

PARLIAMENT OF INDIA
(JOINT RECRUITMENT CELL)

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

21.02.2015

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. Explain the concept of Reference Service. Describe the need and importance of Reference Service to be provided by the Libraries in India.
- Q 2. Define the terms 'Cataloguing' and 'Classification'. Discuss the role of cataloguing and classification of books and periodicals in the electronic environment.
- Q.3. Discuss, by giving examples, the application of POSDCORB in library management.
- Q.4. Evaluate the following:
- (i) Ulrich Guide to Periodical Literature
 - (ii) Indian National Bibliography
- Q.5. Discuss the role of INFLIBNET and UGC-INFONET LIBRARY CONSORTIUM in fulfillment of the objectives of library cooperation and resource sharing.
- Q.6. Describe the various marketing tools to be used by the libraries in Indian environment for the purpose of promotion of LIS Products and Services to overcome the problems of underutilization of information resources of a library.
- Q.7. Write notes on any FOUR of the following:
- (i) Digital Library
 - (ii) Metadata
 - (iii) Wikipedia
 - (iv) Face book
 - (v) Dynamic Websites
- Q.8. Attempt any FOUR of the following:
- (i) Cannons of Cataloguing
 - (ii) OPAC
 - (iii) Information Literacy
 - (iv) Cloud Computing
 - (v) Discovery tools

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

Time: 3 hours

Marks: 100

- Q 1. Write an essay on any one of the following: (40 marks)**
- | | |
|---|----------------------------------|
| (i) Social networking: Blessing or Curse? | (ii) Reality Shows |
| (iii) India as a super power | (iv) Criminalisation of politics |
| (v) "The secret of getting ahead is getting started." | |

- Q 2. Read the following passage, and write a precise in one third of its length. Provide a title for the passage as well. (25 marks)**

The primary stage of education is the ideal time for laying the foundation of a peace-oriented personality. These years comprise the formative period in the lives of the students. At this stage, students are comparatively less burdened. The number of students who could be exposed to education for peace is at the maximum during this phase. Thereafter, students begin to drop out. Therefore, this is the stage at which focused attention should be paid to laying the foundation for a culture of peace through education. As the saying goes, "It is easier to build a child than it is to repair an adult." The values that make up a peace-oriented personality include: hygiene both of the self and of the surroundings, respect for others and for elders, recognition of the dignity of labour, honesty, love, sharing and cooperation, tolerance, regularity, punctuality, responsibility, etc. All children are naturally loving and kind, but they are also imbued with the potential to be otherwise. Hence, the need to affirm and fortify what is constructive and to forestall violent tendencies. Education for peace for primary school children is about helping them enjoy and celebrate diversity, beauty, and harmony in nature. They must be encouraged to develop the skills it takes to be at home with others (especially the art of listening) and with nature (aesthetic sensitivity and a sense of responsibility). As children grow older and reach the middle school stage, they begin to grasp abstract thoughts. In a limited way they develop the capacity to think rationally and relationally about the various happenings in their surroundings. A crucial issue for children at this stage is that of relating to other children and their status in peer groups. Since, the school brings together children from multiple religious, cultural, and regional backgrounds, students need to be equipped with cognitive competence to understand the values underlying democracy, equality, justice, dignity, and human rights. They need to respond positively to cultural plurality and appreciate the importance of peaceful coexistence. This is the appropriate stage for developing the skills for handling information, thinking creatively, self-reflection, and self-discipline, which will enable them to participate in groups and relate to others responsibly, negotiate conflicts with understanding, and develop an informed aversion to various forms of violence like communalism and discrimination on

the basis of gender, caste, class, and religion. Besides, they need to develop discernment, to respond with maturity to corruption, misleading advertisements, and whatever is violent and unhealthy in the media. Above all, they need to be educated in the basics of becoming responsible citizens of a socialist, secular democracy. In the secondary and senior secondary stage students gradually become aware of their identity. (445 words)

Q 3. Read the following passage and answer the questions at the end of it. Your answers must be precise and show your clear comprehension of the passage.

India's ecological diversity is unparalleled. But today, it is being destroyed at an alarming rate. One of the ecosystems that has been ravaged today is the wetlands. These are complex ecosystems that are mostly covered with water permanently, or sometimes, after rains. They include diverse habitats like lakes, swamps, floodplains and salt marshes. Wetlands support bird life ranging from painted storks, purple moorhens to herons. Many decades ago, numerous patches of wetlands were present around Indian towns and villages. Today, one-third of the country's wetlands are already wiped out or severely degraded because of habitat destruction and encroachment. Most landfills around cities and towns would have been thriving wetlands once upon a time. This is a disturbing scenario because wetlands play an important role by providing ecological security. They perform extraordinary functions like recharging ground water, acting as a drain during floods, recycling nutrients and purifying water. When protected, these wetlands can bounce back to life like Odisha's Chilika Lake. It is the second largest salt water lagoon in the world and is the largest winter ground for migratory birds and many other diverse species of plants and animals in the Indian sub-continent.

The reason for such diversity is the influence of the salt water from the Bay of Bengal and the freshwater that comes from numerous river channels and rivers like the Mahanadi. This thriving lake was close to dying in the late 1990s. The seawater inflow reduced it to a trickle as the sea inlets became choked with silt. So, freshwater inflow increased and altered the lake's ecosystem. Commercial aquaculture and prawn cultivation caused drastic decline in the lake's fish and bird population.

Meticulous research and immediate conservation measures implemented by the Odisha Government brought the lake back to life. A new sea mouth was opened to allow constant inflow of seawater. Sustainable monitoring of the lake increased the fish population and migratory birds started returning in large numbers.

Today, Chilika Lake is one of the few thriving wetland ecosystems in our country and it remains an inspiring success story for conserving wetlands. We must ensure that the ecosystems that support our livelihoods are conserved for eternity and not destroyed in the process of economic progress.

Declared as a Ramsar Site in 2002, the Vembanad Kol Lake is South India's largest wetland ecosystem. Home to more than 20,000 waterfowl, and a variety of fin and shell fish, Vembanad is a hotbed for livelihood activities including fishing, agriculture, tourism and lime shell collection among others. Unrestrained shell mining from the lake and effluents pose a threat to the eco-system and are responsible for dwindling levels of the water's dissolved oxygen content.

- (i) **Answer the following questions briefly:** (15 marks)
- Why are wetlands called complex ecosystems?
 - What are the reasons for the degradation of wetlands?
 - Why was Chilika lake about to die in 1990s?
 - What measures were taken by the Odisha Government to protect the Chilika lake?
 - Wetlands are an important source of livelihood and other natural activities. How?
- (ii) **Find words in the passage which mean the same (please attempt any four):** (4 marks)
- Very careful about doing something in an extremely accurate way
 - To flow or fall in drops
 - Flourishing or growing successfully
 - A way of earning money in order to live
 - Time that seems to be without an end
- (iii) **Provide a suitable title to the passage.** (1 mark)

Q 4. Answer the following questions giving complete attention to the instructions given in the brackets: (1x6 = 6 marks)

- We are going to have pizza for dinner, _____ we are going to have ice cream for dessert. (insert a conjunction)
- Either my shoes or your coat _____ (Put in the correct word: is/are) always on the floor.
- The Committee _____ (Put in the correct word: debates/debate) these questions carefully.
- All the employees in the company are entitled _____ reimbursement of medical expenses. (Put in the correct preposition: to/of/on).
- A new shop _____ started in that building, since last week. (Put in the most suitable alternative: will be/ has been/would be)
- The bus stop is just around the corner. It will take you five minutes _____ foot to get there. (Fill a suitable preposition)

Q 5. Fill in the blanks with: who, whom, which, whose, where or when (1x4 = 4 marks)

- Can you give me back the money _____ I lent you last Tuesday?
- This is the restaurant _____ we used to eat when we lived in Delhi.
- Mark has sent me a letter _____ I haven't replied yet.
- Who is the person _____ is sitting next to Akash?

Q 6. Fill in the blanks with: many, much, as much as (1x5 = 5 marks)

- There isn't _____ space in this flat.
- There aren't _____ pandas in China.
- Take _____ you like.
- Not _____ know about the great artist Pablo Picasso.
- Will there be _____ guests at the party?