Research Contribution of Knowledge Management Among Verious Countries: A Study

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Abstract

The literature on knowledge management (KM) has been steadily growing around the world. This research aims to map published knowledge management literature in the Web of Science database and determine the productivity of Knowledge Management literature in the Web of Science. The purpose of this research is to look at the progress in the field of knowledge management productivity using the web of science database. To gain insight into the most productive author country in the field of knowledge management.

Keywords: Knowledge Management; Bibliographic Analysis; Metrics; Web of Science.

INTRODUCTION

Since its debut in 1986, knowledge management (KM) has been recognised as a management technique that has evolved (*Wilson, 2002*). Nonaka authored a significant study in 1991 that ushered in Knowledge Management as an administrative technique that has continued to evolve since then. Several attempts have been made to shape Knowledge Management as a mechanism for transferring tacit knowledge inside an organisation,

from experts to learners, from the top down. Because they are the channel for knowledge transmission, the knowledge management training process plays a critical function inside global enterprises. It is commonly recognised that tacit knowledge is more difficult to transfer because it resides within the individual, but it is also critical to store the knowledge for the future of the society.

The willingness of an individual to pass on how much they have learnt throughout their lives is required for the transfer of tacit knowledge. Explicit knowledge, on the other hand, encompasses all documented information that can be easily conveyed because it is available and concrete, making it much easier to do so. Because libraries are a reservoir of knowledge, and library personnel are constantly upgrading new innovative technology to advance their services, libraries are an organisation where knowledge management processes might be easily implemented.

In his Theory of Management Fashion, Abrahamson (1996) claims that management trends aren't always

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established to satisfy industry shortages caused by changes in the environment or technology. Rather, socio-psychological forces such as managers' collective tastes (***Abrahamson 1991***)[1], excitement for a new technique, or mass conformance produce management styles.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Traditional tools (KM Tools) are more widely adopted and used by small and medium businesses than newer, more up-to-date tools, which are generally less expensive and easier to use. These businesses also develop and employ knowledge management methods that aren't solely focused on the knowledge management process, but rather attempt to familiarise themselves with the knowledge management requirements specific to their sector. The interchange of knowledge management tools and practise can strengthen each other for the development of conceptual knowledge data for the company's future (***Roberto Cerchione Emilio Esposito, 2017***)[2].

The research fills in the gaps and looks at how knowledge management techniques affect a company's competitiveness and financial performance. Knowledge management practises are distinct from knowledge processes in that they pertain to components of the organisation that may be manipulated and controlled by rational and deliberate management activities. As a result, knowledge management (KM) is defined as the set of management actions that enable a company to derive value from its knowledge assets. Knowledge management is frequently depicted as a blend of both technological and human components in this literature study. As a result, two categories of management practises, knowledge management and human resource management (HRM), are influenced by managerial decisions and can have an impact on the effectiveness of knowledge management (***Andreeva, Tatiana & Kianto, Aino. 2012***).[3]

To investigate how knowledge management strategies affect a company's competitiveness and financial performance. The aspects of the organisation that can be manipulated and controlled by conscious and intentional management activities are referred to as KM practises. As a result, knowledge management (KM) is defined as a set of management actions that enable a company to derive value from its knowledge assets. Based on the knowledge management literature, the key knowledge management parts are social and

technical aspects of organising. In the literature, knowledge management is frequently described as a blend of technical and human components. Knowledge management methods differ from knowledge processes in terms of their focus.

Knowledge management is defined as a collection of management actions that enable a corporation to derive value from its knowledge database. As in this literature, the major KM features are social and technological aspects of organising. In the literature, knowledge management is frequently described as a blend of technical and human components. As a result, it has two groups of management practises that are moulded by managerial judgments, and the corporate world has been shifting from a resource-based period to a knowledge based era. The world is transitioning from a reliance on natural resources to a knowledge based economy centred on research and development, skills, and education. Knowledge has replaced money, natural resources, and labour as the most important economic resource. (***Jelenic, 2011; Khan, 2014***).[4] Knowledge has long been regarded as one of the most valuable assets and commodities (***Bhojaraju, 2005; Hegazy & Ghorab, 2014). According to Schultze and Leidner (2002)***[7], knowledge has become the primary source of information in companies. Knowledge, as well as the ability to develop and use it, is considered as a fundamental component in the transformation of the global economy. As the foundation of innovation, knowledge has emerged as the most important source of economic growth for companies in the global economy.

Bibliometric

Bibliometrics is a research strategy used in library and information science that involves statistical analysis of bibliographic data. Bibliometric studies look at the growth of specific subjects' literature, as well as how much literature is contributed by various individuals, groups, institutions, or countries. Bibliometric tools aid academics in quantifying the process of textual communication in an era of information explosion. Bibliometrics is a multi-disciplinary and multidisciplinary field of study. The science of bibliometrics is an interdisciplinary study that measures several fields in the world of library and information science.[5]

OBJECTIVES

To find out knowledge management literature published in a web of science.[6]

The present study aimed at bibliometric analysis on

the Knowledge Management research publications among the various countries. The study focuses the research trends on knowledge management worldwide. This research is based on the analysis of research contribution to knowledge management research. For the study required data were collected from the Web of Science database which belongs to Thomson Reuters Corporation using the keyword of "Knowledge Management". The data collected from inception of the concept to the 2021. Totally 4350 journals article only were retrieved.

DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

Bibliometric is study of statistical mapping of documents and its growth and trends analysis of the field. It is an important research tools for understanding of the subject it aims at measuring the utility of documents and relationship between documents and fields. The present study is based on the bibliometrics mapping of knowledge management from web of science database 4350 journal research articles published in web of science.

Year wise distribution of Documents

The data table no.1 reveals that, the year wise growth and development of the documents.

Table 1: Top most country with citations ranking

Rank	Country	Documents	Citations	Total link strength
1	USA	1013	66409	527
2	England	525	17571	384
3	Spain	350	11696	166
4	Peoples R China	400	9626	272
5	Canada	233	8155	178
6	Taiwan	263	7563	70
7	Italy	257	5908	198
8	Australia	249	5021	186
9	Singapore	91	4325	61
10	Netherlands	93	3584	69
11	France	152	3574	137
12	South Korea	117	3469	63
13	Germany	136	3384	87
14	Denmark	56	2960	59
15	Finland	110	2742	62
16	Japan	46	2604	21
17	Scotland	70	2113	43
18	Sweden	83	2075	77
19	Norway	53	1995	46
20	Malaysia	95	1712	66

The table 1. Reveals that, Country wise distribution of the literature published in the field of knowledge management, in the country USA is on the first rank country in the field of knowledge management with 1013 documents published with 66409 citations. And 527 linkages to other authors citations. Second rank is by England 525 document published with 17571 with citation. Then on the third number there is country like Spain published 350 documents with 11696 citations and 166 linkages. O the fourth number there is Asian country China which has published 400 documents but has and India has achieved the 1574 citation and 90 documents. So, there are very much scope in the research and developments.
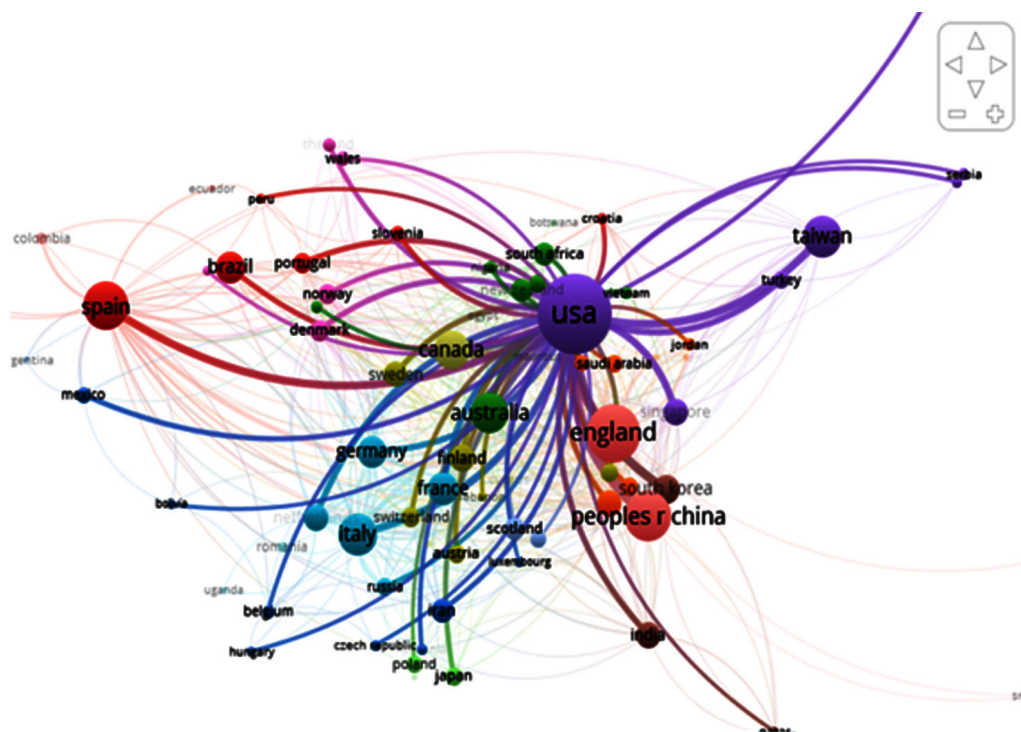
Most Significant Author of Knowledge Management. (***Source:*** *https://www.vosviewer.com/*)

Table no 2. Top most significant author of Knowledge Management published literature in the web of science database is Del Giudice, Manlio. He has published 19 documents with most significant 935 citation for the document and 39 linkages from all over glob.Kianto, Aino is second significant author which has 16 document it has 904citations for the documents and 23 co-authors linkages. On the third rank there is Bontis, Nick he has published 24 document and with 872 citations with 16 linkages with co-authors. On the fourth number there is Serenko, Alexander, he has 21 documents published with 864 citations but it has also had 18 co-author linkages. On the fifth rank Soto-Acosta, Pedro10 document published but has 508 citations and 21 linkages. On the sixth rank Ferraris, Alberto has published 13 documents has 543 citation and 20 linkages. Also, on seventh rank there is Santoro, Gabriele 10 document published has 508 citations and 21 linkages with other authors.

Table 2: Top most significant authors among country and ranking citation wise.

Ranking	Author	Documents	Citations	Total Link Strength
1	Del Giudice, Manlio	19	935	39
2	Kianto, Aino	16	904	23
3	Bontis, Nick	24	872	16
4	Serenko, Alexander	21	864	18
5	Soto-Acosta, Pedro	13	558	22
6	Ferraris, Alberto	13	543	20
7	Santoro, Gabriele	10	508	21
8	Bresciani, Stefano	10	438	23
9	Dezi, Luca	10	387	24
10	Scuotto, Veronica	8	300	20

11	Vanhala, Mika	8	294	16
12	Popa, Simona	10	290	15
13	Leal-Rodriguez, Antonio L.	9	278	16
14	Ritala, Paavo	9	233	13
15	Vrontis, Demetris	12	216	15
16	Petruzzelli, Antonio Messeni	8	197	12
17	Hussain, Saddam	4	127	12
18	Cillo, Valentina	8	120	14
19	Claver-Cortes, Enrique	6	118	16
20	Zaragoza-Saez, Patrocinio	5	115	13
21	Cerchione, Roberto	7	108	12
22	Shujahat, Muhammad	5	101	17
23	Papa, Armando	12	100	19
24	Garcia-Perez, Alexeis	11	93	23
25	Ali, Murad	7	84	18
26	Sahibzada, Umar Farooq	9	65	13
27	Centobelli, Piera	6	60	11
28	Fiano, Fabio	5	37	12
29	Marco-Lajara, Bartolome	4	21	14
30	Ubeda-Garcia, Mercedes	4	21	14
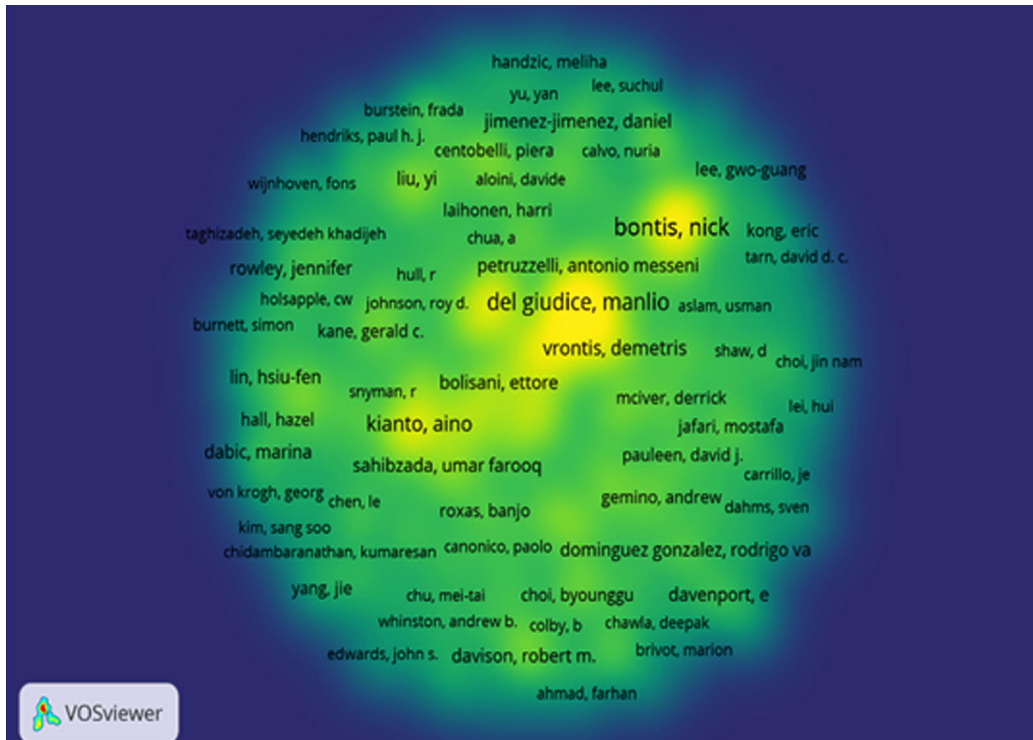
Fig. 1: Graphical views of most important authors (***Source:*** *https://www.vosviewer.com/*)

TOP CITATION PRODUCTIVE COUNTRY

In the table USA has published and active in world research and rank first in the world with 1013 research article and has achieved 66409 citations with 10227 linkages worldwide. On the second rank there is England with 525 research articles published and 17571 citation achieved and linkages are 4766. On the third rank there is 350 documents published on knowledge management and 11696 citations achieve by country with 3704 linkages. In the web of science database India is on the 22 rank 1574 citations achieved and has 1174 linkages. On the fourth number rank there is China with 400 documents published with 9626 citations and 3922 linkages. So far there is lots of scope in the field of knowledge management research from India.

Table 3: Top most citation productive country.

Ranking	Country	Documents	Citations	Total Link Strength
1	USA	1013	66409	10227
2	England	525	17571	4766
3	Spain	350	11696	3704
4	Peoples R China	400	9626	3922
5	Canada	233	8155	2750
6	Taiwan	263	7563	2954
7	Italy	257	5908	3100
8	Australia	249	5021	1991
9	Singapore	91	4325	1188
10	Netherlands	93	3584	934
11	France	152	3574	1619
12	South Korea	117	3469	1450
13	Germany	136	3384	1093
14	Denmark	56	2960	526
15	Finland	110	2742	1262
16	Japan	46	2604	418
17	Scotland	70	2113	600
18	Sweden	83	2075	630
19	Norway	53	1995	568
20	Malaysia	95	1712	1116
21	Switzerland	48	1639	471
22	India	99	1574	1174
23	Israel	30	1537	302
24	Brazil	140	1389	1125
25	New Zealand	66	1346	661
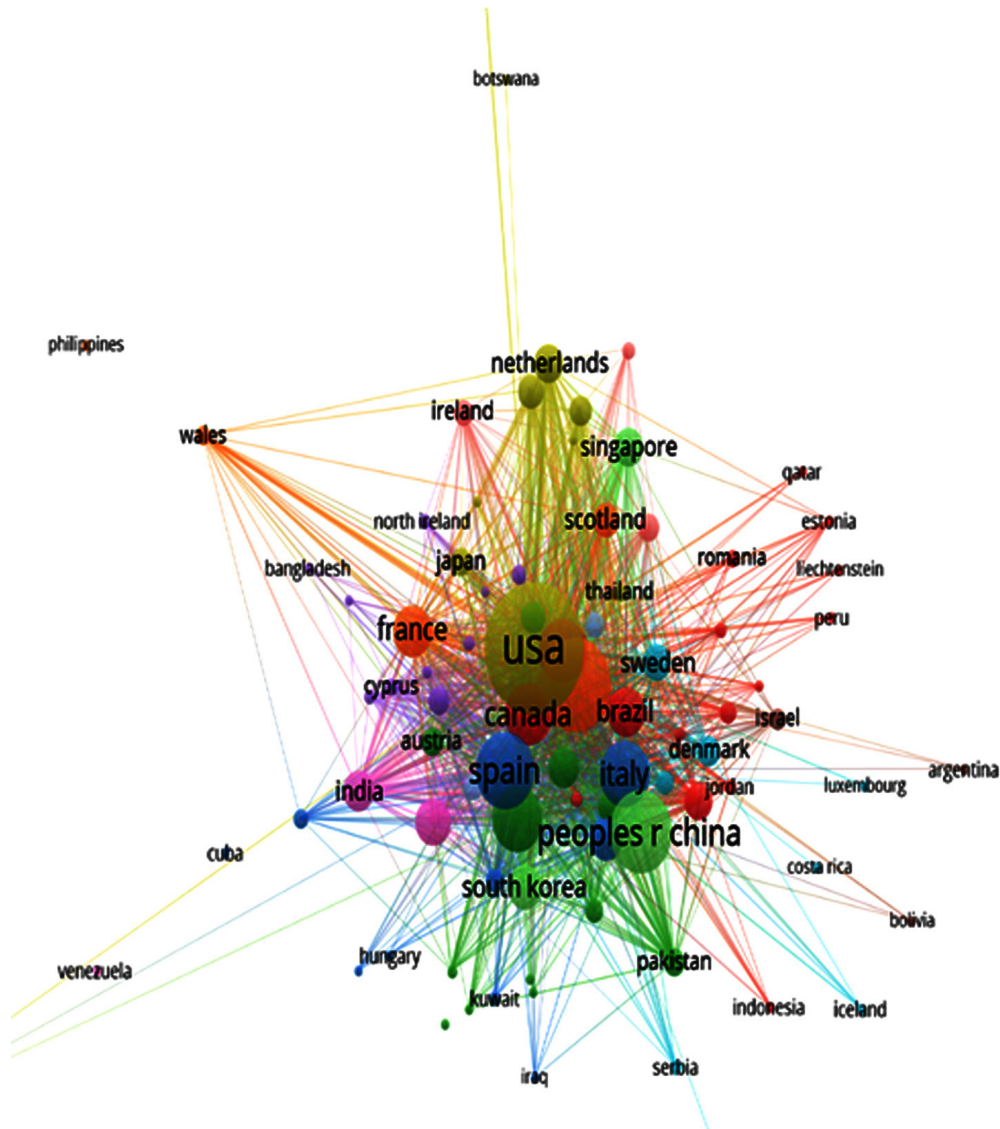
Fig. 2: Graphical view of top citation received country. (*Source: https://www.vosviewer.com/*)

Findings

- USA is on the first rank country in the field of knowledge management with 1013 documents published with 66409 citations. And 527 linkages to other authors citations.

- Second rank is by England 525 document published with 17571 with citation

- Top most significant author is Del Giudice, Manlio. published 19 documents with most significant 935 citation for the document and 39 linkages from all over glob.

- Kianto, Aino is second significant author which has 16 document it has 904 citations for the documents and 23 co-authors linkages.

- On the third rank there is Bontis, Nick he has published 24 document and with 872 citations with 16 linkages with co-authors.

- In Country wise citation evaluation, ranking of India for document published on the Knowledge management with citation. Rank is 22 with 99 article published and 1174 citations achieved, So far India has tremendous scope in the research area.

CONCLUSION

The knowledge management is branch of management tools and technique where knowledge can collect, process, store in database, retrieve, experiment and apply for the growth in for the

company. The literature published on the term knowledge management in the web of science database, is a most crucial sources of information and knowledge. Most of productive country is USA followed by England and china, and India rank on the 22 number with very less research and has lot of scope to research on this field. Also, This study will be benefited to the scholars who are engaged in the knowledge management research field. This work could assist to for the sake of citation and reference work of the researcher.

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