Free ebook
UGC NET Q & A
for
Library and Information Science

1st Edition 2012

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Frequently Used Abbreviations in Library and Information Science

AACR: Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules.
ANSI : American National Standards Institute
API : Application Programming Interface.
ARPANET: Advanced Research Projects Agency Network.
ASIS: American Society for Information Science.
ASLIB: Association for Information Management, previously, the Association of Special
       Libraries and Information Bureau.
ARL : Association of Research Libraries.
BLAISE : British Library's Automated Information Service
BIS : Bureau of Indian Standards
CALIBER: Convention on Automation of LIBraries in Education and Research institutions.
CAS: Current Awareness Service
CCF: Common Communication Format
CILIP: Chartered Institute of Library and Information Professionals.
CMS: Content Management System.
COPSAT : Current Online Patent in Science and Technology
COUNTER : Counting Online Usage of Networked Electronic Resources
CPM : Critical Path Method
DCMI: Dublin Core Metadata Initiative.
DDS: Document Delivery Service
DELNET: Developing Library NETwork.
DLF: Digital Library Federation.
DNS: Domain Naming System.
DRTC: Documentation Research and Training Centre.
FRAD: Functional Requirements for Authority Data.
FRBR: Functional Requirements for Bibliographic Records.
FSF: Free Software Foundation.
FTE : Full-Time equivalent
FTP: File Transfer Protocol.
GPRS: General Packet Radio Service.
GSDL: Green Stone Digital Library software.
GUI : Graphic User Interface
HTML: Hyper Text Mark Up Language.
HTTP: Hyper Text Transfer Protocol.
IASLIC: Indian Association of Special Libraries and Information Centers.
IATLIS: Indian Association of Teachers of Library and Information Science.
ICOLC : International Coalition of Library Consortia
IFLA: International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions.
ILL: Inter Library Loan
INDEST: Indian National Digital library in Engineering Sciences and Technology
INFLIBNET INFormation and LIBrary NETwork
IP: Internet Protocol.
ISBD: International Standard Bibliographic Description.

ISO: International Organization for Standardization.
ISP: Internet Service Provider.
ISSN International Standard Serial Number.
JANET: Joint Academic NETwork.
JOCLAI: Joint Council of Library Associations of India
LAN: Local Area Network.
MALI: Medical Library Association of India.
MAN: Metropolitan Area Network.
MARC MAchine Readable Catalogue.
MEDLARS : Medical Literature Analysis and Retrieval System
METS - Metadata Encoding and Transmission Standard
MIPS : Million Instructions Per Second
NCP: Network Control Protocol.
NISCAIR: National Institute of Science Communication and Information Resources.
NSF: National Science Foundation.
OAI: Open Archives Initiative.
OAI-PMH: Open Archives Initiative Protocol for Metadata Harvesting.
OCLC: Online Computer Library Centre.
OPAC: Online Public Access Catalogue
PERT : Program Evaluation and Review Techniqu
PLANNER: Promotion of Library Automation and Networking in North Eastern Region.
RDA: Resource Description and Access.
RFID : Radio Frequency IDentification
RRRLF: Raja Rammohun Roy Library Foundation
SDI: Selective Dissemination of Information
SIS: Society for Information Science.
SOUL : Software for University Libraries
SRU : Search / Retrieval via URL
TCP/IP: Transmission Control Protocol / Internet Protocol.
UNESCO: United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.
UNIMARC: Universal Machine Readable Catalogue
URL: Uniform Resource Locator.
VDU : Visual Display Unit
VGA : Video Graphic Adopter
VLSI : Very large scale Integration
WADEX : Word and Author Index
WAN: Wide Area Network.
WIPO: World Intellectual Property Organization.
WORM : Wrie Onece Ready Many
WPI : World Patents Index
WWW: World Wide Web.
YAHOO : Yet Another Hierarchical Officious Oracle
ZBB : Zeor Base Budgeting

1. Information is Organised Data

2. 'Fair use' is a term most relevant to Copy right.

3. WIPO stands for World Intellectual Property Organisation

4. Handling of Information in the sense of production is called Information Industry

5. The term Information scence came into exisit in this year 1959

6. BERN CONVENTION (1886) is concerned with copy rights

7. Communication Barrier is noise

8. Communication Medium is Radio

9. In communication mode Shannon and weaver information is BIT, (Sendor, Channel, Message, Receiver and feedback) in 1948.

10. Communication channel Formal & Informal

11. Informal communication among knowledgeable person is known as Invisible college

12. Document is physical carrier of information

13. Entropy is not associated with the communication system, degree of Uncertainity in Information. Unavailable information for doing useful work

14. Logical sequence of the following Data, Infomation, Knowledge, Wisdom

15. The invisible web refers to that part of the internet, which is hidden from the search

16. Who was the chairman of National Library Committee of India. B.S. Jha

17. Which organisation applied Library and Information Policy in India at national level. RRRLF

18. The head quarter of Patent Information System in Nagpur, India

19. The act enacted in India in 1856 on Intellectual Property Right was based on . British Patent Law 1852

20. Whether intellectual property can be sold. Sale is possible

21. The term communication came from which language Latin

22. Who is the propounder of the term information transfer Beesman

23. To which country the credit is given to coin the term information society Japan

24. Today information is regarded as which of the following, Wealth, Commodity,   Products

25. Now a days what is a most important vital resource for societal development of a country Information

26. What is the unit of information called Byte

27. Delivery of Book Act passed in the year 1954

28. When was Dr.S. R. Ranganathan was appointed as a National research professor of Library science 1962

29. Which Indian University first started M.Lib.Sc. & M.Phil courses University of Delhi

30. Which Commission recommended 10% of the total college budget for development of Libraries Kothari committee

31. UNISIST is a Programme

32. Where did Dr. S. R. Ranganathan put forth his five laws of library science? Meenakshi college, Annamalainagar

33. When did ILA became the member of IFLA? 1957

34. In which year Aslib was acquired by MCB group, the holding company for emerald group publishing? 2010

35. Which association`s tagline is "managing information"? ASLIB

36. Which association`s tagline is "connecting people and information" SLA located at Viginia

37. In 1931 International institute of Documentation was established

38. Which organization has introduced the concept of "Sister libraries" for children`s and young adults reading?   IFLA

39. In which year the ISBN allocation office in India shifted from Kolkatta to Delhi? 2011

40. Which two organizations jointly publish survey on digitization and preservation? IFLA + UNESCO

41. Who said that "Librarianship is not a profession"? Madden, Moon, Moore, Mc Pheron

42. Which organization was joined with Library Association to form CILIP in 2002? Institute of Information Scientists

43. In which year International institute of Documentation changed to International federation of Documentation? 1937

44. In which year headquarter of FID was shifted from Brussels to The Hague? 1934

45. Who gave the sixth law of library science "Every reader his/her freedom"? James R. Rettig

46. Where was the first library noticed in India? Saravasti

47. When was the curriculam development committee on LIS instituted? 1990-93

48. Who published the journal International classification? ISKO

49. When was Information Science added to Librarianship? 1950

50. Which association in India awards teachers in LIS?   IATLIS

51. Where is the headquarter of SLA?   Viginia

52. Which law of library Science relates to the growth of libraries 5th law

53. UAP stands for Universal Availability of Publications.

54. Resource sharing is a part of Library cooperation

55. The five laws of Library Science published in the book form in the year 1931

56. Library Techology Report is a publication of ALA

57. ABGILA is a quarterly publication of (ILA) Indian Library Association

58. American Library Association established   - 1876

59. The Canadian Library Association   -1946

60. Special Libraries Association - 1909

61. The Association of Research Libraries   -1932

62. Which term was coined by Dr.S.R.Ranganathan for mobile libraries Library on Wheels

63. The Librarian Day celebrated on 12th Aug

64. Forms of Extension service are Library Websites, Library Orientation, Book fair and Exhibition

65. The first library school was started by Melvin Dewey (1851 to 1931)

66. Encyclopedia of library and Information Science is published by Marcel Dekker

67. The secondary source of information comprised of Indexing and Abstracting periodicals

68. Who categorized information source into conventional, non conventional, neo conventional and micro documents Ranganthan

69. Article published in research journal are Primary sources

70. The Thesaurus is A collection of selected terminology, Synonymous terms. List of words

71. Patent is an agreement between the inventor and the Government

72. Word of learning is a what source of information Secondary source

73. Indian books in Print are published from New Delhi Cumulative book index is published from USA

74. Statesman year book is published from London MacMillan, Annually published

75. Word of learning is Published by Europa publication,(London)

76. Library Herald edited by Krishan Kumar from Delhi library Association since 1958 published quarterly.

77. Who was Published the monthly Journal "The Library World' J. D. Brown

78. Facts of File is weekly digest of World events published from EUROP

79. Who is the first editor of "Modern Librarian"? F.Monbrary Volte

80. Indian national Bibliographical first appeared in 1957

81. Who is the author of "Dictionary of anonymous and pseudonymous literature" S. Halkett & J. Laing

82. Compton year book contains Outstanding events

83. Online Europa year book has a coverage since 1985

84. Which of the following is a multi-subject gateway? Renardus

85. Which of the following is a specialized information organization online tool? Vivisimo

86. Research periodicals are Primary sources

87. Reference sources are those which used to obtain particular information

88. Who is the publisher of Encyclopedia of Library and information science? M.Dekker

89. Retrospective search service is a type of Responsive service

90. Which part of new encyclopedia Britannica is useful for ready references? **Propaedia**

91. Year book are also known as Annual

92. What is India: A reference annual?   Year Book

93. What is Trade bibliography? List of books in print or for sale compiled by a publisher

94. Who publishes INIS Atom Index? INIS (Viena)

95. What is the meaning of E-Documents? In electronic form such as Cassettes, CD-ROMs, etc.

96. Inscription is not the documents

97. Generally the information sources are divided mainly in to following categories? Documentary and non-documentary

98. What are non- documentary sources? Which are in not printed form

100. Today which type of information sources is most useful? Non- Documentary source

101. Cover to cover translation is treated as Current awareness services

102. What is the suitable reference sources to know about the information of a particular place? Gazetteer, in India it was First published by **Ministry of Home Affairs**

103. What is the suitable reference sources to find out the list of historical monuments of Delhi? Guide book

104. What do you call a collection of maps, tables, charts, etc.? Atlas

105. Encyclopedia Americana consists of 30 Volumes

106. The Encyclopædia Britannic t was first published between 1768 and 1771 in Edinburgh, Scotland as three volumes.15th edition contained 32 valumes 1985 to 2010. Micro- and Macropædia, which encompass 12 and 17 volumes, respectively, each volume having roughly one thousand pages. The two-volume index of 1995 has 2350 pages. There is also the Propædia with topical organization of the contents. And there are some versions for children. After 244 Years, Encyclopædia Britannica Stops the Presses". New York Times. Retrieved 13 March 2012.

107. Which of the following are not the secondary sources? Thesis

108. What is the publication frequency of books in print? Annually
    Published by R.R. Bower

109. What is National bibliography? List of books published in a particular Nation

110. What is world of learning? Directory

111. What is the frequency of I.N.B.? Monthly

112. Facts on File' is a Weekly list published

113. The term "Information Service" is an improvised name Reference service

114. Abstracting service provides Whole bibliographic description along with abstracts of article

115. Which service demands the creation of a 'user' profile and Feedback mechanism is a part of which service? SDI

116. Reference service is the contact between the right reader and the right book in the right personal way" was stated by Dr.S.R. Ranganathan

117. CAS is defined as a process of dissemination of current information

118. Mobile library is a kind of which service? Extension service

119. Reading centre, story hours, exhibition and reading to literature are form of Extension service

120. Peter F. Drucker defined M.B.O. (Management by Objectives in 1954)

121. Who said the demand and supply theory of books? Mc Colvin moors

122. To provide the best books to the maximum readers at the least cost" said by Melvil Dewey 1876

123. Who is the father of Classical School **Henri Fayol**

124. Who is the father of Scientific Management **F.W. Taylor**

125. **PERT** was developed in the late 1950's for the U.S. Navy's Polaris project is management tool using statistical techniques for System Analysis. Planning, Scheudling and Controlling are the different phase of PERT Study. PEART approach is a device developed to Better utilize of time in a series of activities

126. **CPM - Critical Path Method**, In 1957, DuPont developed as a network model for project management method Designed

127. Main use of Shelf list is Stock Verification

128. Peer review is a Pre-publication articles scrutiny

129. Posting the right person at the right place is called Recruitment

130. Financial support given to libraries are of two types - Recurring and Non- Recuring/ Endowments

131. Recuring expenses Reading material & Staff salary expenses

132. Non-Recuring expenses are capital expenses like Library Building, Furniture and fittings, computer etc.

133. Principle of maximum aggregate benefit is concerned with Library service

134. Library Budjet takes items of expenditure for libraries as the working data for allocation of funds.

135. A budget which mainly covers items of current revenue and expenditure is called Capital Budjet

136. The library budget of a university is passed by the Executive Council

137. In fund accounting, Recurring fund can not be used for other purposes.

138. Scrutiny of financial transactions is called **Auditing**

139. What are the two parts of the annual report of the library **Descriptive and Statistical**

140. Who is the pioneer of open access system in British libraries **James Duff Brown**

141. When was Browne charging system started? __1895__

142. Who started New york Charging system? __John Cotton Dana__

143. When did electrically operated book charging system introduced first? __1932__

144. How many columns are there in the accession register? __14 colums, Size 16" x 13"__

145. When did electrically operated book charging system introduced first? __1932__

146. When was PERT developed in 1958. Another term CPM

147. PPBS relates to __Budgeting__ , developepd by Rand corporation

148. Herzberg's theory deals with Theory of Motivation & Theory X and Theory Y

149. Who coined the word POSDCORB __Luther Gulick__ , it related to __Library administration__

150. Three card system introduced by __S. R. Ranganathan 1) Register card, 2Check Card, 3, Classified Index card__

151. A good library building is an outcome of librarian and __Architect__

152. __Stacks__ are the storage areas for the various types of documents kept in a library

153. Study carrels are exclusive areas meant for __Researchers__

154. Library catalogue cards are filed in specially designed. drawers called __Catalogue cabinet__

155. Information Gatekeepers come under Documentary sources

156. __Grogan__ categorises documents into three types such as primary, secondary and. tertiary.

157. __Specification__ a legal document and can be used as a source of industrial information.

158. In Encyclopaedia Britianica __Micropaedia__ acts as an index to macropaedia

159. Payments for the books purchased can be made only after __accessioning__

160. Technical section performs mainly two functions namely **classification** and __cataloguing__

161. **PRECIS** was developed by **Derek Austin** for use in the __BNB__   published weekly, **PRECIS** adopted 2 line entry format for all Entries. In PRECIS Main line operators, interposed operators and differencing cooperators are the role operators. In 1967 come into being. Shunting method in indiex is used in PRECIS

162. **Accession Register** is one of the records of circulation section.

163. Getting books back from the users and releasing the borrower's ticket is known as **discharging**

164. While entering the library, the personal belongings of a reader is kept in **Property counter**

165. Books misplaced on the shelves by readers are restored. This work is referred to as **Shelf Rectification**

166. Outdated and seldom used books are withdrawn from the library is known as **Weeding**

167. The objective of library binding is **durability** _of the library materials

168. All part and pages of a volume are correctly sequenced in the first stage of binding process known as **collation** (or) checking pagination.

169. Sheets before and after the text of a book are called **End papers**

170. Leather being used as one of the binding materials i.e **Sheep skin** is the strongest leather.

171. **ALA** has prescribed certain standards for library binding

172. **TQM** (Total Quality Management) is a process of helping employees in an organization to Acquire new skills and competence on a continuing basis

173. A skillful method of providing means mechanism and structural elements to streamline **organizational work is known as** Strategic planning

174**.** On which of the following technologies semantic web is not based? **Cloud seeding**

175. World Wide Web (WWW) was first designed by **Tim Berner's Lee**

176. The concept of Artificial Intelligence (AI) belongs to **Fifth Generation Computers**

177. The term "Cyberspace" was first used by **William Gibson**

178. **Ted Nelson** created Project Xanadu in 1960 and coined the term hypertext in 1963.

179. Computer memory is measured in Bytes, KB, GB

180. There are three types of basic languages used in computer programming **Machine, Assembly and high level languages**

181. There are Three (3) switching system are **Message Switch, Pocket Switch, Circuit Switch**

182. NICNET and INDONET are the networks of which category **WAN**

183. Who designed analytical engine **Charless Babbage**

184. Calculating machine is developed by **PASCAL**

185. In Which five year plan the INFLIBNET was established **seventh five year plan**

186. INFLIBNET headquarters is located at **Ahmedabad**

187. The full form of ERNET? **Education and Research Network** in India provided the first e-mail service in the country. Proejct was startedin 1986.

188. Who publishes Annals of Library Science and documentation **INSDOC**

189. What is full text e-Resourcec. **American chemical society)**

190. Which one is E-Bibliographic database? ISID

191. The Electronic Library is **A Journal Name**

192. Virtual accommodates Different version of the MARC Standard? **USMARC, UKMARC CANMARC, SWEMARC/All of above**

193. The journal of Library and Information Science? **Interlending and Document supply**

194. E-prints is **A repository Software**

195. What two is a Library Management Software for small libraries **Library Solution and Follet**

196. **APS** is a Full-Text **E-Resources**

197. Library and Information Science Journal name **Reference Reviews incorporating ASLIB Book Guide**

198. Mean, Median and Mode are **Measures of control tendency**

199. 'Cranfield Studies' are an example of **Experimental Research**

200. Research is **Working in a scientific way to search for truth of any problem**

201. Which of the following is the first step in starting the research process? **Identification of problem**

202. A common test in research demands much priority on **Reliability, Useability, Objectivity**

203. A reasoning where we start with certain particular statements and conclude with a universal statement is called **Inductive Reasoning**

204. Research is conducted to **Generate new knowledge, Obtain research degree, Reinterpret existing knowledge**

205. The essential qualities of a researcher are **Spirit of free enquiry, Reliance on observation And Evidence, Systematization or theorizing of knowledge**

206. A research paper is a brief report of research work based on **Both Primary & Secondary Source**

207. In the process of conducting research 'Formulation of Hypothesis" is followed by **Selection of Research Tools**

208. Hypothesis is a : **Speculation**

209. A research design is a series of sampling and it should not include **Findings**

210. A hypothesis that is tested for its rejection is : **NULL HYPOTHESIS**

212. In a research design, which is considered as the most important component : **REVIEW LITERATURE**

213. Interview is a **TOOL RESEARCH (or) DATA COLLECTION METHOD**

214. Which of the following method of research and useful study on measuring the action life periodical : **CITIATION ANALYSIS**

215. Research design may be categorised mainly in : Explainatory, descriptive and exploratory research design

216. Mathematical formula for estimating sample size is given by **Taro Yamane**

217. Inkblot test is developed by : **Hermann Rorchach**

218. Observation can be categorised into following two main type : **Participant & Non-Participant**

219. The highest method point of spiral method is : **ZENITH**

220. Conversation of response in to a set number is called : **CODING**

221. The preliminaries in the research Report include : **INTRODUCTION**

222. Formulation of fundamental law is: **PURE RESEARCH OR (APPLIED)**

223. When RRRLF was established? **1972** Where is the headquarter located at **Culcutta** provide **ISBN**

224. It is a library with little or no physical presence of books, periodicals, reading space or Support staff, but are that disseminate disseminate selective information directly to distribute library customers, usually electronically". Said by **Powell**

225. A library is a public institution or establishment charged with the care of collection of books, the duty of making them accessible to those who require the use of them and the task of converting every person in its neighborhood into a habitual library goers and reader of books."Quoted by **Dr S R Ranganathan**

226. Classification of all types of libraries has been made by UNESCO

227. Special libraries serve a specialist clientele, located within a single establishment or group and all engaged in working towards one common purpose." Said by **R.Astall**

228. Reading centre's, story hours, exhibitions and reading to literature are forms of Extension service and Service of a public library

229. Which library first introduced the printed catalog **British Museum**

230. Informal self education is possible in **Public Library**

231. Identify the association that has changed its original name SLA

232. **Ontology is** Classification of Internet based documents

233. **Conference proceedings** are considered as **Primary documents.**

234**. RSS** feed is a tool of **: Web 2.0**

235. **CRG** stands for Classification Research Group was fromed in year 1952 by J. Mills

236**. SCIRUS** search engine is exclusively meant for scientific information

237. Bradford's Law related to Law of scattering

238. Lotkas Law related to Author's productivity

239. Eugene Garfield study of Citation indexing (*c*) It was First developed in the Field of Law.

240. Zip's Law of Word frequency

241. **'Kinesis'** is related to **communication**

242. **Technological Gatekeeper is** An informal mechanism of keeping user informed of Relevant development

243. Who among the following honoured with 'Nobel Prize' for his substantial contribution in Documentation Henri La Fontaine

244. **LA is the Library Association of** Great Britain

245. Three great achievements in U.S.A. were noticed i.e. enunciation of DDC classification scheme, formation of American Library Association and the publication of 1 st Journal of the librarianship in the year 1876

246. MeSH is the name of a Controlled Vocabulary tool used in Pumed. MEDLARS 1964

248. Who is regarded as father of bibliography ? **Conrad Gesner**

249. Linear model of communication in knowledge based on Aristotles' model of communication was proposed by **C.E. Shannon & W. Weaver**

250. Library Legislation refers to the development of **Pubic Library**

251. Calcutta Public Library was established during 19 th Century in 1836

252. Mozila is Web browser

253. The Library Association found in 1877

254. Pure notation used in DDC

255. 4 Libraries are receiving books through delivery of books and newspaper Act 1954 Amended in year 1956.

256. American country denotes in sears list of subject heading.

257. An appropriate source to find out descriptive information is Encylopedia

258. The Farmington plan is associated with Library Cooperation

259. UNESCO assisted Model Public Library in India is located at delhi

260. Shelf list facilitates Stock verification

261. A periodical evaluation of an employee is done through Performance appraisal

262. "Controlled Group" is a term used in Experimental research

263. 'Noise' in Information Retrieval is due to redundant information.

264. The concept "Invisible College" first used by Derek Solla Price

265. Information Technology good keeper defied by Allent Kent

266. IFLA took up the "Universal Availability of Publication" program in the year 1972

267. International Information System on Research in Documentation (ISORID) was established by UNESCO (NATIS) National Information System.

268. The relationship between ISBD and cataloguing codes Cataloguing codes will include bibliographic description

269. **COPSAT** stands for Current Online Patent in Science and Technology

270. Tagging in web 2.0 application is called Syndication

271. Inductive logic proceeds from Particular to General

273. The concept of concretes and processes was given by S. R. Ranganathan

274. High Level Language is Machine independent

275. The transmission of receiver's reaction back to the sender is known as Feedback

276. Currently "Science Citation Index" is published by Thomson

277. Protocol means Interchange of data between two computers, A set of rules that govern Overall ata communications system

278. Which of the following is an 'Acronym' UNESCO

279. Staffing is concerned with providing and maintaining Human resources.

280. Meaning of 'Translation Pools' is Agency of the names of translation experts

281. How is stochastic equation of information solved By dynamic rules

282. Facets relating to INFLIBNET, CALIBER, PLANNER, UGC-INFONET
SOUL (stands for Software for University Libraries.)

283. Whether Library is a system ?, Yes, it has various sections as sub-systems coordinating each other forming a system

284. The 'Five Laws of Library Science' propounded by Dr. S. R. Ranganathan, is which type of research Applied Research or Basic Research

285. Information Science is a discipline that investigates, the properties and behaviour of Information the forces governing the flow of information, the means for processing of Information for optimal uses.

286. The term 'Bibliophile' refers to a Book Lover

287. Accession register record is the hub of the stack in a library.

288. In 1910 year A. W. Borden start a refresher course for librarians in India.

289. Information may be categorised into 3 type, statistical, descriptive and analytical

290. Open source software for library management are KOHA, AVANT1, php my Library

291. Modular system of library building facilitates Flexibility and expansion

292. Convention on Automation of Libraries in Education and Research Institutions (CALIBER) is Conferrence

293. Six sigma is a business management strategy developed by MOTOROLA company in USA in 1981. It seeks to improve the quality of process output by identifying and Removing the cause of defect and minimising variability in manufacturing and business process.
It uses a set of quality management methods including statistical method and creates a special infrastructure of people within the organization.
Application in libraries:
1) Developing specialized pool of library professionals
2) Developing quality services
3) Judicious budget allocation

294. Francis Bacon said 'some books are to be tasted, others to be swallowed and some few to be chewed and digested'.

295. In 1972 year was the International Book Year celebrated by UNESCO.

296. ASK (Approach, Skill, Knowledge) principle is related to management

297. Which section of the library is known as hub of the staff Technical section.

298. Who suggested for Book Order Vigilance Pad (BOVP) ? S. R. Ranganathan.

299. BSO in classification stands for Broad Subject Ordering.

300. The concept of Selective Dissemination of Information (SDI) was introduced by H.P. Luhn of IBM in 1959

301. The book 'Library Administration' was brought out by Ranganathan in 1931

302. DRDC is the first centre to use computer in the library and information activities in India

303. The marketing concepts in Library Service include, analysis, planning, implementation and control

304. B.S. Jha was the chairman of National Library Committee of India

305. Handling of Information in the sense of production is called Infomration Industry

306. Informal communication among knowledgeable person is known as Invisible College

307. RRRLF Ornisation applied Library and Information Policy in India at national level.

308. Nagpure is the head quarter of Patent Information System in India

309. The act enacted in India in 1856 on Intellectual Property Right was based on British Patent Law 1852

310. The term communication came from which language Latin

311. Bessman is the propounder of the term information transfer.

312. Charles Babbage is the Father of a computer

313. In 1962 Dr. S. R. Ranganathan was appointed as a National research professor of Library Science

314. University of Delhi first started M.Lib.Sc. & M.Phil courses

315. Kothair committee 10% of the total college budget for development of Libraries in 1966

316. UNISIST is a Programme

317. In Meenakshi College, Annamalainagar Dr. S. R. Ranganathan put forth his five laws of Library Science

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324. Roger Payne" was famous in Book Binder

325. IFLA and UNESCO two organizations jointly publish survey on digitization and preservation.

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335. Encyclopedia of library and Information Science is published by Marcel Dekker

336. The secondary source of information comprised of Indexing and Abstracting periodicals

337. Ranganathan   categorized information source into conventional, non conventional, neo conventional and micro documents

338. Article published in research journals are Primary Soruces

339. The Thesaurus is a A collection of selected terminology, Synonymous terms, List of words.

340. A Patent is An agreement between the inventor and the Government.

341. World of Llearning is a Secondary source of information published by Europa Year book, It a Directory

342. Indian books in Print are published Monthly from New Delhi

343. Cumulative book index is published from USA

344. Statesman year book is published from New York (USA)

345. Quality Circles' in organization is used in Management Control

346. J.D. Brown was Published the monthly Journal "The Library World'

347. Facts of File is weekly digest of World Events.

348. Indian national Bibliographical first appeared in 1957

349. F. Monbrary Volte is the first editor of "Modern Librarian"

350. S. Halkett & J. Laing is the author of "Dictionary of anonymous and pseudonymous literature"

351. Compton year book contains Outstanding events

352. Online Europa year book has coverage since 1985

353. **The *Renardus*** academic subject gateway service in Europe was launched in April 2002.

354. **Sapling.info** is the Architecture, Planning & Landscape Information Gateway - a global Gateway for information and a forum for its exchange.

355. EDWEB is Networking, resource sharing, collaboration, and professional development for The education communit

356. **VIVISIMO.com** specialized information organization online tool developed by IBM

357**. Mamma*.com*** is a global Meta search engine. It provides extensive web search and fetches Results from top search engines.

358. **Entireweb.com** is a search engine that finds what your looking for on the web, and returns relevant web sites

359. **"Introduction to Reference source"** was written by **W.A. Katz**.

360. Retrospective search service is a type of Reference service

361. Propaedia part of new Encylopedia Britannica is useful for ready reference

371. Year book are also know us Annual

372. India : A reference annula is Year Book

373. Trade bibliography is a sist of books in print or for sale compiled by a publisher

374. INIS (viena) Publishes INIS Atom Index

375. E-Documents its means In electronic form such as Cassettes, CD-ROMs, etc.

376. Generally the information sources are divided mainly in to following categories of Documentary and non-documentary

377. Non-documentary sources which are in not printed form

378. Today which type of information sources is most useful Non- Documentary source

379. Cover to cover translation is treated as Current awareness services

380. Gazetteer is the suitable reference sources to know about the information of a particular Place

390. Guide book reference sources to find out the list of historical monuments of Delhi

391. Atlas call a collection of maps, tables, charts, etc.

392. 11 volumes are Micropaedia of new Encyclopaedia Britannica is published

393. Encyclopedia Americana consists of 30 valums

394. Book in print published in annually

395. National Bibliography is a List of books published in a particular Nation (BNP & INP)

396. Abstracting service provides Whole bibliographic description of articles

397. SDI service demands the creation of a 'user' profile

398. Dr. S. R. Ranganathan stated that "Reference service is the contact between the right reader and the right book in the right personal way"

399. CAS is defined as A process of dissemination of current information

400. Reading centre, story hours, exhibition and reading to literature are form of Extension Service

401. C.A. Cutter the Rules for Dictionary Catalogue

402. Secondary Entries is another name of Added entries

403. Sears List of Subject Heading Publsihed from 1923(SLSH) use full for small and Medium Libraries, published by H.W. Wilson

404. MARC project completed in 1967 and launched 1968.

405. E. C. Richardson defined notation as shorth and sign.

406. Dr. S. R. Ranganathan enunciated the five fundamental categories

407. J.D. Brown enunciated the subject Classification

408. There are 6 Auxiliary tables are in DDC 23rd Edition published 2011 June,
John S. Mitchell editor of the 22 & 23rd Edition published by OCLC.
Ist edition DDC Consisted of 44 pages

409. Phoenix schedules are part of which classification of DDC allotted for feature purpose.

410. The word classification comes from the Latin word Classis

411. Four entity of FRBR model are Work, Expression, Manifestation, Item

412. In 1950 the different typological study towards mode of formation of subjects done

413. In DDC 17 edition "Auxiliary table for area" was first introduced

414. In CC LED stands for Latest Effective Decade

415. The term pre-natal cataloguing first used by Dr. S.R.Ranganathan , Its means Cataloguing in Source

416. The Dewey Decimal Classification divides human knowledge into 10 basic categories.

417. Accession Number means Unique Number for a book inside a particular library.

418. ISSN consist of 8 Digits, Journals or periodicals

419. ISBN (International Standard Book Number) changed from 10 digits to 13 from January 2007 ISBN format was developed by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO)First launched in 1969. In 2011 the ISBN allocation office in India shifted from Kolkatta to Delhi

420. Financial support given to libraries are of two types - Recurring and Endowments

421. Principle of maximum aggregate benefit is concerned with Library service

422. Library Budget items of expenditure for libraries as the working data for allocation of funds

423. A budget which mainly covers items of current revenue and expenditure is called Capital Budgeting

424. The library budget of a university is passed by the Executive Council

425. In fund accounting, Recurring fund can not be used for other purposes.

426. Scrutiny of financial transactions is called Auditing

427. Descriptive and Statistical the two parts of the annual report of the library

428. James Duff Brown the pioneer of open access system in British libraries in 1932

429. John Cotton Dana started New York Charging system

430. There are 14 columns in the accession register and Standard size is 16"X 11"

431. The three card system introduced by Ranganathan are –
     (i) Register Card, (ii) Check Card, and (iii) Classified Index Card

432. The Title Treatment of Lung disease is an example of **Compound Subject**

433. Luther Gulick, an American has described the functions of an executive in terms of an acronym POSDCORB, representing Planning, Organizing, Staffing, Directing, COordinating, Reporting and Budgeting . it related to Library Administration

434. Stoner define that the concept of construsatin and decentration more democratic and less Authorities

435. Herbert simon define authority as the power to amek deicision and auide to other

436. Linedex system used for displaying the periodicals holding

437. Kardex used maintaing a visible record of periodical in library

438. Reference was defined by James I wyer In 1935

439. Library building is an outcome of librarian and Architect

440. Library catalogue cards are filed in specially designed drawers called Catalogue cabinet

441. Specification is a legal document and can be used as a source of industrial information

442. In Encyclopaedia Britianica, Propaedia acts as an index to macropaedia

443. A skillful method of providing means mechanism and structural elements to streamline organizational work is known as Strategic

444. IPR stands for Intellectual Property Right

445. Asa Don Dickson wrote the Punjab Library primer

446. Library Legislation refers to the development of Public Libraries

447. Performance Budgeting does not take into account what happened in the past but Emphasizes on current activities.

448. The marketing concepts in Library Service include, advertising, planning, analysis and Control

449. There are a few basic factors which may be applied in winning the hearts of the readers. They are Technological factor, service factor, self factor.

450. Physical condition of the books should be property maintaine Conservation

451. Shelf List is an important record of books, which shows the position of any book on the shelves.

452. Three great achievements in U.S.A. were noticed i.e. enunciation of DDC classification scheme, formation of American Library Association and the publication of 1st Journal of the librarianship in the year 1876

453. Books lost from the library are known through Charging and discharging

454. LA is the Library Association of Great Britain

455. INSDOC first centre to use computer in the library and information activities in India

456. 'Fair use' is the norm for determining the legality of Photocopying an entire book

457. Following technologies semantic web are RDF, Ontologies, URI

458. Generally a reference service of a library in the conventional form is processed through the stages which are Preparation, service, assimilation

459. User education may be provided in four interrelated areas which are User's awareness, user studies, library orientation, bibliographic instruction

460. The concept of Artificial Intelligence (AI) belongs to Fifth Generation Computers

461. Computer memory is measured in Bytes, Kilobytes, Megabytes. Gegabytes, Terebytes

462. In 1985 CD-ROM was prepared and made

463. NICNET and INDONET are WAN networks of which category

464. Bug is a Error in a Programme

465. Pprogramming language are FORTRAN, BASIC, COBOL, PASCAL, C, C++, JAVA

466. ENIAC stands for Electronic Numerical Integrator and Calculator

467. ISO-9960 is related with Standard for encoding data on CD-ROM

468. ASCII has 2562 codes consist

469. Raw, unevaluated, unprocessed and unorganized facts is known as Data

470. INTERNET was initially developed by US Department of Defense

471. Information retrieval is fastest from Hard Disk

472. An University providing Open Access to Sanskrit dissertations through Internet Delhi University

473. The term "Truncation & Boolean operators are is used in Search Formulation and Online information Retrieval the logical operator '"ND", "OR", "NOT", were devised by George Boole

474. UNIX is a Multi user operating system

475. The CD alphabets in CDS/ISIS stands for Computerized Documentation

476. LYCOS, Dogpil, Google, Yahoo are Search Engine

477. Electronic telecommunications system joining millions of computers together in Internet

478. Following is are a social bookmarking site are Diggt, Delicious, Facebook, orkut, Lislinks.

479. Following is a network protocol are HTTP, SMTP, TCP/IP

480. LOCKOSS (Software) is an international community initiative by Stanford University

481. PDA stands for Personal Digital

482. PLONE, joomla, jumbo. Opencms, Fedora, Drupal, opensourcecms, alfresco, Dspace, OpenCMS, Kumera, Microsoft Office 365, Microsoft Live there are many Content Management software(CMS)   freely available

483. Pi is the e-book reading device by Infibeam

484. Twitter is an example of microblogging:

485. International standard organisation invented OSI Model in 1982

486. ISDN was first started in 1990 at Singapore

487. Now-a-days there are 2 types of Protocol are used

489. X.25 type of protocol is used by interface for Public Data Network(PDN)

490. ISID is E-Bibliographic database publisher

491. Library Management Software for small libraries are Library Solution and Follet

492. Which one is Library and Information Science Journal name?

493. "Shodhganga" is a national level repository of E-Theses

494. Research is Working in a scientific way to search for truth of any problem

495. The first step in starting the research process Identification of problem

496. A common test in research demands much priority on, Reliability, Useability,Objectivity

497. Action research means A research initiated to solve an immediate problem

498. A reasoning where we start with certain particular statements and conclude with a universal statement is called Inductive Reasoning

499. Which of the following variables cannot be expressed in quantitative terms Numerical Aptitude

500. RFID technology is used in Circulation Control   (Check-In /Check-Out)

501. The essential qualities of a researcher are, Spirit of free enquiry, Reliance on observation and evidence, sytematization or theorizing of knowledge

502. A research paper is a brief report of research work based on Both Primary and Secondary Data

503. In the process of conducting research 'Formulation of Hypothesis" is followed by Selection of Research Tools

504. The process of configuring the disk into tracks and sector is called

505. MEDLINE a public domain database, It's contains journal citations and abstracts for biomedical literature from around the world.(Pubmed.com) free access, published by NLM National Library of Medicine US.

506. CD-ROM is a process of information

507. The collection of terms or records in MARC called Database

508. Bibliometry Information Management

509. Microchip was invented by Intel

510. Identify the association that has changed its original name SLA

511 Glossary is a List of technical words with

512. Technological Gatekeeper is An informal mechanism of keeping user informed of relevant Development

513. Henri La Fontaine honoured with 'Nobel Prize' for his substantial contribution in Documentation ?

514. UNESCO assisted Model Public Library in India is located at Delhi

515. GUI stands for Graphic User Interface

516. Information Requirements of the Social Science (INFROSS) is an important study frequently quoted in **Experimental Research**

517. The relationship between ISBD and cataloguing is ISBD codes can replace cataloguing rules

518. Tagging in web 2.0 application is called Directory

519. Chairman of National Knowledge Commission is Sam Pitroda

520. Library is a system, it has various sections as sub-systems coordinating each other forming a system

521. The 'Five Laws of Library Science' propounded by Dr. S. R. Ranganathan, is type of Applied Research

522. Francis Bacon said that 'some books are to be tasted, others to be swallowed and some few to be chewed and digested'

523. Patricia B. Knapp contributed on the systematic use of user's education

524. In 1972 which year was the International Book Year celebrated by UNESCO ?

525. Shannoon & Weaver have given quantifiable definition of Information (mathematical model) in " "Quantity theory of Information".

526. The word Information science first Described by Chris Hanson of ASLIB 1956

527. Information Science Wesig(1993) coined Postmodern Science

523. Brascom (1986) defied Information Society (American Society for Information Science)

524. Copyright production for works last 50 to 70 years

525. Charimanship of Prof. D.P. Chattaopadhyaya, Chairman RRLF by dept of Culture I oct 1985. The committee was named as Committee On National Policy on Library and Information system) (set up in 1985 CONPOLIS) submitted on 1986

526. Dr. S.R. Ranganathan enumerated five laws of Library Science (1931)
    1) Books are for Use
    2) Every Read His/Her Book (**Book for all Law related to 2ndlaw**)
    3) Every Books its reader
    4) Save the time of the reader
    5) Library is a growing organism (weeding out collection 5th law related)

527. Library Act of India was passed in the Madras Legislature out of the efforts made by MALA (Madras Library Association). This bill was passed in the year 25 November 1948.

528. Melvil Dewey student W.A. Borden who had come to Baroda in 1911(who initiated a training program in libararianship). Melvil Dewey as the American counter part of S.R. Ranganathan. Melvil Dewey: A Biolography (1944) written by Frement Rider.

529. American ASA DON DICKSON Started part time apprentship program in librariship in 1915 at Punjab University Lahore

530. In 1920 Andhra Desa Library Association Vijayawada training classes for Library work

531.1920 training programe initated at Baglore by dawn of Mysore Sir, M. Vishweswaraiah

532. 1929 MALA conducted regular certificate course

533. 1935 Andhra University started a certificate course (But it was stoped shortly)

534. In 1936 university of Madras started PG diploma course

535. The imperial library culcuta(Now known as National Library of India started full time diploma courses librarianship in year 1935)

536. Banaras Hindu University (1942) and Bombay 1943 started library science course

537. In 1947 Delhi university established PG Diploma course in LIS

538. In 1957Aligarh Muslim University The first University in India (BLIS course started)

539. In 1960. polytechnics in delhi, Chandigar and Banglore were also started diploma library science course.

540. DRTC was established in year 1962

541. ILA Initiative of K.M. ASadullah librarian , imperial library of Culcuta, (All India First library conference was in the astic society hall Calcutta 12th September 1933. (Planning commission and NISSAT & NBT)

542. Library week celebrated 12th to 20th November (the memories of Pandit Jawharla Nehru)

543. ILA Kaula award for best Librarian

544. Abburi Shiyali Research award for Best LIS Research

545. Vedanvayaki fellowship for MLIS students

546. PV. Varghese Prize for best article published in ILA

547. Dr. Umpathi fellowship for LIS students

548. AGBILA (Annals, Bulletin and Grandhalay of Indian Library Association)

549. IASLIC (Indian Association of Special Libraries and Information Centre. 25th June 1955 (ASLIB)UK ans SLA (USA). Mr. Gosh & Muherjee

550. IASLIC Bulletin Quarterly

551. Indian Library Science (1967) annual

552. 12th August, 1892 Dr.S.RR Birthday as librarians Day
    * Ranganathan's autobiography, published serially during his life, is titled A Librarian
      Looks Back.
    * The Government of India awarded padmashree to Dr. S. R. Ranganathan for valuable
      contribution   in Library Science. In 1965

553. IATLIS (Indian Association of Teachers of Library and Information Science.)
     prof P.N. Kaula and Dr. D.B, Krishna were the initiators of IATLIS (Dr.S.R.R)
     endowment lecture 19/12/1965

554. IATLIS Moti wala best teachers award

555. ISTLIS Ratna Laxman rao award for women professionals.

556. Society for Information Scince (SIS) New delhi in 1976

557. Library Association (LA UK) was founded on 5th OCT 1877 (London)

558. Public libraries act UK in 1892. BNB (1950) Relation with IFLA & UNESCO
     (Publication   AACR I &II)   LISA

559. ASLIB(Association for Information Management) founded in 1924

560. ALA (American Library Association) 1876 located chicago, it was started By Melvil
     Dewey
561. AACR -1 In year 1967 and AACR-II in the year 1971

562. SLA (Special Libraries Association) it was established in the year 1909 (bretton conference
     of ALA)

563. FID (international Federation for Information and Documentation) it was established in
     1895 by (Paul Otlet and Henry la Fontain with the aim of compiling universal bibliography
     of Literature. Development of UBC the name FID adopted in the year 1933 located Hague.

564. CSIR   : **1942**
     ICSSR :**1969**
     ICMR   :**1969**
     ICHR   : **1971**
     ICPR   : **1981**

565. **.** UNESCO : **1946**
       FAO   : **1945**
       ILO   : **1919**
      WIPO   : **1970**

566. DELENT   1988
INFLIBNET 1991
CALIBNET 1993
BONET   1992

567. COURTNIC 1991
SUPLIS 1992
MLIBNET 1993
MYLIBNET 1995

568. UGC 1956
DRDO 1958
DST 1971
ICAR 1936

569. INIS 1970
AGRIS 1974
MEDLARS 1964
INFOTERRA 1972

570. 1ST GENERATION COMPUTER – DUMP TERMINAL
2ND GENERATION COMPUTER – PC WORK STATATION
3RD GENERATION COMPUTER – MULTI MEDIA
4TH GENERATION COMPUTER – DIALOG WEB

571. INSPEC   - IEE UK
CAS   - ACS UK
AGRIS   - FAO ROAM
INIS   - IAEA – VIENNA

572. In a library Subject Specilist and Systems Librarian positions are staff positions

573. Old and fragile book can be preserved by Microfilming, Re-bing, Digesting,

574. Acquisition of foreign periodicals is generally done through Subscription Vendors

575. Bibliographies and Abstracts are the example of information consolidation

576. In CC, the four facets in Basic class "O: (Literature) stands in the following sequences for Language, Form, Author, Work.

577. Post coordinate Indexes overcome difficulties created by Sysnonymous terms

578. Dr. C.D.. Deshmukh, the first Chairman of UGC (1956) in UGC 2010 S.K Thorat, now Prof Ved Prakash 2011 to till.

579. E.C. Richardson is the author of Book" Classifcation : Theoreticals and Practical"

580. Patron saint of Libraries in America Andrew Carnegie

581. C.A. Cutter coined "Author Mark in Classiciation number.

582. EFTS stands for Electronic Fund Transfer System

583. BIS was previously known as ISI.

584. You can find Broader Terms(BT), Narrower Terms(NT) and Related Terms(RT) in thesaurus.

585. BISNET was launched by **FICCI** to provide a wide variety of business information service.

586. Which database provides information on the ongoing investment activities in India ? **cap ex**

587. JCCC stands for **J-Gate Custom Content Consortia**

588. DEC stand for DATA EVALUTION CENTRE

589. Geodata and Information Division - kolkata
Central Drug Research Institute   - Pune
Central Salt and Marine Chemical Research Institute – Bhavanagar
Fishery Survey of India   - Mumbai

590. The Document Supply Center of the British Library was formly known as LENDING DIVISION

591. V.I.N.I.T.I is the national documentation center of: RUSSIA

592. The author of Introduction to Librarianship is: J.K. GATE

593. The acronym F.I.D currently stands for: INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION FOR INFORMATION AND DOCUMENTATION

594. The National Library of India was declared to open to public on 1st. February, 1953 by Moulana Abdul Kalam Azad

595. The Basic information role of a library is to: Collect and disseminate information

596. August 14, 1850 is a red letter day in British Library development because: Public Libraries bill receiving Royal assent

597. The biggest library in the world is: **LIBRARY OF CONGRESS**

598. The first library association formed in India is: The bengal library association

599. The author of <u>Manual of Library Economy</u> is: **J.D. Brown**

600. **National** Library week in india is being Celebrated annually since 1968

601. **Library literature** is a tertiary source of information

602. The frequency of Data India is **<u>Weekly</u>** by **<u>Press Institute of India</u>** Founded in 1963,

603. The concept of SDI (Selective Dissemination of Information) was enunicated by **D.B. Vickery**

604. Current awareness bulletin is information products

605. In 1966 , the MARC as a pilot project was launched library of congress, 260 tag is MARC Format marks the Publication Information.

606. SAARC documentation centre was established in 1985

607. A questonnaire designed with open-ended questions is known as flexible. The Answers may be filled in byu the respondent

608. Non-sampling errors(nse) are referred to as the errors **measurement**

609. Delhi public library was established in 1951

610. The libraries identified by inflibnet to act as document delivery centres are 1.University of Hyderabad Library **&** 2. Lucknow University Library

611. Which of the following are trade bibliographies? author profile & user profile

612. Which of the following are trade bibliographies? authority, leadership, accountability

613. Dr. Ranganathan's canons of classification as grouped into three planes of work are number, common isolate and connecting symbol

614. CLASS library circulation control

615. Checkmate is serial control.

616. D.B. Krishna rao. delhi university in 1957 First PhD in Lib & Inf.Science in India

617. CD stands for "Automatización de Bibliotecas y Centros de Documentación" (Spanish), which means: Library and Documentation Centers Automation. Its development is promoted and coordinated by BIREME, with the support of VLI

618. **DEL-PLUS:** This software was designed and developed by Developing Library Network (DELNET)

619. **e-Granthalaya** is a library automation software from National Informatics Centre, Department of Information Technology, Ministry of Communications and Information Technology.

620. **Evergreen:** Evergreen is an open source library management software, freely licensed under the GNU GPL. It was first launched in September, 2006 in Georgia's PINES consortium.

621. **FireFly:** FireFly is a Complete Public Library system. It is being written in Python, Perl, with all data being stored in XML. The driving force behind this project is to give public libraries a Free-Software set to run and maintain library systems. Website:

622. **Koha** is the world's first open-source Integrated Library System (ILS) and it is distributed free of cost (open source, and so no license fee, ever). It was initially developed in New Zealand by Katipo Communications Ltd and first deployed in January of 2000 for Horowhenua Library Trust.

623. **Library Information and Management System (LIMS):** LIMS is a unique library system, designed, developed, implemented and fully tested by library professionals. It is distributed free of cost to the libraries. Website: http://www.paklag.org/limsFreeware.htm

624. **LibSys 7:** It is a web based library software product from Libsys Ltd., Gurgaon, Haryana

625. **NewGenLib:** NewGenLib is an integrated library management system developed by Verus Solutions Pvt Ltd. Domain expertise is provided by Kesavan Institute of Information and Knowledge Management in Hyderabad, India. On 9th January 2008, NewGenLib was declared as Open Source Software under GNU GPL Licence by Verus Solutions.

626. **Sanjay:** The NISSAT sponsored a project to DESIDOC for developing programmes on UNESCO's CDS/ISIS for enabling a library to do acquisition, circulation, etc. DESIDOC has successfully modified the programmes and a new package based on CDS/ISIS was released in 1992 by the name of SANJAY. Released in 1995

627. **S**OUL 2.0: Software for University Libraries (SOUL) is the state-of-the-art library automation software designed and developed by the INFLIBNET Centre, Ahmedabad

    VIRTUAILS : **VTLS, Virginia**
    SLIM   : **Algorithms, Pune**
    SOUL   : **INFLIBNET**

e-Library : **Phoebus Info. Tech**
New Genlib : **VERUS SOLUTION.**
LIBSYS : **INFOTECH CONSULTANT, INDIA**
ALICE : **Soft Link**

628. **WEBLIS** is a free-of-charge Web based Library Integrated System based on CDS/ISIS. The system has been developed by the Institute for Computer and Information Engineering (ICIE), Poland.

629. The copyright act of India of 1957 had been amended in August 1983

630. **Berne Convention:** The international convention for protection of literary and artistic works was first signed at Berne on 9th September, 1886.

631. Important act establishment
   • Communication: Communication Bill, 2000;
   • Copyright: The Copyright Act of 1957 (last amended in 1994);
   • Designs: The Design Act 1911;
   • Information Technology: Information Technology Act 2000;
   • Patent: The Patent Act 1970 (changes bought in 1994);
   • Trade Mark: The Trade Merchandise Mark Act 1958, etc.

631. **Association for Information Management (ASLIB):** An exploratory conference held at Hoddesdon, Hertfordshire in 1924 resulted in a decision to form the Association of special Libraries and Information Bureau (ASLIB). In 1983, name of the Association was changed to "Association for information Management", but as the association is well know as ASLIB, its acronym retained. (journal of Documentation (quarterly)).

632. **Bengal Library Association:** Bengal Library Association (Bangiya Granthagar Parishad), formerly known as All Bengal Library Association, was established in 1925 under the presidentship of Poet Rabindranath Tagore. Kolkata. The first periodical on Library Science in Bengal was published by the Bengal Library Association in 1937 as "Bengal Library Association Bulletin – Bangiya Granthagar Parishad Patrika".

663. "<u>weblog</u>" was coined by **<u>Jorn Barger</u>** on 17 December 1997. The short term **"blog**," was coined by **Peter Merholz in 1999.**
   Evan Williams at Pyra Labs used "blog" as both a noun and verb ("to blog," meaning "to edit one's weblog or to post to one's weblog")

   A **Bulletin Board System**, or **BBS**, is a computer system running software that allows users to connect and log in to the system using a terminal program (The largest such network was **FidoNet**).
   Bulletin Board System. From a technological standpoint, *forums* or *boards* are web applications managing user-generated content.Early Internet forums could be described as a web version of an electronic mailing list or newsgroup (such as exist on **<u>Usenet</u>**);

LIS-Forum is an e-mail based discussion forum for Library and Information professionals in India. It is operated and maintained by NCSI, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore. It was established in the year 1995 with support from NISSAT, DSIR, Govt. of India.

664. L. R. McColvin: Theory of Book Selection (1925): demanded by the users for their information needs.

665. Ranganathan: Library book selection Five Laws in 1931

666. Dewey's Principle: According to Dewey, large number least cost.

667. CIP (Cataloging in Publication) system begin in 1971 by LC(Library of Congress)

668. British Library's Automated Information Service (BLAISE): 1977 April, Useful in the field of Biomedicine

669. *Zero Based Budget:* It was developed by Peter Phyor in 1970 to achieve greater effective Planning and fiscal control. The term "zero based" is derived from the first step in the process- the development of a hierarchy of functions based on the assumption that the unit or agency is starting operation for the first time. The budget is concerned with Future use. It means Budgeting afresh. This budjet is without giving consideration To the previous year's budget.

670. UGC Library Committee way back in 1957 suggested for a provision of Rs. 16 per student and Rs. 200 per   teacher. Kothari Commission in 1966 suggested for allocation of Rs. 25 per student and Rs. 300 per teacher. Report emphasizes on College and University Library.

671. NISSAT (NATIONAL INFORMATION SYSTEMS FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY)
     UNESCO DEPUTED PETER LAZER ON 1972 SETUP AND STARTED 1975 APPROVED   PALLNING COMMISSION ESTABLISHED IN 1977

   There are 10 sectoral system has been established

   1.   NICLAI (Leather Technology) CLRI Chennai
   2.   NICFOS (Food Technology) CFTRI Mysore
   3.   NICMAP (Machine Tools and Products) Centre machine and tools
   4.   NICDAP (Drug and Pharmaceuticals) CDRI, Lucknow
   5.   NICTAS (Textiles and Allied Subjects) ATIRA Ahmedab
   6.   NICHEM (Chemicals NCL,) Pune
   7.   NICAS (Glass and Ceramics CGRI, Kolkatta
   8.   NICRYS (Crystallaography, dept crystallographys and Biophysics, University of Madras)
   9.   NCB (Bibliometrics) NSICAR, Delhi
   10. CDROM national Aero Space (NICDROM) Banglore

672. 1. Agricola US. : DEPT OF AGRICULTURE
     2. ABI/ Inform   : Data Courier Inc., USA
     3. CA Search   : AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY
     4. LISA   :   Bowker and Saur, London
     5. Scisearch   : British Library, U.K**.**
     6. Books in Print : R.R. BOWKER U.S.A

673. The symbols &,+,=,* are employed in which edition of CC: 7th edition

674. Zato Coding was invented by Calvin Mooers

675. Bradford's Law of Scattering has been further examined by B.C. Vickery

676. The Host Institution for National Centre for Bibliometries (NCB) is INSDOC

677. INTERNET was born in 1969 as: APRANET

678. BASIC IS A HIGH LEVEL LANGUAGE

679. When was the International institute of Documentation established? 1931

680. Which two organizations jointly publish survey on digitization and preservation?
      IFLA & UNESCO

681. The concept of SDI (selective dissemination of information) was enunciated by H.P Luhn

682. SAARC Documentation Centre, established in the year 1994 in India, is one of the
     Regional Centre of SAARC. The South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation
     (SAARC) was established 8 December   **1985** by the Heads of State or Government of
     Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal,   Pakistan and SriLanka

683. Ranganathan's canons of classification as grouped into three planes of work are
     IDEA,VERBAL AND NOTATIONAL

684. Subject Classification by J. D. Brown in1906

685. The national Library of Indian a critical Study Writen by D.S.Kesavan

686. Punjab library premier written by A.S. Dickson

687. 1) Library Committee 1957 Dr. S.R. Ranganath
      2) Review Committee on Library Science 1961 By Dr. S.R. Rangathan
      3) Education Comisision (1964-1966 D.S. Kothari)
      4) Mehotra Committee (1983) R.C Mehrotra
      5) Committee on National Network system of University Liraries (1988) Prof. Yash Pal
      6) Curriculam development committee in LIS (1990)

688. Wheat Loan Educational Exchange programme (1951-61)
    Book Banks (1963-64)
    Regional Library Centre (1974)

689. 1st one year Postgraudate diploma course in Lis India- Madras University

690. First person in India to received Ph.D. Degree in LIS D.K. Krishan Roa 1953, Delhi University

691. INFLINET (ahmedaad) Gujarath regional centre J.L Nehru Univeirsity New Delhi
    Indian Institute of Science (anglore), Jadvapur University , Culkcuttat), University Pune (West) 7th Five year plan was established

692. ISBN 978 3 digit belong to country represent of INDIAN Pulication

693. **Data Mining:** Data mining means the extraction of hidden predictive information from large databases. It is the process of analyzing data from different perspectives and summarizing it into useful information - information that can be used to increase revenue, cuts costs, or both. It is "the nontrivial extraction of implicit, previously unknown, and potentially useful information from data". Technically, data mining is the process of finding correlations or patterns among dozens of fields in large relational databases. Data Mining is also called as data or knowledge discovery. Data mining software is one of a number of analytical tools for analyzing data.

694. DESIDOC started functioning in 1958 as Scientific Information Bureau (SIB). Defence Science Laboratory (DSL) which is presently called as Laser Science & Technology Centre   (LASTEC). The Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) library which had its beginning in 1948 became a division of Scientific Information Bureau (SIB) in 1959.

    The Centre was functioning in the main building of Metcalfe House, a landmark in Delhi and a national monument. In August 1988 it moved to its newly built five-storied building in the same Metcalfe House complex. Since it became a self-accounting unit. DESIDOC has been functioning as a central information resource for DRDO. It provides science & technology information.

695. Developing Library Network (formerly Delhi Library Network). It is the first operational library network in India. It was started as a project of the India International Centre in January 1988 with the initial, financial and technical assistance by National Information System for Science and Technology (NISSAT), Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, Govt. of India. It was registered as a society in June 1992 under the Societies Registration Act of 1860 and is currently being promoted by the National Informatics Centre (NIC), Planning Commission, Govt. of India and India International Centre, New Delhi\

696. CCF An international symposium in Taormina, Sicily conducted by UNESCO was held in April, 1978. First edition of CCF was published in 1984 under the editorship of Peter Simmons and Alan. Hopkins and its second edition was published in 1988 in two volumes called CCF/B and CCF/F.
DATE Field .I) Indicator, II) Sub Fields: III) Field Separator: iv) Record Separator

697. Content Management System (CMS) is a computer application used to create, edit, manage, search and publish various kinds of digital media and electronic text. **Drupal, Joomula, (2005) Wikipeidia (2002). Z Object Publishing Environment (Zope)**

698. **International Standard Bibliographic Description (ISBD):** In 1961, at the International Conference on Cataloguing Principles held in Paris, stress was laid on the need of standardization in bibliographic description. IFLA was formulated and borught out.

699. IFLA conference was held in Grenoble in 1973. After the conference two documents- ISBD (M)and ISBD (S) were published. In 1975, the General International Standard Bibliographic Description [ISBD (G)] was developed

700. The term "Web 2.0" was officially coined in 2004 by Dale Dougherty, a vice-president of O'Reilly Media Inc. Examples of Web 2.0 include social networking sites, blogs, wikis, video sharing sites, hosted services, web applications, mashups and folksonomies. .

701. **Social Network:** A social network or online community is a web based service focuses on building online communities of people who share interests and / or activities by a variety of ways**. Example. YouTube (video) Flickr (photographs) and Odeo (podcasts), Myspace, and Facebook.**

702. Universal Machine Readable Catalogue (UNIMARC) appeared for monograph and serial in 1977 to facilitate the international **Exchange of bibliographic data in machine readable Form**. UNIMARC follows the ISO communication format ISO-2709 (1981). By IFLA

703. E- -journal consortia was started in October 1, 2003 UGC (ccess to various e-journals formally began on January 1, 2004.) co-operation between UGC, ERNET, the inter university centre, INFLIBNET,

Research Methodology
704. <u>Descriptive Research</u>
- Survey and fact finding enquiries
- Description of the state of affairs
- Ex pot facto research
- No control over the variables
- Report only what has happened & what is happening. (**e.g., frequency of shopping, preference of people**)

705. <u>Analytical Research</u>
- With facts and information already available
- Analyse and make the critical evaluation method.

706. <u>Applied (Action Research)</u>
- Finding solution for an immediate problem
- Concerned with actual life and social problems
- Removes prejudices, preconception and false ideas. (company/Industry/social)

707. <u>Fundamental (Basic Research)</u>
- Concerned with generalisation and formation of theory (Human Behaviour)
- To discover new but broad principles

708. <u>Quantitative</u>
- Based on measurement of quantity
- Determine the relationship between variables

709. <u>Qualitative</u>
- Concerned with qualitative phenomena
- Aims to discover the motives of human behaviour

710. <u>Conceptual</u>
- Related to some abstract idea or theory
- To develop new concepts or to reinterpret existing ones

711. <u>Empirical (experimental research)</u>
- Relies on experience or observation alone
- Is a data-based research
- To test hypothesis of casual relationship between variables

712. <u>Historical Research</u>
- Aims to apply reflective thinking to unsolved problems
- Source like, documents, remains etc.
- Based on past events/ideas facts and attitudes
- Social insight and historical orientation is necessary
- Conclusion and decision oriented

713. State of the Art study is the highest level of development, as of a device, technique, or scientific field, achieved at a particular time

714. PILOT STUDY Consumer-research **study done on a trial basis** to determine the potential of a larger and more in-depth survey of the same subject matter; also called *pilot survey*. A pilot study is used in segmentation product usage, and attitudinal, motivational**.**

715. Research Design Blue Print, concept Structure, measurement and analysis of data. To help Smooth sailing, Advance planning, Avoid flaws and inadequacies

716. Hypothesis An assumption or supposition to be proved, A predictive statement, To be tested

717. Two types of HYPOTHEISIS NULL Hypothesis and Alternative Hypothesis

718. z- Test : is based on the normal probability distribution and is used to judging the significance of several statistical measures, particular mean comparing from large population.

719. t- test or binomial distribution, is applicable on the presumption that such a distribution tends to approximate normal distribution n become larger. (Judging significant different) It is applied when the sample series is **Small** number.

720. Measures of Central tendency – Mean, Median and Mode
     Measure of dispersion – range, mean deviation and standard deviation
     Measure of asymmetry – skewness and kurtosis
     Measures of relationship – correlation and regression

721. Chi –Square Test
     1. X^2 pronounced as Ki – square
     2.   As a non parametric test (can used two classifications and independents)
     3.   Test applicable in large number of population

   I) Test the goodness of fit
   II) Test the significance of association between two attributes
   III) Test the homogeneity (or) the significance of population variance.

722. Observation method data collecting, It is for behavioural sciences, Bias is eliminated, Data relates to what is happening, Independent of respondents' willingness

723. Schedule, method is collection of data through questionnaire but filled by enumerators

724. Sampling is the – smaller representation,

725. Simple Random Sampling, Restricted random Sampling
       1) Stratified   2) Systematic   3) Cluster & Area   4) Sequential

726. Non-Probability or Non-Random (Accidental, Quota, Purposive, Convenience)

727. Layout of Research Report
     A. Preliminary pages – preface, foreword, table of contents, list of tables and illustrations
     B. Main Text -   Introduction -subject matter, statement of   problem, objectives, ROL, significance, scope, conceptual framework, methodology adopted, limitation and chapterisation,
      - Analysis and Interpretation of data
      - Statement of findings and recommendation

          - Conclusion

          - Suggestions for future research

    C. End Matter – Bibliography, appendix, Index

728. Good Research Report
- Title of the study
- Statement of the problem
- Review of Literature
- Area and scope of study
- Objectives of the study
- Formulation of Hypothesis
- Definition of concepts
- Methodology
- Sampling Design
- Constructing of questionnaire
- Collecting of data
- Analysis of data
- Interpretation of results
- Reporting and finding conclusion (Results)

MANAGEMENT.

729. Bureaucratic stated by – Max Weber written the book of Theory of Social and Economic Organisation

730. Charles Babbage – inventor of calculating machine

731. Frederic winslow taylor – author of the princ. Of scientific mgt theory
scientific principles : Differential rate System

732. 14 principle by Henry Foyal

733. Human relation – Elton Mayo

734. Industrial psychology - hugo munsterberg : concepts borrowed from experimental psyshology

735. Hierarchy of needs – psychological need theory – abraham

736. Douglas mcgregor – x y theory: learned helplessness theory

737. Kris argyris : theory of maturity & immaturity: managers should develop an individual from paasivity to increased self determination

738. Henri herzberg: two factor theory: motivators factor & satisfiers/hygiene/maintenance factor

739. Management by objectivies: peter drucker – 1951 written the famous book "The practice of Management"

740. Photocharging method has become popular in British Public libraries first introduced by Ralph R. Shaw who was the Librarian of the Agriculture Library in Washington (USA)

741. Autocharing first intorudced in 1934in St Louris country public library

742. Two Kinds of information Documentary sources
   • Primary, Secondary and Tertiary sources grouped by Grogan
   • Ranganathan divided into Conventional, non-conventional, neo- conventional and micro-documents Non-Documentary sources
   • Formal and Informal sources

743. There are three ways for transmitting data from one point to another
   (1) Simplex, 2) Half-duplex, 3) full duplex)

744.   I. Generation 1940-1956 : component used as Vacuum Tube and the characters are Bulky, Consumed high power, slow, less reliable, costly, Large cooling system.

   II. Generation 1956-1963 : component used as Transistor and the characters are Small size, onsumed less power, more reliable and fast.

   III. Generation 1964-1971 : components are used as IC's and the characters are Reduction in size, improved performance, better humanmachine interaction, Multiprogramming facility.

   IV. Generation 1971-Present : components are used Micro processor (SSI, MSI, LSI, VLSI)
   V. Generation : Present and Beyond :Artificial Intelligence

745. Types and Categorization of Computers 2 types Analog and Digital

746. Based on Application 4 type Super Computers, Mainframe Computers, Mini Computers Micro Computers.

747. Size of the paper - A4(210mmx297mm) or A5(148mmx210mm)

748. Types of Monitors
   • Cathode Ray Tube (CRT),
   • Colour Graphics Adaptor (CGA),
   • Enhanced Graphics Adaptor (EGA),
   • Video Graphics Array (VGA)
   • Thin Film Transistor – Liquid Crystal Display (TFT-LCD)
   • Light-emitting diode (LED)

749. Measurement of information:
- Kilobyte (KB)   -   1024 Bytes
- Megabyte (MB)   -   1024 KB
- Gigabyte (GB)   -   1024 MB
- Terabyte (TB)   -   1024 GB

750. **Dynamic RAM (DRAM):** Dynamic Random Access Memory is a main primary storage device.

Static RAM (SRAM): Small storage device with high-speed versions with mini buffer storage.

EDO RAM : Extended Data Out RAM: much quicker than above two

SDRAM (Static Dynamic Random Access Memory) : used latest memory chip

PROM: A Programmable Read Only Memory

EPROM: The Erasable Programmable Read Only Memory

EEPROM: Electrically Erasable Programmable ROM

751. High level - Programming languages – Basic, Cobol, Fortran, Pascal, C,C++, Java (object oriented Program)

Low level (machine) – Interpreter (line to line)and compilers (entire program)

752. **MAJOR TYPES OF NETWORKS**
- **LAN** (LOCAL AREA NETWORKS)
- **WAN** (WIDE AREA NETWORK)
- **MAN** (METROPOLITAN AREA NETWORK)

753. The basic topologies are
- Star Network
- Ring Network
- Bus Network
- Hybrid Network
- Point to Point and Multi drop Network
- Hierarchical topology Network or Tree Network

754. Three switching systems are:
- Circuit switching (e.g. Telephone)
- Message Switching (e.g email)
- Packet Switching (In packet switching a message is broken into small parts called packets.

755. **TCP/IP : Transmission Control Protocol / Internet Protocol (TCP/IP)** is an industry standard suit of protocols providing communication in a hydrogenous environment.

HTTP   : Hypertext Transfer Protocol provides a way for a web browser to access a web server and request a hypermedia documents created using **HTML.**

FTP : **FTP (File Transfer Protocol)** is an Internet file transfer service that operates on the Internet and over TCP/IP). FTP is basically a **client / server protocol** in which a system running the FTP server accepts commands from a system running an FTP client.

756. **Layers of the OSI Model In 1977, International Organization for Standardization ISO Model 7 layers**
- **Physical layer** transmits bit stream to physical medium
- **Data line layer** provides data exchange between devices on the same medium.
- **Network layer** takes care of switches and routes information units.
- **Transport layer** provides reliable end-to-end data transmission.
- **Session layer** maintains dialogue between communication devices
- **Presentation layer** formats data (ex: ASCII)
- **Application layer** provides general services related to applications.

757. **Router** is a device that forwards data packets between telecommunications networks, creating an overlay internetwork.

758. **Hypertext** – A hypertext document is an electronic document that contains links to related pieces of information., hypertext is text with pointers to other text.

759. **Multimedia** (colour, graphics and picture, and movies)

760. **E-Mail= Electronic Mail early** E-Mail originated in the early 1970s by ARPANET and now it is primary method of communication. Email is the process of sending and receiving messages electronically over the internet.

761. The concept of TQM has developed by U. S. Department of Defense

762. Canons of library classification" by W C B Sayers
   6 Groups of Canons are :
- Canons of Characteristic
- Canons of array of classes
- Canons of Chain of classes
- Canons of Filiatory sequence
- Canons of Terminology
- Canons of Notation

763. Canons of characteristics
   Classification should be according to characteristics of things, concepts and Substance.
- Differentiation
- Concomitance
- Relevance
- Ascertainability
- Permanence
- Relevant sequence
- Consistency

764. Differentiation
>Efficiency should be available for the classification of some thing.
>For ex: Students
>UG   PG
>Science, Arts, Commerce, Physics, chemistry

765. Concomitance
>Two characteristics should not use for a facet or subject.
>For ex: DOB and Age
>Ist Edition and Publication date

766. Relevance
>Every characteristic should be related to objective of classification.
>For ex: English language, French language
>Ascertainability
>Every characteristics should fully ascertain. Exp. Literature

767. Permanence
>Every characteristics should be permanence whenever do not change in objective of classification.
>For ex. Changing the name of Periodical time to time

768. Relevant sequence
>Characteristics of classification scheme should be use to objective of classification in Relevant sequence.   For ex: In Literature
>MC+Lang+form+time+work
>MC+Lang+form+author+Work

769. Consistency
>In the scheme should be use of some permanent characteristics according to their sequence.
>For ex: O[P],[P2][P3],[P4]

770.Canons of Array of Classes
>The array of class called to arranged sequence of class according to their importance.
>- Exhaustiveness
>- Exclusiveness
>- Helpful sequence
>- Consistent sequence

771. Exhaustiveness
>In this canons the arrangement of other things.
>For ex: Non Christian religious 290
> other languages 490
>Literature of other Language 890

772. Exclusiveness

     Exclusiveness should be available in the classes or subclasses.
     For ex: world (Asia, Africa, America, Austrialia)

773. Helpful sequence

     In any array of classes arrangement of class or sub-class should be in helpful sequence.
     Helpful order within the groups of subjects

774. Consistent sequence

1. Canons of Chain of Classes
2. Decreasing extension
3. Modulation

775. Decreasing extension

     For ex:

- Asia 4
- India 44
- M.P. 4455

776. Modulation

- World   World
- Europe
- Great Britain   Great Britain
- England
- London   London

777. Subordinate class

- Asia 5
- India 54
- Western India 547
- Gujarat 5475

778. Co-ordinate class

     World
     Asia, Africa, Europe

779. Currency

     Use of recent or current words in classification scheme.

780. Reticence

     Use of words should not criticized inclassification scheme.
     For ex: In the 14th ed of DDC use the "minor" wod for some author

781. Enumerative

     Description of every enumerative words in
     classification scheme
      For ex: Philosophy and psychology in DDC or CC

782. Context

Context should be given for word that use in different main class.

For ex: Insurance

Tax

Textile

783. Canons of Notation

It should be decide that which type notation use for classification.

- Relativity
- Expressiveness
- Mixed notation

784. Relativity

Representation of every symbol**.**

For ex: The particular symbols for five fundamental categories in Colon Classification such as   [P] ,   [E] : [M] ; [S] . [T] '

785. Expressiveness

Expressiveness should be for every facet.

For ex: Treatment of lungs in India

L45:4:6.44

786. In 1952, Ranganathan published the 4th edition. This included a major new development, the introduction of the PMEST (Personality, Matter, Energy, Space, Time) categories. The basic idea of five categories was present in the earlier edition.

787. Decreasing sequence of concreteness

Classification of books in Indian national library during 1991.

- 1991 [T]
- India [S]
- Classification [E]
- Books [M]
- National library [P]

Y: 434 : 64 . 363 'N4 [Y=Sociology, 434 povery, Eradicion 64, 563 Scotland, 64.
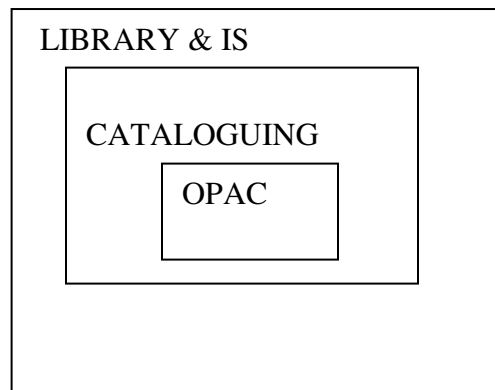
 P   E   2 E   S   T

788. Mode & Subject formation. Dr. S. R. Ranganthan 1950. conference on 'Bibliographic organization, university of Chicago,

789. Dissection - It is cutting a universe of Entities into parts of coordinate status even as we cut a lice of bread into strips. The part they from in array. Each part shall be called Lemia. E.g

Universe of Life science

Botany	Zoology	Agriculture

790. Denudation : it is progressive decrease of extension and increase of the Intention or depth of a basic subject or isolate idea.

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┌─────────────────────────────────────┐
│ LIBRARY & IS                         │
│   ┌─────────────────────────────┐    │
│   │ CATALOGUING                 │    │
│   │     ┌─────────────┐         │    │
│   │     │  OPAC       │         │    │
│   │     └─────────────┘         │    │
│   └─────────────────────────────┘    │
│                                      │
└─────────────────────────────────────┘
```

791. Lamination**:** is constructed by overlaying facet on facet, even as we make sandwhich by Laying vgetable layer over layoer read. E.g Agriculture in India

792. Fusion : Two more than two subject fused together (Biology + Physics = Biophysics)

793. Distillation **:** in the mode the pure subject distilled or emerged out of combination of different compound subject : e.g Management, Statistical calculus, Microbiology, Anesthesiology, International relations, Ergonomics, Forestry.

794. Agglomeration in this mode several main subjects that are mutually and exclusively related are agglomerated or grouped together to from into a single group (e.g Social Sciecne, Natural Science,

795. Cluster **:** Indology, sindology, etc**.**

796. DECACHOTOMY (It is division into ten DDC, UDC adopted the

797. DICHOTOMY **–** (it is division in to two, it implies binary classification. for e.g (vertebrate and invertebrate)

798. **DDC** was First published in 1876, 42 pages itroducted 12, schedule 12 page and 18pages alphabetical index . 19th ed (1979) Benjamin A Custer
   - 20th ed (1986) Dr J P Camaromi
   - 21st(1996) Miss J S Mitchell
   - 22st(2007) Miss J S Mitchell
   - 23rd^{h} ed (2011) Mid

799**. DDC** uses following 7 tables (1- Standard sub –division 2 -Area, 3-subdivision of Individual Literature, 4-Sub divisions of invidual Language, 5- Racial, Ethnic and national groups, 6- language, 7- persons. 21st edition is first edition prepared with Online access to the OCLC. 23edition pulished med 2011 it contain 4 volumes.

The ten main classes are:
000 Computer science, information & general works
100 Philosophy & psychology
200 Religion
300 Social sciences
400 Language
500 Science
600 Technology
700 Arts & recreation
800 Literature
900 History & geography

Volume 1
(A) New Features in Edition 23: A brief explanation of the special features and changes in DDC 23
(B) Introduction: A description of the DDC and how to use it
(C) Glossary: Short definitions of terms used in the DDC
(D) Index to the Introduction and Glossary
(E) Manual: A guide to the use of the DDC that is made up primarily of extended discussions of problem areas in the application of the DDC. Information in the Manual is arranged by the numbers in the tables and schedules
(F) Tables: Six numbered tables of notation that can be added to class numbers to provide greater specificity
(G) Lists that compare Editions 22 and 23: Relocations and Discontinuations; Comparative and Equivalence Tables; Reused Numbers

Volume 2
(H) DDC Summaries: The top three levels of the DDC
(I) Schedules: The organization of knowledge from 000–599

Volume 3
(J) Schedules: The organization of knowledge from 600–999

Volume 4
(K) Relative Index: An alphabetical list of subjects with the disciplines in which they are treated subarranged alphabetically under each entry

The Relative Index
The Relative Index is so named because it relates subjects to disciplines. In the schedules, subjects are distributed among disciplines; in the Relative Index, subjects are arranged alphabetically, with terms identifying the disciplines in which they are treated subarranged alphabetically under them.

800. **UDC-** almost faceted schemes of classification developed by Henry La Fontaine & Paule Otlet Project called "Universal Bibliographic Resportary" 1st Edition published 1905 in French, First Englished Published in 1936

Common auxiliaries TABLE in UDC
- Common Auxiliaries of Language =
- Common Auxiliaries of Forms   (01/09)
- Common Auxiliaries of Place   (1/9)
- Common Auxiliaries of Race & Nationality (=)

- Common Auxiliaries of Time   = (" ")
- Common Auxiliaries of Point of View (.00)

Signs used in UDC Maths & Physics   510+530 (coordination and Extension sings)
Animal Husbandry 636/639
Statistics for Economics 310:330 (Relation sign)
:: Relation sign to fix the components number is compound subject
( ) Relationship involving sub-ordinate subject

Special Auxiliaries : (') chemistry and related subjects

801. CCC First edition published in 1933, contains 27 basic classes represented y 26 roman capital letters and One Greek Letter. 1-9 common isolates, Geographical and chronological division.
- 3rd edition published 1950
- 4th edition published 1952
- 5th edition published 1957
- 6th edition published 1963 single value. 3 parts (Part 1 Rules, 2 provides schedules,
   o 3 classes

Main class in CC

z Generalia	KZ Animal Husbandry *(same facet schedule as I Botany)*
1 Universe of Knowledge	
2 Library Science	L Medicine
3 Book science	M Useful arts
4 Journalism	N Fine arts
B Mathematics	O Literature
C Physics	P Linguistics
D Engineering	Q Religion
E Chemistry	R Philosophy
F Technology	S Psychology
G Biology	T Education
H Geology	U Geography
I Botany	V History
J Agriculture	W Political science
K Zoology *(same facet schedule as I Botany)*	X Economics
	Y Sociology
	Z Law

802. Dr.S.R.Rangathan enunciated two principle viz.
   1. Principles of Local variation (principles recognizes the need for cataloging code at different leavel
      As follows.
         a) International catalogue code
         b) National catalogue code
         c) Local Catalogue code

2. Principles of Osmosis (it suggest guidelines and mechanism for changing cataloguing code and /or scheme of classiciation used in a library in an economical and effective manner.

803. C.A. Cutter published RULES FOR DISCTIONARY CATALOGUE IN 1876. 1st edition published with 205 rules. 2nd edition published 1889. Fourth edition published 1904 369 rules.

804. CCC 1st published in 1934, 2nd edition published 1945 and 3rd edition 1951. 5th edition 1964.

805. AACR (IFLA) 1961 in year 1967
AACR II published in the 1978
AACR II revised edition published 1988 by Oxford and IBH Publishing.
806. (ISDS) Information Systems and Decision Science, located at ROME

807. 1971 ISBD adopted in Grenoble 1973 IFLA conference two documents were published ISBD (M) and (S)

808. MARK project was started by LC in the year 1966, project was funded by CLR (Council on Library Resources). MARK Project began II 1968.

809. **CCF UNESCO PGI**(General Information Programme) Sicily 1978. (ISO standard 2709) published in 1984. CCF consists the major four parts :

- **RECORD LABEL** (24 CHARACTER),

- **DIRECOTRY** (FIVE PARTS TAG, LENGTH OF DATA FIELD, STARTING CHARACTER POSITION, SEGEMENT IDENTIFIER, OCCURRENCE IDENTIFIER)

- **DATA FIELDS** (INDICATOR, ONE OR MORE SUB FIELDS, A DATA FIELD SEPARATOR, INDICATORS, SUB-FIELDS),

- **RECORD SEPARATOR.**

810. INIS (International Nuclear Information Systems) established, 1970 and enhanced 1976.Vienna,

811. AGRIS (Agriculture Information system) FAO & UNO 1975 onwards at ROME pblished AGRINDEX,

812. MEDLARS (Medical Literature Analysis and Retrieval System) established by NLM 1964. products Index Medicus, MeSH (Medical Subject Heading) for control vocabulary system (USA)

813. William A Borden the first librarian in Baroda State came from : USA

814. "Grey Literature" means: Internet reports not published as documents.

815. Mudlar commission was setup for School education.

816. RFID stands for :Radio Frequency Identification.

817. Tree of Porphyry is : Schematic representation of Dichotomy.

818. E.J. Coats invented the "**Retroactive ordinal notation**"..

819. What is meant by Mnemonics for "Aid to memory".

820. Principles of helpful sequence in classification given by : Ranganathan,S.R.

821. Principles of is concerned with:Re-classification.

823. How many zones are have recognized by R.Raganathan in an array: Five.

824. Phoenix schedules are given in: DDC.

825. ALA Code ethics first published in: 1939.

826. LC List of subject headings first published in: 1909.

827. DDC   =   Decimal classification (1876)

828. C.A. Cutter   -   =   Expansive classification(1885)

829. LCC (Staff)   =   Library of congress classification (1904)

830. Paul Otlet & Henry La Fontaine   =- Universal classification (1905)

831.
- J.D. Brown   =   Subject classification(1906)
- S.R. Rangnathan   =   Colon Classification (1933)
- H.E. Bliss   =   Bibliographic classification(1935)
- Rider's   =   International Classification (1961)
- The Right to Information Act of India   =   2005
- Universal Declaration of Human Rights =   1948
- Information Technology Act. (India)   =   2000
- Digital Millennium Act   =   1998
- NASSDOC   =   New Delhi (1970)
- Mahatma Gandhi Bibliography   =   NASSDOC (Ist publish 1974)
- SENDOC   =   Hyderabad (1971)SIET Institute

- BARC   =   Mumbai
- TRAILS   =   The document storage system SENDOC

   T= Tread literature
   R= Report literature
   A= Area literature
   I= Institutional literature
   L= Library literature
   S= Sundry literature

832. Building library collection   =   Acquisition

833. Information Desk   =   Reference service

834. Information Society concept =   Japan 1966 "Johoka Shakal"

835. Knowledge Society (Described) =   Peter Druckor (1969)

836. Electronic Society (Suggested) =   Zblgnlew Brozozinski (1970)
837. Channels of Info. Communication   =   Two type: (a)**Formal-** Articles,
              research Report's, Books's,
              Patent's, Standards, A/V presentation,
              (b) **Informal-** Conversation, Informal
              Discussion, Correspondence, Other's.

838. Barriers of Communication   =   Noise, Language, Over Production,
              Pollution, Jargon Economics, political problems

839. WIPO(World Intellectual Property Organization) =   1967 UN

840. India IPR act.   =   1856 (Protection of inventions)

841. Indian Patent act. =   1970 (HQ Nagpur)

842. Copyright including the computer Industry   1994

843. Patent (Time) validity   =   20 year

844. Design   =   15 year

845. Tread marks   =   10year

846. Copyright   =   60year

847. Five Law of Library Science   =   1931 "Dr. S. R. Ranganathan"
   1. **Books are for use**   (Particularly meant for better use of library,
     The first law constitutes the basis for the library services)

2. **Every reader his/her book** (This law suggests that every member of the community should be able to obtain materials needed. Collections should meet the special interests of the community, and libraries should promote and advertise their services extensively to attract a wide range of users.)

3. **Every book its reader** (This principle is closely related to the second law but it focuses on the item itself, suggesting that each item in a library has an individual or individuals who would find that item useful. Ranganathan argued that the library could devise many methods to ensure that each item finds it appropriate reader. One method involved the basic rules for access to the collection, most notably the need for open shelving)

4. **Save the time of the reader** (The library collection in one location provided distinct advantages. Excellent staff would not only include those who possess strong reference skills, but also strong technical skills in cataloging, cross-referencing, ordering, accessioning, and the circulation of materials)

5. **Library is a growing organism** (The growth in staff, the physical collection, and patron use. This involved allowing for growth in the physical building, reading areas, shelving, and in space for the catalog etc).

848. Colon Classification = 1933

849. Common communication format = 1934

850. Proliglimina = 1937

851. Madras Library Association(MALA) = 1948 Tamilnadu

852. Book delivery Act. = 1954 and Revised in 1956

853. SDI Rangnathan Coined term SPEED = S= System, P= Pinpoint second law
E= exhaustive third law,
E= expeditious forth law
D= Document

854. First Global information system = (INIS) International Nuclear Information System 1969 fully operate 1972 pairs

855. Basic research of method = (a) historical on document source
(b) Descriptive on surveys, case studies ,interviews
(c)scientific   observation, experimentation.

856. India First Library Network = DELNET(Delhi library Network)

857. First Preservation of document's = UNESCO

858. Marchand's Stages of IT Development (I) Automation Tech. Management(1960-70)
                                             (II) Information Resource Management (1970-80)
                                             (III) Knowledge Management (Late 1980..)

859. CD -Rom   =   Philips & sony company (1985)

860. FID(International Federation for information & Documentation), 1895 Paul Otlet & Henry La Fontaine

861. Bibliographical Sources. Bibliography means List of books, Greek Terms derived Biblion means book and Graphien meaning write.

862. Catalogue is a list books. (Maps or other items arranged in some definite order, resources of Library.

863. Incunaula deals with the books published in up to 15th century.

864. **Library Act In India**
1) Tamil Nadu – 1948	11)Gujarat - 2001
2) Andhra Pradesh – 1960	12)Orissa – 2001
3) Karnataka - 1965	13)Uttarakhand (Uttaranchal)- 2005
4) Maharashtra - 1967	14)Rajasthan - 2006
5) West Bengal - 1979	15)Uttar Pradesh - 2006
6) Manipur - 1988	16)Chattisgarh – 2007
7) Kerala – 1989	17)Pondichery- 2007
8) Haryana - 1989	18)Bihar - 2008
9) Mizoram - 1993	19)Arunachal Pradesh – 2009
10)Goa - 1993	

865. The spiral of scientific method
   (Nadir, Ascendant, Zenith and Descendant)

866. * Indian Book Industry (Monthly), New Delhi, Sterling Publishers Pvt. Ltd.
   * Indian National Bibliography (Monthly), Kolkata, Central Reference Library, Alipore.
   * Decent Indian Books (Quarterly), New Delhi, Federation of Indian Publishers.
   * Accession List South Asia (Monthly), New Delhi, US Library of Congress, N-11,
      South Extension.
   * UBD New Books Bulletin (Monthly), New Delhi, Universal Book Distributors, Pvt. Ltd

867. **Almanacs**
   -Encylopaedia Britannica Almanac 2005
   -Information Please Almanac.
   -World Almanac and Book of Facts, New York: Newspaper Enterprise Association.

868. **Atlases**
   - Atlas of Indian States, edited by P. Poovendran. Madras: T.T Maps and Publications.
   - Atlas of Solar System, by David A. Hardy, London: Peerage Books.
   - Atlas of World Geography, edited by Emrys Jones, London: Peerage Books.
   - NationalGeographic Atlas of the World, Washington:
   - Oxford School Atlas, Delhi: OUP.
   - Pictorial Atlas for Children, edited by Philip Steele and Keith Lye, London: Optimum
     Books.

869. **Biographical Dictionaries**
   - Chamber's Biographical Dictionary. Edinburg: W&P Chambers. - Dictionary of National
     Biography.
   - India Who's Who, Bombay: INFA Publications

870. **Dictionaries**
   - Children's Illustrated Dictionary
   - Dictionary of Modern English Usage, edited H. W. Fowler. London: ELBS.
   - Everyman's English Pronouncing Dictionary, by Daniel Jones, London: ELBS.
   - Longman Dictionary of Common Errors, by J.B. Heaton and N.D. Turton. London:
     Longman.97
   - Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary of Current English Delhi: OUP.
   - Rogers Thesaurusof Synonyms and Antonyms, Tophi Books.
   - Thesaurus of English Words and Phrases, by Peter Mark Roget, New York: Avenel Books

871. **British Library's Automated Information SErvice (BLAISE):** Blaise is an online
     information retrieval service that includes access via a new graphical interface on the
     World Wide Web. It is a library network which was introduced in April 1977.

872. **Development of Library Network in India:** At international level Joint Academic
     NETwork (JANET), Online Computer Library Centre (OCLC),

873. NICNET, established by National Informatics Centre (NIC) in 1977 was started in the late
     1987's

874. At national level INDONET is India's first data communication and computer network
     that was started in March 1986 by CMC Ltd..INDONET is a project of Computer
     Maintenance Corporation of India

874. Education and Research Network (ERNET) was launched by the Department of Education
     (DOE), Govt. of India in late 1986 with financial assistance from United Nationals
     Development Programme (UNDP) to provide academic and research institutions with
     electronic mail facilities. It is currently used by DSIR Labs, research centres and academic
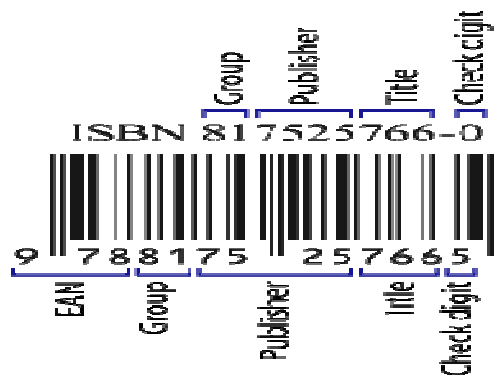   institutions.

875. Scientific and Industrial Research Network (SIRNET) was established by INSDOC in late
     1989 to interconnect all the CSIR laboratories and other R&D institutions in India.

876. CALIBNET was established by NISSAT in 1986 in Calcutta.

877. DELNET was established in 1988 in Delhi by India International Centre with the initial financial support of NISSAT.

878. INSDOC undertook a feasibility study which was completed in March 1992. MALIBNET was registered as a society in Chennai in Feb. 1993.

879. PUNENET (1992) in Pune,

880. ADINET (1993) in Ahmedabad,

881. BONET (1994) in Mumbai,

882. MYLIBNET (1994) in Mysore (Chennai),

883. BALNET (1995) in Bangalore.

884. Manual of Library Economy by James Duff Brown

885. Technical service coined by M.F. Tube

886. Information Retrieval coined by Clavin Moors

887. Bibliography dictionary e.g. Whos' who

888. Informatics 1962 coined by Philipee Dreyfus in USA

889. How may kinds of reference service Dr. Rangathan recognize 12. Reference service started in India first time.

890. Current Awareness service has come in 1950

891. MEDLARS has been in use since 1964

892. HP Lunan introduced the SDI in 1958, User Profile is a statement of user information. Document profile and matching process.

893. Handling of Information in the sense of production is call Infomration Industry

894. The term information Science was coined by USA

895. The Boolean operator 'AND" is productive

896. BLIASI Biomedical automated information service

897. The concept of Anamolous state of Knowledge was proposed by **Belkin**

898. Growth of Infomration beyong manageable limits is know us
INFORMATION EXPLOSION

899. Feature of an information retrieval system (Relevance, Precision and Recall)

900. Redundancy of information is : Unnecessary and should be Elimiated

901. Reference Service is India started by B.S. Kessavan

902. Bellary Shamanna Kesavan is the first National Librarian of independent India.
He is also known as Father of Indian National Bibliography as it was first brought out in its
leadership on August 15, 1958. first Director of the Indian National Scientific
Documentation Centre (INSDOC) at New Delhi. In recognition of his great service to the
nation, the Government of India honoured him with Padma Shri. A charitable trust namely,
Kesavan Institute of Information and Knowledge Management (KIIKM) has been formed in
memory of him at Secunderabad.

903. Main difference between CAS & SDI is occurs TIME different

904. Search Strategy is the looking mirror in the dark said by W.A. KATZ

905. SDI is one kind of personalized CAS

906. The library want to advertise there new arrival by display or notifying is called CAS

907. Grandfather of Hypertext Vannever Bush (The word Hypertext was coined y TED Nelson)

908. A technique for identifying the theme of a document from its citations is called
BIBLIOGRAPHIC COUPLING

909. Library week is organized in India every year during Nov 14- 20

910. Library day is 20th December

911. First Indian named as the librarian of the Imperial library Calcutta Mr. HARINATH DE

912. Delhi public library inaugurated by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in 1951

913. UNESCO public library manifesto published in 1972.

914. Scientific method can be applied for Research in All subject

915. In spiral of Scientific method Nadir and Ascendant is known as Experimental Phase

916. Ascent to Zenith is know as Hypothesizing

917. Zenith to Descendant is as Deductive Phase

918. Descendant to Nadir is as Verification Phase, Spiral of Scientific method Descednat to Nadir is Verification Phase

919. 2nd law of library Science provides for obligation of state to provide library service is masses

920. Controlled groups is a term is used in Experimental Research

921. Main source of Income for University Libraries UGC funds

922. IASLIC was founded in the year 1955

923. Bibliometrics law describes the Frequency of Publication any Auother in a given field **LOTKA LAW**

924. FTP Protocols is used in transferring file over internet

925. UNIMARC was developed by IFLA

926. How different nodes in a network are connected and now they communicated are determined by Network Topology.

927. When a souorce referred to once in the footnote is referred to again and between them no other reference (i.E. Citation) intervenes then the footnote used the abbreviation (Ibid)

928. Indexing system in which the coordination of terms is done at the search state was first introduced by **DEREK AUSTIN**

929. INDES MEDICUS is brought out as printed publication Monthly

930. JSTOR is an online system for archiving and accessing academic journals located in USA

931. 260 tag is MARC format marks The publication Information

932. The Digital Millennium Copyright Act (DMCA) is United States (USA) copyright law that implements two 1996 treaties of the World Intellectual Property Organization.
The DMCA's principal innovation in the field of copyright, the exemption from direct and indirect liability of internet service providers and other intermediaries, was adopted by the European Union in the Electronic Commerce Directive 2000. The Copyright Directive 2001 implemented the 1996 WIPO Copyright Treaty in the EU.

933. Resources sharing among libraries was promoted by the factors Price escalation and Information Explosion

934. The Library Association UK is now called CILIP

935. Real Time Access refers to Access when searched for.

936. Dublin core meta data consist of 15 elements

937. A type of indexing where terms are coordinated prior or search Pre-coordinating indexing

938. Use of integrated circuits was made in 3rd Generation computer

939. The Quotation Where is the Wisdom, we lost the knowledge stated by T.S. Eliot

940. Entropy is a measure of Degree of Uncertainty in information

941. CONPOLIS (India was set up in year 1985)

942. The provision of Phase relations in DDC was made available 11th Edition

943. Cost benefit analysis means Value of Money

944. In a questionnaires, questionnaire on age income, and gendar are **independent variable**

945. Libraries as Gateway to knowledge is the title of the documents **NATINAL KNOWLEDGE COMMISSION ON LIBRARIES, 2007**

946. First part of ISSN represents (First digit represents Name of Publisher and last digit represents Check Digit)

947. First componet of an ISBN number Group Identification, second Publisher, 3rd Title Identifier, 4th Check Digit, EAN (European Article Number) is similar to a UPC Number

948. Library of Congress started the Cataloguing in publication programme

949. 9 canons of cataloguing are recognized by Dr. S.R. Ranaganathan

950. Publisher of the AACR2 revised edition OXFORD & IBH PUBLISHING.

951. The Right to **Information** Act, 2005 (22 of 2005) has been enacted by the Parliament and has come into force from 15 June, 2005. This Act provides for right to information for citizens to secure access to information under the control of public authorities in order to promote transparency and accountability in the working of every public authorit

952. Who said "Library is the heart of univrsity? **Charles W. Eliot**

953. Who quoted"Library is a peoples university? **Canon Cody**

954. **Joint Academic Network (JANET):** The JANET was inaugurated on 1st April 1984. It uses the Science and Engineering Research Council Network (SERCNET) UK

955. The concept of systems and specials can be found in CC

956. STOR was founded in the year 1995

957. Conference proceedings is a Primary Source of information

958. Astrophysics is a result of Fusion (mode of formation of subject).

959. CODEN was designed by Charles Bishop

960. Edition 22 of DDC has 6 tables(volume 1)

961. Canon for array of classes is one of the canons of Idea plane

962. Edition six of CC has 3 parts

963. Objective of DP Rayichoudhwary Committee is **to improve Academic library**

964. Mudaliar commission is related with **School library**

965. Kabat Committee is related with **Metropolitan area**

966. University Education Commission chairman (1948-1949) was **S. Radhakrishnan**

967. **Perry committee** in UK reports on University libraries

968. **Hawnt committee** deals with the public library service in north Ireland

969. The word "Library "originates from the Latin word **Liber**

970. A small book is technically called **Biblot**

971. Carnegie medal is awarded to an **author of an outstanding book for children**

972. A publication whose title page is missing is technically called **Anepigraphon**

973. The INFLIBNET centre which provides a platform for research students to deposit their Ph. D. theses and make it available to the entire scholarly community through open access is **Shodhganga**

974. **Secession** layer of OSI establishes, manages and ends connections between applications and manages the interaction between end systems.

975. Sinology is a result of **Cluster mode** of formation of subject)

976. The headquarters of IASLIC is in **Kolkata**.

977. UNESCO's database of book translations is called **Index translationum**

978. **Archie** created by Alan Emtage is called the grandfather of all search engines.

979. **Albert Humphrey** developed SWOT analysis.

980. The agency of United Nations having its headquarters at Geneva, which is dedicated for the use of intellectual property as a means of stimulating innovation and creativity is World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO).

981. Dr. S. R. Ranganathan was conferred the title **RAO SAHIB** 1935 for his contribution in the field of Librarianship.

982. Flow Chart used In : **Programming**

983. What is Sco-Zenix ? **Multiuser operating Systems**

984. What is "Lipi" **Word Processor**

985. What Type of Trabsmission in Cell phones ? **Microwave** .

986. What is DPI ? **Disc per inch**

987. Another name of Floppy disc is : **Diskette**

988. 7.OS-2 operating systems is designed by: **.IBM**

989. What is NAN ? **Neighborhood area network**

990.What is IRC ? **Internet Relay Chat**

991.What is ESS? **Electronic spread sheet.**

992. Research libraries and information retrival system (RLIN) situated at Scand ford, California in the year 1978.

993. Scientific and Industrial Research Network (SIRNET) project was lanched by NISCAIR in The year 1989.

994. LOCAS means Local Catalogue Service.

995. CPM (Critical Path Method) techniques is developed by DUPONT.

996. CHECKMAT software is made for serial control in a library.

997. DELMS (Defence library management system) project was lanched by DESIDOC.

998. CARIS (Current Agricultural Research Information System) project is started by AGRIS.

999. Star Network is a type of computer network needs maximum networking cable.

1000. ADONIS (Article Delivery Over Network Information System) is a first electronic Document delivery system.

1001. **PASCAL** is language used in Research

1002. Artificial intelligence is understanding more than human brain

1003. Expert system is computer program

1004. Neural network is a programme

1005. Opaque paper is **Ultra-white thin paper**

1006**.** The Journal published in UK is **Program**

1007. **VERONICA** is called the grandmother of search engines/ Network Naviagtion tool.

1008. **Institute of Information Scientists(IIS)** and Library Association **UK (LA) merged in 2002** to form **CILIP**

1009. The term Gazette is associated with official/governmental documents and the term gazetteer is basically a **Geographical Information**

1009. Words with same spelling and pronunciation but different meaning are called **Homonyms (same name)** [Eg. Mercury(planet), Mercury(element)

1010. A classification and subject index, for cataloguing and arranging the books and pamphlets of a library written by Melvil Dewey in 1876 is the **1st edition of DDC**.

1011. Words with different spelling and meaning but with identical pronunciation are called . **Homophones(same sound)**Eg. Birth, Berth).

1012. The full form of DOAJ is **Directory of Open Access Journals**

1013. UDC was first published between 1904-1907 in **FRENCH** (language).

1014. Dr. S. R. Ranganathan was awarded honorary D. Litt. by **University of Delhi** (1948) and **University of Pittsburgh (1964).**

1015. Anesthesiology is a result of **cluster** mode of formation of subject).

1016. What is the standard size of the date lable 5" x 3"

1017. The 12 rules for relational database were given by **Edgar F. Codd**

1018. First edition of Encyclopedia Britannica Published in the year **1768-1771 of 3 Volumes.**

1019. Encyclopedia Britannica **9th edition was Scholar edition.**

1020. Encyclopedia Britannica published from **Encyclopedia Britannica in corporation America.**

1021. New Encyclopedia Britannica has been divided **3 parts**.

1022. Encyclopedia Britannica part one is **Propeadia** .

1023 .Encyclopedia Britannica part two is **Micropaedia it has 10 Volumes**.

1024. Encyclopedia Britannica part three is **Macropedia**.

1025. The **Science Citation Index** began publication in **1961**

1026.The impact factor was devised by **Eugine Garfield**

1027. The first automated citation indexing was done by **CiteSeer in 1997**

1028. **Eugine Garfield** was the founder of **the Institute for Scientific Information (ISI),** which was located in **Philadelphia, Pennsylvania**

1029. The **h-index** was suggested by **Jorge E. Hirsch** The *h-index* is an index that attempts to measure both the productivity and impact of the published work of a scientist or scholar. The index is based on the set of the scientist's most cited papers and the number of citations that they have received in other publications

1030. The **Institute for Scientific Information** (ISI), now part of **Thomson Reuters**.

1031. In a given year, the impact factor of a journal **is the average number of citations received per paper published in that journal during the two preceding years**

1032. The **ISI Web of Knowledge** indexes more than 11,000 science and social science journals.

1033. The *g-index* is an index for quantifying scientific productivity based on publication record

1034. The *g-index* was suggested in 2006 by **Leo Egghe**

1035. **NewgenLib** is an integrated library management system

1036. Information science emerged in the **19th century**

1037. WHO invented a punched card system to control operations of the cloth weaving loom in France? **Joseph Marie Jacquard**

1038. Boolean Algebra used in **Information Retrieval**

1039. Paul otlet and Henri La Fontaine founded **International Institute of Bibliography (IIB)**

1040. When **Library Science Abstracts** Changed its name to **Library and Information Science Abstracts 1969**

1041. Copy tracker is software which is used for ? **To detect plagiarism in text document**

1042. The term "Librametry" was coined by **? Dr. S. Ranganathan**

1043. Intercept interviewing research is widely used in ? **Toursim**

1044. Multiple choice questionnaire comes under **Closed ended**

1045. H A denotes ? **NULL Hypothesis**

1046. The difference between the maximum and minimum value of a series is known as **RANGE**

1047. Which one of the curves is more peaked than the normal curve? **Lepokurtic**

1048. Scatter diagram is **graph showing x & y values**

1049. DF means **Degree of Freedom.**

1050. **Librametry 1948, Bibliometry 1969, Scientometry 1977, Infometry 1979**

1051. What are the four Phase of SDI Selection, Notification , feedback and Modification

1052. What is the other name of 'Bibliometrics" Statistical Bibliography

1053. Document Storage System in SENDOC is TRAINLS

1054. CRG Located in London

1055. How does CC arrange books on fiction? Date of birth of author

1056. RFID is Automatic identification and tracking Technology\

1057. DDC number for 'Personality Development' is 158.1

1058. Blog is the Personal Website, Web 2.0 tool, Interactive web site

1059. Open Sources software has Freely available, It has source Code, And body can Customize

1060. South Asia Largest Library is **Anna centenary library, Chennai ,India**

1062. Which University Library starts first Library automation project in India?- Hyderabad University

1063. Dublin core metadata initiative which is based on-XML

1064. Free software federation was founded by- Richard Stallman

1065. Who developed e-granthalaya library automation software-NIC

1066. Joomla is-Mgt.system for publishing content on WWW

1067. GSDL was support by-**UNESCO**

1068. UGC-Infonet e-journal consortium was launched on-**28th Dec-2003**

1069. Organizational domain .int represents- International institution

1070. FORSA it is a forum for-Astronomy & Astro Physics

1071. Chairman for INDEST consortium -**Prof N.Balakrishnan**

1072. International Who's who was published **Annually**

1073.The term "lexicon" is derived from **Greek**

1074. Research report published from NASA was comes under which source **Primary**

1075. Trade Journals" was comes under which source Primary

1076. Guides to the Literature is **Secondary**

1077. IAEA" stands for **International Atomic Energy Agency**

1078. International Encyclopaedia of Social Science was published from **New York**

1079. The Guinness book of world records was **Handbook**

1080. Gazetteers bring information relating to **To find the Place**

1081. **India : a reference annual**" was published in **1953**

1082. What is correlation? It helps us in analysing the variation of two or more variables

1083. Which software is used for analysing the data in research? **SPSS, Ms-Excel**

1084. What are the functions of Hypothesis? **To o test theories, To suggest theories, To describe social phenomena**

1085. The term "Research" is derived from **FRENCH**

1086. How many parts in Latin square design? **4 square**

1087. Which statistical tool is used for, "Cultivation of crops using different fertilizers **F Test**

1088. **2types** types in ANOVA method

1089. **16** steps for preparing research design?

1090. ANOVA method was first developed by **R.A. FISHER**

1091. Expansion of ANOVA Analysis of Variance

1092. DDC was published as a thesis in 1873

1093. First edition of DDC annoymously (unknown author) was published 44 pages **in 1876**

1094. DDC Second edition was published in **1883.**

1095. 20th edition of DDC published **1989**

1096. Melvil dewey date of birth **10- December 1851**

1097. 22nd edition DDC published in 2002

1098. 23nd edition DDC published in 2011

1099. Bibliographics classification by H.E.Bliss was published **1935**

1100. International classfication by F.Rider was published 1961

1101. What is Call number for biography in **DDC 22nd Edition 920**

1102. Madras public Library Act enacted 1948. cameand force on 1 April 1950.

1103. On which year imperial library change the name as National library of India 1948

1104. Books in print (r.r.bowker) first published in 1948

1105. INIS Founded in the year 1957

1106. Indian copy right act in 1957

1107. INB First Published in 1957 and Published by Sakithiya Akademi

1108. National book trust in india was established in the year 1957

1109. IFLA Established 1927

1110. RRRLF established 1972

1111. IASLIC founded in 1955

1112. SAARC established 1985

1113. CILIP started in 2002

1114. ASLIB Founded in 1924

1115. LA Founded in 1877

1116. ALA Founded in 1876.

1117. How Many parts in ISBN 13 digit number **5 parts**

1118. Who is responsible to providing ISSN in India **NISCAIR**

1119. Which country introduce standard number first **UK**

1120. What is the Abbreviation of **EAN International Article number**

1121. Jubilee project is related to User studies.

1122. **Solomon Four Group Design** This design is a combination of the pretest-posttest control group design and the posttest only control group design.

1123. Calculaiton of impact factor Web of Science and Scopus.

1124. K(S) +Δ1 = K (S + Δ S) expressed by B.C. Brooks knowledge in a mathematical equation

1125. Near synonym term to information is IDEA, DATA, FACTS

1126. Kardex Systems adopted in libraries for the maintenance of Periodicals

1127. Special libraries get their funds from Their parental body

1128. 3rd law of library science governs the book selection in the libraries and Extension Services Satify

1129. POSTCORB are Elements of Management

1130. Dr. S.R. Ranganathan used the term "BESPEAKING" for reservation of book

1131. Classical Orgnisation theory of management is the contribution of F.W. Taylor

1132. In CCC the subject analytical entry is called CROSS REFERENCE ENTRY

1133. Ranganathan designed Chain Procedure method of deriving subject heading for documents

1134. PRECIS adopted THREE entry format for all the entries, used in INB

1135. Dr.S.R. Ranganathan chain procedure is based on CLASS NUMBER

1136. Classaurus is a faceted hierarchie schme of terms with vocabulary control feature. The elementary categories of POPSI are DEAPM (Discipline, Entity, Property and Action, Modifier) 8 (Eight) steps involved in POPSI Indexing. Developed by G.Bhattacharya In **1979**

1137. Current contents is INDEXING SERVICE

1138. Full Stop, Space and Dash punctuation mark is used before the place of publication is AACRII

1139. The details of a book comprising author, title, imprint and collation are called **(Bibliographic Description)**

1140**. Ibid.** (abbreviation for the Latin *Ibidem*, meaning "The same"). Refers to the same author and source (*e.g.*, book, journal) in the immediately preceding reference.

1141. **op. cit.** (abbreviation for the Latin *opus citatum*, meaning "the work cited"). Refers to the reference listed earlier by the same author.

1142. Impact factors are calculated yearly for those journals that are indexed in Thomson Reuters Journal Citation Reports (web of Science)

1143. **Harold Lasswell formulated the core questions of content analysi**s: **"Who says what, to whom, why, to what extent and with what effect?."**

1144. In October 1985, the Government of India set up a Committee on National Policy on Library and Information System (CONPOLIS) under the Chairmanship of Prof. D.P. Chattopadhyaya

1145. **Ward Cunningham**, the developer of the first wiki software, **WikiWikiWeb**, originally described it as "the simplest online database that could possibly work."[4] "Wiki" (pronounced [witi] or [viti]) is a Hawaiian word meaning "fast" or "quick

1146. **UGC has decentralised its operations by setting up six regional centres at Pune, Hyderabad, Kolkata, Bhopal, Guwahati and Bangalore** University Education Commission was set up in 1948 under the Chairmanship of Dr. S Radhakrishnan.

1147. The PPBS is a formal, systematic structure for making decisions on policy, strategy, and the development of forces and capabilities to accomplish anticipated missions.

1148. First time B.Lib in Lib.& Isc.in India - **Aligarh Muslim Uni**.

1149. First Diploma in Lib. & Inf. Sci. is Madras.

1150. The term cyber space was first used by Cyberpunk science fiction author William Gibson

1151. Patent is granted by the **national or regional patent office**. It is valid for a limited period of time, generally for **20 years**

1152. There are three types of Reference services theories presented by **James Wyer In 1930.**

1153. Formulation of Research Hypothesis implies Formation of tentative generalization

1154. WIPO is the acronym for the World Intellectual Property Organization, specialized agency Of the United Nations

1155. "Blog," was coined by **Peter Merholz**.

1156. Reading room table ISI size 900mm x 600mm

1157. Repository SoftwareThere are a number of open-source software packages for running a repository including: **DSpace , Eprints , Fedora**

1158. Bibliographical lists are provided for each of the eight stages in the Information Transfer Cycle: Creation , Production , Dissemination , Organization , Diffusion , Utilization, Preservation.

1159. Library Cess is the mechanism by which the state government collect **revenue** for the functioning   of public libraries in the state. Library cess is a kind of tax which is levied on the house/property   tax, usually it ranges between 5%-10%.

1160. Referral service is Directing the user right place or book/ Information availablelocation.

1161. K.P. Sinha to recommend the future library structure and its development in India. The Committee submitted its report in 1958

1162. MIPS stands for Million Instructions Per Second

1163. UGC appointed a Review Committee in 1961 under the chairmanship of Dr.Ranganathan, to look into the standards of teaching and research in library science in Indian universities.

1164. The first Curriculum Development Committee (CDC) in LIS was appointed by the UGC under the Chairmanship of Prof. P.N. Kaula in 1990.

1165. The UGC constituted the second CDC in LIS under the chairmanship of Dr C.R. Karisiddappa in 000. The Committee submitted its report in 2011

1165. The National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC) was established in 1994 by the UGC.

1166. Maharaja Sayaji Rao Gaikwad II of Baroda invited an American librarian W.A. Borden in 1911 to establish a network of libraries in his state

1167. Borden started the first training programme for librarians in India

1168. Dr.S.R. Ranganathan started Madras University making it a Diploma in Library Science (DLiSc).

1169. Dr. S. R. Radhakrishnan Commission, University Grants Commission (UGC) was established in December 1953 (in November 1956 as a statutory body)

1170. National Policy on Education in Policy established in 1968.

1171. May 1986, a new National Policy on Education (NPE) was adopted by the Parliament of India. It was revised in 1992 following the suggestions of Acharya Ramamurti Committee (1990) and N. Janardhana Reddy Committee (1992).

1172. Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU) in 1985 proved a catalyst for open and distance learning.

1173. Internet filtering means Internet censorship

1174. Asiatic Society Library, Bombay is the oldest library 1804

1175. National Library is on 1836.

1176. In KWIC index the keyeward is derived from the Title. The author Index is **WADEX**

1177. Students are attracted by the Internet service in Library so they are visiting library frequently, so this is called - dependent variables.

1178. Radio Frequency Identifier are used in libraries for - Circulation & Security

1179. Brown Charging System i easy to handle- keep history (Record) of users

1180. Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR) was established in the year of 1969 by the Government of India

1181. The protocol used to transfer file from one system to anther system is? File Tansfer Protocol(FTP)

1182. In 1974, **Zurkowski** has given term **Information Literacy**

1183. For what purpose, Solomon Four Group Design is used . **Quantitative Analysis i.e. data analysis**

1184. Xerography is also called as .Electrophotography

1185. Inference Engine is available in Expert System.

1186. Who has published the book entitled " **Information Power: Building Partnership for Learning" Answer: American Association of School Librarians[AASL]**

1187. Wyer theorized in 1930 that reference work could be either "conser- vative," "moderate" or "liberal."

1188. Samuel Rothstein expanded Wyer's theory in 1960 by characterizing reference service as "minimum,' 'middling' and 'maximum

1189. **CDS/ISIS** The Computerized Documentation Services/Integrated Set of Information System (CDS/ISIS) is aPC based bibliographic package developed by UNESCO. This software works on a simple PC/XT and is also available on UNIX and NOVELL platform. The Windows Version has also beenreleased.

1190**. GYANODAYA** It is Library Management Software developed by National Institute of Financial Management underMinistry of Finance, Government of India.

1191. The process of configuring the disks into track and sector is called. (Backup)

1192. A research design is (The research design has been considered a "blueprint" for research, Dealing with at least four problems: what questions to study, what data are relevant, what data to collect, nd how to analyze the results.

1193. **OCLC Worldcat** A global catalog of library collections.

1194. The government rule 195 for the stock verification and how many books are provision and for the loss in a financial Year,

1195. Freedom to Read Statement', largely in response to the attempted censorship of library Materials by Senator Joseph McCarthy

1196. American Society for Information Science and Technology (ASIST) is to advance information professionals and the field of information science. ASIST owes its origins to the American Documentation Institute (ADI), which was chartered as a non-profit organization in March 1937

1197. In 1950 the ADI first published its journal American Documentation

1198. ASIST produces two well-respected publications in the information science field. The Bulletin of the American Society for Information Science and Technology & The Journal of the American Society for Information Science and Technology (JASIST)

1199. The Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules (AACR) is the dominant bibliographic standard regulating descriptive cataloguing in the Englishspeaking world. First published in 1967\

1200. The second edition of of AACR II appeared 1978

1201..Entropy is a measure of Degree of relevance of information

1202. Emrald full text database is published from UK

1203. MICR Expension of Magnetic Ink Character Recognition

1204. Emerald full text Database is published from (UK England)

1205. Who propounded 'Conservative, moderate and liberal theories of reference service'. (James Wyer In 1930)

1206. RDA stands for. (Resource Description and Access)

1207. Which is the primary source of finding out indian periodicals in agriculture **Refrence Asia**

1209. Recall and prediction ratios are used in the evalution of **Information**

1210.There are a total of 50 relevant document in a collection. In response to a query,only 30 document are retrieved, of these ,only 10 were relevant.What is the recall percentage.
Ans:-
  A} 20%   C} 40%
  B} 33% Ans :- B} 33%   D} 60%
  Number of non-retrieve documents=20 (50-30=20)
  Recall=10/20+10
      =10/30
      = 0.33
= 0.33*100=33% (i.e. 33/100=0.33)

1211. A retrieval system retrieves a total of 50% documents, out of these 40 are irrelevant. Another 10 document which where relevant were not retrieved . The Precision percentage of that query would be ?
A} 40%   C}60%
B} 20% ANS   D} 80%

1212. Libraries as gateways to knowledge is the tittle of the document. National Knowledge Comission on Libraries, 2007

1213. The first all India conference of librarians in 1918 was held at. Lahoor

1215 If two citations are cited together is known as. ADONIS is a. (Article Delivery Over Network Information System)

1216. Encyclopaedia Britannica contains 32 volumes (2010)

1217. NIT SILCHAR. The Central Library which is the heart of the Institute was established in 1977.

1218. The Society for Information Science (SIS) was founded at 1975 (ASSAM)

1219. When Indian copy right act was amended ? **1956**

1220. Who is the ex-officio secretary of LLA? **District Library Officer**

1221. Who is the father of library movement in India? **Siwajee rao Gaekwad ii**

1222. Who played key role in the development of Library service in Baroda? **Siwajee rao Gaekwad ii**

1223. IT Act was enacted in India? **2000**

1224. Wheat loan programme was associated with which libraries? **Academic library**

1225. Which classification schemes used the national Library of India ? **DDC 22nd**

1226. Which committee recommended the establishment of Central Medical Library in India? **Bhore** *Committee*

1227. What is the major source of income for University libraries ? **UGC**

1228. Who proposed the law that 6 % of the total university budget be spent for libraries? **Sinha**

1229. Indian Copyright act was latest amended in 2012 which came into force on **21 June 2012**

1230. Micro – opaque card is **(Non- book material)**

1231. European translation centre is lactated at **(Delft)**

1232. UNISIST is (**Word Information System for Sc. And Tech.)**

1233. Exchange of Documents among libraries is called (**Resources sharing** ,)

1234. INDONET Is sponsored by **(CMC Ltd.)**

1235. Which of the following networks is not primarily for academic purpose **(NICNET)**

1236. Who is the father of punched cards **(Herman Hollerith**)

1237. PC falls in **(Mini computer)**

1235. The memory capacity of computer is measured in **(Bytes)**

1236. Rom is a component of **(Microprocessor)**

1237. In computer jargon ,the printed copy is often refereed as **(Hard copy)**

1238 . BLAISE British Library's Automated Information SErvice (BLAISE   specializes in the field of **(Engg**)

1239. A file name in a database file should not exceed more than **(8 characters**)

1240. The international conference on cataloguing principles was held **(1961)**

1241. SLIC was developed by **(Sharp)**

1242. MESH is an example of (**Subject Heading)**

1243. The indexing and subject cataloguing are (Homonymous to each other , synonymous to each other , independent , antonymous to each other)

1244. Index Medicus provides the bibliography of **(Medical Journals) published monthly**

1245. Collection of maps put together in a book form is called **(Atlas)**

1246. Lexicography is the activity of profession of writing and editing **(Dictionaries)**

1247. Trend reports are useful to meet **(Exhaustive approach)**

1248. Initiation to new user this term coined by (SRR,)

1249. Personal assistance to the user in getting desired information is called **(Reference service)**

1250. What is a referral centre? **The organisation to direct/refer to a source for help or information, call referral centre.**

1251. Documentation is similar to what **(Reference service)**

1252 Which of the following materials are not included in INB **(Govt. publications**.)
    a) Maps
    b) Musical scores
    c) Periodicals and Newspapers (except the first issue of a new periodical and the first ssue of a periodical under a new title)
    d) Keys and Guides to Textbooks
    e) Ephemeral and other such materials.

1253.What does PIS stand for **(Patent Information System**)

1254. Bay guide denotes **(Range of materials in a Stack Room,)**

1255. Parallel arrangement of books means **(SIZE AND CLASSIFIED ORDER)**

1256. Sentronic is a device used to **(Catch book thieves)**

1257. Leather binding is used for **(Reference & rare books**)

1258. Shelf rectification means (**Restoration of Shelf Order)**

1259. Wadia committee was constituted to study the **(The new techniques in library science training)**

1260. Organizational chart shows the structure of an organization in the (**Vertical and linear)**

1261. Unity of command was proponed by **(P. Drucker)**

1262. Classification orgintated from Lain word

1263. Method to know about information seeking behavior of the users in library is called **(User Studies)**

1264. The main classed in LC are denoted by **(Roman capitals, Indo –Arabic numerals**)

1265. The concept thersaurofacet was developed by (**INSDOC)**

1266. Which of the following cataloguing codes is based on ICCP **(AACR)**

1267. The Vatican Library published a code of rules in 1931[6] that was later stated to be "the most complete statement of American cataloging practice.

1268. The study of Anglo-American cataloguing codes, the Paris Principles adopted at the International Conference on Cataloguing Principles (ICCP) and, to some extent, two non Anglo-American codes

1269. Canons of cataloguing was first formulated by (SRR)

1270. The word "canon" comes from the Greek "κανών", meaning "rule" or "measuring stick". The term was first coined in reference to scripture by Christians

1271. The Ninety-One Rules were drafted by **Panizzi** for the printed book catalogue of the Museum (who made the rules first for cataloguing By Panizzi)

1272. Contextual Indexing and Faceted Taxonomic Access System **(CFR) by** lngwersen and Worrnell"

1273. **ISO 2709** is an ISO standard for bibliographic descriptions, titled *Information and documentation—Format for information exchange.* It is maintained by the Technical Committee for Information and Documentation. MARC21 library cataloging data using ISO 2709

1274. There are three kinds of fields in the ISO 2709 record:
   - **Record identifier field**—identifying the record and assigned by the organization that creates the record. The record identifier field has tag 001.
   - **Reserved fields**—Reserved fields supply data which may be required for the processing of the record. Reserved fields always have a tag in the range 002–009 and 00A–ZZZ.

- **Bibliographic Fields**—these are in the range 010–999 and 0AA–ZZZ. The bibliographic fields contain data and a field separator (IS_2 of ISO 646). They can also have these optional sub-parts:

  - **Indicator** (0–9 characters, as coded in the Leader)—Indicators generally provide further information about the contents of the field, the relationship between the field and other fields in the record, or about action required in certain data manipulation processes (including display labels).
  - **Identifier** (0–9 characters)—This identifies data within the bibliographic field. Where used, identifiers are composed of a delimiter (1 char, IS_1 of ISO 646) and an identifying code (1–9 chars, as defined in the leader), plus a variable length string containing the data.

1275. Relative Index is associated with **(DDC)**

1276. Information is the process of **(Knowledge)**

1277. Invisible colleges are (**Network of interested peoples**)

1278. Universal copyright convention of 1952 was held at **(Berne)**

1279. NASSDOC is an example of a an (**Research library**) located at delhi established 1970

1280. Generally special libraries get their funds from **(Parent body)**

1281. The member secretary of the university library committed is **(Univeisty Librarian)**

1282. Local Library Authority is also known as **(Rural Library Authority)**

1283. Working hours are described by (Library Rules)

1284. The library statistics pertain to library resources, technical services and **(User services)**

1285. COUNTER (**C**ounting **O**nline **U**sage of **N**etworked **E**lectronic **R**esources) Launched in March 2002. The first COUNTER *Code of Practice*, covering online journals and databases, was published in 2003.

1286. GOC(Good Office committee) conversion rates for books and journals international Subscription

1287. Some website which provide cloud storage services a very convenient way to deal with all of the files and data pervade our personal and work lives. Examples.
www.dropbox.com - offers a free 2 GB storage option
http://explore.live.com/windows-live-skydrive - offers free stores up to 25 GB
http://amazon.com/coulddrive/learnmore - allows free storage up to 5 GB
www.box.net - allows free storage up to 5 GB

www.adrive.com - Provides up to 50 GB free storage
above website are very useful to store library records in cloud storage.

1288. In **artificial intelligence**, an **expert system** is a computer system that emulates the decision-making ability of a human expert. Expert systems are designed to solve complex problems by reasoning about knowledge, like an expert, and not by following the procedure of a developer as is the case in conventional programming. The first expert systems were created in the 1970s and then proliferated in the 1980s. Expert systems were among the first truly successful forms of AI software. An expert system has a unique structure, different from traditional programs. It is divided into two parts, one fixed, independent of the expert system: the inference engine, and one variable: the knowledge base. To run an expert system, the engine reasons about the knowledge base like a human. In the 80s a third part appeared: a dialog interface to communicate with \ users. This ability to conduct a conversation with users was later called "conversational Eg. Stanford Heuristic Programming Project, including the "father of expert systems" with the **Dendral and Mycin**

1289. **Management information systems** are not only computer systems - these systems encompass three primary components: technology, people (individuals, groups, or organizations), and data/information for decision making.

1290. A **decision support system** (**DSS**) is a computer-based **information system** that supports business or organizational decision-making activities. DSSs serve the management, operations, and planning levels of an organization and help to make decisions, which may be rapidly changing and not easily specified in advance. Decision support systems can be either fully computerized, human or a combination of both. DSSs include knowledge-based systems

1291. The **Delphi method** is a structured communication technique, originally developed as a systematic, interactive **forecasting method** which relies on a panel of experts.

1292. **Gray literature means** in the words of M.C. Debachere. Examples of grey literature include **technical reports** from government agencies or scientific research groups, working papers from research groups or committees, **white papers, or preprints**. The term grey literature is often employed exclusively with scientific research in mind. Nevertheless, grey literature is not a specific genre of document, but a specific, non-commercial means of disseminating information.

1293. **Institutional repository** is an online locus for collecting, preserving, and disseminating – in digital form - the intellectual output of an institution, particularly a research institution. This would include materials such as research journal articles, before (preprints) and after **(postprints) undergoing peer review**, and digital versions of theses and dissertations.

1294. Repository Software open-source software packages for running a repository e.g. Example **Dspace, Eprints , Fedora**

1295. Ontologies to overcome the limitations of keyword-based search has been put forward as one of the motivations of the Semantic Web since its emergence in the late 90's. Ontologies provide controlled vocabularies for the classification of content.

1296. **Impact factor** is a measure reflecting the average number of citations to articles published in science and social science journals.

1297. The impact factor was devised by **Eugene Garfield**, the founder of the Institute for Scientific Information (ISI), now part of **Thomson Reuters**. Impact factors are calculated yearly for those journals that are indexed in **Thomson Reuters *Journal Citation Reports***

1298. **Harold Lasswell formulated the core questions of content analysi**s: "Who says what, to whom, why, to what extent and with what effect?.

1299. SSDC referred to the National Documentation Centre now known as: NASSDOC

1300. Web 2.0 is associated with web applications that facilitate participatory information sharing, interoperability, user-centered design, and collaboration on the World Wide Web.

1301. Examples of Web 2.0 include social networking sites, blogs, wikis, video sharing sites, hosted services, web applications, mashups and folksonomies. The term related closely realted Tim O'Reilly because of the O'Reilly Media Web 2.0 conference in late 2004.

1302. **Hyperlink**s give us choices when we look for information, listen to music, purchase products, and engage in similar activities. They take the form of buttons, underlined words and phrases, and other "hot" areas on the screen.

1303. *Hypertext* refers to the use of hyperlinks (or simply "links") to present text and static graphics. Many websites are entirely or largely hypertexts.

1304. **Hypermedia refers** to the presentation of video, animation, and audio, which are often referred to as "dynamic" or "time based" content or as "multimedia.

1305. The Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) has set-up the "**Indian National Digital Library in Engineering Sciences and Technology (INDEST) Consortium**

1306. **Infometrics**: the study of quantitative aspect of information in any form.

1307. **Bibliometrics**: the study of quantitative aspect of production, dissemination and use of Recorded information.

1308. **Cybermetrics**: the study of quantitative aspect of Internet as a whole.

1309. **Scientometrics**: the study was introduced in 1976, it's study of quantitative aspect of science as a discipline or economic activity.

1310. **Webometrics**: the study of quantitative aspect of web/web site.

1311. **Bjorneborn & Ingwersen** have proposed a differentiated terminology distinguishing between studies of the web and studies of all Internet applications. They use 'webometrics' for study of web and 'cybermetrics' for study of Internet applications

1312. **Social network** is a social structure made up of individuals (or organizations) called "nodes", which are tied (connected) by one or more specific types of interdependency, such as friendship, kinship, common interest, financial exchange, dislike, sexual relationships, or relationships of beliefs, knowledge or prestige.

1313. Really Simple Syndication RSS, originally **RDF** Resource_Description_Framework) Site Summary, often dubbed RSS) is a family of web feed formats used to publish frequently updated works—such as blog entries, news headlines, audio, and video—in a standardized format.

1314. RDF is a family of World Wide Web Consortium (W3C) specifications originally designed as a metadata data model.

1315. **Wikipedia,** the free encyclopedia that anyone can edit online.

1316. Ward Cunningham, the developer of the first wiki software, WikiWikiWeb, originally described it as "the simplest online database that could possibly work. "Wiki" pronounced [witi] or [viti]) is a Hawaiian word meaning "fast" or "quick.

1317. The spiral of scientific method Nadir (Starting point), Ascendant,(Growing) Zenith (Peak) and Descendant (fall down)

1318. EJ Coates - Things, Property, Material, Action (Subject Cataloges)

1319. Current awareness bulletin is? Information produes.

1320. The method for reducing the physical size of a block of information is called? **Data compression**,

1321. Non- sampling errors are refferd to as the errors of? **Quantification**

1322. The fundamental equation of information science has been put forword by? **Robert Brooks,**

1323. The acronym for association for information management is? **ASLIB**

1324. The smallest unit of data in a database is? **Field**

1325. Arrange the contribution in management in the proper chronological order? **Ans. Henary Gant(1861), Juran(1904), Peter Durker(1909), Ishikawa(1915)**.

1326. Select the right sequence of contribution of classificationists in the chronological order?
  Ans. Franic Bacon(1561), W.T.Harris(1835), Melvil Dewey(1851), J.D.Brown(1969).

1327. One of the following journal is published in U.K.? Perogram

1328. Which of the following indexes only papers presented in the conference?
  Current research abstracts

1329. Canon of Homonym impels same spelling and pronunciation but different meaning
  are called
1330. Classified Catalogue mainly consists of **2 part**

1331. KWIC indexing techniques is based on **Title**

1332. Which edition of DDC was published in the year 2008 (22)

1334. UBUNTU is free and open source operating system. Latest version 'ubuntu 12.04 LTS' or
  previous versions

1335. Intute is a free online service that helps to find web resources for studies and research.
  Intute (Established 1996) is hosted by MIMAS at The University of Manchester. Intute
  was Closed on July 2011. Intute is funded by the Joint Information Systems Committee
  (JISC), with support from the Arts and Humanities Research Council (AHRC), and
  Economic and Social Research Council (ESRC).

1336. In 2000- Information Technology Act was enacted.

1337. 1876- The first Library Association in the world.

1338. 1952- Classification Research Group was formed.

1339. 1963- The 6th edition of CC was reprinted.

1340. In 1891 Imperial Library was established in Calcutta by making different Government
  Department libraries together. In 30 th January 1903 opened to public by Lord Curzon.
  The National Library came into being in place of Imperial Library by the "Imperial
  Library (Change of Name) Act" in 1948. It was accorded a special status of an institution
  of national importance in the Article 62 in the 7th Schedule of the Union list of the
  Constitution of India and Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, the then Union Minister of
  Education opened the Library to Public on 1st February 1953.

1341. In 1820 Saraswathi Mahal Library established at Tanjore,
  Tamilnadu by Maharaja Sarfoji II

1342. In 1896 Connemara Library at Madras opened to Public

1343. In 1948 Imperial Library Calcutta declared as National Library of India by then Education Minister of India Moulana Abulkalam Azad.

1344. In 1951 Delhi Public Library was established by UNESCO's Public Library Pilot Project Delivery of Books Public Library Act was enacted in May 21st, 1954,

1345. Periodicals are included in 1956.

1346. 1951 –Delhi Public Library Established.

1347. ILFA conference was held in India in the year **1992 and 2010 (New Delhi)**

1348. The most powerful library committee is **(Advisory committee)**

1349. Date stamp and date slip are used in **Browne charging system** is highly followed in Indian Libraries.

1350. Spin label consists of (**Class Number)**

1351. Library statistics form the most important basis for the presentation of **(Annual report of a library)**

1352. What are the important book selection sources (**Human sources and Documentary sources)**

1353. Weeding out of the books is an outcome of **(Stock verification)**

1354. Staff formula for personnel estimation was devised by (S R R)

1355. Best is the enemy of good' is said by **Voltair**

1356. Opaque paper is **Ultra-white thin paper**

1357. Dr. S. R. Ranganathan's autobiography is titled as "A Librarian looks back"

1358. First edition of Encyclopedia Britannica Published in the year **1768-1771 of 3 Volumes.** published from **ncyclopedia Britannica in corporation America.** has been divided **3 parts**. **Propeadia, Micropaedia it has 10 Volumes**, three is **Macropedia**.

1359. The first automated citation indexing was done by CiteSeer in 1997

1360. Library as a living system "takes a new matter ,cast off old matter ,changes in size and takes new shapes and term." Said by **Dr. S.R. Ranganathan**

1361. 1st Library act ant National Level in the world- 14 August 1850

1362. God has chosen me as an instument ,the honour done to me should act as an incentive to the young generation to devote their lives whole heartly to library sicence and services."
Dr.S.R. Raganathan

1363. Public Library and Museum Act-1964

1364. Various Reports
   1) Adams Report-1915
   2) Mitchell & Kenyon Report-1924
   3) McColvin Report-1942
   4) Robert Report-1959
   5) UGC-UK (Parry Committee Report)-1964

1365. Development in Libraries (United States of America)
   1) Pioneer of Social Libraries- Benjamin Franklin
   2) Boston Public Library Act-1848
   3) 1st General library Law-1956
   4) Library of Congress-1800
   5) Library of Congress Shared Cataloguing service-1901

1366. National Libraries of the worlds
   1) State Lenin Library, Moscow 1862
   2) National Library of India- 1835
   3) Bibliothec Nationale, Pris (National Library, France) 1440
   4) National Diet Library, Japan 1948
   5) National Library, Germany 1912
   6) Library of Congress, USA 1800

1367. Library Associations World and India
   1) Library Association (UK)-1877 now Known as Chartered institute of Library and Information Professionals (From 2002)   **1877** (now name changed in 2002 as CILIP)
   2. American Library Association- **1876**
   3. Association of Special Libraries and Information Beureaux –ASLIB **1924**
   4. IFLA- **1929**
   5. UBC**-1974,** UAP**-1976**
   6. Special Library Association(SLA) **1909**
   7. FID **1895, Huge,** Information and Documentation (FID) dissolved in 2002
   8. UNESCO **1946** located at parries
   9. India Library Association **1933**
   10. IASLIC **1955**
   11. RRRLF **1972**
   12. INSDOC **1952** & NISCOM merged **Now called NISCAIR 30,sept 2002**
   13. IATLIS **1969**, Hyderabad
   14. SIS **1976**, Delhi (**Society for Information Science)**
   15. Library of Congress United States. Founded in *1800*

1368. Library Classification
    1. DDC by Melvil Dewey 1876
    2. Expansive Classification by C.A. Cutter- 1879
    3. Library of Congress Classification 1902
    4. Subject Classification by J. D. Brown 1906
    5. Colon Classification by S.R. Ranagathan, 1933
    6. Bibliographic Classification by H. E. Bliss 1935
    7. International Classification by F. Rider 1961.
    8. BBK (The Bibliothecal-Bibliographic Classification *(*BBK) 1968 USSR.
    9. The Broad System of Ordering -1978 (UNESCO & FID)

1369. Cataloguing and Bibliographic Description Standards, Subject Headings
    1. Library of Congress Subject Headings 1898
    2. Sears List of Subject Headings (SLSH) 1923
    3. AACR first published 1908
    4. MARC 1966
    5. AACR-I 1967
    6. CCF 1972
    7. ISBD 1974
    8. UNIMARC 1977
    9. AACR-II 1978

1370. **Library Networks –India**
    1. NICNET **1977**
    2. CALIBNET **1986**
    3. ERNET **1986**
    4. INFLIBNET **1988**
    5. DELNE **1992**
    6. ADINET **1993**
    7. MALIBNET **1993**
    8. MYLIBNET **1994**
    9. UGC INFONET **2002**
    10. HELINET **2003**

1371. Library Management Software and Digital Library Software Operating Systems
    1. CDS/ISIS **1985**
    2. WINISIS Distributed in **1995**, Version 1.31 launched in November **1998.**
    3. GREENSTONE **1997**
    4. SOUL **2000**
    5. KOHA **2000**
    6. EPRINTS **2000**
    7. DSPACE **2002**
    8. NEWGENLIB **2007**

1372. Operating System
    1. UNIX **1969**   3. MS-DOS **1982**
    2. LINUX **1991**   4. WINDOWS **1985**

1373. **Pre-Coordinate Indexing**
     1. Kaisers systematic Indexing **1911**
     2. Relational Indexing- J.E.L.Farradane **1950**
     3. Coats Subject Indexing- E.J. Coats **1963**
     4. PRECIS-Derek Austin **1974**
     5. POPSI- G. Bhattacharya **1979**

1374**. Post-Coordinate Indexing**
     1. UNITERM- Martimer Taube **1953**

1375. Science Citation Index **1974**

1376. Social Science Citation Index **1973**

1377. Arts & Humanities Citation Index **1978**

1378. Roget's Thesaurus **1852**

1379. **Scopus** Abstract and citation database of research literature

1380. **J-Store (1995)** Journal Storage

1391. **Emeralds** Full text Journal Publishers

1392. **Science Direct** full-text scientific database

1393. **ERIC** Education Resources Information Center, is the world's largest digital library of education literature

1394. **J-Gate (2001)** J-Gate is an electronic gateway to global e-journal literature

1395. **Project MUSE (1993)** Online database of more than 200 journals from nonprofit publishers

1396. **EBSCO** Reference Databases

1397. **Pubmed** citations for biomedical articles from **MEDLINE**

1398. **IndMed** A Bibliographic Database of Indian Biomedical Literature is an indexing of medical and other biomedical journals from India not cover in Medline.

1399. **LISA** Library and Information Science Abstracts is an international abstracting and indexing tool designed for library professionals and other information specialists

1400. **Genamics Journal Seek** the largest completely categorized database of freely available journal information available on the internet. The database presently contains **95320 titles**. Journal information includes the description (aims and scope), journal abbreviation, Journal homepage link, subject category and ISSN.

1401. **Econlit** The American Economic Association's electronic bibliography, *EconLit*, indexes more than thirty years of economics literature from around the world. Compiled and abstracted in an easily searchable format, *EconLit* is a comprehensive index of journal articles, books, book reviews, collective volume articles, working papers and dissertations

1402. **REPEC** Research Papers in economics. Collaborative volunteer effort to enhance the dissemination of research in economics. The database contains information on more than *585,000 items*

1403.. **National Library and Established Year**
     1. Rampur Raza Library, Uttar Pradesh 1774
     2. Connemara Public Library 1890
     3. Khuda Baksha Oriental Public Library 1891
     4. Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Pune 1917
     5. Sarasvati Mahal Library 1918 (Became public Library)
     6. National Medical Library, New Delhi 1947 (became NML on 1st April 1966.)
     7. Delhi Public Library 1951
     8. DRTC, Bangalore 1962
     9. Raja Ram Mohan Roy Library Foundation 1972

1404. **PNotes** (Pinned Notes or Portable Notes) is written entirely in C and   Windows API (with Pelles C for Windows IDE) **Portable** can placed on a portable hard drive, USB flash drive, iPod or a CD and use it on any PC, without leaving any kind of personal information behind flexible settings - both for the program in whole and for individual note.

1405. <u>**Standards and Manuals for Thesaurus construction**</u> The ANSI/NISO Z39.19 Standard of 2005 defines guidelines and conventions for the format, construction, testing, maintenance, and management of monolingual controlled vocabularies including lists, synonym rings, taxonomies, and thesauri.

1406. As per the staff formulae recommended by Ranganathan in technical section one professional can do the technical work of how many books **2000**

1407. A catalogue tray contain 1500 cards

1408. The provision of phase relation in DDC was made available from **7th edition**

1409. The first study regarding bibliometrics was conducted in 1917 by '**Cole and 'Eale'**. They wrote "the history of comparative Anatomy; part-I: A Statistical Analysis" so the term for the First time used as 'Statistical Analysis'.

1410. **National Knowledge Commission (NKC**) was constituted in June 2005 by the Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh, under the Chairmanship of Mr. Sam Pitroda, to prepare a blueprint for reform of our knowledge related institutions and infrastructure which would enable India to meet the challenges of the future.
The Terms of Reference of NKC are:
Build excellence in the educational system to meet the knowledge challenges of the 21st century and increase India's competitive advantage in fi elds of knowledge.
- Promote creation of knowledge in Science & Technology laboratories.
- Improve the management of institutions engaged in Intellectual Property Rights.
- Promote knowledge applications in Agriculture and Industry.
- Promote the use of knowledge capabilities in making government an effective, transparent and accountable service provider to the citizen and promote widespread sharing

1411. **Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)** is Government of India's flagship programme for achievement of Universalization of Elementary Education (UEE) in a time bound manner, as mandated by 86th amendment to the Constitution of India making free and compulsory Education to the Children of 6-14 years age group, a Fundamental Right.

1412. **International Organization of Scientific Research (IOSR)** is a registered independent Organization, a unit of CSIR (New Delhi) delivering supports and services to education Professionals and researchers around world, especially those from the developing countries.

1413. **Cabell Publishing**, Inc., was founded in 1978, our goal is to help professors, graduate students and researchers to publish their manuscripts in academic journals.

1414. **Index Cophernicus Journals** is a journal indexing, ranking and abstracting site.

1415. **Ulrich's™** is the authoritative source of bibliographic and publisher information on more than 300,00 periodicals of all types academic and scholarly journals, Open Access publications, peer-reviewed titles, popular magazines, newspapers, newsletters and more from around the world. It covers all subjects, and includes publications.

1416. **Microsoft Academic** Search is a free service developed by Microsoft Research to help scholars, scientists, students, and practitioners quickly and easily find academic content, researchers, institutions, and activities.

1417. **Q-Sensei** pools and processes a vast amount of information from the Internet and makes it better accessible to its users with its patented Search and Presentation engine.

1418. **EBSCO** is the only database aggregator that is also a subscription agent. As a result, the company has a unique understanding of the needs and concerns of publishers.

1419. **Scirus** is the most comprehensive scientific research tool on the web..

1420. **ProQuest** connects people with vetted, reliable information. Key to serious research, the company has forged a 70-year reputation as a gateway to the world's knowledge – from dissertations to governmental and cultural archives to news, in all its form

1421. **Google Scholar** provides a simple way to broadly search for scholarly literature. From one place, you can search across many disciplines and sources: articles, theses, books, abstracts and court opinions, from academic publishers, professional societies, online repositories, universities and other web sites

1422. **CiteSeerx** is an evolving scientific literature digital library and search engine that focuses primarily on the literature in computer and information science.

1423. **Jour Informatics** is a non-profitable organization. It is a medium for introducing the Journals to the researchers. This service helps researchers to finding appropriate Journal for referencing and publishing their quality paper.

1424. "Choice of books is an unending work" said by **C.A. Cutter**

1425. God has chosen me as instrument the honour done to me should act as an incentive to the younger generation to devote their lives whole heardely to library science and service Said by **Dr. S.R. Ranganathan**

1426. The AICTE was set up in November 1945 based on the recommendations of Central Advisory Board of Education (CABE)

1427. The Bibliothecal-Bibliographic *Classification* (*BBK*). A *classification* system for the libraries of the U.S.S.R., the *BBK* was elaborated by the Lenin Library in Masco (1960 1968) and published 30 valumes. The BBK consisit of 21 main classess

1428. Resource sharing among libraries was promoted by the factors of Price escalation and Information expolosion

1429. Information Retrieval is coined by **Calvin Mooers**

1430. .The Broad System of Ordering (BSO) UNESCO in 1971 and elaborated FID was published in 1978

1431. W.Hulme's principle of **literary warrant** greatly influenced the Library of Congress Classification (LC).

1432. Vannever Bush is the **Grand father of Hypertext**

1433. Harinath DE the first Indian named as the Librarian of the Imperial library Calcutta

1434. 2nd law of library science provides for obligation of state to provide library services and Massess

1435. Different nodes in a netowork are connected and how they communicated are determined by the Network Topology.

1436. The network topology in nodes are connected to a central hub is known as Star Topology.

1437. Pre Coordinate Indexing terms are coordinated prior to searching

1438. First time efforts for the development of libraries in India were made by Mr. S.R. Ranganathan

1439. An E- book which does not require an internet connection to access its contents is Digital Book

1440. The term "half-life" comes from **Burton, R. E., and R. W. Kebler. 1960**. The "half-life" of some scientific and technical literatures

1441. Drury enumerated the Right Book to the Right Reader Right Time

1442. The word Bibliography was used in the scense of copyig for the 1st time in 1656 by Thomas Blount in his Academic of Eloquence.

1443. Bibliography are Five types.
   a) Analytical or Critical
   b) Descriptive
   c) Textual
   d) Historical
   e) Systematic or Enumerative

1444. Gerard Salton, was the father of modern search technology. Salton's Magic Automatic Retriever of Text included important concepts like the vector space model, Inverse Document Frequency (IDF), Term Frequency (TF), term discrimination values, and relevancy feedback mechanisms

1445. **Harvard and Cornell** developed the SMART informational retrieval system.

1446. Advanced Research Projects Agency Network: **ARPANet from 1972. First Search engine is ARCHIE or Archieve in 1990**

1447. **Computer robots** are simply programs that automate repetitive tasks at speeds impossible for humans to reproduce. The term bot on the internet is usually used to describe anything that interfaces with the user or that collects data

1448. Search engines use "spiders" which search (or spider) the web for information. They are software programs which request pages much like regular browsers do. In addition to reading the contents of pages for indexing spiders also record links.

1449. In 1994 Jerry and Davis' launched Guide to the world wide web began

1450. The Guide was renamed YAHOO acronym for "Yet Another Hierarchical Officious Oracle":

1451. Brwoser WebCrawler launched in April 1994

1452. Lycos launched 20th July 1994

1453. Altavista lauched 15th Dec 1995

1454. HotBot, Looksmart and Google lauched in May of 1996

1455. Ask Launched in April 1997 and MSM launched in 1998, Bing was launched in 2010

1456. VLIB Time Berners-Lee set up a Virtual Library in 1992

1457. A.D. Dickinson who was appointed a first fulltime University Librarian in India at Punjab University

1458. Joan Blau's Le Grand Atlass (French Edition) is the largest ATLAS availanle in the world

1459. Bibliography of Bibliographies come under the Tertiary Sources

1460. The early work on modeling of information communication was based on Lasswell model

1461. Author abstract which is written for a specific group of user

1462. In Research, Review of Literature consider as the most important component

1463. Ranganathan Desinged Chain procedure method of deriving subject heading for documents

1464. The term knowledge management was coined by K. Wiig

1465. The term knowledge worker was coined by Peter Drucker

1466. The term Intellecual Capital introduced by Stewart

1467. Tacit to Explicit is the process of Externalization

1468. Tacit to Tacit knowledge is socialization

1469. Explicit to Tacit knowledge is Internalization

1470. Explicit to Explicit knowledge is Combination

1471.Growth of information beyond manageable limits is known us Information Explosion

1472. The European Translation Cetnre is located at Netherland

1473. In Sear list of subject Heading '**XX**' Denotes **See also entries**

1474. **Associate Membership** found on **IFLA**

1475. **Octava Device** increase the capacity of national in any array

1476. "**Task and Bonus**" system is developed by Henry Gantt

1477. **Pascal** Adding machine was invented in the year **1642**

1478. Paul Otlet and Henry La fontaine the two persons responsible for the establishment of **FID**

1479. The components of a Network is/ are **Medi**a

1480. **OCT** is an a **Input device**

1481. One who makes a scheme of classificationis is called as Classificationist

1482. Censorship of Information means Prohibition of the production and distribution of materials considered objectable

1483. The keyboard consists of **Alphannumerical keys, Punctuation keys, Functio Keys**

1484. National documentation centre in India are **NISCAIR, SENDOC, DESID**CO

1485. LC Marks service began with **US Imprints**

1486. Computer Mouse was invented by **Dougles Engelhand**

1487. Translation service is a feature of **Special Libraries**

1488. The First device to employ concepts similar to a computer war **ABACUS**

1489. The FID/CA committee on classiciation theory was found in 1950

1490. NACLIN is sponsored by DELNET

1491. The Disadvantage of "**Bureaucratic Mode is conflict and Groupism**"

1492. In the title "Prevention of Lung disease In india the personality is **Lung**

1493. If there are two or more kinds of collaborates, which connecting symbols is used between two kinds of collaborators in CCC (**;**)**semicolon**

1494. The term literary warrant was coined by W. Hulme, term means that that an indexer or classifier has to provide adequate ground for the indexing, classifying (as well as the definition of indexing terms and classes in classification systems) in the literature. Warrant is also the justification for the inclusion of a term or a class in a controlled vocabulary as well as its definition and relations to other terms.

1495. "LB, 9.4.6" LB denotes System

1496. The term IRON repsents in CC A Basic Subject

1497. Chemical Abstract is published by American Chemical Scoeity

1498. Ribbon arrangement is associated with Shelving of Books

1499. RIC stands for Rider's International Classiciation

1500. In CC & the Empty –emptying digits are u,w,y

1501. Separation in planning and doing is recommended in Scientific School of Thought

1502. Universal copyright convention of 1952 2as sponsored by UNESCO

1503. Two kinds of auxiliaries in UDC are Common and Special

1504. Gate Register is meant for recording the attendance of visitors to the library daily

1505. ASCII is the name of a computer coding Standard

1506. In DDC 800 denotes the subject of Literature

1507. Fodor's Guide is an example of Travel Guide

1508. LLA stands for Local library Authority

1509. In 1953 – 1989 is library building

1510. In **1856 Andrea Creastadoro** introduced usage of **Keyword in Title**

1511. **Mixture of Sodium Fluoride and flour** to be used remove silver from book firhs from books

1512. **SENDOC** stands for Small scale enterprise documentation centre was set up in 1970 by Govternment of India
.

1513. **Routing Slip** is used to Circulate Periodicals

1514. A **"Gazette"** gives information about Offical announcement and Notifications

1515. **W.C.B . Sayers (1881-1960)** His theory of book classification first appeared in 1915 under the title "**Canons of Classification**". He expanded the outline of the theory contained in this book in three other books, viz., **Grammar of Classification** (Ed.2, 1915; Ed.4, 1935), **Introduction to Library Classification** (Ed.1,1918; Ed.9,1958) and **Manual of Library Classification** (ed.l, 1926; Ed.3, 1955; Ed.4, 1967 and Ed.5, 1975, revised by Arthur Maltby). It has now bEen revised by Rita Marcella and Robert Newton in 1994.

1516. **Chain Indiex** helps to prepard **Class Index Entry**

1517. Ms-DOS Contains internal and external commands

1518. The Indian Library Review is being launched by the National Library, Kolkata, to serve the interests of Indian libraries and librarians. In August 2011.

1519. An increase in the level of 'specificity' of indexing languages results in increase in Precision. Which is also called "Relevance".

1520. **Research Institute for Newspaper Development (RIND)** was established under the Registration of Societies Act in 1979 with the joint efforts of seven newspaper publishers and editors – the *Anandabazar Patrika, The Hindu, Malayala Manorama, Deccan Herald, Nai Dunia, Andhra Patrika* and *Gujarat Samachar*

1521. **Vidura***,* the oldest (in publication since 1963), is a substantive quarterly journal that focuses primarily on pertinent issues relating to the media

1522. In AACR-2 , 'GMD' is stands for General Material Designation. Terms of availability is used.

1523. Controlled vocabulary tool are Classification Scheme, Thesaurus, Subject Headings

1524. Bibliography is not acontroled vocabulary tool

1525. Main Entry in Classified Catalogue Code contains 6 Section

1526. The main entry of Classified Catalogue Code is being prepared to meet the Subject approach

1527. BNB cards distributed by Library of Congress belong to Centralised Catalogue

1528. Critical incident techniques is one type of **Observation method**

1529. Online Search Information Registration and Inquiry system was the software of (OSIRIS) By IFLA

1530. An information system may be mission oriented system and discipline oriented system.

1531. If a questionnaire is given to every tenth number of a sample populations, it is known as **Stratified sampling**

1532. Which one of the following indexes in not found in thesauri **Author Index**

1533. Lal committee is mainly related to M.L.IS

1534. The perry committee report is concerned with Academic Libraries

1535. Work of Unknown authorship is called as Anonymous work

1536. The Standardization agency for India is BIS **(Bureau of Indian Standards)** Institution That prescribes standars in India

1537. Library open access systems is Open to all user the stack room

1538. Library Building Planning Prinicples were proposed by **Henry Folkner**

1539. In CCC, Pseudonym-Real Name Entry is CRIE

1540. Job ranking is a method of Job Evalution

1541. Periodical order work includes Renewal of Ordering, Backset Ordering and New Periodicals Ordering

1542. Organisation of Knoeldge in libraries and subject approach to book was written by H.E. Bliss

1543. The Electronic version of DDC21 was named Dewey for Windows

1544. "=" and "-" signs are used in Colon Classification for Speciator Device.

1545. In the concept "Disease" is placed under Engery

1546. S.R. Ranganathan gave the term 'Modes of Formation of Subjects and identified 5 Five modes of formation of subject.

1547. One of the system the Optical method is used Peek-a-boo System

1548. In AACR-2, the Description is divded into **8 Areas**

1549. The idea of **Thesaurofacet** was developed by **Jean Aitchison**

1550. In Colon Classiciation sign of – and = used to attach a speciator

1551. In UDC common Auxiliary of Point of view as represented by 00

1552. Main Entry in Classified Catalogue Code contains 6 Sections

1553. The standard size of catalogue card is 12.5 x 7.5cms (or) 125 mm X 75 mm.

1554. Chain procedure the device to derive subject headings from class number

1555. The latest edition of " Classified Catalogue Code is 5

1556. Main Entry of Classifed catalogue code is being prepard to meet the Subject Approach

1557. Hardwar University Library, USA is the larges University library in the Word

1558. Sir Sayaji Rao Gaekward III established Public Library.

1559. A remarkable feature of Mysore Public library Act, 1965 is the provsion of library service to BLIND

1560. The model public library in India is Delhi Public Library. The Public library " for the People, of the people and by the people".

1561. Guide to Literature come under the categories of Teritary Sources

1562. Bibliographies are used to Find information on a given subject documents

1563. The Encylopedia which has macropedia and microepdia is New Encylopaedia Britannica

1564. The Micro Photograph by using Daugerre plate and lens was introduced by John Benjamin Dancer

1565. The "user profile" is a Statement on user information needs

1566. The main objective of NISSAT is promotion of RSD in Information Science and Technology

1567. NICFOC is related to Food Science

1568. An Organizational Structure is determined by "Span of Control"

1569. Million Bank Project was initiated by Carnegie Mellon University.

1570. Unity of commands means All power to One person

1571. Natural Science, Physical Science, and Social science are example of Loose Assemblage

1572. Physical entity of a computer is know as Hardware

1573. UNIVAC-I was build by Mauchly and Eckert

1574. PC/XT is Peronal Computer / Extnended Technology

1575. PC/ Personal computer are Micr computer IBM PS/2

1576. Chips is computer is made from SILICON

1577. A 'Byte' consist of Digit

1578. Software is a set of written programmes

1579. Expension of WORM Wrie Onece Ready Many

1580. Peer Netowrk Service is used to provide servce and to request Service

1581. **Tele**x is a Communication of Text

1582. Main source revenue for the Public libraries is **Library Cess**

1582. Precoordinating indexing system used for where terms are coordinated prior to search

1583. Ancient Writing and Libraries
    1) Palm leaf – Indian Writing Mateirlas
    2) Clay Tablet – Summerians
    3) Papyrus   - Egyptain wiriting materials
    4) Prisse Papryus – Oldes Book of Egyptains, saying of ptahhotep

1584. The model Pubuc libraries bill was drafted under the chairmanship of Dr.S.R.R

1585. Fifth law (5) of library science, emphasizes on weeding of books from the library.

1586. In a communication model Noise refers to irrelevant information being retrieved

1587. Citation, Scientific Articles, Jourlas are parameter in measuring the information.

1588. Shannon and weaver defined "Infomration as essentially a measure of the absence of \ Uncertainty".

1589. Who's who is a Biographical Source of Information

1590. Dictionaries are prepard by Lexicographers

1591. What is India : A Reference annual is Year Book.

1592. The Hectographic process is Spirit duplicating method

1593. Dizo copying is a method of Photographic Reprographic service.

1594. Biolography was first used by Louis Jacob De Saint Charles

1595. Readers Guide to periodical literature is a Indexing Service

1596. BLDSC is an example of Document supply Service

1597. MAITRAYEE Software was developed by CMC ltd Kolkata

1598. An Information system may be neither A mission oriented system nor A discipline Oriented System.

1599. SIRNET is operational by CSIR

1600. In networks, OSI stands for Open systems Interconnection

1601. The First electronic computer is ENIAC

1602. Plotter is used for Printing Drawiang and graphs

1602. IBM Desinged Microlinix

1602. Hard Disk are also called as Winchester disk

1603. Fiber optical is used in Telecommunication

1604. When the power is switched on, the file which is automatically executed is the AUTOEXE.Bat

1605. Machine Language is a low level languages in computer terminology.

1606. In CDS/ISI has been developed by UNESCO, formatting language, V precedes a Tag

1607. Hawthrone Experiments were conducted by Elton Mayo

1608. System theory is developed due to the effects of Wan Bertallenfy.

1609. Pigeon hold rack is a type of Periodical display rack.

1610. Internal and External environment is considered at the of Planning

1611. VINITTI is located at Russia

1612. $\underline{f(x + y) = a + b \ log (x + y)}$ Sen Gupta, Indian LIS professional Proposed this formula

1613. $\underline{I = h + h^2}$ is a bibliometirc law propsed by Samuel clement Bradford

1614. $\underline{r = xy/N}$ is formulat of Correlation, is a technique used for anlaysis data

1615. The degree of relationship between variable is defied as Correlation

1616. Zipf's law of frequency of word text relation formula is $\mathbf{r \ X \ f = K}$

1617. Serendipity is Making discoveries by accident

1618. Tables of Random numbers which are widely used was constructed by L.H.C.Tippett

1619. Data based on finite number of distinct values are referred to as Discrete

1620. The Centre for Research on User Studies was established by British Library, R&D dept (UK)

1621. The Central values of Distribution is know as Mode

1622. If the members of a chosen sample is 8, then the degree of freedom is 7

1623. Parametic data means Measured Data

1624. Critical incident techniques is one type of Diary method

1625. The research report provides Total finding of the study

1626. Experimental method of research is also Scientific Method

1627. Basic Research is the discovery of Electricity.

1628. Occasionally used hypothesis is research is in Historial

1629. In a research study, the review of Literature will not help in Selecting a sample.

1630. The term external criticism is releved to Historical method

1631. Descriptive language is a an Indexing language

1632. The relationship between the term "ship" and Boat is Semantic Relation

1633. The concept "used for' in thesaurus is concerned with Equivalent relationship. Theasurus contains more subjects

1634. Applied Science and Technology index has been published by H.W. Wilson Company

1635. The degree to which the subject matter of a documents is reflecgted through the index industries is known as **Specificity**

1636. The concept "Sought Links' is associated with Chain Indexing.

1637. Library of Congress subject heading published currently in Five Volumes

1638. Mixed responsibility in AACR-2 in connected by ; (Semicoloan)

1639. AACR-2-PART-2 Deals with Determination of Headings or Access Points.

1640. Sears subject heading are linked to appropriate DDC Number

1641. Ind Cat is a Union Catalogue of Indian Universities compiled by INFLIBNET

1642. National Library of Congress uses AACR-I code to catalogue its books

1643. The last Canon of Cataloguing enunciated by S.R. Ranganathan is Canons of Recal Value.

1644. Catalogue which has number entries and work entries is known as Classified Catalogue

1645. Matched list
       a) British Museum Code 1841
       b) ALA Code   1949
       c) Anglo-American Code 1908
       d) Rules for Dictionary Cataloge 1876

1646. Class Index Entry in CCC is know as Subject analytical Entry

1647. Specifric Index is provided in Colon Classification

1648. SLIC stands for Selectivie Listing in Combination

1649. The term Subject Reference code (SRC) is related to Board System of Ordering. First appeared in 1978.

1650. Online Search Information Registration and Inquiry system was the software of ALA

1651. Cluster is formerly known as subject Bundle example.e Indology & Sindology

1652. There are Four (4) kinds of mnemonies is notation as recognized by Dr. S.R.Ranganathan

1653. The book "Classification and Indexing was authoried by B.C. Vickery

1654. The facet formula for Education is colon classification is T(P) : (E), (2P). (2P2)

1655. In UDC, the inter-relationship between the two subjects is denoted by : (Colon)

1656. In DDC standards subdivision are similar to that of in C common isolates

1657. The Dissections mode of formation of subjects now is nearly same as Fission

1658. The first English edition of UDC is considered as in 4th Edition

1659. Effective human resource management is focused on Action

1660. Fieder's theory of leadership is known as Contingency Model

1661. Non-Programmed type of decisions are normally undertaken by the top level management

1662. Building expenditure is Capital expenditure

1663. The major areas to be covered in the library buildings is /are Architectural work, Departmental Analysis and Envrionmental factors.

1664. Management Grid was formulated by Black and Moutan

1665. Likert name is associated with Style of leadership

1666. DEVSIS is promoted by IDRC

1667. Peter lazer prepard the UNESCO's committee report for establishment of NISSAT

1668. "Zenith" contain in the Spiral of Scientific method is Fundamental laws.

1669. The central value of Distribution is known as Mode.

1670. Good research desing shoul be Un flexible

1671. Content analysis was introduced in the year 1945

1672. ANOVA techniques used in Multiple Samples testing

1673. Biolgoical Abstract srarts in the year 1926

1674. A committee on national network of libraries was started in the year 1988.

1675. Standards is Neo –conventional documents

1676. 3 logical stages in user education

1677. Dr. S.R. Raganathan committee recomeded 5% of fiction and 2% of non fiction of book Weed our every year from library collection

1678. Agriculture of crons is the Lamination mode of formation of Subject

1679. The Book " Information Science :Theory and practice written by Vickery

1680. 5W model of communication introduced by Lasswell

1681. Kinesics Means facial expression, Eye movement

1682. The ISO 3297 deal with ISSN

1683. The first model public library act was prepard by Dr. S.R. Raganathan in 1930 and its revied in 1957& 1972.

1684. Web Dewey is the name of Onlin version of DDC

1685. Wheat Load educational exchange programme initiated in 1951

1686. A front specie is an Title page of Book

1687. PLANNER (Promotion of Library Automation and Networking in North Eastern Region) Programme conducted by INFLIBNET

1688. Ranking, Classification, Factor Comparision, Point system method of used for Job Evalution

1689. The UGC of great Britian was established in 1919

1690. Restire of stack order means stack rectification

1691. **Symposium** is a conference or meeting to discuss a particular subject. A collection of essays or papers on a particular subject by a number of contributors.

1692. **Workshop** is a series of educational and work sessions. Small groups of people meet together over a short period of time to concentrate on a defined area of concern

1693. An entry that is made for the subject of a chapter in a book is referred to as **Book Index Entry**

1694. **Cross References** is a space saver and serves to prevent duplication. However, it is not worthwhile to use a cross reference if the length of the cross reference takes *more* space than listing (repeating) the page numbers. Here duplication is permissible. In making a cross reference, be sure the exact words of the referenced heading are used. Also make sure there is such an entry. Follow the capitalization style you have used for index entries ("See also education" if common noun entries are lowercase, "See also Education" if all entries are capitalized).

1695. Theory Z is a name applied to three distinctly different psychological theories. One was developed by Abraham H. Maslow in his paper *Theory Z* and the other is Dr. William **Ouchi's so-called "Japanese Management" style popularized.**

1696. A number of devices that are related to recall and precision have been studied by **Lancaster**

1697. User studies in Social sciences was carried out by **Kuhn**

1698. In Sears, List of Subject Headings preferred headings are indicated by **Marking them as preferred headings**

1699. The component of an ISO-2709 meant primarily machine processing of the record Is **the Label**

1700. Preparation, service and assimilation are the main stages involved in **User Education**

1701. Desirableness of personal contact between reader and library material was stressed by **Samuel H. Green**

1702. According to **CCC**, the heading for work with three authors is **The first author**

1703. Paul Otlet used the term 'Documentation' for the first time in a lecture at the International Congress at Brussels in 1920.

1704. Principles of 'Later-in-Time is one of the **Five Laws of Library Science**

1705. A big difference between the mean and median is an indication that **there is a wide variation in the data**

1706. The table standard subdivision helps a classification scheme **to ensure consistency**

1707. The subject headings "Money" and "Inflation" are both used in a retrieval system **be linked by both "see" and "see also" references**

1708. Standard web browser (e.g., Netscape, Mozilla, Opera, MS Internet Explorer, and Safari

1709. **ICOLC - International Coalition of Library Consortia** - An informal organization of library consortia; the group focuses on consortia related to higher education.

1710. Precision
    – Proportion of a retrieved set that is relevant
    – Precision =   Relevant Retrieved ÷ Retrieved
                        Relevant Retrieved
    Recall
    – proportion of all relevant documents in the collection included in the retrieved set
    – Recall = Relevant Retrieved ÷ Relevant
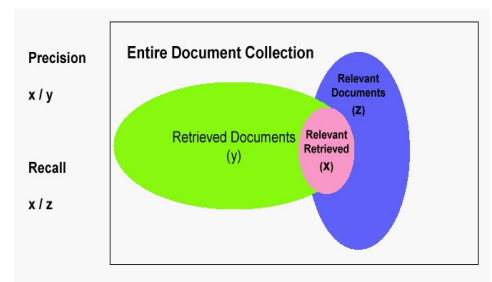   =   Retrieved Relevant

                        Or
Precision and Recall
Precision (P) measures the ability to retrieve top-ranked documents that are mostly relevant.
Recall (R) measures the ability of the search to find all of the relevant items in the corpus.

$P =$ **Total number of relevant documents**

        Number of relevant documents retrieved

$R =$ **Total number of documents retrieved**

        Number of relevant documents retrieved

1711. The Boolean model is very rigid: AND means "all"; OR means "any".

1712.

Assertion and Reason Q & A

1. Assertion (A): Demand is the only governing factor in book Selection
   Reason (R): Patrons requirement govern building library collections. (both are True)

2. Assertion (A): An Indexing language is much more than a list of index terms than
       are acceptable to users
   Reason (R)An Indexing language helps users discriminate between terms and reduced
       ambiguity the language
   ANS (Both are TRUE) R is the correct explanation

3. Assertion (A): Libraries are facing a threat and are bound to disappear soon
   Reason (R) Internet and WWW provide access to oceans of information worldwide.
   ANS: (Both are TRUE)

4. Assertion (A): Deacidification is a measure to preserve documents in any Mediium
   Reason (R) : Digital Preservation needs a different preservation care
   ANS: (Both are True)

5. Assertion (A): SDI is a user oriented current information service
   Reason (R) it is an alerting service directed towards group
   (ANS: both Are TRUE)

6. Assertion (A) Indexing Periodical retrieves information, which includes Brief summary
       of the Article
   Reason (R) It provides list of articles along with the title, author and other bibliographic
       details
   (ANS Both are TRUE)

7. Assertion (A) Median is simply the middle value when the data have been arranged
       in ascending or descending order
   Reason (R) Median refers to the middle value is a distribution (ANS Both are TRUE)

8. Assertion (A) : Data base is a collection of Interrelated data stores together.
   Reason (R)   : It is an orgnised, integrated collection of data
   (ANS Both are TRUE)

9. Assertion (A). DD is an enumerative scheme of Classification
   Reason (R) the Scheme has developed several devices and is not more an enumerative
       scheme of   sification
   ANS (A) is not True, But (R) is TRUE

10. Assertion (A): A Library legislation provides proper governance and management
    Reason (R) It ensures free public library service to all irrespective of caste creed and sex

11. Assertion (A) INDEST conceived J-Gate as a customized gate for e-journals subscription
by the   members libraries
Reason (R) J-Gate provides a common access platform for all its members to search
and share resources subscribed by the member libraries
ANS : Both are TRUE

12. Assertion (A) XML, just like HTML is a meta language that is capable of
containing extendable elements.
Reason (R) XML develop and deploy new specific markup, enabling automatic authoring
and processing of networked information.
ANS : Both are TRUE

13. Assertion (A) Measuring the Internet and in particular the web is a difficult Task
Reason (R) Web is considered as a new published Medium with inadequate
editorial process.
ANS : (Both are TRUE but R is the not the correct explanation

14. Assertion (A) An indexing language is an artificial language as it use controlled vocabulary
Reason (R) It provides different relationship between Terms
ANS : Both are TRUE

15. Assertion (A) With large collection of documents, recall can be measured properly.
Reason (R) The proper estimation of maximum recall for a query required
detailed knowledge of all the documents in the collection
ANS : Both are TRUE but R is not correct explanation

16. Assertion (A) It contemporary digital environment, IPR become the focal point
Reason (R) Many fold increase of unfair use of I.P
ANS : Both are TRUE

17. Assertion (A) Library automation is at a slow pace in Indian libraries
Reason (R) Lack of UGC (India) support lead to this situation.
ANS : Both are TRUE

18. Assertion (A) The development of Institutional Repositories in India is at a slow pace
Reason (R) This can e attributed to the non-availability of open source software and
lack of interest among the LIS professionals
ANS : A is TRUE R is partially TRUE

19. Assertion (A) Subject gateways offer the user an alternative to Vaccum Cleaner'
Type of Search Engines, such as google, infoseek, Alta vist etc.
Reason (R) Subject Gateways hold manually created records, rich resource description
containing relevant information
ANS :   Both are TRUE but R is not correct explation

20. Assertion (A) Para – professional staff support the professional staff in library routines
    Reason (R) Para-professional staff acquire skill by experience
    ANS : Both are TRUE

21. Assertion (A) ISBD's were devised by UNESCO
    Reason (R) They are the standards for all type of bibliographic activates.
    ANS : A is False but B is TURE

22. Assertion (A) Web OPAC is a computerized library catalogue available on the
                       patrons online
    Reason (R) It can be searched by the users within the four walls of the library only.
    ANS :   A is TRUE but R is False

23. Assertion (A) A sample is representation of a Whole
    Reason (R) The sample is subjected to observation and analysis
    ANS : Both are TRUE

24. Assertion (A) Electronic access to information is becoming easy day by day
    Reason (R) The printed materials pouring out of the world presses do not show any decline
    ANS : A is TURE but R is False

25. Assertion (A) Use of microfilimming is becoming obsolete day by day
    Reason (R) ICT has developed digital technologies, which are quick cheap and easy
                  to handle
     ANS : (Both are TRUE)

26. Assertion (A) Libraries are changing in the wake of emerging ICT environment
    Reason (R) Libraries are adopted new competencies to operate services in the environment
                  Of Information super highways
     ANS : Both are TRUE

27. Assertion (A) In 5th law, the word used in organism not organization
    Reason (R) Libraries grow in collection size, human resources, physical facilities
                  and services from time to time.
    Ans : Both are TRUE

28. Assertion (A) Primary source is one in which information is original
    Reason (R) Sources repack the original information.
    ANS : Both are TRUE

29. Assertion (A) Loose Assemblage is the process of linking together
    Reason (R) This mode was formerly known as subject bundle
    ANS : Both are TRUE

30. Assertion (A) Provision of Services outside the library regular service centre or outlet
            is essential to reach to reach more and more patrons.
     Reason (R) library extension services helps libraries to cover larger population of patrons
     Answer ; Both are TRUE

Objective type Question and Answers
PUNJAB - ORDER-NO 2798 DT 8 NOV 1884 ,
FYZEE   - 1941 ,
IMPERIAL -1891 TO NATIONAL IN 1903)

<u>FIRSTS IN LIBRARY SCIENCE</u>……..

First Library Association In India – Andhra Desa Library Association In 1914

First Librarian Of The Imperial Library – John Macfarlane

First All India Conference Of Librarians – Lahore In 1918

First Library Journal Published In India – Library Miscellany

First Public Library Act In India – 1948

The University That Offered Master' S Degree And Doctoral Studies In Library Science First In India – University Of Delhi, 1948

First Librarian Of The India's National Library – B.S.Kesavan

First President Of The Commonwealth Library Association Formed In 1972 – Kenneth C Harrison

First National Research Professor Of Library Science Appointed In India – Dr.S.Sr.Ranganathan

First Emeritus Fellow Professor Of Library And Information Science Appointed By Ugc – Prof.P.N.Kaula

S. R. Ranganathan (1892-1872). List of Publication
   1. Ranganathan, S. R. (1989) Philosophy of Library Classification. Sarada Ranganathan Endowment for Library Science (Bangalore, India).
   2. Ranganathan, S. R. (1967) Prolegomena to Library Classification. Asia Publishing House (New York)
   3. Ranganathan, S. R. (1966) Library Book Selection. Asia Publishing House (Bombay)
   4. Ranganathan, S. R. (1961) Reference Service. Asia Publishing House (Bombay)
   5. Ranganathan, S. R. (1951) Classification and Communication. University of Delhi (Delhi, India)

6. Ranganathan, S. R. (1951) Documentation Genesis and Development. Vikas Publishing House (Delhi, India)

7. Ranganathan, S. R. (1931) The Five Laws of Library Science. Madras Library Association (Madras, India) and Edward Goldston (London, UK)

Some Factor and Chornical order

- 1924 Designed the Colon Classification
- 1925 Trial of Colon Classification with the printed catalogue of the Madras University Library and the Ship Library on board SSDumana (June-July)
- 1928 Formulated the Five Laws of Library Science (Enuciated)
- 1929 Started the School of Librarianship of the Madras LibraryAssociation
- 1930 Started the School of Library Science at the University ofMadras(April)
- Duration as Certificate Course 1931-1937
- Duration as Diploma Course 1937-1960
- Duration as Degree Course 1961-
- Designed the Classified Catalog Code
- Designed Chain Indexing
- Designed Facet Analysis
- 1956 Founded Annals of Library Science Classification of Library Management
- 1957 Founded the Sarada Ranganathan Chair of Library Science, University of Madras
- Founded the Sarada Ranganathan Endowment for Library Science
- Developed the Dynamic Theory of Library Classification
- 1964- Editor of Library Science with a Slant to Documentation; author of 53 books and about1200 articles on library science
- 1930s Punch card for circulation (IBM)
- 1950 Info & Docu. Center America
- 1961 Invention of IC by Rober Noyce (Intel) and Jack Kerby (Texas)
- 1961 KWIC H. P. Luhan IBM
- 1966 MARC-I and in 1968 it was converted in MARC-II by Henriette Avram
- 1965 Indian Science Abstract: author index by INSDOC
- MALIBNET (Management Library Network) 1998 jointly organised by the IIM, Ahmedabad. Late Shri Ashok Jambhekar was the founder President (JOURNAL OF LIBRARY MANAGEMENT – 2012) **President** Dr. H. Anil Kumar (IIM ahmedabad) MALIBNET is an example of MAN Network

* Prof R C Mehrotra Committee (1983) and the National Commission of Teachers on Hi-gher Education headed by Prof Rais Ahmed, besides the Mungekar Committee Report. Chairman R. C. Mehrotra.
* Sinha Committee Report (1958) holds
* Education Commission (1964): Chairman D. S. Kothari.
* Pal Committee (1970): Chairman A. B. Lal.
* Committee on National Network System for Universities (1988): Chairman Yash Pal.
* Curriculum Development Committee on LISc (1990).

All Indian Library Association was also set up in 1920, but it could not do anything for libraries and their development. By Dr. S. R. Ranganathan's effort Indian Library Association was set up in 1933 in its present form with its head quarter in Calcutta (Kolkata). The association published a quarterly periodical named ABGILA.

The Andhra Desa Library Association, founded in 1914, is the first of its kind in India. It started the first full fledged professional periodical in 1925 under the title "Indian Library Journal".

- Bengal Library Association (1925),
- Madras Library Association (1928),
- Punjab Library Association (1929),
- Assam Library Association (Sadau Assam Puthibharal Sanga) (1938),
- Raja Rammohun Roy Library Foundation (RRRLF) was set up in 1972

The legislation covering intellectual property right in India are
- Communication: Communication Bill, 2000;
- Copyright: The Copyright Act of 1957 (last amended in 1994);
- Designs: The Design Act 1911;
- Information Technology: Information Technology Act 2000;
- Patent: The Patent Act 1970 (changes bought in 1994);
- Trade Mark: The Trade Merchandise Mark Act 1958, etc.
- Little Science and Big Science   : De Sola Price
- The Right to Information Act, 2005 (22 of 2005 June)
- Elementary of Library Classification : S.R. Rangnathan
- Documentation   : S.C. Bradford
- Subject approach of information   : J.D. Fosket

CATALOGE CODE AND YEAR
- British museum code -- 1841
- Rules for dictionary catalogue--1876
- Prussion instruction--1899
- Anglo-American Code(AAC)--1908
- Vatican code(vc)--1927
- Classified Catalogue Code(CCC)--1934
- American Library Association Code(ALA)--1949
- Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules-I (AACR-I)—1967 by LC
- Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules-II (AACR-II)--1978
- Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules-II revised – 1988

CLASSIFICATION SCHEMES AND YEAR OF PUBLICATION
- Dewey Decimal Classification (DDC) -- 1876
- Expansive Classificatgion -- 1891
- Library of congress Classification--1904
- Universal Decimal Classification (UDC)--1905
- Subject Classification (SC)--1906
- Colon Classification (CC)--1933
- Bibliographic Classification (BC)--1935
- Riders Internation Classification (RIC)--1961
- Broad System of Ordering--1978

LIBRARY ASSOCIATIONS-ESTABLISHED YEAR-HEADQUARTER
- American Library Association--1876--Chicago
- Library Association(UK)--1977--London
- Special Library Association(SLA US)--1909--Washington
- Indian Library Association(ILA)--1933--New Delhi
- Indian Association of Special Libraries and Information Centers(IASLIC)--1955--Calcutta
- International Federation of Library Associations (IFLA)--1927-- Hauge
- Commonwealth Library Association (COMLA)--1972--Kingston
- Association for Information Management(ASLIB)--1924--London
- Indian Association of Teachers of Library and Information Sciences(IATLIS)--1969

INDEXING SYSTEMS AND THEIR CONTRIBUTOR
- Chain Index -- S.R.Ranganathan
- Precis-- Derek Austin
- Popsi-- G.Bhattacharya
- Uniterm Indexing-- M.Taube
- Keyword Indexing-- H.P.Luhn
- Citation Indexing-- Eugine Garfield
- Subject Indexing-- M.E.Sears
- SLIC Indexing-- J.R.Sharp
- Automatic Indexing-- Herbert Ohlman
- Thesauras -- P.M.Roget

Descriptive Theory of Library Classification
- J.D. Brown (1862-1914) published 1906 Subject classification
- E.C. Richardson (1860-1939) In 1910, published book Classification, Theoretical and Practical
- E.W. Hulme (1859-1954) in 1911-12 published book Principles of Book Classification
- W.C.B. Sayers (1881-1960) 1915 under the title "**Canons of Classification**".
- H.E. Bliss (1870-1955) System of Bibliographic Classification (BC) first published in 1935.
- S.R. Ranganathan (1892-1972)

MANAGEMENT THEORIES AND THEIR PROFOUNDERS

- Scientific Management Principles -- F.W. Taylor
- Principles of Management -- Henry Fayol is associated with Classical School of Thought.
- Management by Objectives -- Peter Drucker
- Hierarchy of Need Theory -- A.Maslaw (Created the ERG theory.)
- Theory X and Theory Y- D. McGregor 1960.
- Motivation Hygien & Developed two-factor theory, a.k.a. intrinsic/extrinsic motivation, -- F. Herzberg
- Social Realation of Management -- Elton Mayo
- Self-determination theory, developed by Edward Deci and Richard Ryan, focuses on the importance of intrinsic motivation in driving human behavior.
- Temporal Motivation Theory was introduced in a 2007 Academy of Management Review
- In 1964 Vroom Formula of Motivation $P = f (M, A, \text{ and } E)$
  P = Performance
  M=Motivation
  A=Ability
  E=Environment , Using this relationships
- Indian Book Industry (Monthly), New Delhi, Sterling Publishers Pvt. Ltd.
- Indian National Bibliography (Monthly), Kolkata, Central Reference Library, Alipore.
- Decent Indian Books (Quarterly), New Delhi, Federation of Indian Publishers.
- Accession List South Asia (Monthly), New Delhi, US Library of Congress, N-11, South Extension.
- UBD New Books Bulletin (Monthly), New Delhi, Universal Book Distributors, Pvt. Ltd
- National Book Trust (NBT),
- Children's Book Trust(CBT),
- National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT),

Software related to Library and Information Scienc

Sr.No.	Name of S/w	Developed Institute Year
1.	Suchika	DESIDOC , New Delhi
2.	Granthlaya	INSDOC , NEW DELHI
3.	SANJAY	NISSAT/DESIDOC DSIR , NEW DELHI
4.	TLMS	INFLIBNET AHAMDABAD
5.	Tech Lib+	NIC/OCLC NIC SR HYDERABAD
6.	LIBSYS	LibSysCoroporation , New Delhi
7.	LIBRIS	Frontier Information Technology Hydrabad
8.	OASYS/Alice	Softlink , New Delhi
9.	SLIM	Algorithims , Pune
10.	Nirmals	Nirmal Institute Of Computer Expertise, Thiruchirapala
11.	WILSYS	Wipro , Banglore
12.	LibSoft	ET&T New Delhi
13.	Liberator	CMC Ltd.Calcuta

14. Librarian   Soft Aid, Pune
15. SALIM   Expertise, Tiruchirapalli, Uptronlndia Ltd., New Delhi
16. NILIS   ASMITA Consultants ,Bombay
17. Library Manager   System Data Control Pvt. Bombay
18. Library Mgmt.   Raychansysmatics, Bangalore
19. MINISIS   SNDT, women University, Mumbai
20. SOUL   INFLIBNET , Ahamdabad
21. DELMS   DESIDOC   1988
22. Archives(l,2,3)   Microfax Electronic; Systems, Bombay
23. Acquas, Ascat, Ascir, Asire, Seras   Ober Information System, Calcutta
24. Catman   INSDOC, New Delhi
25. Defence Library Management System   DESIDOC, New Delhi
26. Golden Libra   Golden Age Software Technologies, Bombay
27. Granthalaya   INSDOC, New Delhi
28. Krvger Library Manager   Blitz Audio Visuals, Pune
29. Libman   Datapro Consultancy Services, Pune
30. Libra   Ivy System Ltd., New Delhi
31. Libsys, Micro-Libsys   LibsysCorpn., New Delhi
32. ListPlus   Computer Systems, Bangalore
32. Lib Soft   ET & T Corpn., New Delhi
33. Loan Soft   Computek Computer Systems, Hyderabad
34. Maitrayee   CMC, Calcutta (for the CALIBNET Project)
35. MECSYS   MECON, Ranchi
36. NlLlS   Asmita Consultants, Bombay
37. Slim 1.1   Algorythms, Bombay
38. Trishna   NISTADS, New Delhi. (Under NISSAT Project)
39. Tulib   Tata Unisys Ltd., Bombay
40. Ulysis   WlPRO Information Technology Ltd., ecunderabad
41. Wilisys   Wipro India, Bangalore

Open Source Software :

1. Open Source Systems for Libraries (http://www.oss4lib.org/) - systems for use in libraries.
2. Greenstone Digital Library Software (GSDL) (http://www.greenstone.org/)
3. E-Prints Archive Software (http://www.eprints.org/)
4. Free /Open Source Software for Library and Information Management (listing) (http://scigate.ncsi.iisc.ernet.in/raja/opendl/free-software.htm)

Tools for Developing a ePortfolio:

While searching the web for information about such resources and many blog posts and web sites

Google Sites: If you're a fan of Google services for email and document creation, it makes sense to familiarize yourself with the free site creation tools available to registered users. Before going in too deep, familiarize yourself with the terms of service.

WordPress: is a great most popular free tool and open source blogging tool of course it is a dynamic content management system (CMS) which runs on PHP and MySQL with lots of features.

Blogger: is Google's most popular free tool for creating/publishing blogs. Blogger.com allows the multiple languages to create the blogs, easy to edit the pages and share your thoughts and current events, what's going on in your life or anything else you had care to discuss with the world.

Weebly: If you're looking for simple drag and drop utility in a web-based interface, this page creation tool can help you to highlight your digital work, or to bring attention to the multimedia creations of your students.

ScrapBlog: In using the concept of electronic 'scrapbook', this tool may be the easiest for your charges to understand. Rich templates professionalize the photo and video work of students, and the results can be shared in many ways.

MySpace.com is an social networking website that allows you to create a profile page that you can use to meet new friends around the globe. It allows to post images, videos and there are lots of people on MySpace so finding people so is easy. You may get a lot of people trying to add you to their MySpace friends list.

UGC

University Education Commission was set up in 1948 under the Chairmanship of Dr. S Radhakrishnan "to report on Indian university education and suggest improvements and extensions that might be desirable to suit the present and future needs and aspirations of the country". It recommended that the University Grants Committee be reconstituted on the general model of the University Grants Commission of the United Kingdom with a full-time Chairman and other members to be appointed from amongst educationists of repute.

In 1952, the Union Government decided that all cases pertaining to the allocation of grants-in-aid from public funds to the Central Universities and other Universities and Institutions of higher learning might be referred to the University Grants Commission. Consequently, the University Grants Commission (UGC) was formally inaugurated by late Shri Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, the then Minister of Education, Natural Resources and Scientific Research on 28 December 1953.

The UGC, however, was formally established only in November 1956 as a statutory body of the Government of India through an Act of Parliament for the coordination, determination and maintenance of standards of university education in India. In order to ensure effective region-wise coverage throughout the country, the **UGC has decentralised its operations by setting up six regional centres at Pune, Hyderabad, Kolkata, Bhopal, Guwahati and Bangalore**. The head office of the UGC is located at Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg in New Delhi

National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC) was established by the UGC in September 1994 at Bangalore for evaluating the performance of the Universities and Colleges in the Country. NAAC's mandate includes the task of performance evaluation, assessment and accreditation of universities and colleges in the country. The philosophy of NAAC is based on objective and continuous improvement rather than being punitive or judgmental, so that all institutions of higher learning are empowered to maximize their resources, opportunities and capabilities. Assessment is a performance evaluation of an institution and /or its units and is accomplished through a process based on self-study and peer review using defined criteria. Accreditation refers to the certification given by NAAC which is valid for a period of five years. At present the Assessment and Accreditation by NAAC is done on a voluntary basis.

1. Which Indian University first started M.Lib.Sc. & M.Phil courses (University of Delhi)
2. In which year the ISBN allocation office in India shifted from Kolkata to Delhi? (2011)
3. Indian books in Print are published from (New Delhi)
4. the following libraries in India, which one is the oldest library (Delhi Public Library, Delhi)
5. The head office of Indian Library Association (ILA) is (Delhi)
6. The head office of Good Offices Committee is at (New Delhi)
7. An University providing Open Access to Sanskrit dissertations through Internet (Delhi University)
8. UNESCO assisted Model Public Library in India is located at (Delhi)
9. NASSDOC Headquarters New Delhi (1970)
10. India First Library Network DELNET(Delhi library Network)
11. Where is ISBN nodal office in India (New Delhi)
12. The model public library established in India with the UNESCO assistance was Delhi Public Library
13. Dr. S. R. Ranganathan was awarded honorary D. Litt. by University of Delhi (1948)
14. National Medical Library, New Delhi. (1947)
15. 1951: Delhi Public Library
16. 1953: Delhi Library Association
17. International Standard Book Number (ISBN) allocation office in India shifted from Kolkata to Delhi in 2011.

Name	Place	Year
Government of India Libraries Association (GILA)	New Delhi	1933
Delhi Pradesh Library Association	Delhi	1953
University Grand Commission (UGC)	New Delhi	1953
Defenece Research & Development Organization	New Delhi	1958
National Information Center Network (NICNET) (NIC)	New Delhi	1977
Indian National Scientific Documentation Center (INSDOC)	New Delhi	1952
Defence Science Documentation Center (DESIDOC)	New Delhi	1958
National Social Science Documentation Center (NASDOC)	New Delhi	1970
National Information Center (NIC)	New Delhi	1975

No.	Name	Area personality
1	Abraham Maslow	Hierarchy Needs
2	Beesman	Information Transfer
3	C.A. Cutter	Expansive Classification, Dictionary Catalogue
4	C.W.Hanson	Divides Documentary Sources of Inf. Into Primary & Secondary
5	Drek Solla Price	Invisible College
6	Charles Babbage	Analytical Engine
7	Chris Rusbridge	Hybrid Library (1998)
8	Conard Gesner	Father of Bibliography (1545)
9	D.J. De Price	Little Science Big Science
10	D.J. Fosket	Subject Approach to Information
11	Denis Grogan	Divides Documentary Sources of Inf. Into Primary & Secondary & Tertiary
12	Derek Austin	PRECIS
13	Douglas McGregor	Theory X & Theory Y
14	E. Garfield	Citation Indexing
15	E.J. Coates	Things, Property, Material , Action
16	Elton Mayo	Father of Human Relation School
17	F. Hertzberg	Father of Corporate Strategy
18	F.W. Taylor	Father of Scientific Theory of Management
19	H.E. Bliss	Bibliographic Classification
20	H.P. Luhn (IBM)	KWIC, Uniterm Indexing, SDI (1950)
21	Henry Foyal	Classical Theory, Father of Administration
22	J. Kaiser	Concrete Process
23	J.D. Brown	Subject Classification, One place Theory
24	J.R. Sharp	Key Word Indexing
25	James Duff Brown	Open Access System in British Library
26	James I. Wyer	Conservative, Moderate & Liberal Theories of Ref. Service
27	John Cotton Dana	New York Changing System
28	Luther Gulick	POSDCORB
29	M. Taube	SLIC Indexing
30	M.M.Kessler	Bibliographic Coupling
31	Madden, Moon, Moore, Mc Pheron	Librarianship is not a profession
32	Marcel Dekker	Encyclopedia of library and Information Science
33	Mc Colvin	Demand & Supply Theory of Books
34	Ouchi	Theory Z

35	Paul Outlet & Henry Lafontaine (Nobel Prize)	Universal Classification, UDC, The Library World
36	Peter Ducker	MBO (Management by Objective)
37	Peter Phyrr	Zero Base Budgeting
38	S.C. Bradford	Documentation,
39	S.R. Ranganathan	Elements of Library Classification, Tree Card System
40	Samuel Rothstein	Minimal, Middling & Maximum theories of Reference Service
41	Pascal	Calculating Machine
42	Ted Nelson	Hypertext
43	Tim Berner's Lee	World Wide Web (WWW)
44	William Gibson	Cyberspace
45	W.A.Borden	Started the Reference Service in India
46	Minie Sears	Sears List of Subject Heading
47	Fermont Rider	International Classicification
48	Tim O'Reilly	Web 2.0
49	J.E.L. Farradone	Systematic Indexing System
50	Zipf's law	Frequency of World Text relation formula
51	Bibliometry	Alan Pritchard
52		

UGC NET Solved June 2012 Paper II & III Q & A Paper

1. Who was the Chairman of 'National Policy on Library & Information Systems' (1986)
ANS D. N. Banerjee

2. The significance of the year 2011 for LIS education in India is
ANS Centenary year

3. Digital Reference Service can be offered through
ANS : Ask your librarian

4. Biotechnology" is formed as a result of
ANS : Fusion

5. The order of significance of "Thing,v Material and Action" among various components of a compound subject was expanded by
ANs : E.J. Coates

6. Relational Database is
ANS : Manipulation commands which relate records in different fields

7. Shodhganga" is a repository of
ANS : E-Thesis

8. Which of the following tests can be employed for hypothesis testing ?
ANS : F- Test , z – Test & Chi-squire Test

9. RRRLF' falls under the
ANS: Ministry of Culture

10. "Internet Public Library" is being maintained by
ANS: Drexal University

11. What are the major driving forces behind an 'Information society' ?
ANS : ICT & Internet

12. Which libraries are functioning as depository libraries ?
ANS : Delhi Public Library & Connemara public Library

13. Which of the following are 'Inclusive geographical sources
ANS : Atlas & Map

14. Which principles are corollary to Wallpicture principle
ANS: Cow-calf principle & Whole – organ principle

15. The factors that influence computer file organisation are
ANS : Speed of access, Storage space, File volatility

16. Major problems of 'Information Communication Technology' are
ANS: Information overload, Information insecurity & Lack of control over
Communication

(ATEX directive, a *standard*/guideline for explosion protection in the industry)

18. Which of the following are not styles of citation ?
ANS : Anglo American Cataloguing & RulesChicago Manual of Style

19. Which of the following are Schools of Management thought ?
ANS : Scientific Management School , Human Behavioural School & Classical School

20. **Assertion (A) :** Users can have access to large number of e-journals.
   Reason (R) : Users are not aware of using e-journals.
    ANS : Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)

21. **Assertion (A) :** Book selection must be done judiciously.
   Reason (R) : Resource sharing is the need of the hour.
    ANS : Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct statement of (A)

22. **Assertion (A) :** Primary sources provide most authentic information for research.
   Reason (R) : Primary sources are highly unorganised.
   ANS : Both (A) and (R) are correct, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)

23. **Assertion (A) :** Abstracting services facilitate literature review.
   Reason (R) : Literature review summarises major findings of various studies.
   ANS : Both (A) and (R) are false

24. **Assertion (A) :** "Name Authority File" should be used in a library.
   Reason (R) : All works of an author should be collocated.
   ANS: Both (A) and (R) true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).\

25. **Assertion (A) :** Classification plays a significant role in online retrieval.
   Reason (R) : Classification played an important role in manual system
   ANS : (A) is false, but (R) is true

26. **Assertion (A) :** If changes cannot be adopted to its framework, the organizational
                equilibrium will be imbalanced.
    Reason (R) : Organisation works in an environment which is marked by dynamic
                characteristics.
   ANS : Both (A) and (R) are true

27. **Assertion (A) :** There is need to continuous evaluation and appreciation of value of libraries.
   Reason (R) : There is economic pressure on public budget.
   ANS : Both (A) and (R) are true

28. **Assertion (A) :** System analysis identifies the flow of work.
   Reason (R) : System analysis is not necessary if the library is automated.
   ANS : (A) is true, but (R) is false

29. Arrange the following associations according to their year of establishment :
   ANS : ALA, SLA, ASLIB, IASLIC,

30. Arrange the following according to their year of enactment in India :
   ANS 1. Copyright Act (Revised)
        2. Information Technology Act
        3. Freedom of Information Act
        4. Right to Information Act

31. Arrange the following publications according to their year of origin.
   ANS   1. Library Journal – Fortnightly published
        2. Library Literature and Information Science
        3. LISA,
        4. Social Science Citation Index

32. Arrange the following according to their year of origin
   ANs : 1. Classification Research Group
     2. Automated Keyword Classification
     3. Broad System of Ordering
     4. Classification in Online Systems

33. Arrange the following according to their year of origin :
ANS :
1. Statistical Bibliography   3.Zipf's Law
2. Lotka law   4.Brodford

34. Prevention of Cholera in India" generates following index terms according to modified 'Chain Indexing', arrange them in correct order
ANS : Treatment, Disease, Cholra, Medicine, India

35. Arrange the following according to their year of first publication
ANS :   (i) Encyclopaedia Britannica
        (ii) Encyclopaedia Americana
        (iii) Encyclopaedia of Library and Information Science
        (iv) McGraw-Hill Encyclopaedia of Science and Technology

36. Arrange the following according to their year of establishment :
    ANS : DESIDOC, NASSDOC, NIC, NISCAIR

37. Arrange the following Public Library Acts according to their year of enactment :
    ANS : Gujarat PL Act, Orissa PL Act, Uttar Pradesh PL Act, Arunachal Pradesh PL Act

38. Five laws of Dr. S. R. Raganathan
    1. Obligation of the State   -   Second Law
    2. Shelf Arrangement & Catalogue   -   Fourth Law
    3. Open Access & Shelf Arrangement -   Treed law
    4. Library location/hours   -   1st law
    5. Book for all   -   2 law
    6. Weeding out book   -   5th law

39. 1. Asian Recorder (New Delhi)   - Obituary of Dev Anand
    2. Union Catalogue of Scientific Serials - Location of specific volume of journal
    3. Books-in- Print   - Availability of books
    4. Social Science Index -   Articles on Green Revolution

40. 1. User orientation   -   Reference Service
    2. Information repackaging   -   Digital Service
    3. Translation   -   Support service
    4. Indexing   -   Bibliography service

41. (a) Textual representation   - ASCI
    (b) Computer language   - Pascal
    (c) Network tool   - Gopher
    (d) Searching technique   - Boolean Operator

42. (a) Law of Parsimony   - Overall economy
    (b) Principle of Osmosis - Reclassification
    (c) Paperless Society   - F. W. Lancaster
    (d) APUPA pattern   - Classification

43. a) Hubs   =   A physical layer device that connects multiple computers each via
                    a dedicated cable

    (b) Repeater = A physical layer device used to interconnect the media segments of
                    an extended network

    (c) Bus Topology = A straight line data highway that carries network information
                    from one network station to another

    (d) Switches   =   Multiple bridges known for transfer of data between different parts

44. 1) RRRLF = Culcutta
    2) Connemara Public Library = Chennai
     3) NISCAIR = Delhi
    4.) Khuda Baksh Oriental Public Library - Patna

45. (a) Right man at right library   = Deployment
                                (b) Budget   = Annual Finance statement
    (c) Journal   = ISSN
    (d) Identifying user view & Expectation = TQM

Paper III 2012 Q&A

1. The initiation, selection, exploration, formulation, collection and presentation are two stages of which model of information seeking behaviour
 ANS : Kuhlthou Model

2. Jubilee Project is associated with what ?
ANS : Evaluation of electronic information services

3. The publisher of "Information Power : Building Partnership for Learning" is
ANS : AASL

4. In 1974, Zurkowski used for the first time which of the following term
ANS : Media Literacy & Information Literacy

5. Inference Engine is a part of which information system
ANS : Expert System

6. Which of the following is not related to case study approach in a research
design ?
ANS: General study
(Case study approach Indepth Study, Study of one/limited cases and Little concern about generalisation to a large population)

7. "Students' visit to Library is influenced by the availability of Internet". State "Students' visit to library" is which kind of variable ?
ANS : Dependent Variable

8. Idiographic hypothesis is directed towards predicting the behaviour of
ANS: An Individual

9. In the process of reasoning when we start with a specific statement, and conclude to a general statement, it is called
ANS : Inductive Reasoning

10. Solomon Four group design is related to
ANS: Pretest-post test control group design

11. The information network that connects Universities and Colleges in United Kingdom
ANS: JANET

12. Internet filtering is
ANS : A form of censorship

13. Which one of the following is a Bulletin Board Service on Internet ?
ANS : Blog
14. Virus is a software which can
ANS: Manipulate data, Replicate itself, Damage computer

15. Which one of the following protocol is used in file transfer over internet ?
ANS : FTP

16. Scaler chain shows
ANS : Authority structure

17. Blair and Maron evaluation study on retrieval effectiveness of full text search is called
ANS: STAIRS project

18. In cataloguing, the square brackets [ ] are used
ANS : to enclose information taken from outside

19. Which Section of AACR – II (R) deals with serial publications ?
ANS : Part – A, Section – 12

20. When two or more basic subjects having same relational approach form
a specific subject, the relation is termed as
ANS: Phase relation

21. The concept of 'Stopword' list is relevant in the context of
ANS : Keyword Indexing

22. A version of KWIC augmented with author/name is called
ANs : WADEX

23. 'Segmentation' is associated with
ANs : Market Survey Report

24. State of the art report generally highlights
ANS: Technical Aspects

25. Who propounded "Minimum, Middling and Maximum Theories" of reference service ?
ANS : Samuel Rothstein

26. Even though 'Xerography' is a photocopying method, but it is called
ANs : Electrostatic

27. 'CODEN' is connected with
ANs Serials control

28. Roget's International Thesaurus is a
ANs : Classified List of Words &

29. Information about scale and projection can be found in
ANS : Geographical sources

30. Who of the following is not the author of any reference book?
ANS: Maurice B. Line

31. Identify the odd one out.
ANS : ESPN

32. Which of the following is not a part of word treatment in language dictionaries ?
ANS : Gloss

33. Where the first M. Phil programme in Library and Information Science was started in India
ANS: University of Delhi

34. Corollary for Second Law of Library Science is
ANS: Books for all

35. Which of the following is not the prerequisite for a National Information Policy ?
ANs : Production of National Bibliography
     (National Information Police deals with Legislative Frame work, Advisory and
     Administrative Body and ICT infrastructure facilities

36. World Intellectual Property Organization is related to
ANS : United Nations

37. Redundancy of information is
ANS : Unnecessary and should be eliminated

38. Which sources would you consult to know the "Impact Factor" of Journal publications ?
ANs : Web of Science, Scopus

39. Research is conducted to :
ANS : Generate new knowledge, Develop a theory and Re-interpret existing knowledge

40. Radio Frequency Identification is used in library for
ANS : Circulation of Documents & Security of Documents

41. BIOS contains
ANs : Bootstrap Program & Convert Character to Code Program

42. Science Citation Index is published by
ANs : Thomson Reuters

43. In the information transfer cycles, internet is acting as
ANS: Primary Publisher, Secondary Publisher, Tertiary Publisher

44. Methods and Techniques of Human Resource Planning includes
ANS : Selection and Recruitment , Induction and Placement, Performance Evaluation

45. **Assertion (A) :** Netiquette mandates that you do your best to act within the laws of cyberspace and society.
   Reason (R) : Failing to respect other people's privacy is bad Netiquette
   ANS : Both (A) and (R) are true.

46. **Assertion (A) :** Modern Integrated Library Management Softwares offer user friendly Graphical User Interfaces (GUI) on the web.
Reason (R) : Almost every module of modern Integrated Library Management Software is accessible through the internet
ANS : Both (A) and (R) are correct

47. **Assertion (A) :** Open Systems Interconnection allows connectivity of ICT components.
Reason (R) : Network Printer goes slow if it is OSI compatible.
ANS : (A) is true, but (R) is false.

48. **Assertion (A) :** Many libraries have no written collection development policy and yet have sound collection.
Reason (R) : Demand driven collection plays a strong role in having a sound collection
ANS : Both (A) and (R) are true.

49. **Assertion (A) :** Browne charging system is simple and less time consuming.
Reason (R) : There is permanent issue record available.
ANs : (A) is true, but (R) is false.

50. **Assertion (A) :** Collection of audio materials is less used in Academic Libraries.
Reason (R) : People consider these materials intellectually less sound and fit only for recreation purpose.
ANs : (A) is true and (R) is partially true.

51. **Assertion (A) :** Introduction of TQM in libraries is not possible.
Reason (R) : It requires open, cooperative culture and employees responsiveness for customer satisfaction.
ANs : (A) is false, but (R) is true.

52. **Assertion (A) :** An indexing language is an artificial language and it uses controlled vocabulary.
Reason (R) : Controlled vocabulary provides relation between and among terms.
ANs : Both (A) and (R) are true

53. **Assertion (A) :** Marketing of Information products is the need of the day.
Reason (R) : Information is a resource which consumes lot of time and money
ANS : Both (A) and (R) are true

54. **Assertion (A) :** Colan classification is an enumerative classification scheme.
Reason (R) : Colan classification has adopted analytico-synthetic approach for the construction of class number
ANS : (A) is false, but (R) is true

55. **Assertion (A) :** INFLIBNET provides document delivery service to all types of libraries in India.
Reason (R) : Modern technologies made it possible for electronic transmission of required documents.
ANS : (A) is wrong, but (R) is correct

56. **Assertion (A) :** LIS Education in India achieved a landmark of 100 years but quality is compromised.
Reason (R) : Unplanned proliferation of LIS schools and open learning programmes.
ANS: Both (A) and (R) are true.

57. **Assertion (A) :** LIS education is not uniform throughout India.
Reason (R) : Adoption of UGC model syllabus is not mandatory, Local LIS requirements varies
ANS : Both (A) and (R) are true

58. **Assertion (A) :** There is need for Library Legislation in all States of India.
Reason (R) : To make Public Library System independent and without political influence
ANs : (A) is true, but (R) is false

59. **Assertion (A) :** Though information is considered as a commodity, Libraries are not sound in finances.
Reason (R) : All types of Libraries have failed in promoting information as a commodity
(A) is true, but (R) is false.

60. 1. Cannemara Library   – Chennai
     2. Khudabaksha Oriental Public Library - Patna
     3. Asiatic Society Library   - Mumabi

4. National Library (India)   - Kolkata

61. (a) ibid   (iii) same reference cited immediately above
    (b) loc.cit   (iv) the same place cited
    (c) op.cit   (ii) previously cited
    (d) vide   (i) see

62. (a) Cole and Eales   - Statistical Analysis
    (b) Hume   - Statistical Bibliography & Principles of Book Classification
    (c) Pritchard   - Bibliometrics
    (d) T. Braun   - Scientometrics

63. (a) Thurston scale   = Group of Judges
    (b) Semantic Differential Scale = Selection from two opposite position
    (c) Likert Scale   = Intensity structure(
    (d) Sociometric scale   = Sharing individual preference in a group

64. (a) Vidyanidhi   =   Electronic Theses & Dissertations
    (b) TKDL   =   Digital Archive
    (c) DOAJ   =   Digital Library of Journals
    (d) E-Prints @ IISc   =   Institutional Repository

65. (a) HTML File   =   Web Format
    (b) PDF File   =   Text Format
    (c) JPG File   =   Image format
    (d) AVI File   =   Film Format

66. (a) DRUPAL   = Content Management Software
    (b) Moodle   = Learning Management Software
    (c) D space   = Digital Library Software
    (d) New Gen Lib   = Integrated Library Management Software

67. (a) Face Book   = Social Networking site
    (b) Research Gate   = Academic Networking site
    (c) Oovoo =   = Video Networking site
    (d) Flicker   = Photo Networking site

68. (a) Small set of dependent activities that form longest = CPM
       path of activity network
    (b) Delighting the   customer by fully meeting their = TQM
       Needs
    (c) Interconnecting networks depicting tasks,   = PERT
       duration and dependency
    (d) Making better forecasts, judgements and   = DELPHI
       Advice

69. (a) Transaction Processing   = Clerical Staff
    (b) Operational control   = Lower Level Managers
    (c) Management control   = Middle Level Managers
    (d) Strategic Planning   = Top Level Managers

70. (a) Classical School   = Henry   Fayol
    (b) X & Y Theory   = Douglas McGregor Henry   Fayol
    (c) Newark Charging System   = John cotton Danna
    (d) MBO   = Peter Drucker (1954)

71. (a) C.A. Catter   = Syndetic cataloguing
    (b) Kaiser   = Concrete and process
    (c) J.R. Sharp   = Selective Listing
    (d) D.J. Coates   = Thing-partmaterial- action

72. (a) Guidance to use RTI Act   = Reference service
    (b) Orientation in use of multimedia = Informative Literacy
    (c) Providing user with list of information sources = Documentation service
    (d) Directing the user of INFLIBNET to seek needed information = Referral service

73. (a) Whitaker's Almanack   = Astronomical Information
    (b) Ulrich's International Periodicals
        Directory   = Year of starting 'Publishers Weekly'
    (c) National Union Catalogue of
        Scientific Serials in India   = Availability of V 50 of 'Library Journal'
    (d) Data India   = Information on discontinuation of New
                                          Encyclopaedia Britannica

74. (a) J. Thompson   = Basic Statistics for Libraries
    (b) S. Halkett of J Laing   = Dictionary of anonymous and pseudonymous
                                          literature
    (c) William A Katz   = Introduction to reference work
    (d) K.D. Metcalf   = Planning of Academic and Research Buildings

75. (a) Budget prepared using previous period budget   = Incremental Budget
    (b) Budget based on norms and standards   = Formula Budget
    (c) Budget planned integrating number of techniques = Planning programming budgeting
                                                           system
    (d) Budget prepared identifying current tasks independent of = Zero-based budget

What was the day of the week on 1 January 2001 A. Friday B. Tuesday C. Sunday D.

Wednesday ordinary year contains 365 days=(52 week+1 day) 1 odd day

leap year contains 366 days=(52 weeks+2 days) = 2 odd days.

2000 century contain 0 odd day. 0 odd daya means sunday. 2000 last day sunday. ist january 2001 was monday

If question is 18 jun 2012 is Monday what will be day on 18 jun 2013

answer is Tuesday because of add one day

if question ask 18 jun 2012 is monday what will be day on 18 Jun 2011

answer is Sunday because of - one day

J K 2012 June 1 Paper Ganernal answers

1. According tor B. R. Ambedkar which of the following Fundamental rights is Heart and Soul of consti.
   Ans. Constitutional remedies

2. Chlorofloro carbons are related to
   Ans. Gases from AC and Refrigerators

3. Non-renewable energy source
   Ans. land

4. TRP stands for
   Ans. Television ratings Points

5. DAVP stands for
   Ans. Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity

6. Where is the MC College of Mass Communication?
   Bhopal

7. what will be the next number in the series? 2,6,12,20,30,42,56....

   ans- 72

   trick used- 2+4=6

   6+6=12

   12+8=20

   20+10=30

8. tsunami ....ans natural disasters

9. ASCII ...ans American Standard Code for Information Interchange

10. Regional centres of NCTE in India Ans. 04

11. Indian Institute of Advanced Studies-**Ans.SHIMLA**

12-If Petrol price increases by 25% how much decrease in consumption for remaining at same level of consumption **Ans. TWENTY(20%)**

13. Regional offices of NCTE has number**Ans.4**

14. S & P waves for **Ans. EARTHQUAKES**

15.DAVP stands for **Ans.- DIRECTORATE OF ADVERTISING & VISUAL PUBLICITY**

16. Internet explorer is Ans.Browser

17. next number in sequence 2,6,12,20,30,42,56..- **Ans.72**

18. Missing alphabet- Y V S P -**Ans. M**

19. Two or many people associated with a same work.**Ans. et.al**

21. Blind boy in a class- **Ans. ARRANGE A FRONT SEAT & TEACH AT HIS PACE**

22. Not a programming language **Ans. MICROSOFT OFFICE**

26. Non-renewable energy source **Ans. Fresh air**

27. . Eye Irritation of eye due to **Ans. Sulphur dioxide (Repeated)**

29.ASCII stands forAns. **American Standard Code for Information Interchange**

30. university grants commission act **Ans. 1956**

31. District Collector system was established by:**Ans ,.Warren Hastings**

32- TCP/IP Ans.: Internet

33. 364 Codes for suneay is day,4- day is warm 264- warm is suneay Suneay codes with **Ans.4**

34. coden is related to **serials**

35. Heart and Soul of Indian Constitution?
    Answer: Right to Constitutional Remedies

36. For what purpose, Solomon Four Group Design is used?
    Ans. Quantitative Analysis i.e. data analysis

37. 10. All India Radio renamed in 1936

OBJECTIVE PAPER – I GK

1. The University which telecasts interaction educational programmes through its own channel is
(A) Osmania University
(B) University of Pune
(C) Annamalai University
(D) Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU)

2. Which of the following skills are needed for present day teacher to adjust effectively with the classroom teaching ?
1. Knowledge of technology
2. Use of technology in teaching learning
3. Knowledge of students' needs
4. Content mastery
(A) 1 & 3 (B) 2 & 3 (C) 2, 3 & 4 (D) 2 & 4

3. Who has signed an MOU for Accreditation of Teacher Education Institutions in India ?
(A) NAAC and UGC (B) NCTE and NAAC
(C) UGC and NCTE (D) NCTE and IGNOU

4. The primary duty of the teacher is to
(A) raise the intellectual standard of the students
(B) improve the physical standard of the students
(C) help all round development of the students
(D) imbibe value system in the students

5. Micro teaching is more effective
(A) during the preparation for teaching-practice
(B) during the teaching-practice
(C) after the teaching-practice
(D) always

6. What quality the students like the most in a teacher ?
(A) Idealist philosophy (B) Compassion
(C) Discipline (D) Entertaining

7. A null hypothesis is
(A) when there is no difference between the variables
(B) the same as research hypothesis
(C) subjective in nature
(D) when there is difference between the variables

8. The research which is exploring new facts through the study of the past is called
(A) Philosophical research (B) Historical research
(C) Mythological research (D) Content analysis

9. Action research is
(A) An applied research
(B) A research carried out to solve immediate problems
(C) A longitudinal research
(D) Simulative research

10. The process not needed in Experimental Researches is
(A) Observation (B) Manipulation
(C) Controlling (D) Content Analysis

11. Manipulation is always a part of
(A) Historical research (B) Fundamental research
(C) Descriptive research (D) Experimental research

12. Which correlation co-efficient best explains the relationship between creativity and intelligence ?
(A) 1.00 (B) 0.6
(C) 0.5 (D) 0.3

19. The country which has the distinction of having the two largest circulated newspapers in the world is
(A) Great Britain (B) The United States
(C) Japan (D) China

20. The chronological order of non-verbal communication is
(A) Signs, symbols, codes, colours
(B) Symbols, codes, signs, colours
(C) Colours, signs, codes, symbols
(D) Codes, colours, symbols, signs

21. Which of the following statements is not connected with communication ?
(A) Medium is the message.
(B) The world is an electronic cocoon.
(C) Information is power.
(D) Telepathy is technological.

22. Communication becomes circular when
(A) the decoder becomes an encoder
(B) the feedback is absent
(C) the source is credible
(D) the channel is clear

23. The site that played a major role during the terrorist attack on Mumbai (26/11) in 2008 was
(A) Orkut (B) Facebook
(C) Amazon.com (D) Twitter

24. Assertion (A) : For an effective classroom communication at times it is desirable to use the projection technology.
Reason (R) : Using the projection technology facilitates extensive coverage of course contents.
(A) Both (A) and (R) are true, and (R) is the correct explanation.
(B) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation.
(C) (A) is true, but (R) is false.
(D) (A) is false, but (R) is true.

25. January 1, 1995 was a Sunday. What day of the week lies on January 1, 1996 ?
(A) Sunday (B) Monday
(C) Wednesday (D) Saturday

26. When an error of 1% is made in the length and breadth of a rectangle, the percentage error (%) in the area of a rectangle will be
(A) 0 (B) 1
(C) 2 (D) 4

27. The next number in the series 2, 5, 9, 19, 37, ? will be
(A) 74 (B) 75
(C) 76 (D) None of the above

28. There are 10 true-false questions in an examination. Then these questions can be answered in
(A) 20 ways (B) 100 ways
(C) 240 ways (D) 1024 ways

29. What will be the next term in the following ?
DCXW, FEVU, HGTS, ?
(A) AKPO (B) ABYZ
(C) JIRQ (D) LMRS

30. Three individuals X, Y, Z hired a car on a sharing basis and paid Rs. 1,040. They used it for 7, 8, 11 hours, respectively. What are the charges paid by Y ?
(A) Rs. 290 (B) Rs. 320
(C) Rs. 360 (D) Rs. 440

31. Deductive argument involves
(A) sufficient evidence (B) critical thinking
(C) seeing logical relations (D) repeated observation

32. Inductive reasoning is based on or presupposes
(A) uniformity of nature (B) God created the world
(C) unity of nature (D) laws of nature

33. To be critical, thinking must be
(A) practical (B) socially relevant
(C) individually satisfying (D) analytical

34. Which of the following is an analogous statement ?
(A) Man is like God
(B) God is great
(C) Gandhiji is the Father of the Nation
(D) Man is a rational being.

Questions from 35 - 36 are based on the following diagram in which there are three intersecting circles. H representing The Hindu, I representing Indian Express and T representing The Times of India. A total of 50 persons were surveyed and the number in the Venn diagram indicates the number of persons reading the newspapers.

35. How many persons would be reading at least two newspapers ?
(A) 23 (B) 25
(C) 27 (D) 29

36. How many persons would be reading almost two newspapers ?
(A) 23 (B) 25
(C) 27 (D) 48

37. Which of the following graphs does not represent regular (periodic) behaviour of the variable f(t) ?

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

Study the following graph and answer the questions 38 to 40 :

38. In which year total number of patients registered in hospital X and hospital Y was the maximum ?
(A) 2003 (B) 2004
(C) 2005 (D) 2006

39. What is the maximum dispersion in the registration of patients in the two hospitals in a year ?
(A) 8000 (B) 6000
(C) 4000 (D) 2000

40. In which year there was maximum decrease in registration of patients in hospital X ?
(A) 2003 (B) 2004
(C) 2005 (D) 2006

41. Which of the following sources of data is not based on primary data collection ?

(A) Census of India (B) National Sample Survey
(C) Statistical Abstracts of India (D) National Family Health Survey

42. Which of the four data sets have more dispersion ?
(A) 88 91 90 92 89 91
(B) 0 1 1 0 –1 –2
(C) 3 5 2 4 1 5
(D) 0 5 8 10 –2 –8

43. Which of the following is not related to information security on the Internet ?
(A) Data Encryption (B) Water marking
(C) Data Hiding (D) Information Retrieval

44. Which is the largest unit of storage among the following ?
(A) Terabyte (B) Megabyte
(C) Kilobyte (D) Gigabyte

45. bit stands for
(A) binary information term (B) binary digit
(C) binary tree (D) Bivariate Theory

46. Which one of the following is not a linear data structure ?
(A) Array (B) Binary Tree
(C) Queue (D) Stack

47. Which one of the following is not a network device ?
(A) Router (B) Switch
(C) Hub (D) CPU

48. A compiler is used to convert the following to object code which can be executed
(A) High-level language (B) Low-level language
(C) Assembly language (D) Natural language

49. The great Indian Bustard bird is found in
(A) Thar Desert of Rajasthan (B) Coastal regions of India
(C) Malabar Coast (D) Delta regions

50. The Sagarmanthan National Park has been established to preserve the eco-system of which mountain peak ?
(A) Kanchenjunga (B) Mount Everest
(C) Annapurna (D) Dhaulavira

51. Maximum soot is released from
(A) Petrol vehicles (B) CNG vehicles
(C) Diesel vehicles (D) Thermal Power Plants

52. Surface Ozone is produced from
(A) Transport sector (B) Cement plants
(C) Textile industry (D) Chemical industry

53. Which one of the following non-conventional energy sources can be exploited most economically ?
(A) Solar
(B) Wind
(C) Geo-thermal
(D) Ocean Thermal Energy Conversion (OTEC)

54. The most recurring natural hazard in India is
(A) Earthquakes (B) Floods
(C) Landslides (D) Volcanoes

55. The recommendation of National Knowledge Commission for the establishment of 1500 Universities is to
(A) create more teaching jobs
(B) ensure increase in student enrolment in higher education
(C) replace or substitute the privately managed higher education institutions by public institutions
(D) enable increased movement of students from rural areas to urban areas

56. According to Article 120 of the Constitution of India, the business in Parliament shall be transacted in
(A) English only
(B) Hindi only
(C) English and Hindi both
(D) All the languages included in Eighth Schedule of the Constitution

57. Which of the following is more interactive and student centric ?
(A) Seminar (B) Workshop
(C) Lecture (D) Group Discussion

58. The Parliament in India is composed of
(A) Lok Sabha & Rajya Sabha
(B) Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha & Vice President
(C) Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha & President
(D) Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha with their Secretariats

59. The enrolment in higher education in India is contributed both by Formal System of Education and by System of Distance Education. Distance education contributes
(A) 50% of formal system
(B) 25% of formal system
(C) 10% of the formal system
(D) Distance education system's contribution is not taken into account while considering the figures of enrolment in higher education

60. Assertion (A) : The U.G.C. Academic Staff Colleges came into existence to improve the quality of teachers.
Reason (R) : University and college teachers have to undergo both orientation and refresher courses.
(A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation.
(B) Both (A) and (R) are correct but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
(C) (A) is correct and (R) is false.
(D) (A) is false and (R) is correct.

Answer

1. D, 2. C, 3. B, 4. C, 5. B, 6. C, 7. A, 8. B, 9. B, 10. B, 11. C, 12. B, 13. C, 14. A, 15. D, 16. D, 17. B, 18. A, 19. D, 20. A, 21. D, 22. A, 23. A, 24. A, 25. B, 26. C, 27. B, 28. D, 29. C, 30. B, 31. C, 32. A, 33. B, 34. A, 35. B, 36. D, 37. C, 38. C, 39. A, 40. D, 41. C, 42. D, 43. D, 44. A, 45. B, 46. B, 47. C, 48. A, 49. A, 50. B, 51. D, 52. A, 53. A, 54. B, 55. B, 56. C, 57. D, 58. C, 59. B, 60. A

1. A research paper is a brief report of research work based on
(A) Primary Data only
(B) Secondary Data only
(C) Both Primary and Secondary Data
(D) None of the above

2. Newton gave three basic laws of motion. This research is categorized as
(A) Descriptive Research
(B) Sample Survey
(C) Fundamental Research
(D) Applied Research

3. A group of experts in a specific area of knowledge assembled at a place and prepared a syllabus for a new course. The process may be termed as
(A) Seminar
(B) Workshop
(C) Conference
(D) Symposium

4. In the process of conducting research 'Formulation of Hypothesis" is followed by
(A) Statement of Objectives
(B) Analysis of Data
(C) Selection of Research Tools
(D) Collection of Data

Read the following passage carefully and answer questions 5 to 10 :
All historians are interpreters of text if they be private letters, Government records or parish birthlists or whatever. For most kinds of historians, these are only the necessary means to understanding something other than the texts themselves, such as a political action or a historical trend, whereas for the intellectual historian, a full understanding of his chosen texts is itself the aim of his enquiries. Of course, the intellectual history is particularly prone to draw on the focus of other disciplines that are habitually interpreting texts for purposes of their own, probing the reasoning that ostensibly connects premises and conclusions. Furthermore, the boundaries with adjacent subdisciplines are shifting and indistinct : the history of art and the history of science both claim a certain autonomy, partly just because they require specialised technical skills, but both can also be seen as part of a wider intellectual history, as is evident when one considers, for example, the common stock of knowledge about cosmological beliefs or moral ideals of a period.

Like all historians, the intellectual historian is a consumer rather than a producer of 'methods'. His distinctiveness lies in which aspect of the past he is trying to illuminate, not in having exclusive possession of either a corpus of evidence or a body of techniques. That being said, it

does seem that the label 'intellectual history' attracts a disproportionate share of misunderstanding.

It is alleged that intellectual history is the history of something that never really mattered. The long dominance of the historical profession by political historians bred a kind of philistinism, an unspoken belief that power and its exercise was 'what mattered'. The prejudice was reinforced by the assertion that political action was never really the outcome of principles or ideas that were 'more flapdoodle'. The legacy of this precept is still discernible in the tendency to require ideas to have 'licensed' the political class before they can be deemed worthy of intellectual attention, as if there were some reasons why the history of art or science, of philosophy or literature, were somehow of interest and significance than the history of Parties or Parliaments. Perhaps in recent years the mirror-image of this philistinism has been more common in the claim that ideas of any one is of systematic expression or sophistication do not matter, as if they were only held by a minority.

Answer the following questions :

5. An intellectual historian aims to fully understand
(A) the chosen texts of his own (B) political actions
(C) historical trends (D) his enquiries

6. Intellectual historians do not claim exclusive possession of
(A) conclusions (B) any corpus of evidence
(C) distinctiveness (D) habitual interpretation

7. The misconceptions about intellectual history stem from
(A) a body of techniques (B) the common stock of knowledge
(C) the dominance of political historians (D) cosmological beliefs

8. What is philistinism ?
(A) Reinforcement of prejudice (B) Fabrication of reasons
(C) The hold of land-owning classes (D) Belief that power and its exercise matter

9. Knowledge of cosmological beliefs or moral ideas of a period can be drawn as part of
(A) literary criticism (B) history of science
(C) history of philosophy (D) intellectual history

10. The claim that ideas of any one is of systematic expression do not matter, as if they were held by a minority, is
(A) to have a licensed political class (B) a political action
(C) a philosophy of literature (D) the mirror-image of philistinism

11. Public communication tends to occur within a more
(A) complex structure
(B) political structure
(C) convenient structure
(D) formal structure

12. Transforming thoughts, ideas and messages into verbal and non-verbal signs is referred to as
(A) channelisation
(B) mediation
(C) encoding
(D) decoding

13. Effective communication needs a supportive
(A) economic environment
(B) political environment
(C) social environment
(D) multi-cultural environment

14. A major barrier in the transmission of cognitive data in the process of communication is an individual's
(A) personality
(B) expectation
(C) social status
(D) coding ability

15. When communicated, institutionalised stereotypes become
(A) myths
(B) reasons
(C) experiences
(D) convictions

16. In mass communication, selective perception is dependent on the receiver's
(A) competence
(B) pre-disposition
(C) receptivity
(D) ethnicity

17. Determine the relationship between the pair of words NUMERATOR : DENOMINATOR and then select the pair of words from the following which have a similar relationship :
(A) fraction : decimal
(B) divisor : quotient
(C) top : bottom
(D) dividend : divisor

18. Find the wrong number in the sequence
125, 127, 130, 135, 142, 153, 165
(A) 130 (B) 142
(C) 153 (D) 165

19. If HOBBY is coded as IOBY and LOBBY is coded as MOBY; then BOBBY is coded as
(A) BOBY (B) COBY
(C) DOBY (D) OOBY

20. The letters in the first set have certain relationship. On the basis of this relationship, make the right choice for the second set :

K/T : 11/20 :: J/R : ?

(A) 10/8 (B) 10/18

(C) 11/19 (D) 10/19

21. If A = 5, B = 6, C = 7, D = 8 and so on, what do the following numbers stand for ?

17, 19, 20, 9, 8

(A) Plane   (B) Moped   (C) Motor   (D) Tonga

22. The price of oil is increased by 25%.If the expenditure is not allowed to increase, the ratio between the reduction in consumption and the original consumption is

(A) 1 : 3 (B) 1 : 4

(C) 1 : 5 (D) 1 : 6

23. How many 8's are there in the following sequence which are preceded by 5 but not immediately followed by 3 ?

5 8 3 7 5 8 6 3 8 5 4 5 8 4 7 6

5 5 8 3 5 8 7 5 8 2 8 5

(A) 4 (B) 5

(C) 7 (D) 3

24. If a rectangle were called a circle, a circle a point, a point a triangle and a triangle a square, the shape of a wheel is

(A) Rectangle

(B) Circle

(C) Point

(D) Triangle

25. Which one of the following methods is best suited for mapping the distribution of different crops as provided in the standard classification of crops in India ?

(A) Pie diagram

(B) Chorochromatic technique

(C) Isopleth technique

(D) Dot method

26. Which one of the following does not come under the methods of data classification ?

(A) Qualitative   (C) Spatial

(B) Normative   (D) Quantitative

27. Which one of the following is not a source of data ?

(A) Administrative records

(B) Population census

(C) GIS

(D) Sample survey

28. If the statement 'some men are cruel' is false, which of the following statements/statement are/is true ?
(i) All men are cruel.
(ii) No men are cruel.
(iii) Some men are not cruel.
(A) (i) and (iii)
(B) (i) and (ii)
(C) (ii) and (iii)
(D) (iii) only

29. The octal number system consists of the following symbols :
(A) 0 – 7
(B) 0 – 9
(C) 0 – 9, A – F
(D) None of the above

30. The binary equivalent of (–19) 10 in signed magnitude system is
(A) 11101100
(B) 11101101
(C) 10010011
(D) None of these

31. DNS in internet technology stands for
(A) Dynamic Name System
(B) Domain Name System
(C) Distributed Name System
(D) None of these

32. HTML stands for
(A) Hyper Text Markup Language
(B) Hyper Text Manipulation Language
(C) Hyper Text Managing Links
(D) Hyper Text Manipulating Links

33. Which of the following is type of LAN ?
(A) Ethernet
(B) Token Ring
(C) FDDI
(D) All of the above

34. Which of the following statements is true ?
(A) Smart cards do not require an operating system.
(B) Smart cards and PCs use some operating system.
(C) COS is smart card operating system.
(D) The communication between reader and card is in full duplex mode.

35. The Ganga Action Plan was initiated during the year
(A) 1986
(B) 1988
(C) 1990
(D) 1992

36. Identify the correct sequence of energy sources in order of their share in the power sector in India :
(A) Thermal > nuclear > hydro > wind
(B) Thermal > hydro > nuclear > wind
(C) Hydro > nuclear > thermal > wind
(D) Nuclear > hydro > wind > thermal

37. Chromium as a contaminant in drinking water in excess of permissible levels, causes
(A) Skeletal damage
(B) Gastrointestinal problem
(C) Dermal and nervous problems
(D) Liver/Kidney problems

38. The main precursors of winter smog are
(A) N2O and hydrocarbons
(B) NOx and hydrocarbons
(C) SO2,and hydrocarbons
(D) SO2 and ozone

39. Flash floods are caused when
(A) the atmosphere is convectively unstable and there is considerable vertical wind shear
(B) the atmosphere is stable
(C) the atmosphere is convectively unstable with no vertical windshear
(D) winds are catabatic

40. In mega cities of India, the dominant source of air pollution is
(A) transport sector
(B) thermal power
(C) municipal waste
(D) commercial sector

41. The first Open University in India was set up in the State of
(A) Andhra Pradesh
(B) Delhi
(C) Himachal Pradesh
(D) Tamil Nadu

42. Most of the Universities in India are funded by
(A) the Central Government
(B) the State Governments
(C) the University Grants Commission
(D) Private bodies and Individuals

43. Which of the following organizations looks after the quality of Technical and Management education in India ?
(A) NCTE
(B) MCI
(C) AICTE
(D) CSIR

44. Consider the following statements : Identify the statement which implies natural justice.
(A) The principle of natural justice is followed by the Courts.
(B) Justice delayed is justice denied.
(C) Natural justice is an inalienable right of a citizen
(D) A reasonable opportunity of being heard must be given.

45. The President of India is
(A) the Head of State
(B) the Head of Government
(C) both Head of the State and the Head of the Government
(D) None of the above

46. Who among the following holds office during the pleasure of the President of India ?
(A) Chief Election Commissioner
(B) Comptroller and Auditor General of India
(C) Chairman of the Union Public Service Commission
(D) Governor of a State

Measurements of some variable X were made at an interval of 1 minute from 10 A.M. to 10:20 A.M. The data, thus, obtained is as follows :
X : 60, 62, 65, 64, 63, 61, 66, 65, 70, 68
   63, 62, 64, 69, 65, 64, 66, 67, 66, 64

50. The value of X, which is exceeded 10% of the time in the duration of measurement, is
(A) 69   (C) 67
(B) 68   (D) 66

51. The value of X, which is exceeded 90% of the time in the duration of measurement, is
(A) 63   (C) 61
(B) 62   (D) 60

52. The value of X, which is exceeded 50% of the time in the duration of measurement, is

(A) 66   (C) 64
(B) 65   (D) 63

53. For maintaining an effective discipline in the class, the teacher should
(A) Allow students to do what they like.
(B) Deal with the students strictly.
(C) Give the students some problem to solve.
(D) Deal with them politely and firmly.

54. An effective teaching aid is one which
(A) is colourful and good looking
(B) activates all faculties
(C) is visible to all students
(D) easy to prepare and use

55. Those teachers are popular among students who
(A) develop intimacy with them
(B) help them solve their problems
(C) award good grades
(D) take classes on extra tuition fee

56. The essence of an effective classroom environment is
(A) a variety of teaching aids
(B) lively student-teacher interaction
(C) pin-drop silence
(D) strict discipline

57. On the first day of his class, if a teacher is asked by the students to introduce himself, he should
(A) ask them to meet after the class
(B) tell them about himself in brief
(C) ignore the demand and start teaching
(D) scold the student for this unwanted demand

58. Moral values can be effectively inculcated among the students when the teacher
(A) frequently talks about values
(B) himself practices them
(C) tells stories of great persons
(D) talks of Gods and Goddesses

59. The essential qualities of a researcher are
(A) spirit of free enquiry
(B) reliance on observation and evidence
(C) systematization or theorizing of knowledge
(D) all the above

60. Research is conducted to
I. Generate new knowledge
II. Not to develop a theory
III. Obtain research degree
IV. Reinterpret existing knowledge
Which of the above are correct ?
(A) I, III & II (B) III, II & IV
(C) II, I & III (D) I, III & IV
http://ugcnetonline.in/question_papers/june2011_paper-I/Paper-I%20(...

Answer
1. C, 2. C, 3. A, 4. B, 5. A, 6. A, 7. A, 8. D, 9. D, 10. D, 11. D, 12. C, 13. C, 14. D, 15. D, 16. C,
17. D, 18. D, 19. B, 20. B, 21. B, 22. C, 23. A, 24. C, 25. B, 26. C, 27. C, 28. D, 29. A, 30. D, 31.
B, 32. A, 33. A, 34. C, 35. A, 36. B, 37. D, 38. C, 39. A, 40. A, 41. A, 42. C, 43. C, 44. D, 45. A,
46. D, 47. B, 48. A, 49. C, 50. A, 51. B, 52. B, 53. C, 54. B, 55. B, 56. B, 57. B, 58. B, 59. D,
60. D

Mark 1. If the 1st statement follows
Mark 2. If the 2nd statement follows
Mark 3. If both follows
Mark 4. I f none follows
Questions
1. Statement.1 All Doctors are engineers Statement.2 All Engineers are Advocates
Conclusion 1. All Advocates are Doctors Conclusion 2. All Doctors are Advocates

2. Statement.1. Some Chairs are Furniture Statement.2. Some Furniture is Tables
Conclusion 1.Some Tables are Chairs Conclusion 2. Some furniture is chairs

3. Statement.1. All flowers are buds Statement.2. No bud is bush
Conclusion 1. No bush is flower Conclusion 2. All flowers is flower

4. Statement.1. No cat is elephant Statement.2. No elephant is animal
Conclusion 1. No cat is animal Conclusion 2. Some elephant is cat

5. Statement.1. All monkeys are animals Statement.2. Anil is an animal
Conclusion 1. Anil is a monkey Conclusion 2. All monkey are animals

6. Statement.1. Some Apples are bricks Statement.2. All grapes are bricks
Conclusion 1. Some Apples are grapes Conclusion 2. Al bricks are grapes

7. Statement.1. All plants are trees Statement.2. No tree is stone
Conclusion 1. No stone is plants Conclusion 2. Some stones are plants

8. Statement.1.All players are tall Statement.2.Rahul is tall
Conclusion 1. Rahul is player Conclusion 2. No player is tall

9. Statement.1.All students read news paper Statement.2. Rahul doesn't read newspaper
Conclusion 1. Rahul is a student. Conclusion 2. Rahul is not a student

10. Statement.1. All rivers are ponds Statement.2. Some ponds are lakes
Conclusion 1. Some lakes are not ponds Conclusion 2. All lakes are rivers

11. Statement.1All windows are doors Statement.2 No door is a bat
Conclusion 1. No window is bat `Conclusion 2. No bat is door

12. Statement 1.All glasses are liquids Statement 2.All liquids are fluids
Conclusion 1. All glasses are fluids Conclusion 2. All fluids are glasses

13. Statement 1. Some gold are bright. Statement 2. Some bright are silver
Conclusion 1. Some gold are silver Conclusion 2. Some bright are gold.

14. Statement 1.All flowers are garden Statement. 2. All gardens are fruits.
Conclusion 1. All fruits are flowers Conclusion 2. All flowers are fruits.

15. Statement 1. All poets are singers Statement 2. No singer is composer.
Conclusion 1. No composer is poet Conclusion 2. All singers are poet.

16. Statement 1. All Tables are cupboards Statement 2. Some cupboards are chairs
Conclusion 1. Some chairs are Tables Conclusion 2. No chair is Table

17. Statement 1. No tigers are rabbits Statement 2. No rabbit is a jackal
Conclusion 1. All tigers are jackal Conclusion 2. Some tigers are jackal

18. Statement 1. Some blues are oranges Statement 2. Some oranges are green
Conclusion 1. Some blues are green Conclusion 2. No blue is green.

19. Statement 1. Some hotels are teashop. Statement 2.All restaurants are teashop
Conclusion 1. Some Hotels are restaurants. Conclusion 2. No Hotel is restaurant.

20. Statement 1. Some shops are footages Statement 2. All footages are slippers.
Conclusion 1. Some slippers are shops Conclusion 2. No slipper is shop

21. Statement 1.No book is eraser Statement 2. Some erasers are not pens
Conclusion 1. Some books are pens Conclusion 2. Some erasers are pens.

22. Statement.1.All MLAs are Ministers. Statement 2. No Minister is MP.
Conclusion 1. All MLAs are MPs. Conclusion 2. No MP is MLA

23. Statement 1. Some Kings are queens Statement 2. All queens are bishops.
Conclusion 1. Some Kings are bishops Statement 2. All Kings are Bishops

24. Statement 1.No teacher is Engineer Statement 2. Some engineers are not Doctor
Conclusion 1. All teachers are Doctors Conclusion 2. Some teachers are Doctors.

25. Statement 1.All Politicians are Sociologist. Statement 2. All sociologists are fighters.
Conclusion 1. All politicians are fighters. Conclusion 2. Some fighters are Politicians.
Key and explanation

1. Answer is 2. Both are SAP type premises, hence, the conclusion may be SAP type. Incase of first conclusion the term 'Advocate' which is distributed is not distributed in question.
2. Answer is 4. Both Statements are SIP type or particular. Hence, No conclusion is possible.
3. Answer is 1. First statement is SAP and second statement is SEP, ie, Universal negative, from which we will get only SEP.
4. Answer is 4. Combination Universal negative premises will produce no conclusion
5. Answer is 4. The middle term 'animal' has not been distributed at least once in the premises.
6. Answer is 4. The middle term 'bricks' has not been distributed at least once in the premises.
7. Answer is 1. Combination of SAP (Universal positive) and SEP (universal negative) often produce SEP.
8. Answer is 4. The middle term 'tall' is distributed at least once in the premises.
9. Answer is 2. Combination of SAP (Universal positive) and SEP (universal negative) often produce SEP.
10. Answer is 4. The middle term 'ponds' has not been distributed at least once in the premises
11. Answer is 3. Combination of SAP and SEP produces SEP only.
12. Answer is 1. In Second conclusion, the term 'fluids' is distributed which is not distributed in premises.
13. Answer is 4. The middle term 'ponds' has not been distributed at least once in the premises. More over, the combination of SIP and SIP never produces any conclusion.
14. Answer is 2. In first conclusion, the term 'fruits' is distributed which is not distributed in premises.
15. Answer is 1. In Second conclusion, the term 'singer' is distributed which is not distributed in first premises.
16. Answer is 4. The middle term 'cupboard' has not been distributed at least once in the premises.
17. Answer is 4. More over, the combination of SEP and SEP produces nothing.
18. Answer is 4. The middle term 'oranges' has not been distributed at least once in the premises. More over, the combination of SIP and SIP never produces any conclusion.
19. Answer is 4. The middle term 'teashop' has not been distributed at least once in the premises.
20. Answer is 1. In Second conclusion, the term 'slipper' is distributed which is not distributed in premises.
21. Answer is 4. More over, the combination of two negative premises produces nothing.
22. Answer is 2. Combination of SAP and SEP produces SEP only.

23. Answer is 1. In Second conclusion, the term 'kings' is distributed which is not distributed in premises.
24. Answer is 4. More over, the combination of two negative premises produces nothing.
25. Answer is 3.

UGC NET PAPER-I (Solved) Dec 2010

1. Which of the following variables cannot be expressed in quantitative terms ?
(A) Socio-economic Status
(B) Marital Status
(C) Numerical Aptitude
(D) Professional Attitude

2. A doctor studies the relative effectiveness of two drugs of denguefever. His research would be classified as
(A) Descriptive Survey
(B) Experimental Research
(C) Case Study
(D) Ethnography

3. The term 'phenomenology' is associated with the process of
(A) Qualitative Research
(B) Analysis of Variance
(C) Correlational Study
(D) Probability Sampling

4. The 'Sociogram' technique is used to study
(A) Vocational Interest
(B) Professional Competence
(C) Human Relations
(D) Achievement Motivation

Read the following passage carefully and answer questions from 5 to 10 :

It should be remembered that the nationalist movement in India, like all nationalist movements, was essentially a bourgeois movement. It represented the natural historical stage of development, and to consider it or to criticise it as a working-class movement is wrong.Gandhi represented that movement and the Indian masses in relation to that movement to a supreme degree, and he became the voice of Indian people to that extent. The main contribution of Gandhi to India and the Indian masses has been through the powerful movements which he launched through the National Congress. Through nation-wide action he sought to mould the millions, and largely succeeded in doing so, and changing them from a demoralised, timid and hopeless mass, bullied and crushed by every dominant interest, and incapable of resistance, into a people with self-respect and self-reliance, resisting tyranny,and capable of united action and sacrifice for a larger cause.
Gandhi made people think of political and economic issues and every village and every bazaar

hummed with argument and debate on the new ideas and hopes that filled the people.That was an amazing psychological change. The time was ripe for it, of course, and circumstances and world conditions worked for this change. But a great leader is necessary to take advantage of circumstances and conditions. Gandhi was that leader, and he released many of the bonds that imprisoned and disabled our minds, and none of us who experienced it can ever forget that great feeling of release and exhilaration that came over the Indian people.

Gandhi has played a revolutionary role in India of the greatest importance because he knew how to make the most of the objective conditions and could reach the heart of the masses, while groups with a more advanced ideology functioned largely in the air because they did not fit in with those conditions and could therefore not evoke any substantial response from the masses. It is perfectly true that Gandhi, functioning in the nationalist plane, does not think in terms of the conflict of classes, and tries to compose their differences. But the action he has indulged and taught the people has inevitably raised mass consciousness tremendously and made social issues vital. Gandhi and the Congress must be judged by the policies they pursue and the action they indulge in. But behind this, personality counts and colours those policies and activities. In the case of very exceptional person like Gandhi the question of personality becomes especially important in order to understand and appraise him. To us he has represented the spirit and honour of India, the yearning of her sorrowing millions to be rid of their innumerable burdens, and an insult to him by the British Government or others has been an insult to India and her people

5. Which one of the following is true of the given passage ?
(A) The passage is a critique of Gandhi's role in Indian movement for independence.
(B) The passage hails the role of Gandhi in India's freedom movement.
(C) The author is neutral on Gandhi's role in India's freedom movement.
(D) It is an account of Indian National Congress's support to the working-class movement.

6. The change that the Gandhian movement brought among the Indian masses was
(A) Physical
(B) Cultural
(C) Technological
(D) Psychological

7. To consider the nationalist movement or to criticise it as a working-class movement was wrong because it was a
(A) historical movement
(B) voice of the Indian people
(C) bourgeois movement
(D) movement represented by Gandhi

8. Gandhi played a revolutionary role in India because he could
(A) preach morality
(B) reach the heart of Indians
(C) see the conflict of classes
(D) lead the Indian National Congress

9. Groups with advanced ideology functioned in the air as they did not fit in with
(A) objective conditions of masses
(B) the Gandhian ideology
(C) the class consciousness of the people
(D) the differences among masses

10. The author concludes the passage by
(A) criticising the Indian masses
(B) the Gandhian movement
(C) pointing out the importance of the personality of Gandhi
(D) identifying the sorrows of millions of Indians

11. Media that exist in an interconnected series of communication – points are referred to as
(A) Networked media
(B) Connective media
(C) Nodal media
(D) Multimedia

12. The information function of mass communication is described as
(A) diffusion (B) publicity
(C) surveillance (D) diversion

13. An example of asynchronous medium is
(A) Radio (B) Television
(C) Film (D) Newspaper

14. In communication, connotative words are
(A) explicit (B) abstract
(C) simple (D) cultural

15. A message beneath a message is labelled as
(A) embedded text
(B) internal text
(C) inter-text
(D) sub-text

16. In analog mass communication, stories are
(A) static   (C) interactive
(B) dynamic   (D) exploratory

17. Determine the relationship between the pair of words ALWAYS :NEVER and then select
    from the following pair of words which have a similar relationship :
    (A) often : rarely
    (B) frequently : occasionally
    (C) constantly : frequently
    (D) intermittently : casually

18. Find the wrong number in the sequence :
    52, 51, 48, 43, 34, 27, 16
    (A) 27   (B) 34
    (C) 43   (D) 48

19. In a certain code, PAN is written as 31 and PAR as 35, then PAT is written in the same code
as
(A) 30 (B) 37
(C) 39 (D) 41

20. The letters in the first set have certain relationship. On the basis of this relationship, make the right
choice for the second set :
AF : IK : : LQ : ?
(A) MO (B) NP
(C) OR (D) TV

21. If 5472 = 9, 6342 = 6, 7584 = 6, what is 9236 ?
(A) 2 (B) 3
(C) 4 (D) 5

22. In an examination, 35% of the total students failed in Hindi, 45% failed in English and 20%
in both. The percentage of those who passed in both subjects is
(A) 10 (B) 20
(C) 30 (D) 40

23. Two statements I and II given below are followed by two conclusions (a) and (b). Supposing
    the statements are true, which of the following conclusions can logically follow ?
        Statements :
    I. Some flowers are red.
    II. Some flowers are blue.
    Conclusions :
    (a) Some flowers are neither red nor blue.
    (b) Some flowers are both red and blue.
    (A) Only (a) follows.
    (B) Only (b) follows.
    (C) Both (a) and (b) follow.
    (D) Neither (a) nor (b) follows.

24. If the statement 'all students are intelligent' is true, which of the following statements are
false ?
(i) No students are intelligent.
(ii) Some students are intelligent.
(iii) Some students are not intelligent.
(A) (i) and (ii)   (C) (ii) and (iii)
(B) (i) and (iii)   (D) (i) only

25. A reasoning where we start with certain particular statements and conclude with a universal statement is called

(A) Deductive Reasoning
(B) Inductive Reasoning
(C) Abnormal Reasoning
(D) Transcendental Reasoning

26. What is the smallest number of ducks that could swim in this formation – two ducks in front of a duck, two ducks behind a duck and a duck between two ducks ?

(A) 5 (B) 7
(C) 4 (D) 3

27. Mr. A, Miss B, Mr. C and Miss D are sitting around a table and discussing their trades.
(i) Mr. A sits opposite to the cook.
(ii) Miss B sits right to the barber
(iii) The washerman sits right to the barber
(iv) Miss D sits opposite to Mr. C
What are the trades of A and B ?
(A) Tailor and barber
(B) Barber and cook
(C) Tailor and cook
(D) Tailor and washerman

28. Which one of the following methods serve to measure correlation between two variables ?
(A) Scatter Diagram
(B) Frequency Distribution
(C) Two-way table
(D) Coefficient of Rank Correlation

29. Which one of the following is not an Internet Service Provider (ISP) ?
(A) MTNL   (B) BSNL   (C) ERNET India (D) Infotech India Ltd.

30. The hexadecimal number system consists of the symbols
(A) 0 – 7
(B) **0 – 9 , A – F**
(C) 0 – 7, A – F
(D) None of these

31. The binary equivalent of (–15) 10 is (2's complement system is used)
A) 11110001
(B) 11110000
(C) 10001111
(D) None of these

32. 1 GB is equal to
(A) 2 30 bits   (B) 230 bytes
(C) 2 20 bits   (D) 2 20 bytes

33. The set of computer programs that manage the hardware/software of a computer is called
(A) Compiler system   (B) Operation system
(C) Operating system   (D) None of these

34. S/MIME in Internet technology stands for
(A) Secure Multipurpose Internet Mail Extension
(B) Secure Multimedia Internet Mail Extension
(C) Simple Multipurpose Internet Mail Extension
(D) Simple Multimedia Internet Mail Extension

35. Which of the following is not covered in 8 missions under the Climate Action Plan of Government of India ?
(A) Solar power
(B) Waste to energy conversion
(C) Afforestation
(D) Nuclear energy

36. The concentration of Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) in drinking water should not exceed
(A) 500 mg/L (B) 400 mg/L
(C) 300 mg/L (D) 200 mg/L

37. 'Chipko' movement was first started by
(A) Arundhati Roy   (B) Medha Patkar
(C) Ila Bhatt   (D) Sunderlal Bahuguna

38. The constituents of photochemical smog responsible for eye irritationare
(A) SO2 and O3   (B) SO2 and NO2   (C) HCHO and PAN (D) SO2 and SPM

39. Assertion (A) : Some carbonaceous aerosols may be carcinogenic.
Reason (R) : They may contain polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs).
(A) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct
explanation of (A).
(B) Both (A) and (R) are correct but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
(C) (A) is correct, but (R) is false.
(D) (A) is false, but (R) is correct.

40. Volcanic eruptions affect
   (A) atmosphere and hydrosphere   and atmosphere
   (B) hydrosphere and biosphere   (D) lithosphere, hydrosphere and atmosphere
   (C) lithosphere, biosphere
41. India's first Defence University is in the State of
(A) Haryana   (B) Andhra Pradesh
(C) Uttar Pradesh   (D) Punjab

42. Most of the Universities in India
(A) conduct teaching and research only
(B) affiliate colleges and conduct examinations
(C) conduct teaching/research and examinations
(D) promote research only

43. Which one of the following is not a Constitutional Body ?
(A) Election Commission   (B) Finance Commission
(C) Union Public Service Commission   (D) Planning Commission

44. Which one of the following statements is not correct ?
(A) Indian Parliament is supreme.
(B) The Supreme Court of India has the power of judicial review.
(C) There is a division of powers between the Centre and the States.
(D) There is a Council of Ministers to aid and advise the President.

45. Which one of the following statements reflects the republic character of Indian democracy ?
(A) Written Constitution
(B) No State religion
(C) Devolution of power to local Government institutions
(D) Elected President and directly or indirectly elected Parliament

46. Who among the following appointed by the Governor can be removed by
only the President of India ?
(A) Chief Minister of a State
(B) A member of the State Public Service Commission
(C) Advocate-General
(D) Vice-Chancellor of a State University

47. If two small circles represent the class of the 'men' and the class of the 'plants' and the big circle represents 'mortality', which one of the following figures represent the proposition 'All men are mortal.' ?

(A) (B) (C) (D)
The following table presents the production of electronic items (TVs and LCDs) in a factory during the period from 2006 to 2010. Study the table carefully and answer the questions from 48 to 52 :

Year	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
TVs	6000	9000	13000	11000	8000
LCDs	7000	9400	9000	10000	12000

48. In which year, the total production of electronic items is maximum ?
(A) 2006 (B) 2007
(C) 2008 (D) 2010

49. What is the difference between averages of production of LCDs and TVs from 2006 to 2008
(A) 3000 (B) 2867
(C) 3015 (D) 2400

50. What is the year in which production of TVs is half the production of LCDs in the year 2010 ?
(A) 2007 (B) 2006
(C) 2009 (D) 2008

51. What is the ratio of production of LCDs in the years 2008 and 2010 ?
(A) 4 : 3 (B) 3 : 4
(C) 1 : 3 (D) 2 : 3

52. What is the ratio of production of TVs in the years 2006 and 2007 ?
(A) 6 : 7 (B) 7 : 6
(C) 2 : 3

53. Some students in a class exhibit great curiosity for learning. It may be because such children
(A) Are gifted
(B) Come from rich families
(C) Show artificial behaviour
(D) Create indiscipline in the class

54. The most important quality of a good teacher is
(A) Sound knowledge of subject matter
(B) Good communication skills
(C) Concern for students' welfare
(D) Effective leadership qualities

55. Which one of the following is appropriate in respect of teacherstudent relationship ?
(A) Very informal and intimate
(B) Limited to classroom only
(C) Cordial and respectful
(D) Indifferent

56. The academic performance of students can be improved if parents are encouraged to
(A) supervise the work of their wards
(B) arrange for extra tuition
(C) remain unconcerned about it
(D) interact with teachers frequently

57. In a lively classroom situation, there is likely to be
(A) occasional roars of laughter
(B) complete silence
(C) frequent teacher-student dialogue
(D) loud discussion among students

58. If a parent approaches the teacher to do some favour to his/her ward in the examination, the teacher should
(A) try to help him
(B) ask him not to talk in those terms
(C) refuse politely and firmly
(D) ask him rudely to go away

59. Which of the following phrases is not relevant to describe the meaning of research as a process ?
(A) Systematic Activity (B) Objective Observation
(C) Trial and Error   (D) Problem Solving

60. Which of the following is not an example of a continuous variable ?
(A) Family size   (C) Height
(B) Intelligence   (D) Attitude

Answer 1. D, 2. B, 3. A, 4. C, 5. B, 6. D, 7. C, 8. B, 9. A, 10. C, 11. A, 12. C, 13. D, 14. D, 15. D, 16. A, 17. A, 18. B, 19. B, 20. D, 21. A, 22. B, 23. D, 24. B, 25. D, 26. A, 27. D, 28. D, 29. D, 30. B, 31. D, 32. B, 33. C, 34. A, 35.D, 36. A, 37. D, 38. B, 39. A, 40. D, 41. A, 42. C, 43. D, 44. B, 45. D, 46. B 47. C, 48. C, 49. D, 50. B, 51. B, 52. C, 53. A, 54. B, 55. C, 56. D, 57. A, 58. A, 59. B, 60. B

Teaching and Education

1. Most important work of teacher is—
(A) to organize teaching work
(B) to deliver lecture in class
(C) to take care of children
(D) to evaluate the students

2. A teacher should be—
(A) Honest
(B) Dilligent
(C) Dutiful
(D) Punctual

3. Environmental education should be taught in schools because—
(A) it will affect environmental pollution
(B) it is important part of life
(C) it will provide job to teachers
(D) we cannot escape from environment

4. Navodaya Schools have been established to—
(A) increase number of school in rural areas
(B) provide good education in rural areas
(C) complete 'Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan'
(D) check wastage of education in rural areas

5. At primary level, it is better to teach in mother language because—
(A) it develops self-confidence in children
(B) it makes learning easy
(C) it is helpful in intellectual development
(D) it helps children in learning in natural atmosphere

6. Women are better teacher at primary level because—
(A) they behave more patiently with children
(B) they are ready to work with low salary
(C) higher qualification is not needed in this profession
(D) they have less chances in other profession

7. You have been selected in all the four professions given below. Where would you like to go ?
(A) Teacher
(B) Police
(C) Army
(D) Bank

8. What is most important while writing on blackboard ?
(A) Good writing
(B) Clarity in writing
(C) Writing in big letters
(D) Writing in small letters

9. Some students send a greeting card to you on teacher's day. What will you do ? You will—
(A) do nothing
(B) say thanks to them
(C) ask them to not to waste money
(D) reciprocate the good wishes to them

10. A student comes late in your class. Then you will—
(A) inform to parents
(B) punish him
(C) try to know the reason
(D) not pay attention there

11. When the students become failed, it can be understood that—
(A) The system has failed
(B) The teachers failure
(C) The text-books failure
(D) The individual student's failure

12. It is advantage of giving home work that students—
(A) remain busy at home
(B) study at home
(C) may be checked for their progress
(D) may develop habit of self study

13. In computers, the length of a word is measured in—
(A) Bit
(B) Byte
(C) Millimeter
(D) None of these

14. Who is known as 'father of computer' ?
(A) B. Pascal
(B) H. Hollerith
(C) Charles Babbage
(D) J. V. Neumann

15. A teacher has serious defect is he/she—
(A) is physically handicapped
(B) belongs to low socio-economic status
(C) has weak personality
(D) has immature mental development

116. The success of teacher is—
(A) high achievement of students
(B) good traits of his/her personality
(C) his/her good teaching
(D) his/her good character

17. A Deepawali fair is being organized in your school. What would you like to do ?
(A) only to visit the fair
(B) to take part in function
(C) to take a shop to sell something
(D) to distribute free water to visitors

18. The most important trait of a student is—
(A) sense of responsibility
(B) to speak truth
(C) co-operation
(D) obedience

19. The purpose of basic education scheme is—
(A) universalization of primary education
(B) to vocationalise the eduction
(C) to fulfil basic need of persons through education
(D) to make education compulsory for all

20. You are teaching a topic in class and a student ask a question unrelated to the topic. What will you do ?
(A) you will allow him to ask unrelated question
(B) you will not allow him to ask unrealated question
(C) you will consider it indiscipline and punish him
(D) you will answer the question after the class

21. If you are unable to get a job of teacher, then you will—
(A) start giving tuition at home
(B) remain at home till you get a job
(C) take some another job
(D) continue applying for teaching

22. A teacher can motivate the students by—
(A) giving suitable prizes
(B) giving proper guidance
(C) giving examples
(D) delivering speech in class

23. If a student does not pay any respect to you, then you will—
(A) ignore him
(B) award less marks in examination
(C) talk to his/her parents
(D) rebuke him

24. National Literacy Mission was established in—
(A) 1996
(B) 1988
(C) 1999
(D) 2000

25. The aim of National Council for teacher education is—
(A) to open college of education
(B) to promote research in education
(C) to maintain standards in colleges of education
(D) to provide grant to colleges of education

26. Kindergarten system of education was contributed by—
(A) T. P. Nunn
(B) Spencer
(C) Froebel
(D) Montessori

27. 'National Council of Educational Research and Training' was established in—
(A) 1961
(B) 1962
(C) 1963
(D) 1964

28. Essay type test are not reliable because—
(A) their answers are different
(B) their results are different
(C) their checking is affected by examiner's mood
(D) their responding styles are different

29. A guardian never comes to see you in school.
You will—
(A) ignore the child
(B) write to the guardian
(C) go to meet him youself
(D) start punishing the child

30. To maintain interest among students in class, a teacher should—
(A) use blackboard
(B) discuss
(C) tell stories
(D) ask question

31. The purpose of new education policy is—
(A) to provide equal opportunity of education to all
(B) to improve the whole education system
(C) to link the education with employment
(D) to delink the degree with education

32. To raise the standard of education, it is necessary—
(A) to evaluate students continuously
(B) to give high salary to teachers
(C) to revise curriculum
(D) to make good school building

33. What is most important for a teacher ?
(A) to maintain discipline in class
(B) to be punctual in class
(C) to remove difficulties of students
(D) to be good orator

34. Why students should play games in school ?
(A) It makes them physically strong
(B) It makes work easier for teachers
(C) It helps in passing time
(D) It develops co-operation and physical balance

35. Family is a means of—
(A) Informal education
(B) Formal education
(C) Non-formal education
(D) Distance education

36. There is tension among villagers and you are teacher there. What will you do ?
(A) You will inform "Gram Pradhan"
(B) You will try to pacify them
(C) You will report to police
(D) You will keep distance from them

37. A teacher can develop social values among students by—
(A) telling them about great people
(B) developing sense of discipline
(C) behaving ideally
(D) telling them good stories

38. What will you do in leisure time in school ?
You will—
(A) take rest in teacher's room
(B) read magazines in library
(C) talk to clerks in office
(D) check home work of students

39. A teacher asks the questions in the class to—
(A) keep students busy
(B) maintain discipline
(C) attract student's attention
(D) teach

40. You like teaching profession because—
(A) it has less responsibility
(B) you are interested in it
(C) it is easy
(D) it provide you more holidays

41. How the students should be motivated to get success in life ?
(A) Selected study
(B) Incidental study
(C) Intensive study
(D) Learning by recitation

42. In context of the habit of Absenteeism of student—
(A) The principal and parents should get worried
(B) The officials of the schools should take action against them as per school's discipline
(C) The teachers should take it as a serious problem
(D) They should be given less priority in the class room in relation to regular students

43. To whom the responsibility of organisation of curricular activities should be stored with ?
(A) The principal
(B) The teacher who is appointed for this work
(C) The teachers who take interest in it
(D) All the teachers

44. When the students try to solve the questions in some different way as taught by the teacher from prescribed books, then these students should be—
(A) Discouraged to consult some other books on the subject
(B) Encouraged to consult some other books on the subject
(C) Suggested to talk with their teacher after the period
(D) Suggested to follow the class room notes in order to get good mark in the examination

45. The experienced teachers do not require the detailed lesson plan of a topic because—
(A) They can teach in a good manner without its help
(B) The number of curious students is very poor in the class
(C) When they commit some mistake, they do not face any challange from their students
(D) They can equip themselves with brief outline as they gain specialisation in it through experience

46. The problem of drop-out in which students leave their schooling in early years can be tackled in a better way through—
(A) Reduction of the weight of curriculum
(B) Sympathy of teachers
(C) Attractive environment of the school
(D) Encouragement of the students

47. The ideal teacher—
(A) Teaches the whole curriculum
(B) Helps his students in learning
(C) Is a friend, philosopher and guide
(D) Maintains good discipline

48. The aim of education should be—
(A) To develop vocational skills in the students
(B) To develop social awareness in the students
(C) To prepare the students for examination
(D) To prepare the students for practical life

49. The best method of checking student's homework is—
(A) To assign it to intelligent students of the class
(B) To check the answers in the class in group manner
(C) To check them with the help of specimen answer
(D) To check by the teacher himself in a regular way

50. A time bound testing programme for a students should be implemented in Shools so that—
(A) The progress of the students should be informed to their parents
(B) A regular practice can be carried out
(C) The students can be trained for final examinations
(D) The remedial programme can be adopted on the basis of the feedback from the results

51. The essential element of the syllabus for the children remained out of school should be—
(A) Literacy competencies
(B) Life-skills
(C) Numerical competencies
(D) Vocational competencies

52. The contribution of taxpayers in Primary education is in the form of—
(A) Income Tax
(B) Tuition Fee
(C) Paying money for individual tution
(D) Educational cess

53. The priority to girls education should be given because—
(A) The girls are more intelligent in comparison than the boys
(B) The girls are lesser in number than boys
(C) The girls were badly discriminated in favour of boys in the past
(D) Only girls are capable of leading for social change

54. The success of integrated education depends on—
(A) The support of community
(B) The excellence of text-books
(C) The highest quality of teaching-learning material
(D) The attitudinal changes in teachers

55. The quality of schools education is exclusively depending upon—
(A) Infrastructural facilities
(B) Financial provisions
(C) International support
(D) The quality of teacher education

56. The idea of Basic Education is propounded by—
(A) Dr. Zakir Hussain
(B) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
(C) Mahatma Gandhi
(D) Rabindranath Tagore

57. The most important indicator of quality of education in a school is—
(A) Infrastructural facilities of a school
(B) Classroom system
(C) Text-books and Teaching-learning material
(D) Student Achievement level

58. The best remedy of the student's problems related with learning is—
(A) Suggestion for hard work
(B) Supervised study in Library
(C) Suggestion for private tuition
(D) Diagnostic teaching

59. The in-service teacher' training can be made more effective by—
(A) Using training package which in wellprepared in advance
(B) Making it a residential programme
(C) Using co-operative approach
(D) Practicing training followup procedures

60. Child Labour Prohibition Act (1986)—
(A) Prohibits all types of child labour upto 14 years of age of child
(B) Prohibits child labour in risk-taking works only
(C) Prohibits child labour during school hours only
(D) Prohibits child labour by imposing the responsibility of children's education on the employers

Answers:
1. (A) 2. (C) 3. (B) 4. (B) 5. (D) 6. (A) 7. (A) 8. (A) 9. (B) 10. (C)
11. (D) 12. (D) 13. (A) 14. (C) 15. (D) 16. (C) 17. (B) 18. (D) 19. (C) 20. (D)
21. (D) 22. (A) 23. (A) 24. (B) 25. (C) 26. (C) 27. (A) 28. (C) 29. (C) 30. (D)
31. (B) 32. (A) 33. (C) 34. (D) 35. (A) 36. (B) 37. (C) 38. (D) 39. (C) 40. (B)
41. (C) 42. (C) 43. (A) 44. (B) 45. (D) 46. (D) 47. (C) 48. (D) 49. (D) 50. (D)
51. (D) 52. (D) 53. (D) 54. (B) 55. (D) 56. (C) 57. (D) 58. (D) 59. (D) 60. (A)

61. What is most important for a teacher?
(A) to organize teaching work
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(D) All of these

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(A) inform to parents
(B) punish him
(C) try to know the reason
(D) not pay attention there

To find out if a number is divisible by seven:
Take the last digit, double it, and subtract it from the rest of the number.

If the answer is more than a 2 digit number perform the above again.

If the result is 0 or is divisible by 7 the original number is also divisible by 7.

Example 1) 259
$\qquad$ 9*2= 18.
$\qquad$ 25-18 = 7 which is divisible by 7 so 259 is also divisible by 7.

Example 2) 2793
$\qquad$ 3*2= 6
$\qquad$ 279-6= 273

$\qquad$ now 3*2=6
27-6= 21 which is divisible by 7 so 2793 is also divisible by 7 .

Now find out if following are divisible by 7

1) 2841
2) 3873
3) 1393
4) 2877

TO FIND SQUARE OF A NUMBER BETWEEN 40 to 50
Sq (44) .

1) Subtract the number from 50 getting result A.
2) Square A getting result X.
3) Subtract A from 25 getting result Y
4) Answer is xy

EXAMPLE 1 : 44
50-44=6
Sq of 6 =36
25-6 = 19
So answer 1936

EXAMPLE 2 : 47
50-47=3
Sq 0f 3 = 09
25-3= 22
So answer = 2209

NOW TRY To Find Sq of 48 ,26 and 49

TO FIND SQUARE OF A 3 DIGIT NUMBER :

LET THE NUMBER BE XYZ

SQ (XYZ) is calculated like this

STEP 1. Last digit = last digit of SQ(Z)
STEP 2. Second Last Digit = 2*Y*Z + any carryover from STEP 1.
STEP 3. Third Last Digit 2*X*Z+ Sq(Y) + any carryover from STEP 2.
STEP 4. Fourth last digit is 2*X*Y + any carryover from STEP 3.
STEP 5 . In the beginning of result will be Sq(X) + any carryover from Step 4.

EXAMPLE :

SQ (431)

STEP 1. Last digit = last digit of SQ(1) =1
STEP 2. Second Last Digit = 2*3*1 + any carryover from STEP 1.= 6
STEP 3. Third Last Digit 2*4*1+ Sq(3) + any carryover from STEP 2.= 2*4*1 +9= 17. so 7 and 1 carryover
STEP 4. Fourth last digit is 2*4*3 + any carryover (which is 1) . = 24+1=25. So 5 and carry over 2.
STEP 5 . In the beginning of result will be Sq(4) + any carryover from Step 4. So 16+2 =18.

So the result will be 185761.

If the option provided to you are such that the last two digits are different, then you need to carry out first two steps only, thus saving time. You may save up to 30 seconds on each calculations and if there are 4 such questions you save 2 minutes which may really affect UR Percentile score.

TIPS FOR SMART GUESSING :

You will notice that in any case, whether it is a unique triplet or it is a derived triplet (derived by multiplying a constant to a unique triplet), all the three numbers cannot be odd.

In case of unique triplet , the hypotenuse is always odd and one of the remaining side is odd the other one is even.

Below are the first few unique triplets with first number as Odd.

3 4 5
5 12 13
7 24 25
9 40 41
11 60 61

You will notice following trend for unique triplets with first side as odd.

Hypotenuse = (Sq(first side) +1) / 2
Other side = Hypotenuse -1

Example : First side = 3 ,
so hypotenuse = (3*3+1)/2= 5 and other side = 5-1=4

Example 2: First side = 11
so hypotenuse = (9*9+1)/2= 41 and other side = 41-1=40

Please note that the above is not true for a derived triplet for example 9,12 and 15, which has been obtained from multiplying 3 to the triplet of 3,4,5. You may check for other derived triplets.

Below are the first few unique triplets with first number as Even .

4 3 5
8 15 17
12 35 37
16 63 65
20 99 101

You will notice following trend for unique triplets with first side as Even.

Hypotenuse = Sq(first side/ 2)+1
Other side = Hypotenuse-2

Example 1. First side =8
So hypotenuse = sq(8/2) +1= 17
Other side = 17-2=15

Example 2. First side = 16
So hypotenuse = Sq(16/2) +1 =65
Other side = 65-2= 63

PROFIT AND LOSS : In every exam there are from one to three questions on profit and loss, stating that the cost was first increased by certain % and then decreased by certain %. How nice it would be if there was an easy way to calculate the final change in % of the cost with just one formula. It would really help you in saving time and improving UR Percentile. Here is the formula for the same :

Suppose the price is first increase by X% and then decreased by Y% , the final change % in the price is given by the following formula

Final Difference % = X- Y - XY/100.

EXAMPLE 1. : The price of T.V set is increased by 40 % of the cost price and then decreased by 25% of the new price . On selling, the profit for the dealer was Rs.1,000 . At what price was the T.V sold.

From the above mentioned formula you get :
Final difference % = 40-25-(40*25/100)= 5 %.

So if 5 % = 1,000
then 100 % = 20,000.
C.P = 20,000
S.P = 20,000+ 1000= 21,000.

EXAMPLE 2 : The price of T.V set is increased by 25 % of cost price and then decreased by 40% of the new price . On selling, the loss for the dealer was Rs.5,000 . At what price was the T.V sold.

From the above mentioned formula you get :
Final difference % = 25-40-(25*45/100)= -25 %.

So if 25 % = 5,000
then 100 % = 20,000.
C.P = 20,000
S.P = 20,000 - 5,000= 15,000.

Now find out the difference in % of a product which was :
First increased by 20 % and then decreased by 10 %.
First Increased by 25 % and then decrease by 20 %.
First Increased by 20 % and then decrease by 25 %.
First Increased by 10 % and then decrease by 10 %.
First Increased by 20 % and then decrease by 15 %.

TIPS TO IMPROVE UR PERCENTILE :

HOW ABOUT SOLVING THE FOLLOWING QUESTION IN JUST
10 SECONDS

Ajay can finish work in 21 days and Blake in 42 days. If Ajay, Blake and Chandana work together they finish the work in 12 days. In how many days Blake and Chandana can finish the work together ?

(21*12)/(24-12) = (21*12)/9= 7*4= 28 days.

NOW CAREFULLY READ THE FOLLOWING TO SOLVE THE
TIME AND WORK PROBLEMS IN FEW SECONDS.

TIME AND WORK :

1. If A can finish work in X time and B can finish work in Y time then both together can finish work in (X*Y)/ (X+Y) time.

2. If A can finish work in X time and A and B together can finish work in S time then B can finish work in (XS)/(X-S) time.

3. If A can finish work in X time and B in Y time and C in Z time then they all working together will finish the work in (XYZ)/ (XY +YZ +XZ) time

4. If A can finish work in X time and B in Y time and A,B and C together in S time then :
C can finish work alone in (XYS)/ (XY-SX-SY) B+C can finish in (SX)/(X-S)
and A+ C can finish in (SY)/(Y-S)

Here is another shortcut to improve URPERCENTILE.

TYPE 1 : Price of a commodity is increased by 60 %. By how much % should the consumption be reduced so that the expense remain the same.

TYPE 2 : Price of a commodity is decreased by 60 %. By how much % can the consumption be increased so that the expense remain the same.

Solution :
TYPE1 : (100* 60) / (100+60) = 37.5 %
TYPE 2 : (100* 60) / (100-60) = 150 %

1) A man divides Rs.8600 among 5 sons,4 daughters and 2 nephews. If each daughter receives four times as much as each nephew, and each son receives five times as much as each nephew, how much does each daughter receive?

Sol : Let the share of each nephew be Rs.x

Then, share of each daughter = Rs.(4x); share of each son = Rs.(5x).

So, 5 * 5x + 4 * 4x + 2 * x = 8600

=> 25x + 16x + 2x = 8600 => 43x = 8600

=> x = 200. Therefore, Share of each daughter = Rs. (4 * 200) = Rs.800

2) Kumar spends 75% of his income. His income is increased by 20% and he increased his expenditure by 10%. Find the percentage increase in his savings.

Sol : Let original income = Rs. 100. Then, expenditure = Rs.75 and savings = Rs. 25.

New income = Rs.120 & New expenditure = Rs.[110/100 * 75] = Rs.165/2

New savings = Rs.[120-165/2] = Rs.75/2

Increase in savings = Rs.[75/2 - 25] = Rs. 25/2

Therefore, Increase% = [25/2 * 1/25 * 100]% => 50%

3. A man sells an article at a profit of 25%. If he had bought it at 20% less and sold it for Rs.10.50 less, he would have gained 30%. Find the cost of the article.

Sol: Let the C.P. be Rs,x.

First S.P. = 125% of x = 125/100x = 5x/4;

2nd S.P. = 80% of x = 80/100x = 4x/5

2nd S.P. = 130% of 4x/5 = [130/100 * 4x/5] = 26x/25

=> 5x/4 - 26x/25 = 10.50

=> 21x/100 = 10.50 =>x=[10.50 * 100 / 21] => 50

Hence, C.P. = Rs. 50

4. A is twice as good as workman as B and together they finish a piece of work in 18 days. In how many days will A alone finish the work?

Sol: (A's 1 day's work) : (B's 1 day's work) = 2:1

(A+B)'s 1 day's work = 1/18.

Therefore A's 1 day's work = [1/18 * 2/3] = 1/27.

Hence, A alone can finish the work in 27 days.

5. From a group of boys and girls 15 girls leave. There are then left 2 boys for each girl. After this, 45 boys leave. There are then 5 girls for each boy. Find the number of girls in the beginning.

Sol: Let at present there be x boys. Then number of girls at present = 5x.

Before the boys had left : Number of boys = x+45 and number of girls = 5x.
=> x+45 = 2*5x =>9x = 45 => x=5.

Hence, number of girls in the beginning = 5x+15 = 25+15 = 40

6. A cricketer has a certain average for 10 innings. In the eleventh inning, he scored 108 runs, thereby increasing his average by 6 runs. His new average is :

  Sol: Let average for 10 innings be x. Then,
  10x + 108/11 = x+6
  => 11x+66 = 10x+108 => x=42.

  Therefore, New Average = (x+6) = 48 runs.

7. Sudha spends 30% of his monthly income on food articles, 40% of the remaining on conveyance and clothes and saves 50% of the remaining. If his monthly salary is Rs.18400, how much money does he save every month?

  Sol: Saving = 50% of (100-40)% of (100-30)% of Rs.18400
  => Rs. 50/100 * 60/100 * 70/100 * 18400 => 3864

  Therefore, she saves Rs.3864

8. A train 125 m long passes a man, running at 5 kmph in the same direction in which the train is going, in 10 seconds. The speed of the train is

  Sol: Speed of the train relative to man = [125/10]m/sec = [25/2]m/sec
  => [25/2 * 18/5]km/hr = 45 km/hr
  Let the speed of the train be x kmph.
  Then, relative speed = (x-5) kmph

  Therefore, x-5 = 45 or x=50 kmph.

9. A train when moves at an average speed of 40 kmph, reaches its destination on time.
  When its average speed becomes 35 kmph, then it reaches its destination 15 minutes late.
  Find the length of the journey
   Sol: Difference between timings = 15 min = 1/4 hr
       Let the length of journey be x km
        Then, x/35 - x/40 = 1/4
         => 8x-7x = 70

        Therefore, x=70 km.

10. **Cattle : Herd :: Sheep: ?**
    (a) Flock
    (b) Swarm
    (c) Crowd
    (d) Shoal
    (e) Mob

    Ans : Herd is a group of cattle. Similarly, flock is a collection of sheep. So, the answer is (a)

11. Moon: Satellite: : Earth:?
    (a) Sun
    (b) Planet
    (c) Solar system
    (d) Asteroid
    . ANS: (b) Moon is a satellite and earth is a planet.

12.. X introduces Y saying, "He is the husband of the grand daughter of the father of my father. How is Y related to X ?

    (a) Brother
    (b) Son
    (c) Brother-in-low
    (d) Son-in-law
    (e) Nephew

    ANS : (c) The relations may be seen as follows: Father's father - grand father; Grandfather's grand daughter - Sister; Sister's husband - brother-in-law So Y is X's brother-in-law and the answer is (c).

13. **Showing on to the man on the stage, Rita said he is the brother of the daughter of the wife of my husband. How is the man on the stage related to Rita?**
    (a) Son
    (b) Husband
    (c) Cousin
    (d) Nephew
    (a) The relations may be seen as follows: Wife of her husband - herself ; Brother of her daughter - her son So, the man is Rita's son and the answer is (a).

14. **Complete the series: 4, - 8, 16, - 32, 64, ( )**
    (a) 128
    (b) – 128
    (c) 192
    (d) - 192

    ANS : (b) Clearly, each number in the series is the preceding number multiplied by - 2. Therefore Missing term = 64 x (- 2) = - 128. Hence, the answer is (b).

15. **Which is the number that comes next in the following sequence 4, 6, 12, 14, 28, 30, ( )**
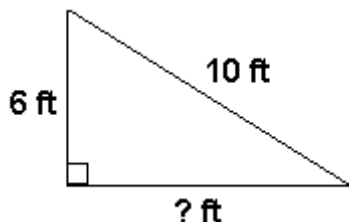   (a) 32
    (b) 64
    (c) 62
    (d) 60
    Answer: (d) The given sequence is a combination of two series 4, 12, 28, ( ) and 6, 14, 30. Clearly, the number to be found belongs to the first series. Now, the 'pattern followed is + 8, + 16, + 32, ... So, missing number = (28 + 32) = 60. Hence, the answer is (d).

16. **Write the fraction $^8/_{36}$ in simplest form.**

$$\frac{8 \div 4}{36 \div 4} = \frac{2}{9}$$

17. **Find the unknown leg of the right triangle. (Phythagorean triple)**

6 ft

10 ft

? ft

Plug the values into $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$ and solve.
$(6)^2 + (?)^2 = (10)^2$
$36 + (?)^2 = 100$
$36 - 36 + (?)^2 = 100 - 36$
$(?)^2 = 64$
$? = 8$
The length of the third side of the triangle is 8 ft.

A Pythagorean triple is a set of three natural numbers that satisfy the equation $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$. Our set,   (6, 8, 10), is a multiple of the Pythagorean triple (3, 4, 5). Others sets include (5, 12, 13) and (8, 15, 17).

18.

Information & Technology

Choose correct or the best alternative in the following:

Q.1 Translator for low level programming language were termed as
(A) Assembler (B) Compiler
(C) Linker (D) Loader
Ans: (A)

Q.2 Analysis which determines the meaning of a statement once its grammatical structure becomes known is termed as
(A) Semantic analysis (B) Syntax analysis
(C) Regular analysis (D) General analysis
Ans: (A)

Q.3 Load address for the first word of the program is called
(A) Linker address origin (B) load address origin
(C) Phase library (D) absolute library
Ans: (B)

Q.4 Symbolic names can be associated with
(A) Information (B) data or instruction
(C) operand (D) mnemonic operation
Ans: (B)

Q.5 The translator which perform macro expansion is called a
(A) Macro processor (B) Macro pre-processor
(C) Micro pre-processor (D) assembler
Ans: (B)

Q.6 Shell is the exclusive feature of
(A) UNIX (B) DOS
(C) System software (D) Application software
Ans: (A)

Q.7 A program in execution is called
(A) Process (B) Instruction
(C) Procedure (D) Function
Ans: (A)

Q.8 Interval between the time of submission and completion of the job is called
(A) Waiting time (B) Turnaround time
(C) Throughput (D) Response time
Ans: (B)

Q.9 A scheduler which selects processes from secondary storage device is called
(A) Short term scheduler. (B) Long term scheduler.
(C) Medium term scheduler. (D) Process scheduler.
Ans: (C)

Q.10 The scheduling in which CPU is allocated to the process with least CPU-burst time is called
(A) Priority Scheduling (B) Shortest job first Scheduling
(C) Round Robin Scheduling (D) Multilevel Queue Scheduling
Ans: (B)

Q.11 The term 'page traffic' describes
(A) number of pages in memory at a given instant.
(B) number of papers required to be brought in at a given page request.
(C) the movement of pages in and out of memory.
(D) number of pages of executing programs loaded in memory.
Ans: (C)

Q.12 The "turn-around" time of a user job is the
(A) time since its submission to the time its results become available.
(B) time duration for which the CPU is allotted to the job.
(C) total time taken to execute the job.
(D) time taken for the job to move from assembly phase to completion phase.
Ans: (C)

Q.13 Which of the following can be used as a criterion for classification of data structures used in language processing.
(A) nature of a data structure (B) purpose of a data structure
(C) lifetime of a data structure (D) all of the above.
Ans: (D)

Q.14 Memory utilization factor shall be computed as follows
(A) memory in use/allocated memory.
(B) memory in use/total memory connected.
(C) memory allocated/free existing memory.
(D) memory committed/total memory available.
Ans: (B)

Q.15 Program 'preemption' is
(A) forced de allocation of the CPU from a program which is executing on the CPU.
(B) release of CPU by the program after completing its task.
(C) forced allotment of CPU by a program to itself.
(D) a program terminating itself due to detection of an error.
Ans: (A)

Q.16 An assembler is
(A) programming language dependent.   (B) syntax dependant.
(C) machine dependant.   (D) data dependant.
Ans: (C)

Q.17 Which of the following is not a fundamental process state
(A) ready (B) terminated
(C) executing (D) blocked
Ans: (D)

Q.18 'LRU' page replacement policy is
(A) Last Replaced Unit. (B) Last Restored Unit.
(C) Least Recently Used. (D) Least Required Unit.
Ans: (C)

Q.19 Which of the following is true?
(A) Block cipher technique is an encryption technique.
(B) Steam cipher technique is an encryption technique.
(C) Both (A) and (B).
(D) Neither of (A) and (B).
Ans: (C)

Q.20 Which of the following approaches do not require knowledge of the system state?
(A) deadlock detection. (B) deadlock prevention.
(C) deadlock avoidance. (D) none of the above.
Ans: (D)

Q.21 Program generation activity aims at
(A) Automatic generation of program
(B) Organize execution of a program written in PL
(C) Skips generation of program
(D) Speedens generation of program
Ans: (A)

Q.22 Which amongst the following is not an advantage of Distributed systems?
(A) Reliability (B) Incremental growth
(C) Resource sharing (D) None of the above
Ans: (A)

Q.23 An imperative statement
(A) Reserves areas of memory and associates names with them
(B) Indicates an action to be performed during execution of assembled program
(C) Indicates an action to be performed during optimization
(D) None of the above
Ans: (B)

Q.24 Which of the following loader is executed when a system is first turned on or restarted
(A) Boot loader (B) Compile and Go loader
(C) Bootstrap loader (D) Relating loader
Ans: (C)

Q.25 Poor response time is usually caused by
(A) Process busy   (B) High I/O rates
(C) High paging rates   (D) Any of the above
Ans: (D)

Q.26 "Throughput" of a system is
(A) Number of programs processed by it per unit time
(B) Number of times the program is invoked by the system
(C) Number of requests made to a program by the system
(D) None of the above
Ans: (A)

Q.27 The "blocking factor" of a file is
(A) The number of blocks accessible to a file
(B) The number of blocks allocated to a file
(C) The number of logical records in one physical record
(D) None of the above
Ans: (C)

Q.28 Which of these is a component of a process precedence sequence?
(A) Process name (B) Sequence operator
(C) Concurrency operator (D) All of the above
Ans: (D)

Q.29 Which amongst the following is valid syntax of the Fork and Join Primitive?
(A) Fork <label> (B) Fork <label>
Join <var> Join <label>
(C) For <var> (D) Fork <var>
Join <var> join <var>
Ans: (A)

Q.30 Nested Macro calls are expanded using the
(A) FIFO rule (First in first out) (B) LIFO (Last in First out)
(C) FILO rule (First in last out) (D) None of the above
Ans: (B)

Q.31 A parser which is a variant of top-down parsing without backtracking is
(A) Recursive Descend. (B) Operator Precedence.
(C) LL(1) parser. (D) LALR Parser.
Ans: (A)

Q.32 The expansion of nested macro calls follows
(A) FIFO rule. (B) LIFO rule.
(C) LILO rule. (D) priority rule.
Ans: (B)

Q.33. In a two-pass assembler, the task of the Pass II is to
(A) separate the symbol, mnemonic opcode and operand
fields.
(B) build the symbol table.
(C) construct intermediate code.
(D) synthesize the target program.
Ans: (D)

Q.34 A linker program
(A) places the program in the memory for the purpose of execution.
(B) relocates the program to execute from the specific memory area
allocated to it.
(C) links the program with other programs needed for its execution.
(D) interfaces the program with the entities generating its input data.
Ans: (C)

Q.35 Which scheduling policy is most suitable for a time-shared operating system
(A) Shortest-job First. (B) Elevator.
(C) Round-Robin. (D) First-Come-First-Serve.
Ans: (C)

Q.36 A critical section is a program segment
(A) which should run in a certain specified amount of time.
(B) which avoids deadlocks.
(C) where shared resources are accessed.
(D) which must be enclosed by a pair of semaphore operations, P and V.
Ans: (C)

Q.37 An operating system contains 3 user processes each requiring 2 units of resource
R .The minimum number of units of R such that no deadlocks will ever arise is
(A) 4. (B) 3.
(C) 5. (D) 6.
Ans: (A)

Q.38 Locality of reference implies that the page reference being made by a process
(A) will always be to the page used in the previous page reference.
(B) is likely to be the one of the pages used in the last few page references.
(C) will always be to one of the pages existing in memory.
(D)will always lead to a page fault.
Ans: (B)

Q.39 Which of these is not a part of Synthesis phase
(A) Obtain machine code corresponding to the mnemonic from the
Mnemonics table
(B) Obtain address of a memory operand from the symbol table
(C) Perform LC processing
(D) Synthesize a machine instruction or the machine form of a constant
Ans: (C)

Q.40 The syntax of the assembler directive EQU is
(A) EQU <address space> (B) <symbol>EQU<address space>
(C) <symbol>EQU (D) None of the above
Ans: (B)

Q.41 The following features are needed to implement top down parsing
(A) Source string marker
(B) Prediction making mechanism
(C) Matching and Backtracking mechanism
(D) All of the above
Ans: (D)

Q.42 A macro definition consists of
(A) A macro prototype statement (B) One or more model statements
(C) Macro pre-processor statements (D) All of the above
Ans: (D)

Q.43 The main reason to encrypt a file is to _____.
(A)Reduce its size (B) Secure it for transmission
(C) Prepare it for backup (D) Include it in the start-up sequence
Ans: (B)

Q.44 Which of the following is not a key piece of information, stored in single page table
entry, assuming pure paging and virtual memory
(A) Frame number
(B) A bit indicating whether the page is in physical memory or on the disk
(C) A reference for the disk block that stores the page
(D) None of the above
Ans: (C)

Q.45 A UNIX device driver is
(A) Structured into two halves called top half and bottom half
(B) Three equal partitions
(C) Unstructured
(D) None of the above
Ans: (A)

Q.46 The following is not a layer of IO management module
(A) PIOCS (Physical Input Output Control System)   (B) LIOCS (Logical Input Output Control System)
(C) FS (File System)   (D) MCS (Management Control System)
Ans: (D)

Q.47 Which amongst the following is not a valid page replacement policy?
(A) LRU policy (Least Recently Used)
(B) FIFO policy (First in first out)
(C) RU policy (Recurrently used)
(D) Optimal page replacement policy
Ans: (C)

Q.48 Consider a program with a linked origin of 5000. Let the memory area allocated to it
have the start address of 70000. Which amongst the following will be the value
to be loaded in relocation register?
(A) 20000 (B) 50000
(C) 70000 (D) 90000
Ans: (None of the above choice in correct.)

Q.49 An assembly language is a
(A) low level programming language
(B) Middle level programming language
(C) High level programming language
(D) Internet based programming language
Ans: (A)

Q.50 TII stands for
(A) Table of incomplete instructions
(B) table of information instructions
(C) translation of instructions information
(D) translation of information instruction
Ans: (A)

Q.51 An analysis, which determines the syntactic structure of the source statement, is
called
(A) Sementic analysis (B) process analysis
(C) Syntax analysis (D) function analysis
Ans: (C)

Q.52 Action implementing instruction's meaning are a actually carried out by
(A) Instruction fetch   (B) Instruction decode
(C) instruction execution   (D) Instruction program
Ans: (C)

Q.53 The field that contains a segment index or an internal index is called
(A) target datum (B) target offset
(C) segment field (D) fix dat
Ans: (A)

Q.54 A program in execution is called
(A) process (B) function
(C) CPU (D) Memory
Ans: (A)

Q.55 Jobs which are admitted to the system for processing is called
(A) long-term scheduling (B) short-term scheduling
(C) medium-term scheduling (D) queuing
Ans: (A)

Q.56 A set of techniques that allow to execute a program which is not entirely in memory
is called
(A) demand paging (B) virtual memory
(C) auxiliary memory (D) secondary memory
Ans: (B)

Q. 57 SSTF stands for
(A) Shortest-Seek-time-first scheduling (B) small – small-time-first
(C) simple-seek-time-first (D) small-simple-time-first
scheduling
Ans: (A)

Q.58 Before proceeding with its execution, each process must acquire all the resources
it needs is called
(A) hold and wait (B) No pre-emption
(C) circular wait (D) starvation
Ans: (A)

Q.59 Virtual memory is
(A) simple to implement
(B) used in all major commercial operating systems
(C) less efficient in utilization of memory
(D) useful when fast I/O devices are not available
Ans: (B)

Q.60 Relocation bits used by relocating loader are specified by
(A) Relocating loader itself (B) Assembler or Translator
(C) Macro processor (D) Both (A) and (B)
Ans: (B)

Q.61 Resolution of externally defined symbols is performed by
(A) Linker (B) Loader
(C) Compiler (D) Editor
Ans: (A)

Q.62 Relocatable programs
(A) cannot be used with fixed partitions   (B) can be loaded almost anywhere in memory
(C) do not need a linker   (D) can be loaded only at one specific location
Ans: (B)

Q.63 Page stealing
(A) is a sign of efficient system
(B) is taking page frames other working sets
(C) should be the tuning goal
(D) is taking larger disk spaces for pages paged out
Ans: (B)

Q.64 The total time to prepare a disk drive mechanism for a block of data to be read
from is its
(A) latency
(B) latency plus transmission time
(C) latency plus seek time
(D) latency plus seek time plus transmission time
Ans: (C)

Q.65 To avoid race condition, the maximum number of processes that may be
simultaneously inside the critical section is
(A) zero (B) one
(C) two (D) more than two
Ans: (B)

Q.66 The memory allocation scheme subject to "external" fragmentation is
(A) segmentation (B) swapping
(C) pure demand paging (D) multiple fixed contiguous partitions
Ans: (A)

Q.67 Page fault frequency in an operating system is reduced when the
(A) processes tend to the I/O-bound
(B) size of pages is reduced
(C) processes tend to be CPU-bound
(D) locality of reference is applicable to the process
Ans: (D)

Q.68 In which of the following page replacement policies Balady's anomaly occurs?
(A) FIFO (B) LRU
(C) LFU (D) NRU
Ans: (A)

Q.69 Which of the following are language processors?
(A) Assembler (B) Compiler
(C) Interpreter (D) All of the above
Ans: (D)

Q.70 Virtual memory can be implemented with
(A) Segmentation (B) Paging
(C) None (D) all of the above
Ans: (D)

Q.71 Recognition of basic syntactic constructs through reductions, this task is performed by
(A) Lexical analysis (B) Syntax analysis
(C) Semantic analysis (D) Structure analysis
Ans: (B)

Q.72 A grammar for a programming language is a formal description of
(A) Syntax (B) Semantics
(C) Structure (D) Code
Ans: (C)

Q.73 _____ is a technique of temporarily removing inactive programs from the memory of computer system
(A) Swapping (B) Spooling
(C) Semaphore (D) Scheduler
Ans: (A)

Q.74 _____ is a technique of improving the priority of process waiting in Queue for CPU allocation
(A) Starvation (B) Ageing
(C) Revocation (D) Relocation
Ans: (B)

Q.75 _____ is the time required by a sector to reach below read/write head.
(A) Seek Time (B) Latency Time
(C) Access time (D) None
Ans: (B)

Q.76 Which of the following is most general phase structured grammar?
(A) Context – Sensitive (B) Regular
(C) Context – Free (D) None of the above
Ans: (A)

Q.77 File record length
(A) Should always be fixed
(B) Should always be variable
(C) Depends upon the size of file
(D) Should be chosen to match the data characteristics.
Ans: (D)

Q.78 A public key encryption system
(A) Allows only the correct receiver to decode the data
(B) Allows only one to decode the transmission.
(C) Allows only the correct sender to decode the data.
(D) Does not encode the data before transmitting it.
Ans: (A)

79. Counting in binary and decimal:

0 0 0 0 => 0	0 1 0 1 => 5	1 0 1 0 => 10
0 0 0 1 => 1	0 1 1 0 => 6	1 0 1 1 => 11
0 0 1 0 => 2	0 1 1 1 => 7	1 1 0 0 => 12
0 0 1 1 => 3	1 0 0 0 => 8	1 1 0 1 => 13
0 1 0 0 => 4	1 0 0 1 => 9	1 1 1 0 => 14
1 1 1 1 => 15		

How to represent 16 in binary? => 10000_2
How to represent decimal 33? => 100001_2
What is the value of 100101_2 => 37

80. Hexadecimal number conversion: Convert 1011011011001_2 to hexadecimal
   7 Binary: 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 0 0 1
   Hexadecimal: 1 6 D 9 $_{16}$ Can you convert this hex number to decimal?
   break binary into 4 groups =>$1 \times 16^3 + 6 \times 16^2 + 13 \times 16^1 + {}^{9 \times 160} = 5849_{10}$

81. Octal numbers conversion: Convert 1011111010001 to octal
   Binary: 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 0 0 1
   Octal: 1 3 7 2 1$_8$
   Can you convert this octal number to decimal?
   1 break binary into 3 groups =>$1 \times 8^4 + 3 \times 8^3 + 7 \times 8^2 + 2 \times 8^1 + 1 \times 8^8 = 6097_{10}$

82. Use of Technology in teaching learning, Knowledge of students's need and content mastery skills are need for present day teacher to adjust effectively with the classroom teaching.

83. IGNOU university telecasts interaction eduction programmes through its own channel

84. NCT and NAAC has singed MOU for Accredition of Teacher Education Insititute in India

85. The primary duety of the teacher is to help round development of the students

86. Micro teaching is more effective during the teaching – practice

87. Discipline quality the students like the most in a teacher

88. A null hypothesis is when there is no different between the varliable.

89. The research which is exploring new facts through the study of the past is called Hisotrial Research

90. Action research is an applied research

91. Manipulation is always a part of descriptive research

92. Content mastery is one of the most important quality of a good teacher

93. The primary responsibility for the teacher adjustment lies with the teacher himself

94. As per the NCTE norm, 1+7 the staff strength for a unity of 100 studnets at B.Ed.level

95. Research has show that the most frequent symptom of nervous instability among teacher is Explosive behaviour

96. A successful teach is one who is compassionate and disciplinarian

97. Curriculum should be includes both formal and information eduction

98. A common test in research demands much priority on Reliability, Usability and Objectivity

99. Identification of problem is the first step in starting the research process

100. If a researcher conducts a research on finding out which administrative style contribributes more to institutional effectivness? This will be an example of applied action research

101. The main objective of teaching is to develop thinking power to students

102. Good method of teaching is Seminar and Project

103. Teacher uses teaching aids for making teaching understanding level of students

104. Effectiveness of teaching depends on subject understanding of teacher

105. Objectivity the essential characteristics of rearch

106. A researcher is generally expected to Generate new principles and theories

107. Bibliography given in a research report shows vast knowledge of the researcher

108. Punishing the students is the least important factor in teaching

109. Teacher uses visual-aids to ame leaning interesting.

110. The teacher's role at the higher educational leve is to promote self learning in students

111. The study is Ex-post Facto research investigators attempt to trace an effect

112. Value education make a student good citizen

113. The govt established the University Grant commission by an Act of Parliament in the year 1956, in 1953 University grant commission established

114. Discussion method can be used when the topic is very difficult

115. The main aim of teaching is the develop thinking and reasoning

116. The quality of teaching reflected by the Quality of question asked by students

117. Books and recors are the primary sources of data in Historial Research

118. Laboratory method of teaching encourage the use of masimum senses

119. The most imporatn characteristic of Open book examination system it improces attendance in the classroom

120. An effective teacher is one who can motivate students to learn

121. Law of Comparative Judgement was developed by L.L. Thurstone

122. Other names of Probability sampling are **Random sampling or chance sampling**

123. What is 'precision of the sampling plan'**Sampling error can be measured for a given sample design and size. The measurement of sampling error is usually called the precision of the sampling plan**

124. The term "control" in research design means **The technical term 'control' is used when we design the study minimising the effects of extraneous independent variable**

125. Extraneous variable in a research design is **Independent variables that are not related to the purpose of the study, but may affect the dependent variable are termed as extraneous variable**

126. What are 'continuous variables' and 'discrete variables' in research design? **Phenomena which can take on quantitatively different values even in decimal points are called continuous variables. If they can only be expressed in integer values, they are non-continuous variables or in statistical language 'discrete variables**

127. Motivation Research' - an example of which research method used **Qualitative Research**

128. An example of experimental type of research which may be rely on data **Emperical**

Q/A UGC Net I paper Model

1) Which of the following variables cannot be expressed in quantitative terms ?
A. Socio-economic Status
B. Marital Status
C. Numerical Aptitude
D. Professional Attitude (Answer)

2) A doctor studies the relative effectiveness of two drugs of denguefever.
    His research would be classified as
A. Descriptive Survey
B. Experimental Research (Answer)
C. Case Study
D. Ethnography

3) The term 'phenomenology' is associated with the process of
A. Qualitative Research (Answer)
B. Analysis of Variance
C. Correlational Study
D. Probability Sampling

4) The 'Sociogram' technique is used to study
A. Vocational Interest
B. Professional Competence
C. Human Relations (Answer)
D. Achievement Motivation

5) Media that exist in an interconnected series of communication – points are referred to as
A. Networked media (Answer)
B. Connective media
C. Nodal media
D. Multimedia

6) The information function of mass communication is described as
A. diffusion
B. publicity
C. **surveillance (Answer)**
D. diversion

7) An example of asynchronous medium is
A. Radio
B. T.V.
C. Film
D. **Newspaper (Answer)**

8) In communication, connotative words are
A. explicit
B. abstract
C. simple
D. **cultural (Answer)**

9) A message beneath a message is labelled as
A. embedded text
B. internal text
C. inter-text
D. **sub-text (Answer)**

10) In analog mass communication, stories are
A. **static (Answer)**   C. interactive
B. dynamic   D. exploratory

11) Determine the relationship between the pair of words ALWAYS :NEVER and then select from the following pair of words which have a similar relationship :
A. often : rarely (Answer)
B. frequently : occasionally
C. constantly : frequently
D. intermittently : casually

12) Find the wrong number in the sequence : 52, 51, 48, 43, 34, 27, 16
A. 27
B. 34 (Answer)
C. 43
D. 48

13) . In a certain code, PAN is written as 31 and PAR as 35, then PAT is written in the same code as
 A. 30   C. 39
 B. **37 (Answer)**   D. 41

14) The letters in the first set have certain relationship. On the basis of this relationship, make the   right choice for the second set
AF : IK : : LQ : ?
A. MO
B. NP
C. OR
D. TV (Answer)

15) If 5472 == 9, 6342 6, 7584 = 6, what is 9236 ?
A. 2 (Answer)   **C.** 4
B. 3   **D.** 5

16) In an examination, 35% of the total students failed in Hindi, 45% failed in English and 20% in both. The percentage of those who passed in both subjects is
A. 10   **C.** 30
B. 20 (Answer)   **D.** 40

17) Two statements I and II given below are followed by two conclusions (a) and (b). Supposing the statements are true, which of the following conclusions can logically follow ? Statements :
I. Some flowers are red. II. Some flowers are blue. Conclusions :
(a) Some flowers are neither red nor blue. (b) Some flowers are both red and blue.
A. Only (a) follows
B. Only (b) follows
C. Both (a) and (b) follow
D. Neither (a) nor (b) follows. (Answer)

18) A reasoning where we start with certain particular statements and conclude with a universal
 statement is called
A. Deductive Reasoning
B. Inductive Reasoning
C. Abnormal Reasoning
D. Transcendental Reasoning (Answer)

19) What is the smallest number of ducks that could swim in this formation – two ducks in front of a duck, two ducks behind a duck and a duck between two ducks ?
   A. 5 (Answer)   **C.** 4
   B. 7   **D.** 3

20) Mr. A, Miss B, Mr. C and Miss D are sitting around a table and discussing their trades. (i) Mr.
A sits opposite to the cook. (ii) Miss B sits right to the barber (iii) The washerman sits right to the
barber (iv) Miss D sits opposite to Mr. C What are the trades of A and B ?
 A. Tailor and barber   **C.** Tailor and cook
 B. Barber and cook   **D. Tailor and washerman (Answer)**

21) Which one of the following methods serve to measure correlation between two variables ?
A. Scatter Diagram
B. Frequency Distribution
C. Two-way table
D. Coefficient of Rank Correlation (Answer)

22) Which one of the following is not an Internet Service Provider (ISP) ?
A. MTNL
B. BSNL
C. ERNET India
D. Infotech India Ltd. (Answer)

23) The hexadecimal number system consists of the symbols
A. 0 – 7
B. 0 – 9 , A – F (Answer)
C. 0 – 7, A – F
D. None of these

24) The binary equivalent of (–15) 10 is (2's complement system is used)
A. 11110001
B. 11110000
C. 10001111
D. None of these (t Answer)

25) 1 GB is equal to
A. 2 30 bits
B. 230 bytes (Answer)
C. 2 20 bits
D. 2 20 bytes

26) Which of the following is not covered in 8 missions under the Climate Action Plan of Government
of India ?
A. Solar power
B. Waste to energy conversion
C. Afforestation
D. Nuclear energy (Answer)

27) 'Chipko' movement was first started by
A. Arundhati Roy
B. Medha Patkar
C. Ila Bhatt
D. Sunderlal Bahuguna (Answer)

28) The constituents of photochemical smog responsible for eye irritationare
A. SO_2 and O_3
B. SO_2 and NO_2 (Answer)
C. HCHO and PAN
D. SO_2 and SPM

29) India's first Defence University is in the State of
 A. Haryana (Answer)
 B. Andhra Pradesh
 C. Uttar Pradesh
 E. D. Punjab

30) Which one of the following is not a Constitutional Body ?
 A. Election Commission
 B. Finance Commission
 C. Union Public Service Commission
 D. Planning Commission (Answer)

31) Which one of the following statements is not correct ?
 A. Indian Parliament is supreme.
 B. The Supreme Court of India has the power of judicial review. (Answer)
 C. There is a division of powers between the Centre and the States
 D. There is a Council of Ministers to aid and advise the President.

32) Which one of the following statements reflects the republic character of Indian democracy ?
    A. Written Constitution
    B. No State religion
    C. Devolution of power to local Government institutions
    D. Elected President and directly or indirectly elected Parliament (Answer)

33) Who among the following appointed by the Governor can be removed by only the President of India ?
  A. Chief Minister of a State
  B. A member of the State Public Service Commission (Answer)
  C. Advocate-General
  D. Vice-Chancellor of a State University

34) Some students in a class exhibit great curiosity for learning. It may be because such children
    A. Are gifted (Correct Answer)
    B. Come from rich families
    C. Show artificial behaviour
    D. Create indiscipline in the class
35) The most important quality of a good teacher is
   A. Sound knowledge of subject matter
   B. Good communication skills (Correct Answer)
   C. Concern for students' welfare
   D. Effective leadership qualities

36) Which one of the following is appropriate in respect of teacherstudent relationship ?
    A. Very informal and intimate   **C. Cordial and respectful (Answer)**
    B. Limited to classroom only   **D.** Indifferent

37) The academic performance of students can be improved if parents are encouraged to
    A. supervise the work of their wards
    B. arrange for extra tuition
    C. remain unconcerned about it
    D. interact with teachers frequently (Answer)

38) In a lively classroom situation, there is likely to be
    A. occasional roars of laughter (Answer)
    B. complete silence
    C. frequent teacher-student dialogue
    D. loud discussion among students

39) If a parent approaches the teacher to do some favour to his/her ward in the examination, the teacher should
  A. try to help him (Answer)
  B. ask him not to talk in those terms
  C. refuse politely and firmly
  D. ask him rudely to go away

40) Which of the following phrases is not relevant to describe the meaning of research as a process ?
    A. Systematic Activity
    B. Objective Observation (Answer)
    C. Trial and Error
    D. Problem Solving

UGC NET PAPER - 1 (Solved) June 2010

1. Which one of the following is the most important quality of a good teacher ?
(A) Punctuality and sincerity
(B) Content mastery
(C) Content mastery and reactive
(D) Content mastery and sociable

2. The primary responsibility for the teacher's adjustment lies with
(A) The children
(B) The principal
(C) The teacher himself
(D) The community

3. As per the NCTE norms, what should be the staff strength for a unit of 100 students at B.Ed. level ?
(A) 1 + 7 (B) 1 + 9
(C) 1 + 10 (D) 1 + 5

4. Research has shown that the most frequent symptom of nervous instability among teachers is
(A) Digestive upsets
(B) Explosive behaviour
(C) Fatigue
(D) Worry

5. Which one of the following statements is correct ?
(A) Syllabus is an annexure to the curriculum.
(B) Curriculum is the same in all educational institutions.
(C) Curriculum includes both formal, and informal education.
(D) Curriculum does not include methods of evaluation.

6. A successful teacher is one who is
(A) Compassionate and disciplinarian
(B) Quite and reactive
(C) Tolerant and dominating
(D) Passive and active

Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions 7 to 12.

The phrase "What is it like ?" stands for a fundamental thought process. How does one go about observing and reporting on things and events that occupy segments of earth space ? Of all the infinite variety of phenomena on the face of the earth, how does one decide what phenomena to observe ? There is no such thing as a complete description of the earth or any part of it, for every microscopic point on the earth's surface differs from every other such point. Experience shows that the things observed are already familiar, because they are like phenomena that occur at home or because they resemble the abstract images and models developed in the human mind.
How are abstract images formed ? Humans alone among the animals possess language; their words symbolize not only specific things but also mental images of classes of things. People can remember what they have seen or experienced because they attach a word symbol to them. During the long record of our efforts to gain more and more knowledge about the face of the earth, there has been a continuing interplay between things and events. The direct observation through the senses is described as a percept; the mental image is described as a concept. Percepts are what some people describe as reality, in contrast to mental images, which are theoretical, implying that they are not real.
The relation of Percept to Concept is not as simple as the definition implies. It is now quite clear that people of different cultures or even individuals in the same culture develop different mental images of reality and what they perceive is a reflection of these preconceptions. The direct observation of things and events on the face of the earth is so clearly a function of the mental images of the mind of the observer that the whole idea of reality must be reconsidered.

Concepts determine what the observer perceives, yet concepts are derived from the generalizations of previous percepts. What happens is that the educated observer is taught to accept a set of concepts and then sharpens or changes these concepts during a professional

career. In any one field of scholarship, professional opinion at one time determines what concepts and procedures are acceptable, and these form a kind of model of scholarly behaviour.

7. The problem raised in the passage reflects on
(A) thought process (B) human behaviour
(C) cultural perceptions (D) professional opinion

8. According to the passage, human beings have mostly in mind
(A) Observation of things (B) Preparation of mental images
(C) Expression through language (D) To gain knowledge

9. Concept means
(A) A mental image (B) A reality
(C) An idea expressed in language form (D) All the above

10. The relation of Percept to Concept is
(A) Positive (B) Negative
(C) Reflective (D) Absolute

11. In the passage, the earth is taken as
(A) The Globe (B) The Human Habitat
(C) A Celestial Body (D) A Planet

12. Percept means
(A) Direct observation through the senses (B) A conceived idea
(C) Ends of a spectrum (D) An abstract image

13. Action research means
(A) A longitudinal research
(B) An applied research
(C) A research initiated to solve an immediate problem
(D) A research with socioeconomic objective

14. Research is
(A) Searching again and again   (B) Finding solution to any problem
(C) Working in a scientific way to search for truth of any problem
(D) None of the above

15. A common test in research demands much priority on
(A) Reliability
(B) Useability
(C) Objectivity
(D) All of the above

16. Which of the following is the first step in starting the research process ?
(A) Searching sources of information to locate problem.
(B) Survey of related literature
(C) Identification of problem
(D) Searching for solutions to the problem

17. If a researcher conducts a research on finding out which administrative style contributes more to institutional effectiveness ? This will be an example of
(A) Basic Research
(B) Action Research
(C) Applied Research
(D) None of the above

18. Normal Probability Curve should be
(A) Positively skewed
(B) Negatively skewed
(C) Leptokurtic skewed
(D) Zero skewed

19. In communication, a major barrier to reception of messages is
(A) audience attitude
(B) audience knowledge
(C) audience education
(D) audience income

20. Post-modernism is associated with
(A) newspapers
(B) magazines
(C) radio
(D) television

21. Didactic communication is
(A) intra-personal
(B) inter-personal
(C) organisational
(D) relational

22. In communication, the language is
(A) the non-verbal code
(B) the verbal code
(C) the symbolic code
(D) the iconic code

23. Identify the correct sequence of the following :
(A) Source, channel, message, receiver
(B) Source, receiver, channel, message
(C) Source, message, receiver, channel
(D) Source, message, channel, receiver

24. Assertion (A) : Mass media promote a culture of violence in the society.
Reason (R) : Because violence sells in the market as people themselves are violent in character.
(A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
(B) Both (A) and (R) are true, but
(R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
(C) (A) is true, but (R) is false.
(D) Both (A) and (R) are false

25. When an error of 1% is made in the length of a square, the percentage error in the area of a square will be
(A) 0 (B) 1/2
(C) 1 (D) 2

26. On January 12, 1980, it was a Saturday. The day of the week onJanuary 12, 1979 was
(A) Thursday (B) Friday
(C) Saturday (D) Sunday

27. If water is called food, food is called tree, tree is called earth, earth is called world, which of the following grows a fruit ?

(A) Water (B) Tree
(C) World (D) Earth
28. E is the son of A, D is the son of B,
E is married to C, C is the daughter
of B. How is D related to E ?
(A) Brother (B) Uncle
(C) Father-in-law (D) Brother-in-law

29. If INSURANCE is coded as ECNARUSNI, how HINDRANCE will be coded ?
(A) CADNIHWCE
(B) HANODEINR
(C) AENIRHDCN
(D) ECNARDNIH

30. Find the next number in the following series :
2, 5, 10, 17, 26, 37, 50, ?
(A) 63 (B) 65
(C) 67 (D) 69

31. Which of the following is an example of circular argument ?
(A) God created man in his image and man created God in his own image.
(B) God is the source of a scripture and the scripture is the source of our knowledge of God.
(C) Some of the Indians are great because India is great.
(D) Rama is great because he is Rama.

32. Lakshmana is a morally good person because
(A) he is religious   (C) he is rich
(B) he is educated   (D) he is rational

33. Two statements I and II given below are followed by two conclusions (a) and (b). Supposing the statements are true, which of the following conclusions can logically follow ?
I. Some religious people are morally good.
II. Some religious people are rational.
Conclusions :
(a) Rationally religious people are good morally.
(b) Non-rational religious persons are not morally good.
(A) Only (a) follows.
(B) Only (b) follows.
(C) Both (a) and (b) follow.
(D) Neither (a) nor (b) follows.

34. Certainty is
(A) an objective fact
(B) emotionally satisfying
(C) logical
(D) ontological

Questions from 35 to 36 are based on the following diagram in which there are three intersecting circles I, S and P where circle I stands for Indians, circle S stands for scientists and circle P for politicians. Different regions of the figure are lettered from a to g.

35. The region which represents nonIndian scientists who are politicians.
(A) f (B) d
(C) a (D) c

36. The region which represents politicians who are Indians as well as scientists.
(A) b (B) c
(C) a (D) d

37. The population of a city is plotted as a function of time (years) in graphic form below :
Which of the following inference can be drawn from above plot ?
(A) The population increases exponentially.
(B) The population increases in parabolic fashion.
(C) The population initially increases in a linear fashion and then stabilizes.
(D) The population initially increases exponentially and then stabilizes.

In the following chart, the price of logs is shown in per cubic metre and that of Plywood and Saw Timber in per tonnes. Study the chart and answer the following questions 38, 39 and 40.

38. Which product shows the maximum percentage increase in price over the period ?
(A) Saw timber
(B) Plywood
(C) Log
(D) None of the above

39. What is the maximum percentage increase in price per cubic metre of log ?
(A) 6
(B) 12
(C) 18
(D) 20

40. In which year the prices of two products increased and that of the third increased ?
(A) 2000
(B) 2002
(C) 2003
(D) 2006

41. Which one of the following is the oldest Archival source of data in India ?
(A) National Sample Surveys
(B) Agricultural Statistics
(C) Census
(D) Vital Statistics

42. In a large random data set following normal distribution, the ratio (%) of number of data points which are in the range of (mean ± standard deviation) to the total number of data points, is
(A) ~ 50%
(B) ~ 67%
(C) ~ 97%
(D) ~ 47%

43. Which number system is usually followed in a typical 32-bit computer ?
(A) 2
(B) 8
(C) 10
(D) 16

44. Which one of the following is an example of Operating System ?
(A) Microsoft Word
(B) Microsoft Excel
(C) Microsoft Access
(D) Microsoft Windows

45. Which one of the following represent the binary equivalent of the decimal number 23 ?
(A) 01011
(B) 10111
(C) 10011
(D) None of the above

46. Which one of the following is
different from other members ?
(A) Google
(B) Windows
(C) Linux
(D) Mac

47. Where does a computer add and compare its data ?
(A) CPU
(B) Memory
(C) Hard disk
(D) Floppy disk

48. Computers on an internet are identified by
(A) e-mail address
(B) street address
(C) IP address
(D) None of the above

49. The Right to Information Act, 2005 makes the provision of
(A) Dissemination of all types of information by all Public authorities to any person.
(B) Establishment of Central, State and District Level Information Commissions as an appellate body.
(C) Transparency and accountability in Public authorities.
(D) All of the above

50. Which type of natural hazards cause maximum damage to property and lives ?
(A) Hydrological
(B) Hydro-meteorological
(C) Geological
(D) Geo-chemical

51. Dioxins are produced from
(A) Wastelands   (B) Power plants
(C) Sugar factories
(D) Combustion of plastics

52. The slogan "A tree for each child" was coined for
(A) Social forestry programme
(B) Clean Air programme
(C) Soil conservation programme
(D) Environmental protection programme

53. The main constituents of biogas are
(A) Methane and Carbon di-oxide
(B) Methane and Nitric oxide
(C) Methane, Hydrogen and Nitric oxide
(D) Methane and Sulphur di-oxide

54. Assertion (A) : In the world as a whole, the environment has degraded during past several decades.
Reason (R) : The population of the world has been growing significantly.
(A) (A) is correct, (R) is correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
(B) (A) is correct, (R) is correct and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
(C) (A) is correct, but (R) is false.
(D) (A) is false, but (R) is correct.

55. Climate change has implications for
1. soil moisture 2. forest fires
3. biodiversity 4. ground water
Identify the correct combination according to the code :Codes :
(A) 1 and 3 (B) 1, 2 and 3
(C) 1, 3 and 4 (D) 1, 2, 3 and 4

56. The accreditation process by National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC) differs from that of National Board of Accreditation (NBA) in terms of
(A) Disciplines covered by both being the same, there is duplication of efforts.
(B) One has institutional grading approach and the other has programme grading approach.
(C) Once get accredited by NBA or NAAC, the institution is free from renewal of grading, which is not a progressive decision.
(D) This accreditation amounts to approval of minimum standards in the quality of education in the institution concerned.

57. Which option is not correct ?
(A) Most of the educational institutions of National repute in scientific and technical sphere fall under 64th entry of Union list.
(B) Education, in general, is the subject of concurrent list since 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act 1976.
(C) Central Advisory Board on Education (CABE) was first established in 1920.
(D) India had implemented the right to Free and Compulsory Primary Education in 2002 through 86th Constitutional Amendment.

58. Which statement is not correct about the "National Education Day" of India ?
(A) It is celebrated on 5th September every year.
(B) It is celebrated on 11th November every year.
(C) It is celebrated in the memory of India's first Union Minister of Education, Dr. Abul Kalam Azad.
(D) It is being celebrated since 2008

59. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below :
List – I   List – II
(Articles of the Constitution) (Institutions)
(a) Article 280   (i) Administrative Tribunals
(b) Article 324   (ii) Election Commission of India
(c) Article 323   (iii)Finance Commission at Union level

(d) Article 315   (iv) Union Public Service Commission
Codes :(a) (b) (c) (d)
     (A) (i) (ii) (iii) (iv)
     (B) (iii) (ii) (i) (iv)
     (C) (ii) (iii) (iv) (i)
     (D) (ii) (iv) (iii) (i)

60. Deemed Universities declared by UGC under Section 3 of the UGC Act 1956, are not permitted to
(A) offer programmes in higher education and issue degrees.
(B) give affiliation to any institute of higher education.
(C) open off-campus and off-shore campus anywhere in the country and overseas respectively without the permission of the UGC.
(D) offer distance education programmes without the approval of the Distance Education Council.

Answer
   1. B, 2. C, 3. A, 4. B, 5. C, 6. A, 7. A, 8. A, 9. A, 10. C, 11. B, 12. A, 13. C, 14. C, 15. D,
      16. C, 17. C, 18. D, 19. A, 20. D, 21. B, 22. B, 23. D, 24. D, 25. D, 26. B, 27. D, 28. D,
      29. D, 30. B, 31. C, 32. D, 33. D, 34. B, 35. A, 36. C, 37. D, 38. B, 39. D, 40. C, 41. C,
      42. B, 43. A, 44. D, 45. B, 46. A, 47. A, 48. C, 49. D, 50. B, 51. D, 52. D, 53. A, 54. B,
      55. D, 56. B, 57. A, 58. A, 59. B, 60. B

SET 2011 June Tamil Nadeu Paper 1 G.K.

1. Effective writing depends on
(A) Voracious reading made again and again
(B) Right vocabulary, idioms and phrases
(C) Felicity of expression and appropriate diction
(D) Clarity, readability and content

2. A dissertation is meant for perusal by
(A) Great scholars and serious readers
(B) A learned audience that is familiar with the latest developments and discoveries in the subject
(C) Research students and others who want to pursue research
(D) University and college professors

3. What is plagiarism?
(A) A serious discussion of a valid point in a research work
(B) To take words and ideas from someone else's work without acknowledgement
(C) To steal books from a locked house
(D) It is a form of stylish writing

4. A man sold 10 eggs for Rs. 36 and thus gained 20% profit. At what price did he buy an egg?
(A) Rs. 2
(**B) Rs. 3**
(C) Rs. 4
(D) Rs. 5

5. What is the next number in the series 4, 6, 9, 13,.......
(A) 15
(B) 12
(**C) 18**
(D) 17

6. If 3 apples and 4 oranges cost Rs. 100 and 4 apples and 3 oranges cost Rs. 110, find the cost of an orange?
(A) Rs. 11
(B) Rs. 8
(C) Rs. 12
(**D) Rs. 10**
 (D) Rs. 10

7. The employability of present day students can be greatly enhanced by
(A) Advanced equipment
(B) Interface with business organizations
(**C) Development of soft skills**
(D) In-take of bright students

8. Value Education stands for
(A) Making a student strong in subjects
(B) Enhancing student employability
(**C) Inculcating virtues and culture to students**
(D) Developing student personality

9. If the main purpose of higher education is ''grading and certification'', then the examination system followed would be
(A) Formative examination
(**B) Summative examination**
(C) Semester examination
(D) Diagnostic test

10. What is a period in writing?
(A) It is a stretch of time with a beginning and an end
(B) It refers to a particular slot of time
(**C) A punctuation mark appearing at the end of a sentence**
(D) A symbol in writing which separates the main clause from a subordinate clause in a sentence

11. The term, browsing in reading means
(A) To collect information
(B) To make desultory reading
(**C) To read here and there in books**
(D) To read from the computer screen

12. What is working bibliography?
(A) It is a list of books and other sources a researcher wishes to read for the thesis
(B) It is a list of books referred to by a researcher in the thesis
(C) It is a list of books which are considered major sources in research reading
(D) It is a list of books which are considered associated sources in research reading

13. What is whistle – blowing?
(A) Going public about abuses
(B) A business dealing in whistles
(C) Blowing whistle as a signal
(D) Dealing with publicly known facts

14. A philanthropic organization donated Rs. 28,000 in such a way that each girl received Rs. 2,000 and each boy Rs. 1,000. If the number of boys is less than that of girls by 2, find the number of boys.
(A) 8
(B) 15
(C) 10
(D) 28

15. A student was asked to add 16 to a number and subtract 10 from it. He by mistake subtracted 16 and added 10 and arrived at the answer 32. What is the right answer?
(A) 20   **(C) 44**
(B) 26   (D) 32

16. A student attempted 116 questions in an examination. In this examination, every wrong answer was given 1/3 minus mark and every right answer was given 1 mark. If the student scored zero mark, how many wrong answers were given by him?
(A) 29
(B) 58
(C) 87
(D) 100

17. Which of the following is called, ''The Great Charter of Indian Education ''?
(A) Butler Commission Report
(B) Calcutta University Commission Report
(**C) Lord Macaulay's Minutes (1835)**
(D) Gajendragadkar Committee Report

18. Navodaya Vidyalayas are opened for
(A) Rural students
(B) Rural talented students
(C) Urban students
(D) Orphans

19. The assessment and accreditation of all technical institutions is done by
(A) NAAC
(B) AICTE
(C) NCTE
(D) NBA

20. Team teaching has the potential to develop
(A) Competitive spirit
(B) Co-operation
(**C) The habit of supplementing the teaching of each other**
(D) Highlighting the gaps in each other's teaching

21. Which of the following is the most important characteristic of open book examination?
(A) Students become serious
(B) It improves attendance in the class room
(C) It reduces examination anxiety
(**D) It compels students to think**

22. The present annual examination system
(A) Promotes rote learning
(B) Does not promote good study habits
(C) Does not encourage students to be regular to classes
(**D) All the above**

23. Interpersonal communication involves the following
(A) Close proximity of participants to each other, large number of participants, many sensory channels and immediate feedback
(B) Small number of participants, close proximity of participants and immediate feedback
(C) Small number of participants, close proximity of participants, few sensory channels and immediate feedback
(D) Small number of participants, close proximity of participants, many sensory channel and feedback in phases

24. The Russian proverb "once a word goes out of your mouth, you can never swallow it again" points out
(A) Interpersonal communication is irreversible with long lasting effect
(B) If one opens one's mouth, one cannot swallow
(C) Interpersonal communication is a one way process
(D) Words flow faster outward than inward

25. What are ethical dilemmas faced while communicating?
(A) Secrecy and whistle – blowing
(B) Rumour and gossip
(C) Ambiguity and euphemism
(D) All the above

26. A question with two statements is given below.
What is the price of tea?
Statement I : Price of coffee is Rs. 5 more than the price of tea
Statement II : Price of coffee is Rs. 5 less than that of a soft drink which is three times of the price of tea.
To answer the question :
(A) Statement I alone is enough and Statement II is not necessary
(B) Statement II alone is enough and Statement I is not necessary
(C) Both the Statements I and II are necessary
(D) Both the Statements I and II are not adequate

Answer the questions 27 – 31 based on the following information
J, K, L, M and N collected stamps. They collected a total of 100. None of them collected less than 10. No two among them collected the same number
I. J collected the same number as K and L put together
II. L collected 3 more than the cube of an integer
III. The number collected by J was the square of an integer
IV. The number collected by K was either the square or the cube of an integer
V. The numbers collected by M and N were in the ratio of 4 : 3

27. The number collected by J was
(A) 27
(B) 49
(C) 36
(D) 64

28. The number collected by K was
(A) 16
(B) 27
(C) 25
(D) 36

29. The Difference in the numbers collected by M and L was
(A) 3
(B) 2
(C) 9
(D) 5

30. The number/numbers of stamps collected by how many in the group was /were prime numbers?
(A) 0
(B) 1
(C) 2
(D) 3

31. The numbers collected by which pair among the following together add up to the cube of an integer?
(A) K and L
(B) J and N
(C) M and N
(D) M and L

32. ICT refers to
(A) Internet Communication Technology
(B) Information and Communication Technology
(C) International Communication Technology
(D) Instructional Communication Technology

33. What is a blog?
(A) Online music
(B) Internet
(C) A personal or corporate website in the form of an online journal
(D) A personal or corporate Google search

34. Which one of the following is an example of operating system?
(A) Microsoft Word
(B) Microsoft Excel
(C) Microsoft Windows
(D) Microsoft Access

35. One of the main essentials of Environmental Education for sustainable development is
(A) To live in harmony with nature
(B) To keep pace with times
(C) To exploit natural resources
(D) To achieve economic development

36. Environmental Education gained widespread attention after the United Nations Earth Summit (United Nations Conference on Environment and Development) in 1992 held at :
(A) Paris
(B) Rio de Jeneiro
(C) Geneva
(D) Rome

37. ''Green peace'' is
(A) An international NGO
(B) International peace accord
(C) International treaty on ocean dumping
(D) UN's environmental initiative

38. The main objective of teaching at higher education level is
(A) To prepare students to pass examination
(B) To develop the capacity to take decisions
(C) To give new information
(D) To motivate students to ask questions during lecture

39. The conventionally followed teaching method in higher education is
(A) Discussion method
(B) Lecture method
(C) Audio – Visual Aids
(D) Text book method

40. Which of the following is an instructional equipment?
(A) Overhead projector
(B) Audio casset
(C) Printed material
(D) Transparency sheets

Read the following passage and answer the six of the following questions given below :
The great advantage of early rising is the good start it gives us in our day's work. The early riser has done a large amount of hard work before other men have got out of bed. In the early morning the mind is fresh, and there are few sounds or other distractions, so that the work done at the time is generally well done. In many cases the early riser also finds time to take some exercise in the fresh morning air, and this exercise supplies him with a fund of energy that will last until the evening. By beginning so early, he knows that he has plenty of time to do thoroughly all the work he can be expected to do, and is not tempted to hurry over any part of it. All his work being finished in good time, he has a long interval of rest in the evening before the timely hour when he goes to bed. He gets to sleep several hours before midnight, at the time when sleep is most refreshing, and after a sound night's rest rises early next morning in good health and spirits for the labours of a new day.
It is very plain that such a life as this is far more conducive to health than that of the man who shortens his waking hours by rising late, and so can afford in the course of the day little leisure for necessary rest. Anyone who lies in bed late, must, if he wishes to do a full day's work, go on working to a correspondingly late hour, and deny himself the hour or two of evening exercise that he ought to take for the benefit of his health. But in spite of all his efforts, he will probably not produce as good results as the early riser, because he misses the best working hours of the day.

41. Why is work done in the early morning well done?
(A) There is no tension in man
(B) The mind is fresh and almost free from sounds and distractions
(C) The mind is receptive
(D) The morning air contains lot of oxygen

42. What enables the early riser to go to bed at the proper time?
(A) Early dinner helps him to go to sleep early
(B) General tiredness makes him start sleeping early
(C) Free-minded mood brings him sleep
(D) Completion of the day's work and along interval of rest make him sleep early

43. Why is the late riser unable to do his work properly?
(A) He feels sleepy and fails to concentrate on work
(B) Late hour work dampens his work
(C) Lack of leisure for rest and evening exercise affect him
(D) Fatigue impedes his work

44. Of the following sleep – time – slots, which is most refreshing?
(A) At midnight
(B) Before midnight
(C) After midnight
(D) Early in the morning

45. The term, "Conducive" means
(A) Comfortable
(B) Likely to produce
(C) Conduction
(D) Connectivity

46. What happens to the early riser in the hours before midnight?
(A) He gets dreams
(B) He speaks to God
(C) He gets sound sleep
(D) He prepares himself for the next day's work

47. Feedback is necessary in effective communication because
(A) It provides continuity to dialogue
(B) It inspires the sender to speak more
(C) It tells the sender whether the receiver has understood the message
(D) It shows the receiver's intellectual capability

48. The main limitation of oral communication is
(A) That it may degenerate into directionless conversation
(B) That it may take up too much time
(C) That it cannot be used as a record for future reference

(D) That it needs people to come face to face with each other

Read the following information carefully and answer the questions below from 49 – 54 :
Six professors P, Q, R, S, T and U have to present research papers on their subjects, namely, services marketing, consumer behaviour, rural marketing, brand management, experimental marketing and industrial marketing. One professor will present his paper and findings only one day. Presentations will start from Monday and will end on Sunday. There will be a day for rest.
(i) Services marketing will immediately follow experimental marketing
(ii) P, who teaches industrial marketing, will present either on the second or last day
(iii) R will present on the third day, Brand management will be on the fifth day
(iv) T, professor of consumer behaviour, presents on the second day
(v) Q has presented on Monday, and the rest day will be immediately after U's presentation

49. Which day is the rest day?
(A) Sunday   **(B) Saturday**   (C) Monday   (D) Thursday

50. When will be the presentation on rural marketing?
(
A) Sunday   **(B) Monday**   (C) Tuesday
(D) Wednesday

51. Who will present just after Q and just before R?
(A) S   **(B) T**   (C) P   (D) U

52. Services marketing is immediately succeeded by which topic
(A) Consumer behaviour
(B) Rural marketing
(C) Industrial marketing
(D) Brand management

53. Who is the professor of brand management?
(A) P   (B) Q   **(C) U**   (D) S

54. Who presents the research paper on industrial marketing?
(A) S   **(C) P**
(B) Q   (D) U

55. Human activities such as the burning of fossil fuels and indiscriminate felling of trees are very harmful to :
(A) Vegetation   **(C) Ecosphere**
(B) Animal life   (D) Water bodies

56. One of the worst impurities that influences the safety of the drinking water resource is :
(A) Barks of trees   **(C) Micro-organisms**
(B) Marine objects   (D) Insects

57. Which of the following natural resources is non-renewable?
(A) Minerals and fossil fuels
(B) Flora and fauna
(C) Fresh water
(D) Fertile agricultural soil

58. HTML stands for
(A) Hyper Text Manipulation Language
(B) **Hyper Text Mark-up Language**
(C) Hyper Text Managing Links
(D) Hyper Text Manipulation Links

59. Virtual memory is
(A) a form of ROM
(B) a form of RAM
(C) a secondary memory
(D) a coprocessor

60. Assertion I : In computer any language other than the machine language is called pseudo language
Assertion II : The computers can understand only the machine language directly.
(A) Assertion I is true, but Assertion II is false
(B) Assertion I is false, but Assertion II is true
(C) Both the Assertion I and II are true
(D) Both the Assertion I and II are false

GENERAL
PAPER – 1 B- SET KEY SET 2012

1 D	16 C	31 D	46 D	6 D	21 D	36 B	51 B	11 C	26 C	41 B	56 C
2 B	17 C	32 B	47 C	7 C	22 D	37 A	52 D	12 A	27 C	42 D	57 A
3 B	18 B	33 C	48 C	8 C	23 B	38 B	53 C	13 A	28 C	43 C	58 B
4 B	19 D	34 C	49 B	9 B	24 A	39 B	54 C	14 A	29 D	44 B	59 B
5 C	20 C	35 A	50 B	10 C	25 D	40 A	55 C	15 C	30 B	45 B	60 C

PAPER – II LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SCIENCE

1. Organised information is known as (A) Data (B) Facts (**C) Knowledge** (D) Wisdom

2. Shanan - weaver model of communication is based on
   (A) Philosophical theory **(B) Mathematical theory** (C) Behavioural theory (D) Psychological theory

3. The Madras Public Library Act was enacted in the year
   (A) 1962 (B) 1946 **(C) 1948** (D) 1947

4. AIM (Association for Information Management) is located at
   (A) London (B) New York (C) Mexico (D) Paris

5. In India, the ''National Library week'' is observed during the month of
   (A) August (**B) November** (C) July (D) December

6. NUCSSI (National Union Catalogue of Scientific Serials in India) is published by
   (A) NASSDOC (B) SENDOC (C) DESIDOC **(D) INSDOC (NISCAIR)**

7. Handling reference queries with fact finding approach is called
   (**A) Ready reference service** (B) Long range reference service
   (C) Referral service   (D) Indexing service

8. SDI was developed by
   (A) H.P Luhn (B) F.W. Lancaster (C) S.R. Ranganathan (D) C.A Cutter

9. 'Rules for dictionary catalogue ' was formulated by
   (A) S.R. Ranganathan (B) J.D. Brown (C) S.C. Broad ford **(D) C.A Cutter**

10. The index of DDC is known as
    (A) Relative index (B) Book index (C) Comparative index (D) Sequential index

11. 'Clasaurus' is related with (A) PRECIS (B) KWIC (**C) POPSI** (D) SLIC

12. In MARC – 21 the tag number for edition statement is (A) 245 (**B) 250** (C) 260 (D) 300

13. 'Zero base budget' means
    (**A) Budget afresh** (B) Performance budget (C) Line budget (D) Programme budget

14. Moslow's theory is related to
    (A) Leadership **(B) Motivation** (C) Scientific management (D) Job satisfaction

15. ISBN consists of (A) 10 digits **(B) 13 digits** (C) 12 digits (D) 14 digits

16. Printer is a/an (A) Input device **(B) Output device** (C) Storage device (D) Processing device

17. Which one of the following is not a library network
    (A) INFLIBNET (B) DELNET (C) MALIBNET **(D) NICNET**

18. The Indian inputing centre for INIS is (A) DRDO (**B) BARC** (C) TIFR (D) IARI

19. The term 'Bibliometrics' was first coined by
    (A) Allen Kent (B) A.J. Lotka **(C) Allen Pritchard** (D) S.C Broad ford

20. 'Law of parsimony' refers to
    (A) Overall Performance   (**B) Overall Economy**
    (C) Overall Evaluation   (D) Overall Management

21. ASLIB cranefield project was conducted to evaluate
    (A) Libraries (B) Communication system (C) Abstracting service (**D) Indexing systems**

22. The central value of distribution is known as (A) Mean (**B) Mode** (C) Median (D) Deviation

23. Arrange the following according to the year of establishment
    (i) NICNET **(ii) INDONET** (iii) INFLIBNET (iv) MALIBNET

24. Arrange the following physical forms of catalogue according to their order of
    development
    ANS (i) Register (ii) Sheaf (iii) Card (iv) OPAC

25. Arrange the following is chronological order of their origin
    ANS (i) MS–DOS (ii) UNIX (iii) LINUX (iv) WINDOWS

26. Arrange the following public library acts in chronological order of enactment
    **(i) Madras Public Library Act   ii) Andrapradesh Public Library Act
    (iii) Karnataka Public Library Act (iv) Maharastra Public Library Act**

27. Arrange the following classification schemes according to year of first publication
    ANS : (i) DDC (ii) UDC (iii) CC

28. Arrange the following chronologically according to year of establishment
    ANS : (i) ALA (ii) ASLIB, (iii) ILA (iv) IASLIC

29. Match the following :
                List I List II ANS
        **(a) Paperless society   - F.W. Lancaster
        (b) Little science big science-   De sola price)
        (d) Prologomena of library classification- S.R Ranganathan
        (c) Putting knowledge to work - Paulin Autherton**

30. Match the following : List I List II
    **(a) World of learning --- Directory
    (b) Mesh   --- Theasurus
    (c) NUCSSI --- Union catalogue
    (d) INB --- National Bibliography**

31. Match the following : List I List II
      (a) AACR I (i) 1967
      (b) AACR II (ii) 1978
      (c) ALA Code (iii) 1945
      (d) C.C.C (iv) 1934

32. Match the following : List I List II
      (a) Fumigation   -   (i)   Maintenance section
      (b) Browne system -   (ii) Circulation section
      (c) Kardex   -   (iii) Periodical section
      (d) Information desk - (iv) Reference section

33. Match the following : List I List II
      (a) Mimeography (i) Stencil duplication
      (b) Hectography (ii) Spirit duplication
      (c) Lithography (iii) Off–set – printing
      (d) Diazograph   (iv) Ammonia vapour process

34. Match the following : List I List II
    (a) Current contents (i) ISI philidelphia
    (b) Shodhagange   (ii) E-thesis
    (c) IEE   (iii) INSPEC
    (d) INB   (iv) National library of India Kolkatta

35. Match the following : List I List II
      (a) Chain indexing   (i) S.R Ranganathan
      (b) PRECIS   (ii) Derrick Austin
      (c) Uniterm indexing (iii) Martimer Taube
      (d) Citation indexing (iv) Eugine Garbeld

36. Match the following : List I List II
      (a) FAX   (i) Document delivery service
      (b) Language barrier   (ii) Translation service
      (c) Initiation for freshman (iii) Reference service
      (d) Information repackaging (iv) Digest service

37. Match the following : List I List II
      (a) IFLS   (i) Vienna
      (b) IFLA   (ii) Nether land
      (c) NISCAIR (iii) New Delhi
      (d) SENDOC (iv) Hyderabad

38. **(a) CDS–ISIS (i) UNESCO**
      (b) SOUL   (ii) UGC
      (c) LIBSYS   (iii) LIBSYS corporation
      (d) DSPACE   (iv) MIT/HP

39. Assertion (S) : Information society is the one where all citizen are educated.
    Reason (R) : Society of which more than 50% of population is involved in information activities.
    Codes : (A) Both (S) and (R) are true and (R) is to correct explanations of (S)
            (B) Both (S) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (S)
            (C) Both (S) and (R) are false
            (**D) (S) is false, but (R) is true**
40. Assertion (S) : Collection development must be done judiciously.
    Reason (R) : Demand is the only governing factor in book section.
    Codes : (A) (S) is false but (R) is true
            (B) Both (S) and (R) are true, but (R) is not correct a explanation of (S)
            (C) Both (S) and (R) are true, but (R) is the correct explanation of (S)
            (D) (S) is true but (R) are false

41. Assertion (S) : In survey research the commonly used techniques for gathering data are questionnaires interview and observations.
    Reason (R) : There are least effective for data collection about perceptions, belief, attributes etc of the respondents.
    Codes : (A) Both (S) and (R) are false
            (B) (S) is false, but (R) is true
            (C) (S) is true but (R) is false
            (D) Both (S) and (R) are true

42. Assertion (S) : Computerization of public libraries in India is slow .
    Reason (R) : Non-availability of resources.
    Codes : **(A) Both (S) and (R) are false**
            (B) Both (S) and (R) are true
            (C) (R) is true, but (S) is false
            (D) (S) is true but (R) are false

43. Assertion (S) : System analysis identifiers the flow of work.
    Reason (R) : System analysis is not necessary if the library is to be autovalid.
    Codes : (A) Both (S) and (R) are true
            (B) (R) is true, but (S) is false
            (C) Both (S) and (R) are false
            (D) (S) is true but (R) is false
44. Assertion (S) : SDI is user centred current awareness service.
    Reason (R) : It is an alerting service directed towards particular group.
    Codes : (A) Both (S) and (R) are false
            (B) (S) is true, but (R) is false
            (**C) (S) is false but (R) is true**
            (D) Both (S) and (R) are true

45. Assertion (S) : Library catalogue meets most of the approaches of users.
    Reason (R) : Catalogues include all the details of the documents .
    Codes : (A) (S) is true but (R) is false
            (**B) Both (S) and (R) are true**
            (C) Both (S) and (R) are partially true
            (D) (S) is false, but (R) is true

Read the passage given below and answer the questions based on your understanding of the passage
Information is a resource whose generation consumer time and money and whose use conserves time and money. The industrial environment in India is making a quantum jump in the field of technology absorption and innovation. New companies both in the public and private sector have been started in the past few years and most of the monopoly business is coming to an end. In other words, the industrial environment is becoming more and more competitive. Information is one of the major resource which will help the company win a competitive edge. Electronic industry is both an important and competitive industry. It has grown 514% from 1970, with an average growth of 15% per annum. There are more than 100 companies in India now manufacturing computers. The survival in this industry by a company largely depends on its openness to adopt new technologies introduce state of the cost products, new marketing strategies etc. For this purpose the company needs information on the technology, environment and competition. The types of information generally sought by a company include economic information, legal information on personnel relations, public relations, technology trends, market trends etc.

46. Industrial environment in India is making a quantum jump because:
      (A) Information is a resource whose generation consumes time
      (B) Information is a resource whose generation consumes money
      (**C) Information is a resource that consumes money and time**
      (D) Information absorption and innovation in the field of technology

47. Monopoly in business is coming to an end because of
    (A) Information (B) Money flow (C) Competitiveness (D) Lack of Information

48. Information is a major resource which:
    (A) Helps company to lose money   (B) Helps company to achieve popularity
    (**C) Helps company to have an edge in competitio**n (D) Helps company to gain better manpower

49. Electronics industry is an important industry as it:
    (**A) Is growing at the rate of fifteen percent**   (B) Is growing at the rate of five hundred percent
    (C) Is growing at the rate of fourteen percent (D) Is not growing at all

50. The types of information usually sought by companies are:
    (A) Economic and legal information (B) Information on personnel relation
    (C) Information on technology and market trends **(D) All the above**

SET 2012 June **PAPER – III LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SCIENCE**

1. The 'Five Laws of Library Science' was first published in the year
   (A) 1929 (B) 1930 **(C) 1931** (D) 1934

2. Grey literature means
   (A) Classified documents   (B) Archival documents
   (C) Unpublished documents   (D) Digital documents

3. Three card system was proposed for
   (A) Maintenance of books **(B) Maintenance of periodicals**
   (C) Maintenance of reports (D) Maintenance of standards

4. The principle 'Best Reading for the largest number at the least cost' is applicable for
   (A) Circulation of books (B) Cataloguing of books
   (C) Acquisition of books (D) Digitization of books

5. A Gazetteer is a source of information for (A) Persons (B) Animals (C) Govt. documents **(D) Places**

6. The concept of TQM is centred around the idea of
   (A) Quality circles (B) Timeliness of service
   (C) Customer focus (D) Scientific management

7. Chain is a net of
   (A) Coordinate classes   **(B) Subordinate classes**
   (C) Superordinate classes (D) Quasi main classes

8. Systems and specials are found in (A) UDC (B) DDC (C) SC **(D) CC**

9. Laminations is one of the modes of formation of
   (A) Isolates **(B) Subjects** (C) Sub-Isolates (D) Entries

10. Wall-picture principle is related to
    (A) Facet-sequence (B) Helpful sequence
    (C) Mnemonic sequence (D) Geographical sequence

11. A union catalogue is a unit of
    (A) Holdings of a National Library (B) Holdings of a Single Library
    (**C) Holdings of a more than are Library** (D) Holdings of a special Library

12. KWIC indexing was developed by
    (A) F.W. Lancaster (B) B.C. Vickery (C) Martimer Taube **(D) L.P Luhn**

13. Recall is a measure of
    (A) **Relevant items retrieved/relevant items available in collection**
    (B) Relevant items retrieved and total retrieved
    (C) Non-relevant items retrieved/relevant items available in collection
    (D) Relevant items retrieved/non-relevant items available in collection

14. Scalar chain indicates

(A) **Authority structure** (B) Staff performance (C) Chain for locking racks

15. Regression' establishes the relationship between
    (A) Cause and effect (B) Constants and variables (C) Data and Information

16. INDEST is a
    (A) Network (**B) Consortia** (C) Digital library (D) E-journal

17. Violation of the terms of an agreement encrochment or disregard of other's rights of intellectual
    property is known as
    (A) Plagiarism (**B) Infringement** (C) Exploitation (D) Reproduction

18. Books for All' is the implication of
    (A) First Law of Library Science   **(B) Second Law of Library Science**
    (C) Third Law of Library Science   (D) Fourth Law of Library Science

19. Encyclopedia of Library and Information Science is published from
    (A) Bowker and company (B) H.W. Wilson and company (**C) M.Dekker** (D) UNESCO

20. Social Science citation Index' (SSCI) is a
    (A) Source database (**B) Reference database** (C) Referral database (D) Multimedia database

21. The sources of revenue for public libraries are
    (A) Govt. Grants (B) Library Cess (C) Membership subscription **(D) All the above**

22.Cataloguing in publication (CIP) programme was introduced by
    (A) Library of Congress (B) National Library of India (C) Imperial Library (D) BLLD
23. Providing links in a document to other document/sources is known as
    (A) Hypertext (B) Hypermedia (C) Multimedia **(D) Hyperlink**

24. Changing the conventional records format into machine readable records format is known as
    (A) Record conversion **(B) Retro conversion** (C) Reconversion (D) Copy cataloguing

25. Which of the following is not a probability sampling?
    (A) Random sampling (B) Cluster sampling **(C) Convenience sampling** (D) Multistage sampling

26. The author of h-index is
    (A) Harzing (B) Hardon **(C) Hirsch** (D) Higgins

27. Training the user to enable them to identify, select, evaluate and ethically use the information
    is known as
    (A) User education **(B) Information literacy** (C) Computer literacy (D) Internet literacy

28. Virus is a software which can
    (A) Manipulate data (B) Replicate itself (C) Damage computer **(D) All the above**

29. 'Statistics for Doctors'. This title statement indicates
    (A) General phase relation   (B) Influence phase relation
    (C) Difference phase relation **(D) Bias phase relation**

30. 'Trend Reports' generally focus on
     (A) General aspects (B) Theoretical concepts **(C) Latest developments** (D) All the above

31. Identify the odd one out (A) FAX (B) E.Mail (C) Photocopy **(D) Index**

32. Which of the following university was started Master Degree in library science for the
     first time in India?
     (A) University of Madras (B) Banarus Hindu University
     (C) Delhi University (D) Bangalore University

33. The law enunciated by Bradford is related to
     (A) See page of information (B) Growth of information
     (C) Storage of information (**D) Scatter of information**

34. LIS-FORUM is a (A) Monthly news letter (B) CD-ROM database **(C) E-mail based discussion**

35. Identify the odd one out
     (A) Canon of concomitence (B) Canon of relevant-sequence
     (**C) Canon of recall value**   (D) Canon of differentiation

36. Bandwidth is a measure of
     (A) Data storage capacity   (B) Data analysis system
     (C) Data conversion system (D) **Data transfer rate**

37. Which of the following tests will be employed for testing hypothesis?
     (A) F-test (B) Chi-square test (C) t-test (D) All the above

38. A digit with an ordinal value but without semantic value is known as
     (A) Special digit (B) Empty digit (C) Normal digit (D) Binary digit

39. The concept of 'The Sauro-Facet' was developed by
     (A) S.R. Ranganathan **(B) Jean Aitkinson** (C) Derick Austin (D) G. Bhattacharya

40. Layer Four in ISO-OSI reference model refers to
     A) Physical (B) Data link (**C) Network**) (D) Transmission

41. Resource sharing among libraries is influenced by the factors like
     (A) Information explosion (B) Increase in cost of documents
     (C) Changing information needs of users **(D) All the above**

42. According to AACR2, physical description about a document in a catalogue entry is called
     (A) Imprint **(B) Collation** (C) Add to notes (D) Special details

43. The premier institution for standardisation of different operations in a library in India is
     (A) Indian Standards Organisation   **(B) Bureau of Indian Standards**
     (C) Indian Standards Information Centre (D) Institute of Indian Standards

44. Currently Science citation Index (SCI) is published by
     (A) Emerald (B) Springer **(C) Thomson** (D) Elsevier

45. The output of AGRIS is (A) AGRICOLA (**B) AGRINDEX** (C) AGROVAC (D) AGROBASE

46. The process of influencing the tasks related activities of an organised group members is known as
(A) Decision making (B) Problem solving **(C) Leadership** (D) Management

47. Which among the following is the one included in the Koontz's classification of management theories?
(A) Classical theory   (B) Neo-classical theory
(C) Human behavioural theory (D) Modern management theory

48. WWW (World Wide Web) was invented by
(A) Vint Cerf (B) Charles Babbage **(C) Tim Berners-Lee** (D) Ster Jobs.

49. The OCLC on-line union catalogue service is available on
(A) First search (B) CORC **(C) World cat** (D) Prompt cat

50. NISCAIR is a merger of
(**A) INSDOC and NISCOM** (B) INSDOC and DESIDOC (C) INSDOC and NASSDOC

51. In data transfer process, which of the following has multiple bridges between different parts
(i) Hubs (ii) Firewalls (iii) Switching packets (iv) Software Codes :
(**A) (i) is only correct**
(B) (ii) and (iii) are correct
(C) (i) and (iii) are correct
(D) (ii) is only correct

52. Which of the following criteria is used in evaluation of Information Retrieval system (IRS)?
(i) Precision (ii) Thesaurus (iii) Recall (iv) Query Codes :
(**A) (i) and (ii) are correct**
(B) (ii) and (iv) are correct
(C) (i) and (iii) are correct
(D) (i) and (iv) are correct

53. Which of the following are Digital library software?
(i) Green stone (ii) D-space (iii) Koha (iv) Soul Codes :
(A) (i), (ii) and (iii) are correct
(B) (ii), (iii) and (iv) are correct
(C) (i), (iv) and (ii) are correct
(D) (i), (ii) and (iv) are correct

54. In library, RFID Technology is used in
(i) Circulation of documents   (ii) Cataloguing of documents
(iii) Safety and security of documents (iv) Acquisition of documents
Codes : **(A) (i) and (ii) are correct**   (B) (ii) and (iv) are correct
          (C) (i) and (iii) are correct   (D) (iii) and (iv) are correct

55. Which of the following are not library networks?
(i) INFLIBNET (ii) DELNET (iii) NICNET (iv) RAILNET
Codes : (A) (i) and (ii) are correct

(B) (ii) and (iii) are correct
(C) **(iii) and (iv) are correct**
(D) (i) and (iv) are correct

56. Which of the following are thesaurus?
    (i) TEST (ii) AGROVAC (iii) SLIC (iv) MESH
    Codes : (A) (i) and (ii) only correct
              (B) (ii), (iii) and (iv) are correct
              (C) (ii) and (iv) are only correct
              (**D) (i), (ii) and (iv) are correct**

57. UGC-INFONET is a consortia to access
    (i) Thesis (ii) Thesis and Dissertation **(iii) Periodicals** (iv) Reference Books
    A) (i) and (iii) are correct
    (B) (ii) and (iii) are correct
    (C) (iii) is only correct
    (D) (i) and (iv) are correct

58. Which of the following indexing systems belongs to pre-coordinate Indexing system group?
    (i) Chain indexing (ii) PRECIS (iii) POPSI (iv) UNITERM Indexing
    Codes : (A) (i), (ii) and (iv) are correct
              (B) (i), (iii) and (iv) are correct
              (C) (i), (ii) and (iii) are correct
              (D) (ii), (iii) and (iv) are correct

59. Which of the following reference sources are inclusive geographical sources?
    (i) Maps (ii) Atlases (iii) Year Books (iv) Encyclopedias
    Codes : **(A) (i) and (ii) are correct**
              (B) (ii) and (iii) are correct
              (C) (iii) and (iv) are correct
              (D) (i) and (iv) are correct

60. Which of the following are not enumerative scheme of classification?
    (i) C.C (ii) DDC (iii) UDC (iv) LC
    Codes : **(A) (i) and (iii) are correct**
              (B) (ii) and (iv) are correct
              (C) (iii) and (ii) are correct

61. Match the following : List – I List – II
    (a) S.R. Ranganathan (i) Librametry
    (b) Dubrov and Karinros (ii) Scientometrics
    (c) Otto Nache (iii) Informetrics
    (d) Pritchard (iv) Biblimetrics

62. Match the following : List – I List – II
    (a) National Library (India) (i) (iii) Kolkatta Public library
    (b) Saraswathi Mahal Library (ii) Tanjavoor
    (c) Khudabaksha Oriental (iii) Patna
    (d) Connemare Public Library (iv) Chennai

63. (**a) POSDCORB (i) Luther Gullicks**
    (**b) MBO (ii) Peter Drucker**
    (**c) Book Selection (iii) Drury**
    (**d) Two card system (iv) S.R.Ranganathan**

64. Match the following : List – I List – II
    (**a) Search engine (i) Altavista Perl**
    (**b) Browser (ii) Google crome**
    (**c) Operating system (iii) Ubantu**
    (**d) Programming language (iv) Perl**

65. Match the following : List – I List – II
    (**a) INIS   (i) IAEA, Vienna**
    (**b) AGRIS   (ii) FAO, Rome**
    (**c) MEDLINE (iii) NLM, Maryland, USA**
    (**d) INSPEC   (iv) IEE, UK**

66. Match the following : List – I List – II
    (**a) E.J. Coates (i) Things, property materials, action**
    (**b) H.P. Luhn (ii) KWIC**
    (**c) Derek Austin (iii) PRECIS**
    (**d) J.Kaiser (iv) Concrete and process**

67. Match the following : List – I List – II
    (**a) Pre-natal cataloguing (i) S.R. Ranganathan**
    (**b) NPAC (ii) Shared Cataloguing programme**
    (**c) CIP (iii) Library of congress**
    (**d) Union catalogue (iv) NUCSSI**

68. Match the following : List – I List – II
    (**a) Binary system (i) 0 and 1**
    (**b) Decimal system (ii) 0-9**
    (**c) Actual system (iii) 0-7**
    (**d) Hexadecimal system (iv) 0-9 , A-F**

69. Match the following : List – I List – II
    (**a) World of learning   (i) Geographical**
    (**b) Sear's list of subject heading   (ii) Alphabetical**
    (**c) Rogest's international thesaurus (iii) Topical**
    (**d) Indian National Bibliography   (iv) Classifed**

70. Match the following : List – I List – II
    (**a) Chattopadhyaya committee report (i) 1942**
    (**b) Kothari commission report   (ii) 1966**
    (**c) Sinha committee report   (iii) 1986**
    (**d) Fyzee committee report   (iv) 1959**

71. Assertion (A) : Dictionary is the most widely known and used reference source. It doesn't deal with collection of words either of a language or special terms of a particular subject.
    Reason (R) : Almost every household possesses a dictionary Now select your answer according to the

coding system given below :

Codes : (A) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is the correct explanation of (A)

(**B**) **(A) is false but (R) is the correct explanation of (A)**

(C) Both (A) and (R) are false

(D) (R) is true but (A) is false

72. Assertion (A) : CC and UDC are most suitable classification schemes for special libraries.

Reason (R) : Most of the special libraries are using either CC or UDC for classification of library documents. Now select your answer according to the coding system given below:

Codes : (A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)

(B) (A) is false but (R) is true

(**C**) **Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)**

(D) (A) is true, but (R) is false

73. Assertion (A) : Hypothesis are essential in all types of research.

Reason (R) : Research can be conducted without hypothesis. Now select your answer according to the coding system given below :

Codes : (A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)

(B) (A) is false but (R) is true

(C) Both (A) and (R) are false

(**D**) **Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)**

74. Assertion (A) : Present day libraries need to develop social networking tools for their library websites.

Reason (R) : It helps to reach the patrons where they live and provide service at the point of need.

Now select your answer according to the coding system given below :

Codes : (A) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)

(B) (A) is true but (R) is false

(C) (A) is false but (R) is true

(**D**) **Both (A) and (R) are true**

75. Assertion (A) : Use of microfilming is becoming absolete day by day.

Reason (R) : ICT has developed digital technologies, which are quick, cheap and easy to handle.

Now select your answer according to the coding system given below :

Codes : (A) Both (A) and (R) are false

(B) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not a correct explanation of (A)

(C) (A) is true but (R) is false

(**D**) **Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)**