

KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT

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I. INTRODUCTION

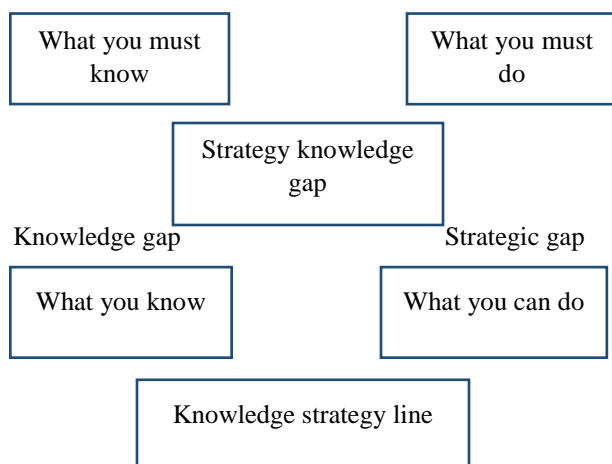
The terms of the information based perspective, managers reported perceiving knowledge management to be about characteristics of information such as that it should be readily accessible, real time and actionable. Some spoke in terms of free text and concepts being the information foundation of knowledge was concern with the work load of information by ‘Filtering the gems from the rock’s. These was an apparent concern with the extraordinary amount of information that can now easily be gathered and Disanointed via IT.

II. THEME OF ARTICLE:

Knowledge is not distinguished from information or data; rather, the words were evidently based interchangeability. However, the manager were implicitly making distinctions among the terms. In terms of technology based perspective, the managers associated knowledge management with various other system as well as various tools.

The piece of data may repent information. It depends upon the knowledge of the interpreter and also on the defiance knowledge. When pattern relation exists the information, the pattern has the potential to represent knowledge. In term of the cultural based perspective, managers associated knowledge management with learning, primarily from an organizational perspectives, communication and intellectual properly cultivation.

Knowledge Transfers:



III. WHAT IS KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT?

Knowledge management is about connecting people to people and people to information to create competitive advantage. Knowledge in contextual and ranger in form contextual (explicit knowledge) to experiment (fact knowledge)

Characteristics	Tacit	Explicit
Nature	Personal context	Can be confided and exploited
Formalization	Difficult to formalize records	Can be transferred through conventional systematic language
Medium needed	Needs rich communication medium	Can be transferred through conventional electronic channels.
Development process	Development through a process of a trial and error encountered in practice	Development through explication of tacit understanding and interpretation of information

Examples of confided knowledge are information in database, data warehouse, marts, documents and software code. Example of experimental knowledge include techniques and insights gained from personal experience and interactions.

IV. FUNDAMENTAL PROCESS OF KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT

- 1) **Knowledge acquisition** – The process of developing and creation at insights, skills of relationship and experienced stock brokers who can see the trend line on a computer monitor and tell which way the market is handed is an example of acquiring knowledge Database & electronic “unite based are example of information technology components that can support knowledge acquisition.
- 2) **Knowledge sharing** – A system that help technical support person, Microsoft is best example at knowledge that being share with that person.

V. NEW TRENDS IN KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT

- Emerging technology solutions
- Increasing use of km to enhance motivation.
- Increase use of tacit knowledge.
- To movement from limited knowledge management project ot more enterprises wide

- Projects.
- The convergence of K.M. with e-business.

VI. ROLE OF KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT

- 1) **Role of km in professional education:** Using km techniques in professional education is vital as it is in the corporate sector, km. helps to professional education for Decision making, administrative services and reduce cost.
- 2) **The research process:** Km use in research process as to find out commercial, opportunities for research Results, funding opportunities, budget, proposals, procedures, overview of internal services, resources & staff etc.
- 3) **Curriculum Development process:** Quality at curriculum program by identifying best processes and monitoring outcome knowledge management improve speed of curriculum up dates, improve interdisciplinary curriculum design and development facilities by across department boundaries.
- 4) **Students and alumni Services:** Km provide the details about admission process, degree of audit, financial help, registration etc. as well km is also help to alumni for career development activities etc.

VII. CONCLUSION

Knowledge is actionable information knowledge is the key resource in intelligent Decision making forecasting, decision, planning analysis, is formed between individual and collective minds. Professional institutions have an important opportunity to apply knowledge management to support every part of activity; knowledge management should be applied new idea so that the professional education can serve the society thoroughly. We are living in a knowledge era. The knowledge society that has dawned brings with its own challenges. Knowledge management is a great revolution came into force recently which will remain forever.