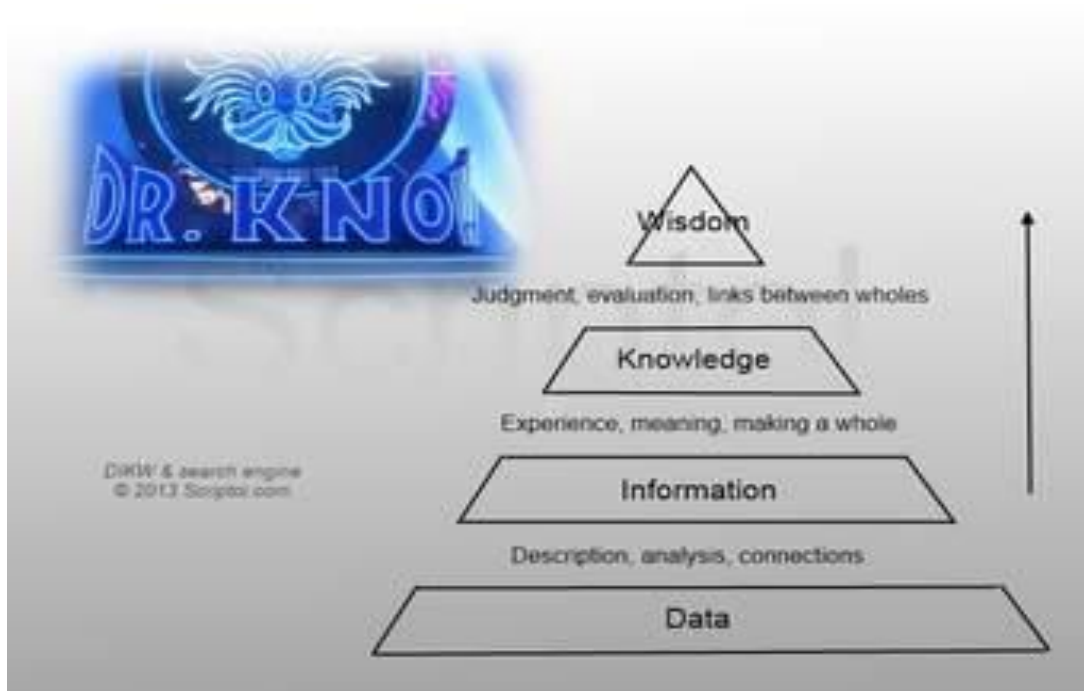


This essay will demonstrate the understanding of workplace culture and content to improve one's ability to function within the norms of the company with regards to sustainability issues within the context of the workplace. It will also demonstrate the skills of Knowledge and information management, and its importance in strategic resources to achieve sustainability and competitive advantage Through dynamic capabilities. The Industry I have chosen Is (G.N.E.R.) Great North East Railways. The future of Knowledge Management will be demonstrated its relationship to Data, Information, Knowledge, and wisdom. Also, the comparison between Tacit and Explicit Knowledge will be Explained, also the Origins of Knowledge Acquisition. The external factors and sustainability within Knowledge Management will be demonstrated. and why Blockchain is the future of shearing economy.

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN DATA, INFORMATION, KNOWLEDGE AND WISDOM

Data is the collection of objects results of some processes. Data have no reference to space and time. Information contains data, but the data is not necessarily information, and also Wisdom is knowledge, which in turn is information, which in turn is data, but for example Knowledge is not necessarily wisdom, so wisdom is subjected to Knowledge, which is subjected to information, which is subjected to Data.



Data

Primary data is collected from a source it is raw at the time of collection and can be used for a research project. Primary data can be used to prove information for research. This information can be costly to obtain, which is one of the disadvantages. Analysis and secondary data are data that is collected by someone else for some other purpose. This gives the researcher the opportunity to pose questions that are addressed through analysis

of data sets, this is not collected to answer the researchers specific research question, this information may be used instead for different purposes.

(Byrne, 2005).

Data can give you several different types of information which include, understanding, and wisdom, to make sure your questions are good this is called quantities research. play very using semi-structured or understanding technique, six methods may include observation, focus group and group discussions.

(Ryman,2006).

Quotative research can be used to quantify many problems, this is done by generating measurable data to formulate facts. Methods which are more structured than qualitative data are collected, A vast amount of people think the two terms can be used interchangeably.

Ian Walker (2007). (P. 2007)

MEANING OF QUALITATIVE

This is data information regarding qualities, it cannot be measured.

MEANING OF QUOTATIVE

This is a word or grammatical device which introduces quoted words.

Information InfoMation is when Data is processed, organized, structured, or presented in each context so that it is made useful, then it is called information. There are five characteristics of high-quality information consistency, completeness, accuracy, timelessness, and uniqueness. partial information is incomplete information, because it is only part of the picture Completeness is paramount as accuracy is necessary to input data into the database. Data that is organised consist of information to answer questions that may solve problems. an information system is a software to help organise and analyse data. the main purpose of information system is to turn raw data into useful information that can be used for decision-making in an organisation While information systems may differ in how they are used within an organisation, they typically containing the main components.

1hardware; computer-based information system uses computer hardware, such as monitor, keyboard, printer, and word processor. and, **2software** these are the programs use to organise the word processor and analyse the data.**3Database**; information system works with data, organised into tables and files. **4Network**; different components need to connect to each other especially if there are many different people in the organisation who's using the same system.**5Procedures**; please describe how certain data analyse and process in order to get the answer from the information system it desires. Information is valuable because it can affect the outcome of our behaviour in terms of decision-making, for example if a manager is told that his net profit has declined in the past month, this may be useful information as a reason to cut back on the budget for the following month. Information is??? considered valuable if after receiving it things remain the same.

Study. Com (2003) Accredited business.

Knowledge can be taught of as the combined result of a person's experience. A comparison of static vs explicit knowledge, Explicit knowledge is from Reading, and tacit knowledge is from experience. Define knowledge assets, knowledge as it is achieving and sustaining competitive advantage through dynamic capabilities, Lessons learned in a book is considered knowledge assets. The word in document is not considered as knowledge as it. The challenges of knowledge management. Not sharing the knowledge needs to be more transparent with the staff and keep them informed, Language barriers, to provide English lessons 4 people and staff who English is not their first language. Age gap, young apprentice should be put with the Elder experience staff to gain experience, religion, provide facilities for religious group to pray, and Culture, learn to share ideas from each other.

Jashapara (2005) Data, information, Knowledge, and wisdom.

Knowledge is the familiarity, understanding awareness of something, or someone, as information, Description, or skills which is required through education, or experience, by perceiving, discovering or learning. IT is the gathering of information from all around the world by reading, daily life experience, Talking and much more. It can be thought of as the combined result of a person's experience.

Wisdom is Knowledge application in action. Wisdom is at the top of the (DIKW) Data information, Knowledge and Wisdom Pyramid, and to get their questions must be asked, such as why commit this act? and what is the best interest, Wisdom is Knowledge applied in action. Wisdom is accumulated Knowledge, which enables you to comprehend, how to apply concepts from one area to new situations or problems. While the concept of wisdom has received very little discussion in terms of information system literature, It is generally defined in the terms of value-driven intelligent behaviour. ,A key characteristic of wisdom is the awareness of one's own cognitive limitations, Psychologists have long argued that wisdom is a personal trait, and not a group or social quality, It is a form of advance Cognitive and emotional development, a rare quality, Can Be learnt, increase with age,

COMPARISON OF TACIT V EXPLICIT KNOWLEDGE

Tacit knowledge is the knowing of things without knowing how you know it, it is from experience, while explicit knowledge is the knowing of things that you can explain, for example most people can speak grammatically correct without being able to explain the rules of grammar this is tacit knowledge. But explicit Knowledge comes from learning and reading of books etc.

WHAT IS KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT?

Knowledge management is the process of capturing, distributing, and effectively using knowledge. As defined by (Tom Devonport (1994).

Gable, G.G. and Scott, J. E. and Davenport, T. D. (1994) Knowledge Management.

THE ORIGINS OF KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT IN (G, N, E, R,)

Terminology and concept of knowledge management Crept into the Consulting community in Grate North East Rail Ways in the age of the internet. they quickly realise in building tools and techniques such as expertise location, dashboards, Best practice lesson learned database. had a quiet expertise which was an effective new product that's a could market to other organisations, in particularly to organisations which were complex, large, and scattered. However, the new product needed a name, and the name that surfaced was

knowledge management. This term was first used in its modern context at McKenzie in 1987 for an internal study on the Handling and Utilization of their information in (McInerny and Koenig, 2011). Knowledge management went public, were at a conference in Boston in 1993 which was organised by Ernest and young.

McInerny and Koenig (2011) Knowledge Management.

One fast and easy way for companies to take a step to updated information to knowledge and wisdom is to use a systematic technology such as linked data, unsystematic graphic database. These technologies can create links between heterogeneous, and disparate Data and depicted new Knowledge out of existing facts. Armed with the new Knowledge companies can climb up the pyramid of wisdom and gain competitive advantage by supporting their business decisions with data driven analysis.

Radostin Nanof (2019) Webina Graphics DB Foundations

WHAT IS KNOWLEDGE TRYING TO ACCOMPLISH?

Knowledge management can first be a fruitful undertaking to replicates and create Environment of information that was Known to be Conducive to successful, rich, deep and open Access to information and communication and to distributed broadly across the firms.

Managers in many firms has come to realise that in order to survive complex and dynamic environment an organisation must be Swift and flexible to adapt adverse conditions. These changes occur because traditionally managers have worked with physical intangible resources based on long-term forecast, future schedules, and project management.

Managers are now seeking for the flexibility of knowledge assets, organisations must be able to identify, and quantify these resources, the forecast literature today has noted the lack of both how to efficiently management knowledge. And to quantify measures which needs to be established for these intangible assets. Each knowledge contrast has been identified externally as considerably different knowledge assets. Review of the article structure from which the knowledge is created IMDb top and information can further understand switch controls and the type of knowledge resides within each knowledge controls.

Managing Codified Knowledge.

(Zack, 1999).

A major element which is vital to the acquisition of knowledge is innovation and creativity combined as one 1-in the sense that knowledge is acquired through the development of new knowledge in an organisation. Acquiring this type of knowledge forms an important aspect of knowledge management. organisations acquiring knowledge through employment of new workers that brings knowledge with them to existing workers who absorbs knowledge from the internal environment. Companies and firms also gain knowledge through Mergers, and acquisitions. Or alternatively through knowledge-intensive services, such as research and development, consultancies, Outsourcing an external provided training program. And Knowledge may also be obtained Acquiring access to database, or equipment and machinery Which has Knowledge. There are a variety of ways in which a company may extract Knowledge, and they may prioritise in a particular type of Knowledge. For example, they may purchase a Data base of information on potential clients, from which its members

can gain information and insight, and compare it with existing information held, to create new Knowledge.

Andrew Maud (2018) BA in Leadership and Management

IMPLEMENTING KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

To implement a Knowledge management system, you first would have to identify the various issues in your organisation, prepare for the changeover, assemble a dedicated team together, assess your technological needs, and prioritize them.

The activities involved in Knowledge management are as follows, Knowledge acquisition, Knowledge creation, Knowledge development, Knowledge identification, Knowledge measurement, Knowledge application, and Knowledge preservation. And the management process involves acquiring, sharing, analysing, and managing important business information relevant to the company.

To promote Knowledge management best practices, you would have to comprehend your company's organizational culture, motivate staff through appreciation and rewards, implement Knowledge management in basic steps, and allocate a Knowledge management executive.

Performance management is a process at the heart of people management, it is about safeguarding the goals and aspirations of your team, unit, division, individuals, or Organization, at each and every level effectively and efficiently, but for that function to be applied the right system and people have to be in place, and integrated into everyday management tasks. In general, all reasonable established Businesses have a strategic plan which underpins their company which are reviewed annually.

Martin Menser, DR. Norman Barry. Nigel Cumberland and Di Kemp (2015) Published in Great Britain by Hodder & Slough. Teach yourself Management.

THE FUTURE OF KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT

WHY BLOCKCHAIN IS THE FUTURE OF SHARING ECONOMY

Blockchain is the future of sharing economy because it is good for everyone, as a result. It increases the supply of goods and services. It will make them more affordable and will result in downward pressure on cost. It also allows peer-to-peer platform which allows more trust-free technology. But according to many forecasts, blockchain and sharing economy may create a revolution that will transform the economy and share wealth beyond certain companies and industries. Blockchain is essentially the new form of internet. Blockchain will be adopted by major corporate people in the future, businesspeople will be adopting the business communication.

Blockchain is also useful to regular people in the street and wishes to do business selling products to each other which is called Peer to peer.

Sometimes doing business online is not always a secure transaction, so the blockchain will enable you to partner up with people around the world in a more secure way so you will have one platform, you will have one ledger, and the main party has to give the permission for you to create that Lee, you can't just simply create Ledger, This is actually a 2017 report and in 2019 there is so much progress within 2 years' time ,Because everybody sees the importance of blockchain especially people in the financial sector seasoning important of blockchain. Sharing economy and blockchain go hand in hand,

The definition of blockchain is decentralized, digitalised, public leisure for all cryptocurrency transactions, every transfer of information or transaction is recorded chronically, and is accessible to everyone on the blockchain without governing agencies interference, allowing individuals to conduct transactions peer to peer. This peer to peer is in agreement with the foundation of the Shared economy. In line with both economy and blockchain the participation of individuals is crucial, And mainly individuals have the chance to work directly with each other This is essential, the next step is the evolution of Shearing services, Smart and binding ,Immutable Contracts that holds parties to account will operates the blockchain, these contracts will enforce and define the rules of agreement, which means they operate as substitute referees William peer-to-peer transaction dealings./

Angela Scott-Briggs A. 2018

External factors and sustainability within knowledge and Information Management

Most experts agree that sustainable solid Waste Management is not only top priority but must takes centre stage to ensure key elements of sustainability to guaranteed solid waste project. Apart from the impact of project sustainability the main feature to determine performance and success Is the overall enabling environment. Assessment methods will cover issues, such as stakeholders, social elements, and legal and institutional arrangements.

The Gianyar waste recovery project for the Indonesian and Bali Project has been announced using the integrate assessment method.

ELSEVIER, 2012

The impact can materialize within the findings which will reveal a multiplex interaction between researchers. They must perform a wide range of different elements which are based widely outside of the research control. Researchers base their ability through the impact which will likely influence their findings, sometimes this may lead to opportunities if they feel their findings are credible enough to be used elsewhere. This may help the researchers to recognise how the research could be useful, and how to attract with posts research content which can be both useful and important.

The big questions which remains is whether long-term value government's research London agencies, will continue to measure the impact of research. In most cases if the real-world impact is seen to be important then funding agencies would want to predict these and invest their resources accordingly. We are not sure if this is visible we know from studying this that (knowledge transfer and exchange) Literature, influence of these kinds of research on important real-world decisions as is likely to be associated with local intellectual, and

organisational factors, this will be left to the skills of independent researchers and the standard of the research.

Radostin Nanof (2019) Webina Graphics DB Foundations

RISK MANAGEMENT

Businesses must endure several different types of risks which will control the operation of their business, this may be in a mission or for targets to be corporate. Many companies are overwhelmed with imposed conditions and this may take over what it was trying to achieve

A risk management quality is comprised by a incorporate risk management process along with a description of a framework for supporting this process, there several different types of risk management standards are in place these includes (the British Standard 31100:2011) (The American COSO ERM cube) (the Australian standard, AS 4360) plus many more,

(Paul Hopkins (2018) Risk management

After the Global Financial crisis of 2007-2009 the world has changed, and the change has been especially dramatic for the banking industry, the banks are reforming their hold system as to how to management potential risk, but the challenges goes even deeper, Banks must rethink their hold business model and even question their priority and system of banking, are they there to take calculated risk ,(on and off their balance sheet) or to provide a focus set of skills and service to their customers and business Partners.

At certain banks such as Natixis they have adapted the later model, they have recently completed a transformation of policies and procedures that conformed to a (post crisis regulatory constraint) which reduces risk, ends proprietary activities, and focus on the three core businesses. Which are Specializing financial services, wholesale banking, and Investment solutions. The far greater financial cost under (Basel 3) the Global financial regulatory framework on bank capital adequacy's, are more than likely to persuade more banks towards a more service- base business model with less risk retained. The new regulations are also obliging banks to change their funding habits, by adapting new tools in addition to reformed approaches secure and traditional funding avenues.

This change in values may mean cohabiting with different kinds of financial institutions such as Pension funds, and insurance companies that can absorb the risk that banks no longer wish to carry on their balance sheet. As banks change their approach, they must take a fresh look at their corporate Governance.

The crises showed that the banks had been driven by a short-sighted notion of growth and short-term profit. In moving ahead industries may have to build a wider and longer –term view of stakeholder's interest such as defining long term strategies and operational decisions. Their understanding of a wide range of risk needs to be improved, such as Operational, reputation, Liquidity, market, credit risk, and more. Can interact with each other in a business model, and bank portfolio when the financial system is challenged.

Laurent Mignon (2013) chief Executive office of Natixis. Books.google.co.uk

The Essentials of Risk Management by Michel Crouhy.

INFORMATION LIFE CYCLE

Knowledge Acquisition (KA)

In ancient times knowledge was oral and traditional it was a utilisation of natural human memory which was more community orientated and required prolonged contact between two or more individual, in general the hold Village which was a lengthy process memorising information given that leaves little room for critical evaluation, it was more of a tradition of storytelling Passing information on from one generation to the next, by means of recruitment, traditional rituals, Legends, myths, music and dancing, an epic poetry.

In 1455 Johannes Gutenberg a German invented developed a method of moveable type printing with moving type and used it to create one of the west world's first printed book a 42-line Bible which revolutionised information. Johann Gutenberg is credited as the inventor of the printing press. the 15th century German goldsmiths contributed to technology enable in a mass production of books and rapid spreading of knowledge throughout Europe.

Today we are in the age of **Digital Literacy and Smart Technology**. Digital Literacy is the ability to understand and use information in multiple formats from a wide range of sources when it is presented via a computer.

Digital Literacy is life skills for an Electronic world knowing how to use Personal Computer, Smart Phone and Tablet, Digital Cameras, GPS and Auto Technology Entertainment. Digital Literacy equal's Digital tools plus Critical Thinking. We must recognize when information is needed and can locate, evaluate, and use effectively the need of information. **Define:** The ability to identify and appropriately present an information need determines the nature and extent of the information needed. **Access:** Develop a search strategy to locate information Within a Database. Access the needed information effectively and efficiently. **Manage:** Organize information according to a calcified scheme for later retrieval. **Evaluate:** Evaluate information and its source critically and incorporate selected information into his or her Knowledge base and value system. **Integrate:** Summarise information from a Varsity of sources then draw a conclusion from the summery compared from multiple sources.

Gilister Paul (1997) Digital Literacy. New York Wesley and Computer Publishing.

SMART TECHNOLOGY

Smart Technology is changing the face of the workplace, it frees up staff to Carry on with other important tasks, it saves money, and energy, and uses the natural environment strategy. **How it is used.** Smarte technology is used in a variety of ways in the workplace, and this includes communication within the company's Data shearing, Data protection, quick decision making, and Knowledge Management. It also makes the work less complicated, hence increasing productivity in the workplace.

What does Technology do for the company: Technology also helps the company to comprehend its cashflow needs and offers how to preserves precious recourses such as time and space. With proper technology in the workplace Management can save time and money by conducting briefings and meetings on skype, facetime, or online instead of in a corporate office.

How Technology can improve your business: Technology helps your customers to access all relevant information to fully interact with your company regardless whatever industry you operate in.

How Technology is helpful in business: Technology can maintain Data flow, track progress, manage contact, and maintain employee records. With Technology business are able to manage more efficiently and effectively with minimal manpower, Managers and employee can easily supervise activity in the workplace that keeps everything on track. It fixes the accountability, responsibility, and timed delivery of roles and tasks assigned to individuals. It is important to study the variety of types of hardware and software products that can improve employee productivity. Another advantage of smart Technology is that it allows automated tasks that in the past had to be done by humans. Tasks like bookkeeping, Data entry, analysis, Management contact. Can be partly or completely automated. Which allows business to work more efficiently without human error or risk.

Why do we need Technology? We need technology to refer the Knowledge, and utilization of tools.

Morgan Lovell.co.uk

Information lifecycle such as medical records may differ on whether the medical records are held by a private practitioner or a medical doctor or Hospital, Length of time records are kept also depends on whether the patient is an adult or minor. In general, medical records are kept between 5 to 10 years after the latest treatment or discharge, or in the event of death.



Conclusion

Through this essay was demonstrated the understanding of workplace culture and the content to improve one's ability to function within the norms of the company with regards to sustainability issues within the context of the workplace. It was also demonstrated the skills of knowledge and information management and its importance in strategic resource to achieve sustainability, and competitive advantage. The Industry that was chosen was (G.N.E. R) Grate North East Railways. The future of Knowledge management was

demonstrated, and its relationship to Data, information, Knowledge, and Wisdom, Also the comparison between Tacit and Explicit Knowledge was explained, also the Origins of Knowledge Acquisition. And the extreme factors and sustainability within Knowledge management was demonstrated. And also, why Blockchain is the future of shearing economy was explained.

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