



SWAMI RAMANAND TEERTH MARATHWADA UNIVERSITY, NANDED

Study material for M.P.Ed Students

Importance of library in selecting research problem

Singh S.K, (SRTM University (Nanded)).

Practically all human knowledge can be found in books. Books are store-house of knowledge and libraries are the store house of literature. Libraries are the best organized institutions. Despite the fact only a small population of the world has access to these libraries. Using library is an important skill and civilized way of behavior. Familiarity about the set of library saves much effort, time and energy. Research worker needs to acquire up-to-date information about what has been thought and has done in the particular to extent of important. Up-to-date information regarding physical education research and ideas possessed by physical education worker is very limited.

The importance of library information is given us under :-

- It builds up a new theories and principal for any field of research.
- Researcher learns new things from the past experience.
- Research worker becomes aware of the history of research problems.
- It establishes links between past and present the success of research worker depends upon the linkage.
- It serves as research worker's arms to support hypothesis.
- It points out right or wrong relations of the studies with the subjects.

- It points out what commission and omission the other research workers have made and how one can avoid omissions.
- It serves as a buckle between the past and new or unknown and known.
- It serves as a mile stone for a research worker has made.
- It serves as a fountain for the further research.
- It develops insight and establish intellectual superiority over others.
- It serves as a sources for self enlighten.
- It inspires the research work to accept challenges.
- It removes misconceptions and misgiving about the research problem.
- It helps the research worker to enable to put every thing in proper prespective.
- It enables the research worker to focus attention on the specific aspects of the research.
- It strengthen and smoothes the road of clear understanding aims and objectives of the research problem.
- It serves as keys to vast store house of research literature.

LOCATION AND SUMMERISING PREVIOUS RESEARCH RELATED TO THE RESEARCH PROBLEM.

In all libraries books, periodicals, reference manuscripts etc. are arranged and stored systematically. In the libraries cards, catalogues are arranged.

(1) ALPHABETICALLY

The books are to be arranged in alphabetical sequence. The books are listed on card catalogues which is an index of entire library. These are written on 3"x5" cards. These cards normally contain information of library cell number of particular subject. Author name, name of publisher, place of publication, Year of publication etc. Cards are also arranged in author-wise, subject-wise and

analytical wise. Analytical cards provide reference to the important section of the book.

Library sources are stored in the following order such as :-

- Business index and indexes – International periodical index, Bibliographies and summaries in education, completed research in, sports medicine, sports Biomechanics, physical education.
- Index of Books – Bibliography index, Book index, Doctoral thesis, Publisher index, Weekly index, Government printing office catalogue.
- Index of facts and statistics, Accident facts, survey in education and physical education, Business statistic, year book etc.
- Review and Abstract.
- Micro card and microfilm.
- Photo static
- Translation service.

MAJOR SOURCES OF RELATED LITERATURE

In Physical Education major sources of related literature in the libraries are in the form of direct and indirect sources.

DIRECT SOURCES

These are in the form of periodicals, journals, books, bulletins, year books, thesis and Government publications.

INDIRECT SOURCES

These are in the form of Encyclopedia, Indices, listing of articles alphabetically under subject, abstract, Reviews or digests, Bibliography, autobiographies, Autobio-graphical references and direction etc.

REVIEW OF THE RELATED LITERATURE

For reviewing the related literature, collecting references, taking notes, summarizing material etc. a research worker must act in a skillful manner without using the shortcuts of any kind. For reviewing the related literature the following points should be taken into consideration:-

- Collect the reference material which conveys the whole idea than a big paragraph.
- Material must be in a summarized form.
- Results and conclusions must be given in nut-well.
- Before taking notes first determine if the study has already been completed and published. Second determine whether the study is of similar nature and Third decide the use of such source of information is relevant.
- The research worker must have skimming to remove the floating material, skimming is considered to be superficial and skipping reading.
- Critical thinking must be applied for abstracting the material.

Selected Reference

Allen, T. Harrell, *New Methods in Social Science Research*, New York: Praeger Publishers, 1978.

Best, John W., and Kahn, James V., *“Research in Education,”* 5th Ed., New Delhi: Prentice-Hall of India Pvt. Ltd., 1986.

Bhattacharya, Srinibas, *Psychometrics & Behavioural Research*, New Delhi: Sterling Publishers Pvt. Ltd., 1972

Burgess, Ernest W., *“Research Methods in Sociology”* in Georges Gurvitch and W.E. Moore (Ed.), *Twentieth Century Sociology*, New York: New York Philosophical Library, 1949.

Ferber, R., and Verdoorn, P.J., *Research Methods in Economics and Business*, New York: The Macmillan Company, 1962.

Ghosh, B.N., Scientific Methods and Social Research, New Delhi: Sterling Publishers Pvt. Ltd., 1982.

The another sources

[The Research Methods Knowledge Base, 3rd Edition](#), by William M. K. Trochim (Author), James P. Donnelly (Author)

[Research Design: Qualitative, Quantitative, and Mixed Methods Approaches](#), 4th Edition, by John W. Creswell (Author)

[Doing Your Research Project \(Open Up Study Skills\) 5th Edition](#), by Judith Bell (Author)