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Role of Knowledge Management in Modern Libraries

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Abstract— *The academic Libraries are now focusing to deliver the information in the digital form through web, Online Public Access Catalogue via Internet. The development of Institutional repository by innovations of information technology has strengthened the processional libraries. This is why modern libraries are now called the knowledge library or the knowledge temple. And purpose to deliver this knowledge is the knowledge Management Modern libraries attract users by providing contents in digital form to save their time. This study examines the impact of growing congestion in the Knowledge resources; however the technology and innovation give the academic libraries a modern look. The way the knowledge information is being passes to users, traditional libraries are changing into digital libraries. Modern libraries contribute to business more significantly than traditional libraries. Modern libraries attract users by providing contents in digital form to save their valuable time. This study examines the impact of growing congestion in the knowledge resources..*

Keywords *WEBOPAC, Digitalization, Knowledge Management and E-Learning*

I. INTRODUCTION

Information Technology (IT)’s role in economic growth cannot be understood. It is important to realize that the digital economy is more than an economy generated on the Internet. IT has enabled the creation of a host of tools to create, manipulate, organize, transmit, store and act on information in digital form in new ways and through new organizational forms. Digital Libraries and institutional repository are the rules of the game in Knowledge Management today. Its impact is pervasive as it is being used in virtually every sector. Technical Institutions have a special responsibility for the development of innovative process that are necessary for delivering these qualitative services. New Technology like internet, open access, online services and E-Databases has brought about a paradigm shift in the repositioning and role of the library and are called information management tools.

II. WEBOPAC

Web Opac (Open Public Access Catalogue) often abbreviated as library catalogue is an online database of materials held by a library or group of libraries. Users search a library catalogue principally to locate books and other material available at a library it is also search engine for finding any catalogs

information of Library. We can search by specifying Author, Title, Subject, Year of Publication or any other field. We can also find status of the book whether the book is on shelf or issued. We can say that WEBOPAC have save valuable time of the staff and readers also. The web OPAC facility gives the user an access to information through the digital world. Most library catalogs are closely tied to their underlying ILS system These include bibliographic databases such as Medline, ERIC, PsycINFO, and many others, which index journal articles and other research data. Several Academic Institution libraries are focusing on save the readers time as per Dr. Ranganathan’s fourth Law “Save the time of the reader”. Communications technology is the most fundamental change in the past may years influencing both teaching and knowledge Management Digital Networks are transforming the way of work and are reshaping personal communication. The digitalization process helps the knowledge information to be shared with other people through internet. The knowledge management system is developing rapidly in the present era.

III. ROLE OF KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT AND E-LEARNING IN MODERN LIBRARIES

Main aim of Knowledge Management in libraries is to promote relationship in and between libraries: between library and the user; to strengthen knowledge internat working and to quicken the knowledge flow. In the Knowledge economy era,

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libraries are entrusted with an important job of carrying out researches on development and application of information resources, construction of virtual libraries, protection of intellectual property right in the electronic era, etc., and paving the way of knowledge innovation. Library expectations might not watch realities of day to day work or existing values and norms. The librarians today recognize their role more as a custodian of knowledge.

The knowledge becomes electronically preserved entity in the digital form. The technology gives the library a modern outlook by automation of the documents available in the library, and thus becoming customer-friendly. Information and communication Technologies in a library are applied to the following activities, viz. Library automation, (acquisitions, cataloguing, circulation and OPAC) Digital Library, (CDs, DVDs, Microfilm, E-Books, E-Journals, Databases, etc.) Library co-operation and Resource sharing, (Inter Library Loan) Networked digital information resource sharing, (web OPAC, SDI, CAS, Article alert service), Ready Reference Services, E-References Services. All documents' preserved in the library in the book form are changing into digital form by scanning the materials and converted into CD/DVD device.

The internet and on-line learning are currently in sharp public focus and define today's popular perceptions of educational technology, e-Learning, E-Book etc. The social impact and influence of digitalization has increased rapidly in modern world. The objective of knowledge management in libraries is to promote knowledge innovation. Knowledge innovation is the core of the knowledge economy society. As foundation for collection processing, storage and distribution of knowledge and information, libraries represent an indispensable link in the scientific system chain, an important link in the knowledge innovation. Secondly, libraries take part in scientific research process directly. The library work is a component of knowledge innovation. Thirdly, libraries must pay attention to diffusion and conversion of knowledge. They act as bridges for turning the results of knowledge innovation into realistic productive forces.

On the other hand E-Learning is playing a remarkable role in modern libraries. According to Education funding council for England (HEFAC) 2005, E-Learning signifies "The use of technologies in learning opportunities, encompassing flexible learning as well as the use of information and communication as communications and delivery tool, between Individuals and groups, to support students and improve the management of learning. It supports the new educational experience. The

qualities that will be valued in a "Knowledge-Based future" will be the ability to access and understand information. E-Learning is a very important issue in the higher education today. A seminar organized by the British council on "Use of (IT) Information technology in classrooms" opened the eyes of teaching fraternity to many simple devices/ tools that can enhance pedagogy such as concordance, blogs, wikis and communities. Universities and other educational institutions are now focusing on E-learning activities to meet the demand of the student community. The success of online higher education depends on a strong faculty commitment to teaching in this new environment.

Since, scientific communication is not restricted by national boundaries, faculty member's right to use the creative works of others is essential to their teaching and their students learning. E-Learning is not a computer system. We cannot buy it off and shelf and plug it in. E-Learning system means having people talking, writing, teaching and learning with each other online via a software tool, such implementation is only the surface of the e-learning environment.

IV. CONCLUSION

Academic Libraries play an extraordinary role in educating and empowering citizens. They help individuals and communities to become more knowledgeable, aware and imaginative. At the heart of the drive towards global sharing, libraries transcend economic and social disparities. Institutional libraries are thus playing a vital role in crossing the borders, the key to opening all gateways to knowledge. A true hub, libraries seamlessly incorporate information technology. The impact of information technology encourages users to search information to retrieve the required information. It also helps the knowledge economy by promoting more of knowledge management, more of Open Source software, more of knowledge sharing and R&D of knowledge Management. More than ever, access to knowledge determines the quality, workers, students, researchers, parents and teachers alike can, through libraries, grow and develop their own vision of a just society, express themselves, and act as per the current digital scenario, social networking websites provide great opportunities for librarians to interact with the users as it places them in the digital social places. However, the digital library can enhance traditional libraries but cannot replace them. If we were to replace the entire library into digital form, all stored in a reader, the end result of delivering the content may be the same or even better, but the feel would be missing.

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- [4]Dr. S R Ranganathan's Fourth Law States, "This law makes it clear that if readers find what they are looking for a timely manner they will be more satisfied."



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