

CUET PG 2024 Library Information Science Question Paper with Solutions

Time Allowed :1 Hour 45 Mins	Maximum Marks :300	Total Questions :75
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General Instructions

Read the following instructions very carefully and strictly follow them:

1. The examination duration is 105 minutes. Manage your time effectively to attempt all questions within this period.
2. The total marks for this examination are 300. Aim to maximize your score by strategically answering each question.
3. There are 75 mandatory questions to be attempted in the Library Information Science paper. Ensure that all questions are answered.
4. Questions may appear in a shuffled order. Do not assume a fixed sequence and focus on each question as you proceed.
5. The marking of answers will be displayed as you answer. Use this feature to monitor your performance and adjust your strategy as needed.
6. You may mark questions for review and edit your answers later. Make sure to allocate time for reviewing marked questions before final submission.
7. Be aware of the detailed section and sub-section guidelines provided in the exam. Understanding these will aid in effectively navigating the exam.

1. The organization that advocates for the concept of the National Information System is:

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

Correct Answer: 1. UNESCO.

Solution: UNESCO, the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization, plays a pivotal role in enhancing library services globally. It promotes the integration of library resources into cohesive National Information Systems, improving accessibility, resource sharing, and international cooperation in information exchange and library technology advancements.

 Quick Tip

UNESCO significantly contributes to the global unification of library systems and encourages collaborative resource sharing across nations.

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

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

Correct Answer: 1. 8.

Solution: Frederick Taylor, the pioneer of Scientific Management, outlined eight critical functional elements designed to boost productivity and efficiency. These principles include the standardization of tools, the division of labor, time studies, and worker training, all contributing to modern management practices.

 Quick Tip

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

3. Koontz and O'Donnell 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 highlighted planning as the cornerstone of management. It involves setting objectives, formulating strategies, and devising specific steps to meet organizational goals. Planning ensures direction and benchmarks 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 the act of reserving a book for future borrowing. This is especially useful for managing high-demand materials in libraries and ensuring they are available for patrons.

 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) is a Metropolitan Area Network (MAN) that connects libraries across India and internationally. It facilitates resource sharing, inter-library loans, and access to an extensive range of information databases.

 Quick Tip

DELNET services are essential 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 are supplementary annotations used in the Universal Decimal Classification (UDC) system. These notes enhance the granularity of classification by offering additional details on complex subjects, aiding in more precise categorization.

 Quick Tip

'P' notes are valuable when dealing with interdisciplinary topics, as they provide further classification details.

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 method of incorporating extra elements via a superimposition device. This device helps to efficiently represent overlapping or related terms, ensuring accurate indexing.

 Quick Tip

The superimposition device is crucial for creating adaptable cataloging systems, particularly when terms or categories overlap.

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 corresponds to the 400 class, which focuses on language and linguistics. It provides further divisions for specific languages, including grammar, dictionaries, and phonology.

 Quick Tip

Consult Table 4 when working with materials related to language or linguistics to find more detailed classifications.

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 unique entity that stands independently from others. 'New Delhi' is a geographical isolate used to categorize materials specifically related to the region, such as its history, culture, and government.

 Quick Tip

Geographical isolates are helpful in organizing location-specific materials 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 techniques used to enhance memory recall by organizing information into easily remembered patterns or associations. In classification systems, mnemonics help recall complex codes for specific topics or subjects.

 Quick Tip

Creating mnemonics for complex classification systems like DDC or UDC can significantly improve recall and ease of use.

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: The Ready Reference Service is specifically designed to provide quick, factual answers to straightforward questions, such as finding the address of an organization. It relies on resources like directories, almanacs, and online databases for accurate, timely responses.

 Quick Tip

Ready Reference Services are based on curated, easily accessible resources like encyclopedias and online directories. Familiarity with these tools helps in delivering rapid answers.

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: The communication of information is the core function of an Information Service. It ensures that processed data is shared with users in an accessible and relevant manner, using effective channels like digital media, publications, or personal consultations.

 Quick Tip

Effective communication involves understanding user needs and selecting the best methods for delivering tailored information, whether through digital or physical formats.

13. PRECIS is associated with:

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

Correct Answer: 2. Derik Austin.

Solution: The PRECIS (Preserved Context Indexing System) was developed by Derik Austin. It focuses on maintaining the context of terms within indexes, allowing for precise and meaningful document retrieval, especially in complex subject areas.

 Quick Tip

PRECIS improves cataloging by preserving the meaning and relationships of terms, which aids in accurate information retrieval and multifaceted subject access.

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 the MARC-II (Machine-Readable Cataloging) format, the Variable Field contains essential bibliographic data, such as titles, authors, and subject information. This field allows libraries to organize and share detailed metadata efficiently.

 Quick Tip

Variable fields use tags to categorize different types of bibliographic data (e.g., "100" for authors, "245" for titles), enabling streamlined cataloging and enhanced system interoperability.

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 advancing library science, sharing innovative practices, and offering insights into information services and professional development.

 Quick Tip

Granthana is a key resource for library professionals, providing the latest research, best practices, and trends in library and information science.

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, based in the United Kingdom, is a leading provider of peer-reviewed journals, case studies, and books in areas like business, education, and social sciences. Its full-text database is widely respected by academics and researchers globally.

 Quick Tip

Emerald's Full-text database includes:

- Comprehensive journals in management and social sciences.
- Access to scholarly articles and case studies.
- Multidisciplinary academic content for researchers and professionals.

Explore Emerald for up-to-date, high-quality academic resources.

17. Theory X and Y is related to:

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

Correct Answer: 4. Motivation.

Solution: Douglas McGregor proposed two theories—Theory X and Theory Y—to explain differing assumptions about employee motivation:

- **Theory X:** Assumes that employees inherently dislike work and need constant supervision to be productive.

- **Theory Y:** Assumes that employees find satisfaction in work, are self-motivated, and seek opportunities for responsibility.

These theories help managers adopt the right approach to managing teams based on their beliefs about employee behavior.

 Quick Tip

When applying Theory X:

- Use in roles that require repetitive tasks with clear instructions.
- Provide structured supervision to guide employees.

When applying Theory Y:

- Use in roles that demand innovation and independence.
- Encourage employee autonomy and involve them in decision-making.

These theories offer insights into effective team management and motivation strategies.

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, enacted in 2005, empowers Indian citizens to request information from public authorities. This legislation promotes transparency, accountability, and public participation in governance.

 Quick Tip

Key provisions of the RTI Act include:

- Citizens can seek information from government departments.
- Authorities must respond within 30 days.
- Failure to comply can result in penalties for officials.

The RTI Act serves as a tool for strengthening democratic 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 invention of the WWW revolutionized the internet by introducing hyperlinks, multimedia, and a system for sharing information across the globe.

 Quick Tip

The foundational technologies of the WWW include:

- **HTML:** The markup language for creating web pages.
- **HTTP:** The protocol for accessing resources on the web.
- **URLs:** Used to identify and access web resources.

These elements paved the way for modern web development.

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, a global library catalog, is managed by the Online Computer Library Center (OCLC). It connects libraries worldwide, allowing users to search a vast network of bibliographic records and facilitating interlibrary loans and resource sharing.

 Quick Tip

WorldCat provides:

- A comprehensive search tool for global library holdings.
- Support for cooperative cataloging and resource sharing.
- Access to rare and specialized library materials.

WorldCat is an invaluable resource for researchers and librarians alike.

21. Linux is a:

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

Correct Answer: 4. System software.

Solution: Linux is an operating system that falls under the category of system software. It manages hardware resources and provides services for application software. As an open-source system, Linux is known for its stability, security, and flexibility, making it widely used in server environments and personal computing.

Quick Tip

Linux offers:

- Customization for specific needs.
- Enhanced security and performance.
- Wide community support and development.

Mastering Linux can lead to a deeper understanding of how computers operate.

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 project management tool that helps plan and manage large projects by analyzing the tasks involved. PERT is particularly useful for estimating the time needed for project completion, managing resources, and identifying the critical path that determines the project's overall timeline.

Quick Tip

PERT charts allow you to:

- Visualize task dependencies and timelines.
- Identify critical milestones and bottlenecks.
- Optimize scheduling to meet deadlines.

Use PERT to manage complex projects 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 transition from a 10-digit to a 13-digit ISBN format occurred in 2007. This change was made to align with the global standards for product identification, particularly the GTIN system. The 13-digit ISBN allows for better integration with barcode technology, making book tracking and sales easier worldwide.

 Quick Tip

Key changes in the 13-digit ISBN format:

- A new 3-digit prefix (e.g., 978).
- Standardized registration and publication identifiers.
- Improved global compatibility for tracking.

The new format is now the industry standard for publishing.

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 "Zenith to Descendent" phase of the Spiral of Scientific Method focuses on refining and validating hypotheses. During this phase, scientists test their theories under controlled conditions, analyze results, and adjust their methods based on empirical evidence. This iterative process leads to a more accurate understanding of the phenomena being studied.

💡 Quick Tip

The scientific method spiral emphasizes:

- Repeated testing and refinement of theories.
- Transitioning from theoretical exploration to empirical validation.
- Integration of findings into broader scientific knowledge.

The process is dynamic and cyclical, allowing continual improvement.

25. Public Library Manifesto was developed by:

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

Correct Answer: 4. UNESCO.

Solution: UNESCO developed the Public Library Manifesto to highlight the essential role that public libraries play in advancing access to knowledge, education, and culture. The manifesto serves as a foundational document that guides library practices, ensuring libraries remain centers of learning, democratic participation, and social inclusion.

💡 Quick Tip

The manifesto promotes:

- Equal access to information and resources for all individuals.
- Support for lifelong learning and literacy initiatives.
- Preservation and sharing of cultural heritage through libraries.

It is a call to action for libraries worldwide to fulfill their educational and community-building missions.

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 is a comprehensive database offering abstracting and citation information for research articles, journals, and conference papers. It helps researchers track academic impact, monitor citation patterns, and evaluate scholarly trends across a variety of fields.

 Quick Tip

SCOPUS is useful for:

- Analyzing citation networks and impact factors.
- Identifying influential authors and papers.
- Research collaboration insights.

It's a key tool for conducting literature reviews and staying updated in academic research.

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 a national repository that archives electronic theses and dissertations submitted by students of Indian universities. It provides a platform for researchers to access original academic work and encourages scholarly communication within India.

 Quick Tip

Shodhganga offers:

- A vast collection of Indian theses and dissertations.
- Open access to research work from various disciplines.
- A centralized resource for academic collaboration.

It's an excellent resource for accessing in-depth academic research from Indian institutions.

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 used to record the primary author of a work, offering a standardized method to catalog and retrieve books and other resources based on the author's name. It plays a key role in author-based indexing in library catalogs.

 Quick Tip

MARC 21 "100" field includes:

- Author's name formatted according to established rules.
- Indicators to specify author roles.
- Subfields for title and related details.

This field ensures precise author identification in cataloging systems.

29. Saddler Commission was set up in:

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

Correct Answer: 2. 1917.

Solution: The Saddler Commission was established in 1917 to assess and provide recommendations for higher education in India. The commission's key focus was on the structure of universities and the need for reforms to improve academic standards and align education with modern needs.

 Quick Tip

The Saddler Commission's key outcomes included:

- Introduction of intermediate colleges for secondary education.
- Promotion of vocational education.
- Reorganization of university curricula.

Its findings were critical in shaping India's higher education system.

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 resource offering audiobooks of works in the public domain. It is run by volunteers who record classic literature and make it available for free download, providing a valuable resource for audiobooks, especially for classic texts.

 Quick Tip

Librivox is great for:

- Accessing free audiobooks of public domain works.
- Offering books in multiple genres.
- Supporting the visually impaired by providing audio resources.

It is an excellent resource for literature lovers and learners alike.

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 to revitalize library services in India. The mission's goal is to enhance library facilities, promote digital literacy, and expand access to knowledge through improved library infrastructure, making it a vital tool for social and educational development.

 Quick Tip

The NML emphasizes:

- Upgrading the technology infrastructure in libraries.
- Promoting digital libraries and information sharing.
- Supporting the development of resource centers for knowledge dissemination.

It's instrumental in shaping India's library network for future generations.

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 literary works whose authenticity or authorship is uncertain or disputed. These texts often exist in religious or historical contexts, where their validity as canonical or authoritative is debated.

 Quick Tip

"Apocryphal" books are often:

- Associated with religious texts that are not universally accepted.
- Often debated or excluded from formal collections.
- Still considered valuable for historical or cultural study.

Such books are important for understanding diverse traditions and perspectives.

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: The NALANDA Digital Library was launched by the National Institute of Technology, Calicut, to provide a platform for the digitalization of academic resources. The library offers access to academic papers, research articles, and other digital resources to support research and learning.

 Quick Tip

NALANDA Digital Library offers:

- A vast collection of digital academic materials.
- Easy access to research papers and e-resources.
- A collaborative environment for students and researchers.

It facilitates open access to critical research in various academic fields.

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, an eminent British librarian, was Dr. Ranganathan's first teacher at London. Sayers greatly influenced Ranganathan's development of the Colon Classification system and his understanding of library science, particularly in the areas of classification and library organization.

 Quick Tip

Sayers' teachings led to:

- Development of Ranganathan's Five Laws of Library Science.
- Contribution to modern library classification systems.
- Key advancements in the professionalization of library services.

Their mentorship relationship shaped the foundation of 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 is a manual library circulation system that relies on a set of components such as book cards, reader tickets, and date slips to track borrowed books. Transaction slips, however, are not part of this system.

💡 Quick Tip

Key components of the Browne System include:

- Book cards for identifying borrowed items.
- Reader tickets to record library users.
- Date slips to note the return date of borrowed books.

This system was popular before the adoption of automated library management systems.

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: The third part of Dr. Ranganathan's Colon Classification system deals with "Classic and Sacred Books." This section emphasizes the importance of categorizing and preserving culturally and historically significant texts, especially those of religious and literary value.

💡 Quick Tip

Colon Classification addresses:

- The importance of classification for diverse literature types.
- Special provisions for sacred and historically significant books.
- The adaptability of the system to various content categories.

This structure allows for thorough, systematic organization across genres and cultures.

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 respected global publication based in London. It offers a comprehensive and reliable record of significant global events, including political, social, and economic developments.

 Quick Tip

Keesing's is particularly useful for:

- Gaining a historical perspective on world events.
- Understanding the geopolitical implications of global developments.
- Conducting in-depth research on world affairs.

It is an indispensable tool for researchers and historians.

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 International Standard Name Identifier (ISNI) is a unique 16-digit code used to identify individuals and organizations involved in the creation or distribution of intellectual works. It helps resolve ambiguity in author names, especially when similar names exist.

 Quick Tip

The ISNI system provides:

- A standardized way to identify authors, creators, and contributors.
- Increased accuracy in managing copyright information.
- Efficient tracking of scholarly works and intellectual property.

It is an essential tool for linking works across various platforms.

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 introduced the Five Laws of Library Science in 1931. These laws are fundamental principles that advocate for user-centered library services and highlight the dynamic nature of libraries as evolving institutions.

 Quick Tip

The Five Laws:

- Emphasize the importance of user access to books.
- Focus on adapting library services to meet user needs.
- Reinforce the idea that libraries must evolve with changing times.

These principles form the bedrock of modern library science.

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 need to ensure that library collections meet the diverse needs of all users. It advocates for a personalized approach to library services and collection development.

 Quick Tip

This law suggests:

- Understanding and addressing the unique needs of library users.
- Ensuring resources are accessible to different user groups.
- Tailoring services to maximize user satisfaction and access.

It guides the creation of inclusive, user-friendly library environments.

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 established a library science school in 1929 with the goal of formalizing librarian training in India. It was a significant step toward professionalizing library services in educational institutions and laid the groundwork for subsequent library education programs across the country.

 Quick Tip

The Madras Library Association played a critical role in:

- Pioneering professional library education in India.
- Organizing educational programs for librarians in schools and colleges.
- Encouraging collaboration between libraries and educational institutions.

It set the stage for the development of modern library science in India.

42. Data about data is known as:

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

Correct Answer: 1. Metadata.

Solution: Metadata is data that provides information about other data. It helps describe, categorize, and organize data, making it easier to locate, use, and manage. In digital libraries and databases, metadata enables efficient information retrieval by adding context and structure to the raw data.

 Quick Tip

Types of metadata include:

- **Descriptive:** Basic information such as titles, authors, and summaries.
- **Structural:** Details on formats and file structures.
- **Administrative:** Rights and access controls for data usage.

Metadata is crucial for managing large datasets and digital archives.

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 with the aim of promoting library services and advancing the field of library science in India. It serves as a national body for librarians, advocating for the improvement of library services and the professional development of library staff.

 Quick Tip

ILA focuses on:

- Organizing conferences and workshops for library professionals.
- Supporting policy development and library advocacy in India.
- Publishing research and best practices in library science.

It is a key player in shaping the future of library science 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 a comprehensive indexing service for library and information science literature. It provides abstracts and references from global sources, helping researchers identify and access key research articles in the field of library science.

 Quick Tip

LISA is:

- A critical tool for library science research.
- Focused on providing access to scholarly articles and abstracts.
- Essential for conducting systematic literature reviews in the field.

It is widely used by academics and professionals in library and information science.

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 serve as the central hub for medical and health-related information in India. It plays a key role in supporting medical education, research, and policy by providing access to medical literature and information resources.

 Quick Tip

The National Medical Library:

- Provides access to a vast collection of medical research.
- Supports the development of medical education and practice in India.
- Facilitates the dissemination of health-related information to the public and healthcare professionals.

It remains a cornerstone in India's healthcare information system.

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) standardizes the order of bibliographic description elements for monographs. The sequence (A), (B), (C), (D), (E) follows the logical flow for cataloging, from the title and statement of responsibility to the notes section, ensuring a structured and consistent approach to bibliographic data.

💡 Quick Tip

ISBD (M) improves:

- Uniformity in bibliographic records.
- Simplification of cataloging processes.
- Compatibility across international library systems.

Its application is vital for consistent resource management.

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: The classification schemes evolved as follows: DDC (1876) set the stage, followed by LC (1897) for large-scale libraries, Subject Classification, CC (Colon Classification, 1933)

focusing on a more scientific approach, and Bibliographic Classification emerging later as a complementary tool for cataloging.

 Quick Tip

Key insights:

- DDC's systematic approach influenced early library classification.
- LC brought a more complex system for diverse resources.
- CC and Bibliographic Classification addressed specific challenges in library cataloging.

These developments laid the foundation for modern library classification systems.

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 correct sequence based on the establishment years is: ALA (1876), ASLIB (1924), ILA (1933), UNESCO (1945), and IASLIC (1955). This progression highlights the global development of library organizations to address increasing library and information needs.

 Quick Tip

Understanding the timeline helps in:

- Recognizing the global efforts in advancing library science.
- Appreciating the role of international organizations in library development.
- Observing how library associations influence education and research.

This knowledge is key for library professionals and researchers.

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 development timeline is: CCC (Colon Classification), followed by ISBD for bibliographic descriptions, MARC-IT for machine-readable records, CCF for bibliographic data exchange, and the Open Access Initiative Budapest revolutionizing the availability of scholarly content.

 Quick Tip

Key developments in bibliographic standards:

- CCC laid the foundation for structured classification.
- ISBD standardized bibliographic records.
- MARC-IT and CCF streamlined library cataloging and data exchange.
- Open Access Initiative transformed access to scholarly research.

This chronological understanding aids in applying these tools in modern library management.

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 correct chronological order is: LCSH (1897), SLISH, MARC (1960s), AACR-I (1967), and CCF (1970s). This sequence reflects the development of cataloging standards and bibliographic tools that shaped modern library systems.

 Quick Tip

The evolution of cataloging standards:

- LCSH set the standard for subject headings.
- MARC facilitated machine-readable cataloging.
- AACR-I and CCF standardized cataloging formats and data exchange.

Understanding their history aids in mastering modern cataloging 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), (E), (C), (B)
2. (B), (C), (D), (A), (E)
3. (E), (D), (C), (B), (A)
4. (A), (E), (D), (C), (B)

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

Solution: The sequence of emergence is as follows:

- Rampur Raza Library, known for its rare manuscript collections, followed.

- Sarasvati Mahal Library, one of India's oldest libraries, was the earliest.
- Delhi Public Library (DPL) emerged as an important public resource.
- DRTC was established to advance research in library science.
- RRRLF was set up to improve rural library infrastructure.

 Quick Tip

Historical knowledge of libraries provides context for their evolving roles 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, developed by Ranganathan, was the first to be introduced. Relational Indexing followed, along with Coats Subject Indexing. POPSI and PRECIS came later as advanced techniques for subject indexing and organization.

 Quick Tip

Indexing methods evolved to meet growing needs for more precise information retrieval, from manual to digital 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 networking initiative in India, followed by DELNET. UGC INFONET was introduced to connect academic institutions, and INFLIBNET further advanced the digital library network. MYLIBNET is a more recent initiative for networking libraries in India.

 Quick Tip

Networking initiatives promote resource sharing and facilitate access to educational materials across various platforms.

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, developed in the 1980s, was the first library management software. Greenstone followed for digital libraries, then KOHA emerged as an open-source ILS. DSPACE and NewGenLib were developed later to provide solutions for institutional repositories and integrated library systems.

 Quick Tip

Modern open-source software solutions like KOHA and DSPACE revolutionize library management with their scalable, customizable features.

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) were established early, followed by IFLA (International Federation of Library Associations) and UNESCO. RRRLF (Raja Rammohun Roy Library Foundation) was set up later to improve library services in rural India.

 Quick Tip

Knowing the chronological order helps in understanding how library organizations have developed and contributed to global and regional library services.

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 directly related to technical processing in libraries, aiding in cataloging and the standardization of bibliographic data. SLA and CILIP are professional associations, while ALA is a broader library organization.

 Quick Tip

Technical processing in libraries focuses on cataloging systems like MARC and CCF to ensure efficient data management 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 information, "Books in Print" lists available books, and "Who's Who in India" offers biographical details. UGC Infonet is a digital library resource, and "Planner" pertains to event management, not an information source.

 Quick Tip

Classifying information sources helps differentiate between factual, bibliographical, and event-based data, enhancing research efficiency.

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 data, such as patents, standards, and trade literature. Bibliographies and textbooks are secondary or tertiary sources that summarize or interpret primary information.

 Quick Tip

Primary sources are essential for firsthand, authentic data used in research, while secondary sources offer analysis or interpretation.

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 are designed to provide factual information and illustrations to help readers understand concepts. They do not focus on supervision or the creation of region-specific resources like Hindi Vishwakosh.

 Quick Tip

Use encyclopedias for concise, factual overviews with illustrations to clarify complex ideas or concepts.

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 various applications while minimizing redundancy. They provide organized, accessible data across multiple platforms.

 Quick Tip

Key features of databases include:

- Integration of data for diverse uses.
- Minimizing data duplication for efficient storage.
- Supporting rapid retrieval and multi-user access.

These features are fundamental to effective data management in libraries and beyond.

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 both formal (e.g., meetings, conferences) and informal (e.g., personal interviews) communication methods. These sources provide valuable information not contained in traditional documents like books, journals, and periodicals.

 Quick Tip

Non-documentary sources are vital for capturing direct, personal, or informal insights that are often absent in written documentation.

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 both general and specific information to users, as well as assisting with library catalog usage. Specialized services like translation and biography publishing fall under advanced or supplementary offerings.

 Quick Tip

Core library services are designed to help users easily locate resources and access information efficiently, ensuring a user-friendly experience.

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 organizing content from specific types of periodicals. This includes subject indexes (categorizing articles by topic), indexes to single periodicals, and newspaper indexes. Book and collection indexes are not typically part of periodical indexing.

 Quick Tip

Periodical indexes are excellent for researchers needing focused content from specific journals or newspapers, enhancing targeted searches.

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, or lexicons, each offering word meanings, definitions, and sometimes synonyms. A concise encyclopedia provides brief overviews of topics but is not a synonym for a dictionary, and statistics sources are unrelated to dictionary definitions.

 Quick Tip

Understanding the different names for dictionaries can help you select the best resource for language reference, whether it's for synonyms (thesaurus) or definitions (lexicon).

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 found in encyclopedias, dictionaries (for place names), and gazetteers (which focus specifically on geographical locations). Handbooks and bibliographies tend not to specialize in geographical information.

 Quick Tip

For detailed geographical data, prioritize gazetteers, dictionaries, and encyclopedias that provide structured and reliable location-based information.

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, developed by William Ouchi, emphasizes a participative management approach.

- Scientific Management, introduced by Frederic Taylor, focuses on efficiency and productivity.

- Theory X Y, proposed by D. McGregor, describes two management approaches toward employees—authoritarian (Theory X) and participative (Theory Y).

- Maslow's Need Hierarchy theory posits that human needs are structured in a hierarchy, from basic physiological needs to self-actualization.

💡 Quick Tip

Theory Z stresses team collaboration, Scientific Management emphasizes productivity, and Maslow's Hierarchy addresses the fulfillment of human needs in the workplace.

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) AACR-I
(C) ISBD	(III) CCF
(D) ICCP	(IV) IFLA

Choose the Correct answer from the given options below:

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

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

Solution: - The chief source of information in cataloging is identified as the title page of a document, which provides primary bibliographic data.

- Exchanging catalog information is aligned with AACR-I, a foundational standard for cataloging.

- ISBD, a product of IFLA, serves as a framework for bibliographic description ensuring consistency across systems.

- The CCF (Common Communication Format) is employed for bibliographic data exchange, enabling interoperability among libraries globally.

 Quick Tip

Understanding cataloging frameworks like ISBD and AACR-I is key to standardizing bibliographic records, while the CCF ensures seamless data exchange across systems.

68. Match List-I with List-II:

List-I	List-II
(A) Controlled vocabulary	(I) Short Display
(B) SLISH	(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) - (I), (D) - (III)
3. (A) - (III), (B) - (IV), (C) - (I), (D) - (II)
4. (A) - (I), (B) - (III), (C) - (II), (D) - (IV)

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

Solution: - Controlled vocabulary is represented by a Thesaurus, which standardizes terminology for consistency in indexing.

- SLISH (Subject Heading List for Libraries) is designed for use in small and medium libraries, helping in efficient subject heading management.

- POPSI (Postulate-based Permuted Subject Indexing) focuses on creating short displays for quick subject indexing.

- A collection of records is systematically stored in a database to enable easy retrieval and management.

 Quick Tip

Tip: Controlled vocabularies like Thesauruses improve indexing accuracy, while databases ensure efficient record management.

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 developed by IFLA for bibliographic description.

- Dr. Ranganathan introduced the Chain Procedure for subject indexing.
- CCF (Common Communication Format) is used for bibliographic data exchange.
- Preparing entries for an index is a part of the indexing process.

 Quick Tip

International standards like ISBD and CCF play a key role in organizing and exchanging bibliographic data globally.

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

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

Solution: Meta documents include satellite imageries, which represent a new form of resource in document categorization.

Conventional documents are categorized as printed books, being the oldest and most traditional form of recorded knowledge.

Neo-conventional documents encompass patents, representing modern innovations and intellectual property.

Non-conventional documents refer to audio-visual materials, such as videos and multimedia resources.

 Quick Tip

Tip: Understanding the classification of documents—conventional, neo-conventional, and non-conventional—facilitates resource management and effective retrieval in libraries and archives.

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" is a reference work for finding detailed information about notable individuals.

- "Technical dictionaries" are essential for explaining specialized terms in specific fields.

- "Language dictionaries" provide definitions and synonyms for words in a language.

- Bibliographies and indexes are used for organizing and referencing a wide range of literature.

 Quick Tip

Dictionaries and indexes serve different purposes: dictionaries for language and terminology, indexes for organizing bibliographic content.

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 provide information about places.

- "Who's Who" lists information about people.

- Encyclopedias provide comprehensive background information on various subjects.

- The Statesman Year Book contains facts about countries, including statistical data.

 Quick Tip

Use geographical dictionaries for location-based data, encyclopedias for in-depth overviews, and yearbooks for up-to-date facts.

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

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

Solution:

- AACR-I (1967) marked the introduction of the first Anglo-American Cataloging Rules, setting

the foundation for modern cataloging.

- ALA Code (1934) provided a standardized guideline for cataloging practices.
- CCC (1949), developed by Dr. S.R. Ranganathan, was a pioneering framework for book classification in Indian libraries.
- AACR-II (1978) revised and updated AACR-I to accommodate newer formats like electronic resources and multimedia.

 Quick Tip

Tip: Knowing cataloging milestones like the ALA Code, CCC, AACR-I, and AACR-II helps understand the evolution of library standards and practices.

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 famously said that libraries should provide the best books to the largest number.
- Dr. S. Radhakrishnan believed that libraries are essential to university success.
- 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

Historical figures in library science have shaped the discipline through their contributions to education, library management, and classification systems.

75. Match List-I with List-II:

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

Choose the answer from the given options:

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

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

Solution:

INSDOC (NISCAIR) was established in 1954 to provide documentation and information services in India.

The Library of Congress, one of the largest libraries in the world, was founded in 1800.

The Imperial Library Calcutta, which later became the National Library of India, was founded in 1903.

The Delivery of Books Act, passed in 1952, mandates that publishers submit copies of their books to designated libraries.

💡 Quick Tip

Tip: Familiarity with the establishment dates and purposes of major library institutions and laws aids in understanding the development of library and information services.