# Relationship between Internet Use and Deployment Knowledge Management

## Maryam Jandaghi Alaei[1], Seyed Ya'qoub Mousavi[2]

[1] MSc student, Educational Sciences, (Management and Educational Technology) Faculty of Psychology and Educational Sciences, Islamic Azad University, Tehran South Branch,Iran

[1] Assistant Professor of  Department of Educational Sciences(Management and Educational Technology), Faculty of Psychology and Educational Sciences, Islamic Azad University, Tehran South Branch,Iran

**Abstract**

The role of information technology in knowledge management is an important issue for organizations that want of technology to exploit its intellectual capital management. Many information technology organizations to manage their knowledge of a particular form or forms are used. This study also investigated the relationship between the use of the Internet was developed with the establishment of knowledge management. This research was correlation and statistical population as well as all the teachers who were 92 years of education in Tehran, according to official statistics the number of teachers in Tehran Education Organization estimated there were 294,392. Of these, according to Morgan 380 multi-stage cluster sampling method was selected. This questionnaire was designed and reliable tool through Cronbach's alpha coefficient was calculated 0.86. For the analysis of Pearson correlation test research hypotheses using SPSS software was used.The results showed that there is direct positive and significant relationship between use of the Internet to knowledge management in areas such as organizational structure, information technology, human resources and corporate culture, in different stages of the production of knowledge, organization of knowledge, the dissemination of knowledge and application of knowledge.

*Keywords: Internet, knowledge management, Feasibility, Deployment of knowledge management*

## Introduction

Knowledge management as a set of activities related to the production, development and knowledge transfer has been proposed. Despite this, there are many organizations IT and its role in knowledge management process are unaware of this basic problem has been the basis of this research. Which provides the definition of knowledge management theorists; it will help us understand more. Paul Koeintas: Knowledge management process of creating, capturing, applying this knowledge is individual and organizational. The emphasis is on the process of definition (Koeintas, 2000).Jenifer Ravel: Knowledge management in conceptual terms and in terms of a set of strategies and actions in response to the needs of organizations, including governments, communities and knowledge-based society emerged twenty-first century (Ravel, 2003).

Abbas Horri in knowledge management, library with the objective of finding people who have the knowledge generated the knowledge evident deals. Library activities in this part of the library may need to produce all of the strengths and weaknesses in terms of epistemology, linguistics, technology, economy and society be aware of. Librarians with that sort of knowledge of what the producer, who has produced and this production is how to objectively deal (Horri, 2005).

Hubert St. Ango: Knowledge management is the hidden value of the assets of the company. When this goal is able provide organizational and individual in a way that may develop, exchange and gathering knowledge, be able to. This implies that for human beings, we attach high value. Alvin Toffler: not manage human knowledge. On the contrary, the knowledge that man is running.

Alavi and Laydnr (2001) KM systems have been defined as systems based on information technology. The organizational processes to promote the creation, storage, retrieval and dissemination and application of knowledge are used. They observed that not only are all pioneers in knowledge management, information technology as a solution to apply, but they are mentioned technology as the support of knowledge management.

Mayer (2002), the concept of information technology for knowledge management system called the Information and Communication Technology (ICT)

defines. The system includes activities such as: creation, construction, identification, capture, detection, selection, evaluation, and organization, connection of formulated classification, illustration, dissemination, storage, treatment, screening, access and search.

Alavi and Laydnr (2001) described Knowledge Management System and tools for knowledge management system based on "the life cycle" of their classification. This model has four stages:
- Knowledge
- Retrieving knowledge
- Dissemination of knowledge
- Application of Knowledge

Today, the most important asset of an organization is smart and knowledgeable staff that by creating new processes, new technologies, and the development of new products, the organization will lead to a sustainable competitive advantage. Innovative efforts in the result of investment in learning process and improve human resource management and knowledge management. The organization can creatively manage knowledge and innovative use of information technology, making it possible for employees to create organizational problems that require new solutions have to rely on his experience and grow in the way of learning, the organization(Rading, 2007).

By developing knowledge assets of an organization's knowledge management approach going beyond the goals of the organization and requires that all activities by identifying, sharing and creation of knowledge are related. This requires systems to create and maintain knowledge resources, training, and facilitating knowledge and organizational learning. Organizations that are successful in this knowledge viewed as an asset and organizational values and norms that support the creation and sharing knowledge to develop (Proust,2006).

Development and implementation of knowledge management is a dynamic process and comprehensive. The point that should be noted here that according to the terms of various organizations differ somewhat  and each of them special purposes following the implementation of knowledge management, thus, cannot be a single approach for all of them prescribed.

The underlying problem is that organizations are unilaterally and without considering all aspects and areas of investment are on the Internet. This has been part of knowledge base that is easily capable of being formulated (i.e. information about the relationship between people easily fall) and stressed attention. In contrast, tacit knowledge, despite its undeniable role in determining the focus and attention of the literature can be competitive in turbulent markets and the global economy, simply because of the lack of the fringes is formulated. If tacit knowledge plays central role in creating competitive advantage, then investment in the Internet and use it without this knowledge will benefit from the rapid loss is mentioned. Therefore, organizations should not expect that this type of investment is to create and maintain a competitive advantage for them. (Shahbazi,2010).

Considering the above, we can say that the main motive of the study and research on this subject and make electronic organization in this way can lead to increased conflict between tacit and explicit knowledge.

Therefore, the present study suggests that the role of educational media to the Internet in the knowledge management education is examined in Tehran. The main question the study will be assigned to the same goal. This, in turn, the company can create sustainable competitive advantage will have a negative impact. Hence question is that moderate use of tacit and explicit knowledge is to witness the positive impact on the results of our company. The answer to this question requires that the impact of the Internet on knowledge management and continuous improvement, innovation, performance and thus determine the impact on competitive advantage (Johnson, 2012).

On the other hand, in today's dynamic and complex environment, it is essential for cultural organizations to continuously form new knowledge creation, validation and use in their products and services to operate. In this context, Peter Drucker says: "The secret of success in the 21st century knowledge management". Therefore, knowledge management

issue more important than knowledge itself is that the organization is looking to how to information and knowledge of individual and organizational knowledge and individual skills and team explain and clarify (Proust, 2000).

The environmental organizations should be sharing, knowledge transfer and interaction among its members to create and educate people to the concept of the interactions (Nonaka, 1994), but it should be noted that successful implementation. The organization as a whole looked and all of these factors into consideration and their status in the organization are identified and analyzed. Therefore, for the successful implementation of knowledge management should look into the organization as a whole and all the factors into consideration and their status in the organization are identified and analyzed. The study and research in the field of information technology in general and the Internet in more detailed aspects of the training it can in order to achieve universal knowledge and knowledge management will help more than ever. Therefore, and due to the issues raised and the importance of each of these issues in the establishment of a knowledge management system in organizations. This study also sought to determine the role of the Internet in the knowledge management in educational media organization focused on education and seek answers to the following objectives.

**Research methodology:**

This research was correlation and statistical population as well as all the teachers who were 92 years of education in Tehran, according to official statistics the number of teachers in Tehran Education Organization estimated there were 294,392. Of these, according to Morgan 380 multi-stage cluster sampling method was selected. The research questionnaire developed by the researchers based on a questionnaire Lavson (2003) was developed and reliable tool through Cronbach's alpha coefficient was calculated 0.86. For the analysis of Pearson correlation test research hypotheses using SPSS software was used.

**Results**

Table 1. study's descriptive indicator variables

| Dimension | Minimum | Maximum | Mean | SD |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| The production of knowledge | 1.06 | 4.71 | 3.5591 | .53949 |

| Organize knowledge | 1.00 | 5.00 | 3.5384 | .58170 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| The dissemination of knowledge | 1.00 | 5.00 | 3.5060 | .56802 |
| Application of knowledge | 1.09 | 5.00 | 3.4823 | .59796 |
| The use of the Internet | 1.00 | 5.00 | 3.0247 | .66316 |

Based on the results obtained from above table, the highest mean scores of subjects with an average knowledge of components and component 3.56 to 3.48 application of knowledge is also the least.

According to the results of the sample table above the average view about how to use Internet 3.02to 0.663 standard deviations, are evaluated. The lowest rate 1 hour and the lowest rate are 5 hours.

**Test normalized data:**

Table 2. Kolmogorov-Smirnov test to examine the normality of the dependent variable

| Use of the Internet | Index test |
|---|---|
| 1.243 | Z value |
| .091 | Confidence level. |

Based on the results, given that test is not significant at the 0.05 level, therefore it can be concluded that data evaluated on normal terms and conditions for using parametric outstanding service.

Table 3. Kolmogorov-Smirnov test to examine the normality of the dependent variable

| Use of the Internet | Application of knowledge | The dissemination of knowledge | Organize knowledge | The production of knowledge | Index test |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1.243 | .285 | .776 | .220 | .945 | Z value |
| .091 | .090 | .086 | .098 | .113 | Confidence level. |

Based on results, given that test 0.05 level is not significant, so it can be concluded that data evaluated on normal terms and conditions for using parametric outstanding service.

Table 4. the results of the correlation matrix of the relationship between the uses of the Internet to knowledge management

| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **The use of the Internet** | 1 | | | | |
| **Organizational structure** | .280[**] | 1 | | | |
| **Information technology** | .263[**] | .824[**] | 1 | | |
| **Human Resources** | .285[**] | .836[**] | .846[**] | 1 | |
| **Organizational Culture** | **.275[**]** | **.821[**]** | **.823[**]** | **.867[**]** | **1** |

According to the above table as the value of r in the relationship between the use of the Internet to knowledge management in the organizational structure and IT value to the amount 0.263 and 0.280, human resources with the organizational culture and the 0.285 and 0.275 in 0.05 level is significant, so the null hypothesis (no correlation between the two variables) reject the premise of the study (the relationship between two variables) is approved. In other words, knowledge management is a significant relationship between the uses of the Internet as there is a direct and positive. And the rate of Internet use is higher, the amount added to the knowledge management and vice versa. It should be noted that the role of the Internet in the field of knowledge management in human resources is greater than the other components.

**Discussion and Conclusion:**

The question of "positive relationship between the uses of the Internet is to knowledge management." Using Pearson's correlation coefficient showed a significant relationship between uses of the Internet to knowledge management is directly and positively and the rate of Internet use is higher, the amount added to the knowledge management and vice versa. It should be noted that the role of the Internet in field of knowledge management in human resources is greater than the other components. Several studies on the impact of ICT on development of knowledge management are consistent results of this research.

Tofoghi and Farasatkhah (2002) study development of information and communication technology as one of the most important scientific development in the country is named. They also referred to the development of ICT in the country will have no way to scientific development are unthinkable. The development of information and communication technology will not only strengthen the technical and communication and information structures, but through positive interaction with the processes of globalization and scientific and technological cooperation at regional and international level will be achieved.

Montazer(2002) states that attitude towards ICT as tool for growth and development of state, as place has developed into ICT and ICT-based development as the country's prospective scientific discipline is. About the role and importance of face to face

communication in scientific communities, much research has been done on the role of internal and external communications systems to develop scientific and scientific production would be increased productivity (Qanyrad, 2006, and Ghaeni Rad and Ghazi Poor, 2002).

The technology to support e-mail, electronic conferences, information resources sharing and other tools have an important role in the development of academic cooperation. Many studies show increased academic cooperation over the past decade in the world, so that studies also show an increase in articles by several authors (Thagard, 1999; Walsh and Maloney, 2001). So not only scientific cooperation has increased but have different working patterns and communication patterns with increased computer interface (Orlikowski & Yates, 1994).

Ghaneirad (2006) the role and importance of interactions with the aim of accumulation and development of collective rationality that leads to development of community in Iranian social scientists (faculty and students) is investigated. He has shown that interactions in real (not virtual) between them is not desirable, and the continuation of this situation would continue their underdevelopment. This study is real interactions. However, if the development of ICT can contribute to development of their virtual interactions?

Mehrmohamdi and Montazer (2003) have examined the impact of information technology to increase access to higher education. They plan to study the weaknesses, strengths, threats and opportunities for higher education in the use of information technology to increase access to higher education, the most important strategies to expand access to higher education through technology have considered and short-term strategies long term have suggested. Most of the guidelines are creation of appropriate infrastructure and information and communication technology and the proper use of its focus. It can be concluded that the development of this technology can increase access to higher education is effective.

Rodriguez and Wilson (1999) in a study entitled "Is the poor countries, the information revolution to lose?"

Brewer et al. (2003 describe role of information technology in the development of learning and

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teaching and general education systems have explored the use of e-learning have been put forward. They also desirable as information technology facilitates the learning process between teachers - content, teaching - learning and learning - express content. Define and evaluate technological progress (ITP) to measure access to information technology, to determine the correlation between technological progress and economic and social variables has. The results of this study, they concluded that the gap between rich and poor is increasing and the gap in advanced technology like the Internet hosts than older technologies, such as telephone lines and fax machines further.

Okunoye (2003) provide a framework for the study of knowledge management has emphasized the importance of culture. He Multiple case studies in India, Gambia and Nigeria has pointed out that cultural diversity and lack of infrastructure are factors that have faced the challenge of knowledge management and the use of these agents in knowledge management models, particularly in developing countries is required. The environmental factors (culture and infrastructure) in dealing with organizational and technological factors can be the cause or prevent proper knowledge management processes. Heimeriks and Vasileiadou (2008) also examined the impact of ICT on their science. They are based on a conceptual framework that Rip (1990) the level of development is analyzed to have this effect. They have three levels of local and international courts have divided. In this study, with the help of this conceptual model the role of ICT in knowledge production has been reviewed and analyzed. Local knowledge and routine daily activities, the researchers are noted. ICT on science activities at the local level, such as data collection, data analysis, research and research output is affected. World-class scientists and researchers as a result of which the activities are shaping the identity string refer. At this level, knowledge of a mass distribution that researchers have been fooled others in their work and benefit from our findings. At this level, ICT also provides new ways of communication and cooperation between scientists and the way they interact is affected. In the third level, which explain the relationship between science and society?

Development and use of ICT facilitate interaction between the scientific community and social activists. In the process of knowledge-based development, the World Bank has provided a framework for the next four communities constitute the main pillars. This framework has made it possible to assess countries. Economic and organizational elements of the development process so that you can make effective use of knowledge, accelerate entrepreneurial growth, population increase skilled, trained and creative, appropriate information and communication structures and effective system of innovation, dynamic intersection between the world of science and technology and the world Business established. In addition, there is also a fifth element was palpable and cultural nature to gain public trust and the internal dynamic community (Abort and Riferz, 2007).

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