



SunRise University

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Recognized by UGC Act, 1956 u/s 2 (f)

SYLLABUS

Master of Library & Information Science

(Yearly Scheme)

2022-23

SunRise University

Master of Library and Information Science

The syllabus has been adopted from Department of Library and Information Science, University of Rajasthan. The scheme of examination has been kept the same and is defined as below.

Scheme of Examination

For a pass, a candidate shall be required to secure a minimum of 40% marks in each paper and 50% marks in the aggregate of all the papers. Successful candidates securing 60% marks in the aggregate shall be placed in First division and those securing 50% marks in the aggregate in Second division. All the rest will be declared to have passed the examination.

Paper / Paper Code	Title	Maximum Marks
PAPERS CODE	PAPERS NAME	
MLIS01	Library Information Society	100
MLIS02	Organization of Knowledge and Research	100
MLIS03	Information Storage and Retrieval	100
MLIS04	Information Sources and Resources and System	100
MLIS05	Information Product and services Design Development marketing	100
MLIS06	Library and Information Systems	100
MLIS07	Application of Information Communication Technology in Library	100
MLIS08	Academic Library Systems	100

Information Sources and Literature in Social Science (T)

A candidate for the examination shall be required to offer theory and practical paper mentioned below. The maximum marks of each paper shall be as noted against each and the duration of each theory paper and practical paper shall be 3 hours.

Syllabus

Master of Library and Information Science

Paper 1: Library Information and Society

Max. Marks: 100

1. Concept of Knowledge, Types of Knowledge, Attributes of Knowledge (Subject), Modes of Formation of Subjects
2. Patterns of Development of Knowledge – Authoritative, Speculative and Positivistic and their impact on the development of knowledge.
3. Research – Definition, Nature, Characteristics, Purpose, Types of Research – Basic, Applied, Interdisciplinary. Problems and Barriers in Research in India and their likely Solutions.
4. Methods of Research – Scientific, Historical Descriptive/Survey, Case study method and Ranganathan's Spiral of Scientific Method.
5. Research Design: Need and purpose, Formulation of Research Questions, Objectives and Hypotheses.
6. Collection of Data: Sampling, Schedules, Questionnaires, Interview, Observations, Rating Scales, Validity & Reliability of Instruments of Data Collection and Analysis Variables.
7. Presentation of Data: Purpose and Importance, Tabulation, Diagrammatic and

Graphic, Report Writing

8. Bibliometric: Concept, Need and Purpose, Bradford's Law, Lotka's Law and Zipf's Law

Further Readings:

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1. Methodology of Research in Social Sciences by Krishnaswami & Ranganatham
2. Research Methodology & Statistical techniques by Santosh Gupta
3. Scientific Methods & Social Research by B N Ghosh
4. Statistical Methods by S P Gupta
5. Designing and Managing a Research Project by Polonsky & Waller
6. Scientific Methods & Social Research by B N Ghosh

Paper 2: Organization of Knowledge and Research Methodology

Max. Marks: 100

1. Information and Communication Technology: Concept, definition and components of IT. Telecommunication Media: Twisted Pair, Coaxial cable, Transmission; Telecommunication Signals: Analog and Digital; Switching Techniques: Circuit Switching, packet switching, and Cell switching.
2. Network and Networking: Computer Network- Introduction, Types- LAN, MAN, WAN; Topology- Bus, Star, Ring, Tree, Mesh and Token ring Network; Devices- Network Interface Card, Repeater, Bridge, Hub, Switch, Router and Gateway.
3. Internet: history, Protocols, tools and services: WWW, URL, Search Engines and Web Browsers, Email, FTP, TELENET, IRC, Bulletin Boards ,Users of Internet, WEB2.0 Technologies.
4. Network Security: Introduction. Malicious Software: Virus, WORMS, SPAM, Trojan Horse. Hacking. Security Methods: Firewall, Anti-virus software.
5. Modern techniques in ICT: Concept of artificial intelligence, RFID, Barcode, Cloud Computing, Internet of Things (IoT).

Paper 3: Information Storage and Retrieval

Max. Marks: 100

1. Library Classification-Normative Principles of Bliss and Ranganathan. Salient features of UDC. Formation of Isolates-Devices, Notational Techniques in CC and UDC. Purview of CC (7th Edition).
2. Canons for Classification: Idea plane (15) – Canons for Characteristics (4); Canons for succession of characteristics (3); Canons of Array (4); Canons for Chain (2); Canons for Filiatory sequence (2). Verbal Plane (4). National Plane

- (24) – Basic Canons for notation (12): Canons for Mnemonics (5); Canons for growing universe (4) Canons for Book Classification (3).
3. Designing of Schemes for Classification, Depth Schedules Ranganathan Methodology. Role of DRTC (Bangalore), FID and ISKO in the development of Library Classification.
 4. **Assigned derived indexing. Pre coordinate and post coordinate indexing system:** chain indexing, precis, popsi, kwick, kwock, kwac and wadex. Citation indexing: features of scopus, web of science and google scholars. uniterm indexing.
 5. Vocabulary Control and Thesaurus: Concept and definition, Need and Objectives, functions, structure and types. Methods of Construction, Hierarchical and Non-hierarchical relationships between terms.
 6. Current Trends in classification and Cataloguing: concept of Semantic Web, ISBD, FRBR, RDA and RDF. Referencing and citation style.
 7. **INFORMATION STORAGE AND RETRIEVAL SYSTEM (ISARS):** concept, definition, types, characteristics, components of ISARS. Library information retrieval system: web opac, digital libraries, federated search: concept and features, WEB SCALE DISCOVERY SYSTEM (WSDS). Evaluation of an information retrieval system: coverage, recall, precision, relevance, response time, fallout and generality.

Paper 4: Information Source and Resources and Systems

Max. Marks: 100

1. Classification of documents by Universal Decimal Classification (UDC) 3rd abridged Classification of Documents, having simple, compounds and complex subjects.
2. Classification of documents requiring use of common isolates, phase relations, devices etc.

Detail of each part of paper is given below:

10 Titles out of 14 Titles are to be classified (Based on five fundamental categories, rounds, levels, systems and specials). 40= (10x4)

10 Titles out of 14 Titles to be classified (Titles with certain emphasis on the use of devices, common isolates, phase relation etc.) 60= (10x6)

Note:

1. The practical examination in this paper will also take place along with theory paper. The setting and evaluation of the paper will be done on the same pattern as that of theory paper.
2. Classification of Documents, Monograph and Articles by Universal Decimal Classification 3rd abridge ed.

Paper 5: Information Product and services Design Development & marketing

Max. Marks: 100

1. Natural Science as a discipline: Definition, Classification, Nature and Scope, Developments and trends
2. Brief survey of the contributions made by the following Scientists:

• Sir Isaac Newton	• Albert Einstein
• Charles Darwin	• C.V. Raman
• Louis Pasteru	• J.C. Bose
• Gregor Johann Mendal	• H.J. Bhabha
• Michael Faraday	• Hargobind Khurana
• Madam Marie Curie	•

3. E – Information Sources in Natural Science: Concept, Definition, Types, Advantages and Disadvantages.
4. Use of Different Types of Primary Documents in the Growth and Development of Natural Sciences Disciplines: Periodicals, Research Reports, Conference Papers, Patents and Standards.
5. Evaluation of the following Secondary Sources of Information:
 - Biological Abstracts
 - Chemical Abstracts
 - Physics Abstracts
 - Indian Science Abstracts
 - Science Citation Index
 - INIS Atom Index
 - Dissertation Abstracts International
 - Zoological Records

- Current Contents
 - Web of Science
 - Scopus
 - Science Direct
6. Role of major Scientific institutions in growth and development of Science:
- Council of Scientific and Industrial research-CSIR
 - Indian Council of Agricultural Research – ICAR
 - Indian Council of Medical Research – ICMR
 - Defense Research and Development Organization-DRDO
 - Indian National Science Academy- INSA
 - National Institute of Science Communication And Information Resources – NISCAIR

Paper:6 Library and Information Centers Management

Max. Marks: 100

1. Social Sciences and a discipline: Definition, Classification, Nature and Scope, Developments and trends
2. Brief Survey of the Contribution made by the following Social Scientists:

• Kautilaya	• M.K. Gandhi
• Adam Smith	• Max Weber
• Alfred Marshal	• August Compte
• J.M. Keynes	• Karl Marx
• Plato	• Thomas Robert Mathus
• Aristotle	

3. E- Information Sources in Social Sciences: Concept, Definition, Types, Advantages and Disadvantages.
4. Use of Different Types of Primary Documents in the Growth and Development of Social Sciences Disciplines: Periodicals, Research Reports, Conference Papers, Patents and Standards.
5. Evaluation of the following Secondary Sources of Information in Print and Electronic form:
 - International Encyclopedia of Social Sciences

- Social Science Citation Index, New York
 - International Bibliography of Social and Cultural Anthropology, London
 - Economic Abstracts, The Hague
 - International Political Science Abstracts, London
 - Sociological Abstracts, New York
 - Historical Abstracts, Oxford
 - Dissertation Abstracts International, US
 - Library and Information Science Abstracts (LISA)
 - Indiastat
 - Web of Science
 - Scopus
6. Role of major Indian institutions in growth and development of Social Science
- Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR)
 - Tata Institute of Social Sciences (TISS)
 - Indian Institute of Public Administration (IIPA)
 - Institute of Rural Management (IRMA), Anand
 - Indian Institute of Foreign Trade (IIFT)
 - Indian Gandhi National centre for the Arts (IGNCA)

Paper: 7 Application of Information Communication Technology in Library

Unit 1: Libraries, Concepts, Role and Types

- Definition, Types of Libraries: Public, Academic (School, College and University Libraries) Special, their Functions and Services.
- National Library of India
- Five Laws of Library Science and their Implementations

Unit 2: Modern Libraries

- Library Extension Services: Need, Objectives, Function and Methods.
- Library Public Relation: Purpose, Need and types
- Information Society: Definition, Evolution and Impact

- Knowledge Society: Concept, Definition and Characteristics

3: Library Development

- Growth and Development of Libraries in India
- Library Education in India
- Library Legislation: Need, Purpose and Objectives
- Press and Registration of Book Act, Delivery of Books and Newspapers Act

Unit 4: Library Profession and Association

- Library Profession: Characteristics and Functions
- Transformation of LIS Profession: Stages and Categories
- Library Association: Qualities, Objectives and Activities
- National Associations: ILA and IASLIC

Unit 5: Library and Information Organizations

- International Associations: ALA and CILIP

Information Organizations: UNESCO, IFLA,

Paper: 8 Academic Library Systems

Unit 1: Information Retrieval

- Information Storage and Retrieval System: Overview, objectives and Types
- Evaluation of ISAR System
- Steps in Development of ISAR System

Unit 2: Database and Searching Tools

- Database: Definition, Characteristics and Types
- Hardware Related Threats and Security Measures
- Literature Search: Definition, Manual and Definition based Search process
- SWOT Analysis

Unit 3: Collection Development and its Tools

- Collection Development: Meaning, Nature and Selection Criteria
- Drury's, Dewey's, Mc Colvin's and Ranganathan's Principles
- Book Selection Tools: Current List, Bibliographies/Catalogues and Periodical Selection Tools.

Unit 4: Academic Libraries

- Definition, Types, Objectives and Functions
- Major commissions and Committees
- Important Programmers of the UGC for developing Academic Libraries
- Staff Formula

Unit:5 Library Cooperation and Consortia

- Library Cooperation: Definition, Need, Areas, Problems and Prospects
- Library Consortia in India: INDEST, FORSA, N-LIST, NKRC, IIMConsortia and ICMR e-Consortia

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