

# **MANGALORE UNIVERSITY**

## **Ph.D. Programme in Geography**

### **Preface**

The Ph.D. Programme hosted in the Department of Geography at Mangalore University is designed to reflect the knowledge of research in geography. It deals all discipline of the subjects in Geography. It covers issues such as Agricultural Geography, Urban Geography Environmental Geography, Marketing Geography, Remote Sensing, GIS, and management of ecosystems, human modifications of land, regional economic disparities, and urban infrastructure from various theoretical positions. Both a physical and a social science, it provides a unique opportunity to obtain a broad exposure to modes of analyzing the many ecological and cultural problems of contemporary society. The department is based in the Faculty of Science, Technology and Education and offers Research (Ph.D.) levels.

### **Programme Outcomes (POs) of Mangalore University for Ph.D. Programme**

**PO1.** Theories that explain the existence of the problem and the possible connection between certain factors and the problem  
Data that confirms the existence and seriousness of the problem  
General and specific findings of studies related to the problem  
Recommendations for further study given in related studies

**PO2.** While the research problem is still being conceptualized, the researcher must start reviewing literature. In identifying and defining the research problem, the researcher must be able to show evidences that the problem really exists and is worth investigating.

**PO3.** It is important that the researcher knows, what is already known about the problem or what earlier researchers have found about it and what questions still need to be answered before the research questions or objectives are finalized.

**PO4.** Theories which the researchers use to explain the existence of a research problem and used as bases in analyzing relationships between variables can be generated from reference books on theories or from related studies. The researcher therefore, must have already read adequate literature at the start of the research activity.

## **Paper: 1. Research methodology**

### **Course Outcomes**

**CO1. Identify researchable area/topic in geography.**

**CO2. Develop a research proposal.**

**CO3. Execute different methods of data collection and analysis.**

**CO4. Communicate research findings through appropriate mediums.**

**CO5. Connect real world with theory and methods.**

**Unit - I** Research: Meaning, Definitions, objectives, characteristics and types. Steps involved in Research. Research Ethics. -13

**Unit - II** Forms of Research: Paper, Article, workshop, seminar, conference and symposium. Thesis writing: Its characteristics and format. Research Approaches. Developing the Objectives Significance of Research. -14

**Unit - III** Research Methods: Research Methods versus Methodology. Research and Scientific Method. Problems Encountered by Researchers in India. Sampling techniques for geographical analysis. -14

**Unit- IV** Research Process: Identification of problem, Review concepts and theories, Review previous research finding, Formulate hypotheses, Design research (including sample design), Data Collection (Execution), Data Analyse, Testing of hypotheses, Generalization and Interpretation, Report writing Conclusions, Bibliography. -13

### **References:**

#### **Text Books**

1. Gilbert, N. 2001: **Researching Social Life**, Sage, London.

#### **References:**

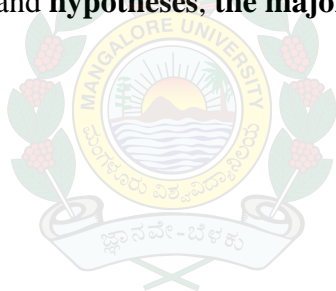
2. Flowerdew, R. and D. Martin 2005: **Methods in Human Geography: A Guide for students doing a research project**, Prentice Hall, New York.
3. Clifford, N.J. and G. Valentine 2003: **Key methods in Geography**, Sage, London.
4. Leedy, P. D. and J.E. Ormrod 2001: **Practical Research: Planning and Design**,

#### **Web resources:**

- <http://computer.org> - <http://www.acm.org>
- <http://www.intute.ac.uk/socialsciences/>

## Paper: II. Review of Literature

1. Theories that explain the existence of the problem and the possible connection between certain factors and the problem Data that confirms the existence and seriousness of the problem General and specific findings of studies related to the problem Recommendations for further study given in related studies.
2. While the research problem is still being conceptualized, the researcher must already start reviewing literature. In identifying and defining the research problem, the researcher must be able to show evidences that the problem really exists and is worth investigating.
3. It is important that the researcher knows what is already known about the problem or what earlier researchers have found about it and what questions still need to be answered before the research questions or objectives are finalize.
4. Theories which the researchers use to explain the existence of a research problem and used as bases in analyzing relationships between variables can be generated from reference books on theories or from related studies. The researcher therefore, must have already read adequate literature at the start of the research activity.
5. Read the selected reading materials, take note and summarize key points. Prepare a **note card** for easy retrieval and classification. In taking note, be as brief as possible but include all relevant information which you can use in your full review, such as: **the problem, the objectives, and hypotheses, the major findings, and conclusions.**



**Syllabus for Ph.D. Course Work for Geography  
Course – 2 Research and Publication Ethics (RPE)**

Unit	Content	Hours
I	<b>Philosophy and ethics</b> a) Introduction to philosophy: definition, nature and scope, concept, branches b) Ethics: definition, moral philosophy, nature of moral judgements and reactions.	03
II	<b>Scientific conduct</b> a) Ethics with respect to science and research. b) Intellectual honesty and research integrity. c) Scientific misconducts: Falsification, Fabrication and Plagiarism (FFP). d) Redundant publications: duplicate and overlapping publications, salami slicing e) Selective reporting and misrepresentation of data.	05
III	<b>Publication ethics</b> a) Publication ethics: definition, introduction and importance. b) Best practices / standards setting initiatives and guidelines: COPE, WAME, etc. c) Conflicts of interest. d) Publication misconduct: definition, concept, problems that lead to unethical behavior and vice versa, types. e) Violation of publication ethics, authorship and contributor ship. f) Identification of publication misconduct, complaints and appeals. g) Predatory publishers and journals.	07
<b>PRACTICE</b>		
IV	<b>Open access publishing</b> 1. Open access publication and initiatives. 2. SHERPA / ROMEO online resource to check publisher copyright & self-archiving policies. 3. Software tool to identify predatory publications developed by SPPU. 4. Journal finder / Journal suggestion tools viz. JANE, Elsevier Journal Finder, Springer Journal Suggested, etc.	04
V	<b>Publication misconduct</b> <b>A. Group Discussions (2 hrs.)</b> 1. Subject specific ethical issues, FFP, authorship. 2. Conflicts of interest. 3. Complaints and appeals: examples and fraud from India and abroad. <b>B. Software tools (2 hrs.)</b> Use of plagiarism software like Turnitin, Urkund and other open source software tools.	04

<b>VI</b>	<b>Databases and research metrics</b> <b>A. Databases (4 hrs.)</b> 1. Indexing databases 2. Citation databases: Web of Science, Scopus, etc. <b>B. Research metrics (3 hrs.)</b> 1. Impact factor of journal as per Journal Citation Report, SNIP, SJR, IPP, Cite Score. 2. Metrics: h-index, g index, i10 index, altmetrics.	<b>07</b>
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**References:**

1. Bird, A. (2006). Philosophy of Science, Routledge.
2. MacIntyre, Alasdair (1967) A Short History of Ethics, London.
3. P. Chaddah. (2018) Ethics in Competitive research: Do not get scooped: do not get plagiarized. ISBN: 978-9387480865
4. National Academy of Sciences, National Academy of Engineering and Institute of Medicine. (2009). On Being a Scientist; A Guide to Responsible Conduct in Research; Third Edition, National Academies Press.
5. Resnik, D. B. (2011). What is ethics in research & why is it important. National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences 1-10 Retrieved from <https://www.niehs.nih.gov/research/resources/bioethics/whatis/index.cfm>
6. Beall, J. (2012). Predatory publishers are corrupting open access. Nature, 489(7415), 179-179. <https://doi.org/10.1038/489179a>
7. Indian National Science Academy (INSA), Ethics in Science Education, Research and Governance (2019), ISBN: 978-81-939482-1-7. <http://www.insaindia.res.in/pdf/Ethics Book.pdf>

