# New Information Policy In Library Science

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## ABSTRACT

The point of the investigation is to recognize issues in data strategy that were tended to in the writing. The examination was work area based including an assortment of auxiliary information from printed and electronic distributions. 24 papers from various analysts going from the year 1985 to 2007 were dissected. Record examination strategy was utilized to analyze issues tended to in the writing and accordingly a rundown of issues in the field of data strategy is created. Investigation shows that no standard order was acquired from the writing while the issue that was addresses by the majority of the analysts is admittance to data and a few issues like example law and advanced documenting were tended to by a solitary specialist. The point of the examination is to distinguish issues in data strategy that were tended to in the writing. The examination was work area based including an assortment of optional information from printed and electronic distributions. 24 papers from various analysts going from the year 1985 to 2007 were investigated. Report investigation strategy was utilized to analyze issues tended to in the writing and subsequently a rundown of issues in the field of data strategy is created. Investigation shows that no standard arrangement was gotten from the writing while the issue that was addresses by the greater part of the analysts is admittance to data and a few.

**Key Words:** Information policy, issue, information; policy; society; media; interdisciplinary;

*SAMRIDDHI : A Journal of Physical Sciences, Engineering and Technology, (2021); DOI : 10.18090/samriddhi.v13iS1.7*

# INTRODUCTION

In this Unit we are managing National Information Policies, which have expected extensive significance with the growing components of data. As educated in the previous units, the significance and substance of data shifts starting with one setting then onto the next with various gatherings associated with data exercises. An arrangement regarding any movement of a nation is typically detailed by the Government and thus a strategy articulation should remember all view of data for every one of its measurements. So it won't be only a solitary explanation of strategy on a specific movement. A conversation, along these lines, on the view of data, as ordinarily comprehended with regards to library and data frameworks and administrations, is fundamental to place our investigation of data strategy in right viewpoint. Data strategy has not yet arrived at any sort of fulfilling level. In academe, data strategy experiences disciplinary territorialism, reasonable underdevelopment, and even the

nonattendance of a broadly acknowledged definition. In reality, as well, strategies declared as data approaches have regularly needed soundness, while, simultaneously, numerous arrangements that are (ostensibly) data arrangements keep on being introduced under elective headings. The entirety of this mirrors the ongoing formlessness of the focal idea, data, and resulting disarray concerning the destinations of a data society. The point in the current paper is to attempt to differentiate the scholarly specialism of data strategy with more

noteworthy exactness, expanding on helpful late work primarily from a data contemplates form, and afterward additionally to propose a few ways down which the field could go later on.

# INFORMATION POLICY

Data Policy implies various implications to the various gatherings of people engaged with data exercises. The varieties of significance have arisen generally on account of the various insights these gatherings have of the importance and extent of the idea data and strategy. To the library and data experts, Information Policy manages issues identifying with substance of reports that convey all types of data, literary, pictures, sound, microforms, electronic data and advanced data, institutional and authoritative components to gather, store, spread, give items and administrations, as indicated by the requirements clients. To the examination and insightful networks, the view of Information Policy identifies with the information and data produced, scattered and conveyed by them in various settings and structures and furthermore the data uphold offices they search for seeking after their separate innovative work exercises.

The PC and telecom gathering would see Information Policy as managing the equipment, programming advancements, and data preparing bundles, transmission of messages, correspondence organizations and related issues. Those occupied with broad communications would comprehend Information Policy to cover the social event, examination and dispersal of information perspectives, and general data to general society, and the opportunity to people in general everywhere, and the opportunity to get to data created by governments and different offices with no requirements. For an everyday person, data is whatever makes him to choose or act or just to know and be educated. He should approach the data that he needs with no trouble and requirement. The part of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) is inescapable, regardless of the view of the various gatherings included data exercises. The public authority, while planning a National Information Policy (Policies) ought to need to think about every one of these insights and advance a proper strategy helpful for the advantage all.

## Meaning of Information

In this Unit, we are essentially worried about what Information comprises to the library and data experts, regarding making data and information accessible to clients as per their requirements. In this sense: Information is seen as information handling in the broadest sense, especially in the assortment, stockpiling, preparing, overhauling coordinated information and data, that become basic for all monetary and social trades. Information is seen as a coordinated arrangement of realities or information, gotten from data and introducing a judgment or a test result, which is sent to others through some correspondence medium in some methodical structure. It shows up as monographs, compositions, research papers, and so on which are gathered by libraries and data focuses. These catchphrases Information and Knowledge are regularly utilized interchangeably in spite of the fact that their implications are very particular.

## Meaning of National Information Policy

"A National Information Policy is a lot of decisions taken by an organization, through appropriate laws and rules, to mastermind the genial progression of information move activities to satisfy the information needs of the country. A National Information Policy needs plan of fundamental strategies or instruments, for instance, money related, staff, institutional, for strong execution."

To appreciate data in the sense the western authors do, and to detail a strategy there from would, maybe, cut across the arrangements of the public authority identifying with industry, exchange, schooling, research, and numerous others. Further, bunches associated with exercises which are inexactly associated with data, may have clashing or covering destinations. Every one having its own reality sees explicit interest and political reason.

Thus, the definition here is limited to the sense wherein library and data experts might want to see Information Policy to address the difficulties of the changing setting of data. This changing setting is

confined to data frameworks and administrations regarding instruction, essential and applied examination, arranging and working involvement with various settings, utilization of - data and information identifying with business and exchange exercises, social and monetary administrations and programs and comparable others. Having perceived the implications and translations of 'Data and Policy' a conventional meaning of National Information Policy, and the degrees of pecking order as helpful strides for the definition of such a strategy, allowed us to look at what kind of strategy is required, with specific reference to India.

## NEED FOR A NATIONAL INFORMATION POLICY

Data is for use. This basic assertion incorporates an entire scope of data move measures, originating from the acknowledgment that data is a fundamental asset that changes common assets into esteem added unmistakable and ground-breaking abundance. The worth and significance of data and information, subsequently, request their consideration, tackling, the board and abuse for use. A definitive motivation behind data and information is to put them to utilize, and thus, to accommodate a higher caliber of life to individuals. The indispensable function of data in public improvement must be found in this viewpoint.

Seen from this point, the essential goal of a National Information Policy is to accomplish a reformist upliftment of the financial advancement of the nation through the arrangement of admittance to and accessibility of data and information with speed and proficiency to every one of the individuals who are associated with exercises for public turn of events. With regards to India, a National Information Policy should fundamentally be represented by and structure an incorporated and amicable piece of the social, monetary, instructive, innovative work and other related strategies which get figured at different phases of our public turn of events. Further, the Information Policy needs is to be viable with the Five-Year National Plan of the nation. Utilization of Information.

We have noticed that there are a few clients of data and information to satisfy whatever need they may have. It is just in the field of schooling, research and a couple of others that data frameworks have been created to spread, give access and accessibility to data to meet the differing needs of data clients. In numerous different fields wherein data uphold offices are required, there are not really any coordinated data frameworks that have been created in India. Just an all encompassing methodology on data would guarantee the chance of concentrating on the necessities of different classifications of clients and their requirements.

## NATIONAL INFORMATION POLICY: ASPECTS AND ISSUES

A couple of gatherings that have been worried about the need of figuring a public data strategy are: Scientific, Technical and Societal Information (STSI) for general instruction, proficient and advanced education, innovative work, Industry and Business, and financial turn of events; Mass Media managing the option to get to public data need for papers, TV, Radio Broadcasts, and such others; Publication and Book exchange managing all distributions, including electronic distributions; Information Technology dealing with equipment and programming issues; General public who need to have opportunity of admittance to government created data.

### Users, their Identification and Information Needs

All exercises and projects of data dealing with are to be founded altogether on the necessities of clients, as client needs and conduct are fundamental to any business movement. Various classes have distinctive data needs, contingent on their capacities, obligations and obligations and the degree of their association in their individual nature of their program of work. The client bunches as has just referenced incorporate among others; government authorities in a wide-going range from the top-strategy and arranging levels down to the order of authorities working at the execution levels;

- Parliamentarians and lawmakers;
- Judges and the legal executive;
- Mechanical business visionaries and business directors and chiefs;
- R and D people in science, innovation and sociologies;

- Experts in the use of advancements;
- Instructors, understudies and instructive overseers;
- Professionals in medication and medical services;
- Legal counselors and other legitimate experts;
- Agriculturists and ranchers;
- grass root level laborers in metropolitan and provincial settings; and
- The overall population.

Without a doubt, data needs generously and impressively both as far as amount and quality among these classifications of clients. Idealness, speed of the stockpile of data, suitable to needs, is essential to the believability of administration. The coordinating of data needs with the wellsprings of data, archiving them for availability and putting together responsive and expectant administrations and the remainder of these are to be founded on a cautious evaluation of data needs. Subsequently set approach rules, recommending proper client studies are basic to acquire information and data on client necessities.

## NATIONAL INFORMATION POLICY: INDIA

In spite of the fact that energetic discussions and conversations on the allure of having a National Information Policy for the nation have been going on in India since 1980s, the acknowledgment of the significance of new information was underlined even as a far back as in 1957, when Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru illuminated it in his Scientific Policy Resolution by the Government of India in 1958. Proficient Associations like the Indian Library Association (ILA), the Indian Association of Special Libraries and Information Centers (IASLIC), the Society for Information Science (SIS), were asking the public authority to start endeavors towards detailing a National Information Policy, through various courses and meetings. Separate draft strategy explanations were set up by ILA and the Rammohan Roy Library Foundation and submitted. These were submitted to the Government of India in1984. As a result, the Department of Culture set up a Committee in October 1984 under the chairmanship of Prof Chattopadhyay for the detailing of a National Policy for a Library and Information System.

**Overview of efforts towards a National Information Policy**

We are giving under an expansive outline of endeavors in India towards developing a National Information Policy. It was generally because of the accentuation on and acknowledgment of another logical information and data that the framework for the creation/age of this abundance in the idea of a complex of examination foundations in the National and Social Sciences were set up in the nation. Various related occasions, for example, the foundation of the National Informatics Center (NIC) and the National Information System for Science and Technology (NISSAT), (presently wiped out) in the seventies were critical. The Planning Commission likewise set up a Working Group for the Modernization of Library Services and Informatics in the Seventh Five Year Plan.. The setting up of the Information and Library Network by the University Grants Commission to connect up the assets of libraries of colleges and R and D organizations in the nation to encourage new library and data administrations in India. A progression of library of library and data networks like the Delhi Library Network (DELNET) and Calcutta Library Network (CALINET), and so forth were additionally jumped up to coordinate assets and administrations of select libraries in significant urban areas of India. Every one of these improvements are for sure fundamental.

After significant endeavors, the Committee presented a Draft Policy on Library Information System in May 1986. The ten Chapters of the report oversee parts, for instance, Preamble, Objectives, Public Library System and the Bibliographical organizations, Manpower Development and Professional status, Modernization of Library and information System, Central Professional issues and executing associations and financial assistance. Each part causes unequivocal proposals worried to overhauling and arranging the current library and information structures and beginning new tasks, relevant to our public necessities, utilizing data innovation Two significant and huge occasions of sweeping ramifications have occurred over the most recent ten years. Despite the fact that these

have not been explicitly identified with the data strategy endeavors of our expert premium, they have an incredible bearing on our expert administrations and frameworks. The first is the institution of the Freedom of Information Act 2002 and the second, was setting up of an advanced Task Force for an Information Technology Action Plan in 1998. In the accompanying two segments, the striking highlights of the Freedom of Information Act 2002 and a rundown of the Task Force Action Plan Recommendations are given.

All perspectives and issues of National Information Policy, especially from the perspective of issues applicable to library and data experts. However, a National Information Policy need not really be restricted to issues of interest of the library and data network. There are numerous parts of data that are of imperative interest to different gatherings who are in one manner or the other worried about exercises identified with data. Be that as it may, in this Unit, the conversation has been limited to the issues constantly of library and data experts. Consequently, the meaning of National Information Policy is concerning the creation, stockpiling, recovery, scattering and the institutional instruments expected to support recorded data and information.

The requirement for a public data strategy is inspected regarding:

(a) data and information as wellsprings of monetary and political force,
(b) expanded gatherings who have an assortment of data needs,
(c) Organized technique to create data establishments.

There are numerous issues that need consideration while figuring a public data strategy. These incorporate data assets, association and structure, client classifications, normalization and worldwide issues of trade, transborder streams of data, Intellectual Property Rights, Cooperation and Coordination, and so forth A concise record of the endeavors made by associations and expert affiliations is given. The two occasions of the Freedom of Information Act 2002 and the Information Technology Action Plan of the Special

Task Force, which have broad ramifications in the following decade, have been quickly portrayed.

**Library and Information Policy at the National Level**

A Policy is an affirmation of commitment to a nonexclusive blueprint fundamental for the accomplishment of a target which for our circumstance is library progression. A system is shaped on the political, monetary, social, and social milieu. Plans are an impetus in different habits, for instance, they standardize works out, support dynamic, limit disorder, coordinate the activities of various units, moderate time in planning, etc Strategy declarations are to be figured at the institutional, regional, state, public and overall level. It comprehends a lot of principal issues which are establishment progression, information organizations improvement, use of new developments, work headway and other general recommendations. Various countries have gotten a library procedure which helped them with undertaking library improvement with a particular obligation and attestation. Systems in explicit regions of the public economy have moreover had their proposals for library improvement.

**Meaning and Definition**

The idea of Library and Information Policy is new. Here, we will examine how the idea of "Strategy" began in the field of Library and Information Science. The present society is known as an Information Society which requires data at each progression. In present day culture, data is treated as a significant source in every aspect of advancement whether it is social, political, monetary, social and so on the advancement of any country relies upon the data age, spreading it to the clients, and giving it something to do. Absence of data will antagonistically influence the turn of events. It is a direct result of the always expanding interest for data from varying backgrounds that requirement of an arrangement is felt. What's more, since, this data is being conferred or scattered by means of the Libraries, Documentation Centers, Information Analysis and Consolidation Centers and so forth they are the methods for gathering, putting away, and sorting out data. Accordingly, the strategy must be planned on Libraries and Information

Systems. In practically all nations, public governments are the significant speculators and disseminators of data. Accordingly, every nation ought to advance its very own public arrangement mulling over the improvements at public and worldwide level.

With regards to India, a National Information Policy should essentially be administered by and structure a vital and agreeable piece of the social, monetary, instructive, innovative work and other related arrangements, which get figured at different phases of our public turn of events. Further, the Information Policy should be appropriately made viable with the Five Years National Plans of the nation. "A National Information Policy is a lot of decisions taken by an organization, through legitimate laws and rules, to orchestrate the friendly improvement of information move activities to satisfy the information needs of the association. A National Information Policy needs course of action of essential techniques or instruments, for example, monetary, faculty, institutional for solid execution". (UNISIST: II Main Working Document). A National Information Policy would guarantee admittance to proficient and specific information at the worldwide level as the improvement of any nation straightforwardly relies on the arranging and arrangements followed by the public authority of the nation.

## A brief history of information policy

As of now suggested, the possibility of data strategy is somewhat established in bigger cases about the presence and nature of a purported data society. While various full-scale assessments of the data society theory and the going with data society banter are accessible somewhere else (Lyon 1988; Duff 2000; Dearnley and Feather 2001; Mackay et al. 2002; May 2002; Webster 2002), some basic comments will be pertinent to our motivations here. The main emphatically unmistakable contention such that an advanced country was going through primary change towards a data society can be found in Fritz Machlup's (1962) The Production and Distribution of Knowledge in the United States. Machlup, a business analyst, fabricated his case on another perusing of word related and public pay measurements, contending that the quickest developing enterprises in the USA were basically occupied with different types of information creation and scattering; these included training, innovative work, and the media, among others. At much a similar time in Japan, a joho shakai (data society) or johoka shakai ('informationized' society) custom was getting off the ground, drawing upon broadcast communications examination into the huge development of data streams in the public arena. This likely established the world's first exhaustive exertion to quantify the broadly noticed 'data blast' (Ito 1981). A third form of the data society postulation had likewise since quite a while ago been gestating: soon to turn into the most popular of the three, it focused on the part of innovation, particularly PCs, in the 'informatization' of society (for example Nora and Minc 1980). A lot of this yield fell, typically, straight into the snare of unrefined innovative determinism, yet in its more complex articulations (Miles et al. 1988; Slevin 2000) it has assisted with clarifying the social, financial and political criticalness of the data innovation 'unrest'.

The arising field of data strategy is hard to characterize, given that issues frequently cover other arrangement zones. The most helpful meanings of data strategy allude to steps in the data cycle, from creation to utilize. Another way to deal with delimiting the extent of data strategy has zeroed in on characterization of issues. This article joins these methodologies by relating data strategy issues to steps of the data cycle. These issues are supported by financial aspects, and affected by varying points of view of invested individuals. The significance of data strategy to scholarly administrators is quickly talked about.

Scholastic custodians only occasionally see their associations through the political edge. However, solid political aptitudes are vital for hierarchical viability and profession achievement. Utilizing the Political Skills Inventory, review information was gathered in February 2020 from 260 U.S. scholarly bookkeepers. Respondents scored in the normal reach on the PSI. Numerous straight relapse uncovered that length of administration as an administrator, administrative job, and primary edge score fundamentally impacted respondents' PSI

scores with a humble impact size. Sharpening their political aptitudes will empower scholarly curators to impact hierarchical choices and manufacture new parts for bookkeepers. Data about scholarly libraries to consider what the future could hold and the abilities expected to convey compelling administrations inside that future. The beginning stage is the substance of New Review of Academic Librarianship (some time ago British Journal of Academic Librarianship) from 1986, which are analyzed specifically and used to direct center gatherings with scholastic administrators from those in first presents on worldwide library pioneers. Late significant pattern spotting reports and articles are additionally inspected and analyzed. In this manner, a review examination of distributed writing in addition to the current worries of working custodians and future pattern spotting reports are united to see whether any patterns for the future arise. The aptitudes expected to create applicable administrations in these new settings are distinguished and there is some thought of how new jobs could influence existing library groups. Holes in the diary inclusion and zones for conceivable future articles are recognized.

## The present state of information policy

Presently, at least 25 years after the fact, the data strategy field keeps on developing. In an ongoing bibliometric overview, Ian Rowlands (1999b) distinguished no under 771 articles relating to data strategy in the period 1972–1996, and determined that the volume has been multiplying like clockwork. Additionally, there have been doctoral postulations from significant colleges (for example Regan 1981) and assortments from huge numbers of the main scholarly presses (for example Loader 1998; Dutton 1999), notwithstanding multitudinous genuine arrangement reports. Here, three territories are pinpointed where data strategy thinking has been prominently dynamic, in particular issue inventories, scholarly character and public data strategy. What, in these key regards, is the condition of current reasoning, and in what manner may it be developed?

Inside library and data examines (LIS), data strategy is a term that is utilized from multiple points of view and to allude to various data issues. Most generally in both schooling and grant, data strategy is seen barely as a progression of independent issues—protection, security, licensed innovation, e-government, and so on—that sway data experts and associations, as opposed to as an interrelated arrangement of issues that contain a bigger element (Duff, 2004; Maxwell, 2003; McClure and Jaeger, 2008). A huge explanation behind this hole is that schooling about data strategy doesn't get adequate consideration contrasted with the effects of strategy on data and data callings "Data strategy has come to impact most collaboration in the public eye" (Jaeger, 2007, p. 842), and it altogether shapes the exercises of a wide range of data experts. For current and future data experts to be really ready for the expansive effects of strategy on their vocations and their establishments, LIS instructors need to make a guarantee to showing data strategy in LIS courses, fusing strategy issues into different sorts of courses, and underlining strategy issues in proceeding with training. However the LIS training writing just contains conversations of parts of strategy, for example, instructing explicit issues like scholarly opportunity,

## Types of Information Policy Courses

There are numerous sorts of data strategy courses and an assortment of different courses where data strategy can be a significant viewpoint. Courses or instructional meetings with words like "strategy," "law," and "government" in their titles are by and large people's opinion about as strategy courses, however courses that dive into explicit regions of strategy or the effects thereof, for example, basic liberties, advanced incorporation, and proficiency, are likewise significant components for showing data strategy Discussion of estimation and effect additionally permits understudies to think about various sorts of information assortment—subjective, quantitative, or blended technique—and to consider the ramifications of picking a specific way to deal with information assortment. Program assessment can incorporate quite a few strategies to attempt to comprehend whether the objectives of the arrangement are being met, including money saving advantage investigations, examinations

among comparative projects, and correlations of objectives to results. Inclination or political inspiration can underlie any estimation or assessment however, and assessments frequently consider the objectives and foreseen results incorporated into the strategy making measure. Assisting understudies with understanding the policy centered issues encompassing the investigation of strategy impacts is a significant segment of showing this specific part of data strategy. Similarly significant is assisting understudies with seeing how assessment finds a way into the more extensive strategy making measure. To feature how assessment can assume a function in adjusting (and ideally improving) existing strategies, a task can pose understudies to think about the accompanying inquiries as a component of an assessment of a current approach:

**Teaching Information Policy for the Future**

Given the tremendousness of data strategy and the size of its significance to data experts and data associations, a paper, for example, this can just fill in as an introduction for more point by point conversations about showing data strategy all the more thoroughly and adequately to current understudies and current experts in the data fields. The most a course gave to data strategy can do is to assist understudies with understanding data strategy as a mosaic of cultural level and more explicit data related issues, and to furnish understudies with a bunch of scholarly instruments and aptitudes that they can apply as they experience, assess, and connect new approaches identified with data This arrangement, nonetheless, goes past acquainting understudies with the strategies, their sources, their partners, and their effects. Many significant data arrangements have been made in the previous twenty years, the greater part of which have had truly sizeable effects on data.

## CONCLUSION

A conversation, along these lines, on the view of data, as ordinarily comprehended with regards to library and data frameworks and administrations, is fundamental to place our investigation of data strategy in right viewpoint. To the library and data

experts, Information Policy manages issues identifying with substance of reports that convey all types of data, literary, pictures, sound, microforms, electronic data and advanced data, institutional and authoritative components to gather, store, spread, give items and administrations, as indicated by the requirements clients. "A National Information Policy is a lot of decisions taken by an organization, through appropriate laws and rules, to orchestrate the genial headway of information move activities to satisfy the information needs of the country.

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In spite of the fact that energetic discussions and conversations on the allure of having a National Information Policy for the nation have been going on in India since 1980s, the acknowledgment of the significance of new information was underlined even as a far back as in 1957, when Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru illuminated it in his Scientific Policy Resolution by the Government of India in 1958. Proficient Associations like the Indian Library Association, the Indian Association of Special Libraries and Information Centers, the Society for Information Science, were asking the public authority to start endeavors towards detailing a National Information Policy, through various courses and meetings.

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