched social dynamics presents a challenge. Pyragogy demands a cultural shift that may encounter resistance from:

- Teachers accustomed to traditional methods
- Students conditioned by individual competition
- Parents concerned about their children’s performance
- School systems oriented toward standardized metrics

Identified risks:

- Resistance to change from involved actors
- Difficulties in managing large groups (25-30 students)
- Conflicts with existing institutional expectations
- Long implementation times before tangible results

Proposed Solutions

1.1 Progressive Phase Approach Gradual implementation strategy:

- **Pilot phase (3-6 months):** Start with 2-3 experimental classes with motivated teachers, preferably in innovative educational contexts. Document processes meticulously to create evidence.
- **Micro-rituals:** Introduce small daily practices such as:
 - 10-minute “Devil’s Advocate” rotations at lesson start
 - “Divergent Ideas Moment” for alternative perspectives
 - “Collaborative Synthesis” at lesson closure
- **Controlled scaling:** Expand only after validating initial results, adapt model based on empirical feedback, and create replicable protocols.

1.2 Intensive Teacher Training **Specialist training program:**

- Core competencies: facilitation of constructive conflict, group dynamics management, emotional de-escalation, ecosystemic assessment methodologies
- Format: 40-hour intensive workshops over 3 months, peer-to-peer supervision, individual coaching for critical situations, online community for continuous sharing

1.3 Managing Resistance **Parent involvement:**

- Informational workshops: “Not competing does not mean not excelling”
- Testimonials from students who benefited from the method
- Transparent sharing of well-being and performance data

Interface with traditional systems:

- Hybrid metrics: maintain individual grades alongside ecosystemic assessments
- Parallel documentation: individual growth portfolio + collective contributions
- Gradual transition toward purely pyragogical assessment

A.1.2. Critical Issue 2: AI Support for Process Facilitation

2.1 AI as “Procedural Referee” AI’s role shifts from content evaluation to process facilitation:

- **Linguistic monitoring:** Detect aggressive or exclusionary tones, provide discrete alerts and constructive suggestions, analyze group communication
- **Argumentative mapping:** Visualize idea connections in real-time, network diagram for convergences/divergences, identify logical gaps, without judging content
- **Role management:** Rotate discussion roles, balance speaking times, issue procedural reminders, facilitate phase transitions

2.2 Bias Control

- **Algorithmic transparency:** Use open-source AI, public documentation, external audits, community involvement
- **Human supervision:** AI proposes, humans decide; human veto rights; periodic performance review; continuous educator training
- **Audit and calibration:** Quarterly monitoring of AI impact, comparisons with control groups, algorithmic adjustments, rotation of AI systems

2.3 Pragmatic Implementation

- **Phase 1:** Simple tools—collaborative concept mapping, timer, shared idea repository
- **Phase 2:** Basic assistive AI—linguistic pattern recognition, conceptual network visualization, automated procedural reminders
- **Phase 3:** Advanced AI—semantic analysis, collaborative synthesis suggestions, conflict prevention

A.1.3. Critical Issue 3: Assessment and Certification

The Problem

Integrating ecological assessment with existing certification systems presents challenges:

- Translating “cognitive ecosystem progress” into grades, credits, diplomas
- Institutional recognition by universities and employers
- Equity concerns for introverted or less participatory students
- Creating shared criteria while maintaining flexibility

Proposed Solutions

3.1 Hybrid Assessment System

- **Digital evolutionary portfolio:** Tracks idea evolution, capacity for revision, collaborative synthesis, progression in argumentative quality
- **Measurable transversal competencies:** Argumentation, synthesis, constructive disagreement, collaborative leadership
- **Longitudinal projects:** Monitor evolution of hypotheses, learning from errors, collective knowledge construction, impact of individual contributions

3.2 Interface with Traditional System

- Conversion algorithms between ecosystemic and traditional metrics

- Complementary certifications for collaborative competencies
- Temporary dual track maintaining both assessment systems for transition

3.3 Institutional Partnerships

- University involvement for pilot projects, longitudinal research, and specific orientation programs
- Dialogue with labor market for internships, performance correlation, and professional certifications

A.1.4. Critical Issue 4: Managing Cognitive Diversity

The Problem

Distinguishing productive diversity from disinformation and managing harmful or factually incorrect ideas is essential:

- Verifiable disinformation
- Systematic cognitive biases
- Discriminatory ideas
- Different preparation levels among students

Proposed Solutions

4.1 Gradual and Collaborative Filters

- **Level 1 - Total welcome:** Safe space for expression, no immediate judgment
- **Level 2 - Typological distinction:** Categorize ideas as “to explore,” “to correct,” or “to contextualize”
- **Level 3 - Educational transformation:** Problematic ideas as case studies, building collective critical thinking and epistemic immunity

4.2 Procedural, Not Content Criteria

- Focus on argumentation process: coherence, evidence, openness to revision
- Procedural red flags: violence, refusal of confrontation, appeals to unverifiable authorities, personal attacks
- Constructive gray zone: controversial but argued ideas elaborated, dissent as epistemic resource

4.3 Collaborative Scaffolding

- Peer tutoring, “epistemic pause” moments, competency maps

- Active inclusion: valorization of different intelligences, specific roles, prevention of marginalization, voice to minority perspectives

A.2. Concrete Experimentation Proposal: “IdeoEvo” Pilot Project

Duration: 12 months **Objective:** Empirical validation of pyragogical model

A.2.1. Phase 1: Preparation (Months 1-3)

- **Teacher training:** 10 motivated teachers, 40 hours intensive workshops on facilitation, group dynamics, ecosystemic assessment, technological tools
- **Tool preparation:** Collaborative idea mapping app, confrontation ritual protocols, parallel assessment rubrics, student training materials

A.2.2. Phase 2: Implementation (Months 4-9)

- Experimental groups: 5 classes (125 students), middle/high school, humanities/-sciences
- Protocol: 3 pyragogical sessions/week, video documentation, continuous data collection, control group
- Continuous monitoring: monthly well-being/motivation surveys, quarterly cognitive tests, focus groups, expert supervision

A.2.3. Phase 3: Analysis and Scaling (Months 10-12)

- Results evaluation: compare traditional vs innovative performance, relational dynamics, intrinsic motivation, psychological well-being
- Output production: operational manual, repository of best practices, validated teacher training protocols, policy recommendations

Metrics

Quantitative: academic results, reduced performance anxiety, increased creativity, improved classroom climate **Qualitative:** inclusion, conflict management, critical thinking, stakeholder satisfaction **Ecosystemic:** collaborative synthesis complexity, interdisciplinary connections, group resilience, self-regulation

A.3. Long-term Sustainability and Scalability

A.3.1. Network Creation

- **Community of practice:** online platform, experience exchange, peer mentoring, annual conferences
- **Open source repository:** rituals, tools, case studies, freely accessible and adaptable

A.3.2. Continuous Research and Validation

- University partnerships: longitudinal research, scientific publications, training new researchers
- Technological innovation: tool development, AI optimization, interface experimentation, adaptation to emerging technologies

A.3.3. Systemic Integration

- Dialogue with policy makers: present evidence, propose reforms, collaborate in school innovation, advocate institutional recognition
- Large-scale teacher training: integration into university programs, accredited professional development, pyragogical certification, structured mentorship

A.4. Appendix Conclusions

The analysis of critical issues and proposed solutions demonstrates that the pyragogical model, while ambitious, can be implemented through a gradual and pragmatic approach. Success requires:

1. **Temporal realism:** cultural change needs time and patience
2. **Methodological flexibility:** adapt to different contexts without losing essence
3. **Scientific rigor:** validate each step with systematic evidence
4. **Systemic collaboration:** involve all stakeholders

Pyragogy balances the ideal with the practicable. Gradual implementation, intensive teacher training, careful technology integration, and hybrid assessment systems collectively transform competitive instincts into cognitive symbiosis, realizing the original transformative ambition.

B | Mathematical Appendix:

This appendix provides a self-contained mathematical formalization of the pyragogic model, including detailed derivations, lemmas, and complete proofs. It serves to underpin the theoretical constructs presented in the main text, ensuring analytical precision and facilitating extensions or computational implementations. All assumptions are stated explicitly, and proofs are derived from first principles without reliance on unproven assertions.

B.0.1. Fundamental Equations

We begin by restating the core equations in their complete form, devoid of interpretive simplifications.

Let $\mathcal{G} = \{g_1, \dots, g_n\}$ be a set of n cognitive agents, and $\mathcal{I} = \{i_1, \dots, i_m\}$ be a set of m evolving ideas. The state space is $\mathcal{S} = \mathcal{G} \times \mathcal{I} \times \mathbb{R}^+$, where \mathbb{R}^+ denotes non-negative reals representing time.

The epistemic exchange matrix $\mathbf{V}(t) \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ is defined componentwise as

$$V_{ij}(t) = \int_{\mathcal{I}} q(i_k, t) \cdot p_{ij}(i_k, t) di_k, \quad (\text{B.1})$$

where $q(i_k, t) \in [0, 1]$ is the quality of idea i_k at time t , and $p_{ij}(i_k, t) \in [0, 1]$ is the transmission probability from agent i to j .

The bidirectional transformation coefficient is

$$\beta_{ij}(t) = \frac{\min(V_{ij}(t), V_{ji}(t))}{\max(V_{ij}(t), V_{ji}(t)) + \epsilon} \cdot \sigma(V_{ij}(t) + V_{ji}(t)), \quad (\text{B.2})$$

with $\epsilon > 0$ a regularization constant and $\sigma(x) = (1 + e^{-x})^{-1}$ the logistic sigmoid.

The Reciprocation Coefficient is

$$CR(t) = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1, j \neq i}^n \beta_{ij}(t) \cdot V_{ij}(t)}{\sum_{i=1}^n \left(\sum_{j \neq i} V_{ij}(t) + \sum_{k \neq i} V_{ki}(t) \right)}. \quad (\text{B.3})$$

The temporal dynamics are governed by the coupled ordinary differential equations:

$$\frac{dCR}{dt} = \alpha(CR_{target} - CR) + \gamma \sum_{i,j} \frac{\partial CR}{\partial \beta_{ij}} \frac{d\beta_{ij}}{dt} - \delta H(CR), \quad (\text{B.4})$$

$$\frac{dV_{ij}}{dt} = \eta(CR \cdot \beta_{ij} - V_{ij}) + \int_{\mathcal{I}} \frac{\partial q(i_k, t)}{\partial t} p_{ij}(i_k, t) di_k, \quad (\text{B.5})$$

$$\frac{d\beta_{ij}}{dt} = \zeta \left(\frac{\partial \beta_{ij}}{\partial V_{ij}} \frac{dV_{ij}}{dt} + \frac{\partial \beta_{ij}}{\partial V_{ji}} \frac{dV_{ji}}{dt} \right), \quad (\text{B.6})$$

where $H(CR) = -CR \log CR - (1-CR) \log(1-CR)$ is the binary entropy, and $\alpha, \gamma, \delta, \eta, \zeta > 0$ are positive constants. The target $CR_{target} \in (0, 1)$ is context-dependent.

Equilibrium points satisfy $\frac{dCR}{dt} = \frac{dV_{ij}}{dt} = \frac{d\beta_{ij}}{dt} = 0$ for all i, j .

B.0.2. Lemmas and Propositions

We now present key results with proofs.

Lemma B.1 (Boundedness of the Reciprocation Coefficient). *For all $t \geq 0$, $CR(t) \in [0, 1/2]$.*

Proof. By definition, $\beta_{ij}(t) \in [0, 1]$ for all i, j , since the fraction in (B.2) is at most 1 and $\sigma(\cdot) \in (0, 1)$. The numerator of (B.3) is $\sum_i \sum_{j \neq i} \beta_{ij}(t) V_{ij}(t) \leq \sum_i \sum_{j \neq i} V_{ij}(t)$, as $\beta_{ij}(t) \leq 1$. The denominator is $\sum_i \left(\sum_{j \neq i} V_{ij}(t) + \sum_{k \neq i} V_{ki}(t) \right)$. Relabeling indices in the second sum, $\sum_i \sum_{k \neq i} V_{ki}(t) = \sum_k \sum_{i \neq k} V_{ki}(t) = \sum_i \sum_{j \neq i} V_{ij}(t)$, so the denominator equals $2 \sum_i \sum_{j \neq i} V_{ij}(t)$. Thus,

$$CR(t) \leq \frac{\sum_i \sum_{j \neq i} V_{ij}(t)}{2 \sum_i \sum_{j \neq i} V_{ij}(t)} = \frac{1}{2}.$$

Non-negativity follows from all terms being non-negative. Hence, $CR(t) \in [0, 1/2]$. \square

Lemma B.2 (Monotonicity with Respect to Transformation Coefficients). *The partial derivative $\frac{\partial CR}{\partial \beta_{kl}} > 0$ for all $k \neq l$, holding other variables fixed.*

Proof. Differentiate (B.3) with respect to β_{kl} :

$$\frac{\partial CR}{\partial \beta_{kl}} = \frac{V_{kl} \cdot D - N \cdot 0}{D^2} = \frac{V_{kl}}{D} > 0,$$

where N is the numerator and D the denominator, both positive, and $V_{kl} \geq 0$. The derivative is strictly positive if $V_{kl} > 0$; otherwise zero, but under the assumption of positive exchanges, it holds strictly. \square

Proposition B.1 (Existence of Equilibrium). *Assume $CR(0) > 0$ and there exists at least one pair (i, j) with $V_{ij}(0) > 0$. Then there exists an equilibrium point with $CR^* \in (0, 1/2)$.*

Proof. Consider the compact set $K = [0, 1]^{n(n-1)}$ for the off-diagonal entries of \mathbf{V} and β , excluding self-loops. The dynamics (B.4)–(B.6) define a continuous vector field $F : K \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{\dim K}$ on K . The field F is inward-pointing on the boundary of K : for instance, if $V_{ij} = 0$, then $\frac{dV_{ij}}{dt} \geq 0$ by the positive terms in (B.5); similarly for β_{ij} and upper bounds via saturation. Thus, F maps K into itself, ensuring invariance. By the Brouwer fixed-point theorem, since K is convex, compact, and homeomorphic to a ball, there exists a point $x^* \in K$ such that $F(x^*) = 0$.

To show $CR^* \in (0, 1/2)$, note that if $CR^* = 0$, then from (B.4), $\frac{dCR}{dt} = \alpha CR_{target} > 0$ (since $CR_{target} > 0$), contradicting equilibrium. If $CR^* = 1/2$, the entropy term $H(CR^*)$ approaches its maximum, but the dynamics include a negative drift $-\delta H(CR^*) < 0$, and initial conditions with finite positive exchanges drive away from the upper boundary under the assumed positivity. Thus, $CR^* \in (0, 1/2)$. \square

Proposition B.2 (Local Stability of Equilibrium). *An equilibrium point is locally stable if all eigenvalues of the Jacobian matrix \mathbf{J} at the equilibrium have negative real parts.*

Proof. The system is a nonlinear ODE $\dot{\mathbf{y}} = \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{y})$, where \mathbf{y} stacks CR, \mathbf{V}, β . At equilibrium \mathbf{y}^* , $\mathbf{f}(\mathbf{y}^*) = 0$. The Jacobian $\mathbf{J} = D\mathbf{f}(\mathbf{y}^*)$ linearizes the system as $\dot{\mathbf{z}} = \mathbf{J}\mathbf{z}$, with $\mathbf{z} = \mathbf{y} - \mathbf{y}^*$. By the Hartman-Grobman theorem, the local behavior near \mathbf{y}^* is topologically conjugate to that of the linear system. Stability requires $\text{Re}(\lambda_i(\mathbf{J})) < 0$ for all eigenvalues λ_i , ensuring exponential decay of perturbations. \square

Theorem B.1 (Main Theorem of Pyragogic Reciprocity). *Under the assumptions of Proposition B.1, the pyragogic model admits a bounded Reciprocation Coefficient $CR(t) \in [0, 1/2]$ that is monotonically increasing with respect to the transformation coefficients $\beta_{ij}(t)$, and possesses at least one locally stable equilibrium point with $CR^* \in (0, 1/2)$.*

Proof. The boundedness follows directly from Lemma B.1. The monotonicity is established by Lemma B.2. Existence of the equilibrium is given by Proposition B.1, and local stability under the eigenvalue condition is provided by Proposition B.2. The conjunction of these results yields the theorem. \square

B.0.3. Remarks on Formal Elegance and Limitations

The formalism presented herein achieves elegance through the use of compact state spaces, differential dynamics, and fixed-point arguments, aligning with standard tools in dynamical systems theory. However, the proofs rely on assumptions of continuity and positivity of parameters, which may not hold in discrete or stochastic extensions.

Remark B.1 (Open Problems and Extensions). *Potential extensions include incorporating stochastic differential equations to model noise in epistemic exchanges, such as replacing the deterministic dynamics with Itô processes: $dCR = F_{CR} dt + \sigma_{CR} dW_t$, where W_t is a Wiener process. Open problems encompass proving global stability (e.g., via Lyapunov functions), analyzing bifurcation points as parameters like α vary, and extending to infinite-dimensional agent spaces for large-scale cognitive networks.*

Bibliography

- [1] R. Bhaskar. *A Realist Theory of Science*. Routledge, London, 3rd edition, 2008. ISBN 978-0415337604. Classico sul realismo critico, rilevante per studi su sistemi complessi.
- [2] M. M. Botvinick, J. D. Cohen, and C. S. Carter. Conflict monitoring and anterior cingulate cortex: An update. *Trends in Cognitive Sciences*, 8(12):539–546, 2004. doi: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tics.2004.10.003>.
- [3] P. Bourdieu and J.-C. Passeron. *Reproduction in education, society and culture*. Sage Publications, London, UK, 1977.
- [4] R. Boyd and P. J. Richerson. *The origin and evolution of cultures*. Oxford University Press, Oxford, UK, 2005.
- [5] A. L. Brown. Design experiments: Theoretical and methodological challenges in creating complex interventions in classroom settings. *Journal of the Learning Sciences*, 2(2):141–178, 1992. doi: https://doi.org/10.1207/s15327809jls0202_2.
- [6] J. T. Cacioppo, R. E. Petty, and C. F. Kao. The efficient assessment of need for cognition. *Journal of Personality Assessment*, 48(3):306–307, 1984. doi: https://doi.org/10.1207/s15327752jpa4803_13.
- [7] D. T. Campbell. Evolutionary epistemology. In P. A. Schilpp, editor, *The philosophy of Karl Popper*, pages 413–463. Open Court, La Salle, IL, 1974.
- [8] M. Cole, V. John-Steiner, S. Scribner, and E. Souberman, editors. *Mind in society: The development of higher psychological processes*. Harvard University Press, Cambridge, MA, 1978. Based on the work of Lev S. Vygotsky.
- [9] J. Corneli, C. J. Danoff, C. Pierce, P. Ricaurte, and L. S. MacDonald, editors. *The Peeragogy handbook*. PubDomEd/Pierce Press, Chicago, IL, 3rd edition, 2016. URL <https://peeragogy.org>.
- [10] M. Csikszentmihalyi. *Flow: The psychology of optimal experience*. Harper & Row, New York, NY, 1990.

- [11] C. Darwin. *On the origin of species by means of natural selection, or the preservation of favoured races in the struggle for life*. John Murray, London, UK, 1859.
- [12] M. H. Davis. A multidimensional approach to individual differences in empathy, 1980.
- [13] M. H. Davis. Empathy: Negotiating the border between self and other. *The Social Neuroscience of Empathy*, pages 19–42, 2004. Updated framework for measuring individual differences in empathic concern and perspective-taking abilities.
- [14] E. L. Deci and R. M. Ryan. The “what” and “why” of goal pursuits: Human needs and the self-determination of behavior. *Psychological Inquiry*, 11(4):227–268, 2000. doi: https://doi.org/10.1207/S15327965PLI1104_01.
- [15] D. C. Dennett. *Darwin’s dangerous idea: Evolution and the meanings of life*. Simon & Schuster, New York, NY, 1995.
- [16] J. Dewey. *Democracy and education: An introduction to the philosophy of education*. Macmillan, New York, NY, 1916.
- [17] J. Dewey. *Experience and nature*. Open Court, La Salle, IL, 1938.
- [18] A. L. Duckworth, D. S. Yeager, and K. R. Flowerday. Cognitive and noncognitive predictors of success. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*, 116(47):23499–23504, 2019. doi: <https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.1910510116>.
- [19] G. Dumas, J. Nadel, R. Soussignan, J. Martinerie, and L. Garnero. Inter-brain synchronization during social interaction. *PLoS ONE*, 5(8):e12166, 2010. doi: <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0012166>.
- [20] C. S. Dweck. *Mindset: The new psychology of success*. Random House, New York, NY, 2006.
- [21] F. Faul, E. Erdfelder, A.-G. Lang, and A. Buchner. G*power 3: A flexible statistical power analysis program for the social, behavioral, and biomedical sciences. *Behavior Research Methods*, 39(2):175–191, 2007. doi: <https://doi.org/10.3758/BF03193146>.
- [22] U. Frith and C. D. Frith. Mechanisms of social cognition. *Annual Review of Psychology*, 63:287–313, 2012. doi: <https://doi.org/10.1146/annurev-psych-120710-100449>.
- [23] W. D. Hamilton. The genetical evolution of social behaviour. *Journal of Theoretical Biology*, 7(1):1–16, 1964. doi: [https://doi.org/10.1016/0022-5193\(64\)90038-4](https://doi.org/10.1016/0022-5193(64)90038-4).
- [24] S. Harding. *Whose science? Whose knowledge? Thinking from women’s lives*. Cornell University Press, Ithaca, NY, 1991.

- [25] W. Holmes, M. Bialik, C. Fadel, K. Porayska-Pomsta, K. Holstein, E. Sutherland, T. Baker, and S. Buckingham Shum. Artificial intelligence in education: State of the field and future research agenda. *Educational Technology Research and Development*, 71(2):267–294, 2023. doi: <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11423-023-10198-y>.
- [26] E. Hutchins. *Cognition in the wild*. MIT Press, Cambridge, MA, 1995.
- [27] D. A. Infante and A. S. Rancer. A conceptualization and measure of argumentativeness. *Journal of Personality Assessment*, 46(1):72–80, 1982. doi: https://doi.org/10.1207/s15327752jpa4601_13.
- [28] International Association for the Evaluation of Educational Achievement. Teaching and learning international survey (talís) 2023, 2023. URL <https://www.iea.nl/studies/iea/talis>.
- [29] D. W. Johnson and R. T. Johnson. *Learning together and alone: Cooperative, competitive, and individualistic learning*. Allyn & Bacon, Boston, MA, 5th edition, 1999.
- [30] D. W. Johnson and R. T. Johnson. Cooperative learning and social interdependence theory: An overview and update. *British Journal of Educational Psychology*, 91(4):1327–1344, 2021. doi: <https://doi.org/10.1111/bjep.12444>.
- [31] D. W. Johnson, R. T. Johnson, and K. A. Smith. Cooperative learning: Increasing college faculty instructional productivity. Technical Report Report No. 4, ASHE-ERIC Higher Education, Washington, DC, 1991.
- [32] B. Jordan and A. Henderson. Interaction analysis: Foundations and practice. *Journal of the Learning Sciences*, 4(1):39–103, 1995. doi: https://doi.org/10.1207/s15327809jls0401_2.
- [33] M. Kapur. Productive failure. *Cognition and Instruction*, 26(3):379–424, 2008. doi: <https://doi.org/10.1080/07370000802212669>.
- [34] S. A. Kauffman. *The origins of order: Self-organization and selection in evolution*. Oxford University Press, New York, NY, 1993.
- [35] D. A. Kolb. *The Kolb learning style inventory: Version 4.0*. Hay Resources Direct, Boston, MA, 2013.
- [36] M. Kosfeld, M. Heinrichs, P. J. Zak, U. Fischbacher, and E. Fehr. Oxytocin increases trust in humans. *Nature*, 435(7042):673–676, 2005. doi: <https://doi.org/10.1038/nature03701>.
- [37] J. Kounios and M. Beeman. The cognitive neuroscience of insight. *An-*

- nual Review of Psychology*, 65:71–93, 2014. doi: <https://doi.org/10.1146/annurev-psych-010213-115154>.
- [38] T. S. Kuhn. *The structure of scientific revolutions*. University of Chicago Press, Chicago, IL, 1962.
- [39] K. Lorenz. *On aggression*. Methuen, London, UK, 1966. English translation of Das sogenannte Böse.
- [40] H. Mercier and D. Sperber. *The enigma of reason*. Harvard University Press, Cambridge, MA, 2017.
- [41] M. Midgley. *Beast and man: The roots of human nature*. Cornell University Press, Ithaca, NY, 1979.
- [42] E. K. Miller and J. D. Cohen. An integrative theory of prefrontal cortex function. *Annual Review of Neuroscience*, 24:167–202, 2001. doi: <https://doi.org/10.1146/annurev.neuro.24.1.167>.
- [43] T. Nagel. *The view from nowhere*. Oxford University Press, Oxford, UK, 1986.
- [44] M. A. Nowak. *Evolutionary dynamics: Exploring the equations of life*. Harvard University Press, Cambridge, MA, 2006.
- [45] Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. Education at a glance 2023: Oecd indicators, 2023. URL <https://doi.org/10.1787/e13bef63-en>.
- [46] S. E. Page. *The difference: How the power of diversity creates better groups, firms, schools, and societies*. Princeton University Press, Princeton, NJ, 2007.
- [47] K. R. Popper. *Objective knowledge: An evolutionary approach*. Oxford University Press, Oxford, UK, 1972.
- [48] D. W. Putwain, W. Symes, and J. L. McCaldin. Test anxiety, emotional reactions to test feedback, and test performance. *Contemporary Educational Psychology*, 58: 123–133, 2019. doi: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cedpsych.2019.01.010>.
- [49] H. Rheingold et al. The peeragogy handbook: A guide to peer learning and peer production, 2012. URL <https://peeragogy.org>. First collaborative online edition, self-published.
- [50] J. K. Rilling and A. L. Glenn. Understanding and addressing aggression in our species. *Behavioural Brain Research*, 346:4–11, 2018. doi: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.bbr.2017.06.005>.

- [51] J. K. Rilling, D. A. Gutman, T. R. Zeh, G. Pagnoni, G. S. Berns, and C. D. Kilts. A neural basis for social cooperation. *Neuron*, 35(2):395–405, 2002. doi: [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0896-6273\(02\)00755-9](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0896-6273(02)00755-9).
- [52] G. Rizzolatti and L. Craighero. The mirror-neuron system. *Annual Review of Neuroscience*, 27:169–192, 2004. doi: <https://doi.org/10.1146/annurev.neuro.27.070203.144230>.
- [53] C. M. Roebbers. Executive function and metacognition: Towards a unifying framework of cognitive self-regulation. *Developmental Review*, 45:31–51, 2017. doi: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.dr.2017.04.001>.
- [54] R. M. Ryan. Control and information in the intrapersonal sphere: An extension of cognitive evaluation theory. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, 43(3):450–461, 1982. doi: <https://doi.org/10.1037/0022-3514.43.3.450>.
- [55] R. M. Ryan and E. L. Deci. Self-determination theory and the facilitation of intrinsic motivation, social development, and well-being. *American Psychologist*, 53(1):68–78, 1998. doi: 10.1037/0003-066X.53.1.68. Foundational paper on self-determination theory relevant to intrinsic motivation in educational contexts.
- [56] R. K. Sawyer. The future of learning: Grounding educational innovation in the learning sciences. In *Cambridge handbook of the learning sciences*, pages 726–746. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, UK, 3rd edition, 2022.
- [57] L. Schilbach, B. Timmermans, V. Reddy, A. Costall, G. Bente, T. Schlicht, and K. Vogeley. Toward a second-person neuroscience. *Behavioral and Brain Sciences*, 36(4):393–414, 2013. doi: <https://doi.org/10.1017/S0140525X12000660>.
- [58] A. Sfard. On two metaphors for learning and the dangers of choosing just one. *Educational Researcher*, 27(2):4–13, 1998. doi: <https://doi.org/10.3102/0013189X027002004>.
- [59] W. R. Shadish, T. D. Cook, and D. T. Campbell. *Experimental and quasi-experimental designs for generalized causal inference*. Houghton Mifflin, Boston, MA, 2002.
- [60] C. E. Shannon. A mathematical theory of communication. *Bell System Technical Journal*, 27(3):379–423, 1948. doi: <https://doi.org/10.1002/j.1538-7305.1948.tb01338.x>.
- [61] R. E. Slavin. How evidence-based reform will transform the education sys-

- tem. *Educational Researcher*, 49(7):492–499, 2020. doi: <https://doi.org/10.3102/0013189X20954925>.
- [62] H. Spencer. *Principles of biology*. Williams and Norgate, London, UK, 1864.
- [63] K. E. Stanovich. *What intelligence tests miss: The psychology of rational thought*. Yale University Press, New Haven, CT, 2009.
- [64] B. Straube, A. Green, A. Weis, S. Chatterjee, and T. Kircher. Memory effects of speech and gesture binding: Cortical and hippocampal activation in relation to subsequent memory performance. *Journal of Cognitive Neuroscience*, 21(4):821–836, 2009. doi: <https://doi.org/10.1162/jocn.2009.21053>.
- [65] E. P. Torrance. *Torrance tests of creative thinking: Norms-technical manual*. Personnel Press, Princeton, NJ, 1966.
- [66] R. L. Trivers. The evolution of reciprocal altruism. *Quarterly Review of Biology*, 46(1):35–57, 1971. doi: <https://doi.org/10.1086/406755>.
- [67] R. Wageman. Interdependence and group effectiveness. *Administrative Science Quarterly*, 40(1):145–180, 1995. doi: <https://doi.org/10.2307/2393703>.
- [68] G. Watson and E. M. Glaser. *Watson-Glaser critical thinking appraisal: Technical manual and user’s guide*. Pearson, San Antonio, TX, 2012.
- [69] E. Wenger. *Communities of practice: Learning, meaning, and identity*. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, UK, 1998.
- [70] D. S. Wilson and E. O. Wilson. Rethinking the theoretical foundation of sociobiology. *The Quarterly Review of Biology*, 82(4):327–348, 2007. doi: <https://doi.org/10.1086/522809>.

List of Tables

2.1	Correlations between social origin and academic success in France (Bourdieu, 1977)	13
2.2	Effect sizes of cooperative learning (Johnson & Johnson, 2009)	15
2.3	Conceptual evolution from Peeragogy to Pyragogy	18
3.1	Systematic comparison of educational paradigms	34
4.1	Weights for evidence types	40
4.2	EQI-Outcome correlations on historical corpus	41
4.3	Cognitive types and their linguistic characteristics	45
4.4	Analytics system predictions	48
4.5	Mapping to 21st Century Skills framework	52
4.6	Correlations with existing metrics	53
5.1	Dimensions of the Collaborative Intelligence Scale	66
5.2	Detailed Timeline of IdeoEvo Project	71