DERIVING AND MANAGING KNOWLEDGE IN AN EVER-EVOLVING LANDSCAPE: AN EDITORIAL

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The origin of knowledge lies within the diverse and complex tapestry of human thoughts and experiences explored by both Western and Oriental or Eastern philosophies that are ambivalent in nature in terms of their metaphysical orientation (human existence, knowledge, and morality compared to connectedness, impermanence, and the harmony of the universe, focusing on the relationship between the self and the cosmos), epistemological approaches (rationalism, empirical inquiry as primary methods of acquiring knowledge with logic, reason, and scientific observation in contrast to intuitive insight, contemplative practices, and experiential learning), and ethical frameworks (utilitarianism, deontology, and virtue are compared to *dharma*, *karma*, *artha*, and *moksha* with the help of compassion, harmony, and balance). Parmenides, Socrates, Plato, and Aristotle are only a few ancient Greek philosophers whose works provide a solid foundation for the notion of knowledge derivation, laid the groundwork for understanding the nature and conditions of knowledge, exploring concepts such as the relationship between being and non-being, the role of empirical knowledge, and the complexities of human understanding. Following Muller's (1879) reference, over 200 (traditionally 108) *Upanishads* are the "concluding portions of the *Vedas* and the basis for *Vedanta* philosophy, a system in which human speculation seems to have reached its very acme," (metaphysical treatises without a logical and coherent system of metaphysics) are the earliest documents that represent the efforts of the major thinkers of ancient India from around the sixth century B.C. to solve the problems of the origin, nature, and destiny of man and the universe; the "ideal which haunted the thinkers of the *Upanisads*—the ideal of man's ultimate beatitude, the perfection of knowledge, the vision of the real in which the religious hunger of the mystic for direct vision and

the philosopher's ceaseless quest for truth are both satisfied—is still our ideal" (Radhakrishnan & Moore, 1992), as the third chapter of the *Brahma Upanishad* states, "for rejecting all forms of rituals and external religious observations, and declaring the highest complete state of man is one that is dedicated entirely to knowledge" (Deussen, 1980; Olivelle, 1992). The saga continued in Ranganathan's (1957) theory, popularly known as the "spiral of scientific method", emphasises the dynamic and iterative nature of knowledge acquisition, refinement employing previous discoveries and insights, and expansion within diverse domains of study is a cyclical process (observation, experimentation, logical reasoning, intuition, and deduction) entangled in scientific inquiry involves a continuous cyclical movement through four cardinal points (Nadir, Ascendent, Zenith, and Descendent) with emphasis on accumulating facts (Nadir) through observation and experimentation, deriving empirical laws utilising inductive logic (Ascendent), formulating fundamental laws (Zenith) based on intuition and comprehension of empirical laws obtained, and deducing further laws from the fundamental laws (Descendent) using deductive logic, including mathematical calculations reflects a structured approach to knowledge derivation within the scientific method.

The evolving landscape of knowledge management (KM), driven by global competition, technological advancements, and the increasing volume of available data, has led to a shift in the control of knowledge, which is becoming increasingly paramount for individuals, organisations and societies to thrive (Patrick et al., 1999; Johnson, 2009; Yuan, 2010). This shift has highlighted the importance of understanding and leveraging informal knowledge networks, which play a significant role in knowledge creation, distribution, and application; the increasing interconnectedness of the global economy has emphasised the need for a comprehensive approach to KM (Little, 2005) that should be designed to adapt to the ever-changing information context and harness knowledge networks' potential in driving organisational learning, informed decision making, complex problem solving, innovation, and adaptation. The concept of KM is traced back to the 13th century (Koenig & Neveroski, 2008), with organisations like the Knights Templar and the Franciscan Order have its roots in various fields, including Economics, Organisational Studies, and Information Systems (Davis et al., 2005), and gained prominence in the 1980s with the contributions from various stalwarts like Peter Drucker, Paul Strassman, Peter Senge, and Ikujiro Nonaka (evolved as a formal discipline) as knowledge began to surpass physical

assets in value (Koskinen, 2013) emphasising the importance of managing codified knowledge, transforming data into information, and deriving new knowledge from existing information. However, if we align with the broader understanding of KM as a discipline in that case, it is the "management of knowledge production, knowledge integration, knowledge life cycle and their immediate outcomes, defined as harnessing a company's collective expertise, whatever it resides, and the distribution of that expertise to the right people at the right time" (Sarkar, 2019) and the evolution of the concept has been closely linked to the changing conceptualisation of knowledge (Mašić et al., 2017), stressing the practical application and highlighting the importance of collective wisdom, action, and innovation in the process (Nazari & Emami, 2012).

In an era of information overload, data security and privacy, organisations that excel in KM tools with robust systems and processes like data analytics, artificial intelligence, and knowledge repositories facilitate the derivation, extraction, and dissemination of insights from data and transform them into actionable knowledge are a competitive advantage to drive innovation, enhance productivity, gain a strategic edge in the marketplace can leverage their intellectual capital and embrace a culture of knowledge sharing, investing in employee training and development, fostering cross-functional collaboration, and leveraging technology solutions. Looking ahead, the ability to derive and manage knowledge effectively in an ever-evolving landscape will be a more crucial differentiator for individuals and organisations aiming to stay forth in a rapidly changing world; with a proactive approach to fundamental research in KM, we can harness the power of knowledge that will achieve success and generate value in human existence.

As editors, we are thrilled to witness the culmination of months of hard work, dedication, and intellectual curiosity that have driven us to curate this multifaceted and thought-provoking collection of articles. The following seven papers are selected for publication in this issue based on the quality and reviewers' remarks after the call for papers, filled with insightful contributions from scholars and researchers worldwide:

- The paper entitled "*Traditional weaving among the Adi women: A case study of Bomdo village in Arunachal Pradesh*" explores the weaving techniques employed by the Adi women in the Upper Siang district of Arunachal Pradesh by investigating different forest products utilised in weaving and the diverse range of garments produced through this

process, and aims to identify the possible threats that arise due to globalisation that might affect traditional weaving.

- The research, titled "*Privatisation and corporatisation of online education and teacher-student divide: An empirical study of Itanagar capital region (ICR)*", looks at how these trends have changed the dynamic between classroom instructors and their students and examines its impact through a questionnaire sought to obtain information on students' experiences and perceptions regarding the teacher-student divide in privatised and corporatised educational institutions distributed to ICR students using Google Forms.

- The study, titled "*Education and income in a matrilineal society: A household level analysis*," examines the relationship between parental educational levels and household income in the matrilineal society of Meghalaya using primary data from September 2021 to March 2023 on household characteristics from parents of students (407 homes was interviewed) in 15 randomly selected schools in Shillong and Jowai and analysed using descriptive statistics, and binary logistic regression method.

- The paper entitled "*Assessing Sylvia Plath's tragic prosopography through her family tree*" delves into the tragic prosopography of the renowned 20th-century American writer Sylvia Plath, through her family tree, especially her despondency, depression, trauma, suicidal tendency, and finally, the unfortunate end.

- The paper, titled "*Social media engagement: A cause for fear of missing out (FoMO)?*," investigates the impact of social media usage on FoMO, a phenomenon characterised by a strong inclination to stay consistently updated on the activities of others and a heightened sense of potential exclusion from experiences among college students and explores gender disparities in FoMO and social media usage.

- The study, titled "*Myths associated with food history and its origin among the Nyishis of East Kameng in Arunachal Pradesh*," documents the history, origin and myths related to food consumption within the Nyishi community residing in the East Kameng District of Arunachal Pradesh, which is mainly associated with a mythological character of "Aabhu Thanyi", the ancestor of both the Nyishis and the broader Thanyi tribe.

- The paper, entitled "*Tangkhul cosmos: Weaving of sky, earth, and humanity in symphony*," explores the tribe's spiritual and philosophical underpinnings and sheds light on their beliefs, rituals, and way of life by delving into the nuanced relationships between the sky, earth, and humanity. Elders, cosmologists, and scholars' wisdom are used to reveal the profound connections that shape their lives and worldviews, and the paper employs Boolean "OR" and "AND" search strings in its research.

This issue also contains one short communication and one book review.

- Mayukh Bagchi composed a short communication titled "Literature Meets Artificial Intelligence: The Way Ahead" about how the representational entanglement problem arises in literary works using the AI's knowledge representation paradigm and analysed representational disentanglement in literary AI models.

- Nich Menia reviewed the book named "Writing for Publication", a book written by Debbie Epstein, Jane Kenway, and Rebecca Boden, published by SAGE Publications Ltd., London in 2005.

With immense pleasure and gratitude, I present this journal issue and extend my heartfelt thanks to all the authors who have generously shared their research, expertise, and passion with our readership. I also express my appreciation to our editorial board members, advisors, and the dedicated team of reviewers, whose meticulous feedback and constructive criticism have ensured the quality and rigour of the articles published in this issue. Join us in embracing the spirit of academic pursuit—inquiry, exploration, and discovery—as we embark on this intellectual journey; I hope this issue will serve as a beacon of knowledge, illuminating people to greater comprehension, wisdom, and advancement.

Ziro
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