



KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

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ABSTRACT

Knowledge Management (KM) refers to a range of practices used by organizations to identify, create, represent, and distribute knowledge for reuse, awareness and learning across the organization. Knowledge Management programs are typically tied to organizational objectives and are intended to lead to the achievement of specific outcomes such as shared intelligence, improved performance, competitive advantage, or higher levels of innovation. Here we are looking at developing an online intranet knowledge management system that is of importance to either an organization or an educational institute. The system (KMS) is an Intranet based application that can be accessed throughout the institute or a specified group or department. This system can be used as a knowledge/information management system for the institute. Students/Staff logging in should be able to upload any kind of educational information. Students/staff logging in may also access/search any information put up by others. KMS should facilitate knowledge sharing from the grass root level like project teams to departments to the entire college

Keywords: *Information system due diligence framework, COBIT 5, knowledge management, knowledge, knowledge identification, knowledge assessment.*

1. INTRODUCTION

The aim of every organisation is to achieve its set goals and objectives as well as secure competitive advantage over its competitors. However, these cannot be achieved or actualized if staff or workers act independently and do not share ideas. Today, prominent businesses are becoming more aware that the knowledge of their employees is one of their primary assets. Sometimes organisational decisions cannot be effectively made with information alone; there is need for knowledge application. An effective knowledge management system can give a company the competitive edge it needs to be successful, and, for that reason, knowledge management projects should be high priority. This means that for any organisation to be competitive in today's global world there is need for combination or pooling together of ideas by employees in order to achieve teamwork; this is in support of the saying that 'two good heads are better than one'. Since organisational knowledge is one of the important assets of the organisation, it needs to be managed like other assets, hence the need for Knowledge Management Systems. Knowledge management systems 'collect all relevant knowledge and experience in the firm and make it available whenever and wherever it is needed to support business processes and management decisions'. Knowledge here could be referred to as the understanding that a person has gained through education, experience, discovery, intuition and insight or a combination of instincts, ideas, rules, and procedures that guide actions and decisions. It is an intangible asset that is unique and can be used to achieve long-term strategic benefits or advantage. This is because knowledge has more competitive significance than physical assets in a consulting organisation like ours that relies on unique competencies and methods. Also, unlike other physical assets of an organisation, knowledge is not subject to the law of diminishing returns as are physical assets, but increases in value as people share it

2. MOTIVATION

Nowadays, having information of our surrounding and a particular place is considered very helpful thing. So an idea of developing such web portal which will help to do so that to in a handy way is proposed. Also the integration of Knowledge Management System with email Id will make a huge benefit in the regards. It based Web Portal will make the work these most convenient one

3. METHDOLOGY

➤ Measure development

- To ensure content validity, items were mainly adapted from previous researches and modified for use in a KMS context.
- All questionnaire items used a five-point Likert-type scale that varied from “strongly disagree” (1) to “strongly agree” (5).

Table 1. Formal Definitions of the Constructs

Constructs	Definition	References
Perceived usefulness (PU)	The extent to which a person believes that using a KMS will enhance his or her job performance.	Mao & Palvia (2008) ; Venkatesh & Bala (2006)
Perceived ease of use (PEOU)	The extent to which a person believes that using a KMS will be free of effort.	Elena et al. (2006); Venkatesh & Bala (2006)
Behavioral intentions (BI)	The strength of one's willingness to adopt a KMS.	Davis (1989); Dishaw & Strong (1999)
Information quality (IQ)	The quality of the information provided by KMS. That measure includes such dimensions as understandability, timeliness, relevance, and meaningfulness.	Beverly et al., (2002); DeLone & McLean (1992); Lee et al.(2002); Michnik & Lo (2009); Wu & Wang (2005)
Task technology fit (TTF)	The extent to which a KMS meets the information needs of the user's task.	Klopping & McKinney(2004); Susan & Howard (2006)

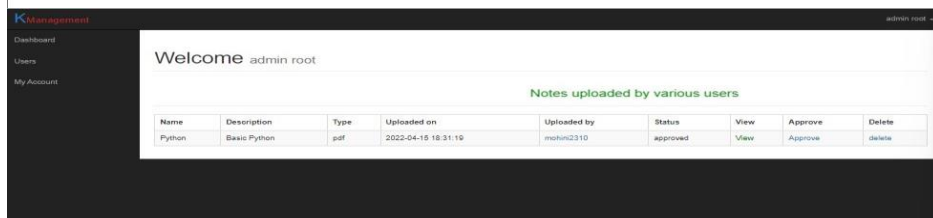
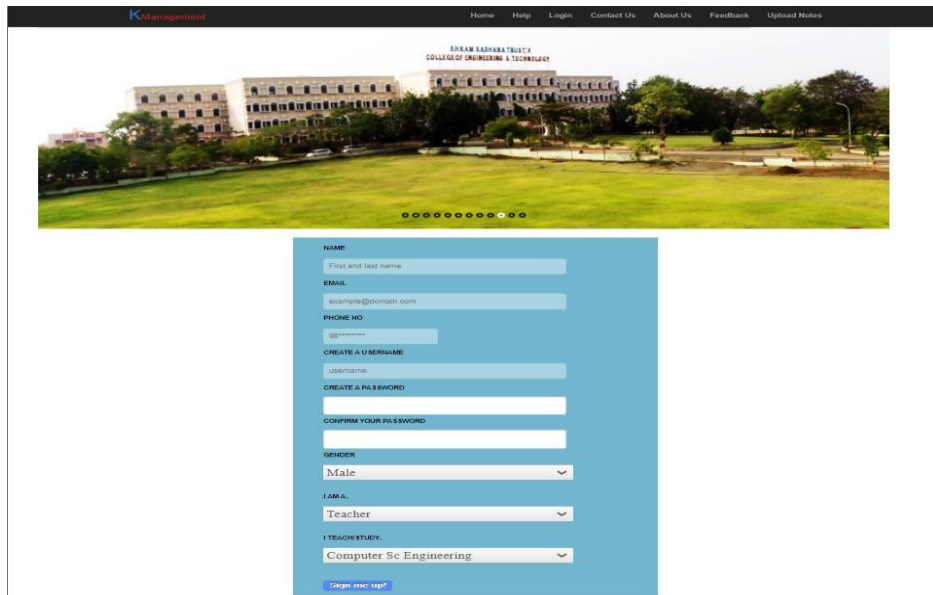
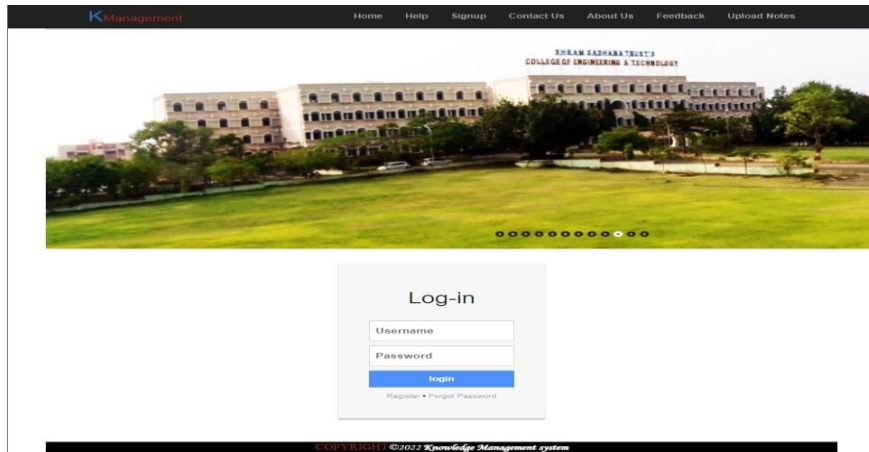
4. IMPLIMENTATION

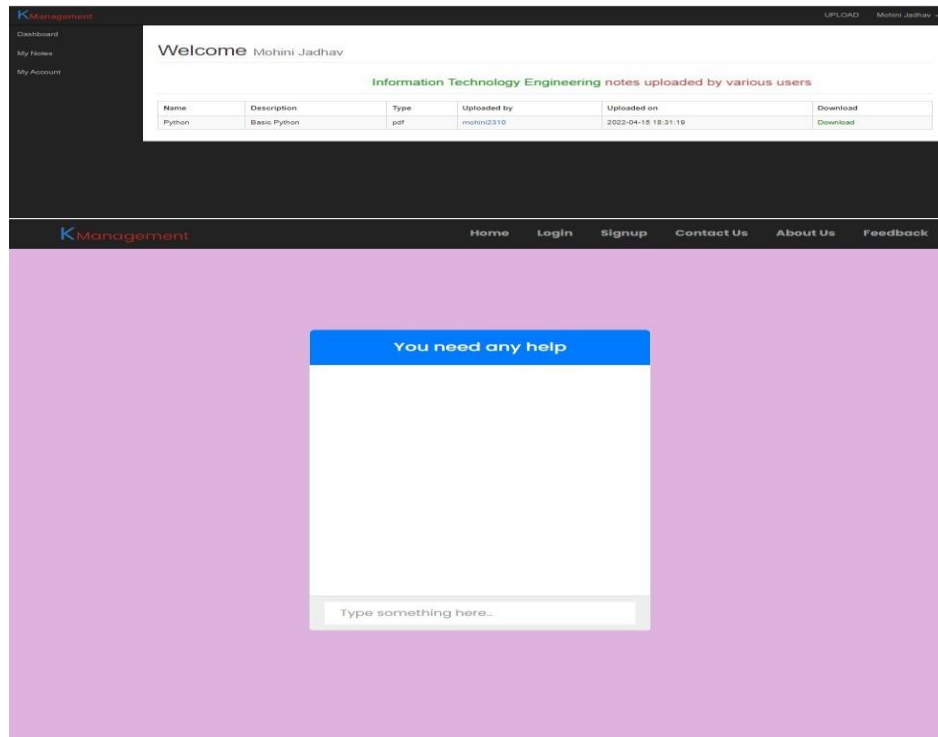
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5. RESULT

The following are the result of the project.







6. CONCLUSION

It has been a great pleasure for me to work on this exciting and challenging project. This project proved good for me as it provided practical knowledge of not only programming in HTML, CSS, Bootstrap and JAVASCRIPT web based application and no some extent Windows Application and SQL Server, but also about all handling procedure related with "Knowledge Management System". It also provides knowledge about the latest technology used in developing web enabled application and client server technology that will be great demand in future. This will provide better opportunities and guidance in future in developing projects independently

REFERENCE

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- [3] Harvard sociologist D. Bell presented one of the earliest analyses of the changes that might accompany the increase in knowledge.