Knowledgenagment

Knowledge Management: Application. Knowledge management involves processes that facilitate the development and application of organizational knowledge by aiming to create value. This is done in an effort to increase and/or sustain competitive advantage for an organization. Through knowledge management, organizations are able to properly document knowledge from different domains and share it within the organization accruing maximum benefits and value in the process. Documentation of knowledge assets facilitates knowledge utilization, delivery of value creation and their direct impacts on an organization's goals are achieved. Knowledge management in organizations has three dimensions that are characterized by strategic dimensions that highlight the importance of knowledge and its management in a firm's strategy (Liebowitz and Dalkir 144). Managerial dimensions entail the management and assessment of organizational knowledge. According to Liebowitz and Dalkir (139), operational dimensions highlight the development and utilization of knowledge and intellectual assets. Bloom's taxonomy refers the classification of learning outcomes into three domains which include cognitive, psychomotor and affective domains.

Cognitive domains are mostly emphasized by educators due to their ability to enhance the efficiency and performance of workers in an organization (Liebowitz and Dalkir 94). This domain is divided into six domains namely: knowledge, comprehension, application, analysis, synthesis and evaluation. Affective domains are characterized by people's emotional abilities and skills to react to different situations and circumstances. This domain is mainly concerned with employee awareness and their growth in terms of attitudes,

feelings and emotions towards their responsibilities. Affective domains have five divisions which include receiving, responding, valuing, characterization and organizing. Psychomotor domains refer to workers' abilities to physically manipulate tools and gadgets like electric saws and screw drivers. The domain focuses on developing, growing and improving behavior and skills (Liebowitz and Dalkir 173). Bloom never categorized this domain, but other educators have divided it into seven division. They include: complex overt response, mechanism, perception, set, guided response, origination and adaption.

Application of Bloom's taxonomies in the management and application of knowledge in organizations improves an organization's performance and efficiency.

Work Cited.

Liebowitz and Dalkir. Knowledge Management in Theory and Practice.

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