

Studying the Impact of Attitude towards Knowledge Sharing on Employees' Happiness (Case Study: Employees of University of Isfahan)

Dr.Sayyed Mohsen Allameh

Faculty Member of management, department of business administration, University of Isfahan, Iran

Dr.Shahzad Broumand

Assistant Professor, Faculty of Economic, University of Allameh Tabatabaei, Tehran, Iran

Tahereh Aghababapour

Department of Management, University of Isfahan, Iran

Omid Ghorbani

Master of Industrial Management, Islamic Azad University, Najafabad Branch ,Isfahan, Iran

DOI Link: <http://dx.doi.org/10.6007/IJARBSS/v3-i5/112>

Published Date: 25 May 2013

Abstract

Knowledge sharing is one of the elements of knowledge management process which could be effective on employees' happiness. The present survey studied the impact of attitude towards knowledge sharing on employees' happiness in University of Isfahan. It was conducted using descriptive-field methodology. The statistical population included 830 employees of the university among which one-hundred thirty (130) persons were selected through random sampling as research sample. Questionnaire of attitude towards knowledge sharing containing twenty-three questions and questionnaire of employees' happiness containing twenty questions were tools of data collection. Content and face validities and thus the questionnaire were confirmed by supervisors. Also Cronbach alpha coefficient was used to confirm reliability that was obtained equal to 0.89 and 0.83 for components of attitude towards knowledge sharing and employees' happiness respectively. Descriptive statistics methods, t-test and Friedman ranking test were applied for inferential analysis of data. Findings reveal that as the mutual significance level (0.000) is less than 5%, it could be perceived that mean of this item has a significant difference with test value (equal to 3). On the other hand, mean is higher than test value equal to 3 given that lower and upper limits of confidence interval are positive. As a result, research hypothesis is confirmed and employees' attitude towards knowledge sharing is effective on employees' happiness in viewpoint of

respondents. If it is intended that employees share their knowledge with others well, existence of a desirable management is necessary.

Keywords: knowledge, knowledge sharing, employees' happiness, obstacles of knowledge sharing

Introduction

Knowledge sharing is a competitive advantage for the organization that has become important in recent years. Knowledge is a quality which distinguishes one individual from others. Knowledge sharing among people is conducted through trust building, organizational culture, incentives, motivation and personal values and this is useful for the organization too. Most researchers consider this issue which indicates undeniable role of attitude towards knowledge sharing in employees' happiness who want to continue their existence in current turbulent environment. Major objective of this paper was to study the impact of attitude towards knowledge sharing on employees' happiness.

In the following attitude towards knowledge sharing and employees' happiness are mentioned first and their dimensions explained. Then the recommended model is tested in the form of a case study in University of Isfahan. Finally, discussion and conclusion are represented.

Literature review

Knowledge sharing

When the new knowledge is acquired, it should be transferred to other sectors of the organization which need the new knowledge or it could be helpful there. Without this step knowledge will have a very low impact on the organization. As a result, knowledge transfer at a suitable time and place is the most important section of knowledge storage in the organization (Lee & Lee, 2008). Knowledge sharing is set of behaviors including information and knowledge exchange and helping others in this regard. It is similar to organizational citizenship behaviors that are conducted voluntarily and intentionally in organizations. Using knowledge sharing (including implicit and explicit knowledge) is one of the ways to measure knowledge management (Yusefi et al, 2011). McDermott (1999) defined knowledge sharing as below: when it is said that a person shares his/her knowledge, it means that he/she directs another person through his/her knowledge, insight and thoughts to help observe his/her status better. In addition, a person who shares his/her knowledge must know the purpose of the shared knowledge, its application as well as needs and information gaps of the knowledge receiver. It illustrates that all employees do not need to share their knowledge, because their knowledge might not be utilized or it might not be used again. Knowledge sharing has often been regarded as a process (Alvay & Lidner, 2001). It is a process among people which is not observable easily (Rio et al). Researchers have stated that employees are motivated through reward system (Davenport & Prusac, 1998).

Effective factors on knowledge sharing

The following could be stated as effective factors on knowledge sharing:

- 1- Trust
- 2- Organizational culture: culture is a key index for knowledge sharing and people must have relation with each other using a common purpose and this could be obtained through a common culture (Roska, 2005). Cultural values effective on knowledge sharing are trust, innovation, cooperation and implementation and if an organization could promote such values, then knowledge sharing would act as a positive force to enhance organizational performance (Alvay et al, 2006).
- 3- Incentives: reward structure in an organization is a powerful tool to affect culture and knowledge sharing. Incentives play a key role in knowledge sharing process (Bareto, 2003).
- 4- Motivation: Rig indicated that if organizations want to transfer knowledge successfully and obtain growth purposes and strategies, they should create a knowledge sharing culture in which there are the three following criterions: motivation, persuasion and stimulation of employees individually so that they can obtain, publish, transfer and apply the new knowledge helpfully (Rig, 2005).

Knowledge sharing culture

There are several data bases regarding knowledge management in which it has been referred that knowledge sharing should either be implemented by individuals or technology. Management authors usually indicate that knowledge sharing is normally applicable to individuals. Also they emphasize it more than technology regarding social interactions (Sweebi, 2002). The major challenge of organizations about knowledge sharing activities is how to maintain and increase value due to implicit knowledge which exists in employees, customers and foreign shareholders. Many authors have confirmed that employees' creativity is effective on developing collective knowledge of the organization and have mentioned effectiveness of affairs related to knowledge dissemination in the organization is directly related to creating the new knowledge and sharing it in the organization through the interaction between implicit and explicit knowledge (Nonako & Takuchi, 1995).

Happiness

The pleasure intended by hedonism is the result of inputs related to five senses and for this reason happiness in hedonism school just includes maximum positive impacts of sight, audition, taste, smell and touch senses. In other words, an individual feels happy only when he/she has a perception along with pleasure of what he/she feels in the scope of his/her senses according to hedonism school. Here happiness is synonymous with pleasure. According to cognitive viewpoint, happiness is a feeling that is the result of reasonable progress in order to reach purposes (Franklin, 1994). It is said that happiness is a combination of positive affection, nonexistence of negative affection and life satisfaction (Argil et al, 1989).

Managers' task regarding employees' happiness

Responsibility of managers regarding employees' happiness could be classified into the three following classes:

- 1- Happiness is an epidemic excitement, thus managers should be happy. A manager's task in an organization is to develop joyful mood and maintain it.
- 2- Managers should pay sufficient attention to employees.
- 3- Managers should create a happy environment for employees using the current information (Stein, 2008).

Successful managers always eliminate problems with happiness and positive thinking. Managers could provide the possibility of creativity and innovation for all employees in the organization by assigning affairs to their colleagues and creating happiness and motivation in them and enhance organizational productivity from this aspect. They should create a joyful organizational environment as a scientific belief in order to foster and develop the culture of healthy living and have a win-win thought in all administrative contacts (Seligman, 2011).

Conceptual model of the survey

Conceptual model of the survey has been proposed based on theoretical principles as is shown in figure (2).

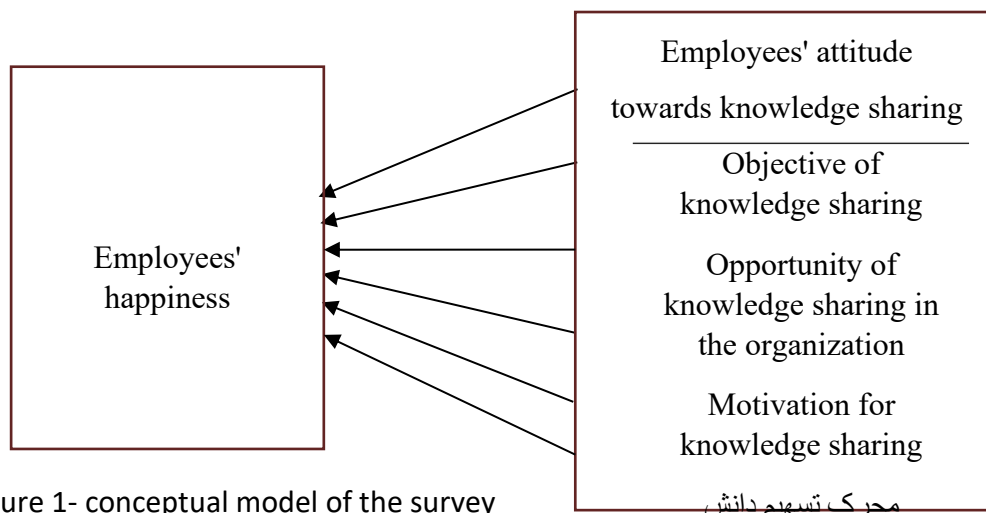


Figure 1- conceptual model of the survey

Research hypotheses

Primary hypothesis

Employees' attitude towards knowledge sharing is effective on employees' happiness in University of Isfahan.

Secondary hypotheses

- 1- Objective of knowledge sharing is effective on employees' happiness in University of Isfahan.
- 2- Opportunity of knowledge sharing is effective on employees' happiness in University of Isfahan.
- 3- Motivation of knowledge sharing is effective on employees' happiness in University of Isfahan.
- 4- Stimulus for knowledge sharing is effective on employees' happiness in University of Isfahan.
- 5- Obstacles of knowledge sharing for the individual are effective on employees' happiness in University of Isfahan.
- 6- Obstacles of knowledge sharing for others are effective on employees' happiness in University of Isfahan.

Methodology

The present survey was conducted using descriptive-field method in which qualitative and quantitative data were studied. Research variables were divided into two groups: independent and dependent. Independent variables included components of employees' attitude towards knowledge sharing and the dependent variable was employees' happiness. Questionnaire of attitude towards knowledge sharing containing 23 questions and questionnaire of employees' happiness containing 20 questions were tools of data collection and Likert scale was used in order to respond to the questions. Content and face validities and the questionnaire were confirmed by supervisors. Also Cronbach alpha coefficient was used to confirm reliability that was obtained equal to 0.89 and 0.83 for components of attitude towards knowledge sharing and employees' happiness respectively. Analysis methods in this survey included descriptive and inferential statistics methods.

Characteristics of the statistical population and statistical sample

Statistical population of the survey included managers and employees of University of Isfahan who were 830 persons and simple random sampling method was used for sampling. The sample under study was equal to 130 persons using the formula to determine sample volume of the limited population.

$$n = \frac{(1.96)^2 \left(\frac{0}{1216}\right)}{\left(\frac{0}{06}\right)^2} = 129.8 \cong 130$$

$$n = \frac{z^2 s^2}{d^2}$$

Findings

One-sample t-test

T-test was used to identify effective factors on employees' happiness. It is assumed that if average of indexes related to each one of the seven factors of the model is higher than 3, that factor is effective on employees' happiness.

Testing the primary hypothesis

H0: Employees' attitude towards knowledge sharing is not effective on employees' happiness in University of Isfahan.

H1: Employees' attitude towards knowledge sharing is effective on employees' happiness in University of Isfahan.

It could be defined as below in the form of a statistical hypothesis:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} H0: \mu \leq 3 \\ H1: \mu > 3 \end{array} \right.$$

Table 3- results of testing the primary hypothesis

Test value=3						
Employees' attitude towards knowledge sharing	Test statistic (t)	Degree of freedom	Mutual significance level	Difference among means	Confidence interval	
Primary hypothesis	12.17	129	0.000	0.29	Upper limit	Lower limit
					0.69	0.80

Analysis: as the mutual significance level (0.000) is less than 5%, mean of this item has a significant difference with test value (equal to 3). On the other hand, mean is higher than the test value equal to 3 given that upper and lower levels of confidence interval are positive. As a result, research hypothesis is confirmed and employees' attitude towards knowledge sharing is effective on employees' happiness in viewpoint of respondents.

Testing secondary hypothesis one (objective of knowledge sharing)

H0: Objective of knowledge sharing is not effective on employees' happiness in University of Isfahan.

H1: Objective of knowledge sharing is effective on employees' happiness in University of Isfahan.

It could be defined as below in the form of a statistical hypothesis:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} H1: \mu > 3 \\ H0: \mu \leq 3 \end{array} \right.$$

Table 4- results of testing secondary hypothesis one

Test value=3

Objective of knowledge sharing	Test statistic (t)	Degree of freedom	Mutual significance level	Difference among means	Confidence interval	
					Upper limit	Lower limit
hypothesis one	12.17	129	0.000	0.29	0.69	0.80

Analysis: as the mutual significance level (0.000) is less than 5%, mean of this item has a significant difference with test value (equal to 3). On the other hand, mean is higher than the test value equal to 3 given that upper and lower levels of confidence interval are positive. As a result, research hypothesis is confirmed and employees' attitude towards knowledge sharing is effective on objective of knowledge sharing in viewpoint of respondents.

Testing secondary hypothesis two (opportunity of knowledge sharing)

H0: Opportunity of knowledge sharing is not effective on employees' happiness in University of Isfahan.

H1: Opportunity of knowledge sharing is effective on employees' happiness in University of Isfahan.

It could be defined as below in the form of a statistical hypothesis:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} H0: \mu \leq 3 \\ H1: \mu > 3 \end{array} \right.$$

Table 5- results of testing secondary hypothesis two

Test value=3						
Opportunity of knowledge sharing	Test statistic (t)	Degree of freedom	Mutual significance level	Difference among means	Confidence interval	
					Upper limit	Lower limit
Hypothesis two	16.45	129	0.000	1.21	0.85	1.15

Analysis: as the mutual significance level (0.000) is less than 5%, mean of this item has a significant difference with test value (equal to 3). On the other hand, mean is higher than the test value equal to 3 given that upper and lower levels of confidence interval are positive. As a result, research hypothesis is confirmed and null hypothesis is rejected. It means that opportunity of knowledge sharing is effective on employees' happiness in viewpoint of respondents.

Testing secondary hypothesis three (motivation of knowledge sharing)

H0: Motivation of knowledge sharing is not effective on employees' happiness in University of Isfahan.

H1: Motivation of knowledge sharing is effective on employees' happiness in University of Isfahan.

It could be defined as below in the form of a statistical hypothesis:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} H0: \mu \leq 3 \\ H1: \mu > 3 \end{array} \right.$$

Table 6- results of testing secondary hypothesis three

Test value=3						
Motivation of knowledge sharing	Test statistic (t)	Degree of freedom	Mutual significance level	Difference among means	Confidence interval	
Hypothesis three	16.13	129	0.000	1.22	Upper limit	Lower limit
					1.26	1.18

Analysis: given that upper and lower levels of confidence interval are positive, mean is higher than the test value equal to 3. As a result, research hypothesis is confirmed and null hypothesis is rejected. It means that motivation of knowledge sharing is effective on employees' happiness in viewpoint of respondents.

Testing secondary hypothesis four (stimulus for knowledge sharing)

H0: Stimulus for knowledge sharing is not effective on employees' happiness in University of Isfahan.

H1: Stimulus for knowledge sharing is effective on employees' happiness in University of Isfahan.

It could be defined as below in the form of a statistical hypothesis:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} H0: \mu \leq 3 \\ H1: \mu > 3 \end{array} \right.$$

Table 7- results of testing secondary hypothesis four

Test value=3						
Stimulus for knowledge sharing	Test statistic (t)	Degree of freedom	Mutual significance level	Difference among means	Confidence interval	
Primary hypothesis	7.89	129	0.000	0.45	Upper limit	Lower limit
					0.87	0.98

Analysis: given that upper and lower levels of confidence interval are positive, mean is higher than the test value equal to 3. As a result, research hypothesis is confirmed and null hypothesis is rejected. It means that stimulus for knowledge sharing is effective on employees' happiness in viewpoint of respondents.

Testing secondary hypothesis five (obstacles of knowledge sharing for the individual)

H0: Obstacles of knowledge sharing for the individual are not effective on employees' happiness in University of Isfahan.

H1: Obstacles of knowledge sharing for the individual are effective on employees' happiness in University of Isfahan.

It could be defined as below in the form of a statistical hypothesis:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} H0: \mu \leq 3 \\ H1: \mu > 3 \end{array} \right.$$

Table 8- results of testing secondary hypothesis five

Test value=3						
Obstacles of knowledge sharing for the individual	Test statistic (t)	Degree of freedom	Mutual significance level	Difference among means	Confidence interval	
hypothesis	6.143	129	0.000	0.65	Upper limit	Lower limit
					0.49	0.64

Analysis: given that upper and lower levels of confidence interval are positive, mean is higher than the test value equal to 3. As a result, research hypothesis is confirmed and null hypothesis is rejected. It means that obstacles of knowledge sharing for the individual are effective on employees' happiness in viewpoint of respondents.

Testing secondary hypothesis six (obstacles of knowledge sharing for others)

H0: Obstacles of knowledge sharing for others are not effective on employees' happiness in University of Isfahan.

H1: Obstacles of knowledge sharing for others are effective on employees' happiness in University of Isfahan.

It could be defined as below in the form of a statistical hypothesis:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} H_0: \mu \leq 3 \\ H_1: \mu > 3 \end{array} \right.$$

Table 9- results of testing secondary hypothesis six

Test value=3							
Obstacles of knowledge sharing for others	Test statistic (t)	Degree of freedom	Mutual significance level	Difference among means	Confidence interval		
Hypothesis six	16.23	129	0.000	0.69	Upper limit	Lower limit	
					0.59	0.74	

Analysis: given that upper and lower levels of confidence interval are positive, mean is higher than the test value equal to 3. As a result, research hypothesis is confirmed and null hypothesis is rejected. It means that obstacles of knowledge sharing for others are effective on employees' happiness in viewpoint of respondents.

The test to rank effective factors on employees' happiness

Friedman test was used in this survey to rank effective factors on employees' happiness in University of Isfahan. Results of this test are shown in the following table.

Table 10- ranking of factors using Freidman test

Rank	Components of knowledge sharing	Mean of ranks
1	Objective of knowledge sharing	6.19
2	Opportunity for knowledge sharing	5.75
3	Obstacles of knowledge sharing for the individual	5.55
4	Obstacles of knowledge sharing for the organization	4.95
5	Stimulus for knowledge sharing	4.77
6	Motivation for knowledge sharing	3.45

Given to the obtained results, objective of knowledge sharing has the highest impact on employees' happiness in University of Isfahan.

Discussion and conclusion

According to findings, attitude towards knowledge sharing is highly effective on employees' happiness in the university. It means that whatever the component of attitude towards knowledge sharing is enhanced in employees, employees' happiness is increased too.

Based on accomplished analyses it is recommended to the university to consider purposes of the organization in its perspective and managers try to harmonize personal purposes of individuals with purposes of the organization. Also managers should always emphasize significant values and their institutionalization in the organization. Attitude towards knowledge sharing in employees has a positive and significant impact on employees' happiness using the fact that it could be used as a strategic tool to implement objectives and ideal of the organization. Role of motivational mechanisms which create attitude towards knowledge sharing and its impact on employees' happiness should not be ignored in this regard.

Objective of the present survey was to study attitude towards knowledge sharing and its impact on employees' happiness in the organization. Existence of knowledgeable employees is a competitive advantage for an organization. This survey showed that attitude towards knowledge sharing is effective on employees' happiness in the organization. If it is intended that employees share their knowledge well with others, existence of a desirable management is essential. Successful managers always eliminate problems using positive thinking and happiness. They can provide the possibility of creativity and innovation for all forces of the organization by assigning affairs to their colleagues and creating happiness and motivation in them and thus enhance organizational productivity. Therefore, not only managers and employees of University of Isfahan but also other organizations can enhance employees' knowledge sharing using appropriate methods like creating an opportunity for knowledge sharing in the organization, creating motivation for knowledge sharing, eliminating obstacles of knowledge sharing for the individual, eliminating obstacles of knowledge sharing for others and finally enhance employees' happiness in the organization.

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