

## Research Paper

# A Study of knowledge Access Distribution Tools and Technology

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### Abstract

**Purpose:** The purpose of this study is to research factors associated with knowledge distribution that managers can leverage to ensure a strong innovation management process and successfully deliver technological innovations to the intended consumer. **Method:** These approaches have strengths and weaknesses of their own about technological advances, user's reception, adaptability, and success rate within the real intelligence of generating knowledge. **Findings:** The learning of data access distribution- how an individual/ the organization obtains access to any individual's own and other knowledge has emerged as a key research area from a broad and deep field of study on technology transfer and innovation, and more recently from the sector of strategic management. Increasingly, knowledge access sharing research has moved to an organizational learning perspective. Indeed, experience and research suggest that successful knowledge access sharing involves extended learning processes and not simply communication processes, as ideas associated with development and innovation need. **Conclusion:** This study provides basic concepts of data access distribution and its means of realization

**Keyword:** Knowledge access distribution tools, knowledge management, knowledge access distribution, knowledge sharing culture, knowledge creation, knowledge dissemination.

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### **Introduction**

There are diversified approaches in developing knowledge management (KM) technology as an answer to encourage knowledge dissemination, knowledge creation, and knowledge access distribution (KAD) in a corporation or community. These approaches have strengths and weaknesses of their own about technological advances, user's reception, adaptability, and success rate within the real sense of generating knowledge.

Web-enabled infrastructures and practices are creating confusing disruptions for nearly every society and enterprise. Strategic responses to those disruptions are increasingly resulting in new practices, business models, and methods during a sort of domains. The acquisition, assimilation, and sharing of data is one such domain that's truly experiencing a revolution. Using technologies that are already developed or are going to be deployed over subsequent five years, and best practices in knowledge access sharing isn't only diffusing rapidly but are going to be substantially reinvented altogether settings: education, corporations, government, associations, and nonprofit organizations. These will help people and organizations make quantum leaps in their abilities to exchange knowledge. Even how they experience knowledge is going to be transformed.

It is often said that it's essential to make a "Knowledge Sharing Culture" as a part of an acknowledgement management initiative. An isolated knowledge management programme taken care of by a privileged few may be a paradox in itself and cannot survive for long. Only effective collaboration and communication, which spans across the corporate structure, will give knowledge management the boost it needs. Employees have a sphere of influence alongside their knowledge, and this is often where one believes a knowledge access distribution (KAD) culture can begin.

### **What is Knowledge Access Distribution?**

Knowledge access distribution refers to "activities of transferring or disseminating knowledge from one person, group, or organization to another". Within the context of data technology usage, KAD involves the utilization of given knowledge bases or portions of databases either at sites aside from those at which those knowledge bases were developed or during a context of latest computer programs at an equivalent site, possibly within software environments that are quite

different from those during which the knowledge bases were the primary developed. The method of KAD involves both the creation and therefore the transfer of data through different artifacts like documentation or communication, among entities. The entities may ask individuals, groups, organizations or networks of the organization. Knowledge is initially created by the individuals but it is often produced and held collectively. When the sharing activity involves a bigger number of people who are exposed to different values, environments, or interests as a result of being a part of different organizations, the sharing might not be as straightforward.

### **Importance of Accessing Distribution Knowledge**

At the moment, the creation and application of latest knowledge are essential for the survival of just about all businesses. There are many reasons including

Intangible products-Ideas, processes and within the sequence are taking a growing share of worldwide trade from the normal, tangible goods of the manufacturing country. Increasingly, the solitary sustainable competitive advantage is continuous improvement.

In other words, the appliance of the latest knowledge. With the growing turnover of staff, people don't take employment for all times any longer. When someone leaves the organization, his/her knowledge walks out of the door with him/her.

Our problem as a society is that we do not know what we all know. Large global or maybe small dispersed organizations don't know what they know. Expertise developed and applied in one a part of the organization isn't leveraged in another.

Accelerating change-technology, business, and social activities. As things change, so does our knowledge base corrode in some businesses the maximum amount of 70 percent of what you knew five years ago is probably obsolete today.

The function of knowledge access distribution (KAD) is to assist a corporation as an entire to satisfy its business objectives. We aren't doing it for our own sake. Education to form knowledge productive is as important, if less important than sharing knowledge.

### **motivation FOR knowledge access distribution**

#### **Reasons that motivate knowledge users are:**

Knowledge is perishable. Knowledge is increasingly short-lived. If you do not make use of data then it rapidly loses its value.

By having access to your knowledge, you gain more than you lose. Accessing knowledge sharing may be a synergistic process—you get more out than you set in. If I share a product idea or how of doing things with another person, then just the act of putting my idea into words or writing will help me shape and improve that concept. If I buy into a dialogue with the opposite persons then I will be able to enjoy their knowledge, their unique insights, and improve my ideas further.

To get most things wiped out an association today requires a collaborative effort. If you are trying to figure it out alone you're likely to fail—you needn't only the input from people but their support and buy-in. Being open with them, sharing with them, helps you achieve your objectives.

Access allocation knowledge isn't almost giving. But it's about-

- a) Soliciting feedback.
- b) Asking questions.

Telling people what you propose to try to before doing it.

1. Asking people for help.
  2. Asking someone to figure with you in how however small.
  3. Telling people what you're doing and more importantly why you're doing it.
  4. Asking people what they think; ask them for advice.
  5. Asking people what would they are doing differently.
- Not just sharing information but know-how and know-why.

### **Capital of Data Access Distribution Knowledge**

#### **Key in KAD behavior includes:**

- a) Seeking ways to document and access to share your knowledge.
- b) Taking advantage of other people's experience when starting a replacement activity.
- c) Re-using and building on previous work from within your organization or other sources.

Three factors contribute the foremost to successful mergers, consolidations and other major organizational changes. Successful organizations demonstrate these characteristics in the least times, but

these are most crucial during times of organizational changes. The factors are-

1. Leadership.
2. Constant communication.
3. Knowledge access sharing.

**Other steps in KAD include:**

1. Quantify and communicate your service offering.
2. Focus on benefits, not actions.
3. Explain without defending.

Increase connection points within the organization. Volunteer and hunt down opportunities to contribute. Take action to form things better. Become referred to as a source of organizational knowledge.

**The key areas of data likely to be considered are:**

Who our users are  
Where our users fit in  
Points of data valuable to different users.  
Internal shorthand for communication.

**During a period of change, the organization will continuously ask the subsequent questions:**

Why did we/you do this project?  
Who knows about this technology?  
When did we/you make that change?  
How does that system (software, process, etc.) work?

**A few of the resources you'll require for the organization are:**

Collections of project reports.  
Directory of staff expertise.  
Product literature and communications documents.  
Training on internal systems.

**Technology Support for Knowledge Access Distribution**

Some people will argue that you simply don't need technology to implement a KAM programme. To some the extent they're right. KAM is fundamentally about people, not technology. But there's an absolute on the way that one can access share knowledge effectively within an organization, even a little one, never mind an outsized

physically dispersed one, without using technology. Information technology (IT) support are often classified into the utilization of the right repository for storing and access sharing knowledge and therefore the use of a communication medium for communicating and transporting knowledge among individuals.

The first approach is the use of a correct repository or the repository model of a KAM system, which is said to management and organizational memory. IT is often wont to capture knowledge, categories, search, subscribe relevant content or information and present it in additional meaningful formats across multiple contexts of use. IT is often wont to convert tacit knowledge into a particular form.

The second approach is the use of a communication medium or the network model of a KAM system, which is an extension of the stream of computer-mediated transmission methods. It's wont to support interactions, direct communication and get in touch with among individuals. Facilitative IT tools in KM are shown the context.

### **Knowledge management**

Intellectual capital

- a) Tacit/Implicit knowledge
- b) Explicit knowledge

### **Social capital**

- a) Communities/Networks
- b) Collaboration
- c) Culture

### **human capital**

- a) Organizational learning
- b) Succession planning
- c) Business process

### **Information Services**

- a) Library
- b) Research
- c) Knowledge repositories

### **Document Management**

- a) Versions
- b) Workflow

### **Information Resources management**

- a) Technological managements
- b) Data management
- c) Application management
- d) Content management
- e) Records management

Technology plays an important transformational role and maybe a key a part of changing the company culture to KAD. In some ways, technology has made knowledge sharing a reality. Within the past, it had been impossible to share knowledge or work collaboratively with coworkers around the globe. Today, it's a reality.

### **Context of Data Access Distribution Knowledge**

Successful KAD requires the utilization of the subsequent mutually dependent sorts of KAD activities: Those focused on assessing the shape and therefore the embeddedness of the knowledge. Those focused on establishing and managing an administrative structure through which differences and issues between the parties are often accommodated and reduced.

Those focused on transferring knowledge. The five primary contexts which will affect knowledge sharing are knowledge internalization, including the connection between the source and therefore the recipient; the shape of the knowledge; the recipient's learning predisposition; the source's KAD capability; and therefore the broader environment during which the sharing occurs. Collectively, these five contexts define the general setting during which KS occurs.

### **Environmental context**

- a) Source context
- b) Relational context
- c) Recipient context

### **Barriers in Knowledge Access Distribution**

The barriers in KAD are often divided into three categories. They are- Individual KAD barriers.

Organizational KAD barriers.

Technological KAD barriers, and lots of more.

### **The individual KAD barriers comprise:**

General lack of your time to access share knowledge, and time to spot colleagues in need of specific knowledge. The apprehension of fear that sharing may reduce or jeopardize people's job security. Low awareness and realization of the worth, and therefore the advantage of possessed knowledge to others. supremacy in sharing explicit over

tacit knowledge like know-how and knowledge that needs hands-on learning, observation, dialogue, and interactive problem-solving.

Use of strong hierarchy, position-based status, and formal power ("pull rank").

Insufficient capture, evaluation, feedback, communication, and tolerance of past mistakes

that would enhance individual and organizational learning effects.

### **Differences in experience levels.**

The offence of contact time and interaction between knowledge sources and recipients.

Poor verbal/written communication and interpersonal skills.

Age differences.

Gender differences.

Want of social network.

Differences in education levels.

Taking ownership of the property thanks to fear of not receiving just recognition and accreditation from managers and colleagues. The distinction of trust in people because they misuse knowledge or take unjust credit for it. Absence of trust within the accuracy and credibility of data thanks to the source. Differences in national culture or ethnic background; and values and beliefs related to it (language is a component of this).

### **Organizational KAD Barriers**

The organizational KAD barriers comprise:

- a. Integration of KAM strategy and sharing initiatives into the company's goals and strategic approach is missing or unclear.
- b. Want of leadership and managerial direction in terms of clearly communicating the advantages and values of data sharing practices.
- c. Shortage of formal and informal spaces to share, reflect and generate (new) knowledge.
- d. The omission of transparent rewards and recognition systems that might motivate people to share more of their knowledge.
- e. Accessible corporate culture doesn't provide sufficient support for sharing practices.
- f. Deficiency of company resources that might provide adequate sharing of opportunities.



g. External competitiveness within business units or functional areas and between subsidiary can be high (e.g. not invented here syndrome).

Communication and knowledge flows are restricted into certain directions (e.g. top-down). Physical work environment and layout of labour areas restrict effect sharing practices. Internal competitiveness within business units, functional areas and subsidiaries are often high. Hierarchical organization structure inhibits or slows down most sharing practices. Size of business units often isn't sufficiently small and unmanageable to reinforce contact and facilitate simple sharing.

### Technical KAD Barriers

The technical KAD barriers are:

Requirement of integration of IT systems and a process impedes the way people do things.

Need for technical support (internal and external) and immediate maintenance of integrated IT

Systems obstruct work routines and communication flows. Impractical expectations of employees on what technology can do and can't do. Deficiency compatibility between diverse IT systems and processes. A mismatch between individuals' requirements and integrated IT systems and processes restrict sharing practices.

Reluctance to use IT systems thanks to lack of familiarity and knowledge with them. Want of coaching regarding employee familiarization of the latest IT systems and processes. Lack of communication, and demonstration of all advantages of any new system over existing ones.

### Process and practical approaches to KAD

Category	Process Approach	Practice Approaches
Type of knowledge supported	Explicit knowledge: codified in rules, tools, and processes	Mostly tacit knowledge: unarticulated knowledge not easily captured or codified
Means of transmission	Formal control, procedures and standard operating procedures with a heavy emphasis on information technologies to support knowledge creation, codification, and transfer of knowledge	Informal social groups that engage in storytelling and improvisation (Wenger and Snyder, (2000).
Benefits	Provide structure to harness generated ideas and knowledge	Provide an environment to generate and transfer

Category	Process Approach	Practice Approaches
	Achieve scale in knowledge reuse	high-value tacit knowledge Provides spark for fresh ideas and responsiveness to changing environment
Disadvantages	Fail to top into tacit knowledge. May limit innovation and force participants into fixed patterns of thinking	Can result in inefficiency. The abundance of ideas with no structure to implement them
Role of information technology	Heavy investment in IT to connect people with reusable codified knowledge	A moderate investment in IT to facilitate conversations and transfer of tacit knowledge

### **Critical Impediments to Access Division And Reuse of the Knowledge**

There are many senses during which the work that went into creating a knowledge-based system are often shared and reused. Neches identified four critical impediments within the distribution and reuse of the knowledge.

1. Heterogeneous representations.
2. Dialects within language families.
3. The need for communication conventions.
4. Model mismatches at the knowledge level.

### **Practical Approaches to Knowledge Access Distribution**

The principal approach utilized in traditional Intra organizational knowledge management is that the process approach. The method approach is characterized as a proper and technologically-based process of gathering and storing explicit knowledge within the organizational. The choice approach to managing knowledge sharing is the practice approach. This approach is simpler in gathering tacit knowledge through informal networks with moderate use of data technology.

### **Conclusion**

A successful knowledge access distribution endeavor requires attention to quite simply the transfer of specific knowledge. Instead, many of the activities to be undertaken got to specialize in structuring and implementing the arrangement during a way that bridges both

existing and potential relationship issues, and examining the shape and size of the knowledge to make sure its complete transfer. In other words, while the activities wont to access sharing knowledge like document exchanges, presentations, job rotations, etc., are important, overcoming the factors which will impede, complicate and even harm knowledge internalization are equally important in determining the last word results of a KAD effort. The KAD attempt may be a consortium to develop conventions facilitating the sharing and reuse of databases and knowledge-based systems. The trouble is to define, develop and test infrastructure and supporting technology to enable participants to create much bigger and more broadly functional systems than might be achieved working alone. KAD must be incorporated into daily procedures and routines, thus making it a part of the work and not an extracurricular; time-consuming an activity where one feed reports into some system, and never knows if somebody else might use it.

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