# M.Lib.I.Sc. (First Semester) Examination, 2014
**Information Science and Knowledge management**
Paper: First
Time Allowed: Three Hours
Maximum Marks: 60

# Model Answer
**Prepared by**

Dr. Brajesh Tiwari
(Associate Professor)
Mob.No.-9425227690
E-mail: brajeshtiwari65@gmail.com

**Section - A**

**Question 1: Objective Type question :**

I.    Information is Process or organized data.

II.   Information Science is the study of processes for storing and retrieving information.

III.  Barrier in communication is:
   (a) Language barrier
   (b) Organizational barrier
   (c) Personal barrier

IV.   Management Information System

V.    Types of Communication is:
   (a) Formal communication
   (b) Informal communication
   (c) Verbal communication
   (d) Non verbal communication

VI.   Information Society is a term for a society in which the creation, distribution, and manipulation of information has become the most significant economic and cultural activity.

VII.  Intellectual property rights are the rights given to persons over the creations of their minds. They usually give the creator an exclusive right over the use of his/her creation for a certain period of time.

VIII. The Right to Information Act (RTI) is an Act of the Parliament of India "to provide for setting out the practical regime of right to information for citizens" and replaces the erstwhile Freedom of information Act, 2002. The Act applies to all States and Union Territories of India except Jammu & Kashmir.

IX.   Information economy is an economy with an increased emphasis on informational activities and information

X.    Information management concerns managing organization's information resources to improve the performance of the organization, whereas knowledge management concerns the processes of creating acquiring, capturing, sharing and using knowledge to enable learning in organizations.

*Section – B*

2. Information is processed data that has meaning and is presented in a context.
Characteristics of Information:

- Reliability
- Validity
- Timeliness
- Accessibility
- Accuracy
- Relevancy
- Cost- effective
- . Consistency
- Objectivity
- Easy to understand

3. Introduction:
Discussion on various disciplines
Various Subject Related to Information Science
    - Computer Science
    - Political Science
    - Social Science
    - Natural Science
    - Agriculture
    - Medical Science
    - Psychology etc.

4. Information is staring back at you. It's on road-signs, newspapers, computer screens, even this page. When you think about it, nearly our whole lives are spent processing information and deciding what to do with it. Our actions are motivated by beliefs which are formulated depending on the data available to us. Information Generation is the story of the seminal role data plays in our lives and explains how the advance of our civilization has come hand in hand with our ability to collect and interpret data

5. Communication can be defined as the process of transmitting information and common understanding from one person to another (Keyton, 2011). The word communication is derived from the Latin word, communism, which means common. The definition underscores the fact that unless a common understanding results from the SCHOOLING exchange of information, there is no communication. Figure 1 reflects the definition and identifies the important elements of the communication process (Cheney, 2011)
*Communication channel*
- Formal channel
- Informal channel

6. *The changing role of libraries*
    - Introduction
    - In information technologies age
    - In social development
    - In development of digital libraries
    - In the electronic age.

- In technology has changed.
-  In electronic networks
- The work of librarians has also moved outside library walls.

Although libraries have changed significantly over the course of history, as the following section demonstrates, their cultural role has not

7. Information policy deals with issues relating to content of document that carry all forms of information, institutional and organization mechanism to collect, store, process, disseminate and make them available to a variety of users according to their information need. The national information policy is a statement of guideline, committing the government and the people to a definite course of action relating to the above process.

8. Economics of information that studies how information and information systems affect an economy and economic decisions. Information has special characteristics. It is easy to create but hard to trust.

9. Knowledge management concerns the processes of creating acquiring, capturing, sharing and using  knowledge to enable learning in organizations
   **Scope of K M**
   - Scan /Map;
   - Capture/Create;
   - Package/Store;
   - Share/Apply;
   - Transform/Innovate.