Abstracts of M.Phil. Theses


The study aimed to find out the status of medical libraries in meeting the information needs of the B.Sc. nursing students of Lahore. The objectives of the study were: to explore the status of information and library services offered by medical libraries to meet the information needs of B.Sc. nursing students, to identify the barriers and problems in meeting the required information needs and to obtain suggestions from students to improve these services. It was mainly a quantitative study based on survey method. The data were collected through questionnaire. The sample was the all 4th year nursing students of three nursing colleges which were offering B.Sc. nursing program in Lahore and affiliated with University of Health Sciences. The findings revealed the status of medical library services, issues and the requirements in meeting the information needs of its nursing community. On the basis of findings, recommendations were made to improve the status of medical library services for meeting information needs of the B.Sc. nursing students.

Ullah, I. (2013). Relationship Between Work Motivation and Job Satisfaction of Male College Librarians. (M.Phil.), University of the Punjab, Lahore, Pakistan.

This study aims to investigate the relationship between work motivation and job satisfaction of male college librarians. The specific objectives of this study were: to determine the level of work motivation and job satisfaction of librarians, to find out the impact of demographic variables (age, salary, professional experience, experience in the present college, educational level of college, sector of college, type of college) on work motivation and job satisfaction of male college librarians and to identify the relationship between work motivation and job satisfaction of librarians. Survey method was employed to conduct this study. Male librarians working in all public and private sector colleges of Lahore affiliated with the University of the Punjab were the population. Data were gathered personally by the researcher as by distributing questionnaires amongst the librarians. Sixty four librarians out of 80 participated in the study. The response rate remained 80 percent. It was found that work motivation of college librarians was positively and significantly associated with the level of their job satisfaction. It was explored that the introjected factors were the strongest factors in affecting the level of work motivation of college librarians. It was also revealed that the strongest factor affecting job satisfaction was the nature of the job and the factor producing most dissatisfaction was promotion of the librarians. These findings will be helpful to improve work motivation and satisfaction level of college librarians.

Pervin, L. (2013). Relationship Between Job Satisfaction and Organizational Commitment of Female College Librarians. (M.Phil.), University of the Punjab, Lahore, Pakistan.

The purpose of this study was to investigate the relationship between job satisfaction and organizational commitment of female college librarians in Lahore. To achieve the objectives of the study 15 hypotheses were developed. A descriptive survey was conducted for data collection. The respondents of this study were all female librarians working in different colleges of the Lahore district. All these colleges were affiliated with Higher Education Commission (HEC) recognized universities and were delivering education at a minimum of graduation level. There were 50 colleges in Lahore affiliated with five universities. Data was collected from all 61 on job female librarians. The researcher personally visited the libraries for data collection. A questionnaire was used as the research instrument. It consisted of seven variables about the demographic information of respondents and about the organizations in which they were working. Those variables were: age, monthly salary and other benefit packages, total professional experience, years of experience in present organization, education level of the college, sector of the college, and type of the college. Scales for the measurement of job satisfaction and organizational commitment were also included in the questionnaire. Job satisfaction was measured by using 36-items Job Satisfaction Survey (JSS), developed by Spector in 1985 and a revised version of 18-items TCM Employee Commitment Survey was used for the measurement of organizational commitment of female college librarians, developed by Meyer, Allen, & Smith (1993). Data was analyzed using descriptive statistics (frequency, percent, mean, and standard deviation) and inferential statistics (t-test and Pearson correlation for testing of 15 hypotheses of the study). It was founded that job satisfaction was not associated with age, monthly salary/other benefits, total professional experience, professional experience in current organization, education level of the college and sector of the college. The type of college (general/professional) is a predictor for female college librarian’s job satisfaction. No viable relationship was seen between the organizational commitments of any of the seven independent variables. Nevertheless, Job satisfaction had a link with organizational commitment of female LIS professionals. Female librarians were more dissatisfied with their chances for promotion. They were also not
happy with pay, contingent rewards, operating conditions and fringe benefits. Conclusively, suggestions have been given for the improvement of job satisfaction and organizational commitment on the basis of the finding of this study.


Ellis developed a model to study the social scientists’ information seeking behaviour. This model was slightly modified by Meho and Tibbo (2003) by examining the information seeking behaviour of social sciences faculty members. The modified model has not been applied on historians as far the current literature shows. This study investigates the information seeking behaviour of historians from a renowned university of Lahore to see if their behaviour matched the Ellis’ modified model. Nine individuals, who had recently completed their MPhil in History from the Government College University Lahore, were interviewed in-depth about their information seeking behaviour focusing on their actual completed research project, various stages that they went through, and the sources that they used while seeking information. The study also evaluated the applicability of Ellis’ modified ISB model to the historians’ information seeking behaviour. For this purpose, a compatibility test was performed which showed positive results collectively. It was an addition to the qualitative research literature on information seeking behaviour. Moreover, several problems faced by these historians were detected regarding the information seeking process. Based on the results, some suggestions were made on how current information services and products may be improved to serve historians in a sophisticated way.