

M. L. I.Sc. (Sem.-1) Examination

LIB 501

Research Methodology

April 2019

[Max. Marks : 70]

Time : 2-30 Hours]

પ્ર. ૧ સંશોધનની વ્યાખ્યા આપો. ગ્રંથાલય ક્ષેત્રે સંશોધનનું મહત્વ સમજાવો. સંશોધન સંરચનાના વિવિધ સોપાન વર્ણવો. 20

અથવા

પ્ર. ૧ (A) વિવિધ સંશોધન પદ્ધતિઓ વિષે ટૂંકમાં માહિતી આપો.
(B) સંશોધન દરમ્યાન તૈયાર કરવા માટેના વિવિધ તબક્કાઓ વિશે ચર્ચા કરો.
પ્ર. ૨ સંશોધન માટેના ઉપકરણ તરીકે પ્રશ્નાવલી વિષે સમજ આપો. એક સારી પ્રશ્નાવલીની રચના માટે પ્રશ્નાવલીની લાક્ષણિકતાઓ અને ગુણવત્તા વિષે જણાવો. 20

અથવા

પ્ર. ૨ (A) આંકડાકીય વિશ્લેષણ એટલે શું? ડેટા કલેક્શન માટેની વિવિધ પદ્ધતિઓ જણાવો.
(B) પ્રોજેક્ટ મેનેજમેન્ટ એટલે શું? પ્રોજેક્ટ મેનેજમેન્ટના વિવિધ તબક્કાઓ વિષે સવિસ્તાર સમજાવો.
પ્ર. ૩ નીચેના પૈકી કોઈપણ ત્રણ વિષે ટૂંકનોંધ લખો. 15
1. સંશોધન માટે ઉપયોગમાં લેવાતી મુલાકાત પ્રવિધિના ફાયદા અને મર્યાદા જણાવો.
2. ડેલ્ફી પદ્ધતિ
3. મધ્યક, બહુલક અને મધ્યસ્થ વચ્ચેનો તફાવત વિશે સમજાવો.
4. વૈજ્ઞાનિકપદ્ધતિ
5. મધ્યવર્તી સ્થિતિ એટલે શું? બહુલક અને મધ્યસ્થની લાક્ષણિકતાઓ વિષે સમજાવો.

પ્ર. ૪ અંગ્રેજી વર્ઝન પ્રમાણે 15

English Version

Q.1 Define Research. Explain importance of research in the field of library. Describe various steps of research design. 20

OR

(A) Write in detail about various research methods.
(B) Discuss about the difference steps to prepare the research proposal.
Q.2 Explain about questionnaire as a research tool. Mention characteristics and qualities for designing a good questionnaire. 20

OR

(A) What is data analysis? Mention about various methods of data collection.
(B) What is project management? Explain in detail about various steps involved in project management.
Q.3 Write Short notes on any Three of the following. 15
1. Explain the merits and demerits of interview technique used in research.
2. Delphi Technique
3. Explain about difference between Mean, Mode and Median.
4. Scientific Method
5. What is central tendency? Describe characteristics of mode and median.

P.T.O.

Q.4 Select and write the correct answer from following multiple choice questions.

1. What are the two broad categories of research?

(a) Primary and Secondary	(b) Basic and Applied
(c) Pure and Applied	(d) Historical and Experimental
2. A research carried out by a practitioner is called:

(a) Applied Research	(b) Action Research
(c) Basic Research	(d) Experimental Research
3. A good researcher must possess :

(a) An inquiry mind	(b) A master's degree
(c) A good health	(d) Enough funds
4. What is the meaning of research design?

(a) Planning of research	(b) Working of research
(c) Tool of research	(d) Process of research
5. What is the main aim of Delphi method of research?

(a) Refining of judgmental data	(b) Addition of summarized data
(c) Analysis of collected data	(d) Collection of historical data
6. A text taken from a source is placed in a research report without providing reference is called as :

(a) Plagiarism	(b) Popularism
(c) Perfectionism	(d) Post-referencism
7. What are referred to as statistical methods?

(a) Mean, Mode and Median	(b) Coefficient and correlation
(c) Standard deviation	(d) All of the above
8. In an experimental research, it is essential that researcher :

(a) Directly controls and manipulates variables	(b) Must take things as they are an experiment
(c) Must manipulate the variable but need not control	(d) Must control the variable but need not manipulate
9. The purpose of data analysis is to condense large volume of data into meaningful?

(a) Results	(b) Conclusions
(c) Values	(d) Summary
10. Hypothesis cannot be stated in :

(a) Null and question form	(b) Declarative terms
(c) General terms	(d) Directional form
11. Which of the following pertains to scientific method?

(a) Experiential evidences	(b) A priori exploration
(c) Hypothetico deduction	(d) Several belief in subjectivity of evidence
12. Which of the following is not included in first chapter of report writing?

(a) Statement of Problem	(b) Objectives of Study
(c) Population and Sample	(d) Importance of Study
13. In the historical research, external criticism means:

(a) Content validity of documents	(b) To get information about documents
(c) To receive documents	(d) Validity of originality of documents
14. Maximum true scores can be obtained by which of the following research tool?

(a) Attitude scale	(b) Standardized tests
(c) Opinionnaire	(d) Observation test
15. What is called the statistical and mathematical analysis of bibliographies and literature of a subject?

(a) Librametric	(b) Bibliometry
(c) Bibliographics	(d) Symmetrics

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LIB 503

Information Analysis, Repackaging & Consolidation
April 2019

Time : 1 ½ Hours]

[Max. Marks : 35

૧. માહિતી ઉત્પાદન એટલે શું? તેને તૈયાર કરવાની પ્રક્રિયા સદ્રષ્ટાંત સમજાવો. ૧૫
અથવા
૧. સમ્પાદકીય માહિતી ઉત્પાદનો જણાવી દરેકની લાક્ષણિકતા વર્ણવો.
૨. નીચેના પૈકી કોઈ પણ બે વિષે ટૂંક નોંધ લખો. ૧૦
- 1) માહિતી સમાજ
 - 2) કોન્ફરન્સ પ્રોસીડીંગ્સ - એક માહિતી ઉત્પાદન તરીકે
 - 3) માહિતી ઉત્પાદનોનું માર્કેટિંગ
 - 4) RIP - રીસર્ચ ઇન પ્રોગ્રેસ
 - 5) માહિતીનું અર્થશાસ્ત્ર
૩. અંગ્રેજી વર્ઝન પ્રમાણે. ૧૦

English Version

1. What is Information Product? Explain entire process of preparing Information Product with an illustration. 15

OR

1. Mention compiled information products. Describe characteristics of each product.
2. Write a short note (Any TWO) 10
1. Information Society
 2. Conference Proceedings as an Information Product
 3. Marketing of Information Products
 4. RIP - Research-in-Progress
 5. Economics of Information
3. Select and write correct answer from below given options. 10
1. Who said that the information is like an inexhaustible and renewable source of energy?
(a) John Weley (b) Saracevic
(c) WIPRO (d) IBM
 2. Key role of information is _____
(a) Making money (b) Improving business skills
(c) Decision making (d) All the above
 3. Information is generated by_
(a) Surveys and Censuses (b) Research and Development
(c) Government Activities (d) All the above
 4. Who compiled information analysis, consolidation and repackaging products first time?
(a) Dr. Ranganathan (b) Seetharam
(c) Beilstein and Gmelin (d) Kertesz

5. Which are the characteristics of Review?
1. No original research is reported
 2. Reviews are indexed
 3. It is highly selective, critical and heuristics
 4. It shows the level of development achieved

Code:

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------|
| (a) 1, 2, 3 are correct | (b) Only 1 and 4 is correct |
| (c) 2 and 4 are correct | (d) 1, 3 and 4 are correct |
6. For the evaluation of information product _____ major criteria are often used.
- | | |
|--------|--------|
| (a) 5 | (b) 10 |
| (c) 12 | (d) 4 |
7. The prime aim of _____ is directing of the flow of goods and services from producer to consumer.
- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| (a) Retailing | (b) Selling |
| (c) Marketing | (d) Management |
8. Marketing of IACR products and services are helpful in:
1. User awareness and create new demands
 2. Arouse unperceived and suppressed demands
 3. Complete with rivals
 4. Satisfaction level of users

Code:

- | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------|
| (a) Only 4 is right | (b) 1 and 2 is right |
| (c) 1, 2 and 3 are right | (d) All the given are right |
9. The ability to read and write with minimal level of proficiency is known as:
- | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| (a) Information Literacy | (b) Information handling |
| (c) Information accessing | (d) None of these |
10. Match the following.

- | A | B |
|---|--------------------------------|
| 1. Trends reports | a. Compilation product |
| 2. Abstracts Bulletin | b. Information Service product |
| 3. Press Clipping Services | c. Subject bibliography |
| 4. Women Writers of the first World War | d. Consolidation product |
| (a) 1-a, 2-b, 3-c, 4-d | (b) 1-b, 2-c, 3-d, 4-a |
| (c) 1-c, 2-d, 3-a, 4-b | (d) 1-d, 2-a, 3-b, 4-c |

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