4.1 Introduction

“As each generation comes into the world devoid of knowledge, its first duty is to obtain possession of the stores already amassed. It must overtake its predecessors before it can pass by them” – Horace Mann

In 1970 the ideas of information, ‘information revolution’, ‘information age’ and ‘information society’ were profusely used in LIS literature. Alvin Toffler’s works presented the complexities and capabilities of Agricultural society, Industrial society as well as, then just blooming Information society. Futurists were of the opinion that information had the ability to change the society into an idealistic culture, where ailments would be wiped out and anti-conception medication would be widespread (Masuda, 1980). In addition to other things, professionals and technicians would develop as preeminent social class, supplanting business and modern business visionaries (Dizard, 1982)

In the 19th century, John Shaw Bellings, Surgeon General Office Library stated about the geometric movement in the development of medicinal literature (Billings, 1965). After the Second World War, there was much discourse on the phenomena of ‘information explosion’. One of the earliest advocates who promoted the concept of information revolution was Fritz Machlup. As an economist Machlup showed his keen interest in understanding the monopoly of competition in a free society. He was of the firm belief that Research and Development (Research and development) is firmly connected with education and great training is a pre-condition to quality research. Hence he had to inquire into the educational system of all levels to discover how the country created the knowledge – not only in simply logical
and technical information, but also in schools, colleges and at graduate studies (Machlup, 1962).

Technological innovations have an influential role in the society. The leaps forward in information handling, stockpiling, and re-transmission control have preceded the utilization of information and communication technologies taking all things together the regions of life. Aptitudes and qualities like rational, memory, and correspondence, were once thought to be novel to people, are presently outperformed by PCs. The diminishing costs, expanding preparing power and the enhancing system abilities among PC frameworks have prompted to believe that any one can get information from anywhere and everywhere.

4.2 Place of Information in the Society

Information explosion is all pervasive Bell (Bell, 1989) noted in his article that information and knowledge become the main key and productive resources in the postindustrial society, just as labour what's more, capital were focal resources of modern social orders. Free and fair utilization of information is decide how best in class a general public is as far as its introduction to information.

The predominant normal for a information society is the way of its economy. As right on time as the 1960’s, the great management guru Peter Drucker (Drucker, 1969) noted that “knowledge has become the pillar of the contemporary economy", and there is move "from an economy of merchandise to knowledge economy". Others were of the firm opinion that post machanised society is defined by an administration economy, the accentuation on human administrations (education, wellbeing, social administrations) and competent
assistance (computing, system analysis and scientific development). In an information society, the matchless quality of occupations is found in information work. Work that requests physical quality and manual expertness is slowly supplanted by more control of figures and content.

Twenty first century innovations and progression in the field of ICT have drastically changed the world and made impossible things possible. The speedy and remarkable advances have influenced the life in many ways and have motivated globalisation of knowledge, communication and expansion of media as a whole. Because of information systems that associate areas at different locations across the world, the concept of time and space has been blurred by the utilization of information technologies advancements making the world a global village. The increase in the trans-border data flows, the worldwide circulation of mass-intervened information, and the all-inclusive procedures of organizations are the results of IT and global village.

The relationship between the industrial society and post-industrial society or information society is that the machines have taken over by technologies related to communication processes. (Assessment, 2006), The production of commodities supplemented the significance of information. Hence the economy shifted from modern economy to knowledge economy. The world economy is changing as knowledge succeeds physical capital as the authority of present (as well as future) revenue. As knowledge becomes more crucial, so does higher education. The World Bank study (World Bank Study, 2013), ‘Peril and Promise’ highlights that, “in the knowledge based economy the menace of being rapidly left behind, if the skills and knowledge to participate are not adopted” if one want to transcend in the highly competitive
and ambitious world where trade considerations leading to an erosion of the goods and services.

The development of the knowledge based economy, is an economy in which generation, utilize and circulation of information and knowledge, which has given a further impetus to commercialization of the services, as captured by David (David, 1997) “the educational institutions are not only a creator of knowledge, a coach and mentor of youthful era and a transmitter of culture, additionally a noteworthy administrator for economic development; the knowledge manufacturing plant, so to speak at the focus of knowledge economy” (Cardozo., 2010). Library is an entire and always developing framework and has turned out to be more dynamic in the present situation. The advantage of priceless society has given more flexibility to accumulate human acumen efficiently for human progress. With this there is a lot of changes in the literary activates and the formation of value added information. Which are helpful in increasing the productivity of mankind. The library as an impetus for human development is fundamental (Akeroyd, 1991). Even though the libraries are playing important role in the growth of human intellect they have been asked a justification for the resources which are spent on the growth. At this juncture, libraries must portray the estimation of their administrations to financing experts, be public or private. These mandate have stressed on quantitative valuation to give solid proof about the degree of their incentive to the society. Furthermore, the advent of World Wide Web has provided the majority of the information online accessible on one’s finger tips has also raised the question for funding for the library resources. Hence, the effective
working of libraries relies on upon exhibiting their core values in the ample sense and to their verity reading community.

4.3 Libraries in the Knowledge Society

Proliferation of information technology (IT) has demonstrated that computers exponential in power as years passes along with the decrease in the cost. This leads to the change in the curve which is the results in the revolution –this rebirth is made conceivable by Information and Communications Technologies. What one couldn't envision yesterday is a reality today, and this process never (Edwards, 2000).

The changing life style is changing in every dimensions of human being be it is economic, political and social. The framework of the twentieth century are being supplanted, and transformed for the new millennium. There are many reasons for the change and it is difficult to determine. But it is guess that it is probable to say that the quick development of correspondences, figuring and digital content is empowering the globalization of information generation; moving endeavor and innovativeness. This is nothing but a "knowledge driven economy", as characterized by the British government. The era and exploitation of knowledge has the imperative influence in the production of riches. It is not just about pushing back the prior knowledge; it is additionally about how viably one uses and exploits of a wide range of knowledge in every possible way of financial action “(United Kingdom department of trade and industry, 1999). Indeed, knowledge based items and administrations as of now created more than 60% of OECD nations' riches generation. Today, information & communication technologies, distributing, media and research are the quickest developing some portion of the worldwide
economy. The knowledge society requires more participative majority rule government and more grounded common society organizations - for if the primary resource is knowledge, then such values as openness, trust and authenticity are critically essential.

4.4 Libraries mobilise Information and Knowledge

Libraries play an important role in enhancing the estimation of human scholarly yields by giving access to them through proper channels. If the libraries were not exists the learned out puts were not been preserved and made available to the readers and these intellect outputs of no use (UNESCO, 2003). It is the mere presence of the libraries that hundreds of published and unpublished materials made available to the reading community and makes sure that they will be utilized properly for all kinds of needs (commercial, educational, cultural and recreational).

4.5 Libraries promote Continuous Advancement of Knowledge resources

Academic and research libraries were at low profile. Previous researches shown the libraries have given huge commitments to education. Users of foundations where library utilization for reasonably turned out to be prepared for the development of society and effective and efficient occupation than those without appropriate library. Libraries assumes the part for the advancement of proficiency, a basic segment of the development of scholarly capital of the society, an attribute which launches an expansive influence on an individual's ability to become economically strong and opens various avenue in the job market. Library services and programs are being utilized by variety of people ranging from children to the age old (Mcclure, 2000).
4.6 Libraries Enable Fostering of Economic Development

Financial advancement exertion is just any movement that raises genuine salaries, in this manner contributing new any desires for more extensive opportunity for individuals, groups, and enterprises. Since both the worldwide and national economies turn out to be significantly knowledge driven, particular knowledge has turned into the critical resource for further monetary improvement. Neighborhood organizations advantage incredibly in constrained routes from libraries, including investigating the new thoughts, knowledge and information.

In particularly, growing businesses, new companies, and private companies of numerous sorts are anticipated as relishing the most noteworthy help from library products and administrations. Without a doubt, nearness of libraries has been noted as a purpose behind a business' choice to migrate to a specific group. Concentrates additionally given the outcomes that business information resources were greatly significant with master help of expert library staff. As it were, information sources and the provider of those information sources are equally important, be that as it may, proficient administrations gave by librarians are depended by many to be significant conditions in finding, getting to and using information resources without bounds degree, particularly as to electronic resources. Further to this the study reveals that for any country to be powerful in the worldwide economy, its organizations of higher education must accomplish more than simply set up an educated workforce and extend information through research and grant. They should get included in neighborhood economic development (Matson, 1995).
Libraries in the associations have the ability to play indispensable part in affecting increment of financial improvement knowledge to the society. The primary physical articulations of economic knowledge augmentation benefits by higher organisation are economic improvement information centers (EDICs) (uneca, 2008). The kind of information gave in EDICs incorporates: general economic and industry-particular insights, economic estimates, exchange measurements, showcase studies, registration information, assess and administrative prerequisites, average cost for basic items and cost-of-working together information and data on general business practices, money related arranging, and worker advantages and remuneration. This helps not only in starting a business but also to entering foreign (Miele, 1995). Training in planning the basic business and management of the business can likewise be given. A library offers augmentation benefits as a major aspect of its service portfolio or build up an EDIC unit to concentrate on neighborhood financial improvement services.

4.7 Libraries enhance productivity of individuals and organizations.

There are many cost saving direct benefits are available from library services to people. These incorporate from getting materials as opposed to buying them; obtaining of book recordings and tapes, which spare substantial consumptions; and the use of periodicals and daily papers which result in monetary benefit. There is a binary nature to this firstly, clients spare the cost of securing these things all alone; and furthermore, numerous clients can deal with their lives subsequently of information acquired (McClure, 2000). Approach and access to the right information is a part and parcel of the efficiency of information professional, and subsequently the profitability and
great basic leadership of the associations utilizing them (uneca, 2008). For the independently employed knowledge worker, utilization of information centers make them more gainful on their responsibilities, particularly as they can have hands on involvement in job related training in the ranges of ICT and information literacy skills and great business practices (Keyes, 1995).

Libraries assume a vital part of social contribution as they serve the necessities of impeded populations, for example, poor people, the elderly, the physically impaired, the unemployed and those with learning handicap, since these groups to the least extent liable to have the way to get such assets as information sources, PCs and world wide web access (Charted Institute of library and information professionals, 2002). Libraries likewise serve as catalyst of social connection. In one of the reviews, a member stated: “we are brought closer to other members of community through the very act of resource sharing with counterparts” (Usherwood, 2002) For this reason, social incorporation with the plan of long lasting learning of many developed nations incorporate the setting up of new public libraries and expanded information and library arrangement for learners at all levels and of any age.

4.8 Libraries promote Group Information Service

For the majority of groups and associations, libraries serve as civic centers, which help them in satisfying their civic duties by offering meeting space for community associations, helping with voter enrollment, and making government forms available. Since there is a lot of movement of public in the library premises, due to which libraries additionally catering as a posting place for proposed changes in nearby controls, and other local government orders. As a public center, the library acquaints clients with new frameworks of
getting things done amid shift programmes. Other programmes like storytelling, introduction to information technology education, and recreational activities are provided as a value addition. Esteemed in many spots is the accessibility of meeting spaces for voluntary groups, which speak to financial savings to them.

Libraries additionally serve the society by providing aid in finding answers numerous fundamental quarries: from finding jobs to where to find up-to-date health and legal information (uneca, 2008). These small informational help provided by the library can lead to important economic benefits and impacts (Afsar, 2002). Studies likewise found that society esteem their libraries as physical resources and a wellspring of social respect. Surely, libraries, particularly public and national libraries, are imperative turning points in numerous urban areas and different groups. It is also reflected in the survey that the presence of another library, or the redevelopment of a current one, positively affected on its prompt environment (Albanese, 2001).

4.9 Libraries Empower Democracy and E-Governance

Viability of citizen’s activity is just conceivable when they know how to have the access to information of different types and they need to gain the skills to become responsible and informed team player in. Libraries offer both real and virtual platforms where residents can talk freely, have comparable thoughts and concerns, and seek after what they accept are to their greatest advantages. Finally, free discussions among learned citizens encourage common society; and common society advances the social capital required to accomplish shared objectives. Through this, libraries inhibit the lack of information and exchange of ideas which in a sealed society smothers
inventiveness, conceal the creative ability and makes a hindrance to social, financial and technical progress (Berger, 1991).

E-governance is about utilizing power of information technology to give better public administrations. The fundamental significance of an e-government plan include: building administrations for the betterment of society and which are useful for the citizens. Making government and its services more available to each and every individual, guaranteeing social incorporation and guaranteeing both side correspondence between the legislature and the general mass. Governments have always carried on libraries to gather and spread government information, however e-government includes new and esteemed measurements: the citizen enabling potential fortified by virtual access and the likelihood to consider governments responsible without physical showdown.

4.10 Digital Advantage Within and Among Nations

The digital gap exists inside countries and in addition amongst them, and the cures must be worldwide. Both libraries and librarians extends traditional contributions which will remain essential in knowledge society;

- Providing access
- Working in association
- Structuring information
- Preserving legacy and motivating trust
- Imparting abilities

Traditionally the access to the information is provided in the buildings which are situated around the academic institutions, offering the service to the users (IFLA, 2007). At present the libraries won't just involve introducing
columns of PCs with Internet access: client group has ended up technically knowledgeable and they can get to the material from where they live and work. Internet as a vital source of electronic information sources and services in gaining the all-time popularity. Arranging connections will continuously be about creating electronic information services, for example, Internet gateways and going about as a center man between content providers and far off clients. In the digital world there will at present be an interest for physical reports where readers not only access knowledge but can have the discussions, learn and support each other through information exchange. In less advantaged communities, the hover of knowledge society won't occur without free. Finding information skills may well develop as most imperative part. Information illiteracy will be the primary risk to achievement and social inclusion in the knowledge society. Helping society to wind up distinctly basic customers, certain learners and fulfilled makers of information is a vital undertaking.

Studies demonstrate that, exclusive certain class of society can acquire the hardware, software and connectivity expenses to take part in the information trade, including online business (Mcclure, 2000). The significance of having the hands on of the Web is however not restricted to individuals and organizations with optional wage, at this point libraries are set up to help connect the financial crevice alongside the technical gap. People who can't have the capacity to manage the cost of PC at home to numerous little and locally situated organizations, the library is well equipped with the computer hardware and technology including the access to Internet to help keep the appropriation of our general public into information "haves and have not’s."
In the third world countries universal access is not practically implemented like western style as a great part of the mass can't bear the cost of individual access. To overcome this challenge focus has been given on giving access through group facilities like libraries and schools (Gamboa, 2001). In the information era, way to deal with it has a place nearby reasonable nourishment, education, and other essential necessities. This aspect has widened the interpretation of deficit to incorporate information starvation. All the more in this way, when it has turned out to be straightforward to the general population and countries who are not able to or will not take part whole heartedly in the new information economy will make sense of it the more hard to rise above of destitution. Similarly as today, books are a possibility for ordinary citizens to enhance themselves, in the information society; access to World Wide Web will be a course to better chance. How books are accessible openly from libraries, libraries ought to direct everybody to virtual world sans toll. In the information society this genuine chance for uniformity in getting to the information through libraries ought to remain.

4.11 Emergence of Knowledge Management

The Basic function of knowledge management is apprehend the knowledge. There are two types of information, which are essential to complete this task they are: explicit and implied. Explicit information is package, easily arranged, interchangeable, what's more, transferable. Tacit information, then again, is exclusive, specific to context, difficulty to describe and tough to communicate and transmit. Joining these two sorts of information utilizing formal and casual furnish the predicted results of knowledge management.
The area and blueprint of information administrations has dangerously changed in the course of the most recent decade. There is no compelling reason to leave the home or office to find and get to information now expediently and accessible expeditiously on-line by means of computerized gateways outfitted by a wide assortment of information suppliers (e.g. Libraries, electronic, distributors, business, associations, and people).

Information is electronically accessible comprehensively across the globe scattered information storehouse. Information is no longer basically content and pictures. It is electronically in an extensive variety of configurations, a hefty portion of which are substantial, manifold and often integrated. The ready accessibility of information on the Internet, and its unlimited utilize, certainly presents librarians with an opportunity, not a risk. Gen X clients realize that they require help, which librarians can give. Librarians now confront troubles and complicity challenge because of patterns in information access. In the present tech time the library professionals need to advance themselves along with change in the information profession. Recently information masters need to function as e-information assets in which different expert affiliations are relied upon to plan procedures that prompt to create, oversee, keep up and benefit the information.

The key objective of library and information profession has dependably been to give access to information to the individuals who needs. The exercises achieving this objective have inferred and changed throughout the years. This incorporates – accessible technology, and need to an advancing information society. Information exercises have been guided by the improvements in the field of stockpiles, introduction and filing of knowledge,
collection development and association of information, information explosion and PCs in information recovery. Librarian and information professional required in information gathering, stockpiling, retrieval and broadcasting on one hand and then again the tech masters who backs the library and informational professionals in this venture. For smooth establishment of digital library, it is curtail that LIS professionals are all trained and secure proper knowledge and skills in such manner.

The role of librarian has changed in the digital library era. It is, along these lines germane with respect to the librarian to secure new skills required for prospering and keeping up the digitized libraries. The library and information professionals are required to obtain such knowledge and skills as the library is one the exceptionally IT impacted service profession. The strengthening of library and information professionals with IT skills is targeted for giving services that are anticipated from the customers in the new environment.

Libraries are facing the major transformational changes because of the developments of information and communication technologies (unisa, 2008). The technological changes has claimed and made many current practices out of date in providing library services. The part of the library has dependably been to give the most ideal services to all benefactors, potentially at all circumstances. With rivalry from the World Wide Web, there is a sheer requirement for the librarians to give a 'cosmetic touch up' to their present standpoint and services. In the digital era, librarians, system people, and record directors must have the capacity to work with digital media as effortlessly as they have worked with paper. They should have the capacity to
help electronic resources, alongside the capacity to distinguish, select, get, clarify, sort out, reference, and save these digitised works.

The changeover from librarian to knowledge manager is an ongoing process however; a significant glance at the heading that the information superhighway is taking research acknowledges the conditions of additional broader advances. As many trade practices move to the cyberspace, the usage of information will become unified with the systems and services. In this situation, information as a particular part or resource may not win anymore. To fine tune to these more pervasive developments, information professionals must hunt beyond current constraints and think as far as esteem expansion to their associations. At this moment, information can be utilized to lift aggressiveness and profitability.

Knowledge environment encourages the synergistic knowledge building, basic leadership and knowledge disclosure relying on the knowledge society. Knowledge management is the way toward changing over information and mental resources into withstanding esteem. It associates individuals with the information that they have to take proper action, when they require it. In the corporate environment, managing knowledge is considered key to achieving breakthrough competitive advantage. Information is power. The essential goal of libraries is to sort out and give access to information. This target will never show signs of change, despite the fact that the configuration and the strategies that are utilized can change drastically, giving new open doors and difficulties. Advanced education, grant, technology and financial matters, which are altogether interrelated, assume a vital part in comprehension the necessities of libraries.
4.12 Growing practice: Marketing of Library Services

Libraries are the heart of the any education establishment and are viewed as basic to educational and research attempts and have depended on institutional budgetary support for their holding on operations. The worthiness of the library is also being taken into account with ever changing ‘globalization' and new eras of clients are making new requests on arranging the library services. Heads of libraries are contesting with numerous needs for financing on their campuses. They must figure out client requirements, arrange services, empower the accessible services, convey them productively and adequately and change over them into money related and other reinforcements.

Reduction in funds and the arrival of matured technology in the libraries have opened up the new roads for showcasing information product and services. In the event that the libraries neglect to snatch the moment, the commercial vendors will capture the same. Since the time is very much important for everyone, the reader do not mind shelling out for the paid services if the service is worth of its value and available at the right time with reasonable price. The marketing approach of the libraries needs ‘systematic planning, designing, enforcement and evaluation with regular review.’

4.13 Libraries in the Service Framework

Much advance has been made in coordinating library services with growing (and increasingly digital and networked) research and learning environments. At times, however, this growth has been patchy, disintegrated, and sensitive. As libraries pursue to associate with an ever-changing information prospect, it is clear that a mutual perspective of how library
services should be standardised and materialised in these new ambience and contexts would transcend their efforts. Libraries have not been unproductive in the face of the changes re-organising their environments: in fact, much work is commenced and major progresses have already been accomplished. But these endeavors need a consolidated plan, a means for libraries, as an association, to collect the strands of individual projects and weave them into a cohesive whole. A framework of this kind would help in communicating cumulative aspects, assessing pace, and diagnosing important gaps. As the information prospect frequently transfers and changes, a scheme would spencer the layout and pursuit of adjustment, inter operable library systems that can communicate instantly to the requirements of libraries in serving their components. It will contribute a port of entry for institutions exterior to the library authority, and help them understand the important contacts between the services and those of libraries.

A service design is a tool for documenting a common view of library services in uncertain scenario; communicating it among libraries and others, and implementing it to best advantage in fulfilling library objectives. It is a means of direct attention and formulating meeting. It is not, however, a alternate for innovation and imagination. It does not provide the solutions, but promote the process by which solutions are sought and enforced.

4.14 Library service in promoting use of ICT

Librarians and librarianship have been substituted by the evolution and usage of Information and Communication Technologies (ICT). The use of these technologies has exchanged the concept about approach and proprietorship. It has also swapped the conception about librarians'
commitment and authority. Library clients have likewise been stimulated by ICT (questia, 2007). Their knowhow with technology has enhanced their certainty of libraries and librarians. Today's clients still utilize librarians for various reasons:

- Example of media and sorts for information
- Absence of certainty in certainty information
- Essential to appraise information resources as per professional standards
- Increasing amount of information and constant information renovating
- Scattering of information in different electronic and printed materials
- Users' requirement for knowledge of distinct sorts of information resources and search techniques.

The academic and managing parts of librarians are more imperative than prior. Librarians need off late and modernised education to accomplish their role (questia, 2007).

4.15 Place of Librarians in an emerging Knowledge-Based Society:

Information and knowledge are posts separated. An information is not the same as the knowledge-based community. At the point when custodians of library agreement with information, they adapt to subjects, patterns, documents, and compilations. In a knowledge group, they manage client group also. Coordinated effort, basic considering, aspiration, splendor, and individual and group learning are characteristics of a knowledge society.
Knowledge workers become profitable resources. Libraries and librarians are crucial in this knowledge environment (Materska, 2005). In the time of knowledge librarians deal with individuals since knowledge is developed out of the scholarly personalities of individuals. Hence it is required to switch a biased and intellectual knowledge into an equitable and practical one by building connections with community and learning and distributing knowledge.

4.16 Required Skills for Librarians in the Knowledge society

Competences of knowledge workers are branched into "professional abilities" and "individual aptitudes" by Fatahiyan (Fatahiyan, 2004).

Professional skills

- Functional capability
- Scientific learning
- Technological proficiency
- Information grant
- Cultural training
- Global presence

Personal skills

- Vision
- Imaginativeness
- Handling Risk
- Ownership and
- Public relations.

Bailey and Clarke clarify knowledge management as "the procedure of procurement, arrangement, filtration and changing of information to the
utilization or coordinating, programming and running projects.” Knowledge management joins gathering information from exercises of an association and utilizing it in different exercises (Parirokh, 2003). A wide range of media, correspondence bearers and recovery abilities are utilized as a part of knowledge management, including proficient distributions, individual cognizance and associations, email, databases, and websites (Walzer, 1996). As a knowledge-based association, a library is a treasure of librarians’ knowledge and association. It is difficult to satisfy knowledge management in a library without the help of librarians' and his involvement. Which needs skills in the formation, configuration, grouping, preservation, and broadcasting of information. Librarians must be outfitted with strategies of arranging information and ready to utilize different media for circling information. For example they should know how to utilization of email, site and chat interfaces to scatter their classified information to other fellow colleagues and build new knowledge by compiling disseminated knowledge. Require the awareness for supporting electronic instructive projects of academic institutions is other ability, which librarians need to gain. Considering exact points and clients, distinctive associations hold electronic instructive educational programs and need librarian’s help with this respect (questia, 2007). Librarians ought to be acquainted with various sorts of information resources in every subject area and every format, so that they can evaluate different resources and guide specialists of various branches of knowledge. Further it incorporates using email and chat to transmit information to teammates. Capability in supporting electronic instructive projects is critical. Librarians should be accustomed with
information resources in every aspect and format to assess resources and guide experts in different subject areas (Materska, 2005).

Each one of these abilities will be just productive if a knowledge culture is confident in the library. In the event that librarians consider to the significance of knowledge and the fundamental of sharing and coursing it in the organisation, these skills will come convenient. These abilities can't be relied upon to redesign unless librarians welcome the energetic changes in their responsibilities that have showed up (questia, 2007). In such novel atmosphere those librarians who understand the significance of accomplishing and spreading knowledge in organisations and have an information based vision are luckier and helpful.

4.17 Conclusion

The world of information is ever growing. Information age is at the defining moment ever. The day has arrived when it is most vital to figure out how to get to, investigate, apply and assess such information. As conventional custodian of knowledge, it is essential for librarians to know about the ramifications of these progressions and create tech savvy and Interpersonal abilities, which will rise above them to make powerful utilization of information and to meet their associations changing information requirement. In the knowledge-based society the significance of knowledge is known and decisions are made and exercises executed on the bases of knowledge. In such a group librarians' part is to facilitate, control, and deal with the different formats of knowledge. Conventional practices and thinking not ready to address the issues of library clients in a knowledge community. Librarians require new skills to handle the knowledge-based environment. These are
bundled in knowledge management, information and ICT skills, logical and
viable aptitudes, worldwide and social readiness, and ability to contribute to
educational activities of different organizations.

Libraries are undergoing unprecedented modification, which is quickly
challenging and common with moment. Survive with these changes in ways
that highlight and relate the value of library services will be important task for
library administrators and system builders. A service structure for libraries
will help them in that task, giving them a chance to organize and express a
steady view of library services, that will in turn back the development of
library systems that are malleable and responsive to the coming up needs of
changing research and learning climate.
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