Editorial

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Biographical notes: Francisco Javier Carrillo is President of The World Capital Institute. His research interests include capital systems, knowledge for the anthropocene and city preparedness for the climate emergency.

Papers included in this issue provide a good example of the international scope, multidisciplinary approaches, methodological diversity, and problem range comprising the social knowledge aspects covered by this journal. While serving the traditional topics of Knowledge Based Development, we aim at including an increasing number of contributions concerning aspects of Knowledge for the Anthropocene.

The first paper addresses the social appropriation of a Civil Nuclear Power Programme in Ghana. Authors Vincent Yao Agbodemegbe, Adolf Kofi Awua, George Kofi Appiah and Elikem Kwaku Ahialey conducted a study to grasp the understanding and interest of stakeholders in Ghana's Nuclear Programme for electricity generation. The survey was jointly conducted by a team from the Ghana Statistical Service and the Nuclear Power Institute. The research aimed at understanding existing knowledge, perception and interest in nuclear energy and applications. The authors conclude that the outcomes largely indicate an appreciable acceptance potential amongst key stakeholders relative to the non-acceptance potential of the national nuclear power programme. Outcomes also identify the need to enhance promotional activities to further reduce misinformation and non-acceptance potential among both Civil Society Organisations and broader stakeholder categories.

Next, Tahir Masood Qureshi, Mahwish Sindhu and Sonia Singh report on a study of the role of transformational leadership in managing workforce diversity across service sectors organisations from six Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) countries (Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and the UAE). Their study investigated whether transformational leadership and organisational inclusive environment significantly contribute towards organisational sustainability and organisational inclusive environment. They also looked at whether organisational inclusive environment mediates the relationship between transformational leadership and organisational sustainability. A questionnaire was applied to 392 employees selected through systematic random sampling. Outcomes of the study indicate that transformational leadership and organisational rich culture predicts organisational inclusive environment and sustainability. Also, organisational inclusive environment partially mediates between transformational leadership, organisational rich culture, and organisational sustainability.

The paper by Gelareh Jamshidnezhad, Marjan Vahedi, Alireza Poursaeed and Hamed Chaharsoughi-Amin deals with qualitatively designing a paradigm for developing

agricultural knowledge-intensive enterprises in Western Iran. They used a grounded theory field study of knowledge-intensive enterprises in western provinces as well as interviews with their CEOs to design an optimal development paradigm. Their results indicate that the development of agricultural knowledge-intensive enterprises is directly affected by causal conditions (prominently aspirations, as well as scientific mission, political-legal factors, cultural factors, and self-esteem morale). Contextual conditions include governmental support, team making, and economic factors. Gaining competitive advantage and adaptability constitutes a core category, while intervening conditions include personal factors, wisdom-orientation, the existence of R&D culture, as well as corporate features. The relevance of these findings for regional development are discussed and consequent recommendations provided.

Also addressing issues of organisational culture is the paper by Jefferson Lopes La Falce, Aline de Paula Martins, Cristiana Fernandes De Muylder, Ernst Verwaal and Ludmila de Vasconcelos Machado Guimarães. Carried out at a Federal Public Educational Institution of the Minas Gerais State, in Brazil, the study aimed at describing the relationships between organisational culture and job satisfaction, knowledge sharing, and knowledge management maturity testing them empirically through a structural equation model. Results reveal significant relationships between organisational culture, knowledge sharing, and job satisfaction, indicating in a positive effect on KM maturity and the influence of knowledge transfer. Conclusions inform on the role of culture in enabling better knowledge transfer understanding and practice.

Finally, the paper by Dan Li deals with an instrumental aspect of Knowledge Based Development: the proper selection of digital educational resources in China and elsewhere. This study combines T-S (Takagi-Sugeno) fuzzy control with Neu MF (Neural Matrix Factorization) model to tackle the intelligent recommendation of educational resources. Performance of TS-Neu MF model is compared with similar recommendation algorithm models under two test sets. Results show the TS-Neu MF model outperforming Deep FM by 56.6% in RMSE metrics and 71.5% in MAE metrics and outperforming the Neu MF model by 33.1% in RMSE metrics and 22.5% in MAE metrics under the E dx dataset. At the core of educational resource recommendation research, these outcomes contribute to the effective sorting of data of educational resources and predicting users' needs to accurately select educational resources.