

18. A Study of Need of Knowledge Management in Education Sector

Asst. Prof. Gaikwad Pranali Gautam

K.K.Wagh Arts, Commerce, Science & Computer Science College, Saraswati Nagar, Nashik.

Abstract

As we know the term knowledge Management is a Combination of two things one is Knowledge that Refers the Fact or condition of knowing something with Familiarity gained through experience or association and another management is nothing but the Planning, Controlling, and Organizing&Directing. This paper discuss about an Need & importance of Knowledge Management in Education. In now days the education filed is become very competent. To match up with flow of world it is important to keep ourselves as well as our knowledge updated. Thus aséance of it education field is also bring new changes in their conventional methods.As the technology is everywhere like we can get any Commodity or service at home on just one phone call and we know that everyone is very much egger to get update themself in regards to the new technology. Then why not it is same with Education?

Key Words: Knowledge, Management, Education, Organization

Introduction

The role of knowledge professionals and managers in developing KM in the educational institute is to coordinate the information related activities and clustering the data properly. Butthe main challenge is to capture tacit knowledge and manage it in developing repository. Copyright issue is also to be taken into consideration while capturing and presenting Knowledge. The knowledge professionals (librarians and KM Committee) needs to capture different skills like information retrieving, evaluation, analysis, organization, collaboration and security and safety of data and ICT skills etc for proper management of knowledge. Various skills are also required like data capture, data analysis, data categorization, data mining, data mapping, knowledge mapping, concept mapping, indexing, linking and repackaging are only reared by library professionals hence every academic organization shoulder this task to library professionals for effective use of tacit knowledge. But proper support from management, administration, technical advisors, computer experts, software developers should coordinate with library professionals in

this activity. Further, motivation factor is also to be considered by the management. Various practices and trends are also useful for knowledge management purpose like generation of IR, data repositories, digital repositories, web tools (RSS Feed, Blog, Twitter, Facebook, social networks', Moodle, Drupal Blackboard, etc.), development of portals, knowledge gateways, links to search engines and web/Internet based information resources, user groups, subject groups, expert groups, grey literature. An organization can develop its own portal or webpage giving links to internally developed databases and links to different institutional repositories.

Objective of Study

1. To study meaning and concepts of knowledge management.
2. To study and understand the needs of knowledge management in education sector.

Research Methodology

For the present study secondary data is utilized it was collected from books, journals, magazines & websites etc.

Literature Reviews

'The capabilities of the educational organizations in making use of tacit knowledge' by Fatma Ozmen (2010), suggests that Knowledge management is the core subject of organizations in today's challenging world and a major focus of knowledge management is on transforming tacit knowledge into explicit one.

The article 'Design and development of an academic portal' by Heila Pienaar (2003), suggests about the factors that must be considered during the design and development of an academic portal. A Web portal can be defined as a Web site that aggregates an array of content and provides a variety of services including search engines, directories, news, e-mail and chat rooms. Portals have evolved to provide a customized gateway to Web information.

The article 'Building a scientific knowledge web portal: The Nanoport experience' by Michael Chau et al (2004), describes that there has been a tremendous growth in the amount of information and resources on the World Wide Web that are useful to researchers and practitioners in science domains.

Discussion

Need of Knowledge management in Education

Getting people motivated: Overcoming organizational culture challenges and developing a culture that embraces learning, sharing, changing, improving can't be done with technology. There is no use in launching a tool if there is no drive to share the knowledge.

Keeping up with technology: Determining how knowledge should be dispensed and transferring it quickly and effectively is a huge challenge. Constantly changing structures mean learning how to be smart, quick, agile and responsive – all things a KM tool must be able to accomplish.

Measuring knowledge: Knowledge is not something that can be easily quantified, and is far more complex because it is derived out of human relationships and experience. The focus should be on shared purpose rather than results or efforts.

Overcoming shared leadership: KM tools allow others to emerge as voices of power within an organization. Workers are given a “voice”, which can sometimes cause internal conflict.

Keeping data accurate: Valuable data generated by a group within an organization may need to be validated before being harvested and distributed. Keeping information current by eliminating wrong or old ideas is a constant battle.

Interpreting data effectively: Information derived by one group may need to be mapped or standardized in order to be meaningful to someone else in the organization.

Making sure information is relevant: Data must support and truly answer questions being asked by the user, and requires the appropriate meta-data to be able to find and reference. Data relevancy means avoiding overloading users with unnecessary data.

Rewarding active users: Recognizing the users who actively participate and contribute to a knowledge database will not only encourage them to continue contributing, but will also encourage other users to join.

Purpose of Knowledge Management

Knowledge Management is about converting available raw data into understandable information. The information is then placed in a reusable repository for the benefit of any future need based on similar kinds of experiences. Knowledge management contributes towards streamlining the ideas problems, projects and deployment driving towards productivity. But, it's

more than just knowing everything your organization knows, it's creating a synthesis between the people and the information to the point that the whole is more than the sum of the

Meaning

Knowledge management (KM) therefore implies a strong tie to organizational goals and strategy, and it involves the management of knowledge that is useful for some purpose and which creates value for the organization. Expanding upon the previous knowledge management definition, KM involves the understanding of: Where and in what forms knowledge exists; what the organization needs to know; how to promote a culture conducive to learning, sharing, and knowledge creation; how to make the right knowledge available to the right people at the right time; how to best generate or acquire new relevant knowledge; how to manage all of these factors so as to enhance performance in light of the organization's strategic goals and short term opportunities and threats.

Definition

'Knowledge management is the systematic management of an organization's knowledge assets for the purpose of creating value and meeting tactical & strategic requirements; it consists of the initiatives, processes, strategies, and systems that sustain and enhance the storage, assessment, sharing, refinement, and creation of knowledge'

Collaboration of Educational Institutes, Industrial Organizations and Government in Knowledge Sharing

To share knowledge means to learn, understand, extend and repeat the information, the ideas, the views and the resources with each other, connected with, on a specific ground. Due to globalization and use of ICT the whole world has become one village and communication has become fast. Globalization demands that our society needs to move faster, work smarter and take more risks than at any time in our history. Earlier due to communication gap in research area duplication of research occurred. But now with open access moment everyone is sharing his knowledge with others through internet media and so it is obviously good for research development. Universities, publishers, libraries and individual researchers started sharing knowledge in the form for consortia, associations, groups with all. The changing research culture playing important role in knowledge sharing as day by day knowledge is adding new dimensions from the corners of the world in every field. Collaboration between Universities, Industrial

organizations and Government can play an important role in the field of knowledge sharing. Knowledge becomes meaningful when it is utilized on practical ground.

Conclusion

With the help of this study we conclude that the knowledge management is need of each sector especially in education because this is a place where the optimum delivers of Knowledge lies. Knowledge, learning and sharing come from people and their relationships with one another, not necessarily from the tools, databases and technological aids used. However, with the proper technology in place you can facilitate better communication and overcome these challenges to have an up-to-date, secure and organized knowledge base.

Bibliography

- Alhammad, F, Faori, S. & Abu Husan, L. (2009). Knowledge sharing in the Jordian Universities, Journal of Knowledge Management Practice, Vol.10, No. 3.
- Alhawary, F. A. & et al, (2011). Building a Knowledge Repository: Linking Jordanian Universities Elibrary in an integrated database system, International Journal of Business and Management.
- N. D. Sangeeta, "Importance of Knowledge Management in the higher educational institutes", Turkish Online Journal of Distance Education, Vol. 16, no.11, pp. 162-183, Jan. 2015.
- G. D. Bhatt, "Knowledge management in organizations: examining the interaction between technologies, techniques, and people", Journal of Knowledge Management, Vol. 5, no.1, pp. 68-75, 2001.
- T. Menkhoff., H.D. Evers and Y.W. Chay., Loh, B., A-C. Tang. "Applying knowledge management in university research, Singapore Management University", available at <http://home.tonline.de/home/hdevers/Papers/Loh-Tang-Menkhoff-Chay-Evers2003new.pdf>, (accessed 23 September 2010), 2003.
- Essentials of Knowledge Management, Bryan Bergeron
- www.wiley.com.