

10 Problems of Knowledge

7 Major Universal Laws

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- 1) Concerning human limitations and frailty; all possible knowledge will not fit in one small head, plus, age overtakes, and memory fails, thus, knowledge acquisition is an exercise that must be practiced from an early age, so that the mind is always ready, and, the brain is always optimally operational, regardless of age. Being born into a house full of useful books is an advantage. Healthy living definitely helps, and, that begins in the womb, given sensible parents, plus, fortuitously appropriate genes for both intelligence and longevity as well.
- 2) It is always necessary to deal with bad news as well as good, thus, the continual quest for comparative education and knowledge can, or should, only be optimally practiced by those best able to deal with this reality. Note that compartmentalised minds are seldom troubled by these considerations.
- 3) Acquisition of knowledge is not always easy, nor does it always confer pleasure or satisfaction, and, personal limitations of understanding should always be accommodated. Accordingly, that which must be learned is often not as enjoyable as that which is voluntarily and willingly learned. Also, there must always be a basic core of expedient knowledge maintained to support mundane and routine activities, plus, personal interactions, in everyday life. Inconvenient, certainly, nevertheless mostly necessary.
- 4) Ideally, knowledge should always be sought, gained, and utilized, without fear or favour. Naturally, caution and commonsense should be practiced in this regard, so, in given problematical circumstances, be sure to always survive to learn, inform, and/or teach, another day. Accordingly, time and place are always important considerations. Note that stress diminution and/or stress avoidance are also part of healthy living and learning.
- 5) The more one knows, the more there is to know, and, a balanced mind is also necessary to deal with this reality. Knowledge is infinite, thus, the capacity for objectively processing facts must be matched by the ability to search constructively and comparatively, as well as accommodating potential need for the change and enlargement of a personal knowledge base. Scheduled rest periods, with some physical exercise, are advisable, during sustained sedentary learning activities.
- 6) There is a difference between truth and fact, and, objective knowledge is ultimately the most valuable. All knowledge is relative as regards rating of usefulness and validity, and, self-knowledge should be included in this description. Thus, self-introspection should also be regularly practiced, as well as maintaining the ongoing mental agility required for rigorous intellectual self-adjustment.
- 7) Not everyone is truly curious, not everyone can cope with changing reality, not everyone wants to share knowledge, so, beware wasting of time on unreasoned arguments, willful obfuscation, or, just countering pattern anxieties. Thus, careful choices of questions, as well as of intellectual company, including that of intellectual adversaries, are all strongly advised. Most people react more positively to questions if you appear less intellectually able than they are, and, will usually speak more slowly and clearly as a result.
- 8) If you really want to know the extent of your own knowledge and understanding of any topic, then, try teaching someone else. Teaching thus maintains personal understanding, and knowledge base, in an optimal condition. Problem-solving is a useful and necessary form of self-teaching, which combines both knowledge acquisition and application concurrently, and, should always be actively practiced. Note that advocating this type of mental exercise is never universally popular.
- 9) The brain is a biochemical entity, not a computer, so, to keep the mind fresh and flexible in the quest for knowledge, select and change learning topics as required. Intelligence is also wasted if not used optimally, plus, any brain used optimally is potentially more useful in the search for, and application of, useful knowledge than a better brain used lazily and/or badly. Thus, always seek out intellectually honest peers, or better, whenever practicable. Time and place, once again, are also important considerations.
- 10) Human affairs are ephemeral at best, and, the only knowledge that will still be relevant, and constant, beyond inevitable mass human demise, is that portion of human inquiry relating to the knowledge of the workings of the physical and natural worlds, and, of the Universe itself, which will still endlessly cycle on when all humans are gone. Note also that this is never a universally popular consideration.

NB, the term 'mind' herein is not used in any metaphysical sense, rather, that the brain, beyond autonomic mediation, is the active means to think, whereas the mind is then the actual collective process of doing so.

For any sentient being, there are Seven Major Universal Laws that Run, Rule, and **Bind** our Universe, (and, most probably, any possible other); there are also three other **Special Laws** that all relate specifically to Computers, Information Technology, and also their human builders and users. These **Laws** are all stated and described as follows:

The Law of Determinism, that no event is entirely random, inferred by,

The Law of Murphy, that whatever can go wrong, probably will go wrong, and,

The Law of Averages, that an action or event repeated, especially if risky, will eventually have an adverse result, and,

The Law of Chaos, that any system developing an unchecked instability will progress to chaos before re-establishing emergent equilibrium, albeit minus entropic penalties, and,

The Law of Absolutes, that there are no absolutes, including **Laws**, see **Murphy's Law**; also,

The Law of Overall Probability, that the often interacting effects of the previous Five Laws may be manifest at any given time, and finally,

The Law of Relational Consequentiality, that due to the potential combinative effects of the Properties of the other Six Laws, and other assorted Forces, even minor events may give rise to consequences out of all proportion to their initial apparent significance, probably exponentially, and even unto the Quantum Level. An **Obverse Non-event** may also apply...

The seven **Universal Laws** and their interdependence do not need elaboration, as they are, by their common manifestations, all well known in all fields of human endeavour.

(Extract from 'Computer Beginner's Management Factfile' , via main pages, which also includes Laws relating to computers.)

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