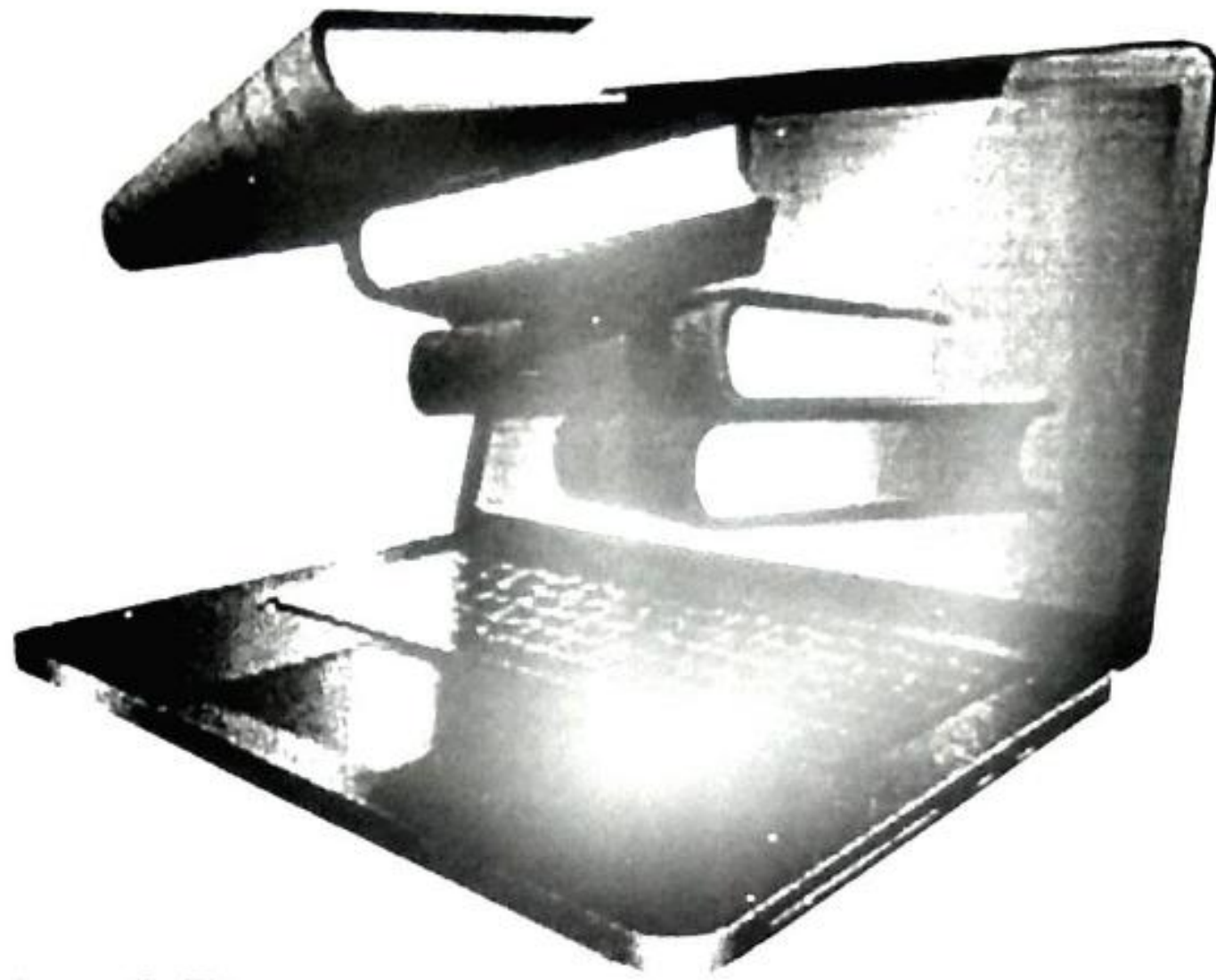


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**Development of Libraries and
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Knowledge Management in Digital Information System

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Introduction

Knowledge economy is a knowledge-based economy. In the knowledge economy era, the management refers to effectively identify, acquire, develop, resolve, use, store and share knowledge, to create an approach to transforming and sharing of tacit and explicit knowledge, and to raise the emergency and innovation capability by utilizing the wisdom of the team. Since knowledge has become the driving force for social development, the attention of the society to information and knowledge is rising and people's demands for information and knowledge are increasing step by step.

This has provided a good environment for library development. Moreover, as information and knowledge has become an important productive factor for the modern economic system, the society will inevitably require intensified management of information and knowledge. How to manage knowledge will become an important subject facing libraries in the near future.

Knowledge management in libraries should be focused on effective research and development of knowledge, creation of knowledge bases, exchange and sharing of knowledge between library staffs (including its users), training of library staff, speeding up explicit processing of the implicit knowledge and realizing of its sharing. KM has emerged today as a multidisciplinary subject. As a discipline, it draws from a broad spectrum of disciplines and technologies such as follows:

1. Cognitive Science, which provides insight into learning and knowing that ultimately helps in improving the tool and technique for gathering and transferring knowledge.
2. Artificial Intelligence and Expert Systems which help in automating the process of cognition.
3. LIS which has a rich body of research and practice to contribute to KM.
4. Organizational Science which explicitly deal with the need to manage knowledge.
5. Technical Writing, which is concerned with effective representation and transfer of knowledge.
6. Decision Support system which provides insights to knowledge in the performance of cognitive tasks.

7. Computer Supported Collaboration work (Groupware) which has immense potentialities for KM.

8. Relational and Object Databases, which provide useful ideas to represent and manage knowledge resources.

9. Simulation which is becoming a component of KM for learning and creation of knowledge;

10. Other Technologies, which include hypertext, web technology, full text search and retrieval, performance support systems, object-oriented information modeling, help desk technology, electronic publishing technology, multimedia technology, etc.

Meaning

Knowledge management is an upcoming field of management, which focuses on maximizing business performance by making the most of the synergy between people, processes and technology. Knowledge management is all about establishing the link between an organization's obvious and implied intellectual property and positive business outcome. In practice, however, it involves an organization recognizing and mapping its intellectual assets, creating knowledge for competitive advantage, making large amounts of business information available, and allocating the best practices and technology that facilitates all of the above, including groupware and intranet.

1. Making knowledge visible
2. Building knowledge intensity
3. Developing a knowledge culture
4. Building knowledge infrastructure

Secondly : Knowledge Management (KM) caters to the critical issues of organizational adaptation, survival and competence in face of increasingly discontinuous environmental change... essentially, it embodies organizational process that seek synergistic combination of data and information processing capacity of information processing capacity of information technologies, and the creative and innovative capacity of human beings.

Thirdly: Knowledge Management promotes an integrated approach to identifying, capturing, retrieving, sharing, and evaluating an enterprises information asset. These information assets may include da-

atabases, documents, policies, procedures, as well as the un-captured tacit expertise and experience stored in individual's heads."

Fourthly: KM may simply be defined as doing what is needed to get the most out of knowledge resources. In general, Km Focuses on organizing and making available important knowledge. Km is also related to the concept of intellectual capital.

Characteristics of Knowledge Management in Libraries

The role of knowledge management in libraries will become more and more important along with the development of knowledge economy. It is a new management mode, boasts the following superiority and characteristics incomparable with conventional management: Human Resource Management Is the Core of Knowledge Management in Libraries. The most important resource in the knowledge economy system is the talents who grasp knowledge. The talent competition has become the focus of market competition in the knowledge economy era. In the knowledge economy era, the libraries will attach importance to vocational training and lifelong education of library staffs to raise their scientific knowledge level and ability of acquiring and innovating knowledge.

They also will and fully respect the human value, guide and bring into play wisdom potentialities of library staffs, take developing knowledge resources in the brains of library staffs as an important way for rising work efficiency, An all-round improvement of library staff's quality and positioning of the human value will become important objectives of knowledge management in libraries.

The Objective of Knowledge Management in Libraries is to Promote Knowledge Innovation. Knowledge innovation is the core of the knowledge economy society.

Tools for Knowledge Management

Hoffman describes the following technologies, which are being used for the knowledge management systems.

- Intranet/Extranet
- Groupware
- Electronic Document Management
- Information Retrieval Tools
- Workflow Management System
- Data Analysis
- Data Warehousing
- Agent Technologies
- Helpdesk Technologies
- Machin Learning Computer-based training
- Geographic Information systems

- Meta data/meta-information/Profile information
- Ontology

Conclusion

Knowledge has become important productive factor for the modern digital information system. The society Will inevitably require intensified management of knowledge. How to manage Knowledge will become an important subject facing libraries in near future. Knowledge Management in Libraries should be focused on effective research and development of knowledge, creation of knowledge bases, exchange and sharing of knowledge between library staffs including its users, training of library staff, speeding up explicit processing of the implicit knowledge and realizing of its sharing. Economic environment and information environment is changing quickly today. Since knowledge management has become a powerful tool for promoting innovation and realizing reengineering the various walks of life, it occupies very outstanding position in the creation of the knowledge innovation systems of a country.

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