



IMPACT OF THE ENVIRONMENT OF LIBRARY ON STUDENTS WITH REFERENCE TO NORTH BENGAL

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ABSTRACT: Schooling is the social cycle. Education is focused on form and substance, which are a result of social education, in all ages and cultures. In NORTH BENGAL, education, especially higher education, was acknowledged in the second half of the twentieth century as a tool for human, cultural, and economical transformation. Following independence in 1947, increased worries over the growth in the number of undergraduate students drew advanced schooling. The move from the traditional master Kula to the new virtual style of learning has had an influence on the North Bengal education system's changing societal situations. The most recent genuine social dynamics, particularly the link between education democratization, the advent of the information society, and globalization, have had a considerable impact on education cycles in all social hierarchies.

KEYWORDS: Library, environment, Impact, Study, etc.

INTRODUCTION:

Educational greatness takes on new significance in this instance, and it becomes the major focus of a large number of educational stakeholders. Its proclamation may seem to be a depiction of the most obvious, but this direct presence is often hostile, and this is exacerbated by further learning. You can't argue that specialized education of high quality equals all procedures. The quality debate has influenced philosophical disputes on a variety of quality concerns, including the worth of "quality." There are a few others.

When attempting to address local issues of "access and value," North Bengal has taken into account the global component of education. Although there may be a conflict between public wants and desires for the global network, the nation's "sensibility to change" has strangely created complementarity. An examination of changing settings reveals that many of these advancements have the potential to saturate educational techniques from a few decades ago.

Quality assurance period and quality obligations have sparked organizational conflicts and specific recognitions.

A library, on the other hand, is more than a repository of prior opportunities, meetings, and information. ' People, for example, do not place a high value on protecting the physical thing known as a 'book.' The library is required to communicate the concepts contained in the literature to future generations.' The information and ideas salvaged from the library may be resurrected by research foundations' instructional employees in the form of young people who must pioneer the public domain and be study workers, as well as via strategies for the production of r While the library facilitates this critical contribution to information creation, it also serves as a primary planning ground for those who conduct research, technology, and business. Libraries thus play an important and integral role in the progress of learning at all levels and in all future eras.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Joe, Downey, Marquez, Downey, Clement, and Annie, Ryan are among the cast members. (2015) This article demonstrates how libraries may utilize Consumer Journey Maps (CJM) and job preparation to better



identify and understand their customers. The purpose of this study is to show the importance and validity of a library customer experience throughout the planning phase. The presentation would also look at the findings of Reed College Library's use of planning throughout our own management and resource use survey.

According to Bidula Sharma, advanced education is an inquiry that extends beyond the degree of auxiliary school (2013). Institutions of higher education include colleges and colleges, as well as specialised schools in disciplines such as government, religious science, pharmacy, business, music, and craft. Teacher preparation institutions, community colleges, and technological institutes are also included. At the conclusion of a suggested research course, a certification, confirmation, or recommendation is granted. Specialized and managing staff, as well as generating new information by exploring and disseminating those details, will contribute to the growth of HR, and specialized higher education may help create significant specialists.

Bidula Sarmah (2013) described privatization as a transition toward the private sector for large enterprises, organizations, or transparent aid, in addition to the privatization phase. As a political and philosophical concept as well as a financial premise, privatization comprises a wide range of ideas and practices. It finally indicates that activities and capacities should be shifted from the state to the private sphere, and that information on product and company progress should change from transparent to private.

Hussain, Akhtar (2013) said in his book that we are living in the knowledge age, and that the generation of information on the globe is tremendous. As a result of the fast expansion of literature, it has become physically difficult to keep up with the content. Traditional planning procedures have been rendered essentially obsolete, according to the developer. To overcome this problem, libraries, resource centers, and documentation centers should adjust their readiness to share information. Furthermore, the consumer culture may change its philosophy, willingness, and approach to information. As a result, in today's world, ICT-based knowledge is a necessary framework. Continuing, revolutionary technologies, such as insecure Internet and WWW growth, sophisticated web indexes, fast processing influence and cost reduction of PCs, high data transmission capability, and the expansion of electronic delivery networks, allow libraries to provide broad support and a variety of knowledge sources. The manufacture and development of ICTs in library and information administrations has been exceptional.

The North Bengal community's education was focused on Lal and Bansi (2013). In one of the most important reference books, the author describes the historical and contemporary state of education in NORTH BENGAL. He claimed that the University of Nalanda has the world's most advanced university education system. North Bengal is often cited as a crucial backer of the state's economic progress. The major objective for developing the general population, according to the author, is improved education. Regardless of whether or not there is a growing interest in education, North Bengal continues to confront significant hurdles and concerns.

R., N. B. (2013) ICT was discussed and integrated in information science, as well as how ICT libraries typically proceed for the sharing of e-records and how ICT libraries may access information 24 hours a day without being admitted to customers' needs.

Quadri is an Italian word that means "four" (2012) ICT is a fantastic invention that provides instruments for resolving the avalanche of data created by today's society. Aside from the product arrangements, the scientist discussed the limitations on library computerization in Nigeria, as well as the lack of background,



subsidization, and abilities among library staff. In this regard, Koha, for example, is beneficial in libraries all over the world.

Talab and Tajafari (2012) investigated the influence of ICT on the construction of librarial human characteristics at two university libraries in North Bengal and Iran, respectively. The libraries of NORTH BENGAL's eight parts, as well as the Frowsy University of Mashhad and Shiraz University, have taken on the appearance of the University of Hyderabad and Bangalore University. The inquiry was used in person and over email. North Bengal and Iran, respectively, have got 78 and 117 responses. The evaluation indicates that the ICT library staff training plans are insufficient, and that in order to keep up with ICT activities quickly, it is important to begin arranging ICT library HR programs. Planning and seminars, as well as ICT preparation, are the two most popular methods for educating employees at work, with robust support from director/managers and the reorganization of their library staff's work hours

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Study Deign

The current research largely consists of descriptive and analytical components.

Sample Size

100.

Sampling Technique

In the present research work, for sample selection Experience Sampling Method has been used which includes face to face interaction.

Data Collection Procedure:

Present study is based mainly on Primary data. Personal interactions, interviews and questionnaire have been used to collect the analytical data.

Data Analysis Procedure:

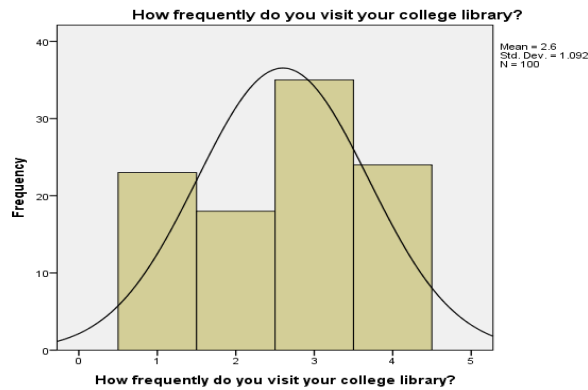
In the present study, in order to analyze the response of respondents, SPSS have been used along with t-test analysis.

DATA ANSLYSIS

Table 1 How frequently do you visit your college library?

How frequently do you visit your college library?					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	DAILY	23	23.0	23.0	23.0
	TWO DAYS IN A WEEK	18	18.0	18.0	41.0
	ONE TIME IN A WEEK	35	35.0	35.0	76.0
	ONE TIME IN A MONTH	24	24.0	24.0	100.0
	Total	100	100.0	100.0	

Graph 2 How frequently do you visit your college library?

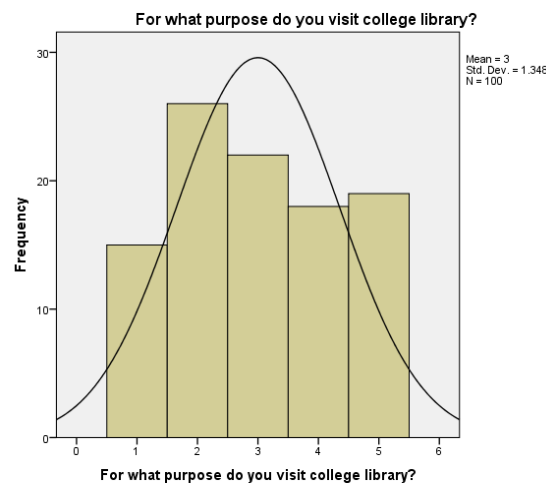


Above table shows the data of respondents on the basis of how frequently they visit their college library. 23 percent respondents said they visit their library daily while 18 percent respondents said twice a week. 35 percent respondents said they visit library once a week and 24 percent visit their library once a month.

Table 2 For what purpose do you visit college library?

For what purpose do you visit college library?					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	TO COMPLETE ASSIGNMENT	15	15.0	15.0	15.0
	FOR CIRCULATION	26	26.0	26.0	41.0
	FOR REFERENCE	22	22.0	22.0	63.0
	FOR BROWSING	18	18.0	18.0	81.0
	FOR RESEARCH	19	19.0	19.0	100.0
	Total	100	100.0	100.0	

Graph 2 For what purpose do you visit college library?



Above table shows the data of respondents on the basis of their purpose of visiting college library. 15 percent respondents said they visit their library to complete their assignments while 26 percent respondents

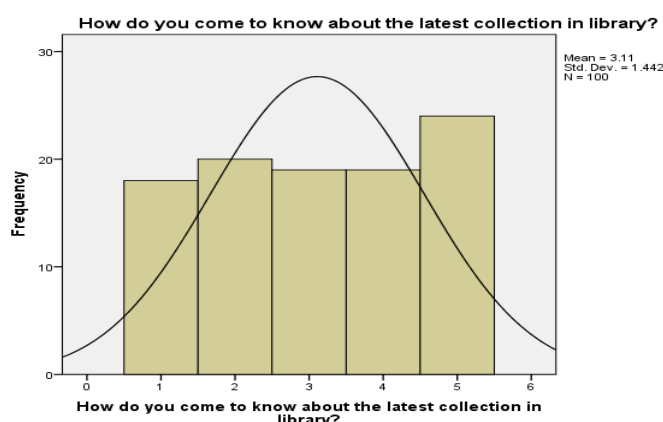


said for circulation. 22 percent respondents said they visit library for reference and 18 percent visit their library for browsing while 19 percent respondents visit to their college library for research.

Table 3 How do you come to know about the latest collection in library?

How do you come to know about the latest collection in library?					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Through teachers	18	18.0	18.0	18.0
	Form any information given by the library about new arrivals	20	20.0	20.0	38.0
	From display of list of new arrivals in library	19	19.0	19.0	57.0
	From display of book jackets in library	19	19.0	19.0	76.0
	Though classmates and senior students	24	24.0	24.0	100.0
	Total	100	100.0	100.0	

Graph 3 How do you come to know about the latest collection in library?



Above table shows the responses of respondents on the basis of how do they come to know about the latest collection in library. 18 percent respondents said they came to know about their college library through teachers. 20 percent respondents said through form any information by the library about new arrivals while 19 percent respondents said their came from display of book jackets on library and 24 percent said through classmates and senior students.

Table 4 Which of the following documents do you use in Library?

Which of the following documents do you use in Library?					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Text books (Prescribed in Syllabus)	19	19.0	19.0	19.0
	General books on respective subjects	19	19.0	19.0	38.0
	Reference books (Dictionaries, Encylopaedia, etc.)	11	11.0	11.0	49.0
	Back volumes of journals	14	14.0	14.0	63.0
	Question papers of previous years	6	6.0	6.0	69.0



Dissertations	13	13.0	13.0	82.0
Audio-Visual material	18	18.0	18.0	100.0
Total	100	100.0	100.0	

Graph 4 Which of the following documents do you use in Library?

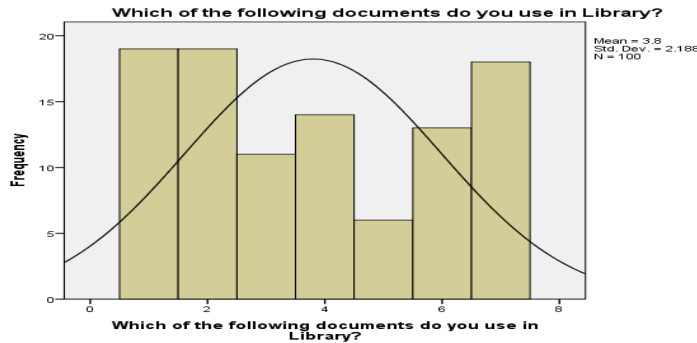
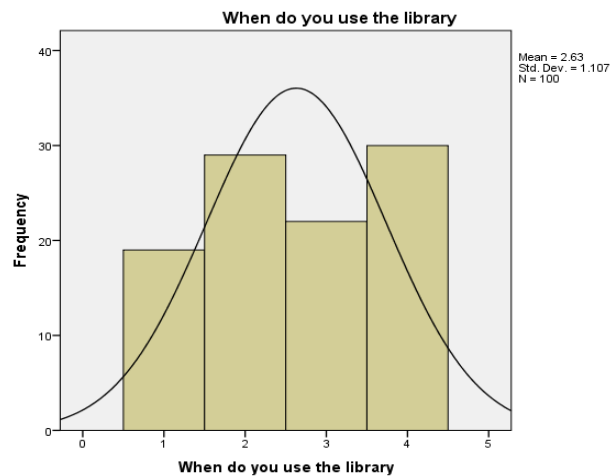


Table 4.4 shows the responses of respondents on the basis of which of the above given documents do they use in Library. 19 percent respondents said they use textbook in library. 19 percent respondents said general books on respective subjects while 11 percent respondents said reference books while 14 percent respondents said back volumes of journals and 18 percent said audio – visual material.

Table 5 When do you use the library

When do you use the library					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	In beginning of session	19	19.0	19.0	19.0
	During mid session	29	29.0	29.0	48.0
	At the end of session	22	22.0	22.0	70.0
	Throughout the full session.	30	30.0	30.0	100.0
	Total	100	100.0	100.0	

Graph 5 When do you use the library



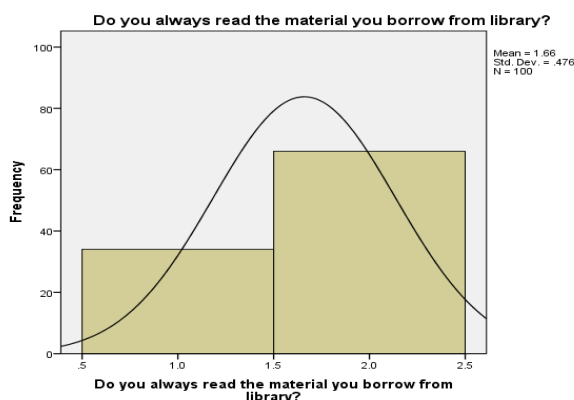


Above table shows the responses of respondents on the basis of when do they use the library. 19 percent respondents reply they use library in the beginning of session 29 percent respondents said during mid session while 22 percent respondents said at the end of sessions and 30 percent said throughout the full session.

Table 6 Do you always read the material you borrow from library?

Do you always read the material you borrow from library?		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	YES	34	34.0	34.0	34.0
	NO	66	66.0	66.0	100.0
	Total	100	100.0	100.0	

Graph 6 Do you always read the material you borrow from library?

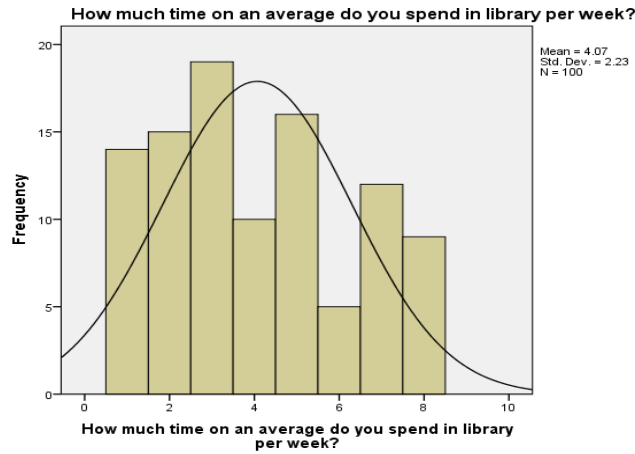


Above table shows the responses of respondents on the basis of do they always read the material they borrow from library. 34 percent respondents said they yes they always read the material they borrow from library while 66 percent respondents said no, they never always read the material they borrow from library.

Table 7 How much time on an average do you spend in library per week?

How much time on an average do you spend in library per week?		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	UPTO 1 HOUR	14	14.0	14.0	14.0
	2-4 HOURS	15	15.0	15.0	29.0
	4-6 HOURS	19	19.0	19.0	48.0
	6-8 HOURS	10	10.0	10.0	58.0
	8-10 HOURS	16	16.0	16.0	74.0
	10-12 HOURS	5	5.0	5.0	79.0
	MORE THAN 12 HOURS	12	12.0	12.0	91.0
	MORE THAN 14 HOURS	9	9.0	9.0	100.0
Total	100	100.0	100.0		

Graph 7 How much time on an average do you spend in library per week?

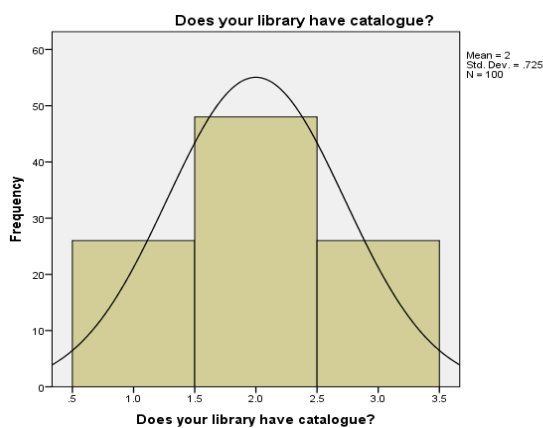


Above table shows the responses of respondents on the basis of how much time on an average do they spend in library per week. 14 percent respondents said upto 1 hour, 15 percent respondents said upto 2-4 hour, 10 percent respondents said upto 6-8 hour, 5 percent respondents said upto 10-12 hour, 12 percent respondents said more than 12 hours while 9 percent respondents said more than 14 hours.

Table 8 Does your library have catalogue?

Does your library have catalogue?					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	YES	26	26.0	26.0	26.0
	NO	48	48.0	48.0	74.0
	DON'T KNOW	26	26.0	26.0	100.0
	Total	100	100.0	100.0	

Graph 8 Does your library have catalogue?



Above table shows the responses of respondents on the basis of does their library have catalogue. 26 percent respondents said yes, their library have catalogue while 48 percent respondents said no, their library have no catalogue while 26 percent respondents said don't know, their library have any catalogue.

Table 9 Do you find the catalogue user friendly?



Do you find the catalogue user friendly?					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	ALWAYS	67	67.0	67.0	67.0
	SOMETIMES	33	33.0	33.0	100.0
	Total	100	100.0	100.0	

Graph 9 Do you find the catalogue user friendly?

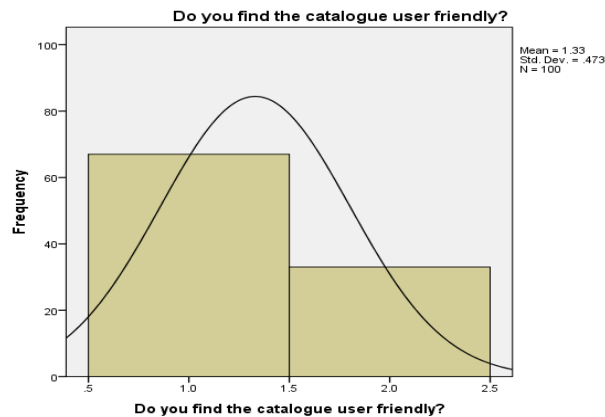
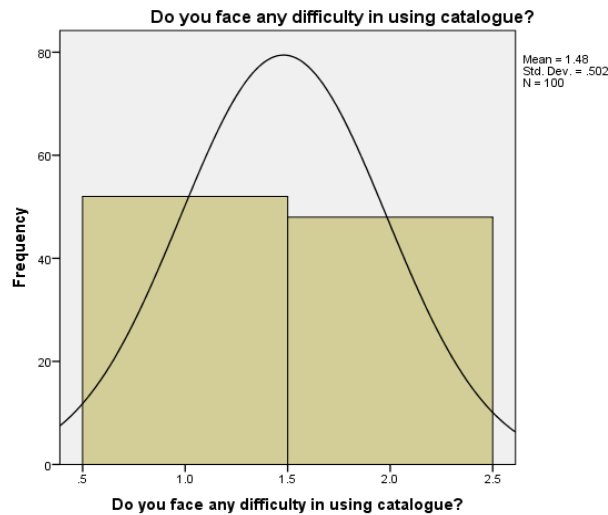


Table 4.9 shows the responses of respondents on questions like, do they find the catalogue user friendly. 67 percent respondents said always, their library catalogue always used friendly for them while 33 percent respondents said sometimes, their library catalogue is user friendly.

Table 10 Do you face any difficulty in using catalogue?

Do you face any difficulty in using catalogue?					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	YES	52	52.0	52.0	52.0
	NO	48	48.0	48.0	100.0
	Total	100	100.0	100.0	

Graph 10 Do you face any difficulty in using catalogue?



Above table shows the responses of respondents on questions related to their college, do they face any difficulty in using catalogue. 52 percent respondents said yes, they face some kind of difficulty in using catalogue while 48 percent respondents said no, they never face any difficulty in using catalogue.

CONCLUSION

Every time I visit a library, I am amazed. Green libraries can be built on top of existing ones, allowing librarians to benefit both the environment and their customers at the same time. Organisms are related in an ecosystem. Through library activities, biological influences on nature are established. Additionally, library exercises are affected by conditional variables. Users' well-being is at risk in libraries. Residents might gain from colleges and museums if they are supported by administrations that are considerate of the environment. University libraries have a lot of work to do and practice in this area.

In NORTH BENGAL, we developed an oral technique for informing residents. Everything a person has learned from previous ages is subliminally done in everyday life according to this oral convention. The activities listed below are not all undertaken with mindfulness in mind.

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