

**ACCESSING OF INFLIBNET PROGRAMS AT OSMANIA UNIVERSITY AND
JAWAHARLAL NEHRU TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY, HYDERABAD****Padma Rani Nimmarajula**Research Scholar, Department of
Library & Information Science, OU**Chegoni Ravi Kumar**Assistant Professor, Government City
College (A), Hyderabad.**ABSTRACT**

The present paper "ACCESSING OF INFLIBNET PROGRAMS AT OSMANIA UNIVERSITY AND JAWAHARLAL NEHRU TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY, HYDERABAD" deals with the awareness of INFLIBNET programs, availability of resources in INFLIBNET programs, accessibility of resources from INFLIBNET and satisfaction of the INFLIBNET resources in JNTU and University of Hyderabad libraries.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

In the present technological world, information is disseminated to its potential users in different formats, especially in digital form. Dr. A.P.J Abdul Kalam, former President of India, said that Digital Libraries are "where the past meets the present and creates a future. Digital library provides equitable access to knowledge to all people, irrespective of place, caste creed, colour or economic status. Digital library unites rather than divide. Therefore there is a need of time to develop digital libraries".

The University Grants Commission, Government of India's Information and Library Network (INFLIBNET) Centre is an autonomous interuniversity centre (IUC) tasked with developing the infrastructure necessary for academic and research institutions to share library and information resources and services. It is a significant national programme that the UGC started in 1991, with its headquarters located on the campus of Gujarat University in Ahmedabad. It began as a project run by the IUCAA and changed its status to an autonomous Inter-University Centre in 1996.

In order to maximise the use of information, INFLIBNET is engaged in modernising university libraries in India and linking them to information hubs across the nation via a nationwide high-speed digital network. INFLIBNET aims to play a significant role in fostering academic and research communication in India.

Participants in INFLIBNET will come from colleges, universities, R&D facilities, higher education institutions, information centres, institutions of national significance, and document resource centres (DRCs). This program will encompass all academic fields, including science, technology, medicine, agriculture, fine arts, humanities, social sciences, etc.

In order to assist scholarship, learning, research, and academic pursuits, INFLIBNET's main goal is to develop and build communication facilities. This is done with the collaboration and participation of the relevant agencies.

Statement of the problem: The UGC has put efforts to help Indian university libraries to share their resources, and to avoid the duplication of holdings



INFLIBNET. In this regard, the library users of universities has aware about INFLIBNET and knowledge to access INFLIBNET programs for their daily use in their academics and research activities. Hence, the researcher, has taken up this research work on "Accessing of INFLIBNET Programs at Osmania University and Jawaharlal Nehru Technological University, Hyderabad".

Objectives of the study: (i) To know whether the respondents of Osmania University and JNTU accessing or not the INFLIBNET programs, (ii) To know the reasons for not aware of INFLIBNET programs and (iii) To know the interest of library users to learn to access the INFLIBNET programs.

Hypotheses: (i) More number of respondents accessing INFLIBNET programs, (ii) The universities library users not aware about INFLIBNET programs and (iii) The library users require orientation programs and guidance.

Scope of the study: The sample of the study consists of library users of Osmania University and JNTU of Telangana state. The research is mainly focused on accessing the INFLIBNET programs. The participants of the study are PG students, research scholars and faculty members of both the universities.

2.0 REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Siddiqui, J.A. (2023)¹ explained about INFLIBNET and its services also examined use of services among faculty members and research scholars in Ch. Charan Singh University, Meerut. This research study revealed that UGC Infonet consortium is much helpful in fulfilling their information needs. There is need to train the faculty members and research scholars in using the INFLIBNET services. Also examines the satisfaction of users about INFLIBNET services.

Pandey, S.S. (2018)² presented the impact of INFLIBNET in the development of university libraries in study conducted by researcher in select university libraries in U.P. The impact of INFLIBNET is measured by conducting survey in select of university libraries in Uttar Pradesh in north of India. The study reveals that majority of libraries has been using the services offered by INFLIBNET to meet their automation and e-resources requirements.

Panda, S.K. (2016)³ discussed on different open access initiatives taken by the INFLIBNET Centre in serving the scholarly and scientific communities in the country. The article also reviewed the current status, benefits and its impacts on the universities and its users.

Veeranna, S. Cholin (2005)⁴ made an attempt to give an overview of Information Technology implementation in different university libraries in India that provides effective access to resources available within universities and elsewhere. Also discussed is the role of the INFLIBNET Centre in the overall development of university libraries across the country with special emphasis on efforts through UGC-Infonet E-Journals Consortium.

Kumar, P., and Arora, O.P. (1996)⁵ described the objectives, services, and infrastructure at INFLIBNET programme, it also describes how the programme with financial support from the UGC is contributing towards computerisation of university libraries in India by providing grants and training. The problems faced in getting data from the libraries 2nd putting it into a central database are also discussed.

3.0 RESEARCH METHDOLOGY

This survey was conducted using a questionnaire method, targeting faculty members, researchers and PG students of Osmania University, Hyderabad and JNTU, Hydearabad. Additionally, the information is collected through direct interaction with library users. From a total of 100 surveys distributed to teachers, researchers, and PG students. 2e faculty members, 49 Ph.D. researcher scholars, and 8 PG students consented to the survey. The collected data is analyzed, tabulated, interpreted and presented in the form of reports. Simple percentage is used to know the accession of INFLIBNET programs using SPSS.

4.0 DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

The respondents background information i.e., gender, age, discipline they belong to, their qualifications and category of the user was presented.

Table 1: Respondents’ Distribution

Sl. No.	Variable		<i>f</i>	%	Cumulativ e %
1.	Gender	Male	58	72.5	72.5
		Female	22	27.5	100
		Total	80	100.0	
2.	Age	17-25 years	10	12.5	12.5
		26-35 years	27	33.8	46.3
		36-45 years	23	28.7	75.0
		46 and above	20	25.0	100.0
		Total	80	100.0	
3.	Discipline	Social Sciences	48	60.0	60.0
		Science	18	22.5	82.5
		Arts	10	12.5	95.0
		Humanities	4	5.0	100.0
		Total	80	100.0	
4.	Qualifications	PG	18	22.5	22.5
		PG with NET/SLET	2	2.5	25.0
		PG with MPhil	4	5.0	30.0
		PG PhD/NET/SLET	56	70.0	100.0
		Total	80	100.0	
5.	Category of User	Ph.D. Research Scholar	49	61.3	61.3
		PG Student	8	10.0	71.3

	Faculty Member	23	28.7	100.0
	Total	80	100.0	

Source: Primary Data

The present study have seventy (72.5%) of male respondents, which is more than female (27.5%). A large per cent of respondents (33.8%) belong to 26-35 years compared to other groups 17-25 (12.5%), 36-45 (28.7%) and above 46 (25.0%). Majority (60.0%) belong social science discipline and it is followed by science, arts and humanities with 22.5, 12.5 and 5.0 percent, respectively. 56 (70.0%) of them have qualified with PG with Ph.D./NET/ SLET. In this study, 49 (61.3%) Ph.D. research scholars, 23 (28.7%) faculty members and 8 (10.0%) PG students were participated.

Table 2: Accessing INFLIBNET Programs

Sl. No.	Name of the University	Whether access or not		Total
		Yes	No	
1.	Osmania University	50 (92.6%)	4 (7.4%)	54 (100%)
2.	JNTU	26 (100%)	0 (0.0%)	26 (100%)
	Total	76 (95.0%)	4 (5.0%)	80 (100%)

Source: Primary Data

Table 2 illustrates whether the respondents accessing INFLIBNET Programs from their respective university libraries. 92.6% of respondents belong to Osmania University and hundred percent respondents of JNTU accessing INFLIBNET programs.

Table 3: INFLIBNET Programs Accessed (N=80)

Sl. No.	Name of the program	Osmania University (N=54)	Jawaharlal Nehru Technological University (N=26)	Total (N=80)
1.	Shodganga	48 (65.8%)	25 (34.2%)	73 (100%)
2.	e-Shodhsindhu	45 (67.2%)	22 (32.8%)	67 (100%)
3.	e-PG Pathasala	41 (61.2%)	26 (38.8%)	67 (100%)
4.	Soul 3.0	34 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)	34 (100%)
5.	INDCAT-Union Catalogue	31 (96.9%)	1 (3.1%)	32 (100%)
6.	Shodhchakra	34 (94.4%)	2 (5.6%)	36 (100%)
7.	ShodhSuddhi	34 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)	34 (100%)
8.	N-LIST	36 (66.7%)	18 (33.3%)	54 (100%)
9.	Caliber	32 (66.7%)	16 (33.3%)	48 (100%)
10.	Institutional Repository	33 (66.0%)	17 (34.0%)	50 (100%)
11.	VidyaMitra	41 (62.1%)	25 (37.9%)	66 (100%)
12.	Vidwan Database	37 (66.1%)	19 (33.9%)	56 (100%)

Source: Primary Data

Out of 80 respondents participated in this survey, highest number of i.e., 73 respondents accessing INFLIBNET Programs through Shodganga and it is followed by e-Shodhsindhu and e-PG Pathasala and VidyaMitra with 67, 67 and 66, respectively. Among those who are accessing Shodganga, 48 (65.8%) are from Osmania University and 25 (34.2%) are from JNTU. With regard to e-Shodhsindhu, 57.2% are from Osmania University and 32.8% are from JNTU and in respect of e-PG Pathasala 41 (61.2%) are from Osmania University and 26 (38.8%) are from JNTU. A majority 41 (62.1%) of Osmania University and 25 (37.9%) of JNTU also accessing VidyaMitra.

Table 4: Reasons for Not Aware of Programs (N=80)

Sl. No.	Reason	Osmania University (N=54)	Jawaharlal Nehru Technological University (N=26)	Total (N=80)
1.	Lack of Orientation programs	50 (92.6%)	26 (100.0%)	76 (100%)
2.	Lack of basic computer knowledge	52 (96.3%)	26 (100.0%)	78 (100%)
3.	Un-aware of INFLIBNET programs	48 (88.9%)	26 (100.0%)	74 (100%)

Source: Primary Data

In the above table the researcher presented the reasons for do not aware of INFLIBNET programs. The reasons are – lack of orientation programs, lack of basic computer knowledge and unaware of INFLIBNET programs. Fifty (92.6%) of Osmania University not aware due to lack of orientation programs, 52 (96.3%) of stated it could be due to lack of basic computer knowledge and 48 (88.9%) of them stated it is unaware of INFLIBNET programs. According to JNTU respondents it could might be reasons.

Table 5: Learn to Access INFLIBNET Programs (N=80)

Sl. No.	Learning to access	Osmania University (N=54)	Jawaharlal Nehru Technological University (N=26)	Total (N=80)
1.	Orientation programs from librarian	42 (79.2%)	11 (20.8%)	53 (100%)
2.	Guidance from colleagues and friends	38 (86.4%)	6 (13.65)	44 (100%)
3.	Self-learning	39 (79.6%)	10 (20.4%)	49 (100%)
4.	INFLIBNET News letter	41 (95.3%)	2 (4.7%)	43 (100%)

Source: Primary Data

Table 5 shows the interest of the respondents to learn how to access INFLIBNET programs in their respective university libraries. Majority 38 (86.4%) of Osmania University respondents want to learn through guidance from colleagues and friends whereas the JNTU respondents stated that they want to learn how to access INFLIBNET programs through orientation programs from librarians.

4.0 FINDINGS

- It is found from the study that the JNTU respondents (100%) accessing INFLIBNET programs when compared to Osmania University (92.6%).
- It is found that out of 80 respondents, most of the respondents (73 or 91.25%) are accessing the Shodhganga INFLIBNET programs.
- It is found that most of Osmania University respondents (96.3%) are not aware the programs due to lack of basic computer knowledge.
- The study established that Osmania University respondents (86.4%) interested to learn by taking guidance from colleagues and friends and JNTU respondents stated learn to access orientation programs from librarian.

5.0 SUGGESTIONS

- It is suggested that the library users of both universities should access INFLIBNET programs as they are the programs like Shodhganga, e-Shodsindhu and e-PG Pathasala. The other programs like N-LIST, CALIBER, VidyaMitra also provide good number of research and academic information.
- As expressed by the majority respondents, it is found that they have lack of orientation programs and lack of computer knowledge and unaware of INFLIBNET programs. Therefore, the librarians or management of the libraries must arrange a good number of orientation programmes in accession of INFLIBNET programs.
- It is suggested to library users of these universities to access INFLIBNET Newsletter to know more about the programs to update their current knowledge and they can increase self-learning by self-motivation on INFLIBNET programs or guidance from colleges/ friends/library professionals.

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