

Indian Research Information Network System (IRINS): A Review

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ABSTRACT

A web-based Research Information Management (RIM) service called IRINS was created by the Information and Library Network (INFLIBNET) Centre. For Indian academic and research organisations, this cutting-edge platform is created to simplify the management of scholarly communication operations. IRINS gives customers the tools they need to efficiently gather, curate, and present the results of their research thanks to its user-friendly interface and integration possibilities. Additionally, it promotes academic networking possibilities, fostering cooperation and knowledge exchange among academics and researchers. IRINS democratises research administration by providing free software as a service, which is especially advantageous for smaller universities with constrained funding. Additionally, it makes the intake of academic papers from diverse sources simpler thanks to its interface with academic identification services, improving the correctness and simplicity of data administration. IRINS is a promising organisation in a research environment that is rapidly changing.

Keywords: IRINS, Indian Research Information Network System (IRINS), VIDWAN, INFLIBNET, NMICT, Profiles of Scientists.

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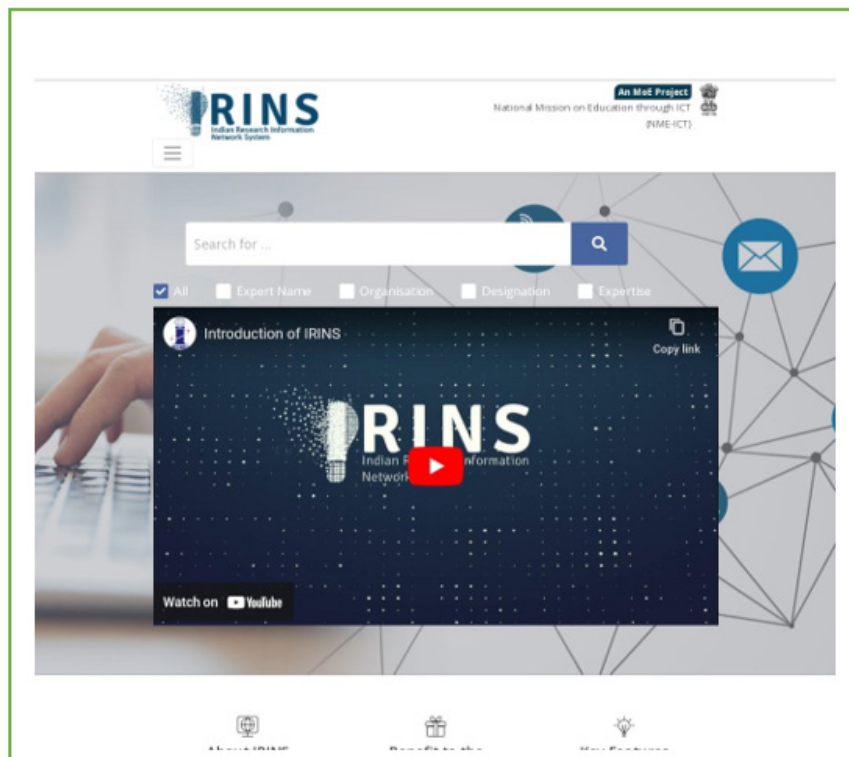
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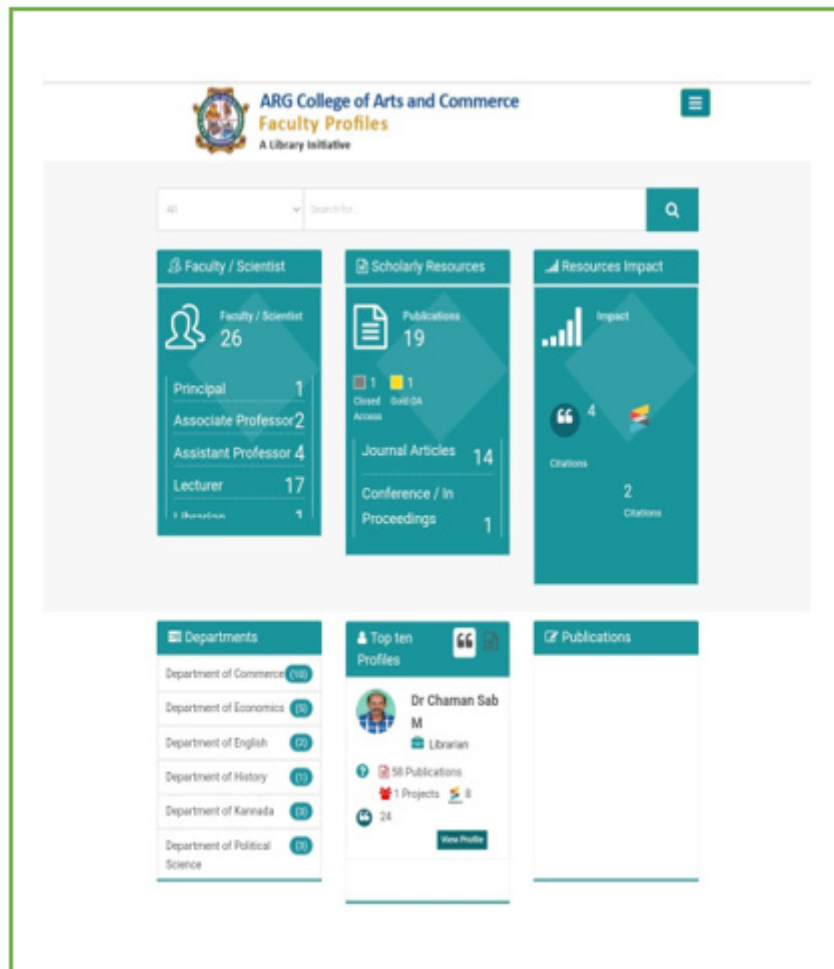


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INTRODUCTION

The Information and Library Network (INFLIBNET) Center's web-based Research Information Management (RIM) service, IRINS, appears to be a useful resource for the Indian academic and research community. The IRINS is ready –to– use research information management system that can be used by institutions to showcase research output of individual faculty and researchers (Chaman Sab M, 2019).

VIDWAN is the premier database of profiles of scientists / researchers and other faculty members working at leading academic institutions and other R & D organisation 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 Centre (INFLIBNET) with financial support from the National Mission on Education through ICT (NME-ICT)(Chaman Sab M *et al.*, 2018).

Main characteristics and advantages

Management of Comprehensive Scholarly Communication A complete platform for overseeing academic communication efforts is provided by IRINS. It makes it possible for academic institutions, R&D companies, faculty members, and scientists to efficiently gather, curate, and present their research outputs. This is crucial for facilitating the administration of research information within organisations.

Fostering Scholarly Networking: In addition to emphasising individual research output, the platform offers a chance for the development of scholarly networks. This networking feature can let users collaborate, share knowledge, and conduct interdisciplinary research, all of which are essential in the current research environment.

Free service for academic and research organizations in India: One of the unique aspects of IRINS is that it is offered to Indian academic and research institutions as free software-as-a-service. With less funding, smaller institutions may benefit from this accessibility in managing their scholarly endeavors and research data effectively.

we can look at the number of experts in each subject category and identify any trends or patterns:

Engineering and Technology has the highest number of experts with 61,593, indicating a strong presence in this field.

Social Sciences also have a significant number of experts with 26,571, suggesting a substantial interest and expertise in this area.

Medical and Health Sciences have 15,938 experts, reflecting the importance of this field, especially in healthcare and research.

Arts and Humanities and Physical Sciences have substantial numbers of experts, with 13,194 and 14,258, respectively.

Agricultural Sciences, Chemical Sciences, and Biological Sciences have fewer experts compared to the other categories, with 9,669, 6,573, and 4,998, respectively.

From this analysis, it appears that Engineering and Technology, Social Sciences, and Medical & Health Sciences have the highest numbers of experts, while Biological Sciences, Chemical Sciences, and Agricultural Sciences have relatively fewer experts in comparison. This could reflect the varying levels of interest and investment in different academic and research areas.

Integration capabilities: By supporting integration with current systems, IRINS recognizes the complexity of research management. This includes HR software, grant management software, course management software, institutional repositories, and both free and paid citation databases. This integration reduces effort duplication and streamlines the research workflow.

Integration with Academic Identities: The platform's compatibility with different academic identity services, including ORCID ID, Scopus ID, Research ID, Microsoft Academic ID, and Google Scholar ID, is a big plus. This function streamlines

User-Friendly Interface: The adoption of such tools within academic and research communities depends on an intuitive and user-friendly interface. For its users, IRINS should strive to offer a simple and simple-to-navigate experience.

Data Security and Privacy: Because research data is sensitive, it's critical that IRINS give data security and privacy top priority. User data protection should be addressed by clear policies and procedures.

Continuous Updates and Support: IRINS should commit to ongoing updates and user support in order to stay current and efficient. As needs for research management change, the platform should also change.

In the context of academic research or scientific publications, the presented data appears to indicate some statistics or metrics associated to a dataset. Here is a review of the information:

The term "instances" (987) probably refers to the total number of distinct things or entities in the collection. It's difficult to

understand what these occurrences stand for without extra information.

Profiles (157,429): User or researcher profiles are commonly referred to as profiles and are frequently found on academic or research sites. This figure represents the total number of individual profiles in the dataset, maybe including writers or researchers.

papers: The dataset contains a total of 2,198,256 academic or research papers. These works may take the shape of articles, papers, books, or other research outputs.

Citations (8,239,351): Citations show how many times research articles in the dataset have been referenced by other scientists. It's a crucial indicator of a research paper's significance and impact in academia.

Altmetric Mentions: The term "altmetric mentions" refers to online mentions and interactions with research outputs, such as mentions in news articles, blogs, or social media. The information provided does not include the precise number of Altmetric mentions.

Closed Publication Venue (563,372): This most likely refers to publications that the general public cannot access freely. A subscription or outright purchase may be necessary to access closed publications because they are frequently behind paywalls or other access restrictions. To access their information, researchers and organisations frequently pay subscription fees to closed publication sites.

Open Access (53,252): Publications that are open access (OA) are accessible to everyone. They are not blocked from access or behind a paywall. A publishing strategy called "Open Access" aims to open up research to a wider audience, including those who might not have institutional subscriptions.

Gold OA (65,832): Publications that are promptly and unrestrictedly accessible online from the publisher are referred to as Gold Open Access. In this arrangement, publishing fees are frequently paid by authors or institutions in order to make their research freely available.

Bronze OA (31,014): The phrase "bronze open access" (OA) is frequently used to describe research outputs that are made freely available outside of the context of traditional publishing. Preprints, institutional repositories, and other publicly accessible research sharing tools can be included.

CONCLUSION

IRINS seems to be a useful tool for the Indian research community. It is a useful tool for managing scholarly communication and promoting collaboration because of its extensive features, integration abilities, and support for academic identities. However, its usability, data security measures, ongoing

support, and development will all be key factors in determining its success.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST

The authors declare that there is no conflict of interest.

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