

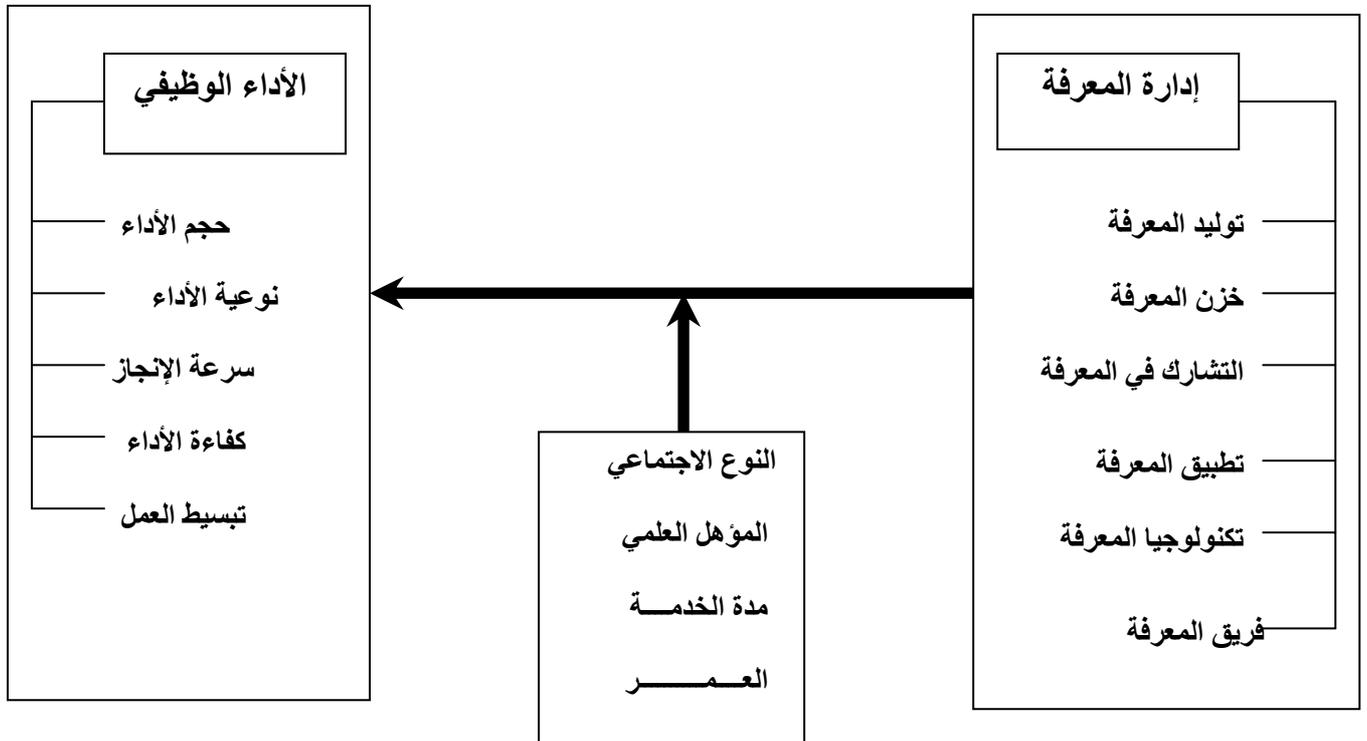
(260)
T. Test (ANOVA)
) :
(
%40.9
.R2

.2009/4/15 2008/9/19

) : ($0.05 \geq \alpha$)

.(-5 (

.) : -4 ($0.05 \geq \alpha$)



Management

-7

:Technology Knowledge

.(Daft,2006)

:Knowledge

-1

:Job Performance

-8

-

-

.(2005

)

: Tacit Knowledge

-

:Explicit Knowledge

-

2008

(298)

(298)

.(Nonaka & Takeuchi , 2004)

% 87.2

(260)

:Knowledge Management

-2

Laudon ,2005)

-

-

.(Laudon &

:Knowledge Creation

-3

:Knowledge Application

-4

:Knowledge Sharing

-5

:Storage Knowledge

-6

| | | | | | |
|-------|-----|-------------------|----------------|------|------------------|
|) | : | (2005 | - | : | : |
| : | : | : | : | - | : |
| : | : | (Marquardt, 2002) | : | (23) | : |
| : | : | : | : | : | : |
| (22) | : | : | 1) | : | -1 |
| : | : | (2005) | 6) | : | (5 4 3 2 |
| : | : | : | : | : | -2 |
| : | : | (2005) | 13) | : | (8 7 |
| : | : | : | : | : | -3 |
| : | : | (2003) | : | : | (12 11 10 9) |
| : | : | : | : | : | -4 |
| : | : | : | : | : | (15 14 |
| : | : | : | : | : | -5 |
| : | : | : | : | : | (20 19 18 17 16) |
| : | : | : | : | : | -6 |
| : | : | : | : | : | (23 22 21) |
| 24) : | : | : | : | : | -1 |
| 28) : | : | (27 26 25 | (2005) | : | : |
| : | : | (32 31 30 29 | : | : | : |
| : | : | -3 | (2006) | : | : |
| 36) : | : | (35 34 33) | : | : | : |
| : | : | -4 | : | : | : |
| 41) : | : | (40 39 38 37 | : | : | : |
| : | : | -5 | : | : | (2005) |
| : | : | (45 44 43 42 | : | : | : |
| 4) | (x) | : | (McGill, 2002) | : | : |
| (| 5) | : | : | : | : |

.(Daft,2006)"

-4

-5

Knowledge Work Systems

-6

Automation Systems Office

Systems – Based

-7

Decision Support Knowledge

:Knowledge Team

-3

-8

-9

Knowledge Workers

Knowledge Managers

Knowledge Customer Management

Chua & Lam) :

(2007) (2005) (2005

.(Akhavan,et al,2005)

-1

.(2006)

-2

-3

) (2002) (Mathew,20008) (2005

-4

:(2004

-1

-5

-2

-6

-3

-7

20 160

" (2004) -

"

:

303

" (2005) -

"

240

" (2005) -

"

:

:

178

" (2007) - 1200 120

24000

" (2005) -

21

(121)

10

11

385

" (2006) -

| | | | |
|---------------------------------------|----|-----------------------------------|----------|
| | | | |
| (Griner, et al ,2007) | - | (Marc , 2003) | - |
| A Strategy For " | " | Knowledge Leaders: Critical | " Issues |
| " Knowledge Management | | | |
| | | | 100 |
| | | | |
| | 11 | | |
| | | | |
| | | Singh, et al, 2006) (| - |
| | | Survey of Knowledge Management | |
| | | Practices in Indian Manufacturing | |
| | | " Industries | |
| " (Yu, et al, 2007) | - | | |
| Do we know | | | |
| " what really drives KM performance ? | 71 | 650 | |
| | | | |
| 220 | | | |
| | 66 | | |

" sector

" (Zaim,et al,2007) -

Performance of :
**Knowledge Management Practices: A causal
" Analysis**

461

106

:

Global 83
System For Mobile Communications (GSM)

:

" (Singh, 2008) -

**Role of leadership in knowledge
" management**

:

-1

331

-2

:

-3

-4

" (Matzkin, 2008) -

**Knowledge
management in the peruvion non- profit**

-3

)

(2004

()

:

-1

:

298

260

.%87.2

-2

:

-

(260 =) : (1)

| % | | | |
|------|-----|---------|--|
| 83.1 | 216 | | |
| 16.9 | 44 | | |
| 5.8 | 15 | | |
| 71.9 | 187 | | |
| 22.3 | 58 | | |
| 6.2 | 16 | 10 | |
| 22.3 | 58 | 15 - 10 | |

| | | | |
|------|-----|----|------|
| % | | | |
| 39.6 | 103 | 20 | - 15 |
| 19.6 | 51 | 25 | - 20 |
| 12.3 | 32 | 25 | |
| 5.4 | 14 | 30 | |
| 23.8 | 62 | 40 | - 30 |
| 53.1 | 138 | 50 | - 40 |
| 17.7 | 46 | 50 | |

%71.5 : .3 (1)

. 15

%83.1 : .1

%16.9

%76.9 : .4

50-30

50

%17.7

15

% 71.9

:

.2

22.3

% 5.8

%

: -

(5 -1)

-1)

-2.5)

(5-3.5)

(3 2)

(2.5

(3.5

:

(2):

| | | | | | |
|--|----------|------|-------------|-------|----|
| | | | | | |
| | 1 | | 3.58 | | # |
| | 1 | 0.80 | 3.99 | | 2 |
| | 2 | 0.79 | 3.77 | | 3 |
| | 3 | 1.78 | 3.69 | | 1 |
| | 4 | 0.98 | 3.45 | | 4 |
| | 5 | 0.91 | 3.02 | | 5 |
| | 2 | | 3.47 | | # |
| | 1 | 0.70 | 3.58 | | 21 |
| | 2 | 1.01 | 3.43 | | 23 |
| | 3 | 1.03 | 3.38 | | 22 |
| | 3 | | 3.44 | | # |
| | 1 | 0.99 | 3.51 | | 6 |
| | 2 | 0.88 | 3.46 | | 8 |
| | 3 | 0.85 | 3.34 | | 7 |
| | 4 | | 3.40 | | # |
| | 1 | 0.90 | 3.60 | | 12 |
| | 2 | 0.84 | 3.44 | | 10 |
| | 3 | 0.90 | 3.31 |) : | 9 |
| | 4 | 0.91 | 3.26 | (... | 11 |

| | | | | | |
|--|----------|------|-------------|-----|----|
| | | | | | |
| | 5 | | 3.35 | | # |
| | 1 | 0.84 | 3.64 | | 13 |
| | 2 | 0.98 | 3.59 | | 14 |
| | 3 | 1.22 | 2.81 | | 15 |
| | 6 | | 3.21 | | # |
| | 1 | 0.71 | 4.53 | | 16 |
| | 2 | 0.93 | 3.18 | | 20 |
| | 3 | 0.95 | 3.11 | | 19 |
| | 4 | 1.11 | 2.62 | | 18 |
| | 5 | 1.16 | 2.61 | () | 17 |
| | | | 3.40 | | |

(2) : -1

.(3.47)

(2)

.(3.58)

(3.58-3.38)

.(1.03-0.70)

(1.03)

(3.58)

(3.99 -3.02)

.(0.91-0.80)

(Yu,et al,2007)

(2)

:

-3

Daft,)

%80

.(3.44)

.(2006

:

-2

| | | | | |
|-------------|-------------|---------|-----------------------|--------|
| | | (0.84) | | |
| | | | (3.51-3.34) | |
| | | | (0.99-0.85) | |
| | | | (0.99) | (3.51) |
| (1.22) | (2.81) | | | |
| | | | (3.34) | |
| | | (2005) | | (0.85) |
| (2) | : | -6 | | |
| | | (3.21) | (2004) | |
| | | | (2) | -4 |
| (4.53-2.61) | | | | |
| | (1.16-0.71) | | (3.40) | |
| | (4.53) | | | (0.62) |
| | | (0.71) | | |
| (2.62) | | | | |
| | (1.16) | | (3.60-3.26) | |
| () | | | (0.90 -0.84) | |
| | | | (0.90) | (3.60) |
| | | | | |
| | | | (0.91) | (3.26) |
| | | (3.40) | | |
| | : | | : | |
| | | | (Marc,2003) (2007) | |
| | | | : | -5 |
| | | | (2) | |
| | | | | (3.35) |
| | | | | |
| () (2004) | | | (3.64) | |

(2005) (2005

:

:(3)

| | | | | | |
|--|----------|-------------|-------------|--|----------|
| | | | | | |
| | 1 | | 3.71 | | # |
| | 1 | 0.79 | 3.82 | | 26 |
| | 2 | 0.84 | 3.80 | | 25 |
| | 3 | 0.82 | 3.64 | | 27 |
| | 4 | 0.82 | 3.57 | | 24 |
| | 2 | | 3.66 | | # |
| | 1 | 0.84 | 3.88 | | 28 |
| | 2 | 0.74 | 3.77 | | 32 |
| | 3 | 1.00 | 3.61 | | 31 |
| | 4 | 0.79 | 3.60 | | 29 |
| | 5 | 0.97 | 3.46 | | 30 |
| | 3 | | 3.58 | | # |
| | 1 | 0.82 | 3.76 | | 33 |
| | 2 | 0.82 | 3.61 | | 34 |
| | 3 | 0.90 | 3.36 | | 35 |
| | 5 | 0.43 | 3.37 | | # |
| | 1 | 0.84 | 3.56 | | 40 |
| | 2 | 0.90 | 3.46 | | 37 |
| | 3 | 0.92 | 3.40 | | 36 |
| | 4 | 0.78 | 3.41 | | 38 |
| | 5 | 1.03 | 3.00 | | 39 |

| | | | | | |
|--|----------|------|-------------|--|----------|
| | | | | | |
| | 4 | | 3.56 | | # |
| | 1 | 0.81 | 3.71 | | 44 |
| | 2 | 0.76 | 3.56 | | 42 |
| | 3 | 0.80 | 3.54 | | 45 |
| | 4 | 0.75 | 3.48 | | 41 |
| | 5 | 0.99 | 3.47 | | 43 |
| | | | 3.57 | | |

(3) : -1

-3.36)

.(0.90 -0.82)

(3.76

.(3.71)

(3.76)

.(0.82)

(3.36)

: -2

(0.90)

(3.66)

(3)

(3)

: -4

(3.88)

(0.84)

.(3.56)

(3.46)

(3.71)

(0.97)

(0.81)

(3)

: -3

(3.47)

.(3.58)

(0.99)

: -5

.(3.37)

(0.84) (3.56)

" :HO (3.00)

.(1.03)

One Sample T-Test : (4)

| | | | | |
|-------|----------|------|------|--|
| | T | | | |
| 0.000 | *17.63 | 0.37 | 3.40 | |

.(0.05 ≥ α) *

(3.40)

One Sample T-Test

(4)

(3.40)

.(2005) (2004) (17.63) T .(0.37)

: : .(0.000)

" :HO (0.05 ≥) (0.000)

.HO

One Sample T-Test : (5)

| | | | | |
|-------|----------|------|------|--|
| | T | | | |
| 0.000 | *24.48 | 0.37 | 3.57 | |

(0.05 ≥ α) *

One Sample T-Test

| | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------|----------|----------|------------|---------|
| Variance Inflation Factor " | | T | .(0.37) | (5) | (3.57) |
| " Tolerance" | " -VIF | | .(0.000) | | (24.48) |
| | | (0.05 ≥) | | | (0.000) |
| (10) | | | HO | | " |
| (6) | .(0.05) | | | | |
| | " VIF" | " | | | |
| (1.81 – 1.02) | (10) | (3.57) | | | |
| (0.05) | | | | | |
| | (0.97 – 0.55) | | | | |
| " Normal Distribution" | | | : | : | |
| " Skewness" | | | | " :HO | |
| | |) : | | (0.05 ≥ α) | |
| .(1) | | | | | |
| (1) | (6) | | (| | |

:(6)

| | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|--|
| 0.520 | 1.586 | 6310. | |
| 0.490 | 1.688 | 5920. | |
| 0.190 | 1.812 | 5520. | |
| 0.266 | 1.281 | 0.780 | |
| 0.022 | 1.026 | 0.974 | |
| 0.592 | 1.363 | 0.733 | |

(Analysis of Variance)

:(7)

| | | | | | |
|-------|----------|-------|--------|-----|--|
| | F | | | | |
| 0.000 | *29.199 | 2.515 | 15.089 | 6 | |
| | | 0.086 | 21.791 | 253 | |
| | | | 36.880 | 259 | |

0.409 = (R²)

(0.05 ≥ α)

*

%40.9

(

(7)

()

(0.000)

(29.199) (F)

(0.05 ≥ α)

)

:(8)

| R² | (R) | | T | Beta | B | |
|----------------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|-------------|--------------|--|
| 0.146 | 0.382 | *0.045 | 1.936 | 0.118 | 0.081 | |
| 0.113 | 0.337 | 0.915 | 0.107 | 0.007 | 0.004 | |
| 0.220 | 0.469 | *0.007 | 2.715 | 0.177 | 0.106 | |
| 0.161 | 0.402 | *0.007 | 2.703 | 0.148 | 0.078 | |
| 0.008 | 0.089 | *0.039 | 2.070 | 0.101 | 0.087 | |
| 0.302 | 0.549 | *0.000 | 6.793 | 0.383 | 0.204 | |
| 0.409 | 0.640 | *0.000 | 11.463 | | 2.217 | |

(0.05 ≥ α)

*

R

(0.000)

(11.463) T

(0.64)

: (8)

(%40.9)

α)

-1

R²

()

(0.05 ≥

(%30.2))
 R^2 .(2006
 (%36.4) -2
 (%38.9)
 : (0.05 \geq α))
 (%39.9) .(
 .()
 (%40.9) -3
 R^2
 ((Stepwise
 (9)

(Stepwise) : (9)

| 0.302 | 0.549 | |
|-------|-------|--|
| 0.364 | 0.603 | |
| 0.389 | 0.623 | |
| 0.399 | 0.632 | |
| 0.409 | 0.640 | |

" :HO1 - 1 : :
 (0.05 \geq α) " :HO
 (0.05 \geq α)
 .") :
 .(

) ANOVA)

:(10)

| | F | | | | |
|-------|--------|-------|--------|-----|--|
| 0.022 | *3.885 | 0.534 | 1.068 | 2 | |
| | | 0.137 | 35.321 | 257 | |
| | | | 36.389 | 259 | |

(0.05 ≥ α)

*

(ANOVA)

.(2007)

" :HO2

- 2

F

(10)

.(%95)

(0.05 ≥ α)

(0.022)

(3.885)

F

(ANOVA)

:(11)

| | F | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|--------|-----|--|
| 0.194 | 1.531 | 0.213 | 0.853 | 4 | |
| | | 0.139 | 35.535 | 255 | |
| | | | 36.389 | 259 | |

) (2007)

(ANOVA)

.(2005

" :HO3

- 3

F

(11)

α)

(F)

(%95)

(0.05 ≥ α)

(0.194)

(1.531)

(ANOVA) : (12)

| | F | | | | |
|-------|--------|-------|--------|-----|--|
| 0.041 | *2.808 | 0.386 | 1.159 | 3 | |
| | | 0.138 | 35.229 | 256 | |
| | | | 36.389 | 259 | |

(0.05 ≥ α) *

(ANOVA)

" :HO4
α) -4
(0.05 ≥ F F .%95 (12)
(0.041) (2.808)

(T) : (13)

| T |
|--------|
| 0.008 |
| *2.695 |

(0.05 ≥ α) *

(0.05 ≥ α) Independent-Samples T-Test

): (2.695) T (13)
(0.008)

" :HO1
α) - 1 (0.05 ≥ α)

(0.05 ≥

" :HO

) ANOVA)

:(14)

(

| | F | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|--------|-----|--|
| 0.791 | 0.235 | 3.364 | 6.727 | 2 | |
| | | 0.143 | 36.813 | 257 | |
| | | | 36.880 | 259 | |

(ANOVA)

" :HO2

- 2

F (14)

(0.05 ≥ α)

.(%95)

(0.235)

F

(0.791)

(ANOVA)

:(15)

| | F | | | | |
|-------|--------|-------|--------|-----|--|
| 0.008 | *1.001 | 0.143 | 0.570 | 4 | |
| | | 0.142 | 36.310 | 255 | |
| | | | 36.880 | 259 | |

(0.05 ≥ α)

*

(ANOVA)

" :HO3

- 3

F (15)

(0.05 ≥ α)

(F)

(%95)

(0.008)

(1.001)

(ANOVA) : (16)

| | F | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|--------|-----|--|
| 0.506 | 0.779 | 0.111 | 0.334 | 3 | |
| | | 0.143 | 36.546 | 256 | |
| | | | 36.880 | 259 | |

(ANOVA)

" :HO4
α)

-4

(0.05 ≥

F

.%95

F

(16)

(0.506)

(0.779)

(T) : (17)

| | | T |
|----------|-------|-------|
| 0.05 ≥ α | 0.568 | 0.572 |

Independent-Samples T-Test

(0.572) T

(17)

(0.568)

(0.05 ≥ α)

-2

-3

-6

-1

):

.(

-4

%22.0

):

.(

:

-

%16.1

:

-

-

-

%14.6

:

-

-

%00.8

:

)

(2006

(0.05 ≥ α)

-5

()

-6

(0.05 ≥ α)

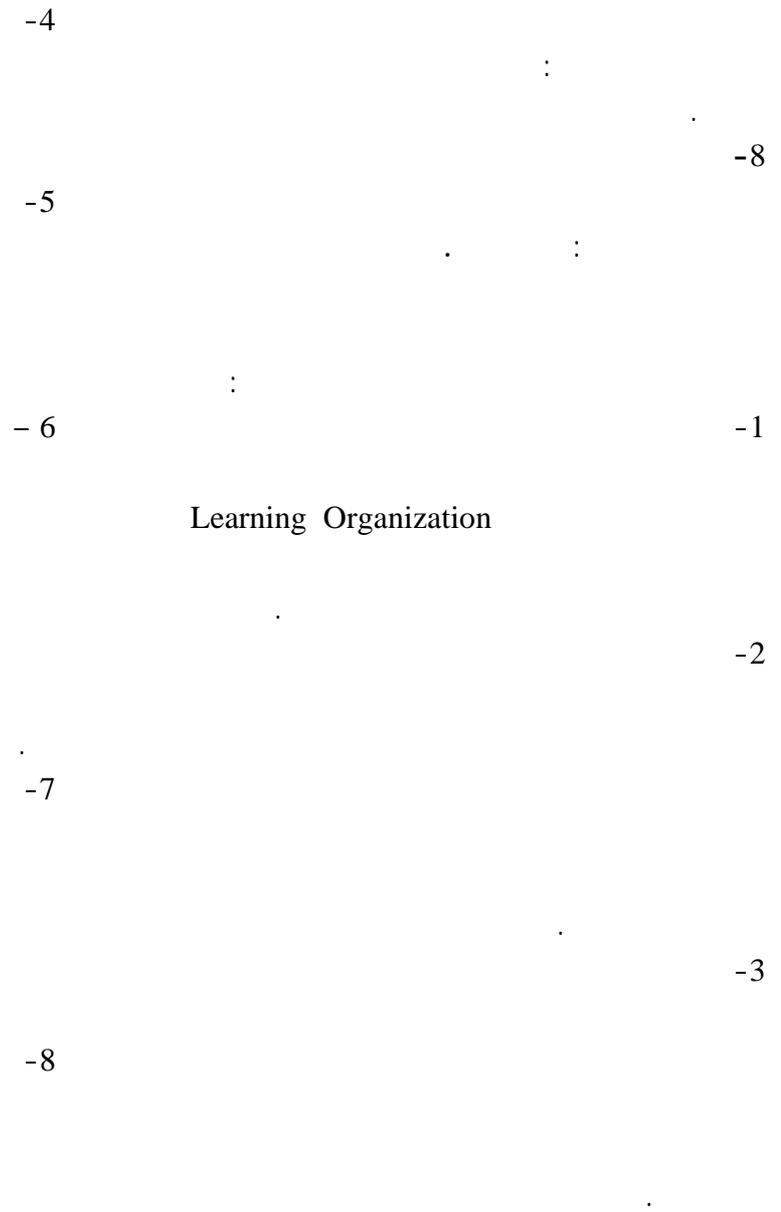
:

%30.2

:

-

-7



2008

2002

2005

2005

2005

2005

2005

2005

2005

2005

2003

2005

2004

2006

2007

2005

2003

9

2003

2005

Akhavan, P. Jafari, M and Fathian, M. 2005."Exploring Failure -Factors of Implementing Knowledge Management Systems in Organizations, *Journal of Knowledge Management Practice*. 6(2): <http://www.tlinc.com/jkmp.htm>.

Bishop, J., Bouchlaghem, D., Glass, J. and Matsumoto, I., 2008.Ensuring the effectiveness of a knowledge management initiative. *Journal of Knowledge Management*. 12 (4): 16 – 29.

Chua, A., Lam, W. 2005.Why KM Projects Fail:A multi-Case Analysis. *Journal of Knowledge Management*. 9 (3): 6 – 17.

Daft, R. 2006.*Organization Theory and Design*, Thomson Learning, South - Western, U. S. A.

Griner, M. Bohman, T. and Krcmar, H. 2007.A Strategy for Knowledge Management *Journal of Knowledge Management*. 11 (6): 3 - 15.

Laudon, K., and Laudon, J. 2005.*Management Information Systems: Managing Digital Firm*. Prentice Hall Inc, New Jersey. U. S. A.

Manuel, E. 2008.*The Knowledge Management in SADC Countries. The Icfai Journal of Knowledge Management* 6 (1): 46 – 55.

Marc, D. 2003.*Knowledge Leaders Critical Issues*. <http://>

- www.lib.umi.com.
- Marquardt, Michael J. 2002.***Building the Learning Organization***, U. S. A., Davis- Black Publishing Company.
- Martensson, Maria. 2000.***A Critical Review of Knowledge Management as a Management Tool***, ***Journal of Knowledge Management***, 4(3): 204 – 216.
- Mathew, V. 2008.Knowledge Management Progression, Issues and A:roaches for Organizational Effectiveness in Manufacturing Industry: An Implementation Agenda. ***The Icfai Journal of Knowledge Management***, 6(1): 20 – 45.
- Matzkin, D. 2008.Knowledge Management in the Peruvian Non- Profit Sector. ***Journal of Knowledge Management***. 12 (4):147 –159.
- McGill University Graduate School of Library and Information Studies. 2002.***Understanding Knowledge Management and Information Management: The Need for An Empirical Perspective***, Montreal, Canada. Cited on 17-3-2004.<http://www.informationr.net/ir/8-1/paper141.html>.
- Nonaka, I. and Takeuchi, H. 2004.***Hitotsubashi on Knowledge Management***. John Wiley & Sons (Asia) Pte. Ltd. Singapore.
- Singh, M., Shankar, R., Narain, R. and Kumar, A. 2006.Survey of Knowledge Management Practices in Indian Manufacturing Industries. ***Journal of Knowledge Management***, 10 (6): 110 – 128.
- Singh, S. 2008.Role of leadership in knowledge management ***Journal of Knowledge Management***. 12 (4): 3 – 15.
- Turban, E., Mclean, E., and Wether, J. 2004.***Informantion Technology for Management***. New York: John Wiley & Sons. Inc. U. S. A.
- Yu, S., Kim, Y., Kim, M. 2007.Do we know what really drives KM performance? ***Journal of Knowledge Management***. 11 (6): 39 – 53.
- Zaim, H. Tatoglu, E., Zaim, S. 2007.Performance of Knowledge Management Practices: A causal Analysis. ***Journal of Knowledge Management*** 11 (6): 54 – 67.

Attitudes of Managers in the Jordanian Central Ministries towards the Role of Knowledge Management on Job Performance: A Field Study

Ayman AL. Maani

ABSTRACT

This study aimed at identifying attitudes of managers at the Central Ministries of Jordan towards applying the concept of Knowledge Management, and towards its impact on their performance. Also, the study attempted to examine the differences in the attitudes of managers according to their demographic characteristics. This study included (260) managers. The researcher analyzed the collected data by using descriptive statistics, regression, T-test and one way (ANOVA). The study showed that Ministries adopted Knowledge Management at a moderate level. The level of managers' performance was high. There was a significant statistical impact of knowledge management variables: (knowledge creation, knowledge teams, knowledge application, knowledge Sharing, knowledge storage, and knowledge management technology) on managers' performance. Knowledge management interpreted (40.9%) of the variance in managers' performance. The results also indicated that there were significant differences in the attitudes of managers towards applying knowledge management due to their demographic characteristics, with the exception of the experience variable. But there were no significant differences in managers' job performance due to their demographic characteristics, with the exception of the experience variable. Based on these results; the study reached the following recommendations: ministries should be considering the following improving the organizational climate, creating an organizational culture to encourage knowledge sharing, adopting an incentive system plan to increase efforts toward using knowledge management, granting the employees enough freedom to enable them apply their knowledge , and developing the abilities of employees to increase their performance.

KEYWORDS: Knowledge, Knowledge management, Performance, Jordan Public Sector.