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# Harnessing Community's Creative Expression and Indigenous Wisdom to Create Value: Tacit-Implicit-Explicit (TIE) Knowledge Creation Model

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## ABSTRACT

Knowledge creation process in indigenous communities is a less focused but important area of research. We proposed the Tacit-Implicit-Explicit (TIE) model to conceptualize the information and know-how engagement process with indigenous communities. The model is an extension of traditional knowledge creation models. It will provide an insight of the flow and absorption of new information and know-how in indigenous communities and will describe that on the base of new information, how the community flourishes innovation and knowledge creation? A case study of Bario-Buayan community information exchange and knowledge creation is presented while the research is still in progress to collect more case studies from communities and to validate the model.

## Keywords

Indigenous Communities, Knowledge Creation, Indigenous Knowledge Governance, TIE model.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Indigenous knowledge management system (IKMS) is a living model that describes the processes of creation, adaptation, accumulation and utilization of community's collective or individual's experiences, whether it resides in practices, customs, and traditions or in individuals' heads [1]. Knowledge creation is the first stage in the indigenous knowledge management cycle. The knowledge creation concept is often associated with organizations and less focused and less studied from indigenous communities' context and perspective. This can be due to the fact that the majority of IK [Indigenous Knowledge] resources are not published in academic journals [2], or that knowledge creation in communities are not well pictured and documented. The scientific

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ommunity and organisations have focused on indigenous knowledge management as a management of corpus of facts rather than management of and by a living system. IK (Indigenous Knowledge) as a living system facilitates a much broader understanding of an indigenous community and system; as communities place themselves in relation to the environment in which they live [3]. This paper is an attempt to focus on knowledge creation component to highlight the "living" characteristic of IKMS. The objective would be achieved by exploring the knowledge creation processes on the base of information and know-how flow inside indigenous communities, so we restrict our focus to knowledge creation in general and in indigenous communities in particular.

## 2. BACKGROUND LITERATURE

### 2.1 Knowledge Creation

Knowledge creation, also called knowledge production [4], or knowledge construction [5]. It is arguably the most important step in knowledge management processes, as the management (control) of knowledge is impossible without first creating it [6].

The creation of knowledge refers to creating new knowledge, not merely learning what another person already knows or acquiring knowledge from the outside [7]. The knowledge creation process involves such steps as sharing tacit knowledge, creating concepts, justifying concepts, building a prototype, and cross-leveling the knowledge [8]. Through social and collaborative processes as well as an individual's cognitive processes (e.g., reflection), knowledge is created, shared, amplified, enlarged, and justified in organizational settings [9].

Much of the existing research on knowledge creation focuses on the source and state of knowledge. Research is now needed to move beyond the traditional approach and to consider the factors that facilitate knowledge creation i.e. enabling environment, culture communities' capacity and process of engagement with new information and know-how. The process of engagement of community with information would be discussed in next sections. In modern organizational structures the culture has been identified as one of the most important conditions leading to the success of KM initiatives in organizations [10].