

PARLIAMENT OF INDIA
(JOINT RECRUITMENT CELL)

**MAIN EXAMINATION FOR RECRUITMENT TO THE POST OF JUNIOR LIBRARY ASSISTANT IN
LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT**

05.07.2014

Paper-I: Library Methods and Techniques

Instructions: (i) Attempt **any five** questions.

(ii) All questions carry equal marks.

(iii) All answers must be written in only one medium i.e. English or Hindi.

Time: 3 hours

Marks: 100

- Q 1. Enumerate Five Laws of Library Science. Discuss the importance of fifth law of library science in a library.
- Q 2. Write the features of a Thesaurus. Discuss the method of selection of printed reference resources in a public library.
- Q 3. How the Library Shelving helps the users in a library? Discuss the steps of Stock Verification method in a library.
- Q 4. What to do understand by the term 'Library Consortium'? Discuss the features of national union catalogues published in India.
- Q 5. What are fundamental categories in Classification? Describe the steps for the construction of a Call Number of a document.
- Q 6. Enumerate the search engines available on Internet. Write the advanced search features of any one of the search engines.
- Q 7. What are current sources of information? What type of Current Awareness Services will you provide in a academic library?
- Q 8. Write notes on **any four** of the following:
- (i) Staff Manual
 - (ii) Information Literacy
 - (iii) Bibliographic Standards
 - (iv) Library Automation
 - (v) Literature Review

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Paper-II: English Essay, Precis, Comprehension and Grammar

Time : 3 hours

Marks: 100

1. Write an essay on any ONE of the following: (40 marks)

- (a) The Role of NGOs (b) Elections in India
(c) Television and Consumerism (d) Should Social Networking Sites be Monitored?
(e) Technology and Comfort

2. Write a precis of the following passage in one third of its length. Provide a suitable title to it. (25 marks)

India has come a long way since the Bengal Famine of 1943. The food situation in India, once characterized by chronic shortages and the spectre of famines, has changed dramatically over the years. From being the biggest recipient of PL- 480 during the 1950s and 1960s, India today is relatively self-sufficient in food grain at the given level of incomes and prices; in fact, it has marginal surpluses. The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) has been signed, with India as one of the signatories, under which all countries will have to gradually open up their agricultural sectors.

It is, therefore, neither feasible nor desirable to keep India's food grain sector insulated from world markets. In fact, this is an appropriate opportunity for India to integrate its agriculture with global agriculture and make use of private trade (both domestic and foreign) as an important instrument for efficiently allocating her resources as well as providing food security to her people at the lowest economic cost. The time to change gears in food policy has come.

Food security, in a broader context, means that people have physical and economic access to food. Since food grains have the largest share in food basket of the poor in a developing country like India, it is the availability of food grains that lies in the heart of the concept of food security. The first step in this direction, therefore, is to make food grains physically available to the people. This can be done by augmenting production, or through imports and transportation of grain to people wherever they are.

There are several ways of achieving these targets. One may rely on private entrepreneurship by letting the individual farmers produce, traders trade/import and make it available to consumers far and wide; or the Government may directly intervene in the production and/or the trade process. In the former case, the Government follows policies that provide appropriate market signals while in the latter, it acts as producer, importer and trader itself. Indian policy makers have followed a mix of both these options. For production, they have relied on farmers while the Government has retained control over imports. For distribution, it created public agencies to do the job along with private trade, thus creating a dual market structure.

Providing economic access to food is the second part of the concept of food security. This can be best obtained by adopting a cost effective technology in production so that the real price of food grains come down and more people have access to it. In case it still fails to reach the larger section of the population, the Government can directly subsidise food for the poor, launch a drive to augment their incomes, or try a combination of the two strategies. India has followed both these policies. (467 words)

3. Read the following passage and answer the questions given below. Your answers must be precise and show a clear comprehension of the passage. (4x5=20 marks)

At different stages in the educational process different changes are required. In schools, the chief need is for a general change in the attitude towards science, which should be from the beginning an integral part and not a mere addition, often an optional addition, to the curriculum. Science should be taught not merely as a subject, but should come into all subjects. Its importance in history and in modern life should be pointed out and illustrated. The old contrast, often amounting to hostility, between scientific and humane subjects needs to be broken down and replaced by a scientific humanism. At the same time, the teaching of science requires to be humanized. The dry and factual presentation requires to be transformed, not by an appeal to mystical theory, but by emphasizing the living and dramatic character of scientific advance itself. Here the teaching of the history of science, not isolated as at present, but in close relation to general history teaching would serve to

correct the existing atmosphere of scientific dogmatism. It would show at the same time how secure are the conquests of science in the control they give over natural processes and how insecure and provisional, however necessary, are the rational interpretations, the theories and hypotheses put forward at each stage. Past history by itself is not enough, the latest development of science should not be excluded because they have not yet passed the test of time. It is absolutely necessary to emphasise the fact that science has not only changed but is continually changing, that it is an activity and not merely a body of facts. Throughout, the social implication of science, the powers that it puts into men's hands, the uses they could make of them and those which they in fact do, should be brought out and made real by a reference to immediate experience of ordinary life.

QUESTIONS

- (i) How should science be taught in schools according to the author?
- (ii) What should be emphasized most while teaching science in schools?
- (iii) What does the author feel about the "rational interpretation" of science?
- (iv) How can the existing atmosphere of scientific dogmatism be corrected?
- (v) When will science be most fruitful and purposeful?

4. Answer the following, paying special attention to the instruction given in each:
(1x15=15 Marks)

- (i) Choose the correct synonym for the underlined word in the sentence from the options given: (a) excited (b) enraged (c) getting tired (d) due to
Incensed by his rude behaviour, the employer dismissed him.
- (ii) Choose the correct antonym for the word 'VINDICTIVE' from the options given:
(a) praise (b) forgiving (c) useless (d) piercing
- (iii) Choose the correct spelling of the word from the following options:
(a) accommodate (b) accomodate (c) acommodate (d) acomodate
- (iv) Fill in the blank in the given sentence with the most suitable article:
He is _____ most suitable person for the job.
- (v) Fill in the blank with a suitable preposition:
India has been independent _____ 1947.
- (vi) Complete the following sentence with a suitable question tag:
He loves travelling, _____?
- (vii) Fill in the blank with the correct form of the verb given in the brackets:
He _____ since morning. (study)
- (viii) Change the voice of the following sentence:
All the terrorists have been arrested.
- (ix) Rewrite the following words by adding a suitable prefix to them:
(a) normal (b) natural
- (x) Change the following noun into verb and adjective:
beauty
- (xi) Change the following words into adjectives by adding a suffix:
(a) duty (b) sin
- (xii) Fill in the blank choosing the correct word from the two given at the end of the sentence:
His _____ behaviour attracted others to him. (human/humane)
- (xiii) Combine the following sentences into one simple sentence:
He is very honest. He cannot steal.
- (xiv) Correct the following sentence:
I am remembering your telling me that you have two cars.
- (xv) Change the speech in the following sentence:
He told his mother to close the door.