



APPLICATION KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT BASED UTILIZATION OF CONCEPTUAL FOUNDATION

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Abstract

This chapter provides an introduction to the revision of knowledge management (KM). A brief history of knowledge management conception be outlined, noting so as to a large amount of KM existed before the actual term came into well-liked use. The knowledge management process can be categorized into knowledge creation, knowledge validation, knowledge presentation, knowledge distribution, and knowledge application activities. To capitalize on knowledge, an organization must be swift in balancing its knowledge management activities. In general, such a balancing act requires changes in organizational culture, technology, and techniques. A number of organizations deem that by focusing exclusively lying on people, technologies, or techniques, they be familiar with how to manage knowledge. However, that exclusive focus on people, technologies, or techniques does not facilitate a firm to sustain its bloodthirsty advantages. It is, to a certain extent, the interaction between technology, techniques, and people that allow an organization to supervise its knowledge effectively. By creating a nurturing and “learning-by-doing” kind of environment, an organization can sustain its competitive advantages.

Knowledge is increasingly being recognized as the new strategic imperative of organizations. The most established paradigm is that knowledge is power. Therefore, one has on the way to hoard it, keep it resting on the technique toward oneself to continue an advantage. The common attitude of most people is to hold on in the direction of one’s knowledge since it is what makes him or her asset to the organization. Today, knowledge is still well thought-out power – an enormous power in fact – but the understandings have changed considerably, above all from the point of view of organizations.

Keywords: Management Knowledge Management, Organizational Culture, Knowledge customization

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