IGNOU, LSC 0601

Seminar Schedule of July 2023 Session, Jan 2024 Session and previous session
Course: MLIS
Date: 9th February 2025(Sunday)

Note: Student of LSC-0601 who's name is not in list are requested to contact RC, Chandigarh

A student has to present a seminar as per the guidelines provided in Annexure-1 of the Programme Guide. The student has to prepare the PowerPoint presentation of topic and bring the hardcopy of seminar as well as soft copy of Power Point presentation in pen drive. The student can choose any topic from below list mentioned as per Programme Guide of MLIS.

Address: ACADEMIC BLOCK -1
 University Institute of Engineering and Technology
Sector 25, South Campus,
Panjab University, Chandigarh (Union Territory)

S.No.	Course Code	Location	Time
1	MLIE-101	218	9.00 AM to 10.00 AM (Batch 1 Jan 2024 Session) 10:00 AM to 11.00 AM (Batch 2 Jan 2024 Session) 11.00 AM to 12.00 AM (Batch 3 July 2023) 12.00 PM to 1.00 PM (Batch 4 July 2023 and previous session)
2	MLIE-103	211	9.00 AM to 10.00 AM (Batch 1 Jan 2024 Session) 10:00 AM to 11.00 AM (Batch 2 Jan 2024 Session) 11.00 AM to 12.00 AM (Batch 3 July 2023 Session) 12.00 PM to 1.00 PM (Batch 4 July 2023 previous session)
3	MLIE-106	220	9.00 AM to 10.00 AM (Batch 1 Jan 2024 Session) 10:00 AM to 11.00 AM (Batch 2 Jan 2024 Session) 11.00 AM to 12.00 AM (Batch 3 July 2023 Session 12.00 PM to 1.00 PM (Batch 4 July 2023 previous session)
4	MLIE- 102	218	2.00 PM to 3.00 PM (Batch 1 all students previous session)
5	MLIE-104	211	2.00 PM to 3.00 PM (Batch 1 all students previous session)
6	MLIE-105	209	2.00 PM to 3.00 PM (Batch 1 all students previous session)
7	MLII-101	220	2.00 PM to 3.00 PM Batch 1 July 2023 Session 3.00 PM to 4.00 PM Batch 2 July 2023 Session and pervious session
8	MLII -102	220	4.00 PM to 5.00 PM Batch 1 July 2023 Session 5.00 PM to 6.00 PM Batch 2 July 2023 Session previous session

LSC-0601, UIET PU CHD

MODEL TOPICS FOR SEMINAR

MLI-101: Information, Communication and Society

1. Post-industrial Society.

2. CODATA Task Group (on Accessibility and Dissemination of Data).

3. Free Flow of Information (Barriers to Information).

4. Information Communication Chain.

5. Information Generation Process.

6. Shannon Weaver Model.

7. Holistic and Spectrum Approaches to Knowledge.

8. Growth Patterns of Disciplines.

9. Role of Information Scientists in Knowledge Utilisation.

10. Components of National Information Policy.

11. Information Economics.

12. Information Society.

13. National Information Infrastructure.

14. Digital Information.

15. Digitisation of Information.

16. Knowledge Professionals.

17. Knowledge Society.

18. Knowledge Management.

MLI-102: Management of Library and Information Centres

1. Management Framework for Libraries.

2. Role of Management Information System (MIS) in Planning and Controlling.

3. Leadership Styles.

4. Library and Information Systems.

5. Time and Motion Studies.

6. Operation Research in Libraries.

7. Management by Objectives (MBO).

8. Human Resource Management in Libraries.

9. Human Resource Planning for Libraries and Information Centres.

10. Total Quality Management (TQM).

11. Methods of Financial Estimation in Libraries.

12. Performance Management for Libraries and Information Centres.

13. Change Management Concepts.

14. Organisation Behaviour in Libraries and Information Centre.

15. Implication of e-marketing.

16. Budgetary Control for not-for-profit Organisations.

17. Cost Effectiveness Analysis vs. Cost Benefit Analysis.

18. Information as a Marketable Commodity.

19. Market Segmentation.

Elective Courses

MLIE-101: Preservation and Conservation of Library Materials

1. Inherent Characteristics of Library Materials and their Preservation.

2. History of Writing Materials in India.

3. Preservation and Conservation of Palm Leaf Manuscripts.

4. Preservation and Conservation of Birch Bark Manuscripts.

5. Preservation and Conservation of Non-book Materials.

6. Preservation of Optical Media.

7. Environmental Factors as Detractors to Library Materials.

8. Control Measures for Protection of Library Materials from Biological Pests.

9. Preventive Conservation.

10. Binding for Different Type of Library Materials.

11. Binding Materials.

12. Stages of Binding Process.

13. International Standards for Binding.

14. Indian Standards for Binding.

15. Book Pests.

16. Disaster Management for Libraries.

17. Restoration Procedures for Library Materials.

18. Organisation for Knowledge Preservation.

MLIE-102: Research Methodology

1. The Quest for Solutions to Practical and Theoretical Problems Result in Research Activity.

2. Research in Library and Information Science leads to the Design and Better Management Skills on the Part of an Information Professional.

3. Library Science Research and Development of Operational Skills.

4. Basic Research vs. Applied Research: Objectives and Methods.

5. Research Techniques are Means Rather than Ends in Themselves.

6. Identification of a Research Problem.

7. Survey Analysis and Content Analysis as Methods of Research.

8. Presentation of Results of Research.

9. Time Series and its Components — Contribution to Research Techniques.

10. Steps involved in the Analysis of Data for the Preparation of a Research Report.

11. Drafting of Research Report.

12. Statistical Methods in LIS.

13. Designing a Questionnaire (Real example)

14. Preparing a Proposal (Real example)

15. Preparing a Research Report (Real example)

MLIE-103: Academic Library System

1. Academic Libraries Provide Access to Scholarship.

2. Academic Libraries form the Keystone in the Arch of Higher Education.

3. Role of Academics in Promoting Library Use.

4. Should we Go for Fee or Free Based Library Services in an Academic Library System?

5. Library Governance.

6. Library Collections are Described as "Instructors of Instructors".

7. The Success of an Academic Library Depends Much on its Personnel.

8. Teleconferencing as a Continuing Delivery System.

9. Resource Sharing Avoids Duplication of Money, Manpower and Material.

10. Library Networks Facilitate Sharing and Optimum Use of National and International Information Resources.

11. Resources and Services of INFLIBNET.

12. Role of UGC in Modernising the Library Services.

13. UGC Service Conditions and Pay Scales Enhance the Status of the Professionals.

14. Information Based Learning and Teaching.

15. E-consortia Approach to Academic Libraries.

MLIE-104: Technical Writing

1. Reader-writer Relationship.

2. Aberrations in Technical Writing.

3. Tools for Technical Writing.

4. Preparation of Technical Reports.

MLIE-105: Informetrics And Scientometrics

1. The Journey from Bibliometrics to Informetrics is Characterised by Development in Methods and Techniques Rather Than Objectives and Purposes.

2. Mathematical Models and their Application In Scientometrics and Informetrics.

3. Bibliometrics and Informetrics Laws and their Implications in Library and Information Science.

4. The Development of Science Citation Index is a Landmark for Scientometrics and Informetrics Studies.

5. Measuring Scientific Productivity - Problems and Prospects.

6. Growth and Obsolescence Study of Literature - A Means for Library and Information Centre Management.

7. Science and Technology Indicators - A Tool for Policy and Decision Makers.

8. Understanding Science in Developing Countries - A Methodological Approach Through Scientometrics and Informetrics.

9. Approaches to Modeling in Scientometrics and Informetrics.

MLIE-106: Public Library System And Services

1. Public Libraries Serve as an Instrument of Social Change.

2. Development of Public Libraries Needs an Appropriate Policy at State and National Level.

3. Physical, Financial and Human Resources Constitute an Effective Public Library System.

4. Planning Helps to Systematically Move Towards Achievement of Goals.

5. The Success of Management of Public Library System Depends Much on its Governance.

6. Performance Evaluation is an Important Tool to Measure the Strength and Weakness of Public Library System.

7. Accessibility Plays an Important Role in Providing Library Services.

8. Resource Sharing and Networking among Public Libraries Improve Quality of Library and Information Services.

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