

Test Paper : <b>II</b>	Test Booklet Serial No. : _____								
Test Subject : <b>LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SCIENCE</b>	OMR Sheet No. : _____								
Test Subject Code : <b>K-1314</b>	Roll No. <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"> <tr> <td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td> <td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td> <td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td> <td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td> <td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td> <td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td> <td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td> <td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td> </tr> </table> (Figures as per admission card)								

<b>Name &amp; Signature of Invigilator/s</b>	
Signature: _____	Signature: _____
Name : _____	Name : _____
<b>Paper : II</b>	
<b>Subject : LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SCIENCE</b>	
Time : 1 Hour 15 Minutes	Maximum Marks : 100

Number of Pages in this Booklet : **8** Number of Questions in this Booklet : **50**

**ಅಭ್ಯರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಸೂಚನೆಗಳು**

- ಈ ಪುಟದ ಮೇಲ್ಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಒದಗಿಸಿದ ಸ್ಥಳದಲ್ಲಿ ನಿಮ್ಮ ರೋಲ್ ನಂಬರನ್ನು ಬರೆಯಿರಿ.
- ಈ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯು ಬಹು ಆಯ್ಕೆ ವಿಧದ ಐವತ್ತು ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿದೆ.
- ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆಯ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಪುಸ್ತಕವನ್ನು ನಿಮಗನಿಡಲಾಗುವುದು. ಮೊದಲ 5 ನಿಮಿಷಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ನೀವು ಪುಸ್ತಕವನ್ನು ತೆರೆಯಲು ಮತ್ತು ಕೆಳಗಿನಂತೆ ಕಡ್ಡಾಯವಾಗಿ ಪರೀಕ್ಷಿಸಲು ಕೋರಲಾಗಿದೆ.
  - ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಪುಸ್ತಕಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರವೇಶಾವಕಾಶ ಪಡೆಯಲು, ಈ ಹೊದಿಕೆ ಪುಟದ ಅಂಚಿನ ಮೇಲಿರುವ ಪೇಪರ್ ಸೀಲನ್ನು ಹರಿಯಿರಿ. ಸ್ಕ್ರೇಪ್ ಸೀಲ್ ಇಲ್ಲದ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಪುಸ್ತಕ ಸ್ವೀಕರಿಸಬೇಡಿ. ತೆರೆದ ಪುಸ್ತಕವನ್ನು ಸ್ವೀಕರಿಸಬೇಡಿ.
  - ಪುಸ್ತಕಿಯಲ್ಲಿನ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಮತ್ತು ಪುಟಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯನ್ನು ಮುಖಪುಟದ ಮೇಲೆ ಮುದ್ರಿಸಿದ ಮಾಹಿತಿಯೊಂದಿಗೆ ತಾಳಿ ನೋಡಿ. ಪುಟಗಳು/ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳು ಕಾಣೆಯಾದ, ಅಥವಾ ದ್ವಿಪ್ರತಿ ಅಥವಾ ಅನುಕ್ರಮವಾಗಿಲ್ಲದ ಅಥವಾ ಇತರ ಯಾವುದೇ ವ್ಯತ್ಯಾಸದ ದೋಷಪೂರಿತ ಪುಸ್ತಕವನ್ನು ಕೂಡಲೆ 5 ನಿಮಿಷದ ಅವಧಿ ಒಳಗೆ, ಸಂವೀಕ್ಷಕರಿಂದ ಸರಿ ಇರುವ ಪುಸ್ತಕಕ್ಕೆ ಬದಲಾಯಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು. ಆ ಬಳಿಕ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಬದಲಾಯಿಸಲಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ, ಯಾವುದೇ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಸಮಯವನ್ನೂ ಕೊಡಲಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.
- ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗೂ (A), (B), (C) ಮತ್ತು (D) ಎಂದು ಗುರುತಿಸಿದ ನಾಲ್ಕು ಪರ್ಯಾಯ ಉತ್ತರಗಳಿವೆ. ನೀವು ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಯ ಎದುರು ಸರಿಯಾದ ಉತ್ತರದ ಮೇಲೆ, ಕೆಳಗೆ ಕಾಣಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಅಂಡಾಕೃತಿಯನ್ನು ಕವಾಚಿಸಬೇಕು.
 

ಉದಾಹರಣೆ:  (A)  (B)  (C)  (D)

(C) ಸರಿಯಾದ ಉತ್ತರವಾಗಿದ್ದಾಗ.
- 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 ಮಾಲ್ಯಮಾಪನ ಮಾಡಲಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.
- OMR ಉತ್ತರ ಹಾಳೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟ ಸೂಚನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಜಾಗರೂಕತೆಯಿಂದ ಓದಿರಿ.
- ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಕೆಲಸವನ್ನು ಪುಸ್ತಕಿಯ ಕೊನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.
- ನಿಮ್ಮ ಗುರುತನ್ನು ಬಹಿರಂಗಪಡಿಸಬಹುದಾದ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಹೆಸರು ಅಥವಾ ಯಾವುದೇ ಚಿಹ್ನೆಯನ್ನು ಸಂಗತವಾದ ಸ್ಥಳ ಹೊರತು ಪಡಿಸಿ, OMR ಉತ್ತರ ಹಾಳೆಯ ಯಾವುದೇ ಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಬರೆದರೆ, ನೀವು ಅನರ್ಹತೆಗೆ ಬಾಧ್ಯರಾಗಿರುತ್ತೀರಿ.
- ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆಯು ಮುಗಿದನಂತರ, ಕಡ್ಡಾಯವಾಗಿ OMR ಉತ್ತರ ಹಾಳೆಯನ್ನು ಸಂವೀಕ್ಷಕರಿಗೆ ನೀವು ಹಿಂತಿರುಗಿಸಬೇಕು ಮತ್ತು ಪರೀಕ್ಷಾ ಕೊಠಡಿಯ ಹೊರಗೆ OMR ನ್ನು ನಿಮ್ಮೊಂದಿಗೆ ಕೊಂಡೊಯ್ಯ ಕೂಡದು.
- ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆಯ ನಂತರ, ಪರೀಕ್ಷಾ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಮತ್ತು ನಕಲು OMR ಉತ್ತರ ಹಾಳೆಯನ್ನು ನಿಮ್ಮೊಂದಿಗೆ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಹೋಗಬಹುದು.
- ನೀಲಿ/ಕಪ್ಪು ಬಾಲ್ ಪಾಯಿಂಟ್ ಪೆನ್ ಮಾತ್ರವೇ ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಿರಿ.
- ಕ್ಯಾಲ್ಕುಲೇಟರ್ ಅಥವಾ ಲಾಗ್ ಟೇಬಲ್ ಇತ್ಯಾದಿಯ ಉಪಯೋಗವನ್ನು ನಿಷೇಧಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಸರಿ ಅಲ್ಲದ ಉತ್ತರಗಳಿಗೆ ಋಣ ಅಂಕ ಇರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.

**Instructions for the Candidates**

- Write your roll number in the space provided on the top of this page.
- This paper consists of fifty multiple-choice type of questions.
- 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 :
  - To have access to the Question Booklet, tear off the paper seal on the edge of this cover page. Do not accept a booklet without sticker-seal and do not accept an open booklet.
  - 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.**
- 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)  (C)  (D)

where (C) is the correct response.
- 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.
- Read the instructions given in OMR carefully.
- Rough Work is to be done in the end of this booklet.
- 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.
- 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.
- You can take away question booklet and carbon copy of OMR Answer Sheet soon after the examination.
- Use only Blue/Black Ball point pen.**
- Use of any calculator or log table etc., is prohibited.**
- There is no negative marks for incorrect answers.**



**LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SCIENCE**  
**Paper – II**

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

1. 'Technological Gatekeeper' is
  - (A) An Informal channel
  - (B) A formal channel
  - (C) Term coined by Derek de Solla price
  - (D) Term coined by Antony Debaus
2. Paul Otlet and Henn La Fontaine were instrumental in the establishment of
  - (A) IFLA
  - (B) FID
  - (C) UBC
  - (D) UAP
3. 'Propedia' serves as
  - (A) Alphabetical Index
  - (B) Classified Index
  - (C) Subject Index
  - (D) Topical Index
4. The computerised 'SDI' service was developed by
  - (A) W. B. Sayers
  - (B) J. D. Brown
  - (C) H. P. Luhn
  - (D) S. R. Ranganathan
5. In pre-coordinate indexing, the co-ordination of concepts takes place at the time of
  - (A) Indexing
  - (B) Searching
  - (C) Retrieval
  - (D) Storage
6. Farmington plan is related to
  - (A) Acquisition
  - (B) Cataloguing
  - (C) Classification
  - (D) Library co-operation
7. The term 'Bandwidth' refers to
  - (A) The amount of data that can be sent through communication media
  - (B) The amount of data in the multimedia file
  - (C) The speed of transmission of data
  - (D) Number of bands available in the computer
8. NISCAIR is a part of
  - (A) DST
  - (B) ISRO
  - (C) DSIR
  - (D) CSIR
9. Mean, Median and Mode are
  - (A) Measure of deviation
  - (B) Measures of sampling
  - (C) Measures of central tendency
  - (D) Methods of data collection
10. A model public library was established with the help of UNESCO is
  - (A) A State Library
  - (B) Connemora Public Library
  - (C) Delhi Public Library
  - (D) National Library of India
11. Which of the following is a barrier to communication ?
  - (A) Classification
  - (B) Indexing
  - (C) Censorship
  - (D) Weeding out
12. 'Fair use' is a term more relevant to
  - (A) Intellectual property rights
  - (B) Copy Right
  - (C) Use of reference books
  - (D) Circulation service
13. 'Commonwealth Universities Yearbook' is an example of
  - (A) Year Book
  - (B) Almanac
  - (C) Statistical source
  - (D) Directory



14. 'International Translation Centre' (ITC) is located at  
(A) Delph, Netherland  
(B) Brussels  
(C) New York, US  
(D) Sydney, Australia
15. 'Referral service' is also known as  
(A) Inter-library loan service  
(B) Direction service  
(C) Document delivery service  
(D) Reference service
16. 'Resource Description and Access' (RDA) is the next edition of  
(A) AA Code  
(B) ALA Code  
(C) AACR-II Code  
(D) British Museum Code
17. In PRECIS, predicate transformation occurs with the appearance of the following role operator in lead position  
(A) 0 and 1                      (B) 1 and 2  
(C) 2 only                         (D) 3 only
18. Boolean operators 'AND' 'OR' 'NOT' assigned by  
(A) George Boole  
(B) Charles Boole  
(C) William Boole  
(D) Davis Boole
19. Cost-Benefit Analysis means  
(A) Analysis of the value of the money  
(B) Performance evaluation based on costs  
(C) Finding the unit cost  
(D) Performance evaluation based on inputs
20. Which of the following is not a component of multimedia ?  
(A) Hypertext                      (B) Audio  
(C) Video                            (D) Audio-video
21. 'TKDL' is a project was launched by  
(A) NISCAIR                        (B) ICAR  
(C) ICSSR                          (D) ICMR
22. MEDLARS was launched by  
(A) Library of Congress  
(B) National Library of Medicine  
(C) Newyork Public Library  
(D) British Library
23. DOI stands for  
(A) Digital Object Identifier  
(B) Digital Online Identifier  
(C) Digital Object Interaction  
(D) Digital Object Interface
24. Standardised value of a random variable is  
(A) Ultimate value  
(B) Absolute value  
(C) Mathematical value  
(D) Z-value
25. National Library for visually Handicapped is located at  
(A) Allahabad                      (B) Indore  
(C) Dehradun                      (D) New Delhi
26. **Assertion (A)** : Information is like water. It takes shape in any form.  
**Reason (R)** : Availability of information is regarded as a factor to decide form of document
- Codes :**  
(A) (A) is false (R) is true  
(B) (A) is true (R) is false  
(C) Both (A) and (R) true  
(D) Both (A) and (R) false
27. **Assertion (A)** : Reprint in one of the primary source of information  
**Reason (R)** : It loses its importance once journal in which it has published has been received by the library
- Codes :**  
(A) (A) is true, (R) is false  
(B) (A) is false and (R) is true  
(C) Both (A) and (R) are true  
(D) Both (A) and (R) false



**28. Assertion (A) :** Book classification need not based on content of a book.

**Reason (R) :** Classification of content of book leads to knowledge classification

**Codes :**

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

**29. Assertion (A) :** An indexing language, which is an artificial language was controlled vocabulary.

**Reason (R) :** It depicts different relationships between the terms.

**Codes :**

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

**30. Assertion (A) :** The budget is an estimation of revenue and expenditure for the coming year.

**Reason (R) :** The purpose of budget is to unit expenditure to income and to assure wisely planned spending.

**Codes :**

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

**31. Assertion (A) :** Media is not essential for information flow

**Reason (R) :** But message is one of its focuses

**Codes :**

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

**32. Assertion (A) :** 'Library on wheels' and 'Library Websites' are some forms of extension service.

**Reason (R) :** Extension services are rendered to serve more users.

**Codes :**

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

**33.** Arrange the following according to the principles for facet sequence

- i) Tuberculosis                      ii) Child
- iii) Lung                                      iv) Treatment

**Codes :**

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

**34.** Arrange the following layers of networking of OSI model in the sequence of the functioning.

- i) Network layer                      ii) Physical layer
- iii) Transport layer                      iv) Data link layer

**Codes :**

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



35. Arrange the following softwares chronologically according to their development.

- i) Koha
- ii) VuDL
- iii) GSDL
- iv) D-space

Codes :

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

36. Arrange the following in the order of their origin

- i) Science Citation Index
- ii) Shepard's Citation
- iii) PRECIS
- iv) Chain Indexing

Codes :

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

37. Arrange the following in the order of their enactment

- i) Karnataka Public Library Act
- ii) Maharashtra Public Library Act
- iii) West Bengal Public Libraries Act
- iv) Andhra Pradesh Public Libraries Act

Codes :

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

38. Arrange the following areas of AACR-II, in correct order

- i) Edition statement
- ii) Place of publication
- iii) Title proper
- iv) ISBN

Codes :

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

39. Arrange the following as per their development in ascending order

- i) Resource sharing
- ii) Inter-Library loan
- iii) Library networking
- iv) Library consortia

Codes :

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

40. Match the following :

**List – I**

**List – II**

- |                  |                                       |
|------------------|---------------------------------------|
| a) Dale Carnegie | i) Division of labour                 |
| b) Henry Fayol   | ii) Human Relation Management         |
| c) Elton Mayo    | iii) The Hawthorne Studies            |
| d) Adam Smith    | iv) Fourteen Principles of Management |

Codes :

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

41. Match the following :

**List – I**

**List – II**

- |                                    |                       |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| a) Physics compared with Chemistry | i) Fusion             |
| b) Urban youth                     | ii) Distillation      |
| c) Microbiology                    | iii) Loose Assemblage |
| d) Bio-Technology                  | iv) Lamination        |

Codes :

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



42. Match the following :

- | List – I       | List – II   |
|----------------|-------------|
| a) Data        | i) Cloth    |
| b) Information | ii) Yarn    |
| c) Knowledge   | iii) Cotton |
| d) Wisdom      | iv) Garment |

Codes :

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

43. Match the following :

- | List – I                     | List – II                           |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| a) Standards                 | i) Link to full text                |
| b) Internet Database Service | ii) Information handling service    |
| c) Silver Platter            | iii) Cambridge Scientific Abstracts |
| d) Sci. Finder               | iv) Chemical Abstracts              |

Codes :

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

44. Match the following :

- | List – I    | List – II               |
|-------------|-------------------------|
| a) ISBD     | i) ISO                  |
| b) USMARC   | ii) IFLA                |
| c) ISO 2709 | iii) FID                |
| d) UNIMARC  | iv) Library of Congress |

Codes :

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

45. Match the following :

- | List – I             | List – II                |
|----------------------|--------------------------|
| a) Vannevar Bush     | i) Hypermedia            |
| b) Ted Nelson        | ii) Cyberspace           |
| c) Douglas Engelbart | iii) MEMEX               |
| d) Wilham Gibson     | iv) Augmentation project |

Codes :

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

Question Nos. 46 to 50 :

Read the passage given below, and answer the questions based on your understanding of the passage :

Stevan Harnad, a pioneer of the OA movement called the approach which uses repositories (often institutional) and voluntary self archiving as 'green OA'. Open access 'delivered by Journals regardless of the business model' is termed as 'gold OA'. Green OA can be delivered if there is institutional will and community participation. Gold OA would, of course, be the most desirable. Many commercial publishers appear to be veering around to providing access, sometimes using an author fee and at other times using a time delay. As publishers and OA advocates continue their skirmishes, governments have begun to use the power of legislation to force delayed access after publication of publicly funded research. Both the United States and Britain already have legislation in place, which will undoubtedly be fine tuned in future. There is a need for India to



revisit the area of copyright as it pertains to scientific research publications and to promote open access initiatives in a manner that does not impede the ability of scientists to publish in journals of their choice.

Most researchers have encountered (and my experience is largely limited to India) have little interest in the 'open access' debates. As writers they would, of course, like to publish in the highest impact journals, regardless of issues of access. As readers they would like ready access to any literature that they seek, invariably demanding that institutions ensure access even to journals that are exorbitantly priced. The open access advocates have had little impact on the scientific community in India. Seminars discussing open access issues are invariably affairs in which the evangelists preach to the converted. The vocabulary of the open access movement is often unfamiliar.

*Open access* by Peter Suber, which is an excellent and easily readable primer on the movement to make the results of scholarly work freely available. The author's preface is engaging, urging readers to plunge on : 'I want busy people to read this book. OA benefits literally everyone, for the same reason that research benefits literally everyone.' Suber is clear 'that the largest obstacle to OA is misunderstanding. The Largest cause of misunderstanding is lack of familiarity, and the largest cause of unfamiliarity is preoccupation. Everyone is busy. There has been organized opposition from some publishers, but that has been a minor

impediment by comparison'. His remedy for misunderstanding 'is a clear statement of the basics for busy people'. I believe the book will serve this purpose admirably. The author notes that the book itself will be freely available, a year after publication (*Open Access*, Peter Suber, MIT Press, Cambridge, Ma, 2012). This is a book that must be read by those busy scientists who publish a lot, read a lot and have had little time to grasp the nuances of the Open Access Movement.

46. 'Open Access Movement' is proposed by  
(A) D.J. Foskett (B) P.N. Kaula  
(C) Peter Suber (D) Steven Harvard
47. The main benefit acquire of publishing research papers in open access journal is  
(A) Regresses quality  
(B) Reduces time lag  
(C) Reduces cost  
(D) Reduces circulation
48. The open access journals delivered to the scientific community regardless of business model is  
(A) Great Open Access  
(B) Good Open Access  
(C) Gold Open Access  
(D) Green Open Access
49. Which of the countries have open access legislation ?  
(A) Australia and USA  
(B) India and Japan  
(C) UK and Russia  
(D) USA and UK
50. The obstacle for open access is  
(A) Lack of Publicity  
(B) Lack of Literature  
(C) Lack of Familiarity  
(D) Lack of Funds



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