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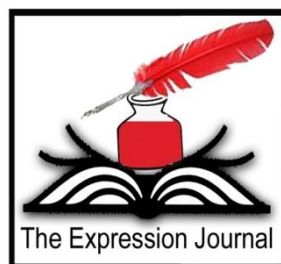
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UTILITY OF LIBRARY AND OTHER INFORMATION SOURCES

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The word research is very common. Amidst this common word there lies a great meaning. In general way may call research is search for knowledge. Otherwise we may call Research is a scientific and systematic search for pertinent information on a specific topic. Advanced learner's dictionary of current English lays down the meaning of research as 'a careful investigation or in any branch of knowledge'. *Let us come to that topic on the utility of library and other information resources which takes an important part during research.*

The researcher must be familiar with the location of materials to use frequently for the information which are to be found by card catalogue, standard reference works, and periodicals indexes. However most of the library work will be easier if the researcher becomes acquainted with the sources. As Joseph Gibaldi says in *MLA Handbook for Writers of Research Papers*:

The central information system might also be a part of a network linking the catalogs of a number of libraries. Card catalogs are sometimes still used for materials such as special collections that have not yet been incorporated into information system. (10)

To prepare research papers, turn papers and collateral reading assignments for advanced researchers, library would be worthy to make preliminary survey of the works and to memorise the location. Much work of researcher will based on magazine, articles, listed in card or printed catalogs to use indexes to periodical literature. A specialized index lists only articles which is not restricted in subject matter though it usually excludes highly specialized or technical materials. In using the indexes a researcher at first should consult the explanatory material, finds in the list of periodicals. Cited with approximation by the impact of extensive use of abbreviations, James M. Mc Crimmon in his book, *A First Course in College Composition*, says:

In general, entries in an index to periodical literature are listed alphabetically according to

subject matter. Since the abbreviated titles used in an index are not conventional in a formal bibliography, it is good practice to expand the magazine title in copying the references. Remember that index abbreviations are not always self-evident when a removed from explanatory list of periodicals at the front of the index. (267)

The Research paper is admittedly and necessarily written from information derived from printed sources. However a researcher must have to work purposefully reconciling with selected conditions. Library is the most reliable guide which serves ample information. So, we have to utilize library in our advantageous purposes and follow thoroughly to establish our research paper unique. The modern academic library typically offers resources in print and electronic forms and in other non print media such as films, sound recordings, computer services, word processing, high quality printers and access to the internet through library's website. The researcher uses the library and decides the topic on related subjects, searching the World Wide Web through the development of research strategy. Therefore specialist librarian often prepares and distributes in print and electronic forms, the research guides to specific field of research by the impact of time and effort.

During research, a researcher finds several sources of information from, to some extent, four general categories to elucidate:

- Books and Similar Publication: The library is the storehouse of books, pamphlets, and dissertations due to the instructive requirements for the researchers. Internet sites and other materials in course of research can usually borrow from library.
- Articles and other publications in print periodicals: The Researcher receives numerous articles and similar writings in print published periodicals such as scholarly journals, newspapers, and magazines.
- Miscellaneous Print and Non Print Sources: The researcher is rewarded by non print sources such as sound recordings and video recordings and possibly unpublished writings.
- Electronic Sources: In fact, library probably offers reference works in electronic form recommend in useful internet sites and in available journals.

To go through research a researcher must have to use communication of a Media. Whatever it may be, otherwise it has close relationship with library as communication agency. Medium is singular and media is Plural. As H.A. Khan divides media in his book, *Developing Horizon in Library and Information Science* (Vol.2) – they are oral communication media, verbal or printed communication media, and mass media communication. Libraries have defined the term media variedly. According to Harrord's Librarians Glossary and references book, media is: *Printed and audio visual forms of communication and any necessary equipment required to render them usable.* (11)

Chambers Twentieth Century Dictionary defines: "Media as a substance, through which any effect is transmitted or media is that through which *communication is maintained. Thus media is a means that helps in the transmission of message/ information from one to another.*" (12) To record information and store of research for paper making utility of ingredients have tremendous informational handling. In fact the very structure of library profoundly multiplied the invention of printing. As Seligman Lawrence says in his book, *The World Electronics*: I can see the technology improving the point where in twenty

years something the size of a book, perhaps could be inserted in a small video disk and read from the display. (200) An ameliorate way of research is to consult the reference work like indexes and bibliographies to locate derivations – author, title, data of publication and so forth. Where in, other reference works like encyclopaedias, dictionaries and biographical sources give salient information about subjects to be more comprehensive on subject arena.

Indexes: Indexes provide suitable field of research in newspapers, magazine and journals.

Bibliographies: Bibliographies are also pertinent materials in specific disciplines for the field of language and literature.

Dictionaries: Dictionaries alphabetically provide information can be seen in authoritative dictionaries, English language dictionaries, foreign language dictionaries and specialized dictionaries.

Encyclopaedia: In the same way encyclopaedias have usually arranged to give information.

Biographical Sources: Biographical sources highlight information on prominent persons. Other informational communications like yearbooks, Almanacs, Atlases, Gazetteers and statistical sources provide numeral information.

Library includes reference works in print and electronic provide general documents. Former provides reference of dictionaries, encyclopaedias, biographical sources, yearbooks, atlases and gazetteers may be grouped according to the subject – biology, business, literature, psychology and later like CD-ROM in library building and probably from the internet.

Nevertheless, the central information procedure of catalog – e.g. Books, journals electronic publications and audio visual materials have standard information worthy demonstration or screen. Searching on catalog convey the full name of author, the title of researcher including journals and databases, subject heading researches e.g. “Mass media an environment”; call number researches, key word researches, Boolean researches and other advance researches.

There are, therefore, other information sources in a wide range of media and the researcher needs to be aware of various media categories to know what is best or not. These media are either in original work of art viz. printing, books community resources, computer software, fill strips or otherwise pamphlets, periodicals, catalogs have programmatically instructed in computer eg. Stimulus, response and reinforcement services. The description is not only end here still there is sound producing aspects of audio tape, disk, video tape, video disk, stimulations and game, slides, photographic and transparencies.

From the above passages under discussion it has indeed been demonstrate that not only library resources are the fundamental potentials significant features still there is however other information sources – multi-media system, media integral relation, storing, organization and dissemination for both library and information services. In regard to library which has vast pre-assumed utilization of information, communication, conceptual multimedia of information, assessing trendsetter and status seeker, as a result these ingredients have both library and other information sources and have integral relation of a research scholar.

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