

Knowledge management in agricultural production associations

Dirección del conocimiento en asociaciones de producción agrícola

Enrique CLAVER Cortés [1](#); Mayiya GONZÁLEZ Illescas [2](#); Patrocinio ZARAGOZA Sáez [3](#); Mónica VARGAS Jiménez [4](#)

Received: 15/06/2017 • Approved: 1707/2017

Content

- [1. Introduction](#)
- [2. Methodology](#)
- [3. Results](#)
- [4. Conclusions](#)

[Bibliographic references](#)

ABSTRACT:

The aim of this research is to identify the practices of knowledge management implemented by the associations that process artisanal products of cocoa in the province of El Oro (Ecuador), considering the dimensions of generation, transfer and application of knowledge. A qualitative methodology based on a semi-structured interview was carried out. The interview was designed according to the knowledge's dimensions identified on the literature and a software called T-Lab (version 8) was the tool applied to analyze the stories. The results show that the generation of knowledge is reflected in the search and use of opportunities derived from good relations with the external environment.

Keywords: knowledge management, organizational practices, dynamic capabilities, cocoa.

RESUMEN:

El objetivo de ésta investigación consiste en identificar las prácticas de dirección del conocimiento implementadas por las asociaciones que procesan artesanalmente productos derivados de cacao en la provincia de El Oro (Ecuador), considerando las dimensiones de generación, transferencia y aplicación del conocimiento. Se aplicó una metodología cuantitativa basada en entrevista semiestructurada, diseñada de acuerdo a las dimensiones del conocimiento, aplicando el software T-Lab (versión 8) para el análisis de relatos. Los resultados muestran que la generación del conocimiento se refleja en la búsqueda y uso de oportunidades derivadas de las buenas relaciones con el ambiente externo.

Palabras clave: Dirección del conocimiento, prácticas organizacionales, capacidades dinámicas, cacao.

1. Introduction

The current business environment, characterized by accelerated changes, it is being developed in the context of a new economic paradigm recognized as the knowledge economy or knowledge society (Drucker 1992; Castells, 1999; Castello, 2002), where the speed of

information's flows and capacity of response is crucial to staying in the markets. In order to generate competitiveness, companies rely on the use of differentiated resources (Rumelt, 1991; Hall, 1992), with a strong strategic nature (Amit and Schoemaker, 1993). Thus, the resource-based view firm (Wernerfelt, 1984; Barney, 1986; Mintzberg, 1990) and the dynamic capabilities approach (Teece, Pisano and Shuen 1997; Teece 2014; Winter, 2003; Zahra, Sapienza and Davindsson, 2006) reinforce the need to identify and manage a combination of internal and external factors that allow firms to generate and maintain competitive advantages in changing markets.

The knowledge-Based view of the firm (Nonaka, 1994; Nonaka and Takeuchi 1995; Grant, 1996) highlights the strategic nature of knowledge, identified as an intangible resource linked to individual, group and organizational learning capacity. Knowledge has been considered as a factor of production (Drucker, 1992; Nonaka, 1994), recognized as a key element to generate value and sustainable competitive advantages, regardless of the industry and the size of the company.

In this paper, we are concerned with describing the reality of cocoa manufacturing firms from the perspective of knowledge management and its dimensions, through the perception of the managers and those responsible for the transformation process. The associations of small cocoa producers in Ecuador are dedicated to growing and marketing their product through intermediaries or directly to exporters. Processing has not been part of their business. However, some associations stand out because they are able to obtain some cocoa derivatives through artisanal production. This activity is carried out mainly by women, maintaining presence in the local markets mainly through fairs.

In this way, the present work aims to identify the practices of knowledge management implemented by the associations that process artisanal products of cocoa in the province of El Oro (Ecuador), considering the dimensions of generation, transfer and application of knowledge. We try to get an approaching of the reality of the country based on the Theory of Organizational Knowledge (Bueno, 2004; Nagles, 2013; Nonaka and Takeuchi, 1995) and on the exploration of organizational routines related to the dimensions of knowledge management (Bernal, Frost and Sierra 2014; Gonzalez and Garcia, 2011).

To achieve this objective, a qualitative methodology was applied through interviews with chief executives officers and production managers of seven artisanal cocoa processors in the province of El Oro.

Starting from an approach to the reality of associative companies, the results will allow identifying those factors that could be strengthened by the managers, in order to develop key distinctive competences. Due to the sector's implications for the rural population, from job opportunities and productive reactivation, we consider that this study, in the absence of previous works, can contribute to the institutions that have competence in the design and execution of policy local development. Thus, a background of current practices around knowledge management could contribute to address organizational learning processes that strengthen the level of competitiveness of cocoa producers' associations, immersed in market dynamics that make visible their ability to compete.

1.1. Literature review

To support the present work, we refer to the resources-based view (Wernerfelt, 1984; Barney, 1986; Grant, 1991; Amit and Schoemaker, 1993), which maintains the relevance of intangible assets, identified as strategic resources that confers differentiated value on companies. From the perspective of the dynamic capabilities (Barreto, 2010; Teece, 2014; Benner and Tushman, 2015), original knowledge is considered to be updated and renewed to strengthen responsiveness to market trends, which may take the form of new processes or changes in products. The literature review also highlights contributions made from the constructivist approach, where knowledge involves "a constructive process of competencies, based on

creation, development and accumulation of knowledge" (Maldonado, Hernández and Domínguez, 2004, p.101).

Following Polanyi (1962) and Nonaka and Takeuchi (1995), from an epistemological dimension, tacit and explicit knowledge are identified. Tacit knowledge is intuitive and informal in nature. It is accumulated in human beings, in relation to a particular context from which individual experience is derived and difficult to codify, so their communication takes place through socialization, being transmitted directly (Louffat, 2013). Explicit knowledge has as main characteristics the materialization through documents, procedures that involve the systematization and codification of knowledge. It is located at an operational level and it is possible to transmit it in a verbal way (Nonaka and Takeuchi, 1995; Smith, 2001; Nagles, 2013).

From an ontological dimension (Ordóñez, and Parreño, 2005; Caraballo, 2006), knowledge can be individual or collective. In this process takes place the transference from the interaction between individuals, supported by procedures, rules, routines and tools. In practice, knowledge is generated from two perspectives (Nonaka and Takeuchi, 1995), internally, through the interaction of individuals in groups, and from the perspective of the exchange that takes place with external actors. This external knowledge will require several processes to be captured, shared and exploited (González and García, 2011).

Knowledge and the learning ability (Nevis, DiBella and Gould, 1995) associated with its achievement foster the adaptive capacity of organizations to situations derived from the environment (Cohen and Levinthal, 1990). In this sense, activities related to knowledge management, make easy the internal creation of value, making differences among competitors (Lapiedra and Alegre, 2005; Camisón, Boronat, Villar and Puig, 2009). Table 1 compiles the contributions of several authors that identify the main dimensions related to knowledge management.

Table 1
Knowledge management dimensions

Authors	Dimensions
Wiig (1997, p. 400)	Creation, capture, transformation and use.
Davenport, De Long and Beers (1998, p. 43)	Exploration, creation, transfer and use.
McAdam and Reid (2001, p. 233)	Sharing, creation, incorporation, diffusion, uses and benefits.
González and García (2011, p. 88)	Identification, transmission, media and technology, decision making, organizational culture and competition.
Torres, González and Arango (2014, p. 68)	Identification, retention, socialization, protection, use and creation.

Source: Self elaborated from the authors of the table.

From these perspectives, we define knowledge management as the set of activities that characterize internal practices to create, develop and transfer knowledge. This knowledge management is a "systematic process of value creation" (Briceño and Bernal, 2010, P.179), which strengthens the human talent development capacity to identify, solve problems and propose improvements in relation to the internal organizational situation and the market

context in which it competes.

Knowledge management's practices are different according to the sector and size of the firms subject to the analysis. Table 2 shows a review of the studies carried out in firms from different countries (mainly Latin America).

Table 2
Review of studies from the knowledge management approach

Authors	Sample	Results
Zapata and Pineda, 2006.	4 small firms. Information technology sector. Barcelona, Spain.	Conceptual model to guide the generation of knowledge through external knowledge acquisition and internal creation. Knowledge transfer through formal and informal ways. However, direct communication is preferred.
Manzano, González and Peñaranda, 2015.	134 firms of Ocaña, Colombia.	Knowledge requires technological and communication tools that strengthen the corporate culture, highlighting the importance of active participation of human factor in the process of knowledge transfer.
Arias, 2012.	7 leader innovation firms through the exploitation of knowledge, Colombia.	Organizational innovation reaches maturity when firms create spaces between knowledge acquisition, exchange and implementation.
Maldonado, Martínez and García, 2012.	125 small and medium sized enterprises (SMEs) from Aguascalientes, Mexico.	Knowledge management contributes to the growth of SMEs. Competitiveness involves strategic activities of knowledge transfer by sharing of skills and experiences.
Liberona and Ruíz, 2013.	100 firms with e-learning platforms. Several sectors. Chile.	Development of knowledge transfer tools, although of limited use. Weakness stands out of the lack of knowledge management and methodologies. Few collaboration programs to share knowledge.
Maldonado, Hernández and Domínguez, 2013.	30 artisanal producers. Oaxaca, Mexico.	Proposal of a model to measure knowledge variables through 8 indicators.
Valencia, 2013.	SMEs from Cali, Colombia	Model of generation and transfer knowledge focused on organizational culture, training and competitiveness.
Marulanda	22 coffee firms. Colombia	Weak employment of knowledge management practices, specifically in the sharing of information. This reveals the need to reinforce organizational culture.
		These agricultural firms acquire

Martínez,
Giraldo,
and López, 2013.

22 coffee firms, Colombia

These agricultural firms acquire external knowledge through agricultural advisors. This interaction strength the capabilities for knowledge generation.

Vargas, 2014

3 agricultural cooperatives,
Francia.

SMEs are focused on maintaining their processes, not on the potential of its human factor. There is little interest in developing knowledge, which focuses on key people. There are weaknesses in knowledge transfer and teamwork.

Sánchez and
Juárez,

SMEs. Several sectors,
Mexico.

Source: Self elaborated from the authors of the table.

As can be seen from Table 2, the studies identify common aspects such as the need to establish methodologies for the measurement of knowledge and to define mechanisms for its transfer. All this under a key organizational culture that considers the implicit processes to the generation and transfer of knowledge in organizations.

Considering the literature review and the objective proposed, this investigation tries to answer the following research question: what activities related to knowledge management are carried out in the artisanal cocoa processing firms? Considering that in Ecuador there are no studies focused on the knowledge management applied to this sector, we justify that the application of this research can begin to generate referents, from the academic discussion that explores the organizational reality of a sector, to the business circles that adopt best practices based on the knowledge to improve their competitive position.

2. Methodology

To reach the objective proposed, a qualitative methodology was used. Based on the Grounded Theory, a set of strategies such as the simultaneous collection and analysis of data, and the interaction between induction and deduction (Glaser and Strauss, 1967, 1992; Strauss and Corbin, 1990; Locke, 1996) were applied.

The Grounded Theory is widely recognized in the social sciences as a methodological alternative with scientific rigor, used for the collection and analysis of data. Part of capturing the interpretations that emerge from the actors involved regarding the object of study. Multiple case studies made by Brown and Eisenhardt (1997) and Eisenhardt and Graebner (2007), studies on knowledge management and transfer carried out by Hunter, Hari, Egbu and Kelly (2005) and Hajro, Gibson and Pudelko (2017), and works focusing on the dynamic capacities made by Eisenhardt and Graebner (2007) and Donada, Nogatchewsky and Pezet (2016) highlight the implementation of this theory.

The information contained in the official databases of the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Aquaculture and Fisheries (MAGAP, in Spanish acronym) and the Superintendency of Popular and Solidarity Economy (SEPS, in Spanish acronym) was used to identify the population under study. In addition, interviews were made to those responsible for the programs applied to the cocoa producing sector in the province, such as the Autonomous Provincial Government of El Oro (GPAEO, in Spanish acronym) 16 associations and 2 independent producers registered as cocoa producers and processors were identified. Finally, 7 associations from the Province of El Oro became the sample of the study.

These companies are dedicated to the production of cocoa derivatives with characteristics of artisanal production. The associations are made up of an average of 50 producers, ranging from

45 to 70 years old. They are usually made up of farmers and their wives, belonging to rural areas with little development. There is a good level of relations with representatives of national government and local governments, which plan and carry out training and technical assistance activities, as part of programs within the framework of public and sectoral policies.

In order to justify the application of the study to the resulting sample, we rely on works applied in artisanal companies of several sectors (Vargas, 2014; Alvarez-Gayou, 2003).

For the collection of information, a semi-structured questionnaire was designed and adapted to the contributions made by Lapiedra and Alegre (2005) and Camisón, et al., (2009). It consisted of thirty questions that referred to the dimensions of knowledge management (acquisition, transfer and application) and the strategic dimension (institutional structure, organizational culture and technological resources).

The questionnaire was applied by means of a personalized interview to the chief executives officers and/or production managers of each one of the associations in scheduled visits to their headquarters.

The T-Lab software version 8.1, automated quantitative content analysis software (Stefanello, De Francisco and Carranza, 2010) was applied for the treatment of the data. The methodological tasks of this tool included: the collection of information through interviews, the transcription of the interviews into a single document, the import of the document from the software, the use of lexical instruments, the selection of keywords, the application of analysis of co-occurrence of keywords and the thematic analysis of context units.

3. Results

The textual corpus consists of 7 stories that are equivalent to the interviews, structured in 78 paragraphs. The automated analysis identifies 5 thematic clusters, each one of them conformed by elementary contexts (paragraphs) that represent the affinity of the words. That is, word patterns considered lemmas. Clusters are given a name based on the measure of repetition of lexical units and the articulation of them in the context of the interviewees' discourse. The respective denomination of clusters is exposed in Table 3.

Table 3
Thematic clusters

Number of cluster	Name	Number of paragraphs	Representation of paragraphs in the corpus	Lemma	Chi-square
Cluster 1	Alliance	18	23.08%	MAGAP	20.506
				Training	15.92
Cluster 2	Strategic dimension	18	23.08%	Plan	22.79
				Mission	21.044
Cluster 3	Health registry	9	11.54%	Register	29.026
				Trademark	27.327
				Mail	16.584

Cluster 4	ICTs	20	25.64%	Internet	15.418
Cluster 5	Paste	13	16.67%	Paste	17.919
					Cocoa butter

Source: Self elaborated.

The criteria of automatic grouping of data analysis software corresponds to the order and concurrence in the semantics, classifying the corpus into 5 clusters (relative representation 100%), named according to the contextualization of the lemmas. In Table 3 the two words of greatest participation and the value of the Chi-square statistic are presented for each cluster. From these characteristics, the analysis of the results of each cluster is performed.

Cluster 1 presents 14 words with greater participation. Taking into account the total of words that conform it and the value of its Chi-square, we define it as "alliance". The alliance is the strategy that the members of the associations prioritize taking advantage of the nexos to acquire the technical knowledge from the training promoted by governmental institutions like MAGAP.

Cluster 2, consisting of 17 keywords, where plan and mission correspond to the most significant values of Chi-square, is identified as "strategic dimension". In this cluster highlights the positive perception regarding planning to strengthen the achievement of results that remain as stated expectations in the vision. However, it is verified that independent associations and artisans have a weak domain in the application of tools for the planning and control of the fulfillment of objectives.

Clusters 3 and 5 are composed of the most representative slogans "health registry" and "paste" respectively. These are clusters with a very close thematic. The slogans are directly related to the activities carried out for the learning of the associated and independent artisans, who assume the need to improve the processes for obtaining the star product, the cocoa paste. Although there is an interest in these processes, in practice only one association has managed to obtain the health registration for commercialization, another has ongoing procedures and the others, do not document their production processes, making it difficult to transfer knowledge and formalize the health registry.

Cluster 4, composed of 12 words with greater participation, has been defined the information and communication technologies, "ICTs". In the textual analysis, there is a weakness in the use of technology for obtaining, processing information and communication between partners and institutions allied to the productive sector of the province of El Oro. The communication is mostly by telephone. Through this way call meetings and receive invitations to participate in local fairs.

4. Conclusions

The objective of this work was to identify the practices of knowledge management implemented by associations that process artisanal products of cocoa in the province of El Oro (Ecuador), considering the dimensions of generation, transfer and application of knowledge. The results obtained allow us to conclude the following, within each of the dimensions considered.

4.1. Knowledge generation

In the firms analysed the generation of knowledge is reflected in the search and use of opportunities derived from good relations with the external environment. Alliances generated with public institutions are used to join training programs and acquire knowledge related to

administrative and planning tools, updating of health issues, use of information and communication technologies. Permanent contact with local government agencies is a priority source for controlling and planning participation in local and national fairs.

4.2. Knowledge transfer

The explicit knowledge coming from the training workshops by the technicians of the governmental support programs is shared through socialization, focusing on tacit knowledge, acquired in the dialogue with the support institutions and the experience derived from the participation in fairs that brings them closer to market knowledge.

4.3. Knowledge application

The application of knowledge is revealed in the improvement of the presentation of products, new packaging, labels and new derivatives. Although the products are obtained in the framework of artisanal processes - the majority of associations do not have health registration - this characteristic has been used to sell a differentiated product of the industrial processes that incorporate chemical additives. The experience derived from the participation in fairs, over several years, has led them to improve and adapt to the changes observed in the market, both in competition and in the preferences of consumers. According to these ideas, they have adapted the way of selling their image at fairs, associated with organic production, highlighting the local origin, and in the preparation for the public to communicate and promote the benefits of their artisanal products. In this sense, the knowledge generated through a combination of external learning, strengthened in alliances with other actors, and the internal exploration, fundamentally of the know-how of the members with more experience and tacit knowledge, reveal an application of knowledge in aspects related to the market. Thus, the way to take advantage of the differentiation marked by artisanal production is reflected as a strategy to remain competitive in a segment of the market.

The need to generate competitive advantages is independent of the size of the firms and, the artisanal cocoa processors face great challenges to remain in a market characterized by the supply of industrialized products that gain adherents with the marketing formulas carried out.

The results obtained have allowed an approach to the reality of the knowledge management in artisanal cocoa associations. However, this paper presents some limitations, such as the small number of companies analyzed and the impossibility of generalizing the results to the population as a whole, due to the qualitative nature of the research. Therefore, in order to identify the variables associated with knowledge management that influence the performance of cocoa processors, it is proposed as a future line of research to extend this exploratory analysis and complement it with a confirmatory analysis.

Bibliographic references

Álvarez-Gayou, J. (2003). *Cómo hacer investigación cualitativa. Fundamentos y metodología*. Colección Paidós Educador. México: Paidós Mexicana.

Amit, R., and Schoemaker, P. (1993). Strategic assets and organizational rent. *Strategic Management Journal*, (14), 33-46.

Arias, P. (2012). Asociaciones entre madurez de gestión del conocimiento y desempeño innovador: organización y personas, e interpretación. *Revista Lasallista de Investigación*, 9(1), 86-95.

Barney, J. (1986). Types of competition and the theory of strategy: Toward an integrative framework. *Academy of management Review*, 11(4), 791-800.

Barreto, I. (2010). Dynamic capabilities: A review of past research and an agenda for the future. *Journal of Management*, 36(1), 256-280.

- Benner, J. and Tushman, L. (2015). Reflections on the 2013 Decade Award—"Exploitation, Exploration, and Process Management: The Productivity Dilemma Revisited" Ten Years Later. *Academy of Management Review*, 40(4), 497-514.
- Bernal, C., Frost, J. and Sierra, H. (2014). Importancia de la gerencia del conocimiento: contrastes entre la teoría y la evidencia empírica. *Estudios Gerenciales*, 30(130), 65-72.
- Briceño, M. and Bernal, C. (2010). Estudios de caso sobre la gestión del conocimiento en cuatro organizaciones colombianas líderes en penetración de mercado. *Estudios Gerenciales*, 26(117), 173-193.
- Brown, S. and Eisenhardt, K. (1997). The art of continuous change: Linking complexity theory and time-paced evolution in relentlessly shifting organizations. *Administrative Science Quarterly*, 42, 1-34.
- Bueno, E. (2004). Dirección del conocimiento organizativo: propuesta terminológica para estudiar el desarrollo, medición y gestión de intangibles en las organizaciones. *AECA: Revista de la Asociación Española de Contabilidad y Administración de Empresas*, (68), 39-40.
- Camisón, C., Boronat, M., Villar, A. and Puig, A. (2009). Sistemas de gestión de la calidad y desempeño. Importancia de las prácticas de gestión del conocimiento y de I+ D. *Revista Europea de Dirección y Economía de la Empresa*, 18(1), 123-134.
- Caraballo, N. (2006). Gestión del Conocimiento: Aprendizaje individual versus aprendizaje organizativo. *Intangible Capital*, 2(13), 308-326.
- Castells, M. (1999). *La era de la información, economía, sociedad y cultura. La sociedad red*. México: Siglo XXI Editores.
- Castello, E. (2002). Los activos intangibles en la era del conocimiento. *Boletín de Estudios Económicos*, 57(176), 197-226.
- Cohen, W. and Levinthal, D. (1990). Absorptive capacity. A new perspective on learning and innovation. *Administrative Science Quarterly*, 35(1), 128-152.
- Davenport, T., De Long, D. and Beers, M. (1998). Successful knowledge management projects. *Sloan Management Review*, 39(2), 43-57.
- Donada, C., Nogatchewsky, G. and Pezet, (2016). Understanding the relational dynamic capability-building process. *Strategic Organization*, 14(2), 93-117.
- Drucker, P. (1992). The new society of organizations. *Harvard Business Review*, 70(5), 95-104.
- Eisenhardt, K. and Graebner, M. (2007) Theory Building from Cases: Opportunities and Challenges, *Academy of Management Journal*, 50(1), 25-32.
- Glaser, B. and Strauss, A. (1967). *The Discovery of Grounded Theory: Strategies for Qualitative Research*. New York: Aldine de Gruyter.
- Glaser, B. (1992) *Basics of grounded theory analysis: emerge vs. forcing*. California: Sociology Press.
- González, R. and García, F. (2011). Innovación abierta: Un modelo preliminar desde la gestión del conocimiento. *Intangible Capital*, 7(1), 82-115.
- Grant, R. (1991). The resource-based theory of competitive advantage: Implications for strategy formulation. *California Management Review*, 33(3), 114-135.
- Grant, R. (1996). Toward a knowledge-based theory of the firm. *Strategic Management Journal*, 17(winter special issue), 109-122.
- Hall, R. (1992). The strategic analysis of intangible resources. *Strategic Management Journal*, 13(2), 135-144.
- Hajro, A., Gibson, C. and Pudelko, M. (2017). Knowledge Exchange Processes in Multicultural Teams: Linking Organizational Diversity Climates to Teams' Effectiveness. *Academy of Management Journal*, 60(1), 345-372.

- Hunter, K., Hari, S., Egbu, C. and Kelly, J. (2005). Grounded theory: Its diversification and application through two examples from research studies on knowledge and value management. *The Electronic Journal of Business Research Methodology*, 3(1), 57-68.
- Lapiedra, R. and Alegre, J. (2005). Gestión del conocimiento y desempeño innovador. Un estudio del papel mediador del repertorio de competencias distintivas. *Cuadernos de Economía y Dirección de la Empresa*, 23, 117-138.
- Liberona, D. and Ruiz, M. (2013). Análisis de la implementación de programas de gestión del conocimiento en las empresas chilenas. *Estudios Gerenciales*, 29(127), 151-160.
- Locke, K. (1996). Rewriting the discovery of grounded theory after 25 years? *Journal of Management Inquiry*, 5(3), 239-245.
- Louffat, E. (2013). Convergencia de los modelos de conocimiento y de competencias como soporte para la moderna administración de empresas. *Revista EAN*, (53), 24-35.
- Maldonado, J., Hernández J. and Domínguez, M. (2013). Medición de la variable conocimiento: una prueba empírica en las organizaciones artesanales de Oaxaca, México. *Revista EAN*, (51), 96-121.
- Maldonado, G., Martínez, S. and García, R. (2012). Gestión del conocimiento y crecimiento en la Pyme manufacturera de Aguascalientes (México). *Cuadernos de Administración (Universidad del Valle)*, 28(47), 25-36.
- Manzano, O., González Y. and Peñaranda M. (2015). Tecnologías y sistemas de información como soporte al proceso de gestión del conocimiento. *Tecnura*, 19(spe), 171-177.
- Marulanda, C., Giraldo, J. and López, M. (2013). Evaluación de la Gestión del Conocimiento en las Organizaciones de la Red de Tecnologías de Información y Comunicaciones del Eje Cafetero en Colombia. *Información Tecnológica*, 24(4), 105-116.
- McAdam, R. and Reid, R. (2001). SME and large organization perceptions of knowledge management: comparisons and contrasts. *Journal of knowledge Management*, 5(3), 231-241.
- Mintzberg, H. (1990). Reconsidering the basic premises of strategic management, *Strategic Management Journal*, 11(3), 171-195.
- Nagles, N. (2013). La gestión del conocimiento como fuente de innovación. *Revista EAN*, (61), 97-102.
- Nevis, E., DiBella, A. and Gould, J. (1995). Understanding Organizations as Learning Systems. *Sloan Management Review*, 36(2), 73-85.
- Nonaka, I. (1994). A dynamic theory of organizational knowledge creation. *Organization Science*, 5(1), 14-37.
- Nonaka, I. and Takeuchi, H. (1995). The knowledge-creating company. How Japanese Companies Create the Dynamics of Innovations. New York-Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Ordoñez, P. and Parreño, J. (2005). Aprendizaje organizativo y gestión del conocimiento: un análisis dinámico del conocimiento de la empresa. *Investigaciones Europeas De Dirección y Economía De La Empresa*, 11(1), 165-177.
- Polanyi, M. (1962). Tacit knowing. Its bearing on some problems of philosophy. *Reviews of Modern Physics*, 34(4), 601-616.
- Prieto, A. (2016). Hacia un nuevo modelo de gestión del conocimiento caracterizado por la interacción de comunidades cognitivas. *Universidad y Empresa*, 17(28), 219-234.
- Rumelt, R. (1991). How much does industry matter? *Strategic Management Journal*, 12(3), 167-185.
- Sánchez, A. and Juárez, A. (2016). El comportamiento organizacional que presentan las mipymes durante el desarrollo de la gestión del conocimiento en el proceso de producción. *Revista Multidisciplinaria de Avances de Investigación*, 2(2), 60-73. Recuperado el 10 de febrero

de 2017, de:

Smith, E. (2001). The role of tacit and explicit knowledge in the workplace. *Journal of Knowledge Management*, 5(4), 311-321.

Stefanello, G., De Francisco, A. and Carrazana, C. (2010). Aplicación y viabilidad de uso del software de Análisis Cuantitativo de Textos TLAB 7.1 en el análisis de las representaciones sociales presentes en la web soyborderline. com. *Mediaciones Sociales*, (6), 121-142.

Strauss, A. and Corbin, J. (1990). *Basics of qualitative research: grounded theory, procedures and techniques*. California: Sage Publications.

Teece, D., Pisano, G. and Shuen, A. (1997). Dynamic capabilities and strategic management. *Strategic Management Journal*, 18(7), 509-533.

Teece, D. (2014). The foundations of enterprise performance: Dynamic and ordinary capabilities in an (economic) theory of firms. *The Academy of Management Perspectives*, 28(4), 328-352.

Torres, C., González, J., and Arango, H. (2014). Importancia de la gerencia del conocimiento: contrastes entre la teoría y la evidencia empírica. *Estudios Gerenciales*, 30(130), 65-72.

Valencia, M. (2013). Generación y transferencia de conocimiento. *Ingeniería Industrial*, 34(2), 178-187.

Vargas, A. (2014). Hacia un nuevo modelo de gestión del conocimiento caracterizado por la interacción de comunidades cognitivas. *Universidad y Empresa*, 17(28), 219-232.

Wernerfelt, B., (1984). A resource-based view of the firm. *Strategic Management Journal*, 5(2), 171-180.

Wiig, K. (1997). Integrating intellectual capital and knowledge management. *Long Range Planning*, 30(3), 399-405.

Winter, S. (2003). Understanding dynamic capabilities. *Strategic Management Journal*, 24(10), 991-995.

Zahra, S., Sapienza, H. and Davidsson, P. (2006). Entrepreneurship and dynamic capabilities: A review, model and research agenda. *Journal of Management Studies*, 43(4), 917-955.

Zapata, L. and Pineda, J. (2006). *Generación y Transferencias de Conocimiento en Pequeñas Empresas: Estudio de Casos en el Sector de las Tecnologías de la Información*.

1. PhD. Department of Management. University of Alicante, Alicante-Spain, Email: enrique.claver@ua.es

2. PhD. Student, University of Alicante, Alicante-Spain. Department of Management, Technical University of Machala, Machala-Ecuador. Email: mlgonzalez@utmachala.edu.ec

3. PhD. Department of Management. University of Alicante, Alicante-Spain, Email: patrocinio.zaragoza@ua.es

4. Department of Management, Technical University of Machala, Machala-Ecuador. Email: mvargas@utmachala.edu.ec

Revista ESPACIOS. ISSN 0798 1015
Vol. 38 (Nº 52) Year 2017

[Index]

[In case you find any errors on this site, please send e-mail to webmaster]

©2017. revistaESPACIOS.com · ®Rights Reserved