Abstract
Modern libraries contribute to business more significantly than traditional libraries. It is a simple supply and demand model. 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.

The library ambience attracts the users, however the technology and innovation give the academic libraries a modern outlook. The way the knowledge information is being passed to users, traditional libraries are changing into digital libraries. They are focusing on the global perception.

Institutional repositories are being converted in to digitized forms. 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 professional libraries. That is why modern libraries are now called the knowledge library or the knowledge store. And the tool to deliver this knowledge is the knowledge management.

Keywords: Knowledge management, Global access by WEBOPAC, Digitization, E-learning.

Introduction
When some people look at a room full of desks facing a central podium, they see a dinosaur. There is no progress........ in how we teach , despite what might be possible with the new technology. Communications technology is the most fundamental change in past many years influencing both teaching and knowledge management. Digital networks are transforming the way we work and are reshaping personal communication and entertainment. The transmission model that still dominates educational system has also changed, but only to a small extent.

Technical universities have a special responsibility for the development of innovative processes that are necessary for delivering these qualitative services. Technological marvels like the internet, open access, online services and electronic databases have brought about a paradigm shift in the repositioning and role of the library and are called information management tools.

Information Technology (IT)’s role in economic growth cannot be understated. 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. And its impact is pervasive as it is being used in virtually every sector from farming to manufacturing, to services to government.

Information resources and services, networking, digital libraries and institutional repository are the rules of the game in knowledge management today. The web OPAC facility gives the user an access to information through the digital world. It saves time, energy, cost and is easily accessible from any place. Consequently several Academic Institution Libraries are focusing on digitization to save the readers’ time as per Dr. S.R. Ranganathan’s Fourth Law5. “Save the time of the reader”

The implementation of Information and Communication Technology, in the routines of the library activities facilitates users to manage knowledge. Modern librarians ensure that the right information is delivered to the right person in the right time in order to take the most appropriate decision. This also comiles with Dr.S.R. Ranganathan’s Fourth Law of library science, stated above.

The Knowledge Management system is developing rapidly in the present era in the form of collection of data or knowledge information. The digitization process helps the knowledge information to be shared with other people through Internet/ intranet.
Knowledge management
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.

There is a need for concerted efforts in building federated digital technologies that will enable the formation of network of digital technologies centralized collaborative virtual enquiry handling system. 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.

The aim of knowledge management in libraries is to promote relationship in and between libraries; between library and the user; to strengthen knowledge internet working and to quicken the knowledge flow. In the knowledge economy era, 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 rights in the electronic era, etc., and paving the way for knowledge innovation.

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-Reference Services. All documents preserved in the library in the book form are changing in to digital form by scanning the materials and converted into CD/DVD devise.

The Social impact and influence of digitization has increased rapidly in the fast moving world. 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. It is a searchable version in the computer that enhances the knowledge management tasks in the digital era.

The librarians today recognize their role more as a custodian of knowledge. Library expectations might not match realities of day to day work or existing values and norms. Specialized libraries are focusing on preserving the decades of information, photographs/ Image style / costumes/ seasons of information in the digital form for easy access by the users anywhere in the world.

In academic libraries, the reports / dissertation projects/publications are digitized and they can be viewed online by using the web OPAC software, which is commonly used by students/researchers/scholars. Knowledge technologies are serving, without doubt, the establishment of a global society where the traditional boundaries of time and space have melt to make way for a world within reach of anyone who has the knowledge, resources and skills needed for information management. Social demand for environment friendly digital libraries is rapidly increasing because of factors explained below in tabular form.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Knowledge Economy</th>
<th>Traditional Economy</th>
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<tr>
<td>Knowledge is abundant</td>
<td>Scarcity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Information knowledge multiplies</td>
<td>Resource depletes when used.</td>
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<td>Virtual knowledge management, virtual marketplace,</td>
<td>It is localized with restriction on time.</td>
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<tr>
<td>virtual organization offers benefits 24x7 with a global reach</td>
<td>Is a product service</td>
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<td>Is a value added service</td>
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The effects of Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) on globalization, innovation, growth and productivity are immense. ICTs contribute to the globalization of production and capital markets by reducing the cost of information and communication.

E-learning
Online learning currently captures current / popular perception of educational technology. E-learning is a complex system composed of institutional, individual, technical, social components and change in any one of these will affect the complete system. It is an open system powered by Internet. The essential feature of e-learning extends beyond its access to information and builds on its communication and interactive features.

The goal of quality e-learning is to blend diversity and intellectual challenges with the learning technology. The core of e-learning transformation is the technology. This transforms learning in new and powerful ways by web based education learning and teaching. E-learning offers better ways to process and recreate the information. The passive information transfer
approaches of higher education are now constructive and interactive with e-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. And e-learning allows users to progress in the knowledge-based future. Networks and interactive pedagogies deliver the quality of the learning experience through effective use of information technology. According to Education funding Council for England (HEFCE) 2005, e-learning signifies “The use of technologies in learning opportunities, encompassing flexible learning as well as the use of information and communication technology as communications and delivery tool, between individuals and groups, to support students and improve the management of learning.”

E-learning includes a range of electronically networked information and communication technology by means of which learning can take place. Majority of electronic information is now transferred to digital form. Generally digital coding makes for less interference and thus better quality of the communication.

It is time now that the educational dinosaur utilizes the technologies of e-learning and move away from the transmission modality to interactive information and communication technology based knowledge transfer. 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 devises / tools that can enhance pedagogy such as Concordance, blogs, Wikis and communities. E-learning as a term is a hybrid, like many compounds, the two elements have worked together to create a new hybrid., i.e. E-learning.

E-learning is capable of creating a community of inquiry that is independent of time and space and with the combination of interactive and reflective characteristics it can stimulate and facilitate a level of higher order. Institutions must be prepared to focus greater attention and strategic integrations of e-learning, how it meets the challenges and demands of the knowledge era. World Wide Web (WWW) has the potential of delivering learning to a variety of people. Most of the learning programs delivered via internet using web browser use features such as video conferencing, interactive class rooms, and discussion forums on net and live lectures. The systematic storage, retrieval and re-use of information has always been a defining feature of formal education. The impact of the net on media used in distance education is illustrated in various technologies used for distance education.

The development of learning materials can be depicted as follows:

![Diagram of Distance Education Media](image-url)
The development of learning materials for web-based programmes in eighteen steps:
The information put into the documentation can change further after investigating the requirements of both the learners and the organization.

Academic Institutions/ Universities/ colleges 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. Such commitments open a number of organizational issues and challenges that become prominent with the introduction of e-learning into higher education.

E-learning depends upon instructors’ ability to impart content to their students. Since, scientific communication is not restricted by national boundaries, faculty members’ right to use the creative works of others is essential to their teaching and their students learning. Digital learning is now not only easy to do but easy to disseminate. The most significant consequence of the digital era with the increasing availability of digital editing software has been to open the possibility of making moving – image texts in the classroom. The general distribution of video-editing software appears to have offered the possibility of a shift from consumption to production.

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.

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. Their heritage mission is to promote the value of their documentary resources, from textual to image, sounds and multimedia resources.

Digital Libraries are also the best defenders of access to information. 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. The websites can be used effectively for outreach and promotion.

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.

However, the digital library can enhance traditional libraries but can not 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.

Bibliography
5 Dr S R Ranganathan’s Fourth Law states, “This law makes it clear that if readers find what they are looking for in a timely manner they will be more satisfied, and more likely to feel like their needs have been met. This not only makes library service more efficient, but also makes the reader feel like their search has been an effective one”.
