

જાણકારી નં. ૩૮ તા. ૨૩/૦૧/૧૮ ડોસ્કેશન ગાઈડલાઈન (DG) Part-I

DISSERTATION GUIDELINES

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DISSERTATION GUIDELINES

The word "dissertation" comes from the Latin "disserere" meaning "to debate". The first recorded use of the term "dissertation" in English was in 1651. Its meaning was "an extended written treatment of a subject". This implies that a dissertation not only researches the topic but it reviews different points of view about the subject existing in the pertinent scholarly articles and books.

In the academic communities, a dissertation is a detailed written discussion on a carefully chosen discussion is the result of an in-depth independent research aiming at enlargement of the existing in the given disciplinary or interdisciplinary field.

A master's dissertation is the final research paper that a student has to develop under the supervision of a scientific advisor in case of successful completion of all the academic requirements during the study programme. It should reflect the level of graduate education (level 7 in the Qualifications Framework adopted in the European Higher Education Area) and the specific content of the study programme in terms of knowledge and skills acquired in the various disciplines composing the curriculum of the study programme.

HOW TO CHOOSE THE DISSERTATION TOPIC AND THE SCIENTIFIC ADVISOR

There are plenty of criteria that should be considered in an integrative manner in the selection of the dissertation paper topic and of the scientific advisor. The list below enumerates the most important ones which should not be omitted:

- Compatibility with the specific field of study and relevance for the academic qualification offered in the end of the studies;
- The dissertation's content has to fully cover the chosen topic by making use of appropriate knowledge gathered by the student during her/his study period;
- Professional and scientific interests of the student demonstrated during the studies as well as employment opportunities and future professional perspective in the personal development of each student;
- Limitations existing in the detailed documentation of the topic, in collecting field data and information as well as in making use of methodological tools and processing quantitative and qualitative data;
- The scientific advisor should be interested on her/his turn in the topic suggested by the student and previous research and/or professional activities have to be at least indirectly related to the dissertation topic;

Extensive and good communication between the student and the scientific advisor during the classes or in extra-curricular work represents a positive complement in ensuring a smooth collaboration during the writing of the dissertation and its successful public defence.

DOCUMENTING A DISSERTATION

The key to dissertation writing is research. It starts with identification, selection and valorisation of scholarly sources on the dissertation topic. It is recommended to start with a general survey of the refereed literature, which can be helped by finding review papers in the field of research. This is followed by an in-depth survey of the papers connected to the dissertation topic. Out of these papers and books only relevant ideas and facts which are closely related to the chosen topic have to be selected in order to help you to write your own assessment of the research topic. In other words,

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this library documentation helps you to give a summary of the science behind the dissertation and to provide a literature review of relevant work published in the area of the dissertation. This literature review summarises, on the one hand, the key theoretical knowledge needed as a background for the development of the dissertation, and, on the other hand, it provides an overall summary of the research methodology that the author intends to apply in the development of the dissertation. The best references are refereed journals and reviewed books. Much web-based material is not refereed and, unless confirmed from other sources, makes poor reference. Thus, it is not unreasonable to use web-resources as a starting point of the research. However, it is recommended to confirm any information included in the paper from refereed or reviewed sources and reference those sources in the dissertation.

METHODOLOGY

Most of the dissertation topics require besides library documentation also a field research consisting in quantitative data and/or qualitative information collection and processing. Clear presentations of the methodology and tools involved in the field research as well as a short description of the procedure(s) applied have to be included in the dissertation. The outcomes of the field research have to be discussed by comparing the findings with the outcomes of similar researches presented in the reviewed literature.

SIZE OF THE DISSERTATION

The dissertation has often a pre-determined size in terms of pages or word length. The Bucharest University UNESCO Department recommends a length of 60 pages for the core text of a dissertation paper. There are good academic reasons for having such a limit, in particular in the development of the skill to write concise, clear and rigorous documents.

Usually, a page (word) length of more than ±25% constitutes an excessive difference from the recommended standard size of the dissertation paper and will attract a penalty via the assessment scheme. The size (word) limit refers to the core text and does not include references and/or appendices or statistical annexes.

DISSERTATION PAPER STRUCTURE

પ્રોફ. ડૉ. આર. ડી. સ્કોટ
નોંધ :- (પ્રવચન સ્થાન:- www.interculturel.org તા. ૨૩/૦૧/૧૮)
 ★ તમામ મુખ્ય નોટીસબોર્ડ (૦૩), ★ તમામ સ્પાકર્સ (૧૭), ★ તમામ ઓફીસ રૂમ (૦૮), ★ તમામ હોસ્ટેલ નોટીસ બોર્ડ (૧૧)

મેનેજમેન્ટ વર્ક