



Registration No.:

BHARTIYA SKILL DEVELOPMENT UNIVERSITY

School of General Education

Session: 2021-22(Summer Semester)

B. Voc. Program, OPEN ELECTIVE

1st In-Sem. Examination

Course Code: GEN 1114

Time: 1 Hour

Course Name: Open access e-resources and software

Max. Marks: 20

Section- A

5x1=5

1. OPAC is a
 - a) Online People Account Catalogue
 - b) Online Public Access Catalogue
 - c) Online Present Area Catalogue
 - d) None of these
2. Which is the Public Library of India?
 - a) National Law University Library
 - b) Delhi Public Library
 - c) Prisoner Library of Tihad Jail
 - d) None of these
3. 'Books are for use' related to which law?
 - a) Second Law
 - b) Fourth Law
 - c) Third Law
 - d) First Law
4. Who enunciated Five Laws of Library Science:
 - a) Melvil Dewey
 - b) Berwick Sayers
 - c) S. R. Ranganathan
 - d) C. A. Cutter
5. Which library law is showing for growth of library?
 - a) Third Law
 - b) Fifth Law
 - c) Second Law
 - d) Fourth

Section- B

2x3=6

6. Write name of Five Laws of Library Science?
7. What is the basic difference between dissertations and Thesis?
8. Write 7 names of primary sources of Information?

Section- C

3x3=9

9. Define Tertiary sources of information:
10. Write types of Information Services.
11. What is library? Describe types of Libraries?

Answer Key (GEN1114)

1. B 2. B 3. D 4. C 5. B

6. 1. Books are for use
2. Every reader his/her books.
3. Every book its reader.
4. Save the time of the readers.
5. The library is growing organism.

7. Dissertation or a thesis is a document submitted by a researcher in support of candidature for a degree or professional qualification. In some universities dissertation is submitted at the end of one's Master's degree and thesis is submitted at the end of PhD. Both report original research and are considered primary sources of information.

8. 1. Journals, 2. Magazines, 3. E-Journals 4. Newspapers 5. Technical reports, 6. conference papers 7. Dissertations and thesis 8. Patents 9. Standards 10. Map.

9. Tertiary sources are based on primary and secondary sources and serve as key to the primary and secondary sources. These sources consist of information which is a distillation and collection of primary and secondary sources. Tertiary sources are third in the order of appearance.

First in the order of appearance are primary sources, next are secondary sources and then come the tertiary sources.

Tertiary sources help to locate primary and secondary sources. Sources like

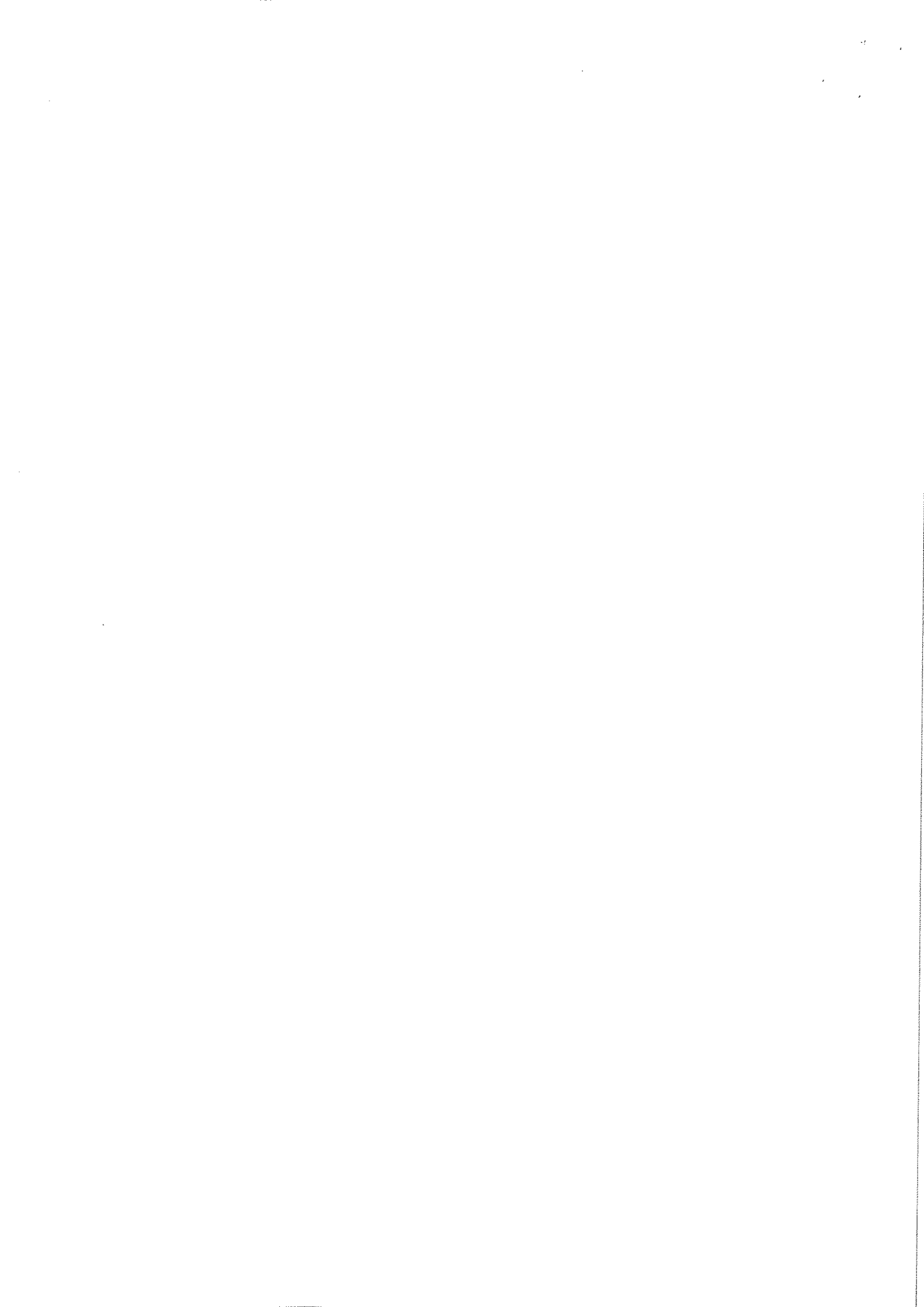
– • Bibliography of bibliographies - bibliography of Bibliographies lists bibliographies which direct readers to useful bibliographies through subject, name of the individual place, institution, etc.

• Guides to the literature - A guide to literature helps a researcher, reader and the like to find the primary, secondary and tertiary sources of literature on a specific subject.

• Directories listing primary and secondary periodicals etc.

• Dictionaries - dictionary is a book containing words of a language arranged alphabetically with their meanings. Most dictionaries tell us much more than the meaning of the words. Many list pronunciations, grammatical labels, illustrative quotations, synonyms, antonyms, usage notes, etymology and other information

• Encyclopedias - An encyclopedia contains information about people, places, events, and things. It may deal with all areas of knowledge or may be limited to just one subject area. A general encyclopedia includes information on topics in every field of knowledge. Specialized encyclopedias provide more detailed and technical information on specific area of knowledge such as arts, science and technology or social sciences.



- Directory of directories - A 'directory of directories' lists the directories available on a particular topic or pertaining to a particular area
- Fact books – The books on a special facts or subjects.
- Abstracting serial - a periodical consisting mainly or entirely of abstracts of current works.
- Bibliography of Bibliographies - A bibliography of bibliographies is a list of bibliographies. They may be classified, or arranged alphabetically subject-wise or otherwise.

10. Types of Information Services:

Reference Services - Reference services help the user define and identify his query correctly, bearing in mind how he intends to use the information, since this can affect the choice of source.

Referral Services - Referral services do not provide the user with the documents or information actually needed for his query but refer him to the sources such as secondary publications, information units, professional organizations, research institutes and individual specialists, etc. and tell him where to find them.

Current Awareness Services - Current awareness services are designed to keep the user abreast of information in their area of work or interest that has recently been published and received or identified by the libraries or information units, particularly in specialized subject fields. To accomplish this purpose, information products at various intervals of time are issued.

Literature Search Services - Literature search service is considered as an extension of reference service. An important aspect of literature search service is ascertaining the purpose of search. In assessing this aspect one has to understand the scope, depth and precise field of inquiry.

Document Delivery Services - Since the bibliographic databases provide only bibliographic references and abstracts, the users often request for copies of full-texts of certain references that are of interest to them. Supplying the full texts against such requests is called document delivery service.

11. Library is a social agency which has been created by actual necessities in modern civilization. Library and society are interlinked and independent. Library is a social institution charged with the function of assemble, organize, preserve, socialize and serve all expressed thought embodied as manuscripts, books, periodicals, journals etc.

TYPES OF LIBRARY

National Library- National library plays the role of the depository and repository of country's printed cultural heritage as well as the main bibliographic centre within the orbit of the system. For e.g. Library of Congress (New York) is world's largest national library and in India, the largest national library is The National Library of India (Kolkata).

Public Library- Public library is probably the one public agency to provide education to one and all within the society without the distinction of caste, colour, creed, and nationality. That is why it is called as a 'People's University'.

Special Library- Special library means a library which is concerned almost exclusively with the literature of a particular subject or group of subjects. It also includes libraries with the collection of a particular form of materials.

Academic Library- An academic library is a library attached to an academic institution, i.e. an institution engaged in teaching or research and imparts formal education to students who aspire to complete a particular course under a prescribed syllabus. Schools, colleges, universities and technological/ engineering/ medical institutions are some of such institutions.

