Knowledge Systems Track Introduction

Murray Jennex  
San Diego State University  
mjennex@mail.sdsu.edu

David T. Croasdell  
University of Nevada, Reno  
davec@unr.edu

In a recent article from the Gartner Group, Nikos Drakos argues that knowledge management is a discipline and not a technology market. He says there are no “KM products,” as many technologies are able to support a KM program designed for participation, interaction and information exchange. Technologies can be selected by identifying knowledge artifacts and knowledge flows and then performing gap analysis to evolve and integrate proper solutions.

The focus of the knowledge systems research track at HICSS are those systems developed to facilitate collaboration, knowledge capture, storage, transfer and flow; knowledge use; as well as to foster creativity and innovation. This track recognizes the evolving nature of work and society to being knowledge based.

The track chairs, mini-track chairs and HICSS administrators seek to preserve and grow the strong community of scholars that has developed in past years. We appreciate the efforts of all our colleagues who submitted and/or reviewed papers – as always, the ideas, insights and comments shared through your work are invaluable. Thank you. Enjoy the conference.

Cultural/Indigenous Knowledge Impacts on Knowledge Systems, an Intersection of Beliefs. Papers in this mini-track focus on the use of cultural or indigenous knowledge in knowledge systems. Some have argued that such knowledge systems are endangered. Research in this area aims to explore cultural knowledge systems to the extent that customs, language, and beliefs are maintained and shared.

Designing and Deploying Advanced Knowledge Systems. This mini-track examines the design, evaluation and deployment of next generation knowledge systems that integrate emerging technologies such as social media, mashups, and ubiquitous IT; project management methods and tools involved in the design and deployment of such knowledge systems; and the structuration of organizational knowledge processes, structures, and systems.

Knowledge Management Value, Success and Performance Measurements. Organizational knowledge initiatives are increasingly faced with budget and justification. The influences globalization and the ongoing liberalization of national and international markets lead to the emergence of increased pressure on existing companies. Papers explore strategies, methodologies, and stories that measure KM value and success.

Knowledge Economics. Papers in this mini-track explore knowledge economics emphasizing a holistic view on the economic implications of knowledge, including the value and economics of repositories and the overall value of knowledge.

Knowledge Flows, Transfer, Sharing and Exchange In Organizations. Knowledge flows are dynamic activities across people, organizations, places and times of creation, sharing and application. This mini-track examines the nature and role of knowledge flows among entities. Technical, managerial, behavioral, organizational, & economic perspectives are explored.

Intellectual Property and Security. Automated systems have made it easy to store and distribute knowledge – often times outside the boundaries of a company. This mini-track investigates issues related to security and protection of intellectual assets and explores how organizations can use security measures to protect their KM practices.

Knowledge Management: Reports from the field. This minitrack is new to the Knowledge Systems track in 2015. Manuscripts attempt to take a more pragmatic approach to KM practices by providing a “bridge” between the knowledge management systems practitioner community and the scholars that build theory and conduct research in that domain.