**University of Mysore**

**Department o in Library and Information Science**

**Syllabus for Ph.D. Course Work in Library and Information Science**

**( As per CBCS guidelines)**

The course work shall be the following **Studies** pattern (as per 6.1 of Ph.D regulations – 2017)

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Sl. No. | Course Title | Credits in L:T:P | Credit Value | Total marks | Minimum to be scored for successful completion |
| 1 | Research Methodology | 2:3:0 | 5 | 100 | 50 |
| 2 | Literature review in the area of research | 1:4:0 | 5 | 100 | 50 |

**Formative assessment and Summative assessment**

Paper 1 – Research Methodology:

The performance of the candidate shall be assessed in continuous mode based on the performance in tutorials/ seminars/ assignment/ practical - practice sessions/ discussions / review test(s). The duration of the main theory examination will be 3 hours.

Paper 2 - Literature review in the area of research:

The performance of the candidate shall be assessed in continuous mode based on identifying a broad area for research and making a proposal, justifying the need and tracing the motivation and relevance, Material / Literature collection, discussion and seminar, Preparation of a draft report, identifying an approximate statement of the research problem and discussion. The summative assessment is based on Report and Formal presentation and defence.

**Paper 1: Research Methodology**

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| --- | --- |
| **Existing** | **Revised** |
| **Advanced Research Methodology** | **Research Methodology** |
| **Unit 1**  Research methods: Scientific methods, Historical methods, Descriptive methods, Survey method, Observation method, Experimental method, Case-Study method, Delphi method, Content analysis and informatics and Scientometrics. | **Unit 1**  Research-Meaning, Definition, Purpose. Types of Research-Steps in Research Process-Criteria of Good Research. Identification and formulation of research problems. Literature review: Its purpose and objectives in research. Organizing the related literature. Sources and search techniques. Formulation of hypothesis. Research design. Writing research proposals. |
| **Unit 2**  Research techniques, tools and sampling: Questionnaire, Scheduling, Interview, Observation, Scales and checklist, Library records and reports, Concept of study population and sampling, need for sampling, Types of Sampling – Random and non-random sampling techniques. | **Unit 2**  Research methods, tools and techniques in Library and Information Science. Qualitative & quantitative methods: Use of primary and secondary documentary sources, interviewing, focus groups, case studies, diaries, observation, evaluation, delphi method, discourse analysis, visual analysis,  surveys, analysis of records (bibliometrics, system logs, content analysis) and experimentation- Interviewing techniques, Questionnaire design. Variables, Samples and sampling techniques. Validity, reliability and representativeness of data. |
| **Unit 3**  Data processing and statistical analysis : Statistical analysis of data; Measures of central tendency, Mean, Median & Mode; Measures of dispersion – Range, intermediate ranges, measures of aggregate dispersion, mean-absolute deviation, the variance and standard deviation & normal distribution. Chi-square test. | Unit 3  Processing and analysis of data: Scales of measurement; Measures of central tendency and dispersion; Correlation and regression analysis; Chi- square test, z-test & t-test, and Goodness-of-fit test, Level of significance and confidence intervals, Multiple regression analysis, Factor analysis; Discriminant Analysis.  Analysis of Variance and Co-variance. Curve fitting. Use of statistical package: SPSS/ R/ Excel. Validation of data. Interpretation and presentation of data- graphical and tabular, frequency tables, histogram, frequency curves. |
| **Unit 4**  Data collection tools: Observation - Rating scale check list; Questionnaire – Types of questions, structured and unstructured questions, Cautions regarding questions and questionnaires. Interview schedule – Types, Merits & limitations; Measurements indices, Pilot studies.  Graphical presentation of data and report writing: Meaning and importance, Communally used graphics forms - Live graphs or charts. Histograms, Frequency polygons, Ogive bar charts, Pie charts & pictogram. Organization of reports. Steps in writing research reports, writing style. | Unit 4  Structure and components of scientific reports. Importance of Effective communication of research– Research reporting and thesis writing–Structure, Guidelines, Style Manuals. Functions & features of Reference Management Systems such as Mendley & Zotero. Practical familiarity with the use of APA Style Manual and any one of the Reference Management Systems. Presentation of Research Reports– Use of visual aids–Evaluation of research report-Writing scientific articles.  Current trends in Library & Information Science Research. |
| **Unit 5**  Report writing; Referencing style; Statistical packages | **Unit 5**  Research Ethics-Importance, Principles/ guidelines. Major ethical issues. Ethics Committees. Publication Ethics. Concept of Academic Integrity. Avoiding Plagiarism-Online Plagiarism detection tools. Intellectual Property Right, Copyright, Indian Copyright Act. Measuring Scientific Productivity- Impact Factor and its variants, h-index, SNIP, SJR, Citation databases, Unique Author Identification Systems. |
|  | **References**  Anthony, M., Graziano, A.M. and Raulin, M.L. (2009). *Research methods: A process of inquiry*. Allyn and Bacon.  Garg, B.L., Karadia, R., Agarwal, F. and Agarwal, U.K.(2002). *An introduction to research methodology*, RBSA Publishers.  Carlos, C.M. (2000). *Intellectual property rights, the WTO and developing countries: The TRIPS agreement and policy options*. Zed Books, New York.  Goode, W.J. and Hatt, P.K.(1982). *Methods in social research*. McGraw-Hill, New York.  Coley, S.M. and Scheinberg, C. A.(1990). *Proposal Writing*, Sage Publications.  Connaway, L. S. and Powell R. R.(2010). *Basic research methods for librarians (Ed.5)*. Libraries unlimited. California.  Day, R.A.(1992).*How to write and publish a scientific pape*r, Cambridge University Press.  Fink, A.(2009). *Conducting research literature reviews: From the Internet to paper*. Sage Publications  Glootenberg, A. (2013). *Research methodology in library and information science*. Uxbridge, Koros.  Kothari, C.R. (2006). *Research methodology: Methods & techniques* (Rev. Ed.), New Age International. New Delhi.  Leedy, P.D. and Ormrod, J.E.(2004). *Practical research: Planning and design*, Prentice Hall.  Roig. M. (2006). *Avoiding plagiarism, self-plagiarism, and other questionable writing practices: A guide to ethical writing*.  Satarkar, S.V. (2000). *Intellectual property rights and copy right*. Ess Ess Publications.  Sinha, S.C. and Dhiman, A.K. (2002). *Research methodology.*  Ess Ess Publications. 2 volumes.  Trochim, W.M.K. (2005). *Research methods: The concise knowledge base*. Atomic Dog Publishing.  Vaughan, L. (2004). *Statistical methods for the information professional: A practical, painless approach to understanding, using and interpreting statistics (Ed. 2).* Information Today, Medord.  Wadehra, B.L.(2000). *Law relating to patents, trade marks, copyright designs and geographical indications*. Universal Law Publishing.  Willemese, I. (2009). *Statistical methods and calculation skills (Ed. 3).*  Juta. Cape Town. |

**Paper 2 : Literature review in the area of research**

In this paper the research candidates have to:

1. Select a topic for research duly in consultation with his/her guide.
2. Identify the appropriate databases for literature survey and compile a working bibliography by adopting standard referencing style.
3. Prepare a comprehensive and critical review of the literature highlighting the growth, development, evolution and landmarks in the area of research. The review should result in identification of gaps in the existing literature and should form the basis to present the novelty, significance and need for the study. The objectives, methodology and findings of the earlier studies shall be examined in the context of the research topic chosen by the researcher.

Fundamental, Applied, Descriptive, Analytical, Quantitative, Qualitative, Conceptual, Empirical,

Exploratory, Longitudinal, Cross-Sectional Historical, Survey, Experimental, Case-Study