

**Impact
Factor
3.025**

ISSN 2349-638x

Refereed And Indexed Journal

**AAYUSHI
INTERNATIONAL
INTERDISCIPLINARY
RESEARCH JOURNAL
(AIIRJ)**

UGC Approved Monthly Journal

VOL-IV

ISSUE-XI

Nov.

2017

Address

• Vikram Nagar, Boudhi Chouk, Latur.
• Tq. Latur, Dis. Latur 413512 (MS.)
• (+91) 9922455749, (+91) 8999250451

Email

• aiirjpramod@gmail.com
• aayushijournal@gmail.com

Website

• www.aiirjournal.com

CHIEF EDITOR – PRAMOD PRAKASHRAO TANDALE

Role of Knowledge Management in Library and Information Centers

Mr. V.R. Kamble

Librarian Arts Science and Commerce College
Chopda Dist- Jalgaon

Smt. P.B. Gaikwad

Research Student,
(M.Lib.,M.Phil., SET)

Introduction-

Knowledge Management System is a process of creating the knowledge, sharing knowledge, developing knowledge, capturing, storing of knowledge and managing the knowledge and information of an organization. The use of knowledge management system for knowledge transfer to one place, persons and organization to another person and organization with easily so its role is very important in library and information centers because knowledge store and transfer to another person is a very major role of library and information centers. Knowledge management system is very essential in library and information centers. With the help of knowledge management system library professionals create knowledge, manage knowledge, store knowledge and disseminate the knowledge to the library users. Some scientific person knowledge divided in some category for explains knowledge as like tacit and explicit knowledge. The main aim of knowledge management is to facilitate effective and efficiently transfer of the knowledge to others who have a need for the knowledge in carrying out their functions and completed their responsibility in the organizations. Those who get the more knowledge in organization that person is very powerful compare to other person so knowledge is power in the modern world. The development of any organizations as like private organizations, industry, educational organizations, governmental organizations and other organizations depend on knowledgeable person so those person have receive the knowledge has the required capabilities to apply the knowledge for the overall benefit of the organization.

Definition of Knowledge Management-

Knowledge Management efforts typically influence on institutional objectives as like improved employee performance, competitive advantage, innovation of ideas, sharing of lesson learned, work integration and continuously improvements of the related organization. Any organizational development totally depend on these efforts so any organization authority focus on these efforts. In the world Knowledge Management history is very long such as on the job discussions, formal apprenticeship, discussion groups, corporate libraries, use of professional training for development of professional skill and monitoring all programs for development of organizations. In the modern world continuously increased use of Information and Communication Technologies in knowledge bases, expert system, information repositories for storing essential information, group discussion for solving any organizational problems, intranets, and computer supported cooperative work have been introduced to further enhance such efforts.

According to Wikipedia-

Knowledge Management is the process of capturing knowledge, developing knowledge, sharing knowledge and effectively using organizational knowledge.

Knowledge Management is the strategic management of people and knowledge representation along with associated content and information in the organization. The use of Information Technology as

like computer, smart phone, internet, Fax Machine, audio video technologies and processes so as to optimize knowledge sharing and utilization, transferring knowledge directly between people and to drive overall benefits to all aspects of the functioning of the organization.

Knowledge Management refers to multi-disciplinary approach to acquire organizational aims by making the best use of knowledge so majority any organizational development depend on use of knowledge. Knowledge Management give focus on the acquiring knowledge, creating and development of knowledge and sharing of knowledge within people of organization and other people.

Knowledge Management as a Discipline-

Knowledge Management is a inter- disciplinary field and in this field social technology space is driven both by the practical needs of knowledge era organizations of the 21 th first century and the growing interactions between pairs of broad areas as like cognitive science, information science, economic and management science. Knowledge Management of interest to the variety of researchers and practitioners from these backgrounds of several reasons:

1. It has the positional to be well grounded in basic studies in well developed areas as like epistemology, psychology, classification theory and other subjects.
2. In the knowledge management system studies on various business and organizational issues as like returns on investment, measurements of benefits, economic parameters, and quality and productivity.

Activity of Knowledge Management System-

The aim of Knowledge Management System is to create and expand wealth and social values by providing people with access to individual and organizational knowledge in the modern era. The idea of Knowledge Management System is will lead to the creation of a open and a dynamic reservoir of knowledge, skill and competencies to support new ideas, development of decision making and performs improvements. With the help of Knowledge Management System library professional done various activity in the library and information centers as like:

1. Represent of the Knowledge- With the help of Knowledge Management System library professionals represent the knowledge via classification into different types of knowledge, a template each types of knowledge and various lists of value for metadata attributes among other things.
2. Disseminate the Knowledge- The use of Knowledge Management System for deliver the knowledge to the users through various ways as like search and retrieval mechanisms, browsing and navigational facilities, subscription mechanism for particular types of knowledge, through notification for current information and through other forms of customization and personalization. In the knowledge delivery system may need special computing and communication technologies as like websites, staging, and handheld and smart phone mobile technologies.
3. Measure Usages and Benefits: Investment made in Knowledge Management System must be justified by monitoring the utility of KM system and process and their influence on result parameters of the organization as like productivity and production quality.

Benefits of Knowledge Management System-

Knowledge Management System is an information system developed for to assist the sharing and integrate of knowledge. Knowledge Management provide various benefits to the organizations as like increasing business, increase staff performs, client satisfaction and develop quality of services.

Knowledge is the core of operation and innovation, therefore one of the most valuable assets a company might have. Here give some benefits of Knowledge Management System for organization.

1. Any person can access to management and business knowledge about the company so automatically company has improved the quality of products and develops performs in organizations.
2. The use of Knowledge Management System for you to support new technologies easier and access knowledge for future knowledge.
3. Users can create knowledge based article using the real time Hyper Text Markup Language editing tools.
4. With the help of Knowledge Management System Manager can staff engagement and communication for the development of organizations.

Process and Goals-

Knowledge Management is the process which includes planning, organization, controlling people process and system in organizations to ensure that its knowledge related assets are improved and effectively employed. Knowledge is available in various forms as like printed documents, patents, manuals and knowledge stored in electronic repositories as like database, employee and knowledge about the best ways to do their job. Knowledge Management is the process in this process includes various factors as like acquisition of knowledge, creation, refinement, storage, transfer and sharing of knowledge.

Conclusion-

Knowledge management is the set of relatively new organizational activities that are various aims they are improving knowledge, knowledge related practices, organizational behaviors and discussion about organizational performance. Knowledge management process focuses on creation of knowledge, acquisition of knowledge, storage, transfer and sharing with other people and its utilizations in any organizational. Knowledge management process is very essential for various functions as like innovation of ideas, individual learning, collective learning and collaborative decision making. With the help of these processes improve organizational behaviors, decision, and increase quality of products, increase better services and relationship that enable the organization to improve its overall performance.

References-

1. Best, J. (2002). *Research In Education seventh edition*. New delhi: Prentic Hal Of India.
2. Earl, M. (2001). Knowledge Management Strategies. *Journal of Managemet Information System* , 215-233.
3. Kothari, C. (2004). *Research Methodology Methods And Techniques*. New delhi: New Age International Limited , Publishers.
4. Paithankar, R. R. (2014). *Library references Practicies, services and New Avenues*. Jaipur: Ishika Publishing House.
5. Wadhava, M. (2011). *Fundamental of computer*. New Delhi: International Book House Prvt. Limited.
6. Khaiser, N. P. (March 2017). Use of e-journals and databases by the academic community of University of Mysore : A survey. *NISCAIR Online Periodicals Repository* , 19-22.
7. Khanna, J. (1987). *Library and Society*. New Delhi: Ess Ess Publications.
8. Maharana, B. (April 2010). Use of internet and e-resources by the students of Business Management A survey of P.G.students of Business administration, Sambalpur University India. *International Journal of Library and Information Science Vol. 2(3)* , 47-49.
9. Maidul, I. U. (n.d.). Using Pattern of Internet and E-resources by the Students and Faculty Members of a Private University in Bangladesh. 122.
10. Manhas, R. (2008). Use of the Internet and Electronic Resources for Dental Science Information: A Case Study. *Library Philosophy and Practice 2008* , 2-4.

11. Mansah, R. (2015). Use of Internet and Electronic Information Resources by Teachers and Students of Physiotherapy Colleges of Punjab, India: A Case Study. *American Journal of Educational Research* .
12. Mittal, P. B. (2013). Use of e-Resources in Universities. *International Journal of Innovative Research in Computer Science* , 1361-66.
13. Mittal, R. (1984). *Library Administration*. New Delhi: Metro Politian Books Co.Pvt.Ltd.
14. Mounissamy, P. R. (2005). Evaluation of Usage and Usability of Electronic Journals Vol42. *SRELS Journal of Information Management* , --.

