

Chapter 2.14

Networked Knowledge Management Dimensions in Distributed Projects

Ganesh Vaidyanathan
Indiana University South Bend, USA

ABSTRACT

Can knowledge capture and dissemination be managed efficiently? Is there a framework that addresses distributed knowledge management from creation to facilitation? The generation and dissipation of knowledge needs to be embedded in corporate processes. These processes need to have an underlying principle that eliminates the obstacles of collecting multiple knowledge perspectives within complex organizations. Furthermore, extrinsic motivators, social-psychological forces and organizational climate factors are believed to influence knowledge sharing. This paper discusses a framework that provides a synergized view to collect, share, and manage the distributed corporate knowledge using organizational knowledge models and technology knowledge models. Structural, cognitive, relational, and technological factors are derived from a synthesized literature review to formulate this

framework. The role of peer-to-peer networks and grid computing on distributed knowledge management is also examined.

INTRODUCTION

Distributed knowledge management (DKM) is important in today's knowledge-based economy (Desouza & Evaristo, 2004; Ezingear, Leigh, & Chadler-Wilde, 2000; Pedersen & Larsen, 2001; Spangler & Peters, 2001; Un & Cuervo-Cazurra, 2004). The concept of the management of intellectual capital is well established in the academic arena (Grant, 1996; Lynn, 1999; Masoulas, 1998; Nonaka, 1994; Templeton, Lewis, & Snyder, 2002). Firm-specific knowledge that is a part of the intellectual capital is difficult for competitors to imitate even when employees are hired away since that knowledge is specific to the original work environment (Hatch & Dyer, 2004). How-

ever, the firm-specific human capital of knowledge can be retained by using knowledge management systems (KMS). Knowledge management (KM) is of paramount importance to organizations and is emerging as a powerful source of competitive advantage (Hahn & Subramani, 2000). Scholars have recognized inter-organizational knowledge transfer and knowledge flows and their link with competitive success (Inkpen & Tsang, 2005; Gupta & Govindarajan, 2000).

One of the reasons why multinational corporations exist is because of their ability to transfer and exploit knowledge more efficiently and effectively (Gupta & Govindarajan, 2000). Knowledge flows in such firms provide them the ability to be flexible, respond more quickly to changing market conditions, be more innovative, and improve decision making and productivity (Alavi & Leidner, 1999). The goal of such organizations is to be aware of the existence and management of collective and individual knowledge (Bennet & Bennet, 2003). KM incorporates organization of corporate knowledge according to a single, supposedly shared and objective classification. However, most of the KMS do not have this vision of knowledge (Bonifacio, Bouquet, & Traverso, 2002). Moreover, in the process of knowledge extraction and refinement, all subjective and contextual aspects of knowledge are eliminated (Bonifacio, Bouquet, Mameli, & Nori, 2003). DKM is an approach to KM based on the principle that multiplicity and heterogeneity of perspectives within complex organizations should not be viewed as obstacles to knowledge exploitation, but rather as an opportunity that can foster innovation and creativity (Bonifacio et al., 2002). DKM is a distinct and explicit process that attempts to leverage various perspectives of organizational knowledge into shared institutional capital. While DKM is a process and a strategy, KMS is an advanced information technology tool that is essential to implement the knowledge management process and strategy.

Literature on KM may be broadly classified into four dimensions that includes structural, cog-

nitive, and relational dimensions in management journals (Rulke & Galaskiewicz, 2000; Inkpen & Tsang, 2005), and technology solutions dimension in information systems research (Hahn & Subramani, 2000; Lee & Choi, 2003). The KM enablers that include social and technical perspectives were mapped to a knowledge creation process (Nonaka, 1994) to initiate an integrated view of KM (Lee & Choi, 2003). This integrated model discusses only the knowledge creation process. But, KM is more than just knowledge creation. In general, KM is the creation, representation, storage, dissemination, transformation, application, maintenance, and facilitation of distributed organizational knowledge (Schultze & Leidner, 2002; Alavi & Leidner, 2001). In DKM, knowledge discovery, knowledge transfer and facilitation of knowledge are as important as knowledge creation (Briggs, De Vreede, Nunamaker, & Sprague, 2002; Grover & Davenport, 2001). The literature lacks a general framework that captures all these facets of DKM to represent a unified model of DKM. Such a framework is needed for academicians to further research distributed knowledge systems and for practitioners to understand the implications of DKM implementations.

In this paper, a framework for DKM using structural, cognitive, relational, and technology dimensions is proposed. The framework is based on a balanced view of organizational management, social, cognitive, and technological facets of DKM. Peer-to-peer (P2P) and grid computing are discussed as technologies for organizational knowledge management using these dimensions of DKM. The rest of the paper proceeds as follows. The next section defines DKM and provides the background literature for the proposed framework. The following section derives the four dimensions of DKM supported by existing research literature. The section afterwards defines P2P technology and grid computing in the context of organizational knowledge management and discusses how these technologies can be used. The final sections discuss the contributions of the study and presents avenues for future research.

14 more pages are available in the full version of this document, which may be purchased using the "Add to Cart" button on the publisher's webpage:

www.igi-global.com/chapter/networked-knowledge-management-dimensions-distributed/36170

Related Content

Value Configurations

Hans Solli-Sæther and Petter Gottschalk (2010). *Managing IT Outsourcing Performance* (pp. 75-97).
www.irma-international.org/chapter/value-configurations/38494

Critical Success Factors

Hans Solli-Sæther and Petter Gottschalk (2010). *Managing IT Outsourcing Performance* (pp. 54-74).
www.irma-international.org/chapter/critical-success-factors/38493

Making Sense of the Sourcing and Shoring Maze: Various Outsourcing and Offshoring Activities

Subrata Chakrabarty (2006). *Outsourcing and Offshoring in the 21st Century: A Socio-Economic Perspective* (pp. 18-53).
www.irma-international.org/chapter/making-sense-sourcing-shoring-maze/27940

Information Technology Offshoring Outsourcing: A Perspective of Advanced Countries

Smita Gupta and Narendra S. Chaudhari (2006). *Outsourcing and Offshoring in the 21st Century: A Socio-Economic Perspective* (pp. 122-139).
www.irma-international.org/chapter/information-technology-offshoring-outsourcing/27944

The Case for Centralized IT Contract Management: A Four Force Model

Anthony Briggs, Eric Walden and James J. Hoffman (2007). *Outsourcing Management Information Systems* (pp. 125-133).
www.irma-international.org/chapter/case-centralized-contract-management/27983