

Test Paper : II

Test Subject : LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SCIENCE

Test Subject Code : K-1315

Test Booklet Serial No. : \_\_\_\_\_

OMR Sheet No. : \_\_\_\_\_

Roll No. 

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

  
(Figures as per admission card)

**Name & Signature of Invigilator/s**

Signature : \_\_\_\_\_

Name : \_\_\_\_\_

Paper : II

Subject : LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SCIENCE

Time : 1 Hour 15 Minutes

Maximum Marks : 100

Number of Pages in this Booklet : 16

Number of Questions in this Booklet : 50

**ಅಭ್ಯರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಸೂಚನೆಗಳು**

1. ಈ ಪುಟದ ಮೇಲ್ಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಒದಗಿಸಿದ ಸ್ಥಳದಲ್ಲಿ ನಿಮ್ಮ ರೋಲ್ ನಂಬರನ್ನು ಬರೆಯಿರಿ.
2. ಈ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯು ಬಹು ಆಯ್ಕೆ ವಿಧದ ಐವತ್ತು ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿದೆ.
3. ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆಯ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಪುಸ್ತಕವನ್ನು ನಿಮಗೇ ನೀಡಲಾಗುವುದು. ಮೊದಲ 5 ನಿಮಿಷಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ನೀವು ಪುಸ್ತಕವನ್ನು ತೆರೆಯಲು ಮತ್ತು ಕೆಳಗಿನಂತೆ ಕಡ್ಡಾಯವಾಗಿ ಪರಿಶೀಲಿಸಿ ಕೋರಲಾಗಿದೆ.  
(i) ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಪುಸ್ತಕಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರವೇಶಾಪಕಾರ ಪಡೆಯಲು, ಈ ಹೊದಿಕೆ ಪುಟದ ಅಂಚಿನ ಮೇಲಿರುವ ಪೇಪರ್ ಸೀಲನ್ನು ಹರಿಯಿರಿ. ಸ್ವಿಚ್ ಸೀಲ್ ಇಲ್ಲದ ಅಥವಾ ತೆರದ ಪುಸ್ತಕವನ್ನು ಸ್ವೀಕರಿಸಬೇಡಿ.  
(ii) ಪುಸ್ತಕಿಯಲ್ಲಿನ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಮತ್ತು ಪುಟಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯನ್ನು ಮುಖಪುಟದ ಮೇಲೆ ಮುದ್ರಿಸಿದ ಮಾಹಿತಿಯೊಂದಿಗೆ ತಾಳೆ ನೋಡಿರಿ. ಪುಟಗಳು/ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳು ಕಾಣೆಯಾದ, ಅಥವಾ ದ್ವಿಪ್ರತಿ ಅಥವಾ ಅನುಕ್ರಮವಾಗಿಲ್ಲದ ಅಥವಾ ಇತರ ಯಾವುದೇ ವ್ಯತ್ಯಾಸದ ದೋಷಪೂರಿತ ಪುಸ್ತಕಿಯನ್ನು ಕೂಡಲೆ 5 ನಿಮಿಷದ ಅವಧಿ ಒಳಗೆ, ಸಂವೀಕ್ಷಕರಿಂದ ಸರಿ ಇರುವ ಪುಸ್ತಕಿಗೆ ಬದಲಾಯಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು. ಆ ಬಳಿಕ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಬದಲಾಯಿಸಲಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಯಾವುದೇ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಸಮಯವನ್ನೂ ಕೊಡಲಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.
4. ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗೂ (A), (B), (C) ಮತ್ತು (D) ಎಂದು ಗುರುತಿಸಿದ ನಾಲ್ಕು ಪರ್ಯಾಯ ಉತ್ತರಗಳಿವೆ. ನೀವು ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಯ ಎದುರು ಸರಿಯಾದ ಉತ್ತರದ ಮೇಲೆ, ಕೆಳಗೆ ಕಾಣಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಅಂಡಾಕೃತಿಯನ್ನು ಕವಚಿಸಬೇಕು.  
ಉದಾಹರಣೆ: 

A	B	●	D
---	---	---	---

  
(C) ಸರಿಯಾದ ಉತ್ತರವಾಗಿದ್ದಾಗ.
5. ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆ I ರಲ್ಲಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರುವ OMR ಉತ್ತರ ಹಾಳೆಯಲ್ಲಿ, ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆ I ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆ II ರಲ್ಲಿ ಇರುವ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಉತ್ತರಗಳನ್ನು ಸೂಚಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದು. OMR ಉತ್ತರ ಹಾಳೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅಂಡಾಕೃತಿಯಲ್ಲದ ಬೇರೆ ಯಾವುದೇ ಸ್ಥಳದಲ್ಲಿ ಉತ್ತರವನ್ನು ಗುರುತಿಸಿದರೆ, ಅದರ ಮೌಲ್ಯಮಾಪನ ಮಾಡಲಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.
6. OMR ಉತ್ತರ ಹಾಳೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟ ಸೂಚನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಜಾಗರೂಕತೆಯಿಂದ ಓದಿರಿ.
7. ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಕರಡು ಕೆಲಸವನ್ನು ಪುಸ್ತಕಿಯ ಕೊನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.
8. ನಿಮ್ಮ ಗುರುತನ್ನು ಬಹಿರಂಗಪಡಿಸಬಹುದಾದ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಹೆಸರು ಅಥವಾ ಯಾವುದೇ ಚಿಹ್ನೆಯನ್ನು ಸಂಗತವಾದ ಸ್ಥಳ ಹೊರತು ಪಡಿಸಿ, OMR ಉತ್ತರ ಹಾಳೆಯ ಯಾವುದೇ ಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಬರೆದರೆ, ನೀವು ಅನರ್ಹತೆಗೆ ಬಾಧ್ಯರಾಗಿರುತ್ತೀರಿ.
9. ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆಯು ಮುಗಿದನಂತರ, ಕಡ್ಡಾಯವಾಗಿ OMR ಉತ್ತರ ಹಾಳೆಯನ್ನು ಸಂವೀಕ್ಷಕರಿಗೆ ನೀವು ಹಿಂತಿರುಗಿಸಬೇಕು ಮತ್ತು ಪರೀಕ್ಷಾ ಕೋಶದ ಹೊರಗೆ OMR ನ್ನು ನಿಮ್ಮೊಂದಿಗೆ ಕೊಂಡೊಯ್ಯಕೂಡದು.
10. ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆಯ ನಂತರ, ಪರೀಕ್ಷಾ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಮತ್ತು ನಕಲು OMR ಉತ್ತರ ಹಾಳೆಯನ್ನು ನಿಮ್ಮೊಂದಿಗೆ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಹೋಗಬಹುದು.
11. ನೀಲಿ/ಕಪ್ಪು ಬಾಲ್ ಪಾಯಿಂಟ್ ಪೆನ್ ಮಾತ್ರವೇ ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಿರಿ.
12. ಕ್ಯಾಲ್ಕುಲೇಟರ್ ಅಥವಾ ಲಾಗ್ ಟೇಬಲ್ ಇತ್ಯಾದಿಯ ಉಪಯೋಗವನ್ನು ನಿಷೇಧಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.
13. ಸರಿ ಅಲ್ಲದ ಉತ್ತರಗಳಿಗೆ ಋಣ ಅಂಕ ಇರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.
14. ಕನ್ನಡ ಮತ್ತು ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್ ಆವೃತ್ತಿಗಳ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದೇ ರೀತಿಯ ವ್ಯತ್ಯಾಸಗಳ ಕಂಡುಬಂದಲ್ಲಿ, ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್ ಆವೃತ್ತಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿರುವುದೇ ಅಂತಿಮವೆಂದು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಬೇಕು.

**Instructions for the Candidates**

1. Write your roll number in the space provided on the top of this page.
2. This paper consists of fifty multiple-choice type of questions.
3. At the commencement of examination, the question booklet will be given to you. In the first 5 minutes, you are requested to open the booklet and compulsorily examine it as below :  
(i) To have access to the Question Booklet, tear off the paper seal on the edge of the cover page. Do not accept a booklet without sticker seal or open booklet.  
(ii) Tally the number of pages and number of questions in the booklet with the information printed on the cover page. Faulty booklets due to pages/questions missing or duplicate or not in serial order or any other discrepancy should be got replaced immediately by a correct booklet from the invigilator within the period of 5 minutes. Afterwards, neither the Question Booklet will be replaced nor any extra time will be given.
4. Each item has four alternative responses marked (A), (B), (C) and (D). You have to darken the oval as indicated below on the correct response against each item.  
Example : 

A	B	●	D
---	---	---	---

  
where (C) is the correct response.
5. Your responses to the questions are to be indicated in the OMR Sheet kept inside the Paper I Booklet only. If you mark at any place other than in the ovals in the Answer Sheet, it will not be evaluated.
6. Read the instructions given in OMR carefully.
7. Rough Work is to be done in the end of this booklet.
8. If you write your name or put any mark on any part of the OMR Answer Sheet, except for the space allotted for the relevant entries, which may disclose your identity, you will render yourself liable to disqualification.
9. You have to return the test OMR Answer Sheet to the invigilators at the end of the examination compulsorily and must NOT carry it with you outside the Examination Hall.
10. You can take away question booklet and carbon copy of OMR Answer Sheet soon after the examination.
11. Use only Blue/Black Ball point pen.
12. Use of any calculator or log table etc., is prohibited.
13. There is no negative marks for incorrect answers.
14. In case of any discrepancy found in the Kannada translation of a question booklet the question in English version shall be taken as final.



## LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SCIENCE

### Paper – II

**Note :** This paper contains **fifty (50)** objective type questions. **Each** question carrying **two (2)** marks. **All** questions are **compulsory**.

1. The flow of information from the sender to the receiver is called
  - (A) Information use
  - (B) Information communication
  - (C) Information transfer
  - (D) Information dissemination
2. IPR Act of 1856, passed in India is faced on
  - (A) American Patent Law, 1810
  - (B) British Patent Law, 1852
  - (C) The Design Act, 1911
  - (D) The Patent Bill, 1910
3. The Library Association (UK) is now part of
  - (A) ASLIB
  - (B) IFLA
  - (C) ALA
  - (D) CILIP
4. Mobile Library belongs to which kind of service ?
  - (A) Reference Service
  - (B) Extension Service
  - (C) Ready Reference Service
  - (D) Long Range Reference Service
5. The appropriate source to find out answers to background is
  - (A) Biographical sources
  - (B) Encyclopedia
  - (C) Bibliographies
  - (D) Geographical sources
6. Handling reference queries with fact-finding approach is called
  - (A) Ready reference
  - (B) Long range reference
  - (C) Referral service
  - (D) Reference service



7. The tag 260 in MARC is related to
- (A) Edition
  - (B) Physical description
  - (C) Publication information
  - (D) Topical subject heading
8. The budget that is not based on any previous year's budget is known as
- (A) PPBS
  - (B) Performance Budget
  - (C) Program Budget
  - (D) Zero-based Budgeting
9. OSI stands for
- (A) On-line Information System
  - (B) On-line Service Interconnection
  - (C) Open System Interconnection
  - (D) Open System Interaction
10. 'Shodganga' is a project of
- (A) INFLIBNET
  - (B) DELNET
  - (C) I I Sc
  - (D) Vidyanidhi
11. Bibliographic coupling was first advocated by
- (A) M.M. Kessler
  - (B) S.C. Bradford
  - (C) B.K. Sen
  - (D) S. R. Ranganathan
12. User studies was first conducted by
- (A) S.R. Ranganathan
  - (B) J.D. Bernal
  - (C) C. D. Deshmukh
  - (D) Kris. Subramanyam
13. Invisible colleges are an example for
- (A) Formal Communication
  - (B) Verbal Communication
  - (C) Written Communication
  - (D) Informal Communication
14. Public Library Movement was first initiated in India at
- (A) Madras
  - (B) Delhi
  - (C) Baroda
  - (D) Karnataka



15. A detailed note on 'Plate Tectonics' can be found in
- (A) Encyclopedia of religion and ethics
  - (B) Encyclopedia of social science
  - (C) Encyclopedia Britannica
  - (D) McGraw Hill Encyclopedia of science and technology
16. The name of the currency of Japan can be found in
- (A) Statesman's year Book
  - (B) Discovery of India
  - (C) Karnataka Gazette
  - (D) India : A Reference Annual
17. E-mail service in a library can be associated with
- (A) Photocopying service
  - (B) Referral service
  - (C) Document delivery service
  - (D) Indexing service
18. The abstracts prepared by using the compute is known as
- (A) On-line abstracts
  - (B) Auto abstracts
  - (C) Slant to abstracts
  - (D) Informative abstracts
19. To measure the performance of IRS, the term 'Precision' was first proposed by
- (A) S.R. Ranganathan
  - (B) F.W. Lancaster
  - (C) H.P. Luhn
  - (D) C. Cleverden
20. The symbol that is used to link related classes in UDC is
- (A) + (plus)
  - (B) / (oblique)
  - (C) : (colon)
  - (D) = (equal to)



21. Cubicles, which provide complete seclusion to researchers are

- (A) Closed carrols
- (B) Suspended carrols
- (C) Open carrols
- (D) Divided carrols

22. TQM was propounded by

- (A) Henry Fayol
- (B) Luther Gullick
- (C) Walter A Shewart
- (D) Elton Mayo

23. The network which provided e-mail for the first time in India is

- (A) ERNET
- (B) NICNET
- (C) DELNET
- (D) INDONET

24. Which of the following is a component of hypertext ?

- (A) Audio
- (B) Text
- (C) Video
- (D) Audio-Video

25. 'Bing' is a

- (A) Web Browser
- (B) Internet Browser
- (C) Metasearch Engine
- (D) Search Engine

26. **Assertion (A)** : Library catalogue is an inventory of collections that meets most of the approaches of the users.

**Reason (R)** : Catalogues include all the bibliographic details of the documents.

**Codes :**

- (A) Both (A) and (R) are true
- (B) Both (A) and (R) are false
- (C) (A) is true, but (R) is false
- (D) (A) is false, but (R) is true



**27. Assertion (A) :** Information systems support research and developmental activities for national development of the country.

**Reason (R) :** Information is a necessary resource for national development.

**Codes :**

- (A) Both (A) and (R) are true
- (B) (A) is true, but (R) is false
- (C) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation
- (D) (A) is false, but (R) is true

**28. Assertion (A) :** Metasearch engines do not have their own databases of webpages.

**Reason (R) :** Metasearch engine acts as an intermediary to pass a search query to gather response from the individual search engines.

**Codes :**

- (A) (A) is false, (R) is true
- (B) Both (A) and (R) are true
- (C) (A) is true, but (R) is false
- (D) Both (A) and (R) are false

**29. Assertion (A) :** Reference service is the heart of all library activities.

**Reason (R) :** Ready reference is to be provided with least possible time.

**Codes :**

- (A) (A) is true, but (R) is false
- (B) (A) is false, but (R) is true
- (C) Both (A) and (R) are true, and (R) is not the right explanation of (A)
- (D) Both (A) and (R) are true, and (R) is the right explanation

**30. Assertion (A) :** User studies helps to understand the needs and problems of the users.

**Reason (R) :** The objective of the library is to accelerate the use of library collection.

**Codes :**

- (A) (A) and (R) are true
- (B) (A) is true, but (R) are false
- (C) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
- (D) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation



**31. Assertion (A) :** A sample is the representation of a whole.

**Reason (R) :** The sample is subjected to observation and analysis.

**Codes :**

- (A) (A) is false, but (R) is true
- (B) (A) is true, but (R) is false
- (C) Both (A) and (R) are true
- (D) Both (A) and (R) are false

**32. Assertion (A) :** Present day libraries need to develop social networking tools for their library website.

**Reason (R) :** It helps to reaches out to the users wherever they are and provide services at the point of need.

**Codes :**

- (A) Both (A) and (R) are false
- (B) Both (A) and (R) are true
- (C) (A) is true, but (R) is false
- (D) (A) is false and (R) is true

**33. Arrange the following chronologically according to their development :**

- i. Vacuum tube
- ii. Microchip
- iii. Transistor
- iv. Integrated circuit

**Codes :**

- (A) i iii iv ii
- (B) ii iii i iv
- (C) iv ii iii i
- (D) ii iv iii i

**34. Arrange the following in a logical sequence :**

- i. Formulation of research design
- ii. Selection of Sample
- iii. Data analysis
- iv. Report writing

**Codes :**

- (A) i ii iv iii
- (B) ii i iv iii
- (C) i ii iii iv
- (D) iv ii iii i



35. Arrange the following group in an ascending order :

- i. Database
- ii. Field
- iii. File
- iv. Record

**Codes :**

- (A) ii iv iii i
- (B) i iii iv ii
- (C) iv ii i iii
- (D) iii i ii iv

36. Arrange the following chronologically, in the order of their development :

- i. ISBD
- ii. MARC
- iii. CCF
- iv. RDA

**Codes :**

- (A) i iv iii ii
- (B) ii i iii iv
- (C) iii iv i ii
- (D) ii iv iii i

37. Arrange the following in proper order :

- i. Source
- ii. Message
- iii. Receiver
- iv. Channel

**Codes :**

- (A) i ii iii iv
- (B) iv i ii iii
- (C) ii i iv iii
- (D) i ii iv iii

38. Arrange the following catalogue codes, according to the year of their origin :

- i. Anthony Panizzi Code
- ii. Rules for Dictionary Catalogue
- iii. CCC
- iv. AACR II

**Codes :**

- (A) i ii iii iv
- (B) i iii ii iv
- (C) i iv ii iii
- (D) i iii iv ii





39. Arrange the following chronologically, as per their development :

- i. Punched card
- ii. Optical disc
- iii. Magnetic disc
- iv. Floppy disc

Codes :

- (A) i iii iv ii
- (B) i ii iv iii
- (C) i iii ii iv
- (D) iv i iii ii

40. Match the following :

**List – I**

**List – II**

- |                      |                                  |
|----------------------|----------------------------------|
| a. S. R. Ranganathan | i. Subject classification        |
| b. C.A. Cuttee       | ii. Bibliographic classification |
| c. H.E. Bliss        | iii. Expansive classification    |
| d. J.D. Brown        | iv. Colon classification         |

Codes :

- |     |     |     |     |     |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
|     | a   | b   | c   | d   |
| (A) | iii | ii  | i   | iv  |
| (B) | iv  | iii | ii  | i   |
| (C) | ii  | i   | iv  | iii |
| (D) | iv  | ii  | iii | i   |

41. Match the following :

**List – I**

**List – II**

- |                  |                                  |
|------------------|----------------------------------|
| a. Soul          | i. NIC, Delhi                    |
| b. LIB SYS       | ii. Venus solutions<br>Hyderabad |
| c. Newgenlib     | iii. INFLIBNET                   |
| d. e-Granthalaya | iv. LS-Tech Ventures             |

Codes :

- |     |     |    |    |     |
|-----|-----|----|----|-----|
|     | a   | b  | c  | d   |
| (A) | iii | ii | iv | i   |
| (B) | iii | iv | i  | ii  |
| (C) | iv  | ii | i  | iii |
| (D) | iii | iv | ii | i   |

42. Match the following :

**List – I**

**List – II**

- |                        |                     |
|------------------------|---------------------|
| a. Market segmentation | i. Logo             |
| b. Brand               | ii. Publicity       |
| c. Packaging           | iii. Consumer group |
| d. Promotion           | iv. Wrapping        |

Codes :

- |     |     |     |     |     |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
|     | a   | b   | c   | d   |
| (A) | iii | i   | iv  | ii  |
| (B) | iv  | ii  | iii | i   |
| (C) | i   | iv  | ii  | iii |
| (D) | ii  | iii | i   | iv  |



43. Match the following :

List – I	List – II
a. Polyglot	i. List of words with meaning
b. Glossary	ii. Books published before 15 <sup>th</sup> century A.D.
c. Transliteration	iii. Multi lingual
d. Incunabula	iv. Writing in another script with diacritical marks

**Codes :**

- |     | a   | b   | c   | d   |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| (A) | ii  | iii | i   | iv  |
| (B) | iv  | ii  | iii | i   |
| (C) | iii | i   | iv  | ii  |
| (D) | iv  | ii  | i   | iii |

44. Match the following :

List – I	List – II
a. Delivery of Books and Newspapers Act	i. 1957
b. Imperial Copyright Act	ii. 1952
c. Indian Copyright Act	iii. 1954
d. Universal Copyright Act	iv. 1911

**Codes :**

- |     | a   | b   | c   | d  |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|
| (A) | iv  | i   | iii | ii |
| (B) | iii | ii  | iv  | i  |
| (C) | iii | iv  | i   | ii |
| (D) | iv  | iii | ii  | i  |

45. Match the following :

List – I	List – II
a. Fodor's India	i. Year Book
b. World of learning	ii. Trade Bibliography
c. Books in print	iii. Travel Guide
d. India : A reference annual	iv. Directory

**Codes :**

- |     | a   | b  | c   | d   |
|-----|-----|----|-----|-----|
| (A) | iii | iv | ii  | i   |
| (B) | iv  | ii | i   | iii |
| (C) | iii | i  | ii  | iv  |
| (D) | ii  | i  | iii | iv  |



Read the passage given below and answer the questions based on your understanding of the passage. (Question No.s 46 – 50)

Academic scientists are judged by the papers they publish. The pressure to publish in the peer-reviewed literature of science has grown tremendously over the last thirty years or so; a period that has coincided with a rapid increase in global investments on scientific research. Individuals, institutions and even countries attempt to maximise published output, with the result that there has been an almost unmanageable increase in the number of scientific journals that are published today. The technologies of the information age have contributed to this explosion of scientific literature as many new journals appear only in electronic form, while many old journals move towards dispensing with the traditional, printed form. Journals have always needed money for production. A long time ago, when scientific societies and academies were the sole publishers, many ventures functioned

like 'not-for-profit' organisations, performing a community service. Editors and reviewers were unpaid volunteers, growing in number as science expanded. Science publishing as a commercial enterprise began to take root in the 1960s and grew very rapidly in the following decades. Traditional, libraries paid for journals and institutions largely bore the costs entailed. The community of academic readers was generally unaware of the expenditure incurred. The growth of large publishing monopolies, the proliferation of journals and their rising cost have led to a continuous escalation in library budgets at major institutions across the world. A Harvard faculty notice is succinctly titled : 'Major periodical subscriptions cannot be sustained.' The April 2012 circular notes that 'many large journal publishers have made the scholarly communication environment fiscally unsustainable and academically restrictive'. Curiously, while the best of universities in the West have been alarmed at the runaway rise in library costs, Indian institutions have



displayed little interest in asking whether their libraries get fair value for the money spent. The sudden spurt in the number of new science and engineering institutions in India. IITs and IISERs amongst them, has provided the large publishing houses with an expanded market in India. The pricing policies for scientific journals can be even more capricious than domestic airline fares. The transition from the printed journal to the electronically accessible product through the medium of the internet has facilitated 'bundling' on a scale that could scarcely be imagined a decade ago. Publishers can now offer access to over a thousand journals with a single omnibus subscription.

**46.** What are the reasons for increasing scientific output ?

- (A) Increasing scientific research
- (B) Emergence of information technology
- (C) Increasing individual and institutional participation in research
- (D) Emergence of internet

**47.** What was the difference in journal publication before and after 1960s ?

- (A) Electronic publication after and traditional method before 1960
- (B) Lesser participation of individuals before and more participation after 1960
- (C) Less publication before and more publication after 1960
- (D) 'Not for profit' before and commercial after 1960

**48.** What were the reasons for the increase in library budget ?

- (A) Intention to provide exhaustive information to the users
- (B) Growth of publishers
- (C) Increasing number of journals and their rising costs
- (D) Academic community being unaware of the expenditure



49. What are the reactions of the libraries in the west and India to the increasing cost of the journals ?

- (A) Libraries in the west are shocked and Indian libraries are least interested
- (B) Western libraries are surprised at the increasing costs and the Indian libraries want value for their money
- (C) Both western and Indian libraries want value for the money spent
- (D) Both in the Western and Indian libraries subscription costs have been cut

50. What is 'Bundling' ?

- (A) A bundle of journals
- (B) Transition from printed journals to electronic journals
- (C) Access to large number of journals through single subscription
- (D) Pricing policy of scientific journals



Total Number of Pages : 16

ಚಿತ್ತು ಬರಹಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಸ್ಥಳ  
Space for Rough Work



Total Number of Pages : 16

ಚಿತ್ತು ಬರಹಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಸ್ಥಳ  
Space for Rough Work



Total Number of Pages : 16

ಚಿತ್ತು ಬರಹಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಸ್ಥಳ  
Space for Rough Work