

World of Knowledge: Information Professional in Organization

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Abstract

It is ironic that so many companies have an abundance of knowledge and the information professional failed to use for leveraging the existable knowledge. Based on literature reviews on four articles, this paper identifies the factors and the similarities which support that information professional required knowledge in order achieve the objective of the organizations. Using a comparative analysis on literature reviews which discussing on knowledge as important resources, tacit and explicit, knowledge workers and knowledge sources as a methodology, the result shown that knowledge becomes one of the important resources to the information professional in creating, planning, managing, control, sharing and executing organizations goals.

Keyword: Knowledge, Management, Education, Knowledge Worker, Tacit And Explicit, Information Management

Introduction

It is never again a debate that we live in a globalized world portrayed by quick data exchange crosswise over huge geographic regions by methods for the Internet. The result of this globalization is the rise of learning based economies where significance is put on successful administration of human cash-flow to guarantee that laborers keep on creating the correct an incentive for the economy. These days, associations never again contend exclusively based on monetary capital and quality, rather learning is the new upper hand in business. There is a well-known saying that information is control. In light of this statement, one might say that the administration of learning is the way to control.

The administration of learning is advanced as an essential and fundamental factor for hierarchical survival and support of aggressive quality. KM is recognized as a system for outlining an association's procedure, structures, and procedures with the goal that the association can utilize what it knows to realize and to make financial and social incentive for its clients and group.

Associations require a decent ability to hold, create, sorted out, and use their representatives' capacities to stay at the bleeding edge and have an edge over contenders. Learning what's more, the administration of learning is viewed as a critical highlights for hierarchical survival; while the way to understanding the triumphs and disappointments of KM inside associations is the distinguishing proof of assets that enable associations to perceive, make, change and appropriate information.

Generally, knowledge is full of information. It is a human faculty resulting from interpreted information. Understanding that germinates from combination of data, information, experience, and individual interpretation. Various authors defined as, things that are held to be true in a given context and that drive us to action if there were no impediments Andre Boudreau, (2012) capacity to act Karl Sveiby, (2001) justified true belief that increases an entity's capacity for effective action, Nonaka and Takeuchi and the perception of the agreement or disagreement of two ideas John Locke, (1689).

In an organizational context, knowledge is the sum of what is known and resides in the intelligence and the competence of staffs. In recent years, knowledge has come to be recognized as a factor of production or knowledge capital in its own right, and distinct from labor.

Nowadays, the emergence of knowledge based playing as an importance role on achieve the organization goals. The effectiveness of management is the most crucial part for the information professional to ensure the sustainability of knowledge management aligning the organization objective. However, there is an issue that arises from the emergence of knowledge. Many of the companies failed to manage their sources especially in leveraging the knowledge. Most of the companies focused on the technology improvise rather than belief on their own specialist.

Literally, this issue always occurs in production industry, most of the companies give an opportunity to their employees to apply and take part in certified, training, workshop and anything that can enhance and improve their skills. After the employees take part, the employees might be implement their skills into the current project and their task however what happen if the employee turnover? and companies do not take the enhancement into the next level? In this situation, who are responsible for this losing and who are win?

This is why knowledge management is important and starts from this point where the information professional takes their responsibilities. Every organization should take serious on this matter if they do not want to lose their added value. Take an initiative and creates a win- win situation where the employee have 'knowledge' and the organization have the 'information'. We cannot rely 100% on the machines to do everything. Technology is created to make operation easier but not everything. Sometimes there are things that are very tedious and need to be done by the professionals.

In knowledge management, there are three components that need to be focused which is people, process, and technology. These components have a consequence and placed on effective management which to ensure the staffs are being able to create, managing, sharing and utilizing their knowledge.

Information Professional

Information Professional plays important roles to the organization. Roles can be defined as position or purpose that someone or something has in a situation and organization, society and relationship (Cambridge.org). Roles are responsibilities of person in family, organization and society. Therefore, professional roles mean people who are trained and specialized in the specific job and task.

In any organization, the term information professional itself is preferable to the term information manager because it brings a bigger meaning describing professionals elaborate in all segments of the information transfer chain from generation to use. In the last two decades many changes have taken place in the roles of information professionals. Information professionals have been productively handling the information and research resources of their organizations on behalf of attorneys and clients. The information callings are at an affectation point in time. The surroundings in which all information professionals work has been changed, basically because of significant changes in innovation.

Innovation has changed all parts of our reality, and has surely changed the professions into which we send our graduates. These mechanical changes have enhanced conventional techniques for information stockpiling and recovery that have continued for a considerable length of time. Academic correspondence has been changed and client possibilities elevated. Access to information is universal and information plagues all parts of our lives.

As we realize that information professional likewise assumes a critical parts in association as accomplices in producing and gathering information; they are a piece of the exploration, information mining, or configuration group. They setting an incentive on precisely spoke to and efficient information serves information creation groups well. Information professionals additionally evoke, ingest, sort out, and assess information. They do as such utilizing circulated databases and by coordinating information streams since they esteem all inclusive access, they make intense and versatile files, ontologies, and on the grounds that they esteem stewardship, they stress over financially savvy yet practical information structures. Something else, information professionals effortlessly share information straightforwardly and uninhibitedly in light of the fact that they esteem general access and self-coordinated learning, they advocate open access distributing and simple to-utilize get to frameworks and obviously well on the way to take an interest in utilizing and reusing information to take care of issues, decide, and learn.

They likewise teaching the general population to discover and utilize information, evaluate its precision and provenance, and joining little or enormous groups to total, combine, comment on the grounds that they esteem coordinated effort and learning, they will go past just conveying information to helping individuals apply it. These show how esteems and crafted by information professionals cooperate are not comprehensive but rather intended to recommend a reason for making instructive projects that are established in center esteems. Obviously, at each phase in the information life cycle, there are strategies, expenses, and frameworks that are fundamental to great hypothesis and practice.

According to Yaser Hasan Al-Mamary, (2014) and based on O'Brien and Marakas, (2007) information system (IS) can be any organized combination of people, hardware, software,

communications networks, data resources, and policies and procedures that stores, retrieves, transforms, and disseminates information in an organization. People rely on modern information systems to communicate with one another using a variety of physical devices (hardware), information processing instructions and procedures (software), communications channels (networks), and stored data (data resources).

Knowledge As Important Resources

What are the vital factors that contribute to a project's success? There are a few criteria to keep in mind when planning and monitoring project. Based on the previous study, knowledge management and sustainability are being separately studied and it was broadly accepted. However, according to the research, the Fuentes, Olaso and Fernandez (2017) which trying to combine these two parameters and analyze their impact to the project success. They proposed to improvise from previous research that they refer to which is named as A Model of Project of Knowledge Management, S. Gasik, (2011) and add new module from Project Management Body of Knowledge (PMBOK) by B. H. Reich, A. Gemino and C. Sauer (2014) for controlling and monitoring phase. This two-proposed module shows their two-step identification from macro to micro knowledge management.

Mainly, the idea is in a specific phase that it can be monitored at all key parameters and there is an opportunity for taking corrective actions when need. By considering the feedback, the result will be used for a knowledge report and process of knowledge summarization will effectively collect all the knowledge produced by a project and performed in other phases of project knowledge management. There is major significant integration in this project when the sustainability aspect is closely related to the knowledge that is possessed by the group of people that is part of the project which can lead to the key of success.

Moreover, when adding a sustainability dimension to the definition of "Knowledge Measurement Indicator" and the "Sustainability Dimension Identification" automatically it will directly affect the knowledge used by the people that are taking part in the project.

With mindful of the significance of knowledge assets in seeking after universal business procedure. Knowledge gives the capacity to distinguish, look at and catch advertise openings. It creates skill in critical exercises and helps settle issues. Knowledge is additionally changing the way firms contend, especially in universal business where chances to make esteem are moving from overseeing unmistakable resources for overseeing knowledge-based procedures. This moving focused scene is being driven by the speed of rivalry. Firms require a system for overseeing knowledge assets in powerful and quickly changing economic situations.

Assets don't make any an incentive for the association. For instance, HR may sit at their work areas unless offered a comment furnished with apparatuses and procedures to work with. In this way, keeping in mind the end goal to build up a knowledge methodology, it is important to see how knowledge assets are utilized to play out the association's key exercises and the esteem they make.

Knowledge just winds up noticeably significant in the event that it is utilized to make predominant capacity in an action that is esteemed by customers. Customer relationship

management (CRM) enables the firm to build customer esteem by growing, developing, or rethinking relationships with existing customers. It requires a business procedure that creates and keeps up a closeness with the customer. The CRM procedure should disclose to all staff with customer contact, how to construct customer relationships and how to catch customer knowledge that can be utilized to configuration add up to answers for them. This requires arrangement between the company's interior exercises and the company's incentive that might be done through customer management forms. Compelling CRM would enable the firm to pitch more to existing customers in existing markets, i.e. showcase entrance, by offering the entire arrangement, not simply part of the arrangement

As a conclusion, the model that has been proposed in this project can contribute to a step forward in the integration of sustainability project management. They have shown that as a researcher, we need a unique identity in our research. No need to produce or invent something new but it is better if we improvise or focus on the needs of the business.

Knowledge Worker Towards Knowledge City

Knowledge workers are not just exceedingly portable in principle, they are additionally exceptionally versatile practically speaking. In other words, knowledge workers hope to change employments, if not occupation, moderately much of the time. They hence support knowledge urban areas and districts with a "thick work showcase" offering prepared chance to propel their vocations by moving between bosses. The advantages of agglomeration have, to put it plainly, spread, past quick generation, to the representative.

The city has dependably been a position of social segregation. Basic to the most punctual urban settlements was the division between the royal residences of the decision rulers and ministers and the spots of the average citizens. Inside these socially-differentiated places, be that as it may, incorporation was the run the show. In this manner, combined, cheek by cheek, in the mainstream regions were local spaces, work environments, spots of delight, spots of discipline and places to purchase and offer. After some time these diverse land utilizes started to merge and isolate. By and by, even in a European city of the eighteenth century, reconciliation still held influence. With the mechanical advancement of the nineteenth century, notwithstanding, and the need to sort out mass work in manufacturing plants, another and definitive dynamic emerged in the spatial association of the city. Work spaces isolated out from living spot and to put it plainly, in notable terms, arrange the negative externalities of mass industry, regularly envisioned in a smoke stack manufacturing plant, combined with the improvement of mass transport, the working of broad street systems and the long-term ascend in workers' wages all added to the disaggregation of the cutting edge city. By the turn of the twenty-first century the contemporary urban district included a disaggregation of scattered land utilizes associated, if by any means, by the thin strip of straight transport courses.

Yigitcanlar, Baum and Horton, (2007) investigated the ways to attract and retain knowledge workers in a globally successful knowledge city region or a city that aspires to become a knowledge city. They conclude by providing generalized useful suggestions to attract and retain knowledge workers in knowledge cities. Knowledge workers prefer inspiring cities with a thriving cultural life, an international orientation and high levels of social and cultural diversity. Portrait of knowledge worker as urban resident. They also study the

characteristics of knowledge worker when they not at work. The knowledge worker is a particular type of consumer of the market allocated necessities of life which they want a retail rich environment. Mostly knowledge worker wants to live in an urban life due to their knowledge can make more income in an organization.

The most effective ways to attract knowledge workers and promote economic development is the creation of amenities. They have attempted to portray the type of urban region and environment most attractive to the knowledge worker. Types of urban region such **Monocentric urban region, Dispersed urban region, Linear urban region** and **Polycentric urban region**.

The new development hypothesis builds up that human capital collection typified in knowledge workers is fundamental for managed development and monetary improvement of a city. Arrangement producers have subsequently turned out to be progressively worried about pulling in and holding knowledge workers in their urban communities.

Motivational Factors for Tacit and Explicit Knowledge Sharing

Tacit knowledge refers to codified knowledge, such as that found in documents, while the explicit knowledge refers to non-codified and often related to personal or experience-based knowledge. Basically tacit knowledge is not easily expressed. It is really hard to formalize and could be impossible to capture. It is hard to be compared with explicit knowledge because the needs to identify which elements of tacit knowledge can be captured and made as explicit knowledge, but in the same time the tacit knowledge itself could not be captured. For explicit knowledge, it is more systematic and formal in its own way. Explicit knowledge are more articulated, easily communicated and recorded as words, numbers, codes, numerical and logical recipe, and melodic documentations. Explicit knowledge likewise is anything but difficult to impart, store, and disperse and is the knowledge found in books, on the web, and other visual and oral means.

In this paper, Chen et al., (2011) decided to make research on an individual's attitude towards knowledge sharing whether that individual is affected by some personal motivational factors. The researchers are actually extending research from previous research that also focused on the same topic which is Bock and his colleagues' (2005) that make research on individual's attitude toward knowledge sharing is affected by three personal motivational factors. Authors stated that incentives for tacit knowledge sharing are much different from those for explicit knowledge sharing were arguably and not a strong statement. This is because tacit knowledge sharing among employees usually cannot be directly observed and assessed while explicit knowledge sharing behavior is apparent and can be measured within organizations.

Based on previous research authors stated that previous research tends to proposed that anticipated extrinsic reward, anticipated reciprocal relationship, and sense of self-worth are three motivational beliefs that influence an individual's attitude toward knowledge sharing. Anticipated extrinsic incentive and anticipated reciprocal relationship can be classified as extrinsic motivation, while sense of self-worth can be categorized as intrinsic motivation. Authors then add another motivational factor that influenced the employees which is OBSE (organization-based self-esteem). By developing research model, authors came

out with three main hypotheses; attitude toward knowledge sharing will have positive influences on the intention to share knowledge; attitude toward knowledge sharing is mainly positively influenced by motivation; and attitude toward explicit knowledge sharing is mainly positively influenced by extrinsic motivation rather than intrinsic motivation. Involving 353 respondents to collect data, authors managed to build models and relate the relationship between attitude toward knowledge sharing and intention to share knowledge.

In light of the outcomes from the examination, demonstrates that a person's who expected outward rewards, foreseen complementary relationship, and feeling of self-esteem effect knowing affect his states of mind toward explicit knowledge sharing. This counter intuitive outcome is dependable with the past analysts' examination. Toward the finish of this paper, the creators additionally featured to do another investigation on the connection between hierarchical based confidence and state of mind toward tacit knowledge sharing.

Knowledge Sources

According to "The Sources of Knowledge," Robert Audi recognizes what he calls the "four standard basic sources" by which we get learning or defended conviction: discernment, memory, cognizance, and reason. Except for memory, he recognizes each of the above as an essential wellspring of information (a source that yields learning or legitimized conviction without positive reliance on another source). Audi stands out essential sources from non-basic sources, focusing on declaration. In the wake of illuminating the connection between a source and a ground, or "what it is in ethicalness of which one knows or justifiably trusts," Audi assesses the essential sources' individual and aggregate self-rule and also their powerlessness to defeasibility. He likewise analyzes the relationship of rationality to information and defense, taking note of the refinement between a negative reliance on incongruity and a positive reliance on intelligence.

With a specific end goal to contend effectively in an industry, customer service in an organization need to learn about rising prescribed procedures and to actualize them in their units. A basic piece of this learning procedure is the advancement of a comprehension of the present capacities of the organization by its administrators.

Customer service is extremely fundamental to an association since it is frequently the main contact a customer has with the association particularly that managing items and services. Customers are high need to an association. Subsequently, when they have an inquiry or item issue, they expect an organization's customer service division to determine their issues.

An association with unbelievable customer service will likely get reiterate business from customers. Along these lines, the association will benefit with more amazing arrangements and advantages. Conflictingly, associations with poor customer service may lose customers, which will adversely influence business. It costs fundamentally more money for an association to secure a customer than to hold them, as a result of advancing expenses and the cost of offers calls. Along these lines, the endeavor that go into keeping up quality customer service can genuinely pay benefits after some time. Their significance of understanding of specific zones of preparing and for their assessments of their association limits, which by then add to various leveled self-knowledge.

Rodrigo Valio Dominguez Gonzalez, Manoel Fernando Martins, Jose Carlos Toledo, (2014) finds that the network structure that promotes the practice of the Knowledge Management (KM) process in a service organization has more adaptable qualities with respect to formalization, centralization and combination. For the situation think about, this structure supports the stream of knowledge through the association amongst people, and furthermore crosswise over divisions of the association, with the guide of an office planning the KM procedure, in charge of the capacity and conveyance of the prescribed procedures for later use in locales of administration.

Inside the structure of modern services feature the service supplier destinations. The destinations contrast with the pro community association front line. In the sites happen the route toward giving services, contact with the customer, change practices and, fundamentally, where knowledge is placed by and by. To support the limit and flow of knowledge, the framework structure demonstrates a zone called Center of Excellence. The Center of Excellence hopes to unite the store of knowledge, enabling the trading of knowledge between different destinations.

Knowledge should be overseen inside the association arrangement. KM is mostly centered on associating individuals, procedures and innovation to extend the corporate knowledge. For instance, the significance of both organizational context and social dimensions is suggested in studies connecting knowledge workers' motivation and capacity to share with respect and trust in colleagues, professional associates, managers, competitors and clients (Nonaka and Toyama, 2003; He et al., 2014; Nold, 2011). Research on the quality (as opposed to the auspiciousness) of knowledge sharing moreover prioritizes social over technical facilities (Schepers and Van cave Berg, 2007; Haas and Hansen, 2007; Kankanhalli and Tan, 2005). Connelly and Kelloway (2003) in such manner recognize learning sharing from unimportant data sharing. They suggest that information sharing is all the more suitably contrasted and "organizational citizenship" and "prosocial organizational behaviour." Thus, it includes a wide scope of specifiable exercises (helping, sharing, giving, collaborating and volunteering), it isn't lighting up to diminish knowledge sharing is basically an end and not just a work highlight or intends to different finishes.

Discussion

Based on the articles that authors referred for discussion, this paper found that these journals are related to each other based on the main focused area that each journal aims accordingly. Fuentes, Olaso and Fernandez (2017), they mentioned that the continuity aspect is closely related to the knowledge that is owned by the group of people that is part of the project which can lead to the key of accomplishment. In this study, most of the information professional really do play part of their roles consistently to help their organization to success in industries.

Yigitcanlar, Baum and Horton (2007) on the other hand investigated the approaches to pull in and hold knowledge laborers in an all-around productive knowledge city or a city trying to wind up plainly one. They made updates on past writing with respect to knowledge work and laborers and convey helpful tributes on the essential standards of how to enrapture and keep up their knowledge specialists. Last but not least, Chen et al., (2011) was focusing on motivational factors for tacit and explicit knowledge sharing.

The significance of correspondence is additionally not to be overemphasized. The missing variable in vital administration writings was correspondence. A substantial extent of the associations neglected to execute the techniques on account of an absence of correspondence. Just a couple of organizations planned a decent correspondence intend to finish on business methodologies. An association between these two enables associations to make due later on. One fruitful approach is to make formal learning systems with the goal that the distinguishing proof and exchange of viable practices turn out to be a piece of the activity. Practice people group where workers could meet and take care of issues and address issues could likewise be built up.

CoP encourages relational learning sharing, giving a viable intends to individuals and associations to oversee and share information. CoP are casual gatherings of individuals who have some type of training and business related movement in like manner (Hislop 2013), creating out of the correspondence and communication which is a vital piece of most work exercises. CoP are bunches whose individuals routinely share information and gain from each other. They share regular work exercises or interests, perceive the aggregate benefit of sharing information, and have created standards of put stock in, correspondence, and participation.

Conclusion

As a conclusion, information professional really plays their part in organizations in terms of world of knowledge. Every information professional need to perceive that change is inescapable and welcome the progressions that are before us. Be that as it may, in the meantime we should keep our eyes solidly on the future we plan to accomplish. We are living in a universe of expanding rivalry and our future isn't guaranteed. We should be agile and dependably receptive to our changing condition to guarantee our future achievement.

In other side, as supported by different analysts, techniques must be regularly reconsidered and enhanced given that contenders additionally utilize data innovation, new advancements are persistently developing, and clients are winding up progressively advanced and requesting. Estimation procedures are likewise developing. Furthermore, mechanical changes are giving numerous new chances to the supply of data that beforehand was not accessible. In this manner, it is critical to ceaselessly reassess client benefit estimation, especially in online conditions.

At long last, another productive territory of study is join customer discernments of the significance of utilizing web applications for client benefit purposes. The writing audit with respect to the idea of B2B and back to customers (B2C) demonstrates that there are contrasts in their practices and practices; nonetheless, this was not tried in this examination. In this manner, inquire about circumstances exist concerning recognizing "best practices" in web conveyed client benefit among B2B and B2C administrations division firms.

The essentialness of organization of learning in affiliations has been discussed. The capable organization of learning has been portrayed as an essential component for affiliations pursuing to ensure conservative key high ground. It has been drawn out that techniques and advancement alone are inadequate to drive an affiliation, yet rather its kinfolk (staff) and the data that abide in the all-inclusive community are a particularly vital pivot in affiliation's

thriving. In this way, all together for a relationship to be productive, thought must be paid, not simply on the techniques what's more, advancement, yet on data and its workforce (which are people who are the wellsprings of learning). KM has moreover been shown to be immovably related to objectives and business philosophies of the affiliation and along these lines a to a great degree significant mechanical assembly in organization. In case KM fails to incorporate regard to the affiliation, it is simply taken a toll raised, worthless, or counterproductive. A proper request that is being asked is whether data is constantly something awesome? Learning is reliably thought to be all things considered positive. Regardless, it is difficult to acknowledge that learning is constantly positive and extraordinary. It has been inspected in this paper learning is one of the advantages that gives affiliations practical high grounds. In any case, adapting hence won't have much a motivating force for the relationship in building its high grounds, yet having the noteworthy data and the ability to utilize and direct learning is an essential organization gadget. It is in this way essential for organization in relationship to scan for plans to get, keep up, and utilize data to achieve incite more hoisted measures of advance for affiliations.

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