Knowledge Management and Digital Era

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Abstract -

Knowledge management is a tool that influences the competitiveness of all organizations. Knowledge is the core of the organization. KM improves productivity, efficiency and competence in terms of operations and services. Knowledge is inherently clear and tacit. This white paper deals with the foundations of knowledge development, skills for knowledge management, leadership on the internet age and e-learning systems. Knowledge has recently been recognized as one of the most important sources of the organization. Recent advances in knowledge management have become a major concern for librarians and libraries.

Introduction

Knowledge management is one of the newest topics in the world of business and information research. In our daily life we offer a huge amount of data and information. Data and information have no knowledge until you know how to dig in value. This is the reason why knowledge management is required. Knowledge management and knowledge management via the internet are in particular one of the most important strategic directions that research and adoption by industry today. In the current information and knowledge time, knowledge has become an important resource. Companies that have to deal with competition and an increasingly vibrant environment are beginning to realize that organizational knowledge has enormous and largely unused assets. This recognition does not only occur in business organizations, but also in non-profit organizations such as academic libraries. However, the environment in which academic libraries operate nowadays is changing. Academic libraries are part of the university and its organizational culture. The role of the academic library is changing to provide competitive benefits for parents, an important factor for both staff and students. Knowledge management is a useful tool for academic libraries to improve services in the knowledge economy.

What is knowledge?

Knowledge is at a higher level than information. Knowledge is in the minds of intellectuals. This moves related structured and unstructured raw materials to important knowledge assets that can be reused, rebuilt and exploited. Knowledge is fundamentally a human process and information is on a mindless computer. Many people agree that 'knowledge' is not just a personal thing, but an evolutionary mental process, so we wish and structure what we know. Knowledge also includes an intuitive and voluntary response to the environment in which we discover ourselves.

Where is knowledge?

Knowledge exists in many forms within an organization, but important areas are structured information, unstructured information and employee expertise.

- Structured information - transaction-based data that is maintained and maintained within the information system. Transaction data is often excluded from the user because it is difficult to restore or merge.
• Unstructured information - related to the document. This includes formats for PC, paper, video and audio that are not easily accessible and divisible.

• Expertise - Experience a basic or natural understanding of your staff. This type of knowledge is usually organized and moved regularly, so it is not organized and does not go through the organization.

What is knowledge management?

Knowledge management is a collective work environment that systematically and systematically collects all useless and irrelevant knowledge to support efficient and profitable decision making and development of competitive advantage. The following are the basic components of well-considered knowledge management.

• Make new knowledge.
• Access to valuable outside knowledge.
• Use knowledge that is accessible to management for decision making.
• Include knowledge in processes, products and services.
• Represents knowledge in the thesis and is based on data and software.
• Promote knowledge growth through tradition and incentives.
• Transfer knowledge to other parts of the organization.
• Measuring the value of knowledge assets.

Is knowledge management monopolized?

Knowledge management is more exclusive than managing and providing information. Mention assumptions, experiences and insights to resolve related values. Early information management efforts determine the amount of information gathered about the processing power and the speed with which organizations can move data. Legacy systems often store information in separate company silos, with little integration of company-specific information. On the other hand, knowledge management starts the next management limit. Knowledge management includes insights into successful forms of experience that were not previously reflected in warehouses and information technology warehouses.

How does knowledge management work?

Knowledge management is strong in many areas, including psychology, sociology, business administration, economics, education, information and paper management. This field has developed a perspective on individual activities and systematic knowledge. Knowledge management includes these perspectives but is based on the "sticky" nature of knowledge. In other words, knowledge is enthusiastically incorporated into the network and processes, as well as the people who invent it and use it. For example, people acquire knowledge of established processes and routines. The sum is generally impossible for everyone.

Knowledge management is required.

In a new global environment, the competitiveness of an organization is inherently linked to the ability to quickly collaborate with customers and key stakeholders. The most important challenge today is to acquire the knowledge needed to maintain critical business processes. The range of
market factors contributed to the growth of the importance of knowledge management. It contains

- Acceleration of change.
- Employee wear and tear, especially in years of size limitation and re-engineering of results
- Growth of organizational boundaries - Geographical spread in relation to globalization of the market
- Established a global company
- Increased network organization
- Knowledge products that grow on the market.

The knowledge processes of the organization usually include:

- Management of transaction data management.
- Transform transaction data into information.
- Transform information into knowledge that can be used for decision making.

Practice your organization to gather knowledge and perform three responsibilities for every hour that your organization has learned. This process starts spontaneously in a self-organizing network when it gains a lot of knowledge management.

**Does the library need a cyberspace card?**

Are there features in cyberspace? Do librarians need a cyberspace card? What do we know about the nature, shape, size, distribution and characteristics of the internet, the World Wide Web and cyberspace? With Cyber Maps you can think up and understand new digital sites. Just like real maps, cyber cards are the orientation tool and artistic interest of a new information site. Some cyber cards can be viewed using the mapping rules of real cards, but most are theoretical views of electronic space.

**Leadership in the internet age**

Leading the library or information services in the internet age is a reflection of new strategies, technologies and technologies. We shouted that senior executives are 'on the internet and all free'. So how can people who manage business strategies in relation to the internet, the intranet and the effective world show our most important influence? Do you receive support to strengthen the capacities of your organization and to support the goals and strategies of your organization? This session covers the most important leadership strategies in the internet era that are essential for all internet librarians.

**Availability of information: today and tomorrow**

The field of information literacy has grown steadily and has spread to different parts of the world, education, business and the economy. Knowledge management, lifelong learning, distance learning and a fast-growing information-driven world population have stimulated demand. Sheila Webber starts this futuristic track with an image of the most important developments and a different image in the field.
Literary challenge & Opportunity

The rapid growth of electronic resources has increased the demand for information literacy programs, and distance learning programs have added special requirements. Developing online courses from afar is much more difficult. Diane Clark technicians for training and online courses in cross-cultural online environment to develop joint cultural lessons, based on the project experience (Jonathan Clark) who require special understanding of cultural differences. Margaret Markland addresses other challenges and explains how instructors at universities in the UK offer students unilateral selection and presentation of online information resources. She discusses some of the challenges and how libraries and information professionals can help the educational community.

E-learning system

E-learning can be defined as learning by electronic means: to acquire knowledge and skills in the use of electronic technology, such as computers and internet-based course materials and the local and wide area networks. E-learning is learning using electronic applications and processes. E-learning applications and processes include web-based learning, computer-based learning, practical classrooms and digital teamwork. The content is available via the internet, intranet / extranet, sound or videotape, satellite TV and a CD-ROM. E-Learning will focus on the technical means to the process of building new knowledge and the control of the individual (or the construction). Simulations close to the real world are the answer to constructivist learning theory and require that they learn to position themselves at a high standard. The learning process can be seen in the next process.

- Obtain information.
- Obtain information and processing experience.
- Get information and processing experience that changes the perception of the student for a long time.
- Learners acquire information and process experience that integrates new information and experiences into their current knowledge base.

Knowledge management technology

Keeping pace with change has been risky for most librarians and information professionals. Respond quickly to the latest developments by stimulating the daily conflict process for new trends and technologies. Pay attention to the speaker of Archives of PDA, network security or information management to do this without an idea and open the hearts of the track broadens your horizons. The KM concept has less impact on organizations that lack knowledge-based skills. At KM, the most important role of technology is to increase the reach and accelerate knowledge transfer. Knowledge technology, digital networks, internet and intranets make skills for knowledge management possible, not KM. With KM technology, users can simultaneously access internet sites, databases, intranets and other internal / external sources as if the information were in one location.

Intranet and extranet

Fundamental intranet / extranet is an incredible tool for streamlining library services. The information used on the intranet offers a high degree of consistency throughout the library
because communication is consistent. Through people to find information and information provider provides access to critical information over time, the intranet will improve decision making by providing the necessary knowledge for faster and more accurate decisions to individuals. With an intranet, information can be centrally managed, easily maintained and kept up-to-date. Both intranets and extranets offer the possibility to send information electronically to library web pages. Everyone in your organization has access to the network. It also contains information about the work carried out within the individual sections and personal homepage can participate in the detail, the results of previous projects and projects in the current project. Intranets and extranets fit the larger picture of KM.

**Knowledge management supporting technology**

The following diagram shows the key technologies that support current knowledge management systems. In the coming years, ad hoc software will evolve into an extensive knowledge-aware system for business management. KM and E-Learning will be integrated in a Knowledge Collaboration Portal to efficiently transfer knowledge in interdisciplinary and multicultural environments. The information system will turn into a fake intelligence system that uses intellectual agents to modify and filter the right information. Develop new methods and tools for KM-guided e-intelligence and improvement.

**A final statement**

Knowledge is constantly growing from the discovery of human civilization. All knowledge content processes and contexts must be managed with the necessary caution in order to protect the formation and dissemination of knowledge with added value. KM must be included in the organization's strategic management to improve competitiveness. It has become essentially dynamic just before ICT and must be effectively managed for storage and service. The library serves as the main store for human knowledge. Computer communication and network operations and the implementation of modern technology. The librarian acts as knowledge manager to inform, classify, preserve and distribute the knowledge of the author to the community, regardless of location or distance. Providing knowledge about added value is a key element of the librarian who builds competitiveness in the modern era, because high-quality services are the oracles of current librarians.

**References:**