CRITICAL SUCCESS FACTORS OF KNOWLEDGE APPLICATION IN SELECTED NEPALESE ORGANIZATIONS

A Thesis by
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Submitted to
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Kathmandu, NEPAL
August 2013

DECLARATION

I hereby declare that the present study entitled “Critical Success Factors of Knowledge Application in Selected Nepalese Organizations” is based on my original research work. The results presented in the study have not been submitted elsewhere for the award of any degree.

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Kathmandu, NEPAL.
August, 2013

RECOMMENDATION OF THE SUPERVISOR

This is to certify that the thesis submitted by Hari Prasad Pokharel entitled **"Critical Success Factors of Knowledge Application in Selected Nepalese Organizations"** has been prepared as approved by the program in the prescribed format of the Faculty of Management, Tribhuvan University for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in Management, which was completed under my supervision and guidance. I am satisfied with the language and substance of his thesis submitted to this Faculty.

To the best of my knowledge, this thesis is candidate's original research work and he has fulfilled all the other requirements of Doctor of Philosophy (Ph.D.). I am satisfied with the work done and recommend that this thesis be considered and approved for the award of the Ph.D. degree.

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VIVA-VOCE SHEET

We have conducted the viva-voce examination of the thesis

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Entitled

"Critical Success Factor of Knowledge Application in Selected Nepalese Organizations"

are found to be original work of the student and written according to the prescribed format. We recommend the thesis to be accepted as the fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy (Ph.D.) in management.

Viva-Voce Committee

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Hari Prasad Pokharel,

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

DECLARATION	i
RECOMMENDATION OF THE SUPERVISOR	ii
VIVA-VOCE SHEET	iii
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	iv
TABLE OF CONTENTS	vi
LIST OF TABLES	xiii
LIST OF FIGURES	xv
LIST OF BOXES	xvi
ACRONYMS	xvii
CHAPTER 1	1
INTRODUCTION	1
1 1.1 Background	1
1.2 Classification of Knowledge	1
11.3 Difference between Data, Information, Knowledge and Wisdom	2
1.4 Knowledge Management Generations	3
1.3.1 The First Generation	3
1.3.2 The Second Generation	4
1.3.3 The Third Generation	4
1.5 Essential Skills of Knowledge Workers	5
1.6 Allocation of Knowledge Workers' Time	5
1.7 Levels of Knowledge	6
1.8 Contemporary Knowledge Management	7
1.9 Statement of the Problem	8
1.10 Scope of Research	9
1.11 Rationale of Study	10

1.12 Objectives of Study 11
1.13 Hypothesis 12
1.14 Limitations of Study 13
1.15 Methodology 14
1.15.1 Selection of Organization for Survey 14
1.15.2 Selection of Variables for Structural Model 15
1.15.3 Instrument Design to Measure the Variables 15
1.16 Methods of Data Analysis 16
1.16.1 Removal of Outlier 16
1.16.2 Reliability Analysis 16
1.16.3 Power Transformation of Data 17
1.16.4 Confirmatory Factor Analysis 17
1.16.5 Structural Equation Modeling 17
1.16.6 Monte Carlo Simulation 17
1.16.7 Simultaneous Equation System 18
1.16.8 Multiple Regression Analysis 18
1.16.9 Principal Component Analysis 18
1.17 Structural Equation Modeling Technique Adopted 21
1.18 Model Design 21
1.19 Simulated Experiment with Monte Carlo 22
1.20 Path Diagram of the Hypothesized Structural Equation Model 23
1. 21 Sample Size 26
1.22 Data Collection 26
1.23 Participants of the Sample 26

CHAPTER 2 28
LITERATURE REVIEW 28
2.1 Chapter Theme 28
2.2 Knowledge Types 28
2.3 Nature of Organizational Knowledge 29

2.4 Need of Knowledge Management 30
2.5 Modes of Knowledge Creation 32
2.6 Concept of Knowledge Transfer 34
2.7 Problems of Knowledge Application in SECI Model 34
2.8The Core Themes for Knowledge Management 35
2.9 Use of Scorecard in Knowledge Management 35
2.10 Knowledge Management Diversity 36
2.11 Critical Success Factors 37
2.11.1 Supportive Culture 39
2.11.2 Information Communication Technology 30
2.11.3 Organizational Memory 40
2.11.4 Work Process 40
2.11.5 Budget 40
2.11.6 Human Resource Development 40
2.12 Group Process 40
2.13 Knowledge Application 41
2.14 Technique of the Structural Equation Modeling 42
2.15 Model Specification 43
2.16 Model Identification 44
2.17 The Structural Equation Modeling Steps 45
2.18 Handling Singular Covariance Matrix 46
2.19 Checking the Misspecification Error 47
2.20 Model Studies in Knowledge Management 47
2.20.1 Nonaka's (1994) SECI Model 47
2.20.2 Sabherwal, and Fernandez's (2003) Level Effectiveness Model 48
2.20.3 Janz, and Parasarnphanich's (2003) Organizational Climate Model 49
2.20.4 Ko, Kirsch, and King's (2005) Knowledge Transfer Model 49
2.20.5 Wang, Lan, and Xie's (2008) Trust and Openness Model 50
2.20.6 Hsiu-Fen's (2011) System Quality Model 51

CHAPTER 3
RELIABILITY ANALYSIS AND DATA TRANSFORMATION 52
3.1 Chapter Theme 52
3.2 Reliability Analysis of Scales 52
3.2.1 Work Process 53
3.2.2 Information Communication Technology 54
3.2.3 Supportive Culture 55
3.2.4 Human Resource Development 56
3.2.5 Organizational Memory 57
3.2.6 Budget 58
3.2.7 Group Process 59
3.2.8 Knowledge Application 60
3.3 Power Transformation of Data 62

CHAPTER 4 63
CONFIRMATORY FACTOR ANALYSIS 63
4.1 Chapter Theme 63
4.2 Concept of Confirmatory Factor Analysis 63
4.3 Basic Summary Statistics of Confirmatory Factor Analysis 64
4.4 Rejection of Null Model 65
4.5 Test of Assumptions Fit in Reflector Matrix 65
4.6 Input Matrix Produced by Confirmatory Factor Analysis 66

CHAPTER 5 68
PARAMETERS OF THE HYPOTHESIZED STRUCTURAL MODEL 68
5.1 Chapter Theme 68
5.2 Basic Statistics of the Hypothesized Model 68
5.3 Estimate of the Model Path Parameters 70
5.4 LaGrange Multiplier 71

5.5 Reproduced Matrix and Standardized Residuals Matrix 72

CHAPTER 6 74
SINGLE SAMPLE FIT EVALUATION OF THE ESTIMATED
STRUCTURAL MODEL 74
6.1 Fit Indices Applied for Evaluation 74
6.1.1 Joreskog GFI 75
6.1.2 Bentler-Bonett Normed Fit Index 75
6.1.3 Bentler-Bonett Non-Normed Fit Index 75
6.1.4 Bentler Comparative Fit Index 76
6.1.5 Bollen's Delta 77

CHAPTER 7 78
TEST OF ASSUMPTIONS FIT STATUS OF THE ESTIMATED
STRUCTURAL MODEL 78
7.1 Chapter Theme 78
7.2 Non-Centrality Based Assumptions 78
7.2.1 Steiger-Lind RMSEA Index 79
7.2.2 McDonald Non-Centrality Index 79
7.2.3 Population Gamma Index 80
7.2.4 Adjusted Population Gamma Index 80
7.3 Test of Univariate and Multivariate Kurtosis 80
7.3.1 Mardia-Based Kappa 80
7.3.2 Mean Scaled Univariate Kurtosis 81
7.3.3 Adjusted Mean Scaled Univariate Kurtosis 81
7.3.4 Relative Multivariate Kurtosis 81
7.4 Reflector Matrix 82

CHAPTER 8 84
MONTE CARLO EVALUATION OF THE STRUCTURAL MODEL 84
8.1 Chapter Theme 84
8.2 Prospects of Simulation in Research 84
8.3 Population Estimate of the Structural Model 84
8.4 Fit Indices Observed in Monte Carlo Simulation 85
8.4.1 The Steiger-Lind RMSEA Index 85
8.4.2 Chi-Square Probability 86
8.4.3 Other Fit Indices 87

CHAPTER 9 88
THE PERSISTENT, EARLY AND LATE ENABLERS OF KNOWLEDGE APPLICATION 88
9.1 Chapter Theme 88
9.2 Involvement Effect in the Linear Link of Variables 88
9.3 Organizational Effect in the Linear Link of variables 90
9.4 Principal Component Analysis 91

CHAPTER 10 93
MAJOR FINDINGS 93
10.1 Chapter Theme 93
10.2 Only Seven Variables Meet Minimum Reliability 93
10.3 Seven Variables of Model Converged Normally 93
10.4 Four Statistically Significance Model Paths Detected 93
10.5 Field Data Closely Fits to the Hypothesized Structural Model 95
10.6 Model Fulfills Centrality and Non-Centrality Assumptions 95
10.7 Model Stability Observed in Simulation Experiment and Simultaneous Equation System 95
10.8 Involvement Effect is Nil in Work Process to Knowledge Application Link 96

10.9 Critical Success Factors have both Board and Narrow Implications on Knowledge Management 96

CHAPTER 11
CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS 97
11.1 Chapter Theme 97
11.2 Conclusions 97
11.3 Recommendations for Future Research 102

BIBLIOGRAPHY
ANNEXURES

Annex 1: Outlier Removed Data File
Annex 2: Confirmatory Factor Analysis Results
Annex 3: Structural Equation Modeling Results
Annex 4: Monte Carlo Simulation Summery Results
Annex 5: Multiple Regression Analysis Results
Annex 6: Questionnaire
Annex 7: Simultaneous Equation System Result

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1: Methods Deployed for Data Analysis 19
Table 2: Participants of the Sample 27
Table 3: Summary Statistics for Scale Work Process 53
Table 4: Item Statistics of Work Process 54
Table 5: Summary Statistics for Scale ICT 54
Table 6: Item Statistics of ICT 55
Table 7: Summary Statistics for Scale Supportive Culture 56
Table 8: Item Statistics of Supportive Culture 56
Table 9: Summary Statistics for Scale HRD 57
Table 10: Item Statistics of HRD 57
Table 11: Summary Statistics for Scale Organizational Memory 58
Table 12: Item Statistics for Organizational Memory 58
Table 13: Summary Statistics for Scale Budget 59
Table 14: Item Statistics for Budget 59
Table 15: Summary Statistics for Scale Group Process 60
Table 16: Item Statistics for Group Process 60
Table 17: Summary Statistics for Scale Knowledge Application 61
Table 18: Item Statistics for Knowledge Application 61
Table 19: Power Transformation of Data 62
Table 20: Basic Summary Statistics of CFA 64
Table 21: Chi-square / d.f. Ratio in CFA 64
Table 22: Reflector Matrix in CFA 66
Table 23: Input Matrix (Correlation Matrix) 66
Table 24: Basic Summary Statistics of the Hypothesized Model 69
Table 25: Estimate of Model Path Parameters 71
Table 26: LaGrange Multiplier 72

Table 27: Reproduced Matrix Generated by the Hypothesized Model 72
Table 28: Standardized Residuals Produced by the Hypothesized Model 73
Table 29: Single Sample Fit Indices 74
Table 30: Non-Centrality Based Assumption Fit Indices 78
Table 31: Test of Univariate and Multivariate Kurtosis 82
Table 32: Reflector Matrix of the Estimated Model 83
Table 33: Steiger-Lind RMSEA Observed in Monte Carlo Simulation 86
Table 34: Chi-Square p-level Observed in Monte Carlo Simulation 86
Table 35: Involvement Effect in the Linear Link of Model Variables 89
Table 36: Significant Independent Variables (Involvement <= 5 Years) 90
Table 37: Significant Independent Variables (Involvement <= 10 Years) 90
Table 38: Significant Independent Variables (Involvement >= 10 Years) 90
Table 39: Significant Independent Variables (Involvement >= 15 Years) 90
Table 40: Significant Independent Variables (Involvement >=20 Years) 90
Table 41: Significant Independent Variables in IOE 91
Table 42: Significant Independent Variables in IOM/TUTH 91
Table 43: Significant Independent Variables in NARC 91
Table 44: Power and Importance of Model Variables 92
Table 45: Power and Importance of Model Variables (All Sector) 92

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1: Path Diagram of the Hypothesized Structural Model 24

LIST OF BOXES

Box 1: SEPATH Syntax of the Hypothesized Structural Model 25

ACRONYMS

AGFI	Adjusted Goodness of Fit Index
APGI	Adjusted Population Gamma Index
APQC	American Productivity & Quality Center
CFA	Confirmatory Factor Analysis
CFI	Comparative Fit Index
GFI	Goodness of Fit Index
gpro	Group Process
hrd/HRD	Human Resource Development
ict/ ICT	Information Communication Technology
IPR	Intellectual Property Right
kapply	Knowledge Application
KM	Knowledge Management
memory	Organizational Memory
NFI	Normed Fit Index
NNFI	Non-Normed Fit Index
PCA	Principal Component Analysis
PGI	Population Gamma Index
PNP	Population Non-Centrality Parameter
ROI	Return on Investment
SECI	Socialization, Externalization, Combination and Internalization
SEM	Structural Equation Model

wpro	Work process
IOM/TUTH	Institure of Medicine/Tribhuvan University Teaching Hospital
IOE	Institute of Engineering
NARC	Nepal Agricultural Research Council
S.D.	Standard deviation

For use with Monte Carlo Simulation Summary Result (Annex 4)

SEED1. The first of the two Monte Carlo seeds.

SEED2. The second seed, used only in Contaminated Normal distribution generation.

TERMCODE. The termination code for the analysis. If this is zero, the analysis apparently converged normally. If not, then the following codes apply.

1. The relative function change criterion was below the criterion value. This can occur when the function has stabilized, but the gradient and relative cosine criteria do not go to zero, because one of the parameters is on a boundary value.

2. The line search algorithm was unable to reduce the discrepancy function along the searched direction.

3. The number of iterations reached the maximum permissible value. If necessary, this value may be altered in the Analysis Parameters dialog.

4. Singular covariance matrix was encountered during iteration. On occasion, the parameters will be changed to values that yield a singular estimated covariance matrix. When this happens in maximum likelihood estimation, the discrepancy function cannot be evaluated, so iteration is stopped.

5. (Not currently use)

6. The iteration was terminated by user request, i.e., the user stopped iteration with the ESC key or the Cancel button.

DISCREP. The value of the discrepancy function after iteration.

RCOS. The maximum residual cosine criterion.

GRADIENT. The maximum absolute value of the gradient elements after iteration.

NUM_ITER. The number of iterations required before termination.

ICSC. The ICSF invariance criterion.

ICS. The ICS invariance criterion.

RED_PAR. The number of redundant parameters.

RED_CON. The number of redundant constraints.

BOUNDARY. The number of active inequality constraints (NAIC), or 'boundary cases,' after iteration.

CHI_SQR. The Chi-square goodness-of-fit statistic.

DF. The number of degrees of freedom for the Chi-square statistic.

PLEVEL. Probability level for the Chi-square statistic.

PAR_#. These are the parameter values, numbered as they are in the PATH1 analysis syntax. So, for example, PAR_23 is the value for the free parameter numbered 23 in the analysis syntax.

SE_#. These are the standard errors, numbered in the same way as the parameter numbers.

RMS_LO. The lower endpoint of the 90% confidence interval for the Steiger-Lind (1980) RMS index.

RMS_PT. The point estimate for the Steiger-Lind (1980) RMS index.

RMS_HI. The upper endpoint of the 90% confidence interval for the Steiger-Lind (1980) RMS index.

NCP_LO. The lower endpoint of the 90% confidence interval for the population discrepancy function.

NCP_PT. The point estimate for the population discrepancy function.

NCP_HI. The upper endpoint of the 90% confidence interval for the population discrepancy function.

AIC. The rescaled Akaike information criterion.

BIC. The Schwarz Bayesian criterion.

BR_CUD. The Browne-Cudeck single sample cross-validation index.

GAMMA_LO. The upper endpoint of the 90% confidence interval for the population gamma index.

GAMMA_PT. The point estimate for the population gamma index.

GAMMA_HI. The upper endpoint of the 90% confidence interval for the population gamma index.

GAMAD_LO. The upper endpoint of the 90% confidence interval for the adjusted population gamma index.

GAMAD_PT. The point estimate for the adjusted population gamma index.

GAMAD_HI. The upper endpoint of the 90% confidence interval for the adjusted population gamma index.

IRGLS. The iteratively reweighted generalized least squares discrepancy function, if maximum likelihood estimates were obtained.