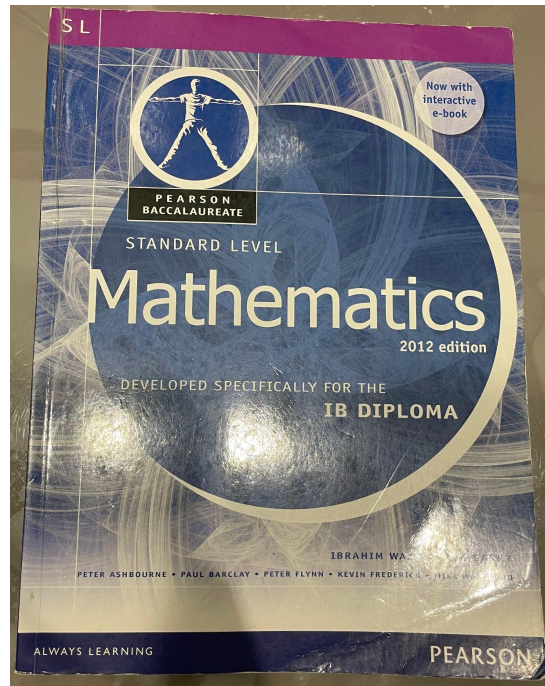


Who owns knowledge? (29) - Knowledge and the Knower

Word count: 942



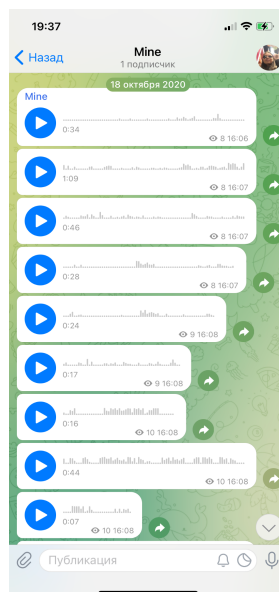
Object 1: My mathematics SL IB Diploma book

I use this book in math lessons and the entire math program is structured according to it. That is, all the knowledge that my fellow students and I get about mathematics comes from this book.

This book was given to me by the school and it would be logical to assume that the school owns the books and the knowledge that it contains. However, if we consider the idea of knowledge ownership from the point of view of the one who created it, then the owner is the author of the book, because all the credits are given to him and legally he created this book. But this does not quite prove the fact that all the ideas and facts that are written in the book are his creation.

Axioms, theorems and rules of mathematics were created long before the creation of this book. But all these rules and theorems were invented by different scientists at different periods of time and it is impossible to attribute the possession of knowledge of mathematics to one particular person. This knowledge has been passed from one person to another through the entire history up to our time and, in principle, the knowledge of mathematics is intended and available for study by all people.

I chose this object for the exhibition because I think it is a great example of how different knowledge from different time periods can gather in one place and not belong entirely to one person (I'm talking about the knowledge itself, but not the legal authorship of the publication). I also see a strong connection with the prompt, since if this object were presented to other civilizations, it would be identified as a product of human knowledge, since mathematics is a collective science, and not the creation of one person.



Object 2: My private Telegram channel

In this telegram channel I write my thoughts, notes, post my photos and videos. This is an alternative to the "personal diary", since I am the only reader of this channel and I write everything purely for myself.

I am the owner of all the knowledge in this channel, since I am the author.

However, all the entries of my "diary" are in the telegram application, from which I may lose access through various factors: I may be blocked, the application may encounter technical problems or the administration of the application has access to my channel and I am not the only reader (this is quite possible due to the global problem of leakage of personal information in social networks). Then we can assume that the moderators of the application are the owners, since my access to the channel and its confidentiality directly depend on them. However, if we consider not the channel, but only thoughts and knowledge from it, which I consider my creation, because I myself came up with them through a chain of thoughts, then this fact can also be questioned. No one ruled out that exactly the same thoughts that I write in my channel could arise from another person from a different place, whose existence I do not even know and this person also does not know me. But at the same time, they also consider themselves the owner of this knowledge, because they themselves came to this.

I think that within the framework of the exhibition, this object reveals the idea of knowledge ownership in the individual perspective of each person. You can be the owner of your thought processes and how you came to some ideas in your head, but this does not mean that you are the absolute owner of the thought itself, because no one can confirm that this idea did not exist before you. This complex idea of the existence of one thought in different people develops the

prompt and its boundaries about the absolute possession of knowledge.



Object 3: An album of memories with my close friend

This album contains photos of me and my friend for all 17 years of our friendship. All the memories that are captured in these photos are created by both of us and are our shared knowledge about our relationship. However, we cannot completely assume that we keep the same knowledge in our heads about our friendship.

Over time, each person builds their own common understanding and vision about the relationship and they can be completely different for two people. It depends on the individual background. This leads to the idea that we do not own the same knowledge, but each is the owner of their own perception about common knowledge. After all, the concept of knowledge within the framework of relationships and friendship does not have some kind of physical shell and an exact designation, it is created through the mutual contact of two people. One person will never be able to fully know what the other thinks about their

relationship, so you can come to the conclusion that one person will never be able to fully own the knowledge that two people created together.

It seems to me that this object gives the exhibition a new concept of knowledge, because usually we consider knowledge as just some publicly known facts or physical objects, but abstract knowledge about human relations gives the exhibition versatility in terms of what knowledge is and how we interact with it.

This object approaches the prompt and makes it possible to consider a case where knowledge is formed through the contact of two people, but none of them are the full owners of this knowledge.