

KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT WITHIN ORGANIZATIONAL SYSTEMS

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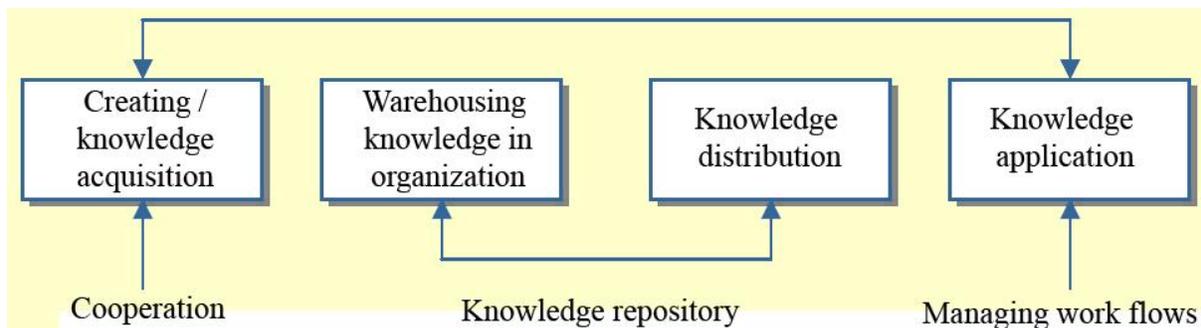
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In the paper is shown knowledge management as a personal activity within organizational systems, which if applied everywhere, can improve the organizational capacity to achieve development results. Knowledge management means taking responsibility for what you know, for those you know and what they know. Knowledge management begins and ends as a personal activity. Without human understanding, personal content and the need for the current initiative, which will lead to the possession of knowledge, all we have is the raw data.

The development workers must be able to choose or to help in the design of tools and processes that they want to do. Implementation of broad-organizational systems for knowledge management is often long, expensive and a continuous process. Without organized construction system the system initiators sure would soon run out of funds and support before they even can create improvement.

Knowledge management works best when workers develop initiative and responsibility for what they know, what they do not know and what they need to learn. Acting so, not only to achieve that person contribute in development of the organization but also to ensure long-term progress on a wider basis.



Phases of the process of knowledge management

The process of knowledge management consists of several phases that have next elements: the acquisition/creation of knowledge, knowledge storage, knowledge distribution and application of knowledge at the end. In the organization which goal is continuous renewal of knowledge, the so-called "learning organization" that process is constant and cyclic. Figure shows the key phases of the process of knowledge management.

Bibliography

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