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# Research Methods and Contribution of Inlibnet to the University library in India Today

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## **Abstract**

Preparing a scholarly research article is a critical, creative and high level intellectual work. Preparing a research paper involves following a specific process. In which a collective approach is adopted. Which stops wasting the researcher's energy and time?

Authors or researchers who prepare research articles usually have to use two types of resources. Primary or first class sources and secondary or second class sources. His research article is evaluated on the basis of these references. The researcher should understand the difference between facts and ideas. The fact is that what everyone has accepted in the form of truth does not require any evidence to prove the truth the research paper presents many ideologies and different observations. If there is any kind of doubt it is confirmed so the researcher should not mix facts and ideas. Doing so lowers the level of the research article.

There is no fixed structure or template for writing a research article. Each researcher writes in his own way and in a certain way. There are different methods for doing research work, such as historical research method, descriptive research method, individual study method, survey research method, comparative research method, experimental research method, methods are used. Presents. Research Objectives Research is defined and a comprehensive outline is prepared based on observations and experience. A good type of research profile helps in preparing the structure of the study. Such as 1. Chapter Details 2. Research Problem 3. Related

Research-Literature 4. Research Methodology 5. Data Analysis 6. Research Conclusion and Advice / Guidance

The Information and Library Network (INFLIBNET) Center, Gandhinagar is an Autonomous Inter-University Center (IUC) of the University Grants Commission, New Delhi (Ministry of Education, Government of India). It is a major national program launched by UGC in March 1991 as a project under IUCAA, it became an independent inter-university center in June 1996. INFLIBNET is involved in the modernization of university libraries in India using state-of-the-art. Techniques for the best use of information. INFLIBNET is a leading organization in India to promote scholarly communication between academics and researchers.

**Key words:** Research, Methods, INFLIBNET, University library,

### **Introduction:-**

Research is a process in which a problem is solved globally based on the analysis of information. Research is a systematic and planned process. Research is the systematic effort or diligence to acquire new knowledge. Through which human knowledge is increased and efforts are made to make human life easier and more convenient. The change in human life is due to research.

Research explores new things as well as establishes new truths. It is said that 'necessity is the creator of exploration.' The transformational journey from primitive man to astronaut is the gift of exploration. Research in any field is the key to survival.

### **What is research?:-**

Writing or reading in the context of a subject is not research, nor is rushing for details irrelevant. Research is a systematic inquiry. Which seeks details through external, verifiable methods; so that the causal relationship between them can be traced and broad principles or rules can be deduced from those relationships. According to Clifford Moody, "Research is ultimately a method of self-discovery of truth, which is actually a method of critical thinking. It often defines questions. Imaginary principles are formed. Or suggested solutions are found. Content is collected, arranged and evaluated. And the assumptions and conclusions are drawn,

and finally the results are carefully scrutinized to determine the extent to which they all fit the hypothetical theory. "

### **Meaning of research: -**

The word research is derived from the English word 'Research'. 'Re search' is a combination of two words 'Re' and 'search'. In which 'Re' means re and 'search' means search. Which literally means rediscovery? But this does not clarify the true meaning of the word search. Discovery in practice means constantly searching for truths that have not yet been known. The curiosity to know the truth still exists in the human mind. "

### **Definition of research:-**

Research takes place in different subjects at different times. It is difficult to give a definite definition of research but different scholars have tried to give a definition of research from their own experiences. Which is presented as follows?

- According to John West, "research is a systematic method that makes new discoveries as well as develops a scientific method of integrated and stored knowledge."

"According to Charles E. Wilson (General Motor)" Research is when you do not know you are doing "(Research means you do not know what you are doing.)"

"According to N.K. Sharma" Research is a scientific method of solving unsolved problems of our economy and society ".

“Research is a systematic logical and objective process in which generalizations or theories are derived by properly analyzing the systematic information obtained by a suitable device to test hypotheses tailored to the variables covered in the problem chosen for the study. Development happens. ”

### **Methods of research: -**

The research methodology is an essential part of the research process. Once the research problem has been precisely clarified, the researcher performs a

specific task in terms of obtaining information that is relevant to the objectives of the study which can be called a research method.

Some of the major tasks undertaken by the researcher during the implementation of the research method are presented.

- Identify and verify information sources.
- To study in depth the various aspects of the unit under study.
- In-depth study of national or written information sources and logically extract the Information woven in it in accordance with the objectives of the study.
- Getting the same type of information from the same sample characters more than once at different times or getting the same type of information from different sample characters at the same time and once with respect to time.
- Improve the effect of the methodical preparation of the program on the sample Characters

The above can be done with research work under the research method. However above Not all of the tasks outlined are to be performed under each research method.

Different methods are used for research.

- Historical research method
- Descriptive research method
- Individual study method
- Survey research method
- Comparative research method
- Experimental research method

Etc. methods are used to do different research. The researcher chooses a method that suits his subject and problem. A brief description of each method is given.

➤ Historical research method: -

If the research problem is in the context of an event that happened in the past, it is called historical research. Here is what happened and why it happened.

➤ Descriptive research method: -

This type of research is all about describing the situation or event under study. Given the limited scope of a situation or incident, the goal here is simply to get information through the device and make a presentation. There are no decisions or speculations to be made.

➤ Individual study method: -

This type of research studies a single person or unit. Appropriate measures for improvement are suggested by thoroughly inspecting and diagnosing the unit. The generalizations are not to be deduced from the results obtained here. This type of research is usually useful for therapeutic purposes. Hence this type of diagnostic treatment can be considered research. This type of research plays a role in shaping the hypothesis.

➤ Survey research method: -

This type of research method studies large and small universes by selecting a sample from the wider world to study the chronological distribution and interrelationships of social and psychological variables.

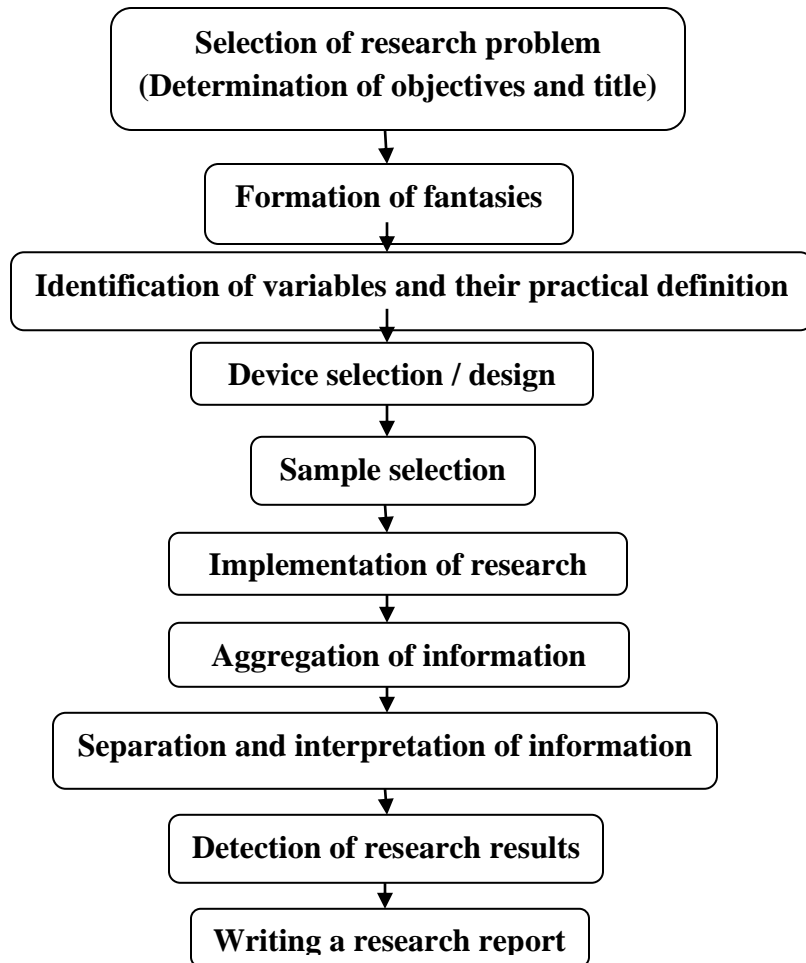
➤ Comparative research method: -

This type of research gathers information about a particular type of situation or group of characters. They are then compared on the basis of this information. On the basis of which a comparative decision is made as to whether one group is superior to another.

➤ Experimental research method: -

This type of research problem is called experimental research if it is in terms of predicting what will happen in the future. Here it is implemented by thinking of something new or different, that the existing situation is being changed and its effect is being examined. Here the experiment is conducted in a controlled situation

Flow-chart depiction of the steps of the research process



### **Brief introduction of INFLIBNET: -**

The Information and Library Network (INFLIBNET) Center, Gandhinagar is an Autonomous Inter-University Center (IUC) of the University Grants Commission, New Delhi (Ministry of Education, Government of India). It is a major national program launched by UGC in March 1991 as a project under IUCAA, it became an independent inter-university center in June 1996. INFLIBNET is involved in the modernization of university libraries in India using state-of-the-art. Techniques for the best use of information. INFLIBNET is a leading organization in India to promote scholarly communication between academics and researchers. Digitization of research articles from all Indian universities under the Shodhganga program and its main objective is to ensure that there is no free repetition of research papers. This helps the new researcher to carry

out the research work. All program and project information of INFLIBNET is required.

PROGRAMMES		PROJECTS	
1	<b>INDCAT</b> (Online Union Catalogue of Indian Universities)	1	<b>SjodhShuddhi</b> (Provides Plagiarism Detection Software to Institutions)
2	<b>SOUL</b> (State-of-Integrated Library Management System )	2	<b>IRINS</b> (Research Information Management System for Institutions)
3	<b>e-ShodhSindhu</b> (Consortium for Higher Education e-Resources)	3	<b>Vidya-Mita</b> (Integrated e-Content Portal)
4	<b>Shodhganga</b> (A Reservoir of Indian Theses)	4	<b>Vidwan</b> (Espert Database & National Researcher Network)

## **INFLIBNET PROGRAMMES:-**

### **1. INDCAT** (Online Union Catalogue of Indian Universities)

The development of Union Databases of Various library resources i.e. Books, Theses and Serials have been one of the most important activities of the Centre since its inception. In the beginning, the Centre has funded potential universities of the country for creating bibliographic records of their library collections.

The centre has developed “Indcat: Online Union Catalogue of Indian Universities” that contains bibliographic records of Books, Theses and Serials contributed by participating universities in all disciplines, i.e. Computer Science, philosophy, Religion, Social Sciences, Technology, Arts, Literature, History and Science.

Currently IndCat book Database has 1,40,79,459 Unique Records with 1,97,27,178 holding details of 211 Indian Universities, Theses Database has 4,43,189 Unique Ph.D Records of 443 Universities, Serial Database has 36,208 Records of 233 Institutions.

### **2. SOUL** (State-of-Integrated Library Management System)

Software for university libraries (SOUL) is an state-of-the –art integrated library management software designed and developed by the INFLIBNET Centre based on requirements of college and university libraries.



## **e-Shodhsindhu** (Consortium for Higher Education e-Resources)

Based on the recommendation of an Expert Committee, the ministry of HRD (now renamed as Ministry of Education) has formed e-Shodhsindhu merging three consortia initiatives, namely UGC-INFONET Digital Library Consortium, NLIST and INDEST-AICTE Consortium. The e-ShodhSindhu will continue to provide current as well as archival access to more than 10,000 core and peer-reviewed journals and a number of bibliographic, citation and factual databases in different disciplines from a large number of publishers and aggregators to its member institutions including centrally-funded technical institutions, universities and colleges that are covered under 12(B) and 2(f) Sections of the UGC Act.

### Aims and Objectives

The main objective of the e-ShodhSindhu: Consortia for Higher Education E-Resources is to provide access to qualitative electronic resources including full-text, bibliographic and factual databases to academic institutions at a lower rates of subscription. The major aims and objectives of the e-ShodhSindhu are as follows:

- Setting-up e-ShodhSindhu: consortia for Higher Education E-Resources by augmenting and strengthening activities and services offered by three MHRD-funded consortia;
- Develop a formidable collection of e-journals, e-journal archives and e-books on perpetual access basis;
- Monitor and promote usage of e-Resources in member universities, colleges and technical institutions in India through awareness and training programmers;
- Provide access to subscription-based scholarly information (e-books and e-journals) to all educational institutions;
- Provide access to scholarly content available in open access through subject portals and subject gateways;
- Bridge digital divide and move towards an information-rich society;
- Provide access to selected e-resources to additional institutions including open universities and MHRD-funded institutions that are not covered under existing consortia;
- Take-up additional activities and services that require collaborative platform and are not being performed by existing Consortia; and
- Moving towards developing a National Electronic Library with electronic journals and electronic books as its major building blocks.

## **Shodhganga (A Reservoir of Indian Theses)**

It is maintained by [INFLIBNET Centre](#) which is an autonomous Inter-University Centre of the [University Grants Commission \(UGC\)](#) of India. It was initially located in the campus of [Gujarat University, Ahmedabad](#). As of January 2013, INFLIBNET Centre has moved to its new institutional building at Infocity, [Gandhinagar](#), capital of [Gujarat](#).

By 2022, as many as 544 universities in India have signed MoUs with the INFLIBNET Centre to participate in the Shodhganga project. The full texts of all the documents submitted to Shodhganga are available to read and to download in open access to the academic community worldwide. The repository has a collection of over 3 lakh theses and 8000 synopses. The Shodhganga repository was created consequent on the University Grants Commission making it mandatory through regulations issued in June 2009 for all universities to submit soft copies of PhD theses and MPhil dissertations to the UGC for hosting in the INFLIBNET.

Those universities that have signed MoUs with INFLIBNET Centre are required to identify a senior academic to serve as a University Coordinator to liaise with the University and the Centre. Responsibilities of the Coordinator include timely submission of soft copies of PhD theses submitted to the University to Shodhganga and to verify the correctness and completeness of these soft copies.

It has been observed that "online availability of electronic theses through centrally maintained digital repositories will not only ensure easy access and archiving of these but will also help in raising the quality and standard of research."

The INFLIBNET Centre is also maintaining another repository known by the name [Shodhgangotri](#) which is a repository of the synopses and research proposals of the PhD programmes in Indian universities. It has been described as a repository of the details of Indian Research in Progress.

## **INFLIBNET PROJECTS:-**

### **SjodhShuddhi (Provides Plagiarism Detection Software to Institutions)**

Based on the recommendation of Sub-Committee, National Steering Committee (NSC) of e-ShodhSindhu, The Ministry of Education, Govt. of India has initiated a programme "ShodhShuddhi" which provides access to Plagiarism Detection Software (PDS) to all universities/Institutions in India since Sept 1, 2019. 1000+ institutions are identified which includes

- Central Universities
- State Universities
- Deemed to be University
- Private Universities
- Centrally funded Technical Institutions(CFTIs)
- Inter University Centre (IUCs) of UGC

Under this initiative, Ouriginal (formerly Urkund) a Web Based Plagiarism Detection Software system is being provided to all users of universities/Intutions in the country. This initiative is formally launched by Former Minister of Education (formerly MHRD) on September 21, 2019.

### **IRINS** (Research Information Management System for Institutions)

IRINS is web-based Research information Management (RIM) service developed by the information and Library Network (INFLIBNET) Centre. Portal facilitates the academic, R&D organizations and faulty members, scientists to collect, curate and the scholarly network The IRINS is available as free software-as-service to the academic and R&D organizations in India.

The IRINS would support to integrate the existing research management system such as HR system, course management, grant management system, institutional repository, open and commercial citation databases, scholarly publishers, etc. it has integrated with academic identity such as ORCID ID, ScopusID, Microsoft Academic ID, Google scholar ID for ingesting the scholarly publication from various sources.

### **Vidya-Mita** (Integrated e-Content Portal)

The INFLIBNET Center has developed a web-based interface called “Vidya-Mitra: Integrated e-Content Portal” for all e-content projects, developed / funded under the National mission of Education through ICT. There are more than 50 projects on e-content under NME-ICT which are developed / being developed in various subject disciplines (science, arts, engineering, social science, etc) through various Indian institutes / universities / colleges

Content of 35+ projects has been uploaded in the platform. More content from different projects are being uploaded including NPTEL, e-PG Pathshala NCERT, etc. Metadata enriched e-content have been stored with appropriate subject descriptors.

## **Vidwan** (Espert Database & National Researcher Network)

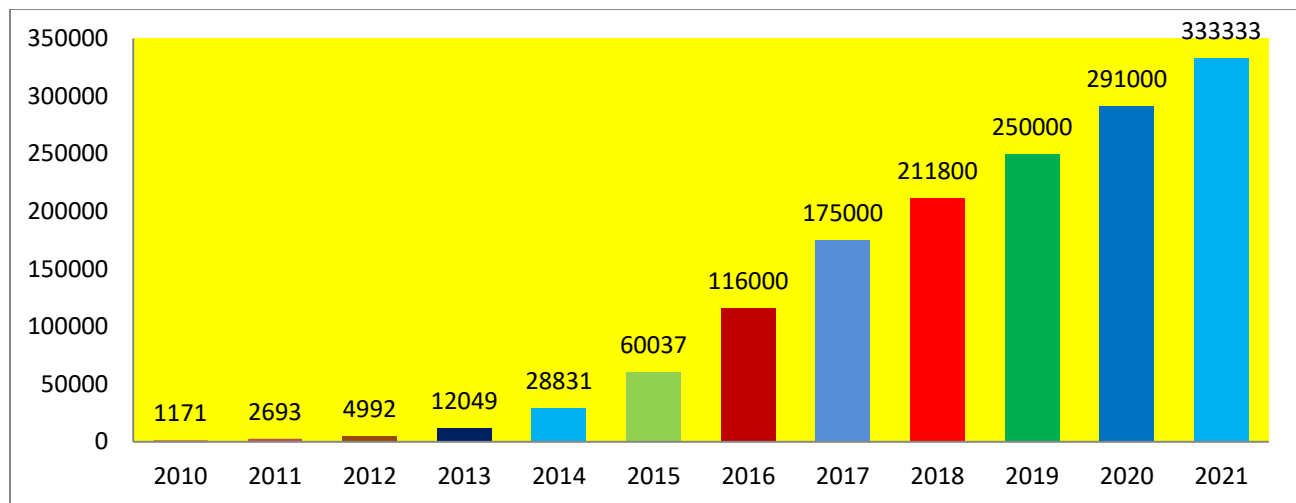
Vidwan is the premier database of profiles of scientists / researchers and other faculty members working at leading academic institutions and other R&D organization involved in teaching and research in India. It provides important information about expert's background, contact address, experience, scholarly publications, skills and accomplishments, researcher identity, etc. the database developed and maintained by Information and Library Network Center (INFLIBNET) with financial support from the National Mission on Education through ICT (NME-ICT). The database would be instrumental in selection of panels of experts for various committees, taskforce, established by the Ministries / Govt. establishments for monitoring and evaluation purposes.

### Our Objectives

- Quickly and conveniently provide information about expert to peers, prospective collaborators, funding agencies policy makers and research scholar in the country
- Identify peer reviewers for articles and research proposal
- Discover prospective collaborators for on-going research projects
- Establish communication directly with the experts who possess the expertise needed by users
- To create information exchanges and networking opportunities among scientists

### **Chart and graph of today's research paper presented by INFLIBNET: -**

<b>Growth Rate of Research paper</b>												
<b>Year</b>	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
<b>Number of Research paper</b>	1171	2693	4992	12049	28831	60037	116000	175000	211800	250000	291000	333333



Conclusion: -

The research process can be presented in small steps. The researcher determines the objectives and title of the study. Forms hypotheses, identifies variables and clarifies measurements, determines device for retrieval of information, selects sample, captures data, analyzes data, tests hypotheses, draws conclusions, and makes necessary recommendations for improvement. . Finally prepares a detailed report of this whole work.

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