

## Knowledge Management

" Capitalizing and Leveraging your Knowledge"



By Dipl.-Ing. Bawdin Wijarn Technical Competency Manager Advanced Info Service PLC. Tel. 02-2996772 01-8153336

email: bawdinw@ais900.com ais8@cscoms.com



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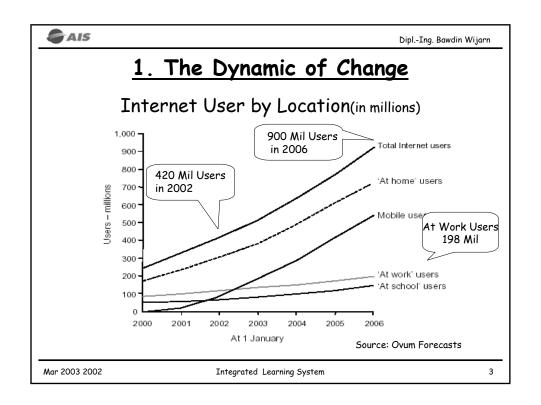
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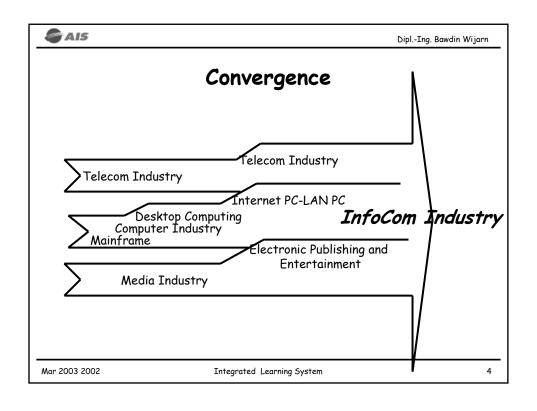
# Agenda

- 1. The Dynamic of Change
- 2. The Competitive Edge
- 3. The Integrated Learning System
  - Organizational System
  - Competency Management
  - Learning Organization
  - Knowledge Management
  - Blended Learning
- 4. Discussion

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## 2. The Competitive Edge

# "The Value Creation through the Human Capital"

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# Importance of resources in value creation

Type of resource	Percentage
Human	43
Monetary	19
Organizational	17
Relationship	15
Physical	6

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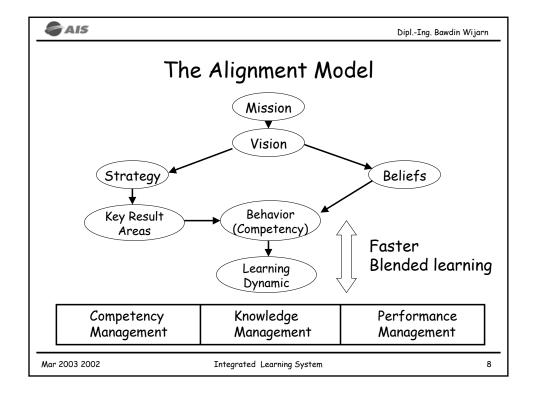


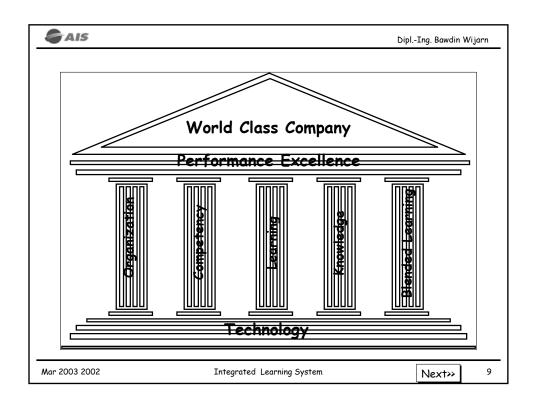
### 3. The Integrated Learning System

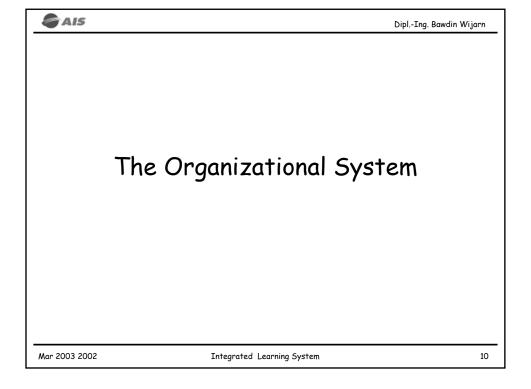
- The Alignment Model
- The Faster Organizational Learning through
  - Competency Management
  - Learning Organization
  - Knowledge Management
  - Blended Learning

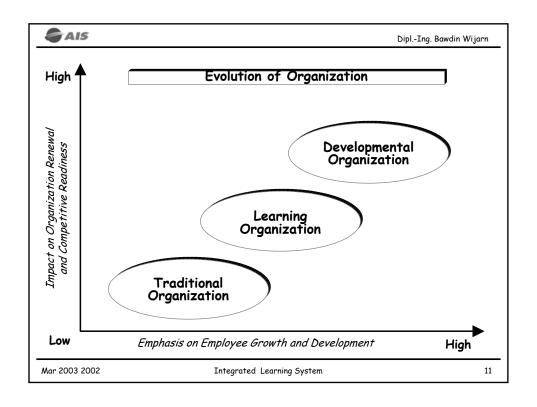
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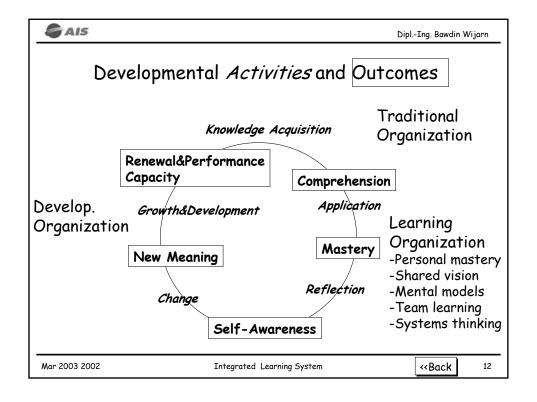
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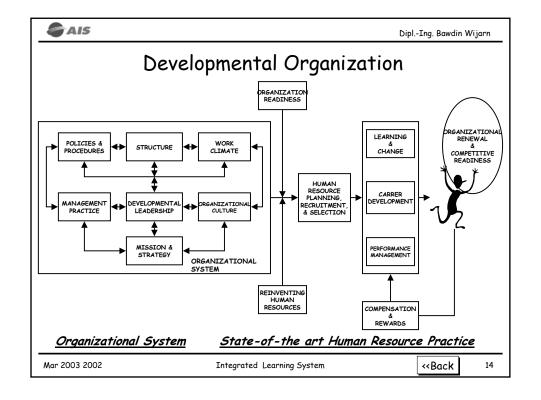






**AIS** 

Characteristics	Traditional	Learning	Developmental
Orientation	Training	Learning	development
Expectaion of Growtl and Development	h Improved SKA	Learning	Organizational Renewal and
Cana ( Naval	K.,ll		ompetitive Readiness
Focus of Devel.		Application	Change and
Activities	Acquisition an	d Reflection	Continuous Growth
			and Development
Outcomes of Devl.	Comprehension	Mastery and	New Meaning, Renewal,
	Se	elf-Awareness	Performance Capacity
HR Role	Status Quo.	Employee 1	Performance Consultant
	•	Champion	OD Change Agent
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# The Competency Management

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# Changes in Learning Paradigms

#### Learning Today:

- · Is an Event
- · Takes place in a class-room
- Is passive absorption of information
- Is Reactive, Gap-filling
- Is Pre-Demand and Off-the-Job
- Trainers as authority and source of 'knowledge'
- Individual Learning

#### Learning Tomorrow:

- · We learn continuously
- By Anyone, Anyhow, Anytime, Anywhere
- Is interactive, self-directed, exploration
- Is Proactive, Innovative
- On-demand, On-the-Job, Needs Based
- Trainers as facilitators of learning
- · Team Learning

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## The AIS Way of Learning (Engineering)

- Everybody is responsible their own learning. Managers support and direct their team members' learning and act as coaches for their own teams.
- Learning is a continuous process and support widening of experiences across units, functions and regions.
- Everybody should learn from one another and competencies are spread by active networking across boundaries within the organization.
- Deep learning occurs when training is combined with practice. Practical work is used as the learning situation and learning through assignments and projects is encouraged on the job and on development programs.

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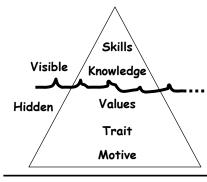


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#### The Competency Management

#### Elements of Competency

Knowledge and skill competencies tend to be visible, and relatively surface. Values, trait, and motive competencies are more hidden, the underlying characteristics and help to predict human behaviors and actions.



Ability to perform a certain mental or physical task

Information an individual has in specific content areas

An individual attitudes, self-concept, or self-image

Physical characteristics and consistent responses to situations or information

The things that drive an individual to act

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#### The Competency Management

#### Define the Competency Model



- Technical/Functional Competency (Work Area Soc Competence)
  - Competence and skills needed for the specific work- function, job task, process or occupation
- · Managerial/Professional (Business Competence)
  - Competence related to our companies business
- Generic/Personal Attributes (Social Competence / Acting Ability)
  - Competence related to working in teams, communicating, ability to take initiative and convert theoretical knowledge and experience into action. leading to the required results

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# The Learning Organization and Knowledge Management

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# Learning?

1. Learning Methodology เข้าใจวิธีการเรียนรู้

2. Learning Environment สร้างบรรยากาศในการ

เรียนรู้

3. Learning Opportunities สร้างโอกาศในการ

เรียนรู้

4. Learning Communities สร้างชุมชนแห่งการ

เรียนรั่

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# What is Learning Organization?

GURU หลายท่านกล่าวไว้ดังนี้

Peter Senge (1990) กล่าวไว้ว่า องค์การเอื้อการเรียนรู้คือ <u>สถานที่</u> ซึ่ง<u>ทุกคน</u> สามารถ<u>ขยายศักยภาพ</u>ของตนเองได้<u>อย่างต่อเนื่อง</u> สามารถสร้าง<u>ผลงานตามที่ตั้งเป้า</u> หมายไว้ เป็นที่ซึ่งเกิดรูปแบบการ<u>คิดใหม่</u> ๆ หลากหลายมากมาย ที่ซึ่งแต่ละคนมี <u>อิสระ</u>ที่จะสร้างแรงบันดาลใด และเป็นที่ซึ่ง<u>ทุกคนต่างเรียนรู้วิธีการเรียนรู้ร่วมกัน</u>

Michael Beck (1992) อธิบายว่า องค์การเอื้อการเรียนรู้ คือ องค์การที่เอื้ออำนวย การเรียนรู้ และพัฒนาบุคลากรทุกคน ขณะเคียวกันก็มีการปฏิรูปองค์การ</u>อย่างต่อ เนื่อง

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GURU หลายท่านกล่าวไว้ดังนี้...

David A. Gavin (1993) กล่าวว่า คือองค์การที่มีลักษณะในการ<u>สร้าง แสวงหา</u> และ<u>ถ่ายโยงความรู้</u>และมีการ<u>เปลี่ยนแปลงพฤติกรรม</u>อันเป็นผลมา<u>จากความรู้ใหม่ และการเข้าใจในสิ่งต่าง ๆ อย่างถ่องแท้</u>

Michael Marquardt (1994) ให้ความหมายว่า คือ<u>ที่</u>ซึ่งม<u>ีบรรยากาศของการเรียน</u> รู้<u>รายบุคคลและกลุ่ม</u> มีการสอนคนของตนเองให้<u>มีกระบวนการคิดวิเคราะห์</u> เพื่อช่วย ให้เข้าใจในสรรพสิ่ง ขณะเดียวกันทุกคนก็ช่วยองค์<u>การเรียนจากความผิดพลาดและ ความสำเร็จ</u> ซึ่งผลให้ทุกคนตระหนักในการ<u>เปลี่ยนแปลงและปรับตัว</u>ได้อย่างมีประสิทธิภาพ

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Peter Senge	ApproachAll	David A. Gavin
0 0 4 1 4		
1)การคิดเป็นอย่างเป็นระบบ	<b>ป</b> /พลวัตรการเรียนรู้	1)การแก้ปัญหาอย่างมีระบบ
(Systems Thinking)	(Learning Dynamics)	(Systematic Problem Solving)
(2)ใฝ่เรียนใฝ่รู้	<ol> <li>การปรับเปลี่ยนองค์การ</li> </ol>	2) การทดลองใช้วิธีการใหม่ ๆ
(Personal Mastery)	(Organization Transformation	(Experimentation with New approaches)
3 โมเคลความคิด	3. การเอื้ออำนาจ	3)การเรียนรู้จากประสบการณ์ของตนและเรื่องในอดีต
(Mental Models)	(People Empowerment)	(Learning from their Own Experience and Past history)
(4) การมีวิสัยทัศน์ร่วมกัน	4. การจัดการกับองค์ความรู้	4)เรียนรู้จากประสบการณ์และวิธีการที่ดีที่สุดของผู้อื่น
(Shared Vision)	(Knowledge Management)	(Learning from Experiences and Best Practices of Others
5)เรียนรู้เป็นทีม	🔪 5. การประยุกต์ ใช้เทคโนโลยี	3) การถ่ายทอดความรู้อย่างรวดเร็วและมีประสิทธิภาพ
(Team Learning)	(Technology Application)	(Transferring Knowledge Quickly and Efficiently)



# Is it a Learning Organization?

#### <u>Learning Organization profile:</u>

1. Learning Dynamics:

Individual, Group/Team, and Organization

2. Organization Transformation:

Vision, Culture, Strategy, and Structure in the organization

3. People Empowerment:

Employee, Manager, Customer, Alliances, Partners, and Community

4. Knowledge Management:

Define, Capture, Create, Share, Use

5. Technology Application:

Information System, Technology-Based Learning, and Electronic Performance Support System

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## What is Knowledge Management?

"Knowledge Management is the leveraging of knowledge in an organization for the purpose of capitalizing on intellectual capital"

ASTD: American Society for Training and Development

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What is?..

## Knowledge

"The sum of what is known: a body of truths, principles, and information that, in a business context, guide operation"

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What is?..

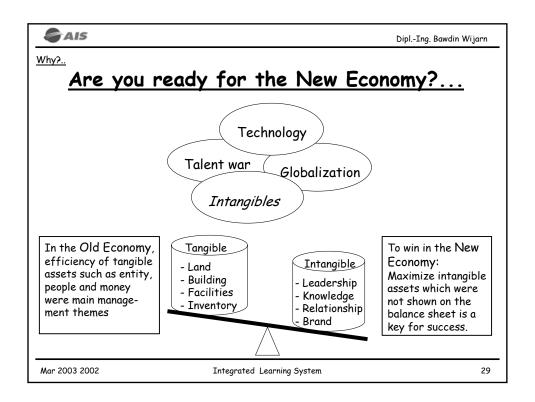
#### Type of Knowledge

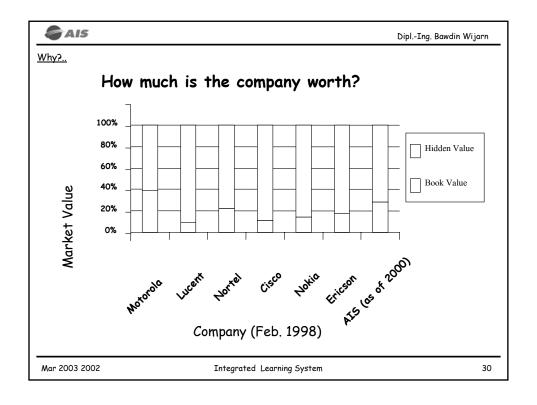
- > <u>Explicit Knowledge</u> that knowledge that we've been fortunate enough to record
- > <u>Embedded Knowledge</u> that knowledge which is infused in our business process
- > <u>Tacit Knowledge</u> that knowledge which resides in peoples' heads. This is the most intangible intellectual asset of them all-and the one we often take for granted (competitive advantage)
- > Unique characteristic of knowledge high value added, no depreciation

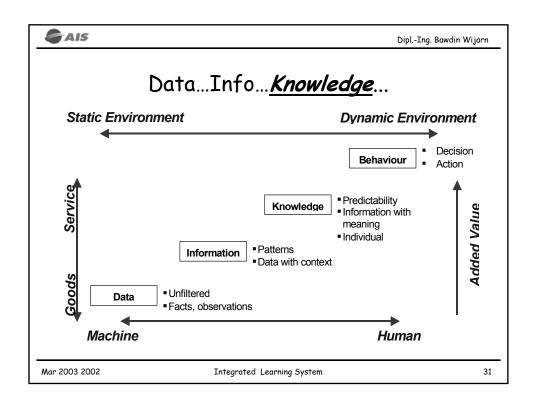
ASTD: American Society for Training and Development

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## How can we start?

#### What?...

"Learn from best practices and lesson learned " ----> Model&Framework

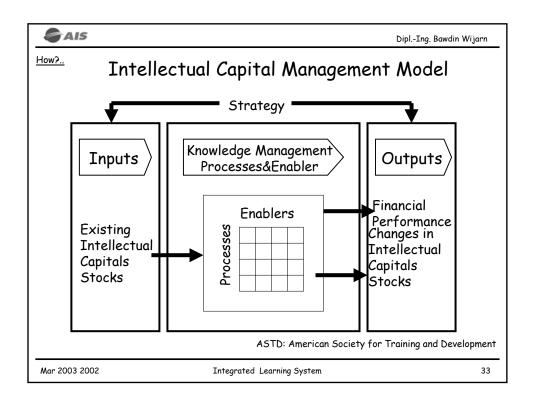
#### How?...

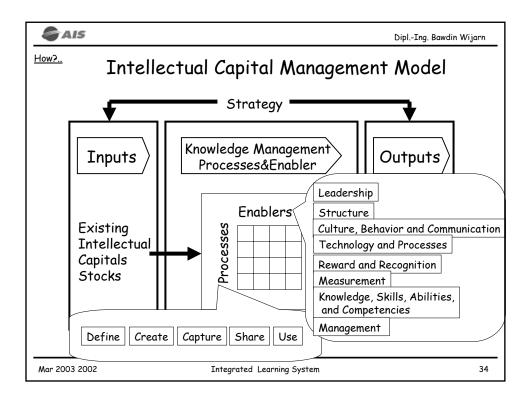
"Just do it, you will learn more and be insight." ----> Learning&Improvement

Promote Environment...

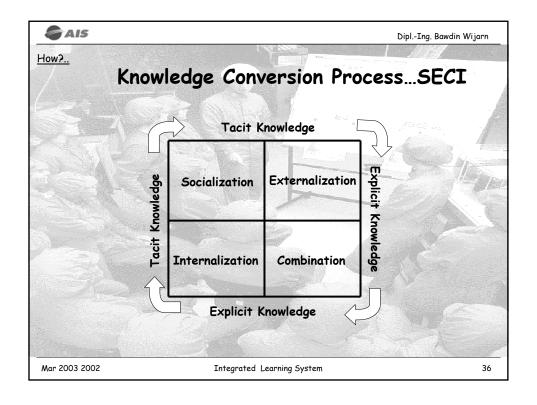
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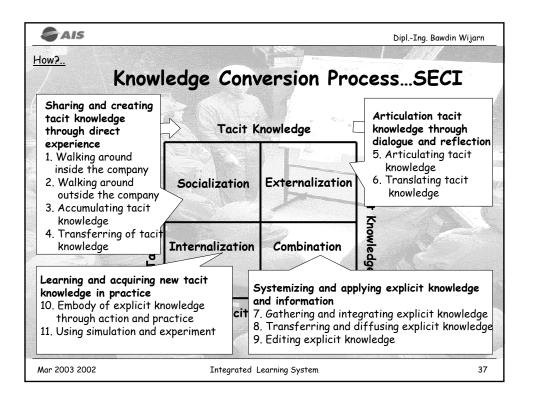
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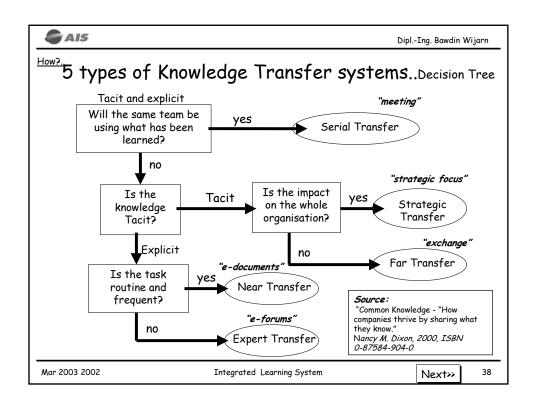




Kno	wledge N	lanagemen	t Activiti	es
Defining Intellectual Capital	Creating Intellectual Capital	Capturing Intellectual Capital	Sharing Intellectual Capital	Using Intellectual Capital
defining core competence	training	building best-practice databases	sharing best practices	Learning and performance
establishing staffing requirements	succession planning	building yellow pages	forming knowledge networks	decision making
setting competency requirements	market research	building expert directories	forming online discussion groups	strategic planning
writing job descriptions	competitive intelligence	creating knowledge repositories	deploying performance and decision support systems	product development
defining core processes	selection and recruitment	total quality management	deploying intranets	marketing
defining market segments	identifying core competencies	data-warehousing	deploying extranets	forecasting
identifying potential partners, suppliers or distributors	best-practice searches	process documentation and reengineering	internal communications	
00 E00E	benchmarking	writing manuals	external communications	-{









How?..

#### Serial Transfer

DEFINITION

The U.S. Army troops that arrived in Haiti in 1994 was to remove guns and ammunition from many rebel towns.

- > After Action Review(AAR) from First Attempt:
- The soldiers recognized considerable resistance.
- One soldier noted that he had observed few dogs in the town.
- Someone else had noticed that the Haitians were fearful of large German Shepherds that were used by the military police(MP).
- The third person suggested to borrow some dogs from the MP so that in disarming the next town they could use the dogs out front with the hope of reducing the resistance.
- > After Action Review from the second town:
- It was noted that the villagers were more cooperative when in their homes than they were in the street.

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How?..

#### Strategic Transfer

DEFINITION

<u>Create plan to reduce the cost of British Petroleum's</u> Venezuela operation from \$70mil to \$40mil

- > Champion: Steve and his change team of eight
- > Objective: create the design for new organization and implementation plan for each element in seven weeks
- > Approach:
- 1. Can not reinvent the wheel, should learn from units that already experienced restructuring
- 2. Learn from lessons learned of Colombia project
- 3. It provided the "big picture" to gain overall understanding , the element involved, and the major lessons learned.
- 4. Venezuela team adapt and put their own plan together
- > The Outcome: The team got the job done and met its financial goals

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How?..

#### Far Transfer

DEFINITION

#### Ford's Best Practice Replication Process

<u>> Champion:</u> Dale McKeekan, VP-Vehicle Operation

 $\underline{\phantom{a}}$  Objective: " To get better at sharing idea btw.

European and American Plants "

> Approach: (in March 1995)

- 1. Production Engineer f. Kansas City went to German plant to "Walk the Line" to see and gather the idea.
- 2. A few week later German team paid a visit to Kansas City to see what they could use.
- <u>> The Outcome</u>: Out of the meeting 15 short-term and 30 long-term best practices were identified. Now over 600 ideas are in Best Practice Database.

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How?..

# Near Transfer

DEFIA

## Ernst & Young-PowerPacks

#### > Earlier Stage:

- One of E&Y's most important knowledge management process is a set of electronic databases, the Knowledge Web, that capture project deliverables developed by consulting team.

#### > Information Growth:

- In spite of simple and standardized submissions process and sophisticated search engine, the databases quickly grew large and cumbersome. Users began to find that database contents were often repetitious and, more important, were of differing level of quality.
- > Improvement: Proposal development time reduce form 3w to 3d
- Develop PowerPacks for collection of documents bundled by topic and chosen to represent the "best of the best" on a given topic.

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How?..

### Expert Transfer

#### Buckman Laboratories Techforums

#### > Concept:

- Techforums are electronic discussion groups, primarily of the "Does anybody know...? type.
- There are 24 sections of Techforum, most organized by industry group.
- 50% of employees have asked questions over the forums.
- 10-20% have responded to the questions others have asked, and unknown number of readers
- Each section of the forums has a section leader, who is responsible for either answering an inquiry or forwarding it to someone who can.
- > Success Factors:
- CEO was virtual presence in Techforum by asking and responding to the questions.

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**AIS** 

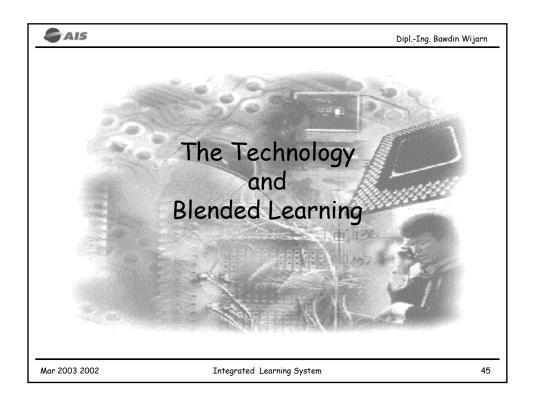
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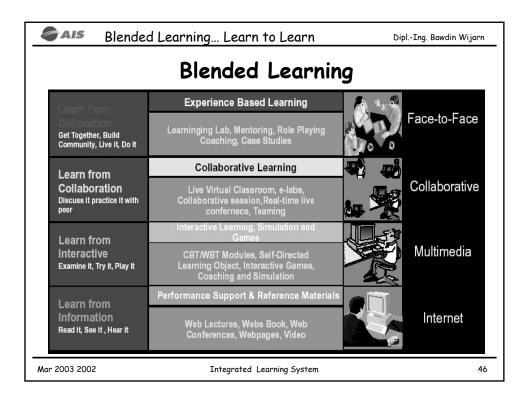
How?..

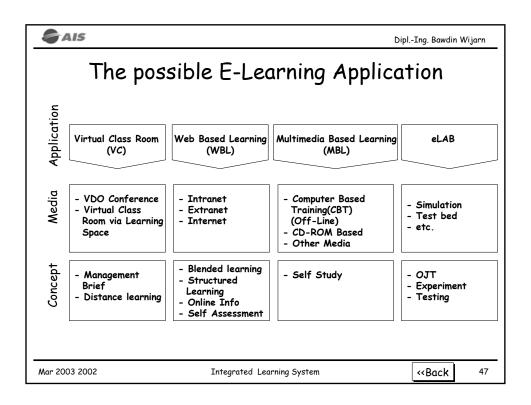
#### Challenges to Sound Knowledge Management

Biggest Difficulties	Percent of Respondents
Changing people's behavior	54%
Measuring the value and performance of knowledge assets	43%
Determining what knowledge should be managed	40%
Justifying the use of scarce resources for knowledge initiatives	34%

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# Make Things happen...

Just Do It Now...

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