



CUET PG Library & Information Science Question Paper & Solutions

Time Allowed : 1 hour 45 minutes	Maximum Marks : 300	Total questions : 75
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General Instructions

Read the following instructions very carefully and strictly follow them:

- (i) This question paper comprises 75 questions. All questions are compulsory.
- (ii) Each question carries 04 (four) marks.
- (iii) For each correct response, candidate will get 04 (four) marks.
- (iv) For each incorrect response, 01 (one) mark will be deducted from the total score.
- (v) Un-answered/un-attempted response will be given no marks.
- (vi) To answer a question, the candidate needs to choose one option as correct option.
- (vii) However, after the process of Challenges of the Answer Key, in case there are multiple correct options or change in key, only those candidates who have attempted it correctly as per the revised Final Answer Key will be awarded marks.
- (viii) In case a Question is dropped due to some technical error, full marks shall be given to all the candidates irrespective of the fact who have attempted it or not

1. The organization which promotes the concept of National Information System:

1. UNESCO
2. ICSU
3. FID
4. IFLA

Correct Answer: 1. UNESCO.

Solution: The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) is dedicated to improving library services worldwide. It focuses on promoting the concept of National Information Systems by integrating library resources into a cohesive structure for improved accessibility and resource sharing. UNESCO emphasizes international cooperation in information exchange and technological advancement in library services.

Quick Tip

Remember that UNESCO plays a global role in unifying library systems and fostering collaborative resource sharing.

2. The total number of functional elements of Scientific Management is:

1. 8
2. 1
3. 9
4. 6

Correct Answer: 1. 8.

Solution: Frederick Taylor, the father of Scientific Management, introduced eight key functional elements aimed at improving productivity and efficiency. These elements include:

- Standardization of tools and methods.

- Division of labor between management and workers.
- Time studies to optimize tasks.
- Training programs for worker skill enhancement.

These principles laid the groundwork for modern organizational management.

Quick Tip

Focus on Taylor's eight principles to understand how scientific methods optimize productivity and reduce waste.

3. Koontz and O'Donail framed the concept of:

1. Planning
2. Personnel management
3. Direction
4. Budget making

Correct Answer: 1. Planning.

Solution: Harold Koontz and Cyril O'Donnell emphasized planning as the primary function of management. Planning involves setting objectives, developing strategies, and creating actionable steps to achieve organizational goals. It is critical for providing direction and measuring success.

Quick Tip

Planning is the foundation of all managerial functions. Mastering this concept ensures clarity in setting goals and priorities.

4. The term 'Bespeaking' is used for:

1. Inter-library loan

2. Issuing the books
3. Reserving the books
4. Returning the books

Correct Answer: 3. Reserving the books.

Solution: In library terminology, 'bespeaking' refers to reserving a book to ensure its availability for future borrowing. This system is particularly useful for managing high-demand resources in libraries.

Quick Tip

Libraries with online catalogs often allow users to place holds or reservations under the 'bespeaking' system.

5. DELNET is an example of:

1. LAN
2. WAN
3. MAN
4. IN

Correct Answer: 3. MAN.

Solution: DELNET (Developing Library Network) operates as a Metropolitan Area Network (MAN) connecting libraries across India and internationally. It facilitates resource sharing, inter-library loans, and access to a wide range of information databases.

Quick Tip

DELNET services are vital for accessing rare books, journals, and other academic resources unavailable locally.

6. 'P' notes are related with:

1. DDC
2. UDC
3. SC
4. ILC

Correct Answer: 2. UDC.

Solution: 'P' notes refer to supplementary notes or auxiliary schedules in the Universal Decimal Classification (UDC) system. These notes enhance the specificity of classification by providing additional details for complex subjects.

Quick Tip

Use 'P' notes to refine and tailor library classification systems for multidisciplinary topics.

7. Hospitality in chain is associated with:

1. Octave device
2. Alphabetical device
3. Superimposition device
4. Gap device

Correct Answer: 3. Superimposition device.

Solution: In chain indexing, hospitality refers to the inclusion of additional elements using a superimposition device. This device ensures that terms with overlapping meanings or categories are represented efficiently.

Quick Tip

Superimposition devices are essential for creating flexible and inclusive library catalog systems.

8. Table 4 of DDC is related with main class:

1. 200
2. 300
3. 400
4. 500

Correct Answer: 3. 400.

Solution: Table 4 in the Dewey Decimal Classification (DDC) system deals with the main class 400, which covers language and linguistics. It provides detailed divisions for specific languages, grammar, dictionaries, and phonology. For example, English language books would be classified under 420.

Quick Tip

When categorizing books on language or linguistics, consult Table 4 for subdivisions specific to each language.

9. The following is an isolate:

1. New Delhi
2. History
3. Botany
4. Medicine

Correct Answer: 1. New Delhi.

Solution: In library classification systems, an isolate represents a specific entity or element that stands apart. 'New Delhi' is a geographical isolate used to categorize materials specifically about this region, such as local history, cultural studies, or governmental data.

Quick Tip

Use geographical isolates for organizing regional literature or research material effectively in classification systems.

10. Mnemonics are:

1. Empty digit
2. Memory help
3. Freely faceted
4. Alphabetical devices

Correct Answer: 2. Memory help.

Solution: Mnemonics are memory aids that simplify the recall of complex information by organizing it into patterns or associations. For example, in classification systems, a mnemonic might be used to remember the code for a particular subject or topic.

Quick Tip

Create mnemonics for classification codes, especially when dealing with extensive and complex systems like DDC or UDC.

11. To find out the address of an organization, the user needs:

1. CAS
2. Reader and document

3. Ready Reference Service
4. Indexing Service

Correct Answer: 3. Ready Reference Service.

Solution: Ready Reference Service is designed to provide quick, factual answers to direct questions, such as the address of an organization, statistical data, or dates. This service utilizes resources like directories, yearbooks, and online databases to ensure prompt responses.

Quick Tip

Ready Reference Services depend on pre-compiled resources like almanacs, encyclopedias, or online tools. Familiarity with such resources ensures efficient and timely responses to user queries.

12. The essential component of Information Service is:

1. Information retrieval
2. Store of books
3. Information handling
4. Communication of information

Correct Answer: 4. Communication of information.

Solution: Communication of information is the most crucial part of an Information Service. It ensures the delivery of organized and processed data to users in a manner that meets their specific needs. Effective communication involves selecting the right channels, such as newsletters, digital databases, or face-to-face consultations.

Quick Tip

Effective communication requires:

- Understanding user needs.
- Delivering tailored and organized information.
- Using clear and accessible formats like summaries or visual aids.

Strong communication bridges the gap between raw data and actionable knowledge.

13. PRECIS is associated with:

1. Ranganathan
2. Derik Austin
3. M. Dewey
4. E. I. Coats

Correct Answer: 2. Derik Austin.

Solution: PRECIS (Preserved Context Indexing System) was developed by Derik Austin to create subject indexes. This method emphasizes retaining the context and relationships of terms in an index, ensuring efficient and meaningful retrieval of documents.

Quick Tip

PRECIS simplifies cataloging by:

- Preserving the contextual meaning of terms.
- Allowing multiple access points in subject indexes.
- Providing precision in multi-faceted subjects.

It is widely used in libraries to enhance catalog accessibility.

14. The third area of MARC-II, apart from Leader and Record Directory, is:

1. Descriptors
2. ICSU
3. Variable field
4. Operators

Correct Answer: 3. Variable field.

Solution: In MARC-II (Machine-Readable Cataloging), the Variable Field stores bibliographic data such as titles, authors, and subjects. This field complements the Leader and Record Directory, allowing libraries to encode and share detailed metadata for cataloging.

Quick Tip

Variable Fields:

- Contain essential bibliographic details like titles and authors.
- Use tags to distinguish data types (e.g., "100" for authors, "245" for titles).
- Enhance interoperability in library management systems.

Understanding MARC-II tags is key to efficient cataloging.

15. Granthana is officially published by:

1. APLA
2. RRRLF
3. ALA
4. ILA

Correct Answer: 2. RRRLF.

Solution: Granthana is a professional journal published by the Raja Rammohun Roy Library Foundation (RRRLF). It focuses on library science research, innovations in information services, and professional development.

Quick Tip

Granthana contributes to:

- Advancing research in library and information science.
- Sharing best practices and case studies in library management.
- Keeping librarians updated on emerging trends and technologies.

Refer to this journal for comprehensive library science knowledge.

16. Emerald Full-text database is published from:

1. United Kingdom
2. France
3. India
4. Germany

Correct Answer: 1. United Kingdom.

Solution: Emerald Group Publishing, headquartered in the United Kingdom, is a leading provider of academic journals, case studies, and books in business, education, and social sciences. Its full-text database is highly regarded by researchers worldwide.

Quick Tip

Emerald's Full-text database:

- Covers disciplines like management, social sciences, and education.
- Offers high-quality, peer-reviewed articles and research.
- Includes case studies that bridge theory and practice.

Explore Emerald for cutting-edge, multidisciplinary academic content.

17. Theory X and Y is related to:

1. Innovation
2. Planning
3. Bibliography
4. Motivation

Correct Answer: 4. Motivation.

Solution: Douglas McGregor's Theory X and Theory Y describe two managerial perspectives on employee motivation:

- **Theory X:** Assumes employees dislike work and require close supervision.
- **Theory Y:** Believes employees are self-motivated and seek responsibility.

These theories help managers adopt appropriate motivational strategies based on employee attitudes.

Quick Tip

Use Theory X for:

- Roles requiring structured and routine tasks.
- Environments needing strict supervision.

Use Theory Y for:

- Roles requiring creativity and autonomy.
- Teams that thrive on responsibility and self-direction.

Understanding these approaches optimizes team performance.

18. Right to Information Act was introduced in:

1. 2004
2. 2005
3. 2008
4. 2011

Correct Answer: 2. 2005.

Solution: The Right to Information (RTI) Act was enacted in 2005 to empower citizens by granting access to information held by public authorities. This act fosters transparency, accountability, and citizen engagement in governance.

Quick Tip

Key features of the RTI Act:

- Citizens can request information from any public authority.
- Authorities must respond within 30 days.
- Non-compliance can result in penalties for officials.

RTI is a powerful tool for transparency and governance.

19. World Wide Web was designed by:

1. Tim Berners-Lee
2. B. C. Brooks
3. C. E. Shannon
4. Charles Babbage

Correct Answer: 1. Tim Berners-Lee.

Solution: Tim Berners-Lee developed the World Wide Web in 1989 while working at CERN. The WWW introduced the concept of hyperlinks and multimedia, transforming the internet into a global information-sharing platform.

Quick Tip

Core components of the WWW:

- **HTML:** For creating web pages.
- **HTTP:** Protocol for transmitting information.
- **URLs:** Addresses for locating resources.

These form the foundation of modern web applications.

20. WorldCat is maintained by:

1. Indian Library Association
2. Library of Congress
3. Online Computer Library Center
4. American Library Association

Correct Answer: 3. Online Computer Library Center.

Solution: WorldCat, managed by the Online Computer Library Center (OCLC), connects libraries worldwide, enabling access to a vast collection of bibliographic records. It supports resource sharing and interlibrary loans globally.

Quick Tip

WorldCat features:

- Comprehensive search for global library holdings.
- Support for cooperative cataloging and interlibrary loans.
- Access to rare and unique library collections.

Explore WorldCat for an extensive and unified library database.

21. Linux is a:

1. Library software
2. Application software
3. Programming language
4. System software

Correct Answer: 4. System software.

Solution: Linux is a type of system software, specifically an open-source operating system kernel. It serves as the interface between computer hardware and application software. Linux

provides essential functionalities such as process management, file system organization, and device management. It is widely adopted in servers, embedded systems, and even desktop environments due to its reliability and security.

Quick Tip

Linux is versatile and supports multitasking, networking, and security. It is integral to server management and embedded system development.

22. PERT stands for:

1. Path Evaluation Review Technique
2. Program Evaluation Review Technique
3. Project Evaluation Review Technique
4. Profit Evaluation Review Technique

Correct Answer: 2. Program Evaluation Review Technique.

Solution: The Program Evaluation Review Technique (PERT) is a statistical project management tool developed for planning and scheduling large-scale projects. It is particularly effective in analyzing task sequences, estimating time frames, and identifying critical paths that may affect the overall completion time of a project. It was originally designed for managing military and aerospace projects.

Quick Tip

PERT diagrams represent tasks as nodes or arrows, highlighting dependencies and time requirements. Use them to manage deadlines and resource allocation efficiently.

23. ISBN was changed from 10 to 13 digits in:

1. 2005
2. 2004

3. 2007
4. 2009

Correct Answer: 3. 2007.

Solution: The International Standard Book Number (ISBN) system shifted from a 10-digit format to a 13-digit format in 2007. This change aligned ISBN with the Global Trade Item Number (GTIN) system to integrate seamlessly with international EAN barcode systems used in retail. The new structure improves global compatibility for book identification.

Quick Tip

The 13-digit ISBN structure consists of:

- A prefix (e.g., 978 or 979).
- A registration group.
- A registrant element.
- A publication identifier.
- A check digit.

This format enhances book tracking and inventory systems.

24. The Third quadrant of Spiral of Scientific method is:

1. Ascendent to Zenith
2. Zenith to Descendent
3. Nadir to Ascendent
4. Descendent to Zenith

Correct Answer: 2. Zenith to Descendent.

Solution: The Spiral of Scientific Method describes the iterative process of scientific inquiry. The "Zenith to Descendent" phase involves validation and refinement of hypotheses through

systematic testing and observation. This quadrant ensures that scientific theories are grounded in empirical evidence and logical consistency.

Quick Tip

Each quadrant in the Spiral represents:

- Observation and exploration.
- Hypothesis formulation.
- Testing and refinement (Zenith to Descendent).
- Practical application and dissemination.

The spiral emphasizes continuous improvement in scientific understanding.

25. Public Library Manifesto was developed by:

1. ILA
2. RRRLF
3. IFLA
4. UNESCO

Correct Answer: 4. UNESCO.

Solution: The Public Library Manifesto was developed by UNESCO to advocate for the role of public libraries in providing free access to information, knowledge, and education. It serves as a guiding document for establishing and maintaining libraries as centers for learning, culture, and community development.

Quick Tip

The Manifesto highlights:

- Equal access to information regardless of race, gender, or economic status.
- Promotion of literacy and lifelong learning.
- Preservation of cultural heritage through public libraries.

26. SCOPUS is a:

1. Full-text Database
2. Image Database
3. Indexing Database
4. Abstracting and Citation Database

Correct Answer: 4. Abstracting and Citation Database.

Solution: SCOPUS, developed by Elsevier, is a comprehensive abstracting and citation database. It indexes scholarly journals, conference proceedings, and patents, offering tools for citation tracking and research analysis. SCOPUS supports researchers in evaluating the impact of publications and identifying influential works.

Quick Tip

SCOPUS provides:

- Access to peer-reviewed literature in multiple disciplines.
- Tools for h-index and citation analysis.
- Insights into collaboration and research trends.

27. 'Shodhganga' is a:

1. E-journals repository
2. E-books Repository
3. E-thesis repository
4. E-Resource repository

Correct Answer: 3. E-thesis repository.

Solution: Shodhganga is an electronic repository maintained by INFLIBNET, containing theses and dissertations submitted to Indian universities. It provides open access to research outputs, facilitating the sharing of academic work and promoting collaborative research.

Quick Tip

Shodhganga contributes to:

- Increasing visibility of Indian academic research.
- Reducing duplication of research efforts.
- Providing a platform for resource sharing in academia.

28. In MARC 21, author access fields are:

1. 082
2. 100
3. 300
4. 400

Correct Answer: 2. 100.

Solution: The "100" field in MARC 21 is designated for personal names and provides main entry access for authors in bibliographic records. It ensures proper identification and retrieval of works by specific authors.

Quick Tip

In MARC 21, the "100" field structure includes:

- Indicators for specifying author roles.
- Subfields for name, titles, and dates.
- Consistent formatting to facilitate global cataloging.

29. Saddler Commission was set up in:

1. 1915
2. 1917
3. 1948
4. 1953

Correct Answer: 2. 1917.

Solution: The Saddler Commission, established in 1917, focused on restructuring higher education in India. It emphasized the need for intermediate colleges and proposed reforms for universities to enhance their academic standards.

Quick Tip

Key recommendations of the Saddler Commission include:

- Separation of secondary and university education.
- Establishment of intermediate colleges.
- Promotion of vocational and liberal education.

30. Which of the following is a Free Audio Book site:

1. Ebrary

2. Librivox
3. Virtua
4. Google Books

Correct Answer: 2. Librivox.

Solution: Librivox is a free platform that provides audiobooks of public domain works. Volunteers record and upload audiobooks, making classic literature and other resources accessible in audio format.

Quick Tip

Librivox offers:

- Free access to public domain literature in audio format.
- Resources for visually impaired individuals.
- A wide variety of genres and authors.

31. The National Mission on Libraries, India, was established in:

1. 2005
2. 2007
3. 2009
4. 2012

Correct Answer: 4. 2012.

Solution: The National Mission on Libraries (NML) was established in 2012 under the Ministry of Culture, Government of India. Its objective is to modernize and enhance library services, particularly through digitization and networking of libraries across India. The mission also aims to promote a reading culture by improving public library services.

Quick Tip

The NML focuses on:

- Modernizing library infrastructure.
- Digitizing resources for public access.
- Promoting inclusive access to knowledge resources.

32. Books of unknown or doubtful authorship are known as:

1. Blueprint
2. Incunabula
3. Apograph
4. Apocryphal books

Correct Answer: 4. Apocryphal books.

Solution: Apocryphal books refer to works of uncertain or disputed authorship. These books often hold historical, religious, or literary significance, but their authenticity and authorship remain unclear or contested.

Quick Tip

”Apocryphal” is often used in a religious context, denoting works not included in the canonical texts of major religions. The term also applies broadly to any text with disputed authorship.

33. NALANDA Digital Library is initiated by:

1. DESIDOC
2. National Institute of Technology, Calicut
3. National Institute of Technology, Delhi

4. NISCAIR

Correct Answer: 2. National Institute of Technology, Calicut.

Solution: NALANDA (National Academic Library and Information Network Digital Archive) Digital Library was developed by the National Institute of Technology, Calicut. It provides access to e-resources such as research papers, e-books, and theses to facilitate academic and research activities.

Quick Tip

NALANDA Digital Library supports:

- Open access to academic and research materials.
- Integration of multiple digital resources.
- Enhanced learning and research in higher education.

34. Who was the first teacher of Dr. Ranganathan at London?

1. Melvil Dewey
2. W. B. C. Sayers
3. B. S. Kesavan
4. J. D. Brown

Correct Answer: 2. W. B. C. Sayers.

Solution: W. B. C. Sayers, a renowned British librarian and author, was the first teacher of Dr. S. R. Ranganathan at London. Sayers profoundly influenced Ranganathan's work, particularly in library science and classification systems.

Quick Tip

Sayers' mentorship helped shape Ranganathan's Five Laws of Library Science and his Colon Classification system, foundational contributions to modern library science.

35. The Browne Charging System does not include:

1. Transaction slip
2. Date slip
3. Book card
4. Reader Ticket

Correct Answer: 1. Transaction slip.

Solution: The Browne Charging System, used in traditional library circulation, involves book cards, reader tickets, and date slips for tracking borrowed books. Transaction slips are not part of this system.

Quick Tip

The Browne System was widely used before automated systems. Understanding its components helps in historical studies of library management.

36. The third part of CC (Colon Classification) is:

1. Index
2. Classic and sacred books
3. Schedules
4. Rules

Correct Answer: 2. Classic and sacred books.

Solution: In Dr. S. R. Ranganathan's Colon Classification system, the third part is dedicated to "Classic and Sacred Books," reflecting the importance of preserving cultural and historical texts.

Quick Tip

Colon Classification is structured into schedules, rules, and provisions for handling sacred and classic texts, showcasing its adaptability and depth.

37. Keesing's Record of World Events is published from:

1. India
2. France
3. London
4. America

Correct Answer: 3. London.

Solution: Keesing's Record of World Events is a London-based publication that provides a comprehensive record of global news and events, covering politics, economics, and international affairs.

Quick Tip

Keesing's is a valuable resource for:

- Historical research and international relations studies.
- Monitoring global trends and developments.
- Archiving significant world events.

38. ISNI (International Standard Name Identifier) consists of:

1. 12 digits
2. 13 digits
3. 14 digits

4. 16 digits

Correct Answer: 4. 16 digits.

Solution: The ISNI (International Standard Name Identifier) is a 16-digit numeric identifier used to uniquely identify public identities of individuals and organizations involved in content creation and distribution.

Quick Tip

ISNI simplifies:

- Distinguishing individuals with similar names.
- Linking metadata across content platforms.
- Managing author rights and intellectual property.

39. The Five Laws of Library Science were published in the year:

1. 1928
2. 1931
3. 1933
4. 1934

Correct Answer: 2. 1931.

Solution: Dr. S. R. Ranganathan published the Five Laws of Library Science in 1931, providing a philosophical foundation for library science and emphasizing user-centric library services.

Quick Tip

The Five Laws:

- Books are for use.
- Every reader his/her book.
- Every book its reader.
- Save the time of the reader.
- The library is a growing organism.

40. Which law of Library Science says "Every reader gets his/her books"?

1. First law
2. Second law
3. Third law
4. Fourth law

Correct Answer: 2. Second law.

Solution: The Second Law of Library Science, "Every reader his/her book," highlights the importance of providing equitable access to resources and catering to diverse user needs.

Quick Tip

This law stresses:

- User-centric collection development.
- Ensuring accessibility for all user demographics.
- Customizing services to individual preferences.

41. Which association started a school of Library Science for training of college and school librarians in 1929?

1. Madras Library Association
2. Karnataka Library Association
3. Maharashtra Library Association
4. Haryana Library Association

Correct Answer: 1. Madras Library Association.

Solution: The Madras Library Association (MALA) initiated a school of Library Science in 1929 to train librarians for colleges and schools. This was one of the pioneering efforts to formalize library education in India.

Quick Tip

Madras Library Association played a key role in:

- Developing structured library science education.
- Promoting library development in India.
- Collaborating with global library associations for knowledge exchange.

42. Data about data is known as:

1. Metadata
2. Microdata
3. Databank
4. Database

Correct Answer: 1. Metadata.

Solution: Metadata refers to structured information that describes, explains, or manages other data. It provides details like author, date created, file type, and access permissions. For instance, in digital libraries, metadata helps organize and retrieve resources effectively.

Quick Tip

Examples of metadata:

- **Descriptive:** Title, author, summary.
- **Structural:** Format, chapters, tables.
- **Administrative:** Rights, access restrictions.

43. Which association was established in 1933?

1. LA
2. ALA
3. ILA
4. IASLIC

Correct Answer: 3. ILA.

Solution: The Indian Library Association (ILA) was founded in 1933 to promote library development, standards, and professional training in India. It serves as a forum for library professionals to collaborate and exchange knowledge.

Quick Tip

ILA's contributions:

- Organizing conferences and workshops.
- Publishing professional journals.
- Advocating library policies and standards in India.

44. LISA is a:

1. Abstract and Citation Database of Research Literature

2. Online Database
3. Library and Information Science Abstract
4. Full-text Journal

Correct Answer: 3. Library and Information Science Abstract.

Solution: LISA (Library and Information Science Abstracts) is an abstracting and indexing tool that covers journals, research papers, and conference proceedings in library and information science. It helps researchers identify relevant studies in the field.

Quick Tip

LISA:

- Focuses on library and information science research.
- Includes abstracts and indexing from global sources.
- Facilitates comprehensive literature reviews.

45. National Medical Library, New Delhi was established in the year:

1. 1951
2. 1917
3. 1947
4. 1953

Correct Answer: 4. 1953

Solution: The *National Medical Library (NML)* in New Delhi was established in **1953** to support the medical and allied health education and research community in India. It serves as a central repository for medical and health-related literature and provides services such as document delivery and access to national and international databases.

Quick Tip

National Medical Library's establishment year (1953) aligns with the post-independence focus on strengthening healthcare and education infrastructure in India.

46. Arrange the following areas under ISBD (M) in sequence:

- A. Title and Statement of Responsibility
- B. Edition
- C. Imprint
- D. Collation
- E. Notes

Options:

- 1. (A), (C), (B), (D), (E)
- 2. (B), (E), (C), (A), (D)
- 3. (D), (E), (A), (B), (C)
- 4. (A), (B), (C), (D), (E)

Correct Answer: 4. (A), (B), (C), (D), (E).

Solution: The ISBD (M) sequence specifies the standardized arrangement of bibliographic descriptions for monographs. The prescribed order ensures consistency and comprehensiveness in cataloging.

Quick Tip

ISBD (M) helps:

- Standardize bibliographic entries.
- Improve resource discoverability in catalogs.
- Facilitate interoperability across library systems.

47. Arrange the following schemes according to publication year:

- A. CC
- B. DDC
- C. LC
- D. Subject Classification
- E. Bibliographic Classification

Options:

- 1. (B), (C), (D), (A), (E)
- 2. (A), (B), (D), (E), (C)
- 3. (B), (D), (C), (A), (E)
- 4. (E), (B), (C), (D), (A)

Correct Answer: 1. (B), (C), (D), (A), (E).

Solution: Dewey Decimal Classification (DDC) was published first, followed by LC (Library of Congress Classification), Subject Classification, CC (Colon Classification), and finally Bibliographic Classification.

Quick Tip

Understanding classification publication years:

- DDC (1876) revolutionized library organization.
- LC (1897) adapted for large-scale libraries.
- Subject Classification emphasized specific topics.

48. Arrange the following in sequence according to their year of establishment:

- A. IASLIC
- B. ASLIB
- C. UNESCO
- D. ILA
- E. ALA

Options:

- 1. (B), (E), (D), (C), (A)
- 2. (A), (B), (C), (D), (B)
- 3. (E), (B), (D), (C), (A)
- 4. (C), (B), (D), (A), (E)

Correct Answer: 3. (E), (B), (D), (C), (A).

Solution: The sequence aligns with the years of establishment: ALA (1876), ASLIB (1924), ILA (1933), UNESCO (1945), and IASLIC (1955).

Quick Tip

Knowing establishment years aids in understanding their historical context and contributions to library science.

49. Arrange the following according to their development:

- A. ISBD
- B. CCC
- C. CCF
- D. Open Access Initiative Budapest
- E. MARC-IT

Options:

1. (A), (B), (C), (D), (E)
2. (B), (A), (E), (C), (D)
3. (B), (C), (A), (D), (E)
4. (B), (E), (A), (C), (D)

Correct Answer: 2. (B), (A), (E), (C), (D).

Solution: The chronological order of development is:

- CCC (Colon Classification by Ranganathan) came first as a classification system.
- ISBD (International Standard Bibliographic Description) was introduced later for cataloging.
- MARC-IT followed to digitize library cataloging.
- CCF (Common Communication Format) standardized bibliographic data exchange.
- Open Access Initiative Budapest revolutionized open access to scholarly resources.

Quick Tip

Understanding bibliographic tools' evolution helps in applying them effectively in library automation and digital libraries.

50. Arrange the following in increasing order of year of their establishment:

- A. SLSH
- B. Library of Congress Subject Heading (LCSH)
- C. MARC
- D. CCF
- E. AACR-I

Options:

1. (B), (A), (C), (D), (E)
2. (A), (C), (D), (E), (B)
3. (C), (D), (E), (A), (B)
4. (B), (A), (C), (E), (D)

Correct Answer: 4. (B), (A), (C), (E), (D).

Solution: The chronological order is as follows:

- Library of Congress Subject Heading (LCSH): 1897.
- SLSH: Introduced next for subject indexing.
- MARC (Machine Readable Cataloging): Developed in 1960s.
- AACR-I (Anglo-American Cataloging Rules): Published in 1967.
- CCF (Common Communication Format): Standardized data exchange in 1970s.

Quick Tip

Remember the historical progression to understand how bibliographic standards influenced modern library systems.

51. Arrange the following in sequence of emergence:

- A. Rampur Raza Library, Uttar Pradesh
- B. RRRLF
- C. DRTC, Bengaluru
- D. Sarasvati Mahal Library
- E. DPL, Delhi

Options:

1. (A), (D), (B), (C), (E)

2. (B), (C), (D), (A), (E)
3. (E), (D), (C), (B), (A)
4. (A), (E), (D), (C), (B)

Correct Answer: 1. (A), (D), (B), (C), (E).

Solution: The sequence of emergence:

- Sarasvati Mahal Library is one of the oldest libraries in India.
- DPL (Delhi Public Library) followed for public use.
- Rampur Raza Library was next as a collection of rare manuscripts.
- RRRLF supported rural libraries in India.
- DRTC (Documentation Research and Training Centre): Aimed at research in library science.

Quick Tip

Knowing the history of library establishments helps in understanding their role in education and culture.

52. Arrange the following in increasing order of their origin:

- A. Chain Indexing
- B. POPSI
- C. PRECIS
- D. Coats Subject Indexing
- E. Relational Indexing

Options:

1. (A), (C), (B), (D), (E)

2. (B), (C), (E), (D), (A)
3. (A), (E), (D), (B), (C)
4. (E), (C), (B), (D), (A)

Correct Answer: 3. (A), (E), (D), (B), (C).

Solution: Chain Indexing, pioneered by Ranganathan, was the first indexing technique. Relational Indexing and Coats Subject Indexing followed. POPSI (Postulate-based Permuted Subject Indexing) and PRECIS (Preserved Context Indexing System) came much later.

Quick Tip

Indexing systems evolve to adapt to changing information retrieval needs, from manual to automated systems.

53. Arrange the following according to their year of establishment:

- A. INFLIBNET
- B. DELNET
- C. UGC INFONET
- D. MYLIBNET
- E. NICNET

Options:

1. (E), (B), (C), (A), (D)
2. (A), (B), (C), (D), (E)
3. (B), (C), (D), (A), (E)
4. (E), (C), (B), (A), (D)

Correct Answer: 1. (E), (B), (C), (A), (D).

Solution: NICNET was the first in the 1980s for networking libraries. DELNET came next, followed by UGC INFONET for academic institutions. INFLIBNET and MYLIBNET are more recent initiatives.

Quick Tip

Networking initiatives enhance resource sharing and digital access for academic and public libraries.

54. Arrange the following according to their year of establishment:

- A. KOHA
- B. GREENSTONE
- C. DSPACE
- D. CDS/ISIS
- E. NewGenLib

Options:

- 1. (A), (B), (C), (D), (E)
- 2. (B), (C), (D), (E), (A)
- 3. (D), (B), (A), (C), (E)
- 4. (C), (B), (D), (A), (E)

Correct Answer: 3. (D), (B), (A), (C), (E).

Solution: CDS/ISIS was developed in the 1980s for bibliographic management. Greenstone and KOHA followed for digital libraries. DSPACE and NewGenLib were later developments.

Quick Tip

Modern software like KOHA and DSPACE integrate open-source technologies for efficient library management.

55. Arrange the following according to their establishment:

- A. ASLIB
- B. SLA
- C. RRRLF
- D. IFLA
- E. UNESCO

Options:

- 1. (B), (A), (C), (D), (E)
- 2. (B), (A), (D), (E), (C)
- 3. (A), (B), (C), (D), (E)
- 4. (E), (D), (B), (A), (C)

Correct Answer: 2. (B), (A), (D), (E), (C).

Solution: SLA (Special Libraries Association) and ASLIB (Association of Special Libraries and Information Bureaux) were early professional bodies. IFLA and UNESCO were international organizations. RRRLF (Raja Rammohun Roy Library Foundation) was established later in India.

Quick Tip

Chronological knowledge of library organizations helps contextualize their contributions to global and regional library development.

56. Which of the following are associated with technical processing?

- A. MARC
- B. CCF
- C. SLA
- D. CILIP
- E. ALA

Options:

- 1. (A) and (C) only
- 2. (A) and (B) only
- 3. (B) and (E) only
- 4. (C) and (D) only

Correct Answer: 2. (A) and (B) only.

Solution: MARC (Machine-Readable Cataloging) and CCF (Common Communication Format) are integral to technical processing in libraries, involving cataloging, data exchange, and standardization of bibliographic information. SLA and CILIP are professional associations, while ALA is a general library organization.

Quick Tip

Technical processing focuses on tools like MARC and CCF, which streamline cataloging and resource discovery.

57. Which of the following are information sources?

- A. World of Learning
- B. UGC Infonet
- C. Books in Print
- D. Who's Who in India

E. Planner

Options:

1. (A), (B), and (C) only
2. (B), (C), and (D) only
3. (C), (D), and (E) only
4. (A), (C), and (D) only

Correct Answer: 4. (A), (C), and (D) only.

Solution: "World of Learning" provides academic and research data. "Books in Print" and "Who's Who in India" offer bibliographic and biographical information, respectively. UGC Infonet is a digital library resource, and "Planner" refers to event management or library development, not a direct information source.

Quick Tip

Differentiate between primary, secondary, and tertiary information sources for effective resource identification.

58. Primary sources are:

- A. Patents
- B. Standards
- C. Bibliography
- D. Trade Literature
- E. Textbooks

Options:

1. (A), (B), and (D) only
2. (B), (C), and (E) only

3. (A), (B), and (C) only
4. (C), (D), and (E) only

Correct Answer: 1. (A), (B), and (D) only.

Solution: Primary sources provide original, uninterpreted information. Patents, standards, and trade literature are primary sources. Bibliographies and textbooks are secondary or tertiary sources summarizing primary data.

Quick Tip

Primary sources are essential for research originality and authenticity, offering firsthand information.

59. Functions of Encyclopedias include:

- A. Extent of supervision
- B. Provide facts
- C. Format and conclusion
- D. Provide illustrations
- E. Hindi Vishwakosh

Options:

1. (A) and (B) only
2. (B) and (E) only
3. (B) and (D) only
4. (C) and (D) only

Correct Answer: 3. (B) and (D) only.

Solution: Encyclopedias serve to provide factual information and illustrative examples for better understanding. They do not focus on supervision or Hindi Vishwakosh (specific to regional encyclopedias).

Quick Tip

Use encyclopedias for concise overviews and illustrative content to understand broad subjects.

60. Major properties of Databases are:

- A. Integrated for different applications
- B. Reducing duplication of data
- C. Providing encyclopedic information
- D. Providing rapid survey
- E. Providing projects in research

Options:

- 1. (A) and (B) only
- 2. (B) and (C) only
- 3. (C) and (D) only
- 4. (D) and (E) only

Correct Answer: 1. (A) and (B) only.

Solution: Databases are designed to integrate data for multiple applications and minimize redundancy, enabling efficient data management and retrieval.

Quick Tip

Key database features include integration, non-redundancy, and multi-user support for efficient resource sharing.

61. Non-documentary sources are grouped:

- A. Books
- B. Formal
- C. Informal
- D. Periodical
- E. Journal

Options:

- 1. (A) and (B) only
- 2. (B) and (C) only
- 3. (C) and (D) only
- 4. (D) and (E) only

Correct Answer: 2. (B) and (C) only.

Solution: Non-documentary sources include formal communication (e.g., official meetings) and informal communication (e.g., personal interviews). Books, periodicals, and journals are documentary sources.

Quick Tip

Non-documentary sources focus on personal and direct communication methods, offering unique insights.

62. Basic services of library include:

- A. Kinds of users
- B. Provision of general and specific information
- C. Assistance in the use of library catalogue

- D. Translation service
- E. Publishing Biographies

Options:

1. (A) and (D) only
2. (B) and (E) only
3. (B) and (C) only
4. (C) and (D) only

Correct Answer: 3. (B) and (C) only.

Solution: Basic library services focus on providing information and assisting users. These include answering specific queries and guiding users on how to locate and access library materials using the catalogue. Translation services and publishing biographies are specialized services.

Quick Tip

Core library services aim to simplify user interaction and ensure access to both general and specific information efficiently.

63. Periodical indexes include:

- A. Book indexes
- B. Collection indexes
- C. Subjective indexes
- D. Indexes to single Periodical
- E. Newspaper index

Options:

1. (A), (B), and (C) only

2. (B), (C), and (D) only
3. (C), (D), and (E) only
4. (A), (C), and (E) only

Correct Answer: 3. (C), (D), and (E) only.

Solution: Periodical indexes focus on specific types of articles and their sources, including subject indexes, indexes to single periodicals, and newspaper indexes. Book and collection indexes are related to books and compilations, not periodicals.

Quick Tip

Periodical indexes streamline the search for articles and editorials, enhancing research efficiency.

64. The alternative names of Dictionaries are:

- A. Glossary
- B. Concise Encyclopedia
- C. Thesaurus
- D. Lexicon
- E. Source of Statistics

Options:

1. (A), (C), and (D) only
2. (B), (C), and (E) only
3. (C), (D), and (E) only
4. (A), (D), and (E) only

Correct Answer: 1. (A), (C), and (D) only.

Solution: Dictionaries are often referred to as glossaries, thesauruses, and lexicons. These terms describe tools that provide word meanings, synonyms, or detailed language references. Concise encyclopedias and statistical sources are not considered dictionaries.

Quick Tip

Know the synonymous terms for dictionaries to better understand their varied formats and applications.

65. Geographical information can be found in:

- A. Encyclopedias
- B. Dictionaries
- C. Gazetteers
- D. Handbooks
- E. Bibliographies

Options:

- 1. (A), (C), and (E) only
- 2. (B), (D), and (E) only
- 3. (A), (B), and (C) only
- 4. (C), (D), and (E) only

Correct Answer: 3. (A), (B), and (C) only.

Solution: Geographical data is often located in encyclopedias, which provide detailed descriptions; dictionaries for place names; and gazetteers, which specialize in geographical and locational details. Handbooks and bibliographies typically do not emphasize geographical information.

Quick Tip

To access geographical data efficiently, prioritize sources like gazetteers, encyclopedias, and geographical dictionaries.

66. Match List-I with List-II:

List-I	List-II
(A) Theory Z	(I) Frederic Taylor
(B) Scientific Management	(II) Ouchi
(C) Theory of X& Y	(III) A. Maslow
(D) Need Hierarchy	(IV) D. McGregor

Options:

1. (A) - (III), (B) - (I), (C) - (II), (D) - (IV)
2. (A) - (II), (B) - (I), (C) - (IV), (D) - (III)
3. (A) - (IV), (B) - (II), (C) - (III), (D) - (I)
4. (A) - (I), (B) - (III), (C) - (IV), (D) - (II)

Correct Answer: 2. (A) - (II), (B) - (I), (C) - (IV), (D) - (III).

Solution: - Theory Z by William Ouchi focuses on participative management.

- Scientific Management by Frederic Taylor emphasizes efficiency and productivity.
- Theory X & Y by D. McGregor discusses contrasting management views on workers.
- Need Hierarchy by A. Maslow outlines a tiered model of human needs.

Quick Tip

Remember, Theory Z emphasizes teamwork, Scientific Management focuses on efficiency, and Maslow's hierarchy is about progressive fulfillment of needs.

67. Match List-I with List-II:

List-I	List-II
(A) Chief source of information	(I) Title page
(B) Exchanging information of catalogues	(II) IFLA
(C) ISBD	(III) Common Communication Format
(D) CCF	(IV) AACR-I

Choose the Correct answer from the given options below:

1. (A) - (I), (B) - (IV), (C) - (II), (D) - (III)
2. (A) - (II), (B) - (III), (C) - (IV), (D) - (I)
3. (A) - (IV), (B) - (II), (C) - (III), (D) - (I)
4. (A) - (III), (B) - (I), (C) - (IV), (D) - (II)

Correct Answer: 3. (A) - (I), (B) - (IV), (C) - (II), (D) - (III).

Solution: - The chief source of information in cataloging is the title page.

- Exchanging cataloging information uses AACR-I standards.
- ISBD is developed by IFLA for bibliographic description.
- The CCF is a framework for exchanging bibliographic data.

Quick Tip

Focus on standards like AACR-I, ISBD, and CCF for global cataloging practices.

68. Match List-I with List-II:

List-I	List-II
(A) Controlled vocabulary	(I) Short Display
(B) SLSH	(II) Database
(C) POPSI	(III) Thesaurus
(D) Collection of Records	(IV) Small and Medium Libraries

Choose the correct answer from the following options below:

1. (A) - (III), (B) - (I), (C) - (IV), (D) - (II)
2. (A) - (II), (B) - (IV), (C) - (III), (D) - (I)
3. (A) - (I), (B) - (IV), (C) - (III), (D) - (II)
4. (A) - (IV), (B) - (II), (C) - (III), (D) - (I)

Correct Answer: 1. (A) - (III), (B) - (I), (C) - (IV), (D) - (II).

Solution: - A controlled vocabulary ensures consistency, often organized in a Thesaurus.

- SLISH stands for Subject Heading Lists used in short displays.
- POPSI is a tool for indexing in Small and Medium Libraries.
- Collection of Records refers to a Database.

Quick Tip

Controlled vocabularies and indexing systems like POPSI are essential for organized information retrieval.

69. Match List-I with List-II:

List-I	List-II
(A) ISBD	(I) Common Communication Format
(B) Dr. Ranganathan	(II) IFLA
(C) CCF	(III) Indexing
(D) Preparing entries for index	(IV) Chain Procedure

Choose the correct answer from the following options:

1. (A) - (II), (B) - (IV), (C) - (I), (D) - (III)
2. (A) - (IV), (B) - (III), (C) - (I), (D) - (II)
3. (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (III), (D) - (IV)

4. (A) - (III), (B) - (I), (C) - (IV), (D) - (II)

Correct Answer: 1. (A) - (II), (B) - (IV), (C) - (I), (D) - (III).

Solution:

- ISBD is an international standard developed by IFLA for bibliographic description.
- Dr. Ranganathan is credited with the Chain Procedure for subject indexing.
- CCF (Common Communication Format) is a framework for bibliographic data exchange.
- Preparing entries for an index is part of the Indexing process.

Quick Tip

Understand the role of ISBD, IFLA, and CCF for global bibliographic and cataloging standards.

70. Match List-I with List-II:

List-I	List-II
(A) Meta documents	(I) Printed books
(B) Conventional	(II) Satellite imageries
(C) Neo-conventional	(III) Patents
(D) Non-conventional	(IV) Audio-visual material

Choose the correct answer from the following options:

1. (A) - (IV), (B) - (I), (C) - (III), (D) - (II)
2. (A) - (I), (B) - (III), (C) - (II), (D) - (IV)
3. (A) - (III), (B) - (II), (C) - (I), (D) - (IV)
4. (A) - (I), (B) - (IV), (C) - (II), (D) - (III)

Correct Answer: 1. (A) - (IV), (B) - (I), (C) - (III), (D) - (II).

- Solution:**
- Meta documents include audio-visual materials such as videos and recordings.
 - Conventional documents are typically printed books.

- Neo-conventional documents include patents and innovations.
- Non-conventional documents cover materials like satellite imageries.

Quick Tip

Categorize documents by their nature: conventional (books), neo-conventional (patents), and non-conventional (imagery).

71. Match List-I with List-II:

List-I	List-II
(A) Persons and People	(I) Who's Who
(B) Technical terms for Subjects	(II) Bibliographies and Indexes
(C) Words/Meaning and Synonyms	(III) Technical dictionaries
(D) Bibliographies and Indexes	(IV) Language dictionaries

Choose the correct answer from below:

1. (A) - (I), (B) - (III), (C) - (IV), (D) - (II)
2. (A) - (III), (B) - (IV), (C) - (II), (D) - (I)
3. (A) - (IV), (B) - (II), (C) - (III), (D) - (I)
4. (A) - (II), (B) - (IV), (C) - (I), (D) - (III)

Correct Answer: 1. (A) - (I), (B) - (III), (C) - (IV), (D) - (II).

Solution: - Who's Who focuses on persons and people of significance.

- Technical dictionaries provide definitions for technical terms.
- Language dictionaries cover words, meanings, and synonyms.
- Bibliographies and indexes are reference tools for academic research.

Quick Tip

Dictionaries, bibliographies, and indexes are categorized by their usage: technical, general, or academic.

72. Match List-I with List-II:

List-I	List-II
(A) Places	(I) Geographical dictionaries
(B) Persons	(II) Encyclopedias
(C) Background Information	(III) Statesman Year Book
(D) Facts about Country	(IV) Who's Who

Choose the correct answer from the following options:

1. (A) - (I), (B) - (IV), (C) - (II), (D) - (III)
2. (A) - (IV), (B) - (I), (C) - (III), (D) - (II)
3. (A) - (II), (B) - (III), (C) - (IV), (D) - (I)
4. (A) - (III), (B) - (IV), (C) - (I), (D) - (II)

Correct Answer: 1. (A) - (I), (B) - (IV), (C) - (II), (D) - (III).

Solution: - Geographical dictionaries are resources that provide detailed information on places.

- Who's Who lists prominent persons.
- Encyclopedias provide comprehensive background information on various topics.
- The Statesman Year Book gives facts about countries including statistics and governance.

Quick Tip

Recognize the type of reference work based on its focus—places, people, or global data.

73. Match List-I with List-II:

List-I	List-II
(A) AACR-I	(I) 1934
(B) ALA Code	(II) 1949
(C) CCC	(III) 1967
(D) AACR-II	(IV) 1978

Choose the correct option from the following

1. (A) - (III), (B) - (I), (C) - (II), (D) - (IV)
2. (A) - (I), (B) - (III), (C) - (IV), (D) - (II)
3. (A) - (IV), (B) - (III), (C) - (II), (D) - (I)
4. (A) - (II), (B) - (I), (C) - (IV), (D) - (III)

Correct Answer: 1. (A) - (III), (B) - (I), (C) - (II), (D) - (IV).

Solution:

- AACR-I (1967) was the first Anglo-American Cataloging Rule.
- The ALA Code (1934) was developed to guide cataloging.
- CCC (1949) was introduced by Dr. Ranganathan.
- AACR-II (1978) updated the cataloging rules to accommodate newer formats.

Quick Tip

Memorize cataloging milestones for understanding the evolution of library classification systems.

74. Match List-I with List-II:

List-I	List-II
(A) Best books for the largest number	(I) D. B. Krishna Rao
(B) Library is the heart of all university work	(II) B. S. Kesavan
(C) First Ph.D. in Library Science	(III) Melvil Dewey
(D) First Librarian of National Library, India	(IV) Dr. S. Radhakrishnan

Options:

1. (A) - (III), (B) - (IV), (C) - (I), (D) - (II)
2. (A) - (I), (B) - (III), (C) - (IV), (D) - (II)
3. (A) - (II), (B) - (IV), (C) - (I), (D) - (III)
4. (A) - (IV), (B) - (II), (C) - (III), (D) - (I)

Correct Answer: 1. (A) - (III), (B) - (IV), (C) - (I), (D) - (II).

Solution:

- Melvil Dewey advocated for providing the best books to the greatest number of people.
- Dr. S. Radhakrishnan emphasized the importance of libraries in academic life.
- D. B. Krishna Rao earned the first Ph.D. in Library Science.
- B. S. Kesavan was the first Librarian of the National Library of India.

Quick Tip

Connect historical figures to their contributions in library and information science.

75. Match List-I with List-II:

List-I	List-II
(A) INSDOC (NISCAIR)	(III) 1954
(B) Library of Congress	(IV) 1800
(C) Imperial Library Calcutta	(I) 1903
(D) Delivery of Book Act	(II) 1952

Choose the answer from the given options:

1. (A) - (III), (B) - (IV), (C) - (I), (D) - (II)
2. (A) - (II), (B) - (III), (C) - (IV), (D) - (I)
3. (A) - (IV), (B) - (I), (C) - (III), (D) - (II)
4. (A) - (I), (B) - (IV), (C) - (II), (D) - (III)

Correct Answer: 1. (A) - (III), (B) - (IV), (C) - (I), (D) - (II).

Solution:

- INSDOC (1954) now known as NISCAIR.
- The Library of Congress (1800) is the oldest library of national importance in the U.S.
- The Imperial Library (1903) later became the National Library of India.
- The Delivery of Books Act (1952) ensured legal deposit of books for national records.

Quick Tip

Timeline-based study helps in understanding the historical context of libraries and documentation systems.