

**UTILITY AND MANAGEMENT OF INFORMATION
RESOURCES IN THE RESOURCE CENTERS OF NATIONAL
INSTITUTES OF FASHION TECHNOLOGY (NIFTs) IN INDIA: A
STUDY**

ABSTRACT

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IN

LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SCIENCE

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ABSTRACT OF THE THESIS

INTRODUCTION

The present study has been taken to investigate the utility and management of information resources in the resource centers of National Institutes of Fashion Technology in the present era which is known as the Digital era. The study has been conducted in the resource centers of NIFTs. National Institutes Fashion Technology is a primer fashion institutions for the promotion and development of education and research in Fashion Technology and Management. The Headquarters of NIFTs is located in New Delhi.

The cutting edge society is data-based. Data assumes key job innovative work exercises in this unique world. All things considered, data is the insight information and abilities of the individuals from the virtual association, which is a most important resource of the association. This imply data and its utilization will get vital and subsequently data will be perceived as the primary asset thus, its administration is not to be left to possibility and arrangement being created in an ad-hoc way. In this cutting edge age, literary works developed in tremendous and the library are confronting a ton of issues to give the necessary data to their channel. At some point, the interest for incipient data. The optional source is being obtained by practically all the library and is utilized for writing research. However, the time log between the distribution of essential and auxiliary sources is around 4 to 8 months. This time log has an extraordinary impact on the utilization of distributed data. Henceforth, it gets basic to receive an ever-increasing number of logical and present-day techniques to

improve and make the library more impressive than previously. This implies utilizing data innovation in a library, for example, mechanizing the library activity.

The concurrence of data has been credited to numerous tourist spots in information creation and grant since scholarly libraries assume a significant job in Instructing, Learning, and Exploration, through going about as passages for substance required for Educating, Learning and Exploration Procedures. As a point of convergence for Instructing, Learning, and Exploration, it is relied upon to give standard data assets. In conventional libraries, clients can only with significant effort to find a snippet of data and need to invest more energy in looking through data. Be that as it may, in this period of Data Correspondence Innovation (DCI), PCs are being utilized for everyday housekeeping exercises of the libraries, to peruse and download writings of articles, reports, and different materials. Along these lines, it spares the hour of the library expert and end client and makes the library administration smooth and compelling. There is a change in outlook from hard print to computerized, responsibility for access to data, physical to virtual libraries. Although the electronic asset can't completely supplant the printed assortments, it can enlarge the print assortment to a huge degree. Electronic resources are accessible on CD-ROM, DVDs, Floppies, Online databases, Storehouses, Advanced Documents, and Electronic data assets contain initially distributed data, in electronic structure or data initially distributed in print structure and afterward made accessible electronically.

INFORMATION RESOURCES

Information resources enclosed any info contained with every resource, appropriate uses this info, and also the role of the publisher in developing info resources. Print resources, like books, dictionaries, periodicals and conjointly electronic, audio-visual, databases, CD-

ROMs, and also the web physical kind or any hardware or software package that creates doable storage and use of knowledge. Resources are going to be evaluated to spot the foremost acceptable selections for specific users, and to confirm their overall among a library collection.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

The problem selected for this study is entitled as, “*Utility and Management of Information Resources in the Resource Centers of National Institutes Fashion Technology (NIFTs) in India: A Study*”. The current study investigates the utility and management of information resources as well as level of usage of NIFTs Resource Centers.

OBJECTIVES OF THE RESEARCH

The main objectives of the present study is to examine the status of E-resources is management and utilization in resource centers in NIFTs in India .The present study attempts to achieve the following objectives:

- To identify the current status of Information resources available in the Resource Centre of NIFTs.
- To know about the growth pattern of Print and Non-Print provided by NIFTs Resource Center.
- To know the usefulness of information resources and services of the NIFTs Resource Center.
- To identify problems faced by Resource Centers in providing electronic information to its users.

- To study the overall users satisfaction towards library services provided by the Resource Centers in NIFTs.

HYPOTHESES

There is no doubt that hypothesis is an important and indispensable tools of a scientific study. In lack of hypothesis no one scientific study can be completed. Hypotheses are the working instrument of the theory, which can be tested and shown to be probably true and false. It is the hypothesis which makes the way for solution of the problem. Hypothesis is a supposition or preposition. It is a tentative generalization, which is yet to be proved. For the purpose of the present study, the following hypotheses are formulated so as to make the present study more scientific, purposive and unequivocal.

- Need based Information resources of the library may fulfill information requirements of NIFTs Resource Centers in a better way.
- There is significant growth of print and E-resources provided by NIFTs.
- Most of the users are satisfied with the library services provided by NIFTs.
- Print and electronic resources are equality in Resource Centers in NIFTs.

SCOPE AND LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

The head office of NIFTs is located in New Delhi. There are 15 NIFTs located in India out of which only 10 NIFTs have been selected for the study. For selecting these Institutes researcher has used Stratified Sampling method. As the title suggests, "*Utility and*

Management of Information Resources in the Resource centers of National Institutes fashion technology (NIFTs) in India: A Study”.

List of selected NIFTs for the study is as follows:

S.No.	List of NIFT place	State	Established
EAST ZONE			
1.	NIFT-Kolkata	West Bengal	1995
2.	NIFT-Patna	Bihar	2008
WEST ZONE			
3.	NIFT-Gandhinagar	Gujarat	2004
4.	NIFT-Mumbai	Maharashtra	1995
CENTRAL ZONE			
5.	NIFT- Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh	2008
NORTH ZONE			
6.	NIFT-Delhi	Delhi	1986
7.	NIFT-Rae Bearli	Uttar Pradesh	2007
SOUTH ZONE			
8.	NIET- Bangalore	Karnataka	1986
9.	NIFT-Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh	1995
NORTHEAST ZONE			
10.	NIFT-Shillong	Meghalaya	2008

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

Library plays a vigorous role in maintaining desired books, journals, print and non print, etc. A special library denotes the collection of special kind of documents to a special group of users. It caters to the needs of users. This study deals to find out utilization of library resources and management of library collections of NIFTs Resource Centers. So far, no study has been conducted to survey, its development and utilization in NIFTs Resource Centers. Also, there is no updated study on the use of the resources of these libraries. This will help identify their strength and weakness and formulate proposals for future developments. After the careful examination of the existing literature it was found that in the time of digital era many libraries were still working on their traditional ways and collections.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

For the present study, the researcher has performed descriptive research that includes survey and fact-finding investigation of different kinds. The key objective of the present research are to identify the Utility and Management of information resource available in resources centers of NIFTs in the country. The three core methods for collecting the data are Questionnaire, Observation and Interview.

SAMPLE USED FOR THE STUDY

There are 16 Research Centers of NIFTs all over India. Out of the 16 Research Centers, 10 research centers have been selected for the study. Therefore, this study is based on the data collected from these 10 Resource Centre Questionnaire were distributed to selected resource Centers in India. The data was collected during the period of 2018-2019.

50 questionnaires were distributed in each Resource Center, while 400 filled questionnaires were received from users. Some basic questions was prepared and data were collected

through structured questionnaire. In this study, simple Stratified & Purposive sampling was adopted for taking sample size of the users.

STATISTICAL METHODS USED FOR THE STUDY

After collecting data the next step of every type of research is to analyze and presentation of data in tabular and another suitable form. To find suitable techniques and tools is of a vital importance for successful research. Simple percentage analysis was carried out to study the current state of art infrastructure, information resources in Resource Centers of NIFTs. This was done for the librarian and Resource Centers users in different categories as well as for relevant sub- samples formed on the basis of sex, age Qualification etc. for the user analysis, Chi-Square test has been used to analysis the data.

FINDINGS

This chapter explains the findings of the study concerning the objectives of the study with the testing of hypotheses, conclusions, and suggestions that can be drawn from the analysis and interpretation of data.

SUMMARY OF THE FINDINGS FROM THE QUESTIONNAIRES OF LIBRARIAN

This study finds several findings and these are summarized as under various headings:

General Findings

- **Distribution of Questionnaire**

100% responses have been received from In-charge of the Resource Center or Librarians National Institutes of Fashion Technology. (Table 5.4.1)

- **Gender wise Respondents**

It is explored from table that all the respondents of Resource Centers of National Institute Of Fashion Technology (NIFTs) are male 8 respondents are male while two are female. It is seen that overall respondents gender in which majority 8 (80%) out 10 are Male and only two (20%) is female. So we can say that male respondents are dominant females. (Table 5.4.2).

- **Age-wise Respondents**

It is observed from table that in the NIFTs 7 respondents are more than 35-45 years (NIFT Bengaluru, NIFT Bhopal, NIFT Gandhinagar, NIFT Hyderabad, NIFT Patna, NIFT Raebareli, and NIFT Shillong). 2 responded more than 46 years (NIFT Mumbai, NIFT New Delhi), 1 responded 26-35 years (NIFT Kolkata). (Table 5.4.3)

- **Educational Qualification of Respondents**

In NIFTs, 4 (40%) respondents (NIFT Kolkata, NIFT Patna, NIFT Raebareli, NIFT Shillong) are Postgraduate 2(20%) responded are (NIFT Bengaluru and NIFT Hyderabad) M.Phil and 4(40%) respondents are (NIFT Bhopal, NIFT Gandhinagar, NIFT Mumbai, and NIFT New Delhi). (Table 5.4.4)

- **Professional Experience of Respondents**

In NIFTs, 5 (50%) respondents (NIFT Bhopal, NIFT Kolkata, NIFT Patna, Raibareli, and NIFT Shillong) have 6-15 years' experience and 5 (50%) respondents (NIFT Bengaluru, NIFT Gandhinagar, NIFT Hyderabad, NIFT Mumbai, and NIFT New Delhi) have 16-24 years' experience. (Table 5.4.5)

SUMMARY OF THE FINDINGS FROM THE QUESTIONNAIRES OF USERS

This study finds several findings and these are summarized as under various headings:

6.3.1 General Findings.

- **Distribution and Receiving of Questionnaire**

The results show that the highest response rate was (92%) from NIFT Raebareli RC. Lowest response rate (88%) NIFT Bopal RC, (88%) NIFT Hyderabad RC, (86%) NIFT Gandhinagar RC, (84%)NIFT New Delhi RC , (84%) Mumbai RC,(72%) Shillong RC, (42%) Kolkata RC in all comparison. (Table no. 5.5.1)

- **Gender wise Respondents**

It is found in all NIFTs RC that 52% respondents are male and 48% respondents are female. (Table 5.5.2)

- **Designation of Respondents**

It is clear that in highest (55.16%) numbers of respondents are Under graduate and lowest number 44.84% of respondents are Post graduate. (Table 5.5.3)

- **Frequency of users visit in the Resource Centers**

It is explores that in all NIFTs RC the highest 125 (31.25%) number of users visit RC daily, followed by 96 (24%) users visit 2-3 time in week, lowest 88 (22%) number of users visit Once in a month and 91 (22.75%) user visit in occasionally. (Table 5.5.4)

- **Purpose of using Information Resources**

The total response on purpose to use of RC is that 27.5% users go to RC to For Research Work, 36% users use RC for academic work, 25% users, 13.55% users go to RC For

Professional Activities and 11.5% users use RC to consulting any other work also. The major responses have found on these purposes to use the RC which are getting for academic work from all NIFTs . (Table 5.5.5).

- **Type of Information Resources you used**

Many purposes to use the library and users_ responses on the need to use the RC. The total NIFTs response on purpose to use of RC is that 8.325% of users go to RC to For Electronic resources, 5.65% users use RC for Print resources, 25% users go to RC material resources, and 4.725% users use RC to consulting video also. (Table 5.5.6)

- **Regular use of print Information Resources**

It explores many purposes to use the library and users_ responses on the need to use the RC. The total response on purpose to use of RC is that 369 (92.25%) users go to RC to For Textbooks, 270(67%) users use RC for reference books, 263(65.75%) users go to RC periodicals, 288(72%) users go to RC newspaper, 250(62.5%) user use to map/chart/diagrams, Etc., 250(62.5%) user use to RC Theses /dissertations and 4.725% users use RC to consulting video also. The lowest response rate to 207(51.75%) users use to Patent. (Table 5.5.7)

- **Use of E-resources in the Resource Centers**

That most of the users 75.56 % have Use E-resource yes the RC and 25.18% do not use E-resource. (Table 5.5.8)

- **Place from where e-resources is accessed**

That most of the users 46% have preferred access in RC and 15.5% a user is computer center Another 11.75% are accessed in the department and 26.75% are access in the hostel/ home. (Table 5.5.9).

- **E-resources Provided by the Resource Centers**

Table and graph shows that the most of used in use of the e-resources 50.68% the e-journal, 67.68% user use e-books, 64.96 % user use Online databases and periodicals, 10.23% user use Open access resources, 40.13% used E-thesis and dissertations, 31.97% used in E-newspaper, 39.11% used in E-magazines. Another 41.83% use Reference Databases and 32.31 % used in Databases on CD/DVD. (Table 5.5.11)

- **Purpose of Using E-resources**

Table and graph shows that when users All NIFT RC generally use 51.25 % Find books and other materials, 63.25% read newspapers/magazines (online), 63% Search out current information, 49.5% are used for Chat online with the librarian/ask a question, 69% most user write research articles and 71.5% used Prepared project work/notes. (Table 5.5.13)

- **Advantage of the E-resources**

Advantage of e-resources 83.75 % users says the e-resource is Accessibility while 72% Flexibility, 55.5% Speed and quickness, 72.75 % Usefulness, 65 % of users say Time and space-saving. Another 48.5 % of users say the e-resource is used for Searching and Browsing facility, 80.25% of users say that e-resource used for Easy to use. And 41.25% of users say that e-resource used for Organized Information. (Table 5.5.14)

- **The Problem Faced While Using**

All NIFTs RC most of the users 36.95% have problem faced in the RC and 63.04 % have not problem faced in the RC. (Table 5.5.15)

This table shows that problems facing while using e-resource 36.95 % users say slow access speed when used, while 6.52% of users say difficulty in finding relevant information. Another 20.0% users say Information Overload and 2.17% not able to use e-resource properly.

- **Overall Satisfaction Level of users with the Resource Centers**

All NIFTs that 9.5 % of users are overall Very dissatisfied, 10.5 % of users are very satisfied, 30% of users are neutral,30% are satisfied and 17.5% very satisfied with RC. (Table 5.5.18)

TESTING OF HYPOTHESES

H1: • Need-based Information resources of the library may fulfill the information requirements of NIFTs Resource Centers in a better way.

All the selected NIFTs libraries are in the process Need-based Information resources of the library may fulfill information requirements therefore this hypothesis is proved and accepted. (Table: 5.4, 5.5 and 5.7)

H2: • There is a significant growth of print and E-resources provided by NIFTs.

Most of the selected NIFTs libraries follow a significant growth of print and E- resources provided by thus this hypothesis is proved and accepted. (Table: 5. 5.7, 5.5.11)

H3: • Most of the users are satisfied with the library services provided by NIFTs Sources used by administrators Most of the users are satisfied with the library services provided by user's suggestion that reveals the process of newly established NIFTs libraries are directly concerned with users to need therefore this hypothesis is also proved and accepted.

Level of significant =05 (from table 5.12)

Chi-Square Tests				
	Value	df	At 0 or Standard Value	At .01
Pearson Chi-Square	211.889	36	.51	58.62

At level of Significance 0.5 & 0.01 level the value 51 & 58.62 respectively. Given data in table No. 5.12 to using X^2 square test value at 0.5 level of significance with degree of freedom 36 is 211.889. This value of X^2 is greater than the given critical value of 0.5 & 0.01 respectively. This means the user satisfied with the services provided by NIFTs Resource Center.

Level of significant =05 (from table 5.16)

Chi-Square Tests				
	Value	df	At 0 or Standard Value	At .01
Pearson Chi-Square	239.80986	36	.51	58.62

At level of Significance 0.5 & 0.01 level the value 51 & 58.62 respectively. Given data in table No. 5.16 to using X^2 square test value at 0.5 level of significance with degree of freedom 36 is 239.80986. This value of X^2 is greater than the given critical value of 0.5 &

0.01 respectively. This means the user satisfied with the opinion on resources center infrastructure and facilities.

Level of significant =05 (from table 5.18)

Chi-Square Tests					
		Value	df	At 0 or Standard Value	At .01
Pearson	Chi-Square	89.3168	36	.51	58.62

At level of Significance 0.5 & 0.01 level the value 51 & 58.62 respectively. Given data in table No. 5.18 to using X^2 square test value at 0.5 level of significance with degree of freedom 36 is 89.3168. This value of X^2 is greater than the given critical value of 0.5 & 0.01 respectively. This means the user satisfied with the overall satisfaction level of users with the resources center.

H4: Print and electronic resources are equality in Resource Centers in NIFTs The main function of all the libraries is to provide information services to their user and study shows that, Print and electronic resources are equality stabled in Resource Centers in NIFTs is being provided by all libraries of NIFTs with well-planned and proper way thus this hypothesis is also proved and accepted. (Table No. 5.5.14 and 5.5.17).

CONCLUSION

National Institutes of Fashion Technology are the national and reputed in India. These institutions are playing vital role in promotion of fashion education in the country and have been in the vanguard of providing professional human resources to the textiles and apparel industry. The librarians are changing the shape and size due to information resources and e-resources. To cope up information need of the users, library resource center are modernizing their infrastructure, facilities collections and services. There are various type information resources available print, digital and material.

They are offering state of art infrastructural and other facilities to the faculty members, research scholars and students. Each institution has their own Resource Center with modern infrastructure to provide library resources and services. Information Technology has changed the traditional infrastructure into modern infrastructure.

The study results show that users who participated in this survey are utility and management of Information resources. Most of them used these e-resources in support of research and publishing articles in the form of write research papers, assignments, and project work etc. The Resource Center professionals must teach their users about various search strategies and organize orientation sessions regularly. The study also shows that slow downloading is the major obstacle while using e-resources. Increased availability of computer systems is required, and internet speeds should be enhanced to the desired level. Users prefer or give much more importance to e- resources as compared to their print counterparts. The usage of e-resources is a major source of communication and information in the present world. Libraries around the world are fast transforming into digital libraries and virtual learning resource centers. A large portion of the user is aware of subject gateways, but they do not

know all its techniques and applications. Further, a few students of the university still do not know the consortium journals. It is a fact that Resource Center authorities have become aware of the changes that e-resources have brought to libraries, so they are trying to provide and develop collection development policies that may guide electronic resource management in a better manner. Resource Center professionals must be proactive in working with the academic community to develop training programs aimed at enabling them to use e-resources effectively and efficiently, as the number of users coming to the Resource Center has increased. All the National Resource Center of provide software facilities in the all of Resource Center of NIFTs are using E-granthalaya software. All librarians arranged that open source software is sufficient for management of the library activities and services. Study explores that all libraries are using D-Space digital/institutional repository software. There are using information resources like print and e-resources. E-resources consider selecting, processing, Strategies and disseminating. There are utility for information resources in Resource Centers facilities, services and Resource sharing. All are librarians' problem solved in Resource Centers by users. All Resource Centers automated services circulation issue-return used Barcode, accessed by Web OPAC etc.

Through the analysis of user's data, it is found that most of the users of in all Selected NIFTs Resource Centers for different using Information Resources: Print, Electronic, Video and Material Sources . Almost all the users are utilizing information Resources based services like Textbooks, Newspapers, Web-OPAC, online access of electronic resources, digital reference service and Institutional Repertories, satisfaction level etc. most of the users 75.56 % have Use E-resource yes the RC and 25.18% do not use E-resource. Most of the users are satisfied with the relevant collection available in the Resource Centers. All

selected NIFTs most of respondents are using the available e-resources in the library like e-journals, e-books, e-theses, e-databases etc.

SUGGESTIONS

The user to get the Information access to Save the Time of Reader of Library and Information Science some provided in Resource Centers. Using are Information Resources Print and E- resources in document sharing type information. As e-resources are available in excess on the Internet but the user has required getting the very important Information. So, after going through the study some specific points that can be sorted out; are given below:-

- ❖ The Resource Centers should increase new techniques that are emerging day by day.
- ❖ Resource Center should increase the number of e-journals subscriptions in all subjects.
- ❖ The Internet speed of the Institutes must improve; otherwise, the user will neglect the access to e-resources under consortia.
- ❖ The more high speed and Wi-Fi facility in NIFTs RC.
- ❖ Most of the students are unaware about the various services provided by the Resource Centers. The NIFTs should conduct orientation/training programmers regularly to assists the user of the e-resources programs.
- ❖ The maximum number is specific Academic sites that have suggested that Institutional digital repository and Consortia journal.
- ❖ Resource Centers should be user friendly, there should be a help desk for new comers because most of the new comers are not aware about the resources and

services of the library and they do not know that how to find relevant documents properly.

- ❖ NIFTs should use automatic card swipe entry for permanent students of the Institutes and outsiders should not be allowed.
- ❖ Library attitude towards updating should be very policies.
- ❖ The IP address of the institute should not change frequently so that access to the academic database in provided RC.
- ❖ To appoint the adequate qualified staff should be appointed and in- service training is giving to the working staff so that they may be able to give maximum services to their library users by among the latest technologies and provide better services to the users.
- ❖ To provide authorities for the Librarian should be permitted to visit other advanced libraries for learning new skills and knowledge.
- ❖ To provide special funds for Resource Centers automation according to user demands.
- ❖ The Resource Centers should provide online access books, journals and internet services, and other electronic resources in easy ways.
- ❖ Services of the Resource Centers should be improved with the help of emerging information technology tools.
- ❖ The Resource Centers should organize various programs for popularized library services and resources.
- ❖ Some respondents are dissatisfied with e-resources because of technical barriers. So users should provide technical assistance.

FURTHER RESEARCH OF THE STUDY

- ❖ Use and Impact of Library Management Software by the Centers of National Institute of Fashion Technology (NIFT) in India: A Study
- ❖ Use and Awareness Information Resources in the Resource Centers of National Institute of Fashion Technology (NIFT) in India: A Study
- ❖ User Satisfaction towards Information Resources in the Resource Centers of National Institute of Fashion Technology (NIFT) in India: A Study
- ❖ Impact of Information Resources in the Resource Centers of National Institute of Fashion Technology (NIFT) in India: A Study
- ❖ User Satisfaction towards Open Access Resource Centers of National Institute of Fashion Technology (NIFT) in India: A Study
- ❖ User Satisfaction towards E-resources Management of Resource Centers of National Institute of Fashion Technology (NIFT) in India: A Study