

# CUET PG 2026 Library & Informatics Sciecne Question Paper with Solutions(Memory Based)

Time Allowed :1 Hour 30 Mins	Maximum Marks :300	Total Questions :75
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## General Instructions

Read the following instructions very carefully and strictly follow them:

- The exam lasts 90 minutes (1 hour 30 minutes).
- There are 75 Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) to be answered.
- +4 marks for every correct answer. -1 mark (negative marking) for every incorrect answer. 0 marks for unanswered or un-attempted questions.
- For any discrepancy in questions, the English version is considered final (except for language-specific papers).
- Click one of the four options to choose an answer.
- You must click "Save & Next" to confirm your response. Only saved answers are considered for evaluation.
- Use "Mark for Review & Next" to flag a question for later. You can unselect or change your answer using the "Clear Response" button.
- All calculations must be done on the Rough Sheets provided at the centre. These must be returned to the invigilator after the exam.

**1. Who was the first Librarian of the National Library of India?**

- (A) B. S. Kesavan
- (B) S. R. Ranganathan
- (C) K. M. Asadullah
- (D) P. N. Kaula

**Correct Answer:** (1) B. S. Kesavan

**Solution:**

**Concept:** The **National Library of India** is the largest library in the country and serves as the repository of the nation's intellectual heritage. It originated from the **Imperial Library in Calcutta**. After India's independence, the Imperial Library was reorganized and renamed the **National Library of India** in 1948. The head of this institution is known as the **National Librarian**, who is responsible for administration, development of collections, and preservation of national publications.

**Step 1:** **Understanding the origin of the National Library of India.**

The National Library of India was formed from the Imperial Library located in Calcutta (now Kolkata). In 1948, it was officially renamed and opened to the public as the National Library of India.

**Step 2: Identifying the first National Librarian.**

**B. S. Kesavan (Balakrishna Seshadri Kesavan)** was appointed as the **first National Librarian of India in 1948**. He played a significant role in organizing the library, developing cataloguing systems, and strengthening bibliographic services in India.

**Step 3: Conclusion.**

Since **B. S. Kesavan** was the first person appointed as the National Librarian of the National Library of India, the correct answer is **Option (A)**.

#### Quick Tip

For Library and Information Science exams, remember important institutional facts:

- **National Library of India** was formerly the **Imperial Library**.
- It was renamed and opened as the National Library in **1948**.
- **B. S. Kesavan** was the **first National Librarian of India**.

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**2. In which year was the Five Laws of Library Science first published?**

- (A) 1928
- (B) 1931
- (C) 1948
- (D) 1957

**Correct Answer:** (2) 1931

**Solution:**

**Concept:** The **Five Laws of Library Science** were formulated by **Dr. S. R. Ranganathan**, who is regarded as the **father of Library Science in India**. These laws provide the fundamental principles that guide library services and organization. They emphasize user-centered library services and efficient access to information.

The five laws are:

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

**Step 1: Understanding the origin of the Five Laws.**

Dr. S. R. Ranganathan developed the Five Laws as foundational principles for modern librarianship.

**Step 2: Publication of the Five Laws.**

These laws were first published in the book titled *Five Laws of Library Science* written by S. R. Ranganathan in the year **1931**.

**Step 3: Conclusion.**

Since the book introducing the Five Laws of Library Science was published in **1931**, the correct answer is **Option (B)**.

Quick Tip

Important facts for Library Science exams:

- The **Five Laws of Library Science** were proposed by **S. R. Ranganathan**.
- They were first published in **1931**.
- These laws form the **foundation of modern library philosophy**.

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**3. Which law of Library Science relates to the growth of a library as a "living organism"?**

- (A) First Law
- (B) Second Law
- (C) Fourth Law
- (D) Fifth Law

**Correct Answer:** (4) Fifth Law

**Solution:**

**Concept:** The **Five Laws of Library Science** were formulated by **Dr. S. R. Ranganathan** in 1931. These laws serve as the fundamental principles guiding library services and development. Each law focuses on improving accessibility, usability, and growth of libraries.

The Five Laws are:

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

The **Fifth Law** emphasizes that a library must continuously grow and adapt. This includes expansion of collections, improvement of services, adoption of new technologies, and development of infrastructure.

**Step 1: Understanding the concept of a "living organism".**

A living organism grows, adapts, and evolves over time. Similarly, a library must continuously develop in terms of resources, services, and organization.

**Step 2: Identifying the law related to growth.**

The law that states "*The library is a growing organism*" directly highlights the dynamic nature of libraries and their continuous development.

**Step 3: Conclusion.**

Since the law describing the library as a growing organism is the **Fifth Law of Library Science**, the correct answer is **Option (D)**.

**Quick Tip**

Remember the key idea of the **Fifth Law**: A library must continuously expand and evolve in terms of:

- Collection of books and resources
- Library services
- Technology and infrastructure
- User needs and accessibility

Hence, the library is compared to a **growing organism**.

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**4. Who is considered the Father of Library Science in India?**

- (A) B. S. Kesavan
- (B) S. R. Ranganathan
- (C) P. N. Kaula
- (D) K. M. Asadullah

**Correct Answer:** (2) S. R. Ranganathan

**Solution:**

**Concept:** The title “**Father of Library Science in India**” is given to the person who made pioneering contributions to the development of modern library practices in India. This includes establishing library education, developing classification systems, and formulating guiding principles for library services.

**Dr. S. R. Ranganathan** made significant contributions to library science through his research, teaching, and innovations in library organization. His work laid the foundation for modern librarianship in India.

**Step 1: Identifying the major contributions.**

Dr. S. R. Ranganathan introduced several landmark concepts in library science, including:

- The **Five Laws of Library Science** (1931)
- The **Colon Classification** system
- Development of **faceted classification**

**Step 2: Contribution to library education and development.**

He played a major role in establishing formal **library science education in India** and promoting the scientific organization of libraries.

**Step 3: Conclusion.**

Because of his foundational contributions to library theory, classification, and library education,

**Dr. S. R. Ranganathan** is widely recognized as the **Father of Library Science in India**. Therefore, the correct answer is **Option (B)**.

#### Quick Tip

Important facts about **S. R. Ranganathan**:

- Known as the **Father of Library Science in India**.
- Proposed the **Five Laws of Library Science** in **1931**.
- Developed the **Colon Classification** system.
- A pioneer of **modern library education in India**.

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#### 5. What is the full form of the acronym UNESCO?

- (A) United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
- (B) Universal Network for Education, Science and Cultural Organization
- (C) United Nations Education and Scientific Council Organization
- (D) United Nations Economic, Social and Cultural Organization

**Correct Answer:** (1) United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

#### Solution:

**Concept:** UNESCO is a specialized agency of the United Nations that promotes international collaboration through education, science, culture, and communication. It works to promote peace and sustainable development through knowledge sharing and cultural preservation.

**Step 1: Understanding the acronym UNESCO.**

The acronym UNESCO represents the name of an international organization working under the United Nations.

**Step 2: Expanding the acronym.**

UNESCO stands for **United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization**.

**Step 3: Conclusion.**

Therefore, the correct answer is **Option (A)**.

#### Quick Tip

**UNESCO** was established in **1945** and its headquarters are located in **Paris, France**. It plays an important role in promoting global cooperation in education, science, and culture.

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#### 6. In which year was the Indian Library Association (ILA) established?

- (A) 1928
- (B) 1933

- (C) 1945
- (D) 1954

**Correct Answer:** (2) 1933

**Solution:**

**Concept:** The **Indian Library Association (ILA)** is the national professional organization for librarians in India. It aims to promote library development, professional education, and cooperation among librarians.

**Step 1: Understanding the role of ILA.**

ILA works to improve library services, promote library legislation, and advance professional standards in librarianship.

**Step 2: Year of establishment.**

The **Indian Library Association** was established in the year **1933**.

**Step 3: Conclusion.**

Hence, the correct answer is **Option (B)**.

#### Quick Tip

The **Indian Library Association (ILA)** is the oldest and most important professional organization for librarians in India, established in **1933**.

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**7. Who introduced the concept of Selective Dissemination of Information (SDI)?**

- (A) S. R. Ranganathan
- (B) H. P. Luhn
- (C) Derek Austin
- (D) Melvil Dewey

**Correct Answer:** (2) H. P. Luhn

**Solution:**

**Concept: Selective Dissemination of Information (SDI)** is a personalized information service designed to keep users informed about new documents and research relevant to their specific interests.

**Step 1: Understanding SDI.**

SDI matches newly available information with the user's research profile or subject interest and sends relevant information selectively.

**Step 2: Origin of SDI concept.**

The concept of SDI was introduced by **H. P. Luhn** of IBM in **1958**. He was a pioneer in information retrieval and documentation systems.

**Step 3: Conclusion.**

Thus, the correct answer is **Option (B)**.

### Quick Tip

**H. P. Luhn** is known for several important contributions including:

- Selective Dissemination of Information (SDI)
- Automatic indexing
- Information retrieval systems

### 8. What is the primary purpose of the Delivery of Books Act, 1954?

- (A) To regulate library staff recruitment
- (B) To ensure copies of publications are deposited in national libraries
- (C) To promote digital libraries
- (D) To control book prices in India

**Correct Answer:** (2) To ensure copies of publications are deposited in national libraries

#### Solution:

**Concept:** The **Delivery of Books and Newspapers (Public Libraries) Act, 1954** is an important legislation in India related to the preservation of the country's published heritage.

**Step 1: Purpose of the Act.**

The Act requires publishers in India to deposit copies of every publication with designated national libraries.

**Step 2: Objective of the law.**

This ensures the systematic collection, preservation, and documentation of all published materials in the country.

**Step 3: Conclusion.**

Therefore, the main purpose of the **Delivery of Books Act, 1954** is to ensure that copies of publications are deposited in national libraries for preservation and reference. Hence, the correct answer is **Option (B)**.

### Quick Tip

Under the **Delivery of Books and Newspapers (Public Libraries) Act, 1954**, publishers must send copies of their publications to designated national libraries to preserve the nation's documentary heritage.

### 9. Which classification scheme uses "Mixed Notation" as its basis?

- (A) Dewey Decimal Classification (DDC)
- (B) Universal Decimal Classification (UDC)
- (C) Colon Classification (CC)
- (D) Library of Congress Classification (LCC)

**Correct Answer:** (4) Library of Congress Classification (LCC)

**Solution:**

**Concept:** In library classification systems, **notation** refers to the symbols used to represent subjects. Different schemes use different types of notation such as pure numeric, pure alphabetic, or mixed notation.

**Step 1: Understanding mixed notation.**

Mixed notation uses a combination of **letters and numbers** to represent subjects in a classification system.

**Step 2: Identifying the scheme using mixed notation.**

The **Library of Congress Classification (LCC)** system uses a combination of **alphabetic and numeric symbols**, which makes it a **mixed notation system**. For example: QA76.73 represents a subject within computer science.

**Step 3: Conclusion.**

Since the **Library of Congress Classification** uses both letters and numbers, the correct answer is **Option (D)**.

Quick Tip

Remember the notation types in classification systems:

- **DDC** – Purely numeric notation
- **LCC** – Mixed notation (letters + numbers)
- **CC** – Mixed and faceted notation

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**10. What does the acronym "MARC" stand for in library automation?**

- (A) Machine Accessible Resource Cataloging
- (B) Machine Readable Cataloging
- (C) Machine Retrieval and Control
- (D) Metadata and Resource Catalog

**Correct Answer:** (2) Machine Readable Cataloging

**Solution:**

**Concept:** MARC is a standard used in library automation for encoding bibliographic data in a machine-readable format. It allows computers to store, retrieve, and exchange bibliographic records efficiently.

**Step 1: Purpose of MARC.**

MARC provides a standardized structure for bibliographic records so that information can be processed by computers.

**Step 2: Expansion of MARC.**

The acronym **MARC** stands for **Machine Readable Cataloging**.

**Step 3: Conclusion.**

Therefore, the correct answer is **Option (B)**.

### Quick Tip

**MARC format** was developed by the **Library of Congress** in the 1960s and is widely used for sharing bibliographic data among libraries.

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#### 11. Who developed the Colon Classification (CC) system?

- (A) Melvil Dewey
- (B) S. R. Ranganathan
- (C) Charles Cutter
- (D) Derek Austin

**Correct Answer:** (2) S. R. Ranganathan

#### Solution:

**Concept: Colon Classification (CC)** is a faceted classification system used in library science. It organizes knowledge into different facets and combines them to represent complex subjects.

**Step 1: Understanding Colon Classification.**

The system uses **facets** such as Personality, Matter, Energy, Space, and Time (PMEST) to classify subjects.

**Step 2: Developer of the system.**

The **Colon Classification** system was developed by **Dr. S. R. Ranganathan** in **1933**.

**Step 3: Conclusion.**

Hence, the correct answer is **Option (B)**.

### Quick Tip

**Colon Classification** is famous for introducing the concept of **faceted classification** and the **PMEST formula** (Personality, Matter, Energy, Space, Time).

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#### 12. In which city is the headquarters of the Raja Rammohun Roy Library Foundation (RRRLF) located?

- (A) New Delhi
- (B) Kolkata
- (C) Mumbai
- (D) Chennai

**Correct Answer:** (2) Kolkata

#### Solution:

**Concept:** The **Raja Rammohun Roy Library Foundation (RRRLF)** is an autonomous organization under the Ministry of Culture, Government of India. It works to support and promote public library development across the country.

**Step 1: Purpose of RRRLF.**

The foundation provides financial and technical support for the development of public libraries and encourages reading habits in society.

**Step 2: Location of headquarters.**

The headquarters of the **Raja Rammohun Roy Library Foundation** is located in **Kolkata, West Bengal**.

**Step 3: Conclusion.**

Thus, the correct answer is **Option (B)**.

**Quick Tip**

The **Raja Rammohun Roy Library Foundation (RRRLF)** was established in **1972** to promote the development of public libraries in India.

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**13. What is the standard size of a physical catalog card in centimeters?**

- (A) 10 cm × 15 cm
- (B) 12.5 cm × 7.5 cm
- (C) 15 cm × 10 cm
- (D) 20 cm × 12 cm

**Correct Answer:** (2) 12.5 cm × 7.5 cm

**Solution:**

**Concept:** A **catalog card** is used in traditional library catalog systems to record bibliographic details of books and other materials. These cards are organized systematically in catalog drawers for easy retrieval of information.

**Step 1: Understanding catalog cards.**

Catalog cards contain essential bibliographic information such as:

- Author name
- Title of the document
- Publication details
- Call number
- Subject headings

**Step 2: Standard size of the card.**

The internationally accepted standard size of a physical catalog card is

$$12.5 \text{ cm} \times 7.5 \text{ cm}$$

**Step 3: Conclusion.**

Therefore, the correct answer is **Option (B)**.

### Quick Tip

The traditional catalog card size **12.5 cm × 7.5 cm** is also equivalent to **5 inches × 3 inches**, widely used in manual library catalog systems.

**14. Which organization is responsible for assigning ISSN to serials in India?**

- (A) National Library of India
- (B) INFLIBNET Centre
- (C) National Science Library
- (D) ISSN National Centre of India

**Correct Answer:** (4) ISSN National Centre of India

**Solution:**

**Concept:** The **ISSN (International Standard Serial Number)** is an internationally recognized eight-digit number used to uniquely identify serial publications such as journals, magazines, and newspapers.

**Step 1: Understanding ISSN.**

ISSN helps in identifying and managing serial publications across libraries, publishers, and databases worldwide.

**Step 2: Authority responsible in India.**

In India, the responsibility for assigning ISSN numbers is handled by the **ISSN National Centre of India**, located at the National Science Library in New Delhi.

**Step 3: Conclusion.**

Therefore, the correct answer is **Option (D)**.

### Quick Tip

**ISSN** consists of **8 digits** divided into two groups of four (e.g., 1234-5678) and is used specifically for **serial publications**.

**15. What is the name of the integrated library management software developed by INFLIBNET?**

- (A) SOUL
- (B) KOHA
- (C) LIBSYS
- (D) DSpace

**Correct Answer:** (1) SOUL

**Solution:**

**Concept:** Integrated Library Management Software (ILMS) is used to automate various library functions such as cataloguing, circulation, acquisition, serial control, and OPAC.

**Step 1: Understanding INFLIBNET.**

The **Information and Library Network Centre (INFLIBNET)** is an autonomous inter-university centre of the University Grants Commission (UGC) in India that promotes library automation and networking.

**Step 2: Software developed by INFLIBNET.**

INFLIBNET developed the **SOUL (Software for University Libraries)** integrated library management system to support automation in academic libraries.

**Step 3: Conclusion.**

Since **SOUL** is the ILMS developed by INFLIBNET, the correct answer is **Option (A)**.

Quick Tip

**SOUL (Software for University Libraries)** is widely used in Indian academic libraries and supports modules such as acquisition, cataloguing, circulation, serial control, and OPAC.