Research on the Management Mode of Library Information Resources Construction Project

Tao Xu[1], Yao Guo[2], Lin Wu[3]

[1]Zhejiang University of Science and Technology, Hangzhou, 310023, China
[2]Zhejiang Xinhongzhou Trading Co., Ltd, Hangzhou, 310006, China
[3]Marxist College of Marxism, Zhejiang University of Science and Technology, Hangzhou, 310023, China

Abstract: *With the continuous development of the times, the management mode of the library should keep pace with the times, and the advanced management mode should be applied to improve the management effect, so as to promote the rapid growth and development of the library and meet the current demand of people for knowledge. The knowledge management mode is an advanced management method at present, which can ensure that the knowledge integrated in the library can be comprehensive, meet people's knowledge needs and realize the modernization of the library. How to implement the knowledge management mode is the key research content in the current library management. The methods of knowledge management are studied in order to provide effective suggestions for library management. The value of information resources is different in different life cycle stages. According to the evolution and change characteristics of the life value of library digital information resources, the library can establish a library information resources management mode based on the information life cycle theory, establish a hierarchical digital resources storage standard and service system process, and strive to maximize the efficiency of library storage equipment and the utility of information resources, and improve the library's information service capability.*

Keywords: library; Information resource project; management mode

1. Introduction

With the advent of the era of the knowledge economy and the further promotion and application of new information technology, people's management of information and knowledge has also begun to enter a newer stage - the stage of knowledge management. Knowledge-based library has gradually become the main feature of library management in the 21st century, and related issues such as knowledge management, knowledge organization, and knowledge management of digital libraries have become the focus of attention. At the same time, with the continuous deepening of network technology, the distribution of library information resources is no longer limited by factors such as time and space. For such scattered information resources, modern management methods and innovative technical models must be used to effectively allocate, Integrate and share. Therefore, how introducing knowledge management into library information resource management has become the focus of library resource management. and service mode and business mode of library information resources management are analyzed, and their respective characteristics, formation and development processes, and trends are analyzed In the future, the library will be a mixture of market behavior and non-market behavior, and the three modes of information resource management will coexist and continue. for that More and more people pay attention to the accumulation of knowledge and have high expectations for the amount of knowledge contained in the library. Therefore, the staff can obtain all kinds of knowledge and information they need from the library in their work, and use it effectively after mastering the knowledge and information, so as to achieve the purpose of effectively improving the management level of the library and help the library to effectively complete the The goal of cultural construction.

2. Library information resource management and knowledge management

2.1. Library information resource management

Library information resources refer to various collections of information centered on knowledge

collected, developed and accumulated in the process of human social activities, including books and periodicals of various carriers such as paper media, magnetic media, and optical media that are physically owned. , bibliographic resources, and archives resources, as well as actual non-product electronic publications, professional databases, knowledge bases and logically owned network databases, as well as public and shared network information resources that can only be accessed and accessed by people Intellectual information resources such as various skills and experiences. In 1980, the U.S. Congress passed the Paperwork Reduction Act, which clearly put forward the concept of information resource management for the first time. Information resource management in the modern sense is thus born. Library information resource management is an organization to achieve predetermined goals, use Modern management methods and management methods are used to study the utilization law of information resources in economy, technology, management and other activities, and to plan, organize, configure, coordinate and control information resources. It can be seen that the purpose of library information resource management is to realize the scientific development, rational allocation and effective use of library information resources through a series of management activities, so as to promote the development of the library.

2.2. The relationship between knowledge management and library information resource management

Knowledge is a systematic rule, concept or experience derived from reasoning and verifying information resources. According to the definition of knowledge, we can determine that the explicit knowledge of the library is the information resource, and the tacit knowledge is the valuable knowledge product derived from the information resource. Library information resource management can only provide users with information resources, and these information resources are derived from the objectively existing resources formed by human intellectual labor. In other words, library information resource management only focuses on the management of explicit knowledge. Knowledge management is an advanced stage and an inevitable trend in the development of information resource management. Integrating knowledge management into library information resource management can manage the intellectual labor of human beings, that is, the process of learning and creating knowledge, so as to promote the full play of library information resource management efficiency.

3. Construction and realization of knowledge management mode of library information resources

Nowadays, the library, as one of the sources of knowledge dissemination, only provides users with objective information resources, which can no longer meet users' demand for knowledge. Therefore. With the help of the concept of knowledge management, a library information resource management model must be established, which can provide users with massive information resources and create valuable knowledge products and achievements (see Figure 1).
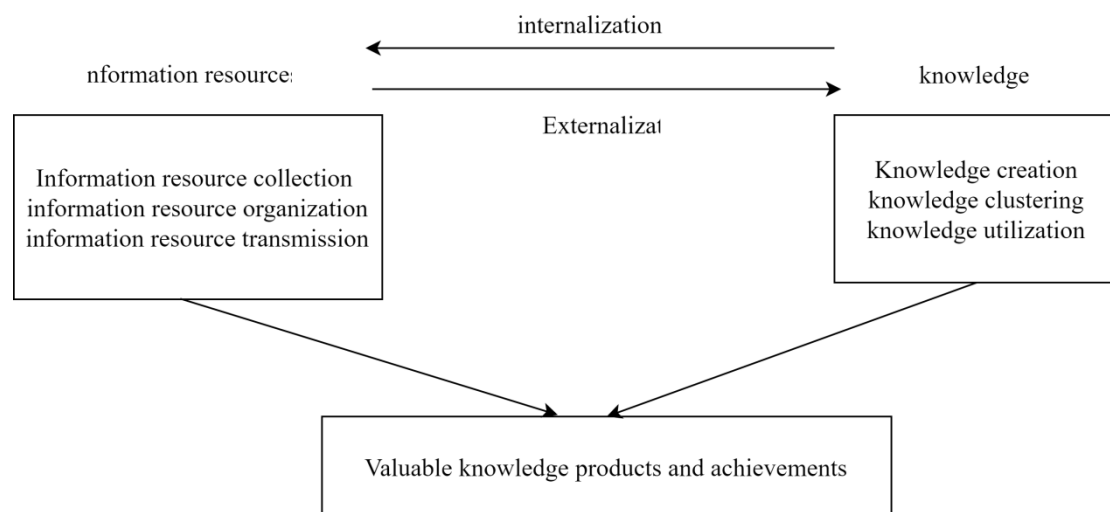

Figure 1: Library information resource management mode based on Knowledge Management

3.1. Information resource management process

(1) Collection of information resources.

The first step of library information resources management is the collection of relevant information resources. The collected information resources include not only physical resources, but also actual non-product and logical network databases, as well as intellectual information resources. Collecting such huge and complete information resources will inevitably involve a variety of collection methods and technologies. For example, Internet and Intranet provide the basic environment for information resource collection. Such as various information resource catalogues, databases, online retrieval technology, application software usage technology and network technology. Information collection channels include various information consulting organizations, booksellers, information brokers, various fund organizations, various societies and associations, various information resource publishing organizations, and other different types of information resource management organizations.

(2) Information resource organization.

The information resource organization is mainly decentralized,All kinds of disorderly information resources are defined and merged according to certain principles and methods, making them into an orderly state, so that users can make better use of and transfer these information resources. The process of information resources organization can be divided into two stages, namely, information resources sequencing stage and information resources optimization stage. Ordering stage is mainly the process of organizing disordered information resources into orderly information resources according to certain methods; The optimization stage is the process of reordering information resources according to the structure and function optimization institute. The final report of information organization aims to store information resources reasonably so as to provide convenient services for users.

(3) Information resource transmission.

Information resource transmission is the library information resource.The last link of management. In the whole process of library information resources management, only the information resources transmission link is directly user-oriented. Specifically, information resources transmission is to provide users with the final results produced by some activities such as information resources collection and organization, so as to meet their knowledge needs. Information resource transmission not only meets the needs of users, but also is the process of information resource sharing. In a sense, the value of traditional library is reflected in the process of information resources transmission.

3.2. The health of library information resource sharing management mode in the network environment.

To sum up, the three difficulties that restrict the sharing of Library Information Resources in China are information data, management system and economic level (see Figure 2).
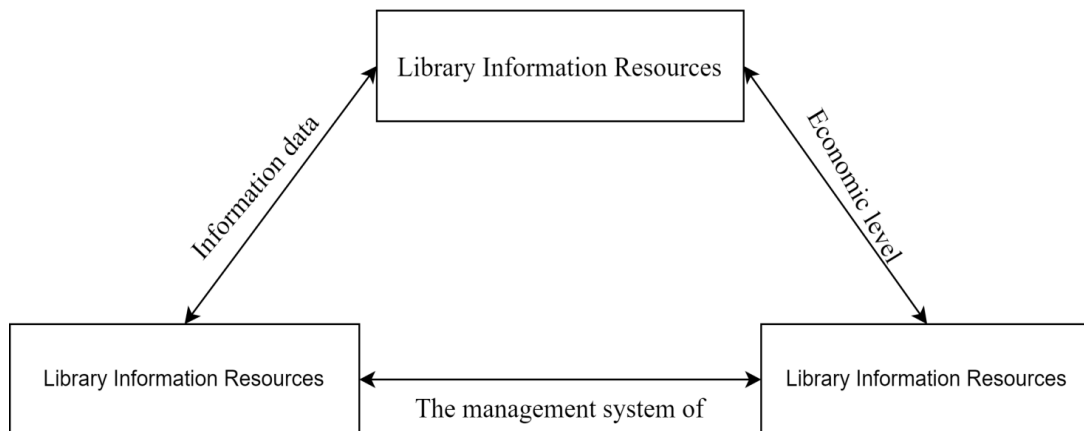

Figure 2: Three difficulties affecting the sharing of library information resources

3.3. Knowledge transformation of information resources

The transformation between explicit knowledge (information resources) and tacit knowledge is internalization and externalization. Internalization refers to the transformation of explicit knowledge to tacit knowledge, which is a process of abstracting explicit knowledge; the process of.

(1) Internalization of information resources. The whole process of information resources from collection to sharing is the whole process of traditional library information resource management, and the whole process mainly focuses on providing explicit knowledge services. Tacit knowledge that exists in the process of learning and creating explicit knowledge has little to do with it. After the library information resources are acquired and utilized by the vast number of users, they will be understood by individuals to form individual characteristics. Therefore, for the same information resources, the knowledge received by different individuals is different. The invisible knowledge formed after the internalization of information resources is affected by factors such as individual knowledge structure and cultural background. Through induction and refinement, explicit knowledge can be mastered and absorbed by individuals, and deepened into tacit knowledge of individuals, and these tacit knowledge are the final knowledge products and achievements obtained by users after receiving library services. This is the internalization process of information resources. It can be seen from this that, based on the concept of knowledge management, in order to optimize the management of library information resources, information resources, that is, explicit knowledge, must be internalized into invisible knowledge. Only by realizing the internalization of explicit knowledge can library knowledge be truly practiced. The core value of management.

(2) Knowledge externalization. In the process of forming unique invisible knowledge after the information resources are absorbed by the individual, the individual's subjective initiative plays an important leading role. If these distinctive tacit knowledge cannot be transformed into explicit knowledge that can be reused, the value of library information resources will be buried. From this point of view, the tacit knowledge formed by individuals must be clearly expressed through explicit concepts and language, which is the process of knowledge externalization and a crucial link in the process of knowledge management. The application of knowledge is the ultimate goal of library information resource management. Through the communication and learning between users, librarians and librarians, and users and librarians, tacit knowledge can be shared and utilized to create new knowledge, to realize the value-added of knowledge. In order to externalize tacit knowledge into explicit knowledge more comprehensively and effectively, it is necessary to actively organize learning exchanges and try to excavate the tacit knowledge hidden in knowledge.

3.4. The process of knowledge management

(1) Knowledge creation. The essence of knowledge creation is to turn information resources into knowledge and find knowledge with potential value from massive information resources, so as to enhance the value of library information resources. The methods of knowledge creation include investigation, collective discussion, strategic planning, comprehensive integration and analysis, etc. The process of knowledge creation is not linear, but spiral. It is bound to experience knowledge sharing, the emergence of new concepts, the revision of new concepts, and finally the formation of new knowledge. It is a process of continuous alternation between explicit knowledge and tacit knowledge.

(2) Knowledge clustering. Knowledge clustering in the process of knowledge management corresponds to the concept of information resource sharing in information resource management, that is, the process of acquiring and establishing new knowledge among members through knowledge sharing, in which the key to acquiring new knowledge lies in observation, imitation and practice. In the process of knowledge clustering, the key link is that individuals contribute their tacit knowledge to collective sharing. Therefore, knowledge clustering is essentially a process of sharing and transforming tacit knowledge. Commonly used methods of knowledge clustering include groupware technology and message transmission, which aim at communication, coordination, cooperation and sharing, and provide support for knowledge clustering.

(3) Knowledge utilization. Knowledge utilization is the highest requirement of library knowledge management, which mainly provides services for users through library portal, intelligent retrieval, knowledge map, expert system and analysis agent. The portal provides users with a unified access to knowledge; Intelligent retrieval provides a means to quickly find knowledge; Knowledge map helps users find the required knowledge resources in a short time; The expert system helps users to quickly find experts and communicate with them; Analysis can help users better analyze and utilize knowledge.

Theory and method, the process of rationally allocating and using all kinds of library resources, fully meeting the changing information and knowledge needs of users, and promoting all functions of modern libraries and giving full play to their functions. The goal of library knowledge management is knowledge appreciation, knowledge sharing, knowledge innovation and knowledge service, and finally realize individual development. An important feature of library knowledge management is to manage library information resources as knowledge. The main contents include how to spread knowledge and how to make knowledge play its role. This management idea aims at knowledge appreciation. Library knowledge management is guided by users' needs, providing conditions for users to acquire and analyze knowledge, so that massive information and knowledge can be better shared by users.

(4) Another goal of library knowledge management is knowledge innovation, that is, to promote and serve knowledge innovation through effective management of library information resources. In addition to improving its own value, knowledge management of libraries has another important significance in providing users with higher quality knowledge services through knowledge management, which mainly refers to the process of refining information resources into knowledge, and providing services that can support knowledge application and knowledge innovation according to users' actual needs. The objects of knowledge management include explicit knowledge and tacit knowledge. Explicit knowledge is the knowledge that can be expressed in written and systematic language, which can be shared in the organization through data, formulas, instructions, manuals and other forms. Tacit knowledge refers to the knowledge that is deeply hidden in human practice and has not been expressed by words or other forms. It is difficult to imitate and express them. Correspondingly, the objects of library knowledge management can be divided into explicit knowledge and tacit knowledge. Among them, explicit knowledge refers to all the information resources already owned by the library, which is objective, identifiable and easy to manage knowledge; Tacit knowledge means that people can effectively utilize and rationally allocate explicit knowledge in libraries, fully meet the ever-changing information and knowledge requirements of users, and create valuable knowledge products and achievements.

4. Conclusion

Although the knowledge management model of library information resources constructed with the help of knowledge management concept can improve the service function of the library in terms of integrating and configuring library information resources and meeting the different knowledge needs of users, with the development of society and the improvement of users' knowledge service level, the service function of the library can be improved. As the requirements increase, knowledge management of library information resources should also pay attention to the optimization of its model, such as optimizing the application of modern information technology, paying attention to the heavy application of knowledge warehouse, knowledge map, semantic web technology, groupware technology, knowledge mining technology, artificial intelligence, Expert systems and intelligent retrieval and analysis technologies build a hub that can integrate library information resources into knowledge; optimize the transformation of knowledge achievements and create new knowledge through library information resources. The process of creating redundant information will inevitably interfere with knowledge. Therefore, in the whole process of knowledge creation, grouping and utilization, we must pay attention to the elimination of redundant information, so as to facilitate the optimization of knowledge management results and the improvement of library value; to improve knowledge innovation ability, only by realizing and improving knowledge innovation ability, Only in this way can we promote the transformation of knowledge achievements into real productive forces, provide realistic conditions for social and economic development, and finally achieve the ultimate goal of knowledge management of library information resources, and realize the increase of knowledge and the improvement of quality.

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