דר' דוד שוורץ
בית ספר לאדות, דיפלומטיה ואסטרטגיה
במסגרת הסמינר המחלקתי
מתקבצ ליזומכוס להרצאות של:

ניו דוי שוורץ
בית ספר לאדות, דיפלומטיה ואסטרטגיה
במסגרת הסמינר המחלקתי

הנושאים: העברת ידיעת בכי ארגונים ממשלתיים לארגוניםнесעבים:

יום שני, 09.11.05 בשעה 10:45
מועדו הסכל
קמפוס המרכז היבננהום הממשלית
הרצילה
Invitation to the Lauder School of Government, Diplomacy and Strategy
Faculty Seminar

A lecture by:

David G. Schwartz Ph.D.
Graduate School of Business, Bar-Illan University

On:
Transferring Knowledge between Governmental and External Organizations: Dangers and Directions

Monady, May 11, 2009, 11:45 p.m.
Faculty Club

Abstract
An Information Society does not guarantee any shared understanding or effective transfer of knowledge between stakeholders. If we are to fulfil the visions of transparency in e-government; efficiencies in information flow; and effective use of ICT (Information and Communication Technologies) to improve Government to Citizen and Government to Business services, we must seek ways to build, validate, and apply shared models of understanding. A large part of e-government activity involves the flow of information between the government and business – and the more that flows, the more that can be misunderstood. In this talk we will first explore the dangers faced when the transfer of knowledge between governmental and corporate entities fails. With that in mind we will turn to the use of ontology, a key approach in improving the transfer of knowledge. The UN, for example, has major development initiatives for Geopolitical, and Food & Agriculture ontologies; US NIST, the World Bank and many other quasigovernmental agencies are pushing ontology development in areas ranging from Healthcare to Emergency & Energy standards. After reviewing the use of ontology and its pitfalls, recent research that demonstrates a new technique for capturing social knowledge using Wikipedia as social knowledge source will be presented. Socially created knowledge presents a tremendous opportunity and untapped resource in the search for a basis for shared understanding, this despite unresolved questions as to the ‘democratization of meaning’ and the potential risks that presents to society. The research goal was to take the socially produced collaborative knowledge found in Web 2.0 sites such as Wikipedia, as a basis for ontology creation, leading to better communication between stakeholders. To conclude the current work and the potential of ontology will be positioned within the broader spectrum of e-governance and Web 2.0 literature.