

Proses berbagi pengetahuan di World Wildlife Found For Nature Indonesia = Knowledge sharing process in World Wildlife Found For Nature Indonesia

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Abstrak

Penelitian ini membahas tentang proses berbagi pengetahuan di World Wildlife Found For Nature Indonesia (WWF Indonesia). Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui dan mendeskripsikan proses berbagi pengetahuan, faktor pendorong dan hambatan yang memengaruhi proses berbagi pengetahuan di WWF Indonesia. Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian kualitatif dengan metode studi kasus. Hasil dari penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa proses berbagi pengetahuan di WWF Indonesia dibagi menjadi tiga yaitu, proses identifikasi, proses penilaian ketersediaan pengetahuan dan pembuatan program berbagi pengetahuan. Program berbagi pengetahuan di WWF Indonesia antara lain sharing session, workshop, dan community of practice. Selain itu dijumpai faktor faktor pendukung berbagi pengetahuan berupa struktur organisasi dan hubungan yang baik antara manajemen atas dengan anggota lain. Adapun hambatan yang ditemukan berupa kurangnya motivasi untuk berbagi, kurangnya monitoring dari manajemen atas dan tidak memadainya jaringan internet yang ada.

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This research discusses the process of knowledge sharing at World Wildlife Fund for Nature Indonesia (WWF Indonesia). The purposes of this research were to describe the processes, driving factors, and barriers that influence the knowledge sharing in WWF Indonesia. This research was a qualitative study with a case study as method. The results of this study indicate that the process of knowledge sharing in WWF Indonesia is divided into three processes; the first process is identification, the second process is the assessment of the availability of knowledge, and the last process is the creation of knowledge sharing programs. The knowledge sharing programs at WWF Indonesia include sharing sessions, workshops, and Community of Practices. In addition, there are also supporting factors for knowledge sharing in the form of organizational structure and good relations between top management and other members. The obstacles found were lack of motivation to share, lack of managements monitoring, and inadequate internet networks.