

Connection of “Knowledge Management” with E-governance Model in Higher Educational Institutions

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ABSTRACT

Mix of educational, socio – money related, social and specific government perspectives will decrease the opening among speculation and useful execution of "Data Management" practices in various schools. "Data Management" is basic in cutting edge instruction practices that suggest data sharing, information and correspondence process as a component of the quality updates. The "Data Management" exemplifies getting, clarification, and correspondence of master points of view for definitive data. By the day's end, "Data Management" portrays flexibility of activity rehearses in setting of master preparing and how advancement gives improvement of sharing, correspondence for the quality. The paper oversees brief framework of "Data Management" and its norms in informational strategy. It furthermore presents "Data Management" models that are related with E-organization model, along these lines growing reasonability in learning capable informative ventures.

Keywords: Knowledge management; E-governance; Higher education.

1.0 Introduction

The paper deals with the following aspects:

- a) Importance of “Knowledge Management” in professional educational programmes
- b) Knowledge Management” Technologies

a) Importance of “Knowledge Management” in professional educational programmes

KM encourages college to increase fitting data just as expert information and applying those utilizing "Information Management" System (KMS). it encourages educators and understudies to look through essential documentation information in less time. It utilizes ICT techniques to make new advancement hypotheses identified with instruction. KM assumes indispensable job in primary errands of any college – Teaching and Research. In setting of instructing, it utilizes different KM apparatuses to encourage e-learning entry and online changes at college level. In setting of research, workshops, review are composed and data is circulated to all periods of college. It makes current image of foundation achieving most recent innovation patterns for KM. It makes information learning intelligent and simpler among understudies..

b) “Knowledge Management” Technologies

Elements that diminish nature of expert instruction in different organizations in Delhi are as per the following:

- Lack of research gatherings.
- Lack of eagerness and commitment towards work.
- Professors give showing like business. They center around misleading ideas as opposed to highlighting significant information
- Lack of creative instructing and learning

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- Misuse of ICT and KM instruments.
- Less steady in dynamic.
- Keeps following ordinary instruction standards as opposed to creating new information

For keeping up consistency and institutionalization in instructive organizations, different abnormalities in parts of value instruction must be evacuated like Admission process, Scheme of prospectus, preparing and arrangement courses and so on. There are two factors that can make any college to restrain sky as far as information and abilities are: Availability of innovation and "Information Management" (KM). A few colleges have profited themselves by putting resources.

"Knowledge Management" is one of greatest need to improve education process in various institutions. The process may vary from academic programmes to professional programmes covering all curriculum and administrative activities of institutions. There are two factors that can make any university to limit sky in terms of knowledge and skills are: Availability of technology and "Knowledge Management" (KM). In various institutions,

2.0 Levels of "Knowledge Management"

Knowledge Learning: - It is process of gathering knowledge from various experiences and survey. In context of gaining knowledge through experiences, it requires working on project planning, research projects, teaching etc. In context of survey, it requires performing case studies, financial and management planning.

It involves development and supervision of skills and relationships by using KM tools. Learning means to relate explicit (what, who) and tacit knowledge (how, why) together, thus deriving conclusions from tacit knowledge.

Structuring Knowledge: - Knowledge can be created but it is useless until it is organized and structured. It is structured and organized in various documentation sources like reports, tables, pictorial representation and case studies.

Knowledge Transformation: - Structured knowledge is transformed and stored in knowledge databases called Repositories. They are shelter for knowledge and information. Without structuring of knowledge, it is difficult to transform it.

Knowledge Distribution: - It is essential to distribute/transfer knowledge to utilize resources within institutions. It is transfer of knowledge to education information seekers through training; KM based systems and centralized MIS. "The more descriptive knowledge is, more liable it is."

3.0 "Knowledge Management" Prototypes in connection with E-governance model.

The word SHOT describes types of KM prototypes where S stands for Socio-Technical Prototype, H stands for Humanist prototype, O stands for Organizational prototype and T stands for Technological Prototype. Each prototype has their own views for managing knowledge in institutions.

Socio – Technical Prototype: - This prototype is used to access information on Library Information System (LIS), Sociology and communications. It is Technical because it uses online library information system to maintain student's book bank, records and giving details about issued books, late fees etc. It is social because a teacher tries to maintain and increase interaction among students to help them in their career guidance.

- *Humanist Prototype:* - This prototype deals with motivating students towards their study, helps them in choosing right path and making them adaptable to industry environment.

- *Organizational Prototype*: - This system focuses on subject of institution behavior that includes how institutional activities are organized i.e. managing activities (HR department), how much funds can be used to manage efficiently (accounts department).
- *Technological Prototype*: - This prototype is based on usage of KM tools like online MIS, information management, system engineering to develop, share and reuse new information for increasing student’s performance in colleges.

4.0 E-governance Model based on KM prototypes

It must satisfy two points:

- It should combine technical issues with organizational and social issues.
- It should develop centralized MIS to access information at one particular place.

It is model that connects these four prototypes and creates new areas of knowledge like MIS, Social Learning, and Interactive communication and so on. Since it connects four prototypes, so model is divided into four intersection fields corresponding to each prototype. The term intersection field is used because any prototype can have common knowledge from other.

5.0 Conclusion

“Knowledge Management” practices are not appropriate and not known. Information is shared among all members of institution because the sharing of information encourages people at every level to contribute, to participate, to interact, to grow, and to learn. It is our duty to encourage professional courses in every university so that students should know about working industries and they must be able to survive in industry on basis of learning through professional programmes. These programmes lead to development of leadership and team management skills among students. These courses are of shorter term as compared to other academic programmes.

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