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Discussion 5. Discuss the different KM cycle approaches and how to integrate them into a comprehensive, integrated approach to the effective management of knowledge within an organization (SESAM).

Different Knowledge Management KM cycle approaches provide complementary perspectives on how knowledge should be systematically managed within an organization. The Wiig KM Cycle emphasizes building, holding, pooling, and applying knowledge to make the organization intelligent. The Meyer and Zack KM Cycle treats knowledge as an information product that must undergo acquisition, refinement, storage, distribution, and presentation to ensure quality and usability. The Bukowitz and Williams KM Cycle balances operational knowledge use with long term strategic learning and contribution, while the McElroy KM Cycle underscores continuous knowledge creation, validation, and integration into organizational memory. In the context of SESAM and the GS KMIS, these approaches can be integrated into a comprehensive framework by first capturing and codifying institutional knowledge such as Graduate School policies, advising rules, and student records, then validating and contextualizing this knowledge before storing it in a centralized repository. The system then distributes and applies knowledge through AI enabled modules that support elective selection, automated audits, and compliance monitoring, while continuous feedback and policy updates ensure sustainability and governance alignment.

As a Computer Science undergraduate at UPLB under the College of Arts and Sciences, I have observed how the Institute of Computer Science, the College Secretary's Office, and the Graduate School manage academic records, curriculum checklists, enlistment concerns, and policy clarifications through structured but sometimes fragmented processes. When transactions depend heavily on email exchanges or the personal memory of staff and faculty, delays and inconsistencies may occur. However, when information is properly documented, centralized, and accessible, processes become more transparent and efficient. This reflects the core principle of integrating KM cycle approaches in SESAM, which is to reduce dependence on tacit knowledge and strengthen institutional memory. Similar to how organized repositories and version control systems improve our academic projects in ICS, a comprehensive KM cycle ensures that knowledge within SESAM is systematically captured, validated, shared, and applied at an institutional scale.