



IBIMA
Publishing
mobile

Journal of Organizational Knowledge

Vol. 2012 (2012), Article ID 936966, 31 minipages.

DOI:10.5171/2012.936966

www.ibimapublishing.com

Copyright © 2012 Rosângela Formentini Caldas. This is an open access article distributed under the Creative Commons Attribution License unported 3.0, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided that original work is properly cited

Measuring Knowledge Management: A Strategic Approach to Library Information Services

Author

Rosângela Formentini Caldas

São Paulo State University, Information Science Department, São Paulo, Brazil

Abstract

In the study of theoretical trends in Administration, the management of information follows the development of theories of Administration; constant-adaptations are suffered. Information Science area understands and concerns itself with the changes wrought in these endeavour of the knowledge society as new forms of communication and integration. The libraries interact in ways that maximize access to information and facilitate the improvement on their structural environment as strategic approach for your services. The research aims at identifying the requirements and specifications of an information system for knowledge management in the public's library environment and proposes to achieve a pre-defined structure for the implementation of administration management. The research

is conducted with public's library of the metropolitan region of the North's Portugal. Portugal libraries are institutions that operate in the social process of their communities reflecting the society and its organic sphere of informational performance. These libraries have developed the organizational theories to make a framework easily for effective management practices and have been using their produced knowledge in the optimization of their actions. In the improvement of systems, theoretical administrative trends become management decisions and result in the ultimate success of the organization. In order to achieve its objectives the study verified an economy based on knowledge management, and its production emphasizes the human capital that permeates the condition of the information in support for the development of communities.

Keywords: Organizational Theory; Knowledge Management; Public's library.

Introduction

When the organizations think in their future, they think about improvement process with the perfect symmetry of innovation and order to the very common of its operation. The relationship itself geared input services and employees or products and consuming, they become an organizational concern in how to do your products; how to do the best way to the market and how to make your goals possible.

The construction of a connection among administrative theory streams, and the management process of an organization, aims at formalizing the necessary knowledge for the growth of their structural and environmental frames.

The research aims at developing an organizational model based on knowledge and contributing for the formulation of a theory on the information for libraries, within acquired knowledge and administration experience of human resources.

The knowledge is appreciated, not only as a value itself, but also as power of wealth generator. However, to apply the knowledge in the organization involves intelligence and learning.

Intelligence and learning are understood as faculties of thinking and innovation of the processes.

In order to understand the analysis of knowledge the steps demonstrate an illustration sampling has been developed for the learning organization. Another step was necessary data collect to find the creation of a model organization specifically for library.

The scientific methodology was to do activities using qualitative research methodology for Portugal's Library.

And the work research analysis involves collecting information for the organization using several methods: observation in technical visits, interviewing and other more specialized job analysis methods such as position or functional analysis. Organizations sometimes use a combination of job analysis methods.

With the continuous analysis in the field of administrative theory for libraries and the social progression impact for the organizational environment is possible to understand the need of valuing generation programs for the knowledge management in these areas. Effective help is important to create job descriptions

and performance standards that are useful tools for development and performance knowledge management.

In future researches, could demonstrate that universe of organizational knowledge by means of statistical analysis, and evaluation of the data collect for the models in the European Union. Today these models are concept and practical net for the urban knowledge management of the human capital.

Development of Management Thought

In a research study by Chiavenato (2000) one organization is a community of persons with one goal. One organization is a better union for: Human resource; structure; environment;

management processes; information. Organizations are social construction of knowledge for the organization's goals.

The theoretical movements look forward to a reflection on the way in which information is processed and offer support to the functioning of the organizations through their historical process. The administration process involves people and resources in the search for the realization of organizational objectives and when conscientiously carried out – according to the spheres inserted in this ambit – develops the variety of activities implied while: planning, organizing, leading and controlling. Traditional functions in this process may be improved with the influence of the experience of the organizations' employees, structuring self-confidence and the connection amidst the speciality of the operation developed by the individuals.

With the development of the way of thinking of the administrative theories, the quality improvement of the offer of a good and/or product and the best management practises in the administration appeared. There isn't a best unique formula to reach the organizations' highly varied objectives, since their environment becomes highly varied as well.

According to Bateman and Snell (1998), the administrative approaches developed according to the needs of confronting the administrators and their modifications along the years while attempting to explain real questions faced by them with the objective of providing tools for the resolution of future problems. In the applicability of the administrative functions, the theory strengthened the belief of management supremacy in the organizations. It didn't only refer to producing in a great way, like

the Scientific Management School proposal, but managing the rising production, which took place after the Industrial Revolution.

The relations of interaction between organizations and environments started to explain more deeply, aspects of the organizational structure and operational processes used in companies. For example, the Systems Theory defended the importance of inter-relations among parts of an organization with its surroundings. The result was that the study of internal factors of an organization weren't enough to help managers in decision making.

The evaluative condensing of the administrative thought appeared through the construction of the steps of different

theoretical movements. The results converged since diverse branches of knowledge, were able to be explained well when they started considering their study objectives as systems. We can see, therefore, the growth of the more contemporary organizational administrative management, from the use of topics exposed by the Systems Theory.

It is possible to notice that the evolution of the administrative theories accompanied with the civil movements' history and through this course the developments of the organization were defined. Thus, in the 60s we could already observe attitudes in the human conception of the organizational values as a reflection of the great dissatisfaction of the social revolutions witnessed. In the 80s, Japan reappears as an example of culture to be followed by world economy, culture of competitive strategy which the rest

of the nations describe the epistemology of the word with its organizational cultures. In the 90s, subsequently, is adopted the managerial focus of culture while strategy of survival and change in the political, social and ethical sphere and leadership as a promotion of this focus.

Modern and contemporary society, lies on the organizations: it is basically a society of organizations and its different ways of evaluating objectives shows that the managers should consider factors of constant change originated from the new administrative management attitudes, in its decision making (Kaplan and Norton, 2000).

One of the great changes seen in the construction of the administrative theories is the creation of values that cannot be

measured anymore. The value of information, knowledge, is the capital that holds the current table of the administrative theories. Current society and its organizations possess new communication channels, new ways of work and interaction which change the structure of a former power, to the power of knowledge. Capital society now becomes classified and described as the society of knowledge (Figure 1).

In the information based society, the resource that stands out the most to an organization is the intellectual capital based on knowledge. Knowledge may be understood as information which is structured, contextualized and full of content to who detains it. Costa, Krucken and Abreu (2000, p. 31) considers that knowledge is a cognitive process, which needs information as raw-material to let it happen.



Figure 1. Relation of the Organizational Theory in the Organization Structure

Another question pointed out by Drucker (1994) in this society characterized by knowledge, is the capacity of decision making,

based on the proximity to performance, market, technology and environment, all should be seen and used as opportunities for innovation, all should understand what each one is saying.

Technology is one of the components of Knowledge Management. Thus, human talent, supported by computational technology and communication could be considered the competitive differential among organizations.

Methodology

The European Union, worried about constant prosperity, possesses guidelines to care for stability maintenance and promotion of certain social spheres, and, therefore, has certain responsibilities in what concerns its stability. This follows the decisions made by the heads of government and their delegations

in a strict control of the process. In the strategy of sustainable development, a concept of assuring a high level of social cohesion and economic prosperity was created.

The issue of generalization has appeared in the literature with regularity. It is a frequent criticism of case study research that the results are not widely applicable in real life. Yin in particular refuted that criticism by presenting a well constructed explanation of the difference between analytic generalization and statistical generalization: In analytic generalization, previously developed theory is used as a template against which to compare the empirical results of the case study (Yin, 1989).

The collect data was made in Guimarães City, Portugal. In the General Report on the activities of the European Union (2006),

this city is the next step for the Europe model in net of the practice management urban knowledge. Some cities models are examples as well as in France or Scotland. The local for the interview and technique visit, was the Raul Brandão Library (Figure 2).



Figure 2. Raul Brandão Library

The theory was formulated before the beginning of the collection of data, and consequently, proposed to aid the questions in the

chart composition. The data arrangement was available in five phases: determination of the collecting techniques and registration of data; collection of data; establishment of data analysis techniques; personal direct contacts with the local management and technological tests of applicable programs.

The success of the results obtained, found support in the public organization, more specifically in the opening of the legislation of the local political organs, of the area of Guimarães - There was a readiness for dialogue towards the applicability of the material of the data collection and a good response.

Application and Managerial Implication

The contribution of the research is an initial reflection about mentioning a structural analysis in information centres to delimitate the ideal architecture so they can be transformed into knowledge and value generating centres through their management (Mohssin and Al-Ahmad, 2005). Being so, it crosses the experience of the development of knowledge centres.

We look forward to identifying features and characteristics common to the organizational theories of the administrative management, with important implications to the organization of knowledge. Hasitschka et al (2005) considers in order to develop a reference or model which would constitute a relevant instrument for those who share the management of libraries.

The Raul Brandão Library has been using their produced knowledge in the optimization of their actions. The importance given to the new administrative management practise is the power to transform information into knowledge, on the way to the production of institutional value. This centre of knowledge understand their value in the market and use mechanisms: the action of their professionals in the attention given to the market in which they are inserted; cooperation of other libraries which contribute to answering local needs (Figure 3); advising for the acquisition of information resources. Forming an image of identity in the knowledge produced.



Figure 3. Planning of the Raul Brandão Library's

However, it is necessary to know the different skill combinations. When mobilizing human skills, people will feel better in relation to their activities performed in the organization and, therefore, will produce with greater competence and with a higher level of commitment with the results that could be reached.

They need the continuity of the analysis of the formation of the administrative theory, since the impact on social progress that the organizational environment has obtained, is better understood through the programs of bringing value to knowledge. For its applicability, there is the need of analysis of the human resources structures, available in libraries.

Conclusion

With the evolution of the organizations theory, new management practices have transformed the institutions. The improvement of these management practices in libraries is constant, and interacts in an international axis, since each unity increasingly communicate with other.

As a reflection of organizational administrative practices, libraries have developed and assumed the organizational theories to make a framework easily for effective management practices. Comprehending the importance of the studies on libraries requires both a new approach of existing public policies for this field, and the recognition of the Information Science knowledge on area.

In this way, it was planned to develop a model constituting a tool for managers in these institutions through the experience of laboratory works carried out with researchers from the European community. Portugal libraries are institutions that operate in the social process of their communities and the archives establish their structural spaces in parallel with the political, economic and social environments of the communities,

reflecting the society and its organic sphere of informational performance.

The information plays a cyclical and essential role for the arrangement of the effective and necessary record to the organizational process and the institutional growth. Studies of this nature will help to value an economy based on knowledge management, and its production emphasizes the human capital that permeates the condition of the information in support for the development of communities and the growth of the organizational environment in political, social and cultural spheres.

Acknowledgment

This research was supported by CAPES (Coordination for the Improvement of Higher Education Personnel) and your publication was supported by FUNDUNESP (Foundation for the Development of the Unesp)

References

Argyris, C. & Schon, D. A. (1978). 'Organizational Learning: A Theory of Action Perspective,' *Addison-Wesley, Reading, MA*.

Bateman, T. S. & Snell, S. A. (1998). *Management*. England: Academic Internet Publishers.

Costa, M. D., Krucken, L. & De Abreu, A. F. (2000). "Gestão da Informação ou Gestão do Conhecimento," *Revista ACB: Biblioteconomia em Santa Catarina*. 5:5.

Chiavenato, I. (2000). *Management* 3. ed. São Paulo: Makron.

Drucker, P. F. (1994). *Post-Capitalist Society*, *Harper Business*: New York.

General Report on the Activities of the European Union. Artigos 212° do Tratado CE e 125.° do Tratado CEEA. European Parliament. February, 2006.

Hasitschka, W., Tschmuck, P. & Zembylas, T. (2005, Summer). "Cultural Institutions Studies: Investigating the Transformation

of Cultural Goods," *The Journal of Arts Management, Law, and Society*. 35 (2). 147-158.

Kaplan, R. S. & Norton, D. P. (2000). *The Strategy-focused Organization: How Balanced Scorecard Companies Thrive in the New Business Environment*, London: *Harvard Business School*.

Mohssin, I. & Al-Ahmad, N. (2005). "The Role of Information Technology in Building up Knowledge Economy Producing and Using Information in Libraries and Information Centers," *Journal of Social Sciences*, 1(4) 203-210.

Nonaka, I. & Konno, N. (1998). "The Concept of 'Ba': Building a Foundation for Knowledge Creation," *California Management Review* 40(3), 40-54.

Yin, R. K. (1989). *Case Study Research: Design and Methods*, Sage Publications Inc., USA.