

Importance and Use of Major Activities of INFLIBNET

Dr. Atish Shivshankar Meshram

Librarian in Associate Professor Grade Jagannath Kadwadas Shah Adarsh Mahavidyalay Nijampur-Jaitane, Tal-Sakri, Dist.-Dhule

ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-0952-9851>

ABSTRACT: The Information and Library Network (INFLIBNET) Centre is an autonomous inter-university centre of the University Grants Commission (UGC) in India. It plays a significant role in higher educational institutional libraries and promoting digital access to academic resources. INFLIBNET supports higher education institutions by developing infrastructure for resource sharing, library automation, and digital learning. There are many major activities of INFLIBNET is the creation and management of digital library services such as **Shodhganga**, **e-ShodhSindhu**, **SOUL (Software for University Libraries)**, ePG Pathshala, Shodhgangotri, VIDWAN Database, Shodh Shuddhi, Shodh-Chakra, Vidya-Mitra, NLIST, IRINS, IR@INFLIBNET, Infistats, Infoport, SheRNI, INFED, IndCat: Union Catalogue, Online Copy Catalogue, Institutional Repository, LIB-VAHINI, ILMS, ONOS, UGC-MOOCs, SWAYAM PRABHA, NIRF, E-NBA, NAAC, ISBN, EGOVERNANCE@UGC, MMTT Programme, Ek Bharat Shreshtha Bharat which provides access, digitize, preserve, store, remote based to electronic resources. INFLIBNET also manages which helps libraries automate their operations efficiently. The INFLIBNET centre contributes to academic support services like plagiarism detection, bibliographic databases, and researcher identification systems. It promotes networking among libraries, enabling easy sharing of knowledge and resources across institutions. INFLIBNET also conducts training programs and workshops to improve digital literacy and library management skills among librarians and researchers. The major activities of INFLIBNET are essential for strengthening higher education institutional and their libraries.

KEYWORDS: INFLIBNET, Major Activities of INFLIBNET, UGC

INTRODUCTION

The National Commission on Libraries and Information Science (NCLIS) is a permanent, independent agency of the U.S. federal government, established in 1970. The Commission advises regarding library and information sciences that ensure library services met the needs of the public and to promote research, technology, and access to information. The commission defines networks between libraries and organizations that exchange information for a specific purpose. In India, the Information and Library Network (INFLIBNET) has gained momentum by automating and networking academic libraries. INFLIBNET utilizes ICT networking infrastructure and provides access of information resources and also resource sharing among academic libraries. This study aims to the importance and use of major activities of INFLIBNET in the modern Indian higher education landscape. INFLIBNET contributions will provide valuable insights into the benefits and challenges of Library and Information Networks in India's educational system.

The Information and Library Network (INFLIBNET) Centre, Gandhinagar is an Autonomous Inter-University Centre (IUC) is an important initiative of the University Grants Commission (UGC), New Delhi (Ministry of Education, Govt. of India) established to modernize and improve the library and information services in Indian universities and colleges. It is a major National Programme initiated by the UGC on 27th February 1991 as a project under the IUCAA, it became an independent Inter-University Centre on 16th May 1996. With the rapid growth of digital technology and academic research, INFLIBNET plays a vital role in connecting educational institutions through a nationwide information network. It helps students, teachers, researchers, and librarians access scholarly information quickly and efficiently.

INFLIBNET undertakes several major activities such as library automation, development of digital repositories, access to e-resources, academic networking, and research support services. These activities reduce the gap between information seekers and resources while promoting quality education and research. The importance and use of INFLIBNET lies in its ability to provide equal access to information, encourage resource sharing among libraries, and support the digital transformation of higher education in

Importance and Use of Major Activities of INFLIBNET

India. Its services improve enhance teaching-learning, produce quality research productivity, and help libraries manage information in online environment.

Information and Library Network (INFLIBNET)

INFLIBNET is a major Indian National Programme initiated by the University Grants Commission (India) on 27th February, 1991 as a project under the Inter-University Centre for Astronomy and Astrophysics (IUCAA). It became an independent Inter-University Centre in June 1996. INFLIBNET runs a nationwide high speed data network connecting higher educational institutional libraries and other information centres. INFLIBNET is involved in modernizing higher educational institutional libraries in India using the state-of-art technologies for the optimum utilization of valuable and quality information. In 2022, University Grants Commission (India) launched an initiative with the Information and Library Network (INFLIBNET) Centre to assist teachers, students and research scholars in conducting their related research as well as academic work.

University Grant Commission (UGC) of India.

The University Grants Commission of India, commonly known as UGC, is a statutory body established by the Indian Government to oversee and regulate higher education in the country. The UGC was first formed in 1945 to oversee the work of the three central universities of Aligarh, Banaras and Delhi. Its responsibility was extended in 1947 to cover all Indian Universities (<http://www.ugc.ac.in/page/Genesis.aspx>). In August 1949 a recommendation was made to reconstitute the UGC along similar lines to the University Grant Committee of the United Kingdom. This recommendation was made by the University Education Commission of 1948-49 which was set up under the chairmanship of Dr. S. Radhakrishnan "to report on Indian University Education and suggest improvements and extension that might be desirable to suit the present, future needs and aspirations of the country". Subsequently, It was decided UGC was establishment held on 28 December, 1953 by Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, the Minister of Education, Natural Resources and Scientific Research, Government of India.

It was formed on 28th December 1953 and operates under the Ministry of Education (formerly) known as the Ministry of Human Resource Development. The headquarters are in New Delhi and it has six regional centres in Pune, Bhopal, Kolkata, Hyderabad, Guwahati and Bangalore. Purpose of UGC for the coordination, determination and maintenance the standards in teaching-learning, examination and research in educational fields.

The educational grants which are sanctioned by the University Grants Commission (UGC) for the academic target (Infrastructure, Equipment and activities) and research programmes to provide the colleges and universities of India when the higher education institutions have fulfilled with 2 (f) and 12 (B).

DESCRIBE MAJOR ACTIVITIES of INFLIBNET

Library Automation

INDCAT: It is a union catalogue of Indian Universities in India. INDCAT (Indian Union Catalogue) is an online bibliographic database that provides information about books, theses, and serials available in major university libraries in India. It helps users identify the location of documents and promotes resource sharing among libraries.

SOUL 3.0: SOUL 3.0 (Software for University Libraries) is the latest version of the integrated library management software developed by the INFLIBNET Centre under the University Grants Commission (UGC) of India. It is designed to automate and manage the functions and services the higher educational institutional libraries efficiently. SOUL 3.0 provides entire library modules to automation of libraries. It is based on advance technologies and follows international standards for effective library management. It helps libraries perform various activities at automatically. It is useful for improving accuracy, speed, save the time and quick access to information to user demand.

Online Copy-Catalogue System:

The Online Copy-Catalogue System (OCS) is mainly used to promote cooperative cataloguing and avoid duplication of efforts. It is one of the initiatives which help Higher Educational Institutions to build-up their own catalogue using INFLIBNET's Union Catalogue (IndCat). It is fully supported with SOUL and other Library Management Softwares. It provides "IndCat Book Data" with simple and advanced search options. It gives 'copy', 'copy as new' and 'create new' options for creating online bibliographic records of book data and then share with INFLIBNET's IndCat, which benefits academic communities around the world.

E-CONSORTIUM

One Nation One Subscription:

The ONOS implemented from 1st January 2025. ONOS phase-I have been approved for the calendar years 2025, 2026 and 2027. One Nation One Subscription ONOS is significantly useful for scholarly online access of online resources. The Prime Minister of

Importance and Use of Major Activities of INFLIBNET

India in his address to the Nation from the ramparts of the Red Fort on 15th August, 2022, had pointed out the importance of Research and Development in our country in the Amrit Kaal. He had given the clarion call of “Jai Anusandhan” on the occasion. The National Education Policy, 2020 (NEP 2020) has also identified research as a corequisite for outstanding education and development in our country. Atmanirbhar and Viksitbharat@2047, the vision of Government of India so that One Nation One Subscription ONOS approved scheme to provide country—wide access to international high impact scholarly research articles and journals publications to students, faculty members and researchers of all higher educational institutions. The One Nation One Subscription (ONOS) intends to acquire national licenses for e-journal/database subscriptions from most of the prominent journal publishers. A total of 30 major international journal publishers have been included in ONOS. This scheme is to provide 13,000+ full text journals access to all Government Higher Education Institutions in Phase-I.

E-Shodhsindhu: The consortium was formed with three earlier initiatives merged such as UGC-INFONET, NLIST and INDEST-AICTE. E-ShodhSindhu is a major initiative of the INFLIBNET Centre under the University Grants Commission (UGC) of India. It is a national consortium that provides access to a wide range of electronic resources such as e-journals, e-books, databases, and academic publications to higher educational institutions in India.

NLIST:

N-LIST (National Library and Information Services Infrastructure for Scholarly Content) is a project of the INFLIBNET Centre funded by the Ministry of Education, Government of India. It is consortium that provides e-journal and e-books. NLIST subscribed by the aided colleges and universities under section 12B and 2F of UGC. It was launched to provide access to scholarly electronic resources to higher educational institutions across India. It is especially those that do not have adequate library facilities or insufficient funds or budget of academic libraries in rural and urban areas.

INFISTATS:

INFISTATS is online statistical information system software developed by the INFLIBNET Centre. It is monitoring the usage statistics to collect, manage, and analyze statistical data related to make accessible to the member institutions of higher education. The InfiStats portal imports the usage data from the publisher’s website automatically and store it is a database on InfiStats platform. The InfiStats interface provides title-level COUNTER-compliant reports to member institutions. The member institutions can also log-on to this portal for monitoring the usage of their respective e-resources.

INFED:

The INFLIBNET Access Management Federation (INFED) is an initiative of the INFLIBNET Centre established to provide secure and seamless access to electronic resources for users of higher educational institutions in India. INFED uses Shibboleth which is standard-based open-source software, for user authentication and authorization. Shibboleth enables a Federated Single Sign-On (SSO) system to access multiple e-resources using a single institutional login for authorized users of authenticate institution. Authorized users can access academic resources from anywhere and at any time.

SHODHSHUDDHI

The Government of India introduced an initiative to provide Plagiarism Detection Software (PDS) to all Indian higher educational institutions, including Central Universities, State Universities, Deemed Universities, Private Universities, Centrally Funded Technical Institutions (CFTIs), Institutes of National Importance (INIs), and Inter-University Centres (IUCs). The objective of this initiative is to maintain academic integrity and improve the quality of research and publications in the country. The role of such initiative identified the theft or plagiarism materials in research. So that the authorized users or universities receive access to plagiarism detection tools that help identify copied or unoriginal content in research papers, theses, dissertations, assignments, and academic publications etc.

OPEN ACCESS INITIATIVES

SHODHGANGA

Shodhganga is an open-access digital repository of electronic theses and dissertations (ETDs) to collect, preserve, and provide online access to research scholars. The research scholars submitted their theses and dissertations and universities uploaded quality research in electronic theses and dissertations (ETDs) form. The repository is built using **DSpace**, an open-source software platform that supports internationally recognized interoperability standards and protocols. Shodhganga enables easily access, thus promoting research visibility, knowledge dissemination, and research collaboration worldwide.

Importance and Use of Major Activities of INFLIBNET

SHODHGANGOTRI

ShodhGangotri is an initiative under Shodhganga. It focuses on the submission and preservation of approved research synopses submitted by research scholars for Ph.D. registration in Indian universities. Under this initiative, universities and autonomous institutions uploaded electronic versions of approved synopses to create a centralized database of ongoing research work. It would avoid duplication of research. The Synopsis in "ShodhGangotri" that will be completed into full-text theses and appear in "ShodhGanga". The scope of ShodhGangotri has now been expanded synopses to include as Minor Research Projects (MRPs), Post-Doctoral Fellowships (PDFs), Emeritus Fellowships and Postgraduate (PG) Dissertations.

SHODH-CHAKRA

Shodh-Chakra is a new initiative developed by the INFLIBNET Centre to support academic integrity and improve the quality of research in Indian higher education institutions. Developed Shodh-Chakra is inclusive research management platforms to support and streamline the entire research lifecycle of a research scholar. It provides a dedicated digital space for researchers, guides/supervisors, and universities to manage research activities efficiently. The platform is integrated with millions of academic resources, including a lakhs of full-text theses, and offers various tools that assist scholars throughout their research work. Shodh-Chakra builds the coordination among the researchers, guides and higher educational institutions.

Institutional Repository

The institutional repository is also called IR@INFLIBNET established by the INFLIBNET Centre using DSpace and open-source software. Purpose of this repository to published the research articles in the proceeding of CALIBER and PLANNER as well as course materials, newspaper clippings etc also included. It aims to collect, preserve, and provide open access service.

INFOPORT

INFOPORT is an open access INFLIBNET Subject Gateway for Indian Electronic Resources. It is a web based activity to organize and provide open access to valuable internet based academic resources. INFOPORT supports browsing of internet resources using the Dewey Decimal Classification (DDC) Scheme. In this Initiative, organization of all electronic resources arranged with the help of DDC scheme.

SCHOLARLY NETWORK

VIDWAN: Expert Database

The VIDWAN: Expert Database is a premier detailed database of academic expert, scientists and faculty members working in leading higher educational institutions and other Research and Development institutions. The initiative purpose to register, collect, maintains, develop and preserve the data of experts in VIDWAN database. It provides **URL**, username, and password to each expert for edits and updates their information time to time. Academic Expert profiles sharing in useful places by the Higher Education, Government of India.

IRINS

Indian Research Information Network System (IRINS) activity is a web based Research Information Management (RIM) service provided by the INFLIBNET centre to organize research related information at the institutional level. It enables academic institutions, Research and Development organizations, faculty members, and scientists to collect, curate, and disseminate their scholarly communication activities through this network. It is free Software-as-a-service (SAAS) purpose for academic and research and development organization. IRINS integrate with institutional research repositories and connectivity with commercial citation database and scholarly publishers. It supports academic profiles such as ORCID ID, SCOPUS ID, Research ID, Microsoft Academic ID and Google Scholar ID for contributions of research activities.

SHERNI

SheRNI (She Research Network in India) is an expert profile network system to connect and strengthen the knowledge, skills, and expertise of women professionals and researchers across various fields in India. The activity is designed to empower women by creating opportunities for collaboration, mentorship, networking, and knowledge sharing. The main objective of this initiative is to establish a national-level expert profile system for women faculty members, researchers, and professionals, thereby enhancing their visibility and participation in academic, scientific, and research communities.

LIB-VAHINI

LIB-VAHINI initiative is online platform designed for Library and Information Science (LIS) professionals to display their professional profiles, achievements, skills, and contributions to the library science field. It enhances the visibility and professional identity of LIS practitioners while supporting career growth and collaboration within the library and information science community. The

Importance and Use of Major Activities of INFLIBNET

platform serves as a national-level repository of LIS professionals and facilitates networking, mentorship, and institutional partnerships among librarians, information scientists, and academic organizations.

ILMS

ILMS (INFLIBNET Learning Management Service) is a learning management service provided by the INFLIBNET Centre, an Inter-University Centre (IUC) of the University Grants Commission (UGC), to higher education institutions in India. The service is offered to Central, State, and Deemed Universities on a request basis. ILMS is designed to support digital learning and teaching. It is integrated with quality educational content. ILMS include e-PG Pathshala, Course materials, blended learning environments, digital education and academic resource sharing.

Objectives

1. To know about the INFLIBNET activities among the users, library professionals and library staff.
2. To analyses the purpose of using INFLIBNET services.
3. To investigate the number of users, higher educational institutions and location of INFLIBNET major activities.

Hypotheses

1. There are significant numbers of users, library professionals and library staff to know more about the INFLIBNET major activities.
2. INFLIBNET service is very useful for library professionals to provide E-service as well as to create library on the web.
3. There are significant number of users and higher educational institutions registered under INFLIBNET major activities.

SCOPE AND LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

The present study has immense scope. It is very much useful to the library professionals and higher educational institution.

The study is limited to initiatives of INFLIBNET for faculty members, researchers, students, library professionals and higher educational institutions.

Sample Size

It is covered all importance major activities of INFLIBNET. Data captured through individual portal of INFLIBNET activities.

Collected Data Materials

Data collection was based on primary and secondary data. The preliminary data was collected through the initiatives portal was collected by investigating previous studies. The secondary data used mainly academic resources from the reputed journals, books and theses.

Data Analysis and Interpretation

In this study the researcher made an attempt to analyze and interpret the data which were collected through the initiatives portals. The collected data have been analyzed and interpreted while using the tools and techniques such as excel sheet. The quantitative data obtained and analyzed. Collected data analyzed and presented in tabular form.

1) Table of Universities and Colleges Registered on Major Activities of INFLIBNET

Sr. No.	Major Initiatives	Number of University	Number of College
A	Library Automation		
1	INDCAT Books	405	--
	INDCAT Serials	239	--
	INDCAT Theses	475	--
2	SOUL 3.0	172	4378
3	Online Copy-Catalogue System Books	405	--
	Online Copy-Catalogue System OCS	75	
B	E-Consortium		
1	One Nation One Subscription (ONOS)	642	5715
2	E-Shodhsindhu	217	3800+
3	NLIST	--	3916

Importance and Use of Major Activities of INFLIBNET

4	INFISTATS	--	--
5	INFED	309	--
6	SHODHSHUDDHI	1190	--
C	Open Access Initiatives		
1	Shodhganga	1047	--
2	Shodhgangotri	153	--
3	Shodh-Chakra	455	--
4	Institutional Repository (IR@INFLIBNET)	--	--
5	INFOPORT	--	--
D	Scholarly Network		
1	VIDWAN: Expert Database	1168	24112
2	IRINS	767	1073
3	SheRNI	--	--
4	LIB-VAHINI	1449	1517
E	E-Content Development and Services		
1	ILMS	52	--

2) Table of Users Registered on Major Activities of INFLIBNET

Sr. No.	Major Initiatives	Number of Faculty Members	Number of Students	Number of Scientists/Experts	Total Number of Users
A	Library Automation				
1	INDCAT	--	--	--	--
3	SOUL	--	--	--	--
	Online Copy-Catalogue System OCS	--	--	--	--
B	E-Consortium				
1	One Nation One Subscription (ONOS)	183052	9713262	--	9896314
2	E-Shodhsindhu	217	3800+	--	4017+
3	NLIST	00	3916	--	430498
4	INFISTATS	--	--	--	24 Publishers
5	INFED	309	--	--	309
6	SHODHSHUDDHI	1190	--	--	185264
C	Open Access Initiatives				
1	Shodhganga	1047	--	--	1047
2	Shodhgangotri	153	--	--	153
3	Shodh-Chakra	455	--	--	455
4	Institutional Repository (IR@INFLIBNET)	--	--	--	--
5	INFOPORT	--	--	--	--
D	Scholarly Network				
1	VIDWAN: Expert Database	--	--	365558	365558
2	IRINS	236592	--	50814	287646
3	SheRNI	--	--	128636	128636
4	LIB-VAHINI	--	--	3269+	3269+
E	E-Content Development and Services				
1	ILMS	--	--	--	--

Importance and Use of Major Activities of INFLIBNET

3) Table of Resources Collection on Major Activities of INFLIBNET

Sr. No.	Major Initiatives	Number of Collection/Publications
A	Library Automation	
1	INDCAT	27224319+
2	SOUL 3.0	--
3	Online Copy-Catalogue System	26729062+
B	E-Consortium	
1	One Nation One Subscription (ONOS)	13000+
2	E-Shodhsindhu	610000+
3	NLIST	799500+
4	INFISTATS	--
5	INFED	--
6	SHODHSHUDDHI	2640023+
C	Open Access Initiatives	
1	Shodhganga	676948+
2	Shodhgangotri	19001+
3	Shodh-Chakra	--
4	Institutional Repository (IR@INFLIBNET)	2038+
5	INFOPORT	1750+
D	Scholarly Network	
1	VIDWAN: Expert Database	4307401+
2	IRINS	3992242+
3	SheRNI	1277069+
4	LIB-VAHINI	44362+
E	E-Content Development and Services	
1	ILMS	1000+ Courses

FINDINGS

1) Enhanced Access to Scholarly Information

- Initiatives of INFLEBNET have significantly improved access to e-resources, databases, theses, dissertations, patents and publisher list for students, researchers and faculty members as well as colleges and universities.
- Some initiatives provide cost-effective or freely access to quality resources.

2) Promotion of Research and Innovation

- Shodhganga and Shodhgangotri provide open access resources. These initiatives have increased the visibility and accessibility of research output.
- Shodhshuddhi provide plagiarism detection software to all types of universities to identify and avoid duplication the research work. This initiative purpose to produced quality research.

3) Strengthening Academic Integrity

- Shodhshuddhi helps higher educational institutions to follow research ethics strictly and maintain and sustain quality level academic work integrity.
- Encourage quality research production by the researchers and avoid duplication work through plagiarism detection software service provide by the initiatives to the universities.

4) Enhancement of Academic Library

- SOUL stands for Software for University Libraries has facilitated efficient library functions through library automation. It is useful for both universities and colleges.
- INDCAT means union catalogue of Indian Universities to maintain and contribute the bibliographic records. Online Copy-Catalogue System helps institutions to build-up their own catalogue using INDCAT. It is fully supported to SOUL and other library automation software's.

Importance and Use of Major Activities of INFLIBNET

5) Research Networking and Platforms

- VIDWAN, SHERNI and IRINS support researchers, experts and scientist to update their research and academic profile. It is connect through networking and collaboration. These initiatives enhance and maintain institutional visibility and research productivity.
- Lib-VAHINI provides the platform to show the academic profiles, achievements and contributions of library professionals for academic visibility, carer development and networking avenues.

6) Support of Open Access Resources

- INFLIBNET encourages open access to scholarly content through repositories and digital platforms. It is increased the dissemination and utilization of research findings across disciplines.

7) Digitization in Academic Libraries

- Nowadays, university and college libraries are providing remote access services to needy higher educational institutions libraries. It is also helps to digital services to users. INFLIBNET initiatives have accelerated the adoption of Information and Communication Technological Tools in academic libraries.

8) Capacity Building Programmes

- Conferences, Workshops, Webinars and Training programmes organized for library professionals conducted by the INFLIBNET have developed professional competencies. Handling technological tools as well as awareness about e-resources.

9) Facilitation of Resource Sharing

- INFLIBNET promotes networking among libraries, enabling efficient sharing of information resources and reducing duplication of collection development efforts.

10) Contribution to Higher education in India

The various initiatives developed by the INFLIBNET to support academic flexibility, teaching-learning and quality research work. These platforms also help to overall institutional development through the accreditation process.

RECOMMENDATION

- INFLIBNET initiatives should freely access to all eligible higher educational institution in India such as colleges to improving and developing the academic excellence.
- All initiatives should provide open access service to colleges and universities for institutional development and increase quality research.

CONCLUSION

The Information and Library Network (INFLIBNET) Centre plays a pivotal role in strengthening higher education in India. This platform provides the quality resources to students, teachers and research scholars. INFLIBNET arranged the useful initiatives for universities and colleges. Its major activities such as SHODHGANGA, E-SHODHSINDHU, SOUL, ONOS, and VIDVAN etc. have significantly transformed the academic information landscape of the country. These initiatives facilitate seamless access to scholarly resources, promote research visibility, ensure academic integrity, encourage collaboration among higher educational institutions and their users, support library to enhance and development. INFLIBNET has also contributed significantly to the development of library and capacity building among library professionals. The vision of INFLIBNET, to make digitally empowered knowledge society. It is continuing to be an equitable access to knowledge and fostering academic excellence across the country.

REFERENCES

- 1) INFLIBNET. (2023). Annual Report: Information and Library Network Centre. April 2022 to March 2023. From INFLIBNET: https://www.inflibnet.ac.in/publication/annualreport/AR_2022-23.pdf (Accessed 16 June 2026)
- 2) Pandey, R.K. & Guatam, J.N. (2025). Assessment of the Impact of INFLIBNET's Initiatives on Libraries with Special Reference to Central Universities of North India. *Journal of Indian Library Association*. 61(1). 135-155. From <https://journal.ilaindia.net/index.php/lib/article/view/1094>
DOI: <https://doi.org/10.34256/> (Accessed 16 June 2026)
- 3) Pal, B. (2017). Impact of INFLIBNET in the Modernization of University Libraries in India with Special Reference to North Eastern Region, Gauhati University. 227. *Shodhganga*: <https://shodhganga.inflibnet.ac.in/handle/10603/227275> (Accessed 16 June 2026)

Importance and Use of Major Activities of INFLIBNET

- 4) Karn, S. K., & Das, B. K. (2009). Information and Library Network (INFLIBNET): A Boon for Higher Education in India. ICAL, Delhi. 698-700. From https://www.academia.edu/92462754/Information_and_Library_Network_INFLIBNET_A_Boon_for_Higher_Education_in_India (Accessed 13 June 2026)
- 5) Malipatil, B. (2020). Role of INFLIBNET in Indian Library Services. International Research Journal of Education and Technology. 1(4). 62-67. From https://www.irjweb.com/user_upload/V1I4%20IRJET-7.pdf (Accessed 12 June 2026)

URL References of Major Activities of INFLIBNET

- 1) <https://www.inflibnet.ac.in/>
- 2) <https://www.inflibnet.ac.in/activities/>
- 3) https://www.inflibnet.ac.in/publication/annualreport/AR_2022-23.pdf
- 4) <https://indcat.inflibnet.ac.in/>
- 5) <https://soul.inflibnet.ac.in/>
- 6) <https://ocs.inflibnet.ac.in/>
- 7) <https://www.onos.gov.in/>
- 8) <https://ess.inflibnet.ac.in/>
- 9) <https://nlist.inflibnet.ac.in/>
- 10) <https://infistat.inflibnet.ac.in/>
- 11) <https://parichay.inflibnet.ac.in/>
- 12) <https://shodhshuddhi.inflibnet.ac.in/>
- 13) <https://shodhganga.inflibnet.ac.in/>
- 14) <https://shodhgangotri.inflibnet.ac.in/>
- 15) <https://shodhchakra.inflibnet.ac.in/>
- 16) <https://ir.inflibnet.ac.in/>
- 17) <https://infoport.inflibnet.ac.in/>
- 18) <https://vidwan.inflibnet.ac.in/>
- 19) <https://www.irins.inflibnet.ac.in/>
- 20) <https://sherni.inflibnet.ac.in/>
- 21) <https://libvahini.inflibnet.ac.in/>
- 22) <https://ilms.inflibnet.ac.in/>



There is an Open Access article, distributed under the term of the Creative Commons Attribution – Non Commercial 4.0 International (CC BY-NC 4.0) (<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/>), which permits remixing, adapting and building upon the work for non-commercial use, provided the original work is properly cited.