Remarks on perception of knowledge intensity

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Abstract:

Keywords:

Introduction

As mentioned among theorists and practitioners, sharing processes within and among companies represent a challenging issue. Currently, there are limited resources available for the management and sustainable development of all institutions from public as well as private sector. Therefore, information, knowledge and other sharing processes are perceived as a renewable resource which bears the potential to ensure and increase the competitiveness (Bureš, 2006).

The latter together with information technologies and newly developed concepts might be very helpful to gain and sustain the organisational competitive advantage. In addition, these areas influence significantly not only individuals, but also teams, departments as well as whole organisations. No matter the level being discussed, all the actors face difficult challenge to sustain the satisfactory outcomes, and loyal and skilful stakeholders. In pursuit to introduce the potential way of the improvement of business processes and practices, this paper discusses possibilities how to increase the organisational competitiveness. Therefore, the case study is provided to reveal the helpful and useful tools for sharing. The discussion focused on the determination of the gaps and drawbacks which might occur is also included.

Recommendations

Within this section, firstly the research limitations are mentioned. These comprise the fact that the research sample for the detailed analysis is not sufficient. This means that the aspects of sharing processes were examined only within particular areas of business and industry sectors. Additionally, there might be cultural impact on the perception of sharing within various organisations based on the cultural background as discussed above (Brunet-Thornton and Bureš, 2012). These conditions and characteristics of the sample organisation might partially influence the results and findings and should be considered when in relation to both best practices and recommendations.

Therefore, additional sample of companies should be investigated and multiple case study should be developed. The information will be gathered in pursuit to ensure generalisable results applicable to more types of institutions and organisations with higher reliability and relevancy. Other concepts linked or applicable to sharing processes can be tested as well. As outlined above, the enterprise engineering and monitoring of information flows include areas which might be pursued and promoted from the perspective of sharing processes within organisations. These areas might be linked with sharing processes and benefit from the combination of their advantages.

Conclusions

As mentioned above, the case study shows that the researched company relatively effectively utilises its tools and means for support of sharing, communication and coordination processes. Their best practices prove that the success of the organisation does not depend only on its employees. Obviously, there are also other aspects which play a significant role. On the other hand, particular problems together with recommendations to address or diminish them are outlined as well. Nevertheless, successful organisations are not the most often ones in the marketplace. There are a lot of companies which are either not motivated or concerned to care
about these issues. Effectively managed sharing processes exemplify a potential resource of the competitive advantage and a tool of organisational performance improvement. Therefore, the enhancement of the efficiency of information, knowledge, processes and procedures sharing is desirable. It should be promoted through the employment of appropriate techniques, approaches and methods.

References:
