

UTILIZATION OF INTERNET AND E-RESOURCES BY THE USERS OF NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF FASHION TECHNOLOGY (NIFT) RESOURCES CENTRE OF NEW DELHI: A STUDY

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Abstract: The present study investigated the “Utilization of Internet and E-Resources by the Users of National Institute of Fashion Technology (NIFT) Resources Centre of New Delhi: A Study”. It was found that 54 (61.36%) were male and 34(38.64%) were female respondents. Majority of respondents, 26(29.54%) use library once a week, followed by daily with the percentage of 19(21.59%). Most of the respondents use the Internet and E-Resources 71(80.68%) for the study, 66(75%) respondents use the Internet and E-Resources for updating knowledge. 52(99.09%) of the respondents were fully satisfied about the use of Internet service followed by OPAC System with 51(57.95%). A majority of the respondents i.e. 44(50%) never faced the problems as “Difficulty in finding relevant information”.

Keywords: Internet; E-Resources Library Users; National Institute of Fashion Technology (NIFT) Resources Centre, E-journals, E-books etc.

1.0 Introduction

The time is changed after the innovation in ITC sector. The world is moving towards the digitization. Traditional working system has been change to the computerization. Libraries are adversely affected with this situation. Because all the information is available on the web, users’ information seeking habit changed from print to electronic resources. It also overcome the geographical distance as people can search anything on web from their smart phone as well as laptop or personal PC. It also introduces electronic services like e-mail, library website, blogs, WEBOPAC etc.

The Term fashion is vague, and used loosely in day-to-day life. It is a familiar connotation. However the meaning is defined differently in different occasions. The Fairchild Dictionary of Textiles (1985) defined that fashion is a prevailing style or mode in dress; also in fabric (colors, and texture) contrast style. Webster’s Encyclopedia unabridged Dictionary (1994) fashion is “a prevailing customor style of dress”.

Thus fashion is a reflection of the social, political, economic and artistic forces of any given time. The changing styles that evolve from these forces speak of history of fashion. Fringes mentioned that “dressing room mirror throughout the ages have reflected the trends in how people think, live and lead their life. Fashion is much more than clothes, and humans may simply

the animals born naked but they need clothes to protect themselves from heat and cold, rain, snow and sun. From the dawn of history clothes are also been used as decoration and as a way of making people different from each other.

Until 19th century there were regulations dictating who could wear which kind of cloths, indicating the sign of social differences breaching these rules was punishable. Fashion began when people take pleasure in dressing up. Fashion is poised between the consumerism and art, as wearing the fashionable clothes is an art, just because such clothes are made up of beautiful things such as colors, lines and shapes.

Haute couture, the “high art of sewing” came in to existence in 19th century and still has importance as a medium of advertising and the reputation of great fashion houses across the world. Lehnert pointed out in his book that “a

report in French vogue 1997, Haute couture makes up just 6 percent of total fashion sale; and the rest is made up of licenses and ready to wear clothes”

Fringes mentioned “During the 1980, fashion evolved into a global phenomenon”. Any sphere of activity in society depends on availability of right information and its timely use. The impact made by the liberalization and globalization on fashion and fashion related activities in India are visible. Late 1980s witnessed the visibility of the word fashion and fashion design, which was unheard of. With the establishment of National Institute of Fashion Technology (NIFT) in the year 1987, at New Delhi Ministry of Textiles, Government of India gave a dimension and fashion designing, apparel market and merchandising, Garments export, employment generation, Foreign exchange earning etc. The institute earnestly began to serve the nation with trained manpower, assistance to fashion and garment industry to imbibe the modernity to take on the global competition with preparedness through imparting quality education and training.

The beaming of fashion shows on television networks made it possible for the fashion designers, fashion merchandisers, fashion buying houses, fashion producers and others to view and understand the movement of fashion in the market- national and global.

The resource centers of the National Institute of Fashion Technology are the repositories and fashion design information and the resources to the professional players to imbibe the fashion trend information for their day-to-day activities. Resources Centers of NIFT are the information base for success story of fashion and fashion Design education in India, which always strives to give the best to the professionals and to the fashion design and technology business of the country.

2.0 Internet

The internet is one of the most important and complex innovation of the mankind. The internet is the world’s largest computer network that enables computers of all kinds to share services and communicate directly with each other, as if they were part of one giant seamless global computing machine. The internet is a global network of networks. Basically four things we can do on the internet i.e. Communication, Document or file transfer, Interactive browsing and Bulletin boards.

3.0 E-Resources

E-resource are such as E-books, E-journals, online database, CD-ROM database and Internet that delivers a collection of data, be it text referring to full text basis, E-journals, image collection, other multimedia products and numerical, graphical or time based. Electronic publishing has led to new era of communications and information sharing. It creates opportunities for users as well as authors and publishers. Many of the electronic books or electronic publisher’s web site freely permit and encourage readers to provide feedback on works, often directly to the author rather to the publisher. Nevertheless users may establish their own accounts, charge services to credit cards or to pay by prearranged method, and have requested material delivered directly to them by fax, E-mail, etc. today, libraries of all kinds have been spending larger and larger shares of their budgets to adopt or gain access to electronic resources from publishers and vendors. This is due to the fact that E- resources have enabled libraries to improve services in a variety of ways. First, most E-resources come equipped with powerful search and retrieval tools that allow users to perform literature searches more effectively and efficiently. Moreover, since most relevant E- resources are now available through the web, users can have desktop access to them 24 hours a day. Many resources are readily available to use in the 21st century. Leading publishers such as- Elsevier, Blackwell, Wiley Taylor & Francis, Springer, etc. are producing E-journals and E- books. UGC-INFONET and INDEST Consortium are two major initiatives that have come to the rescue of academic libraries so that they can cater to the needs of academia depending upon them.

4.0 Review Of Related Literature

Mahmood, Tahir and Shafique (2010) examined the use of electronic information resources and facilities by humanities scholars at the Universities of Punjab, Lahore Pakistan. Important observation of the study are : 69% of respondent preferred both print and electronic resources and a total of 55% respondent mentioned that the amount of time they were spending on getting information has decreased due to electronics resources, whereas 30% mentioned no change in it and 13% through that the amount of time has increased.

Dastforoush and Venkatesha (2011) determined dependency on electronics and printed journals by research scholars and faculty in Iran. Major findings of the study were 43.9% of the respondents did not find E-Journals to be equivalent to print journals. only 57.9% of the respondent preferred electronics versions over printed ones.

Naveen, Upadhyay and H N Prasad (2011) discussed that accessibility and access of online resources have definitely affected the way the library users access information and the library products. The major findings of the study that library was providing library services and resources through networks and most of the services are now available at the desktop or laptop of user. The numbers of exposures of journals articles decreased and the print out of on-line articles increased in most of the libraries.

Bulu, Maharana and K.C (n.a.) Panda K.C introduced the concept of Virtual reference services in academic libraries the report investigates in to the state of VRS in the libraries of premier Institutions, the IIMs and IITs in India. The study reveals that although a remarkable advantage in the automation and electronics access of information has been achieved in their libraries. The services includes face to face reference service, E-mail reference service, links to E-resources including free resources, FAQ, Video conferencing and collaborative reference service library consortia.

5.0 Statement of Problem

In the present knowledge era academician and information professionals are not quiet privy to the application, utilization, updating about the Utilization of Internet and use of E- Resources s which successively suffer work. The present study is an analytical in nature which will analyze the trend and applications that are used by the academician and information professional, that are internationally renowned. The study will be undertaken on varied fashionable Internet and use of E- Resources application and areas utilized by academicians, information professionals and students in their day to day activities.

5.1 Organizations

With its Head office in New Delhi, NIFT has centre's i.e. Bangalore, Bhopal, Bhubaneswar, Chennai, Hyderabad, Jodhpur, Kangra, Kannur, Kolkata, Patna, Gandhinagar, Mumbai, Raebareli, Shilong and Srinagar. A new NIFT Campus at Ludhiana has been announced by the Minister of Textiles. The Institute is currently headed by Sudhir Tripathi on 18 June 2016. Ex Cricketer Chetan Chauhan was appointed chairman of NIFT.

6.0 Scope of The Study

NIFT resource centers are the pioneer institute serving the industrial and business society in the India and the abroad. These resource centers have been equipped with modern resources and experienced professional staff. The scope of the study is **“Utilization of Internet and Electronic Resources by the Users of National Institute of Fashion Technology (NIFT) Resources Centre New Delhi”**.

6.1 Organizations

6.1.1 About National Institute of Fashion Technology (NIFT), New Delhi : National institute of Fashion Technology (NIFT) is a fashion institute in India. It was set up in 1986 under the aegis of ministry of textile, Govt. of India and is an institution of design, management and technology for the international fashion business. NIFT was granted statutory status in 2006, empowering it to award degrees and other academic distinctions.

National institute of Fashion Technology (NIFT), New Delhi was set up in 1986, NIFT is the pioneering institute of fashion education in the country and has been in the vanguard of providing professional human resource to the textile and apparel industry. It was made a statutory institute in 2006 by an Act of the Indian Parliament with the President of India as 'Visitor' and has fully fledged campuses all across the country. Over the years NIFT has also been working as a knowledge service provider to the Union and State governments in the area of design development and positioning of handlooms and handicrafts.

Students and faculty have 24/7 access to a rich collection of e-books developed by NRC. Please search the Web Online Public Access Catalogue of *e-Granthalaya* for the e-books. Right to access the full text is restricted. Students of NIFT have access to innumerable electronic journals and magazines through portals of the online databases and periodical publishers subscribed by NRC for all the NIFT Campuses. Following are the details about the subscribed online databases. Additional online journals and magazines generally with print versions are subscribed locally by the Resource Centers. A digital repository of the intellectual and creative assets produced by the students and faculty of NIFT since the inception of the institution is under construction and many Open Access Resources are available for the users.

7.0 Objectives of the Study

- To assess the present scenario and satisfaction of users to information extraction in Information NIFT, New Delhi;
- To identify the purpose and utilization of Internet and E-Resources used by the users of NIFT, New Delhi;
- To find out the awareness of users about available E-Resources by the users of NIFT, New Delhi;
- To study of NIFT Resources New Delhi center have fully computerized their Housekeeping Operations and
- To find out the problems faced by the users while accessing and using E-Resources by the users of NIFT, New Delhi.

8.0 Research Methodology

The study is undertaken with the help of structured questionnaire in order to collect data from random sampling. Keeping in view the objectives of the study, the data has been presented and analyzed by using tables and figures.

9.0 Analysis and Findings of the Study

A total no of 100 questionnaires were distributed among the users of NIFT, New Delhi and 88 were duly filled received back and 12 questionnaires were not received back from the respondents.

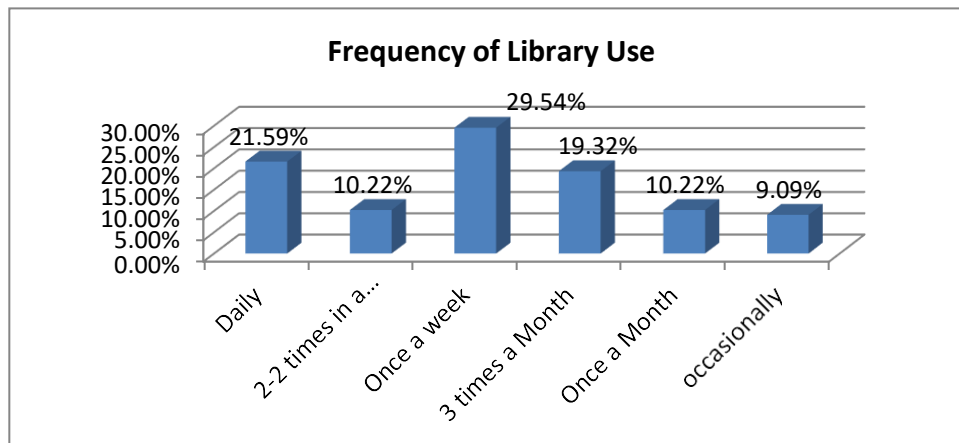
Table 1: Frequency Distribution of Respondent’s Gender

Gender	Respondents	Percentages
Male	54	61.36%
Female	34	38.64%
Total	88	100%

A total no of 100 questionnaires were distributed among the users of NIFT, New Delhi and 88 were duly filled received back. Out of these 100 distributed questionnaires it was found that 54 (61.36%) were male and 34(38.64%) were female respondents.

Table 2: Frequency of Library Use

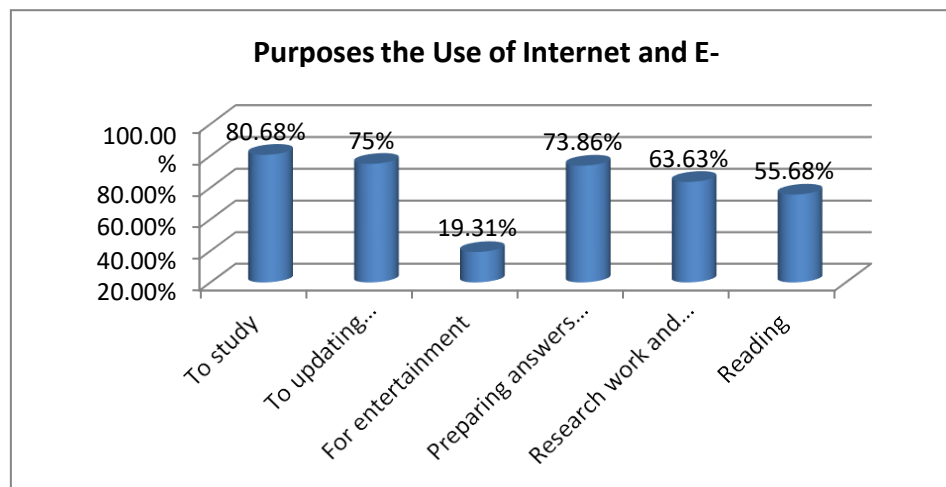
Frequency	Respondents	Percentages
Daily	19	21.59%
2-2 times in a week	9	10.22%
Once a week	26	29.54%
3 times a Month	17	19.32%
Once a Month	9	10.22%
occasionally	8	9.09%



Majority of respondents, 26(29.54%) use library once a week, followed by daily with the percentage of 19(21.59%). Interestingly 2-2 times in a week, once a month and occasionally are the least used frequency for finding their information.

Table 3: Purposes the Use of Internet and E-Resources

Purposes	Respondents	Percentages
To study	71	80.68%
To updating knowledge	66	75%
For entertainment	17	19.31%
Preparing answers to question	65	73.86%
Research work and project reports	56	63.63%
Reading	49	55.68%



It is seen from the table and fig that most of the respondents use the Internet and E-Resources 71(80.68%) for the study, 66(75%) respondents use the Internet and E-Resources for updating knowledge, 65(73.86%) for preparing answers to question followed by 56(63.63%) for research work and project reports respectively.

Table 4: Awareness of Users about Internet and E-Resources

Awareness of Users	Respondents	Percentages
Highly Aware	36	40.90%
Moderately Aware	22	25%
Little Aware	23	26.13%
Not Aware	7	7.95%

The above table no 4 is related to the awareness of users about the Internet and E-Resources. It was found that 36(40.90%) of the respondents were highly aware that how to use the Internet and E- Resources followed by Little Aware 23(26.13%) and moderately Aware 22(25%) respectively.

Table 5: Satisfaction of Users about the Internet and E-Resources

E-Resources	Fully Satisfied		Partially Satisfied		Not Satisfied	
	Respondents	%	Respondents	%	Respondents	%
RFID Service	36	40.90%	31	35.23%	21	23.86%
OPAC System	51	57.95%	16	18.18%	21	23.86%
CD-ROM	21	23.86%	33	37.5%	34	38.63%
Online Journals	33	37.5%	22	25%	33	37.5%
Internet	52	59.09%	17	19.32%	19	21.59%

The respondents were asked to indicate satisfaction level about the Internet and E-Resources used by the respondents for getting the needed information. It was found from Table no 5 that maximum i.e. respondents 52(99.09%) of the respondents were fully satisfied about the use of Internet service followed by OPAC System with 51(57.95%). Only 33(37.5%) of the respondents were Partially Satisfied about the use of CD-ROM and 34(38.63%) of the respondents were not Satisfied about the use of CD-ROM respectively.

Table 6: Use of INDEST-AICTE Consortium as E-Resources

Use of INDEST-AICTE Consortium	Frequently		Occasionally		Never	
	Respondents	%	Respondents	%	Respondents	%
ABI/ Inform (Proquest)	35	39.77%	28	31.81%	25	28.40%
ACM Digital Library	42	47.72%	17	19.31%	29	32.95%
Business Source Complete (Ebesco)	41	46.59%	22	25%	25	28.40%
Emerald ManagementExtra	51	57.95%	21	23.86%	16	18.18%
J-Gate	53	60.22%	19	21.59%	16	18.18%
Capitline Plus	42	47.72%	27	30.68%	19	21.59%
IEI Online	41	46.59%	24	27.27%	23	26.13%

Table 6 indicated the use of INDEST-AICTE Consortium as E-Resources by the respondents. Majority of the respondents with 53(60.22%) and 51(57.95%) frequently use the J-Gate and Emerald Management Extra. It was found that only 17(19.18%) of the respondents occasionally use the ACM Digital Library and 16(18.18%) of the respondents never use the Emerald Management Extra and J-Gate as E- Resources respectively.

Table 7: Problems Encountered while using the Internet and E-Resources

Problems	Frequently		Occasionally		Never	
	Respondents	%	Respondents	%	Respondents	%
Slow access speed	26	29.54%	23	26.14%	39	44.31%
Difficulty in finding elegant information	28	31.81%	16	18.18%	44	50%
Overload of information on the Internet	24	27.27%	26	29.55%	38	43.18%
It takes too long to view/download pages	24	27.27%	29	32.95%	35	39.77%
Privacy problem	24	27.27%	35	39.77%	29	32.95%
Lack of time	37	42.05%	18	20.45%	33	37.5%
Do not know how to use the e-resources	29	32.95%	21	23.86%	38	43.18%

The above table indicated the problem faced by the respondents while use the Internet and E-Resources. A majority of the respondents i.e. 44(50%) never faced the problems as “Difficulty in finding relevant information”, while 24(27.27%) respondents frequently faced the problem as “Overload of information on the Internet”, “It takes too long to view/download pages” and “Privacy problem”. Only 21(23.86%) of the respondents occasionally faced the problems as “Do not know how to use the e- resources”.

10.0 Findings Of The Study

- It was found that 54 (61.36%) were male and 34(38.64%) were female respondents;
- Majority of respondents, 26(29.54%) use library once a week, followed by daily with the percentage of 19(21.59%);
- Most of the respondents use the Internet and E-Resources 71(80.68%) for the study, 66(75%) respondents use the Internet and E-Resources for updating knowledge;
- It was found that 36(40.90%) of the respondents were highly aware that how to use the Internet and E-Resources followed by Little Aware 23(26.13%);
- 52(99.09%) of the respondents were fully satisfied about the use of Internet service followed by OPAC System with 51(57.95%);
- Majority of the respondents with 53(60.22%) and 51(57.95%) frequently use the J-Gate and Emerald Management Extra and
- A majority of the respondents i.e. 44(50%) never faced the problems as “Difficulty in finding relevant information”.

11.0 Conclusion

Libraries and information centers are adversely affected with Internet and E-Resources because all these are the bundle of knowledge which is available on the web. These are overcome the geographical distance as people can search anything on web from their smart phone as well as laptop or personal PC. National institute of Fashion Technology (NIFT), New Delhi is a digital repository of the intellectual and creative assets produced by the students and faculty of NIFT since the inception of the institution is under construction and many Open Access Resources are available for the users. This study found out that the majority of respondents were use library once a week and most of the respondents use the Internet and E-Resources. Maximum respondents use the Internet and E-Resources for updating knowledge. A majority of the respondents never faced the problems as “Difficulty in finding relevant information”.

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