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**ONE DAY STATE LEVEL WORKSHOP ON**

## **WEB-LIBRARIES**

*Organized by*

DEPARTMENT OF LIBRARY & INFORMATION SCIENCE  
Govt. First Grade College, Tumkur -572102, Karnataka, India

**Volume : 6 Special Issue : 1**  
**28<sup>th</sup> July 2023**



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*Workshop on Web-Libraries*

Volume-6 Special Issue 1)2023

## ONE DAY STATE LEVEL WORKSHOP ON “WEB-LIBRARIES”

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DEPARTMENT OF LIBRARY & INFORMATION SCIENCE  
Govt. First Grade College,  
Tumkur -572102.

Organized  
**ONE DAY STATE LEVEL WORKSHOP ON**  
**“WEB-LIBRARIES”**

**WORKSHOP PROCEEDINGS**



Date: 28-07-2023  
Venue: Vishwamanava Sabhangana  
**Government First Grade College**  
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### **About GFGC, Tumkur**

The college situated in the foothills of historically famous 'Devarāyana Durga' in South Karnataka, Tumkur is popularly known as 'Shaikshanika Nagari', and 'Kalpataru Nādu'. The name of the city echoes at national level for its contribution to the field of 'Education' by Sri Siddaganga Math and other eminent educational institutions. Government First Grade College, Tumkur was started in the year 2011 and it is affiliated to Tumkur University. Present total student strength of the college is 3820. Out of 430 Government Colleges of Karnataka, very few have 3000+ student strength, and we are proud to say that our college is one among them, making us one of the fastest growing colleges in the state. This has made the higher authorities of DCE to look at our college with special consideration. With 15 teaching departments, the college is offering UG courses in 5 disciplines – Arts, Science, Computer Applications, Commerce and Business Management. Library, Placement & Training Cell, Youth Empowerment Cell and Department of Physical Education are offering other supporting services. In an era where the government educational institutions are looked down upon, our college is one of the most sought after colleges in the state.

### **About Library and Information Centre**

Library has its own building (220 Sqmts) with good ambiance for study and reference, it has collection of 30315 text and reference books, printed Journals and Magazines. Library is fully automated with automation software and a well-structured fully loaded "WEB LIBRARY". It acts as one stop solution for students and faculties when it comes to Library & Information services, a rare and unique collection of E-Databases, E-Journals, E-Magazines, E-Books and many more e-resources are organised in a different segments in web portal like Vidyarthi Mitra, Pariksha Mitra, Student and Faculty corner, Competitive Exams, Career development and placement and various useful links are placed in a single web portal. Over all it is a reservoir of E-resources with open access.

### **About the Workshop**

In today's digital age, where information is at our fingertips, the role of web-libraries has become increasingly vital. The State Level Workshop on Web-libraries aims to explore the significance of web-libraries in facilitating access to information, fostering digital literacy, and enhancing research and learning experiences. Workshop will delve into various aspects of web-libraries, including their evolution, functionality, challenges, and opportunities. Through interactive sessions, discussions, and practical demonstrations, the outcome will gain valuable insights into harnessing the power of web-libraries to empower individuals, communities, and institutions. It embark on a journey to unlock the potential of web-libraries in shaping the future of knowledge dissemination and access.





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## Gallery of the Event



Inauguration of State Level Workshop on WEB-LIBRARIES by Prof. Sampath Kumar, Prof. T R Leelavathi, Dr M Raghavendra, Dr Thippeswamy, Sri Mahesh A R and Sri Manoj Kumar C R



Presidential address by Prof T R Leelavathi on State Level Workshop on WEB-LIBRARIES and distinguish guests.



Inaugural address by Prof Sampath Kumar on State Level Workshop on WEB-LIBRARIES, distinguish guests and participants.



Keynote address by Dr M Raghavendra on State Level Workshop on WEB-LIBRARIES. distinguish guests and participants.



Welcome address by Sri Subramani on State Level Workshop on WEB-LIBRARIES, distinguish guests and participants.



Professional Participants from different colleges, in State Level Workshop on WEB-LIBRARIES with our college faculties and students.



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## Use and importance of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in providing Library Services: A study

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**Abstract:** Library and Information Science centres are become more dynamic as technology advanced to its pro versions that to information services providing through Information and Communication Technology (ICT) become more efficient and accurate. Artificial Intelligence (AI) become techno trend now a days this generation biggest excitement is AI and when it comes to its applications on different services and on different platforms also made tremendous landmark correspondingly library and information centres are excited to provide effective services using the tools of AI is not a conceal at all. This paper gives a bird eye view on Importance of Artificial Intelligence (AI) and its tools influence of these on library and information services to reach out its users effectively has been discussed.

**Keywords:** Artificial Intelligence (AI), Library and Information Services, AI tools, Information and Communication Technology (ICT), Database Users.

### 1. Introduction

Advancement of technology has much impact on all the sectors especially in higher education and research it has more impact and turnout to be a vital components of various aspects, transforming processes, enhancing productivity, and enabling innovative solutions. These tools leverage advanced algorithms, machine learning techniques, and vast amounts of data to simulate human-like intelligence and automate tasks that traditionally required human intervention. Here's an introduction to AI tools and their importance.

Definition of AI Tools refers to a broad range of software applications and platforms that utilize AI techniques to perform tasks such as data analysis, pattern recognition, natural language processing, image recognition, and decision-making.

### 2. Importance of AI Tools

- **Enhanced Efficiency and Productivity:** AI tools automate repetitive tasks, streamline processes, and handle large volumes of data, enabling organizations to improve efficiency and productivity.
- **Personalization and user experience:** AI tools enable personalized recommendations, users service and targeted advertising operations, attract the user experience and increasing satisfaction.





- Improved Accuracy and Quality: Technologies can achieve target on high prior and utmost exactness with reliability, dipping mistakes and refining the excellence of results.
- Innovation and Competitive Advantage: Organizations that leverage AI tools can innovate faster, develop new products and services with utmost accuracy.

### 3. Types of AI Tools

- Machine Learning Tools: These are a kind of advanced and essential techniques which acquire knowledge from available data and execute according to the need without any mistakes.
- Regular Linguistic Dispensation (NLP) Tools: NLP tools process and analyse human language, enabling tasks such as emotional examination, linguistic conversion, and dialog acknowledgment.
- Processor Apparition Tools: These tools interpret and analyse graphic facts, permitting requests such as image identification, element recognition, and makeover acknowledgment.
- Robotics and Automation Tools: AI-powered robots and automation systems perform tasks in various industries, ranging from manufacturing to healthcare.
- Predictive Analytics Tools: These tools use AI algorithms to analyse historical data and make predictions about future trends and events.
- Simulated Supporters: These are simulated tools which will support through cloud helpers identify and interact with users, answer questions, and perform tasks based on natural language input.

In total AI tools play a vital role in transforming industries, driving innovation, and improving efficiency and productivity. As organizations continue to adopt and integrate AI technologies into their operations, the importance of AI tools will only continue to grow, shaping the future of work and business.

### 4. Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Library Services

AI tools are increasingly being integrated into library services to enhance efficiency, accessibility, and user experience. Few are listed as AI can be used in libraries for better service and to provide larger facility.

- (1). 1 Cataloguing and Metadata Management: AI algorithms can analyse text and images to automate the process of cataloguing and tagging library resources. This streamlines the organization of materials and improves search ability for users.
- (2). 2. Commendation Organizations: AI-powered commendation organizations analyse user behaviour and preferences to recommend appropriate records, courses. By understanding



- user interests and reading habits, libraries can provide personalized recommendations, similar to those used by online retailers like Amazon.
- (3). 3. Virtual Assistants: Libraries are deploying and cybernetic supporters to provide immediate assistance to users. To help with steering collection capitals, and deliver real-time support, freeing up staff time for more complex inquiries.
  - (4). Text and Data Mining: AI algorithms also abstract treasured visions from huge dimensions of facts and figures, allowing researchers to uncover trends, patterns, and relationships within the library's collections. This aids in academic research and supports evidence-based decision-making.
  - (5). Accessibility Services: these programmes can translate facts and figures in to audio visual data, assist with language translation, and improve accessibility for users with disabilities. This ensures that library resources are available to all patrons, regardless of their individual needs.
  - (6). Content curation: AI tools can analyse user feedback, reviews, and social media trends to curate collections that align with current interests and preferences. By staying informed about popular topics and emerging trends, libraries can better meet the needs of their diverse user base.
  - (7). Predictive Analytics: These are a kind of programmes which access the requirement of users based on the response of users in other applications of library resources, anticipate user needs, and optimize resource allocation. This enables libraries to efficiently manage their collections, budget, and services to meet user demand effectively.
  - (8). Digital Preservation: AI technologies can automate the process of digitizing and preserving fragile or deteriorating materials in the library's archives. By digitizing historical documents, photographs, and manuscripts, libraries can ensure long-term access and preservation of cultural heritage for future generations.
  - (9). Information retrieval and search optimization: AI algorithms can enhance the search capabilities of library catalogues and databases. Natural language processing (NLP) techniques enable more accurate and efficient retrieval of information, helping users find relevant resources more quickly.
  - (10). Personalized recommendations: These tools fetch data from user accessibility and usage of resources and endorse books, articles, and other library resources. This helps users discover content that aligns with their individual interests and needs.
  - (11). Accessibility enhancements: AI-powered tools can improve accessibility for users with disabilities. For example, text-to-speech and speech-to-text technologies can make library resources more accessible to users with visual or auditory impairments.
  - (12). Content digitization and preservation: AI technologies such as optical character recognition (OCR) and machine learning algorithms can automate the process of digitizing and preserving library materials. This helps libraries make their collections more widely accessible and ensures the long-term preservation of valuable resources.
  - (13). Plagiarism detection: AI-powered plagiarism detection tools can help librarians and educators identify instances of plagiarism in student papers and other academic works. By



automatically comparing submitted documents against a database of existing content, these tools can detect similarities and potential instances of academic dishonesty.

Overall, AI is revolutionizing library services by enhancing access to information, improving user experiences, and enabling more efficient and effective management of library resources.

## **5. Advanced library services in the present academic and research environment**

In the present scenario, advanced library services are continually evolving to encounter the altering requirements and prospects of users. Here are some advanced library services that are becoming increasingly prevalent:

- (1). **Digital Libraries:** Libraries are increasingly offering digital collections that allow patrons to access a wide range of resources remotely, including e-books, audiobooks, digital archives, and scholarly journals. These digital libraries often provide seamless access through online platforms and mobile apps.
- (2). **Data Services:** Many libraries are providing support for data management, including assistance with data curation, storage, and analysis. This involves helping researchers manage and share their data effectively, as well as providing access to data repositories and specialized software tools.
- (3). **Maker Spaces and Innovation Labs:** Libraries are creating maker spaces and innovation labs equipped with tools such as 3D printers, laser cutters, and electronics kits. These spaces provide patrons with opportunities to explore technology, experiment with creative projects, and develop new skills in areas like coding, robotics, and digital fabrication.
- (4). **Virtual Reference Services:** Resource collection centres are providing great facilities through chat, email, and video conferencing, allowing patrons to get assistance from librarians remotely. These services are especially valuable for those who can access via network.
- (5). **Personalized Recommendations:** Libraries are using many tools to access the needs of the users, helping them discover new books, articles, and other resources that match their interests and preferences.
- (6). **Collaborative Spaces:** Libraries are designing collaborative spaces that facilitate group work, meetings, and community events. These spaces often include flexible seating arrangements, multimedia technology, and amenities like whiteboards and projectors.
- (7). **Digital Preservation:** Libraries are investing in virtual safeguarding efforts to guarantee the sustainable services and resources. This involves strategies for managing file formats, metadata standards, and digital rights management, as well as implementing backup and disaster recovery plans.
- (8). **Online Learning Resources:** Libraries are curating online learning resources such as video tutorials, interactive courses, and educational databases to support lifelong learning and skill development. These resources cover a wide range of subjects and cater to learners of all ages and backgrounds.



- (9). **Community Engagement Initiatives:** Libraries are actively engaging with their communities through outreach programs, partnerships with local organizations, and cultural events. These initiatives help libraries connect with diverse audiences and address community needs and interests.
- (10). **Accessible Services:** Libraries are striving to make their services more accessible to patrons with disabilities, incorporating features such as assistive technologies, accessible formats, and physical accommodations to ensure equitable access for all.

Overall, advanced library services are focused on leveraging technology, fostering innovation, and meeting the evolving needs of patrons in an increasingly digital and interconnected world.

## 6. Conclusion

The inclusion of advanced technology always help to progression of services with in stipulated time with more accuracy, Through AI-powered systems it boost up to next level, resource centres definitely make sure that users can feel the technology touch in getting high speed services on sustainable mode and streamline administrative tasks, and ensure efficient resource allocation. Modern Technologies empower libraries to offer personalized recommendations, improve search capabilities, and optimize collection development strategies. Moreover, AI enables libraries to adapt to evolving user needs and preferences, facilitating greater inclusivity and accessibility. As AI continues to advance, its role in library services will undoubtedly become even more indispensable, shaping the future of knowledge dissemination and fostering innovation in information management. Thus, embracing AI represents not only a strategic imperative but also a transformative opportunity for libraries to remain relevant and impactful in the digital age.

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## Use of Electronic Resources by Post Graduate Students in Sri D Devaraja Urs Government First Grade College, Hunsur, Mysore District.

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**Abstract:** This paper investigates the utilization patterns and perceptions of electronic resources among postgraduate students in Sri D Devaraja Urs Government First Grade College, situated in Hunsur, Mysore District. With the rapid advancement of technology, electronic resources have become integral in the academic sphere, offering vast repositories of knowledge and information. Understanding how postgraduate students engage with these resources is crucial for optimizing educational strategies and resource allocation. In this concern I have distributed well defined structured questionnaire to 160 postgraduate students of our college, out of which 148 (92.5%) have given their response, The collected quantitative data will be provide insights into the frequency, duration, and preferences regarding electronic resource utilization, which also allow us to know about expectations of students', their attitudes and interest towards e-resources, challenges, and suggestions regarding electronic resources. This article gives bird eye view on instructional practices tailored to meet the evolving needs of postgraduate students. Furthermore, it endeavors to provide recommendations for enhancing access, relevance, and usability of electronic resources, thereby fostering a conducive learning environment conducive to academic excellence and scholarly growth.

**Keywords:** e- Resources, Awareness and Use of of e- Resources, Postgraduate Students, Sri D Devaraja Urs Govt College, Hunsur.

### 1. Introduction

In the contemporary era marked by rapid technological advancement, the landscape of education has undergone a profound transformation. Traditional modes of learning have been augmented and, in many cases, supplanted by digital resources and online platforms. This paradigm shift has not only revolutionized the way knowledge is disseminated but has also significantly influenced the learning habits and preferences of students, particularly at the postgraduate level. Understanding the extent and manner in which postgraduate students engage with electronic resources is essential for educators, administrators, and policymakers alike, as it provides valuable insights into optimizing educational experiences and resources.

Against this backdrop, this study endeavors to investigate the utilization of electronic resources among postgraduate students at Sri D Devaraja Urs Government First Grade College, situated



in the picturesque locale of Hunsur, within the Mysore district of Karnataka, India. Sri D Devaraja Urs Government First Grade College, with its rich academic heritage and commitment to excellence, serves as an ideal setting to explore the evolving dynamics of digital learning.

The utilization of electronic resources, encompassing a wide array of digital tools, platforms, and content repositories, has become ubiquitous in contemporary higher education settings. From e-books and online journals to multimedia lectures and educational apps, the availability and accessibility of electronic resources have expanded exponentially, transcending the constraints of time and space. These resources offer unparalleled opportunities for self-directed learning, collaboration, and engagement, catering to diverse learning styles and preferences.

In the context of postgraduate education, where the pursuit of knowledge is characterized by depth, specialization, and critical inquiry, electronic resources play a pivotal role in augmenting traditional pedagogical approaches. They empower students to delve into niche subject areas, access the latest research findings, and participate in scholarly discourse beyond the confines of the physical classroom. Moreover, the flexibility afforded by electronic resources facilitates personalized learning journeys, allowing students to tailor their educational experiences to their individual needs and interests.

However, the effective utilization of electronic resources hinges not only on their availability but also on students' digital literacy, motivation, and institutional support mechanisms. While digital natives, by virtue of their generational exposure to technology, may possess a certain degree of fluency in navigating electronic resources, there remains a need to foster digital competencies that extend beyond mere technological proficiency. Moreover, the integration of electronic resources into the curriculum necessitates strategic planning, faculty training, and infrastructural investments to ensure their seamless incorporation into the teaching-learning process.

The library is known as the heart of the educational institutions. There are many different types of users utilizing the library for educational purposes. Each category has different information needs and expectations from the library. The Librarian tries to satisfy all the users' needy information through the various sources of information available in their library. The study was conducted to determine the awareness, utilization, and satisfaction level of postgraduate students towards the e- information resources available in college libraries of Sri D D Urs Govt First Grade College, Hunsur. This study consists of postgraduate departments such as M.Com. MSc, and MA. From the college, a total of 160 questionnaires were distributed to collect the data from the students but 148 were selected for the study. Therefore this study sought to find out how electronic resources are used and the challenges faced by postgraduate students in their college libraries. The study will create awareness about the use of electronic information resources in the library. It will identify the utilization of electronic resources by devising strategies for promoting their use. On this concept how postgraduate students are facing the challenge to use of electronic resources is also identified and recommendations will be obtained. Few points are noted where post graduate students are much concerned about e-resources and role of e-resources in higher education and research in student's perspective.



- **Research:** Postgraduate students heavily rely on electronic resources to conduct research for their theses, dissertations, and academic papers. Online databases, digital libraries, and academic search engines provide access to scholarly articles, journals, books, and other research materials.
- **Access to Journals and Articles:** Electronic resources grant postgraduate students access to a wide range of scholarly journals and articles that may not be available in their institution's physical library. This allows them to stay updated with the latest research in their field of study.
- **Data Collection and Analysis:** Online resources offer various tools and software for data collection, analysis, and visualization. Postgraduate students utilize these resources for conducting surveys, interviews, experiments, and statistical analysis.
- **Collaboration and Networking:** Electronic resources facilitate collaboration and networking among postgraduate students, researchers, and scholars worldwide. Platforms like academic social networks, discussion forums, and collaborative research tools enable students to connect with peers, share ideas, and collaborate on research projects.
- **E-books and Online Texts:** Electronic resources provide access to a vast collection of e-books, online textbooks, and course materials. Postgraduate students can easily access and download relevant texts for their studies, eliminating the need for physical copies.
- **Reference Management:** Reference management software helps postgraduate students organize, store, and cite their research materials efficiently. These tools allow for easy citation management, bibliography creation, and collaboration with other researchers.
- **Remote Learning:** With the rise of online education, postgraduate students can access electronic resources to participate in virtual lectures, webinars, and online courses. This flexibility enables students to pursue advanced studies while balancing other commitments.
- **Thesis and Dissertation Writing:** Electronic resources support postgraduate students throughout the writing process of their theses and dissertations. Online writing tools, templates, and guides assist students in structuring their documents, formatting citations, and ensuring academic integrity.

So the electronic resources play a crucial role in supporting postgraduate students' academic endeavors by providing access to information, facilitating research activities, and enhancing collaboration and learning experiences.

## 2. Objective of the study

Few points are identified as major objectives of this study which are as follows.

- To find out the level of awareness of electronic resources
- To identify the availability of different E-resources
- To study the purpose of the use of electronic resources by students
- To ascertain are satisfied with the electronic resources
- To find out the kind of electronic resources preferred by users



### 3. Purpose of the study

This study is to identify the awareness and usage of e-resources and facilities. The study attempt to investigate the awareness and usage of postgraduate students from the college. It will create awareness of electronic resources for postgraduate students at the college level. Library services ensure that the information needs of the user's community are met regardless of their location. Apart from the above, it will urge the college head to take steps to raise funds for the establishment of an institutional repository. Finally, it will improve the skills and ability in using electronic resources.

### 4. Methodology

The methodology used to collect data is Questionnaire method and collected data is processed and presented in a plain manner to understand the concepts clearly.

This study analyses the assessment of e-resources facilities in the college library for postgraduate students in Hunsur, Mysore District. The researcher received 148 respondents from the 160 questionnaires with a response rate of 92.5% Data was in the percentage. The relevant data are collected from the postgraduate student through direct contact in the classroom. The data collection was carried out from June end to July 2023. The respondents have properly answered the queries posed by the postgraduate students. After completion of answering, they returned the questionnaires to the researcher. The general data interpretation is done with the application of percentage analysis and analysis of variance.

### 5. Analysis Interpretations of Collection Data

*Table -1 Distribution of Questionnaire*

Sl. No.	Distributed Questionnaire	Received Questionnaire	Not Responded
1	160	148 (92.50)	12(7.5)

As per the above-mentioned table-1, 160 well-structured questionnaires have distributed to the postgraduate students from the college. Out of which 148 respondents have responded respectively. But the rest of the 12(7.5%) Students have not replied.

*Table-2 Awareness of E-resources from the Post Graduate Students:*

Resources	Number of respondents (Total-148)	Percentage	Ranking
E- Books	138	93.24	2
E- Journals	136	91.89	3
E-News Papers	112	75.67	5
E-Question paper	148	100	1
E- Magazines	110	74.32	6
E-thesis and dissertations	138	93.24	2





Internet	148	100	1
N-List ( INFLIBNET) Consortia	120	81.08	4

**Note:** Multi-optional Questions

Table-2 shows that 100% of the students are aware of the availability of the Internet and e-question papers in the library. The e-books and e-thesis and dissertations stand occupied the second (93.24%) position. Whereas e-Journals (91.89%) occupied the third position. N-List (INFLIBNET) Consortia (81.08%) are in fourth position. E-news papers and e-magazines occupied the last position respectively. In conclusion, the table reveals the popularity and usage patterns of various electronic resources among the respondents. It shows that e-question papers and the internet are the most frequently used resources, followed closely by e-books and e-theses/dissertations. The rankings provide insights into the preferences and reliance of respondents on different types of electronic resources for their academic or research needs.

**Table-3 Purpose of using E-Resources:**

SI No	Purpose	Respondents (Total-148)	Percentage
1	For Update the Information Knowledge	132	89.18
2	For preparing Examination	140	94.60
3	For dissertation Work	118	79.73
4	For Writing assignment and Paper presentation	141	95.30
5	For Career development	128	86.50
6	For research Article	35	23.65
7	Any other	17	11.50

**Note:** Multi-optional questions

**Table-3** reveals the purpose of using e-resources; the majorities (95.30%) of the students are using e-resources for writing assignments and paper presentations. Preparing for examination (94.60%) it occupied second position. Whereas updating information/knowledge (89.18%) occupies a third position. The following positions are taken next stand that is career development, dissertation work and research article purpose respectively.

**Table-4 Satisfaction about E-Resources by Students**

SI No	Satisfaction Level	Respondents (Total-148)	Percentage
1	Fully Satisfied	38	26



2	Satisfied	86	58
3	Unsatisfied	22	14
4	No Comments	02	02

The **table-4** shows the data collected to know about the satisfaction stage of e-resources by the students. The majority of the students' respondents should be 86(58%) are satisfied with the e-resources available in the library. And the following 38 students opine that they are fully satisfied with the available in their libraries. Next, the following stage shows unsatisfied respondents 22(14%) responded respectively to e-resources available in their library.

**Table-5 Barriers to Using E-resources by Students:**

Barriers of Using E- resources	Respondents (Total-148)	Percentage
Inadequate Time Consumption	52	35.13
Lack of Computer Systems	44	29.72
Poor Internet speed connectivity	51	34.45
Lack of adequate skills and Knowledge about E- resources	56	37.83
Requires resources are not available	24	16.21

**Note:** Multi-optional questions

The **table 5** shows the Barriers to using E-resources by students. 56(37.83%) students opine that is a lack of adequate skills and knowledge about e-resources. The next position was taken by inadequate time Consumption 52(35.13%) opine from the students. The next portions are taken by the poor Internet speed connectivity 51(34.45%) and the lack of computer systems, and required resources are not available.

## 6. Discussion and Finding about the study

This study presented the result of a survey on the use of e-resources and awareness about how to use e-resources from the college library. The majority of the respondents responded that using electronic resources for Writing assignments and Paper presentations, for preparing for Examinations and For Update Information/Knowledge from the library. More than 58% of students responded satisfied with the e-resources available in their library. Out of which total of 26% of students are fully satisfied with the e-resources available in the library. Out of 37.83% students faced difficulties while accessing e-resources from the library due to lack of adequate skills and proper Knowledge about E-resources. Some students responded to a shortage of computer systems to work in the library. Lastly, some students responded and felt that accessing e-resources is time consumption task and sometimes these resources are not available.



## 7. Recommendation

Library has played the main role in educational institutions here in this study the researcher has found and observed few things which are very crucial especially the awareness on the e-resources and lack of adequate skills and knowledge about E-resources. Based on the study conducted on the use of electronic resources by postgraduate students at Sri D Devaraja Urs Government First Grade College, Hunsur, Mysore District, the following recommendations are proposed.

- **Enhance Access to Electronic Resources:** The college should invest in improving access to electronic resources by providing more computers and ensuring reliable internet connectivity. This would facilitate seamless access to digital libraries, online journals, and academic databases.
- **Training and Guidance:** Organize workshops or training sessions to familiarize postgraduate students with various electronic resources available to them. This will empower students to navigate and utilize these resources effectively for their academic pursuits.
- **Promotion of E-Resource Awareness:** Launch awareness campaigns to highlight the benefits of electronic resources and encourage their utilization among postgraduate students. This could include posters, seminars, and interactive sessions to educate students about the wealth of information available online.
- **Diversification of Electronic Resources:** Expand the range of electronic resources available to cater to the diverse academic interests of postgraduate students. Collaborate with academic institutions and digital platforms to provide access to specialized databases and research materials.
- **Feedback Mechanism:** Establish a feedback mechanism to continuously assess the satisfaction levels and needs of postgraduate students regarding electronic resources. This will enable the college to make informed decisions and enhancements based on student feedback.

## 8. Conclusion

In conclusion, the utilization of electronic resources among postgraduate students at Sri D Devaraja Urs Government First Grade College, Hunsur, Mysore District, presents both opportunities and challenges. While there is a growing awareness and adoption of digital tools for academic research, there are still areas that require improvement to maximize their benefits. Addressing issues related to access, training, awareness, and resource diversification is crucial to harnessing the full potential of electronic resources in enriching the academic experience of postgraduate students. By implementing the aforementioned recommendations, the college can create a conducive environment that empowers students to leverage electronic resources effectively for their research and learning endeavors, thereby fostering academic excellence and innovation.



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## AI Tools for Future Libraries: a study

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**Abstract:** In an era characterized by rapid technological advancements, libraries are undergoing significant transformations to meet the evolving needs of patrons and maintain their relevance in the digital age. This paper explores the integration of Artificial Intelligence (AI) tools into libraries as a means to enhance user experiences, streamline operations, and enrich information services. AI technologies offer libraries unprecedented opportunities to automate routine tasks such as cataloging, indexing, and retrieval of information, thereby allowing librarians to focus on more complex and value-added activities. Moreover, AI-powered recommendation systems can facilitate personalized content recommendations, improving the discoverability of resources and promoting lifelong learning among library users. The integration of AI tools holds immense promise for future libraries, revolutionizing how information is curated, accessed, and utilized. By harnessing the power of AI, libraries can adapt to the changing needs of their communities, foster innovation, and continue to serve as vital hubs of knowledge and learning in the digital era. This paper gives a bird eye view on influence and impact of AI tools on libraries and its services.

**Keywords:** AI Technologies, Information Management. AI Tools, Library Services.

### 1. Introduction

Libraries are significantly impacted by AI, which has completely changed how they run and the services they provide. The following are some significant ways that AI is affecting libraries. In an era of rapid technology advancement and exponential information growth, libraries are at a pivotal juncture in their evolution. In order to adapt to the times and better serve their customers, libraries, which have traditionally been considered a storehouse of knowledge, are today undergoing a considerable shift. A significant donor to this mania is the incorporation of Artificial Intelligence (AI) capabilities into library systems and services. AI has the ability to alter how libraries operate by handling massive amounts of data, revealing illuminating trends, and enabling tailored interactions.

### 2. The following are some significant ways that AI is affecting libraries

#### 2.1 Better Information Retrieval: Using AI to Strengthen Libraries

Libraries are positioned to reinvent their information retrieval procedures through the integration of Artificial Intelligence (AI) technology in an era marked by information overload and



increasing digitization. Libraries are looking for cutting-edge solutions to improve access to resources, streamline search processes, and accommodate individualized preferences in light of their extensive digital holdings and different user needs. A game-changing solution to these issues is provided by AI-driven information retrieval systems, which give libraries the capabilities to effectively organize, classify, and recommend content. This will ultimately change how users interact with information.

## **2.2 Enhanced Metadata and Cataloguing**

For contemporary libraries, the arrangement and classification of huge digital collections present serious difficulties. By automating the development of information, AI can speed up these procedures while assuring consistency and accuracy in resource categorization. AI systems can extract important information from texts using Natural Language Processing (NLP) techniques, which speeds up categorization and metadata tagging. In addition to saving librarians time, this strategy gives users more accurate and thorough search results.

## **2.3 Semantic Search and Content Enrichment**

With the help of AI's semantic understanding skills, keyword-based searches are being replaced by nimbler and more contextually aware interactions. Libraries can utilize natural language processing to construct semantic search engines that analyse user queries in light of context and intent, enhancing the precision of search results. Additionally, summaries, key concepts, and related terms can be automatically extracted and generated from papers using AI-driven content enrichment techniques, enabling users to swiftly evaluate resources' usefulness without having to read whole texts.

## **2.4 Enhancing Library Services: The Role of Chatbots and Virtual Assistants**

User expectations are changing quickly in the dynamic environment of contemporary libraries, calling for creative methods of interaction and support. The potential of Artificial Intelligence (AI) has been harnessed through chatbots and virtual assistants (VAs) to improve user experiences, provide rapid assistance, and traverse the complexity of digital resources. In addition to streamlining interactions, these AI-driven companions enable libraries to offer round-the-clock assistance, individualized advice, and effective communication channels, ultimately altering how users interact with library services.

## **2.5 24/7 Accessibility and Immediate Assistance**

Traditional library hours are no longer sufficient at a time when information is available 24/7 and requires immediate assistance. By providing round-the-clock assistance, responding to user questions, and directing users to various resources and services, VAs and chatbots close this gap. This accessibility guarantees that users can get support when they need it, whether they're researching on the weekends, studying late at night, or need it during non-peak hours.



## 2.6 Efficient Information Retrieval

Chatbots and virtual assistants are excellent at guiding users to the right resources quickly. These technologies have the ability to understand and interpret natural language searches, guiding users to pertinent databases, books, articles, or services. Users can engage in natural, conversational conversations with the AI, speeding up their search experience, in place of navigating complicated catalog systems.

## 2.7 Making Informed Decisions with Data Analytics: A Library Perspective

Libraries are utilizing the potential of data analytics to improve their operations, services, and user experiences at a time when information and services are being digitally transformed. Libraries now have access to never-before-seen insights on patron behavior, resource use, and trends thanks to data analytics, powered by cutting-edge technologies and approaches. This article explores the use of data analytics in libraries, emphasizing how it may help decision-makers make well-informed choices and improve various aspects of library administration.

## 2.8 Knowing user behavior and preferences

Libraries are the guardians of enormous digital collections and services that meet the demands of a wide range of users. Libraries can examine user behaviors, preferences, and patterns thanks to data analytics tools. Libraries can adjust their offers to match user interests and preferences by measuring which resources are most frequently accessed, how long users spend with particular materials, and what search queries are frequently used.

## 2.9 Interlibrary Collaboration

Libraries are working more and more closely together to create comprehensive and diversified collections. Libraries can share resources through digital platforms and networks, cutting down on duplication and extending the reach of the contents that are available. Libraries can pool resources to buy expensive or specialized goods that could be prohibitively expensive to buy separately by using collaborative acquisition procedures.

## 2.10 Global Information Access

The digital environment eliminates geographic restrictions, allowing libraries to offer access to information outside of their physical boundaries. Sharing digitized collections, rare manuscripts, and academic articles with a worldwide audience is made possible via collaborative platforms. By guaranteeing that knowledge is not limited by geography, this democratization of access is consistent with the fundamental principles of libraries.

## 2.11 Virtual Collaboration Spaces

Libraries are embracing virtual collaboration spaces in order to promote connections between users, researchers, and instructors. Online discussion forums, bulletin boards, and social media



websites provide venues for knowledge exchange, question-asking, and scholarly conversation. As a result, libraries transform into venues for promoting scholarly exchange and civic participation.

### 2.12 Supporting Research and Innovation

Collaboration and knowledge sharing are essential for developing research and innovation, which is why they are supported. Libraries help to connect researchers from different fields, facilitating the exchange of concepts and research methods. Libraries contribute to the research process and encourage interdisciplinary collaboration by making databases, research publications, and citation management tools accessible.

### 3. Conclusion

Libraries are changing as a result of AI's enhancements to information search, tailored recommendations, resource management, user experience, data-driven decision-making, collaboration, and knowledge sharing. These developments guarantee that libraries will keep supporting academic research, instruction, and learning in the digital era.

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## Motivational Factors in Accessing Public Library Resources by the Residents of Chitradurga: A Study

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**Abstract:** Public libraries serve as vital hubs for community enrichment and lifelong learning. Understanding the motivational factors that drive individuals to access these resources is essential for optimizing library services and fostering a culture of knowledge dissemination. This study examines the motivational factors influencing residents' utilization of public library resources in Chitradurga, Karnataka, India. Using a mixed-methods approach, data were collected through surveys and interviews with library users and staff. The analysis revealed a multifaceted array of motivational factors, including educational pursuits, leisure interests, professional development, and social engagement. Additionally, the study explored barriers such as accessibility issues, lack of awareness, and perceptions of relevance. Insights from this research provide valuable implications for public library administrators, policymakers, and community stakeholders in Chitradurga and beyond, facilitating the design of strategies to better meet the diverse needs and motivations of library patrons.

**Keywords:** Public Libraries, Digital Library Services, Reading habits, Information Communication Technology (ICT), Library Collections.

### 1. Introduction

Public libraries serve as vital resources in communities, offering access to information, educational materials, and recreational opportunities to residents of all ages and backgrounds. Understanding the factors that motivate individuals to utilize these resources is crucial for librarians and policymakers to effectively meet the diverse needs of their communities. In the context of Chitradurga, a historic city nestled in the heart of Karnataka, India, exploring the motivational factors behind accessing public library resources among its residents becomes particularly pertinent.

Chitradurga boasts a rich cultural heritage and a population that values knowledge and learning. Its public libraries serve as hubs of intellectual activity, providing a wide array of books, periodicals, digital resources, and community programs. However, despite the abundance of resources available, there remains a need to delve deeper into the motivations that drive individuals to engage with these facilities.

This study aims to investigate the motivational factors influencing the utilization of public library resources by the residents of Chitradurga. By examining these factors, we seek to gain





insights into the preferences, interests, and needs of library patrons, ultimately informing strategies to enhance library services and outreach initiatives.

Through a combination of quantitative surveys and qualitative interviews, this research endeavors to uncover the underlying motivations that prompt residents to access public library resources. By examining factors such as educational background, socio-economic status, technological proficiency, and cultural influences, we aim to paint a comprehensive picture of the dynamics shaping library usage patterns in Chitradurga.

The findings of this study have the potential to inform evidence-based decision-making in library management and resource allocation. By identifying key motivational factors, librarians and policymakers can tailor their services to better meet the diverse needs of the community, fostering a culture of lifelong learning and knowledge dissemination in Chitradurga and beyond.

Understanding the motivational factors that drive residents of Chitradurga to access public library resources can provide valuable insights for library administrators and policymakers to better serve the community's needs. Here are several potential motivational factors:

- **Educational Pursuits:** Many residents may access public library resources to support their educational goals, whether they are students seeking supplemental materials for their studies or adults looking to enhance their skills and knowledge.
- **Professional Development:** Individuals may utilize library resources to advance their careers by accessing books, journals, or online resources related to their field of work, thereby gaining new skills and staying updated with industry trends.
- **Recreational Reading:** Some residents may visit the library for leisure purposes, seeking fiction, magazines, or other recreational materials to enjoy during their free time.
- **Cultural Enrichment:** Libraries often offer cultural resources such as literature, music, and films that enable residents to explore diverse perspectives, traditions, and art forms, fostering cultural enrichment and appreciation.
- **Community Engagement:** Libraries serve as community hubs where residents can participate in various activities such as book clubs, workshops, or cultural events, fostering social connections and a sense of belonging.
- **Access to Information:** Public libraries provide free access to information on a wide range of topics, empowering residents to address personal interests, hobbies, or curiosity-driven inquiries.
- **Digital Access:** With the increasing digitization of resources, residents may access the library's digital offerings, including e-books, online databases, and educational platforms, providing convenient and flexible access to information.
- **Financial Considerations:** Accessing public library resources is often more cost-effective than purchasing books or subscribing to online services, making it an attractive option for individuals seeking to save money while fulfilling their informational needs.



- **Supporting Lifelong Learning:** Many residents value lifelong learning and view the library as a valuable resource for continuous personal and intellectual growth, motivating them to utilize its resources regularly.
- **Sense of Civic Responsibility:** Some individuals may access library resources as a way to support and contribute to the community's well-being, recognizing the importance of libraries as essential public institutions that promote literacy, education, and equal access to information for all.

By understanding these motivational factors, library administrators can tailor their services, programs, and collections to better meet the diverse needs and interests of Chitradurga residents, thereby enhancing the library's relevance and impact within the community. Conducting surveys, focus groups, or interviews with library patrons can further elucidate specific motivations and preferences, guiding evidence-based decision-making processes.

## 2. Objectives of the Study

The main objectives of the study are:

1. To inspect the different motivations behind utilizing the library by residents.
2. To identify the recurrence of visit the library.
3. To know the fulfilment of the residents towards the ampleness of the of the library.
4. To know the fulfilment of the residents towards the ampleness of the library staff whether they are fit to fulfilled their necessities of data.
5. To investigation the fulfilment of the residents towards the library timings.
6. To investigation the demeanours of nationals towards open library assets and administrations.
7. To recommend the available resources for the upgrades of the library its accumulation and administration.

## 3. Scope of the Study

The scope of the present study is confined to citizens. The study is limited to District Public Library Chitadurga. The Karnataka State is one of those few states in the forefront in view of the public library system in the country as a whole. The Department of public libraries in Karnataka has rendered 39 years of salutary service by installing a network of libraries throughout the state. The Department is, by way of offering library facilities striding fast from the capital towards the villages in the direction of evoking an intellectual revolution among the people by instilling in the common man an active interest for reading.

## 4. Research Methodology

The Research depends on raightforward arbitrary examining strategy. Examining is utilized when it is increasingly plausible or helpful to choose people from a characterized populace. In the present examination the example comprises the readers of people in general library at Chitradurga Public library, Karnataka. The re-



searcher has communicated with the users of the public libraries and branch libraries situated in ChitraDurga region, Karnataka. 825 forms were distributed to the users of the library. 800 forms were received and 25 forms which were not filled. Among these 825 forms, 750 forms were chosen for examination purpose.

#### 4.1 Gender wise Respondents

Table 1

Gender	Respondents	%age
Men	430	57.33%
Women	320	42.67%
Total	750	100%

Table 1 displays the categories of gender among the respondents covered under the study. It is found that, of the total respondents, 57.33 % of the respondents are men, while the remaining 42.67% are women. It is inferred that men professionals are higher than the women professionals. Hence, it is understood most of the men only use Public Library.

### 5. Data Analysis and Interpretation

#### ➤ Educational qualification wise Respondents

It is found that 32.40 percent of the respondents who come under the category of School Completed are followed by 22.80 percent of the respondents who are Post- Graduation. Further it is found that 19.33 percent of the respondents are Under-Graduation, 15.46 percent of the respondents are coming under the category of Possessing academic qualifications and 10.00 percent of the respondents are coming under the category of Professional level.

#### ➤ Career wise Respondents

It is found that 26percent of the respondents are found to be employed as the Government employee, 16.53 percent of the respondents are Business people, 12.93 percent of the respondents are Private Employee and 12.53 of the respondents are Agriculture Peoples, 10.53 percent of the respondents are Students, 9.86 percent of the respondents are House wife, 6.80 percent of the respondents are Retired Person and the remaining 4.8 percent of the respondents are found to be Professionals. Majority of the Professional People do not use the public library.

#### ➤ Household Income wise Respondents

34.80 % of the respondents income is between 8001 and 13000 per month while 31.74% of the respondents income above 17, 000 per month. Further it is found that 20.93% of the respondent's income between 13001 and 17000 per month and the remaining 12.80 % of the respondent's income is Up to 8000



per month.

➤ **Marital Status wise Respondents**

It is 64.93% of the respondents are hitched and 35.07% are unmarried. The Public library usage may have added the gap between the wedded and the unmarried.

➤ **Participant wise Respondents**

Out of 100 % respondents, 68.27 % of the respondents are consistent participants of the Public Library and the remaining 31.73% respondents are not the consistent participant.

➤ **Resolution iiOf iiInterpretation**

Out of that total respondents, 33.33% of the respondents visit the library for the purpose of Spending Time, 30.27 % of the respondents stay in the library for the purpose of Interest, 14.67 % of the respondents staying in the library for Entertainment purpose, 11.07 % of the respondents visit for the library Informative purpose and remaining 10.67 % of the respondents stay in the library preparing for the relevant specialized subject.

➤ **Time spent in Library**

35.33% of the respondents spend nearly 1.5hrs where 29.07 % of the respondents spend up to 3hrs, 24.93 % of the respondents spend up to 4hrs. Only 10.67 % of the respondents spend above 4hrs.

➤ **Regularity of practice**

Among the total respondents, 31.6 % of the respondents use library at Daily basis. 23.2 % of the respondents use library at the point of need and Once in a week. 22 % of the respondents use the library on day offs.

## 6. Findings of the Study

Out of 750 respondents 452 respondents are men and 298 respondents are women. Among the men respondents 70 respondents have high level of satisfaction and 376 respondents have moderate level of satisfaction and the remaining 06 respondents have low level of satisfaction regarding the public library resources. Among the women respondents 59 respondents have high level of satisfaction and 239 respondents have Moderate opinion and no one has low level of satisfaction regarding the public library resources. It is observed from the overall satisfaction level of gender wise respondents of using public library resources.

Out of 750 respondents 181 respondents go under the age gathering of 14 to 30 years and in this category 42 respondents have high level of satisfaction and 136 respondents have moderate level of satisfaction and the remaining 03



respondents have low level of satisfaction. It is observed from the overall satisfaction level of different age group wise respondents of using public library resources. 49 at the chi- square level of 0.05.

Out of 750 respondents' 96 respondents income level is upto Rs. 8,000/- per month. And out of these 96, 12 respondents have high level of satisfaction and 84 respondents have moderate level of satisfaction and no one has low level of satisfaction. It is observed from the overall satisfaction level of different income group wise respondents of using the public library resources.

Out of 750 respondents 243 respondents have completed their school education and out of these 243, 38 respondents have high level of satisfaction and 201 respondents have moderate level of satisfaction and the remaining 04 respondents have low level of satisfaction. It is observed from the overall satisfaction level of different education qualification wise respondents of using public library resources.

### **7. Suggestions of the Study**

The examination has uncovered that most of the people using public libraries in provincial regions are for the most part male understudies and adolescents. The data assets in the libraries are pronounced to be unseemly for the network of clients and not promptly accessible. For the most part utilized sources are reference and genuine materials. The utilization of perusing room and reference administrations lead the pack among the assets and administrations. The examination has additionally uncovered that resigned and government specialists utilize the libraries fundamentally to peruse the papers and magazines. Individuals utilized the libraries additionally for their class assignments and to know the present undertakings. Moreover, greater part of the clients don't utilize the materials held in the libraries however use the libraries essentially as a place for study, since libraries are calmer and more extensive than their homes.

### **8. Conclusion**

The investigation tried to examine the library assets and administrations gave to the readers. Perusing room and Book giving administrations are the most regularly utilized administrations in people in general libraries. Open Libraries need to adopt proactive strategy in inspiring the readers to utilize these assets and administrations to upgrade their ability. They are relied upon to give individuals situated administrations, going for fulfilling the overall population through the arrangement of fitting data assets and administrations, for example, warning administrations, vital authority, and data on neighborhood content that consolidates indigenous information framework into it. Perusing is conceivable just when individuals are educated. Public libraries can be the successful offices of advancing perusing propensities among the proficient open. Public libraries are the center of





perusing papers and magazines by the general population. They are the most appropriate spots to do investigations of this sort. Nonetheless, the present condition of general society libraries in chitradurga district is far from what the enhancement is required. Expanding and financing such libraries and additionally making the familiarity with library administrations to the general population can be the better strides to be taken.

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## **An influence of Social Networking Sites (SNS) on library services in an academic environment: a study**

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**Abstract:** This paper investigates the impact of Social Networking Sites (SNS) on library services within the context of academic environments. In recent years, the ubiquitous presence of SNS platforms has transformed communication, information sharing, and user engagement paradigms across various sectors, including libraries. This study aims to explore how libraries in academic settings have adapted to and leveraged the affordances offered by SNS to enhance their services and meet the evolving needs of their patrons. Through a comprehensive review of existing literature, this research identifies key trends, challenges, and opportunities associated with the integration of SNS into library services. Furthermore, it examines the strategies employed by libraries to effectively utilize SNS platforms for outreach, promotion, user engagement, information dissemination, and community building. Additionally, the study delves into the implications of SNS integration for traditional library practices and the roles of librarians in this evolving landscape. By shedding light on the evolving relationship between SNS and library services, this paper contributes to a deeper understanding of the contemporary information ecosystem and provides insights that can inform future developments in library services related to practice and policy.

**Keywords:** Social Networking Sites (SNS), Library Services, Web Library Services, Information Communication Technology (ICT), Web Portals.

### **1. Introduction**

Social networking sites are online platforms that enable users communicate and connect each other in an effective manner. These sites are more essential and impact on day to day life of a common man, interesting thing is youth and every educated and even illiterate people also have showed much interest in using these social networking sites is very common now a days and these are playing predominant role in building communities of different cultures and background in a single platform. These are networked and web technology influenced sites that allow users to build their own identity, they can share personal information and connect with diverse category of people across the globe and engage in various forms of communication such as messaging, posting updates, and sharing multimedia content.

#### **1.1 Key Features of SNS**



- **User Profiles:** Users create personalized profiles containing information such as their name, bio, interests, photos, and other details.
- **News Feed:** A central feature where users can see updates, posts, and content shared by their connections.
- **Communication Tools:** Messaging, commenting, and liking features enable users to interact with each other's content.
- **Privacy Settings:** Users can control who can see their profile and content through privacy settings.

### **1.2 Popular Social Networking Sites**

- **Facebook:** presently the widest and largest users in terms of statistics using for different purpose and also can say society influencer in the modern digital world.
- **Twitter:** It is one among the most popular identification of digital world by its huge renowned identity in terms of followers, which enables users to express their individual views and opinion.
- **Instagram:** It's a kind multimedia data exchange digital dias which allows users to share, follow and connect with each other and become multimedia cultural hub for youngsters.
- **LinkedIn:** Geared towards professional networking, LinkedIn enables users to connect with colleagues, build professional profiles, and seek job opportunities.
- **Snapchat:** it is a kind of digital messenger platform which allows users to share multimedia files and with an option of forward, like and share the data posted on it.

### **1.3 Uses and Benefits of SNS**

- **Social Interaction:** Allows users to stay connected with friends, family, and communities regardless of geographical barriers.
- **Information Sharing:** Enables the dissemination of news, updates, and information on various topics.
- **Business and Marketing:** Provides businesses with a platform to engage with customers, advertise products/services, and build brand awareness.
- **Professional Networking:** Facilitates networking and career opportunities by connecting professionals and showcasing skills and achievements.

### **1.4 Concerns and Challenges**

- **Privacy:** Users may be concerned about the privacy of their personal information and the potential misuse of data by the platform or third parties.



- **Cyber bullying:** Negative interactions, harassment, and bullying can occur on social networking sites, posing risks to users' mental health and well-being.
- **Misinformation:** False or misleading information can spread rapidly on social media, leading to confusion, polarization, and societal harm.
- **Habit:** It will become a habit if we use regularly and cause mental health issues and concentration issues which impacts on family, relationship and civilian society.

The social networking sites play a significant role in modern society, offering opportunities for connection, communication, and collaboration, but also presenting challenges related to privacy, safety, and misinformation. Understanding how to use these platforms responsibly and critically is essential for navigating the digital landscape effectively.

## 2. Importance of Social Networking Sites (SNS)

Social networking sites play a significant role in today's society, impacting individuals, businesses, and communities in various ways. Here are some of the key importances of social networking sites.

**2.1 Connectivity:** Social networking sites allow individuals to attach with common mind set people and support communicate each other for sustainable connection without barriers of boundary

**2.2 Information Sharing:** Social networking sites serve as platforms for sharing information, news, and updates. Users can share personal experiences, opinions, and multimedia content such as photos and videos, enabling real-time information dissemination.

**2.3 Community Building:** Social networking sites enable users to connect socially and personally which enable same mentality people can connect and discuss ideas which promote large number of users to involve in community building activities.

**2.4 Professional Networking:** Platforms like LinkedIn are specifically designed for professional networking, allowing users to showcase their skills, experiences, and achievements. These sites help individuals expand their professional network, seek job opportunities, and collaborate on projects.

**2.5 Marketing and Branding:** These are playing predominant role in reaching the people in an easy way which definitely help to market and create their individual identification become easy.

**2.6 Education and Learning:** Social networking sites are increasingly being used in educational settings for collaborative learning, knowledge sharing, and communication between students and educators. Platforms like Facebook and Twitter are utilized for educational purposes, facilitating discussions, sharing resources, and organizing events.



**2.7 Social Activism:** As it reaches people easy those who plan to conduct activity, create awareness for social cause, mustering monetary support, create general influence in society etc become easy and rucial.

**2.8 Entertainment and Leisure:** Social networking sites offer a plethora of entertainment options, including games, videos, memes, and other engaging content. Users can follow their favourite celebrities, discover new music or movies, and participate in online communities cantered around shared interests.

**2.9 Marketplace:** Some social networking sites incorporate marketplace features that allow users to buy and sell goods and services within the platform. This feature facilitates e-commerce and enables users to discover products, connect with sellers, and make purchases conveniently.

### **3. Social Networking Sites (SNS) and Library Services**

These have had a profound impact on various aspects of academic environments, including library services. Here are some ways in which SNS influence library services in academic environment.

**3.1 Information Dissemination:** Libraries utilize SNS platforms such as Facebook, Twitter, and Instagram to disseminate information about new acquisitions, library events, workshops, and services. These platforms serve as effective channels for reaching out to students and faculty members.

**3.2 Engagement and Interaction:** SNS facilitate direct engagement and interaction between library staff and users. Students and faculty can ask questions, provide feedback, and seek assistance via SNS platforms, thus enhancing the accessibility and responsiveness of library services.

**3.3 Promotion of Resources:** Libraries can use SNS to promote their collections, and services by sharing links and updates on SNS platforms, libraries can raise awareness about the wealth of resources available to the academic community.

**3.4 Community Building:** SNS platforms allow libraries to foster a sense of community among users by creating groups or pages dedicated to specific subjects, research interests, or library services.

**3.5 User Education and Support:** Libraries leverage SNS to provide user education and support services. They can share tutorials, research tips, and library guides via SNS platforms, helping users navigate the complexities of academic research and information literacy.





**3.6 Feedback and Assessment:** SNS provide libraries with a channel for collecting feedback and conducting assessments of library services. Libraries can use polls, surveys, and comments on SNS platforms to gather user opinions and gauge satisfaction levels, thereby informing continuous improvement efforts.

**3.7 Collaboration and Networking:** SNS enable libraries to collaborate with other academic institutions, professional organizations, and industry partners. Libraries can share resources, exchange best practices, and collaborate on joint projects through SNS platforms, thereby expanding their reach and impact.

Social networking sites have transformed the way libraries deliver services in academic environments, making them more accessible, interactive, and responsive to the needs of users. By embracing SNS platforms, libraries can effectively engage with their communities, promote resources, and enhance the overall academic experience.

#### 4. Conclusion

In conclusion, the study examining the influence of Social Networking Sites (SNS) on library services in an academic environment reveals a multifaceted relationship between these platforms and traditional library services. Through an in-depth analysis, it becomes evident that SNS have significantly impacted how libraries engage with their patrons, disseminate information, and promote resources.

Firstly, SNS platforms have emerged as powerful tools for communication and outreach, allowing libraries to interact with users in real-time, respond to inquiries, and foster a sense of community. By leveraging channels libraries can effectively communicate upcoming events, share resources, and solicit feedback from their user base. This direct line of communication has proven invaluable in increasing patron engagement and enhancing the overall user experience.

Furthermore, SNS have facilitated the democratization of information by enabling libraries to reach a wider audience beyond their physical premises. Through the sharing of digital resources, research guides, and multimedia content, libraries can extend their services to remote users, thereby promoting inclusivity and accessibility. Moreover, the viral nature of social media allows libraries to amplify their message and reach individuals who may not have otherwise been aware of their services.

However, it is important to acknowledge the challenges and limitations associated with integrating SNS into library services. These include concerns regarding privacy, data security, information overload, and the need for adequate staff training. In light of these findings, it is evident that SNS have fundamentally transformed the landscape of library services in academic environments. While presenting new opportunities for engagement and outreach, they also pose



unique challenges that require careful consideration and strategic planning. Moving forward, it is imperative for libraries to embrace the potential of social media while remaining vigilant in safeguarding the core principles of librarianship, including intellectual freedom, privacy, and equitable access to information. By striking a balance between innovation and tradition, libraries can continue to thrive in an increasingly digital world while fulfilling their vital role as stewards of knowledge and champions of information literacy.

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## Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) and Plagiarism: a researcher perspective

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**Abstract:** Intellectual Property Rights (IPRs) serve as the cornerstone of innovation, creativity, and economic growth in modern societies. However, the proliferation of digital technologies and the ease of information sharing have exacerbated the issue of plagiarism, posing significant challenges to the protection of intellectual property. This article provides a comprehensive examination of the intersection between intellectual property rights and plagiarism, exploring the various forms of plagiarism, its implications for creators and innovators, and the legal frameworks designed to safeguard intellectual property. Drawing on interdisciplinary perspectives from law, ethics, and technology, it discusses the importance of fostering a culture of respect for intellectual property rights and the need for effective enforcement mechanisms to deter plagiarism. This paper gives an idea on Plagiarism

**Keywords:** Copy Right, Intellectual Property Rights (IPR), Plagiarism, Creative Commons, Ownership, Publisher Rights, Copy Right Law, Legal Rights of Ownership.

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### 1. Introduction

In the realm of academic and scientific research, the principles of intellectual property rights (IPR) and the ethical considerations surrounding plagiarism stand as fundamental pillars. Researchers, the architects of innovation and knowledge advancement, are not only bound by the rigor of their methodologies but also by the integrity of their work. As such, understanding the nuances of IPR and plagiarism is paramount from a researcher's perspective.

Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) serve as a legal framework designed to protect the creations of the human intellect. This encompasses inventions, literary and artistic works, designs, symbols, names, and images used in commerce. From patents to copyrights, trademarks to trade secrets, IPR provides researchers with the necessary tools to safeguard their innovations and ensure fair recognition and compensation for their efforts.

For researchers, particularly in academia, the significance of IPR extends beyond mere legal protection. It serves as a catalyst for fostering innovation and encouraging the dissemination of knowledge. By securing patents for groundbreaking inventions or copyrights for scholarly publications, researchers not only protect their work from unauthorized use but also incentivize further exploration and collaboration within their respective fields.



However, alongside the protection afforded by IPR lies the specter of plagiarism—a pervasive and insidious threat to the integrity of research. Plagiarism, the act of presenting someone else's work, ideas, or expressions as one's own, undermines the very essence of academic and scientific endeavor. It erodes trust, distorts academic merit, and stifles genuine innovation.

From a researcher's perspective, the implications of plagiarism are profound. Beyond tarnishing reputations and careers, it undermines the credibility of research findings and compromises the integrity of academic institutions. For researchers committed to the pursuit of truth and knowledge, plagiarism represents a betrayal of the principles upon which their work is built.

The rise of digital technologies and the ease of access to vast repositories of information have exacerbated the prevalence of plagiarism. With a few keystrokes, entire articles, papers, or even entire theses can be copied and pasted, blurring the lines between original work and derivative content. As such, researchers must remain vigilant in upholding the standards of academic integrity and rigorously adhere to ethical guidelines governing attribution and citation.

Moreover, the onus is not solely on individual researchers but also on academic institutions, publishers, and funding bodies to promote a culture of academic integrity. Robust plagiarism detection tools, comprehensive ethical guidelines, and stringent peer review processes are indispensable in upholding the standards of scholarly conduct and ensuring the credibility of research outputs.

In essence, the interplay between IPR and plagiarism underscores the delicate balance between innovation and integrity in the realm of research. While IPR provides researchers with the necessary framework to protect their intellectual creations, plagiarism poses a formidable threat to the sanctity of academic discourse. As stewards of knowledge, researchers must remain steadfast in their commitment to upholding the highest standards of integrity, thereby preserving the integrity and credibility of the research enterprise for generations to come.

## 2. Significance of IPR

Intellectual Property Rights (IPRs) play a crucial role in fostering innovation, creativity, and economic development in modern societies. Here are some of the key significances:

1. **Encouraging Innovation and Creativity:** IPRs provide creators and inventors with exclusive rights to their creations or inventions, thus incentivizing them to invest time, effort, and resources into developing new ideas, products, and technologies.

2. **Protection of Investments:** Intellectual property protection enables creators and innovators to safeguard their investments by preventing unauthorized use, reproduction, or exploitation of their intellectual assets. This protection encourages investment in research and development activities.



3. **Fostering Economic Growth:** Strong intellectual property rights create a conducive environment for economic growth by promoting entrepreneurship, attracting investment, stimulating competition, and facilitating technology transfer and trade.

4. **Promoting Fair Competition:** IPRs ensure fair competition by preventing unfair practices such as counterfeiting, piracy, and unauthorized use of intellectual assets. This helps maintain a level playing field for businesses and encourages innovation-driven competition.

5. **Cultural and Artistic Preservation:** Intellectual property protection extends to cultural and artistic works, preserving cultural heritage, traditions, and diversity by incentivizing creators to produce and disseminate their works while ensuring they receive recognition and financial rewards.

6. **Knowledge Sharing and Collaboration:** While IPRs grant exclusive rights to creators and innovators, they also encourage knowledge sharing and collaboration through mechanisms such as licensing agreements, which enable others to legally access and utilize intellectual assets for further innovation and development.

7. **Consumer Protection:** Intellectual property rights contribute to consumer protection by ensuring the quality and authenticity of products and services. Consumers can trust that the products they purchase are genuine and meet certain standards when they are protected by IPRs.

8. **Social and Technological Progress:** By providing incentives for innovation and creativity, intellectual property rights contribute to social and technological progress, leading to the development of new technologies, medicines, artistic works, and other valuable contributions to society.

In General, intellectual property rights serve as a cornerstone for fostering innovation, economic development, cultural preservation, and consumer welfare in today's knowledge-based economy.

### 3. Understanding IPR in Present Scenario

In today's rapidly evolving global economy, intellectual property rights (IPR) play a crucial role in fostering innovation, creativity, and economic growth. With advancements in technology and increased globalization, the landscape of IPR has become more complex, requiring a nuanced understanding to navigate effectively. Here are key points to grasp the significance of IPR in the present scenario:

1. **Protection and Innovation:** IPR serve as a shield, safeguarding the creations of the human intellect. Innovators, creators, and businesses rely on patents, copyrights, trademarks, and trade secrets to protect their inventions, artistic works, brands, and confidential information. This protection encourages investment in research and development, driving innovation across various industries.





2. **Globalization and Harmonization:** In today's interconnected world, the protection of intellectual property often extends beyond national borders. International agreements and treaties, such as the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS), aim to harmonize intellectual property laws and standards among participating countries. This harmonization facilitates trade, investment, and technology transfer while ensuring a level playing field for creators and innovators worldwide.

3. **Challenges of Digitalization:** The digital revolution has revolutionized the way information is created, disseminated, and consumed. While digital technologies offer unprecedented opportunities for innovation and collaboration, they also pose significant challenges to intellectual property protection. Issues such as online piracy, digital counterfeiting, and unauthorized use of intellectual property require innovative legal frameworks and enforcement mechanisms to address effectively.

4. **Emerging Technologies and IPR:** Emerging technologies such as artificial intelligence, blockchain, and biotechnology are reshaping industries and creating new opportunities for innovation. However, they also raise complex legal and ethical questions regarding intellectual property ownership, licensing, and liability. Policymakers, businesses, and legal experts must adapt existing IPR regimes to accommodate these technological advancements while balancing the interests of innovators, consumers, and society as a whole.

5. **Access to Knowledge and Public Interest:** While intellectual property rights incentivize innovation and creativity, they must be balanced with the broader public interest in access to knowledge, education, and cultural heritage. Concepts such as fair use, compulsory licensing, and open access aim to strike a balance between the rights of intellectual property owners and the interests of the public. As the global community grapples with issues such as climate change, public health, and food security, the role of intellectual property in promoting sustainable development and addressing societal challenges becomes increasingly important.

Understanding intellectual property rights in the present scenario requires a multidisciplinary approach that takes into account legal, economic, technological, and ethical dimensions. By fostering a conducive environment for innovation, promoting international cooperation, and balancing competing interests, intellectual property rights can continue to drive progress and prosperity in the 21st century.

#### **4. Plagiarism**

Plagiarism is the act of using someone else's work, ideas, or creations without proper attribution or permission and presenting them as one's own. It's a serious academic and ethical offense that undermines the principles of honesty, integrity, and originality.

- **Direct Plagiarism:** Copying someone else's work word for word without citation.
- **Paraphrasing Plagiarism:** Rewriting someone else's ideas or work without proper acknowledgment.



- Self-Plagiarism: Submitting one's own work for multiple assignments without proper citation or authorization.
- Mosaic Plagiarism: Combining phrases, ideas, or paragraphs from different sources without proper attribution.
- Inaccurate Citation: Improperly citing sources or providing misleading information about the original source.

#### 4.1 Consequences of Plagiarism

- Academic Penalties: Plagiarism can lead to failing grades, expulsion, or other disciplinary actions in academic institutions.
- Legal Ramifications: In some cases, plagiarism may result in legal action, especially if it violates copyright laws.
- Damage to Reputation: Plagiarism tarnishes one's reputation as a scholar, writer, or professional, affecting future opportunities and credibility.
- Loss of Trust: It erodes trust between individuals, institutions, and communities, damaging relationships and integrity.
- Stifling Creativity: Plagiarism discourages original thinking, innovation, and the advancement of knowledge.

#### 4.2 Preventing Plagiarism

- Cite Sources Properly: Always acknowledge and cite sources using appropriate citation styles (APA, MLA, Chicago, etc.).
- Use Quotations: When directly quoting, use quotation marks and provide the author's name, publication year, and page number.
- Paraphrase Ethically: When paraphrasing, ensure that the content is rephrased significantly and still attributed to the original source.
- Keep Records: Maintain a record of all sources consulted during research to facilitate accurate citation.
- Understand Academic Integrity: Educate yourself and others about the importance of academic integrity and ethical writing practices.

plagiarism is a serious ethical breach with far-reaching consequences. Upholding academic integrity, respecting intellectual property rights, and fostering a culture of originality are essential in combating plagiarism and promoting a scholarly community built on honesty and

### 5. Conclusion

The discourse surrounding Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) and plagiarism from a researcher's perspective underscores the critical importance of ethical conduct, innovation, and the preservation of knowledge integrity. Researchers serve as custodians of intellectual property, contributing to the advancement of human understanding through originality and creativity. Respect for IPR ensures that rightful credit is given to creators and incentivizes further



innovation. Conversely, plagiarism undermines the foundation of scholarly pursuit, eroding trust and hindering progress. It is imperative for researchers to uphold ethical standards, embracing transparency, citation practices, and collaboration while navigating the complex landscape of intellectual property. By fostering a culture of integrity and accountability, the research community can sustain a vibrant ecosystem of knowledge exchange and collective advancement.

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## Importance of Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) and Plagiarism: An analytical study

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**Abstract:** In the ever-evolving landscape of innovation and creativity, the significance of Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) cannot be overstated. This paper delves into the crucial nexus between IPR and plagiarism, aiming to provide a comprehensive analysis of their interplay. This paper also examines the fundamental concepts of intellectual property, encompassing patents, copyrights, trademarks, and its secrets, elucidating their role in fostering innovation, protecting creators' rights. Furthermore, the paper investigates the pervasive issue of plagiarism, elucidating its various forms, constitutional rights, underlying motivations, and detrimental effects on innovation and academic integrity. Generally this paper gives bird eye view on the analytical study contributes to the broader discourse on intellectual property and plagiarism, offering insights into their multifaceted nature, Constitutional provisions and implications for innovation, education, and society at large.

**Keywords:** Plagiarism, Intellectual Property Rights (IPR), Copy Rights, Authorship, Patent, World Intellectual Property Rights (WIPO).

### 1. Introduction

Present knowledge-driven economy, the protection of intellectual property rights (IPR) is paramount. Intellectual property encompasses creations of the mind, such as inventions, literary and artistic works, designs, symbols, names, and images used in commerce. The significance of safeguarding these intangible assets cannot be overstated, as they not only spur innovation and creativity but also underpin economic growth and competitiveness.

This study delves into the intricate relationship between intellectual property rights and plagiarism, aiming to provide a comprehensive analysis of their importance. While IPR serves as a legal framework for protecting original works, plagiarism, on the other hand, represents a blatant violation of these rights, undermining the incentives for innovation and creativity. By exploring the nexus between these concepts, this study seeks to elucidate their implications for various stakeholders, including creators, businesses, consumers, and society at large.

The concept will begin by elucidating the fundamental concepts of intellectual property rights and plagiarism, delineating their definitions, scope, and underlying principles. Subsequently,



it will examine the rationale behind IPR protection, highlighting its role in fostering innovation, incentivizing investment in research and development, and facilitating technology transfer and dissemination. Additionally, the adverse consequences of IPR infringement, including economic losses, stifled innovation, and compromised ethical integrity, will be explored in detail.

Moreover, the perception of plagiarism is delve into the pervasive issue of plagiarism, elucidating its forms, manifestations, and underlying motivations. It will analyse the ethical, legal, and socio-economic ramifications of plagiarism, emphasizing its detrimental effects on academic integrity, scientific progress, and societal trust. Furthermore, the study will underscore the imperative of implementing robust mechanisms for detecting and deterring plagiarism, while also promoting a culture of academic honesty and integrity.

In essence, this study endeavours to shed light on the multifaceted dimensions of intellectual property rights and plagiarism, underscoring their significance in contemporary society. By examining their interplay and implications, it aims to provide valuable insights for policymakers, educators, researchers, businesses, and other stakeholders, fostering a deeper understanding of the challenges and opportunities inherent in the realm of intellectual property.

## **2. Importance of IPR in Contemporary Scenario**

In today's rapidly evolving global landscape, intellectual property rights (IPR) play a pivotal role in fostering innovation, creativity, and economic growth. These rights provide creators, inventors, and businesses with the necessary incentives and protections to invest in groundbreaking ideas, technologies, and artistic works. Here's a brief overview of the importance of IPR in the contemporary scenario:

1. **Encouraging Innovation:** IPR encourage innovation by granting creators exclusive rights to their inventions, designs, and creative works. This fosters a culture of innovation by providing inventors and creators with the confidence that their efforts will be rewarded and protected.
2. **Protecting Investments:** For businesses, intellectual property represents a significant investment in research, development, and branding. Strong IPR protections safeguard these investments by preventing unauthorized use or reproduction of proprietary technologies, trademarks, and designs.
3. **Fostering Competition:** Intellectual property rights create a level playing field for businesses by ensuring fair competition. They prevent unauthorized parties from capitalizing on the efforts of others, thereby fostering an environment where companies compete based on the quality and innovation of their products and services.
4. **Promoting Economic Growth:** IPR stimulate economic growth by facilitating the transfer of technology, knowledge, and creative works. They incentivize investment in research and development, attract foreign investment, and contribute to job creation and wealth generation.



5. **Supporting Global Trade:** In an increasingly interconnected world, intellectual property rights play a crucial role in facilitating global trade. They provide businesses with the legal framework to protect their intellectual assets in foreign markets, thereby enabling them to expand their operations and reach new customers worldwide.

6. **Encouraging Collaboration and Licensing:** IPR encourage collaboration and licensing agreements between innovators and businesses. These agreements allow companies to leverage each other's intellectual assets, leading to the development of new products, technologies, and solutions.

7. **Protecting Consumer Interests:** Intellectual property rights help safeguard consumer interests by ensuring the quality and authenticity of products and services. Trademarks, patents, and copyrights enable consumers to make informed purchasing decisions and rely on the reputation and reliability of brands and products.

Intellectual property rights are indispensable in the contemporary scenario, serving as a catalyst for innovation, economic development, and global competitiveness. By providing creators and businesses with the necessary incentives and protections, IPR contribute to the advancement of society and the improvement of people's lives.

### **3. Copyright and Indian Constitution**

Copyright in India is governed primarily by the Copyright Act of 1957, which was subsequently amended in 2012 to keep pace with technological advancements and international standards. The relationship between copyright and the Indian Constitution is significant, as it reflects the country's commitment to fostering creativity while balancing the rights of creators with the larger public interest.

1. **Constitutional Provisions:** The Indian Constitution, under Article 19(1)(g), guarantees the right to practice any profession, or to carry on any occupation, trade, or business. Copyright, as a form of intellectual property, is considered an integral part of this right. It provides creators with the exclusive right to reproduce, distribute, perform, and display their works.

2. **Directive Principles of State Policy:** The Constitution's Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP) under Articles 39(b) and (c) emphasize the importance of promoting the welfare of the people by securing the ownership and control of material resources, and ensuring that the operation of the economic system does not result in the concentration of wealth and means of production to the common detriment. Copyright law, by protecting creators' rights, contributes to achieving these principles by incentivizing creativity and promoting cultural and economic development.





3. **Public Interest:** While copyright grants creators exclusive rights over their works, it also recognizes the public interest in accessing and using creative works for educational, research, and other beneficial purposes. The Indian Constitution, through its various provisions, including Article 19(2) which allows for reasonable restrictions on the freedom of speech and expression in the interest of the sovereignty and integrity of India, the security of the State, friendly relations with foreign States, public order, decency, or morality, or in relation to contempt of court, defamation, or incitement to an offence, allows for the balancing of these interests.

4. **International Obligations:** India is a signatory to various international treaties and agreements concerning copyright, such as the Berne Convention and the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS). These agreements require member states to provide certain minimum standards of copyright protection. The Constitution empowers the Indian government to enact laws to fulfill its international obligations, thus ensuring alignment between domestic copyright legislation and international standards.

Indian Constitution provides a framework within which copyright law operates, ensuring that creators' rights are protected while also safeguarding the public interest and promoting cultural and economic development. This interplay reflects India's commitment to fostering creativity and innovation in a manner that benefits society as a whole.

#### **4. Importance and Impact of Plagiarism**

It is a significant issue in India with far-reaching implications, its importance lies not only in academic and professional spheres but also in the broader societal context. Here, few explorations of its multifaceted impact.

1. **Academic Integrity and Ethical Concerns:** Plagiarism undermines the very essence of academic integrity. In educational institutions across India, students are expected to produce original work that reflects their understanding and insights. When plagiarism occurs, it violates this fundamental principle, eroding trust and devaluing the educational process. It's a matter of ethical concern as it promotes dishonesty and undermines the values of honesty and integrity.

2. **Quality of Research and Innovation:** In academic and research settings, plagiarism stifles genuine innovation and hampers the progress of knowledge. India, with its burgeoning research community, relies on the creation of original ideas and findings to contribute to global knowledge. Plagiarism dilutes the quality of research output, hindering the country's ability to make meaningful contributions to various fields.

3. **Legal Implications:** Plagiarism can have legal ramifications in India, especially concerning copyright infringement. Authors, researchers, and content creators hold intellectual property rights to their work. When others plagiarize their content, it constitutes a violation of these



rights, leading to potential legal action. The Copyright Act of 1957 provides legal recourse for victims of plagiarism, emphasizing the seriousness of this offense.

4. **Economic Consequences:** The economic impact of plagiarism is significant. In academic and research circles, funding agencies invest resources based on the promise of original and impactful work. When plagiarism is detected, it not only wastes these resources but also tarnishes the reputation of institutions and researchers involved. Moreover, in industries reliant on intellectual property, such as publishing and software development, plagiarism can lead to financial losses due to decreased sales and damaged reputations.

5. **Cultural and Educational Values:** Plagiarism not only undermines academic and professional integrity but also erodes cultural and educational values. India has a rich tradition of scholarship and knowledge dissemination, dating back centuries. Plagiarism runs counter to these values of knowledge sharing, originality, and respect for intellectual property. Preserving these values is crucial for fostering a culture of learning and innovation in the country.

6. **Mitigation and Prevention Efforts:** To address the issue of plagiarism, India has taken steps to raise awareness, implement plagiarism detection tools, and enforce strict penalties for offenders. Educational institutions have adopted policies and guidelines to educate students and researchers about the importance of academic integrity and the consequences of plagiarism. Additionally, initiatives to promote open access to research and foster a culture of citation and attribution are underway to mitigate the prevalence of plagiarism.

The importance of combating plagiarism in India cannot be overstated. Its impact extends beyond academia to influence research, innovation, legal, economic, and cultural domains. By upholding principles of academic integrity, fostering a culture of originality, and implementing effective measures to deter plagiarism, India can safeguard its intellectual heritage and contribute meaningfully to global knowledge and innovation.

## 5. Tips to avoid plagiarism

1. **Understand Plagiarism:** Familiarize yourself with what constitutes plagiarism. It's not just copying verbatim; it also includes using someone else's ideas, concepts, or data without proper acknowledgment.

2. **Cite Your Sources:** Whenever you use someone else's ideas, quotes, or data, make sure to cite the source properly. This includes both in-text citations and a bibliography or reference list at the end of your work.



3. **Paraphrase Correctly:** If you're rephrasing someone else's ideas in your own words, ensure that you're not just swapping a few words around. Paraphrase the content in a way that demonstrates your understanding while still acknowledging the original source.
  4. **Use Quotations:** When directly quoting someone else's work, use quotation marks and provide a citation. This shows that you're using the exact words of another author and gives them credit for their work.
  5. **Manage Your Time:** Procrastination can lead to unintentional plagiarism when you're rushing to complete assignments. Start your research and writing early so you have enough time to properly cite sources and avoid accidental plagiarism.
  6. **Keep Track of Sources:** Maintain a record of all the sources you consult during your research. This will make it easier to properly cite them later and ensure you're giving credit to the right authors.
  7. **Use Plagiarism Detection Tools:** There are many online tools available that can help you check your work for unintentional plagiarism. These tools compare your writing against a database of existing content to highlight any similarities.
  8. **Seek Permission for Reuse:** If you want to use someone else's work in a way that goes beyond fair use or citation norms (e.g., republishing a figure or lengthy excerpt), seek permission from the copyright holder.
  9. **Develop Your Own Voice:** While it's important to engage with existing literature and ideas, strive to develop your own unique perspective and voice in your writing. This will make it less likely that your work will inadvertently resemble someone else's.
  10. **Educate Yourself:** Stay informed about academic integrity guidelines and standards. Many educational institutions provide resources and workshops on plagiarism prevention, so take advantage of these opportunities to learn more.
- By following these tips, one can ensure that your work is original, properly attributed, and free from plagiarism.

## 6. Conclusion

In conclusion, the significance of Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) and the detrimental impact of plagiarism underscore the crucial role they play in fostering innovation, creativity, and fair competition in today's knowledge-driven economy. Through this analytical study, it becomes evident that safeguarding intellectual property encourages originality, incentivizes research and



development, and protects the rights of creators and innovators. Conversely, plagiarism undermines these fundamental principles, eroding trust, stifling innovation, and hindering progress. Therefore, it is imperative for individuals, businesses, and society as a whole to prioritize the respect and enforcement of intellectual property rights while actively combatting plagiarism. By doing so, we can cultivate an environment that fosters innovation, encourages creativity, and ultimately contributes to the advancement of human knowledge and prosperity.

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## Perceived Importance of Services in Mobile Applications among Respondents of Academic and Special Libraries: An Indian perspective

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**Abstract:** With the rapid advancement of technology, mobile applications have become integral tools for accessing information and services across various domains. This study investigates the perceived importance of services offered through mobile applications among users of academic and special libraries in India. Through a comprehensive analysis, this study aims to identify the key services users prioritize in mobile applications provided by libraries, shedding light on their preferences and requirements. The findings of this research contribute to understanding the evolving role of mobile applications in library services and their significance in the Indian context. By identifying the services most valued by users, libraries can enhance their mobile application offerings to meet the needs and expectations of their patrons. This paper also provides insights for library administrators and developers to improve the design, functionality, and accessibility of mobile applications, thereby fostering a more efficient and user-centric library experience in the digital age.

**Keywords:** Library Services, Mobile Applications, Information Communication and Technology (ICT), Special Library Services, Digital Libraries.

### 1. Introduction

With the widespread use of technology for information sharing and communication, libraries have also been greatly influenced by technologies. The incorporation of advanced technologies have allowed libraries to distance from that of old method of accessing and retrieving information sources and services, This article discusses how libraries are using various technologies, including mobile applications, to deliver value added user centric and need based services to the core users, By adopting these new technologies, libraries aim to provide services at lower costs and become more accessible to users.

Smartphones, with their user-friendly interfaces and quick access to the internet, offer a range of capabilities which will be the key factor to reach the unreachable in the stipulated time with more accuracy. Libraries are making use of these features to provide diverse services such as online library orientation, data services on access and catalogue, on mobile services, Virtual web library services, online DDS, over all it acts as one stop solution for many services and requirements of users. Many other services also inculcate to reach the modern users to meet their expectations virtually.



The libraries of present era are more focusing on providing need based services through advanced technology, Research in this particular area shows that users are satisfied with these services and consider them necessary and helpful. However, identifying these components and developing a prototype pattern can help designers create appropriate and efficient mobile applications for library services. This study also try to aims to propose a sample strategy for different online platforms to provide library services to the users, which will enable users to better identify and utilize these technologies for accessing library resources and services.

## 2. Research Questions

To achieve the investigation purposes, few facts are essential to reach the concept in a better way, they are as follows.

- RQ1. The most commonly used mechanisms in mobile Apps.?
- RQ2. The maximum indispensable apparatuses according to users' views in library mobile applications?
- RQ3. The projected sample design for design of portable applications for all the library facilities?

## 3. Context and Review of Literature

The advancement of technology on services has attracted modern users in the present scenario, most of the library users expect services on spot and in stipulated time many studies have supported and proved the same in different context. Numerous studies have identified that frequently used technologies are search, issue, renewal and access to databases. Another study by (Khatri, 2013) identified five main categories of library mobile application services: information searching, reference management, library account management, communication services, and social media integration.

Moreover, several studies have investigated user perceptions of mobile applications for library services. (Sujatha, 2015) found that users valued the convenience and accessibility of mobile applications for library services. Correspondingly, a paper on same issues identified that mobile applications improved user satisfaction and provided a more personalized experience.

However, despite the growing popularity of library mobile applications, there is still a lack of standardization in terms of design and functionality. Therefore, there is a need to develop a prototype pattern for designing mobile applications that can be adapted to different library facilities and reach the requirement of users.

Overall, the literature suggests that mobile applications have the potential to enhance library services and improve user experiences. However, the development of a standardized prototype pattern could help ensure consistency and effectiveness across different library mobile applications.

## 4. Methodology

The methodology used for this study is to survey and collect the data from different users of academic and special libraries, a well-designed structured questionnaire is distributed among the users of different libraries. Regular 104 users are identified, distributed questionnaire and





collected data from them, the collected data is analysed and presented in a table of contents for better understanding and presentation.

Table No. 1 Frequency of the application tools used by types of library

Sl.No.	Different Facilities	Special library		Academic library	
		Number	%	Number	%
1	Search	9	90	6	60
2	Search by barcode scan	2	20	6	60
3	search by QR code scan	1	10	1	10
4	Tutorial	8	80	1	10
5	Ask a librarian	9	90	2	20
6	New books	5	50	2	20
7	Databases	10	100	6	60
8	Local search	1	10	3	30
9	Order	5	50	2	20
10	Renew and circulation	9	90	3	30
11	Browse	8	80	1	10
12	Audio tours	1	10	2	20
13	Virtual tours	1	10	2	20
14	Citations	5	50	1	10
15	Audio books	1	10	1	10
16	Selective dissemination of information	3	30	1	10
17	Employees	8	80	1	10
18	Hours	10	100	3	30
19	Library maps	7	70	0	0
20	Google charts	7	70	0	0
21	Activities	7	70	5	50
22	My library	10	100	5	50
23	Assistance	7	70	2	20
24	Interact us	7	70	3	30
25	Most Related Queries	4	40	1	10
26	Feedback	3	30	3	30

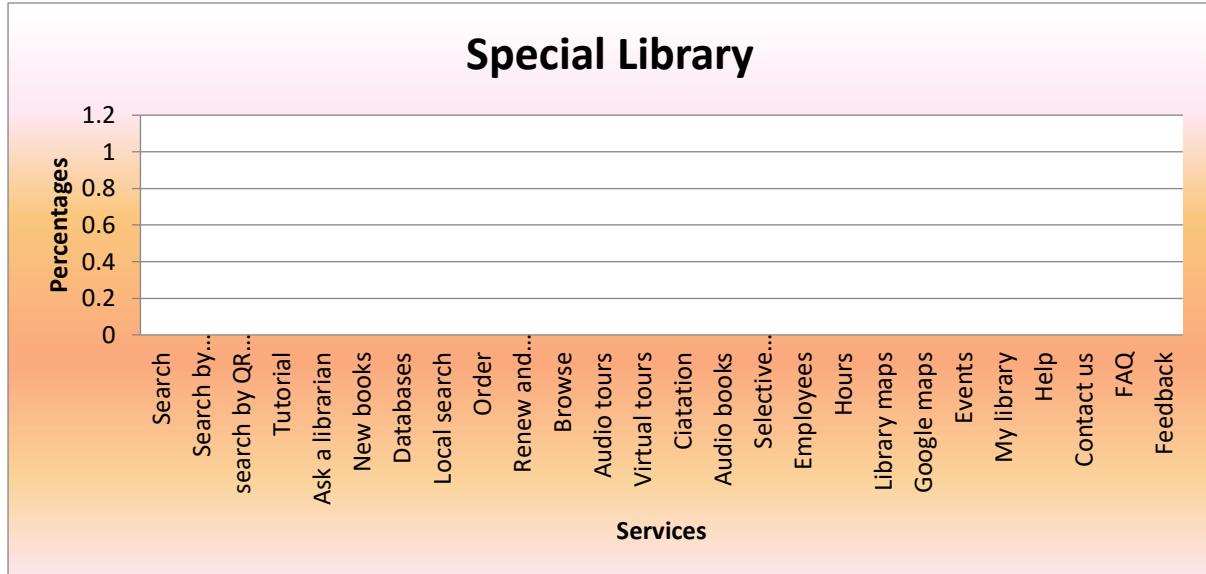
The table shows that the regularity and usage ratio of every individual tool in the library used for information services are analysed and presented for better understanding of utilization. The number and percentage of their presence are shown for each component.

The results show that few tools are common and used regularly in all libraries with a frequency of 100%. Tutorial, employees, and help had high percentages (80-90%), which indicates that they were also commonly used in the mobile applications of special libraries.

New books, order, citation, selective dissemination of information, events, contact us, Google maps, and feedback had moderate to low percentages (30-70%). Audio tours, virtual tours, audio books, local search, search by QR code scan, search by barcode scan, and FAQ had the

lowest percentages (10-50%), indicating that these components were less commonly included in the mobile applications of special libraries.

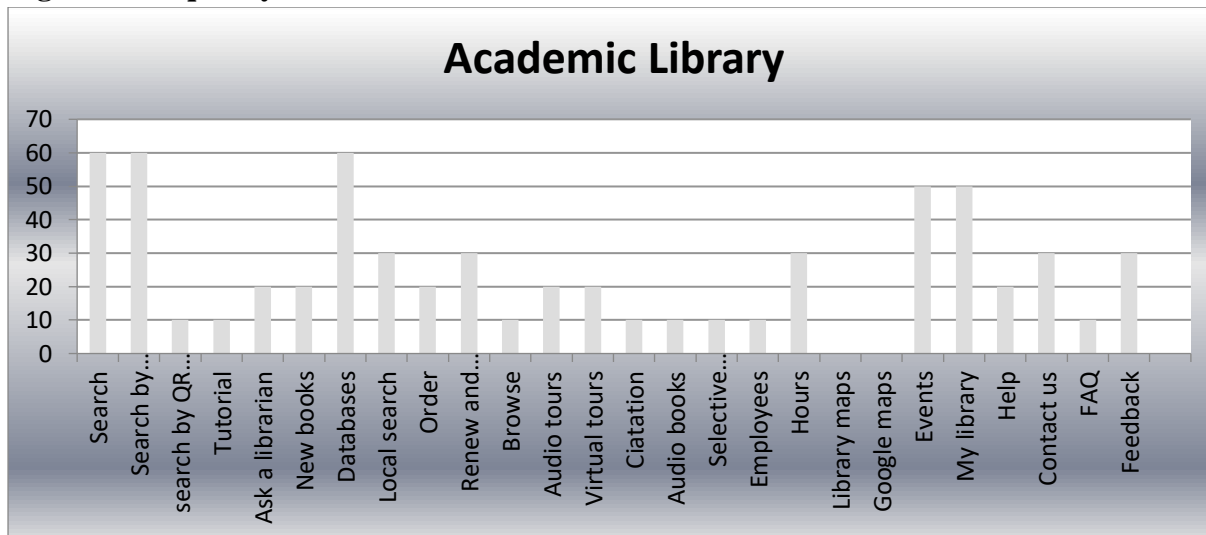
**Figure-1 Frequency of each Technological Tools used at the special libraries**



Based on Figure-1, which presents the frequency of individual technical tools used in the libraries are studied, analysed represented in percentages. The results show that databases, hours, and My Library were present in all mobile applications with a frequency of 100%. Search, ask a librarian, and renew and circulation had a high percentage of presence (90%).

Tutorial, employees browse, and library maps had moderate to high percentages (70-80%), indicating that they were commonly used in the mobile applications of special libraries. New books, order, citation, and audio tours had moderate percentages (30-50%). Audio books, selective dissemination of information, Google maps, events, contact us, help, and feedback had low percentages (10-70%), indicating that these components were less commonly included in the mobile applications of special libraries.

**Figure 2 Frequency of constituent Techno Tools used at the academic libraries**





According to Figure 2, presents the frequency of individual techno tools used in different libraries, represented in percentages. The results show few components are commonly used components with a frequency of 60%. Events and My Library had moderate to high percentages (50%), indicating their importance in academic library mobile applications.

Databases had a moderate percentage (60%), while local search, renew and circulation, order, new books, ask a librarian, audio tours and feedback had low percentages ranging from 10-30%. Tutorial, help, browse, library maps, and Google maps had very low percentages (0-20%), indicating that they were less commonly included in the mobile applications of academic libraries.

**Table No.2 Respondents Opinion about importance of different services in mobile applications**

s	Services	Agree Strongly	Agree Moderately	Agree Slightly	Disagree Moderately	Disagree Strongly
1	Search	67	29	4	0	0
2	Search by barcode scan	22	49	20	5	4
3	search by QR code scan	11	40	41	6	2
4	Tutorial	39	46	9	5	1
5	Ask a librarian	53	35	9	3	0
6	New books	27	47	22	4	0
7	Databases	38	43	19	0	0
8	Local search	43	41	11	5	0
9	Order	20	44	31	4	1
10	Renew and circulation	74	19	6	1	0
11	Browse	26	51	16	7	0
12	Audio tours	15	44	31	8	2
13	Virtual tours	16	45	30	6	3
14	Citations	22	37	34	5	2
15	Audio books	35	38	19	6	2
16	Selective dissemination of information	11	58	23	7	1
17	Employees	9	27	38	22	4
18	Hours	45	38	9	7	1
19	Library maps	23	54	19	3	1
20	Google maps	30	42	22	3	3
21	Events	9	41	43	6	1
22	My library	19	68	10	2	1
23	Help	21	57	21	1	0
24	Contact us	41	41	11	4	3
25	FAQ	15	22	29	21	13
26	Feedback	17	35	32	8	8

This table presents the results of a survey on the perceived importance of different services in mobile applications. The services are listed in the first column, and the remaining columns indicate the percentage of respondents who agreed strongly, agreed moderately, agreed slightly, disagreed moderately, and disagreed strongly with the statement that the given service was important.

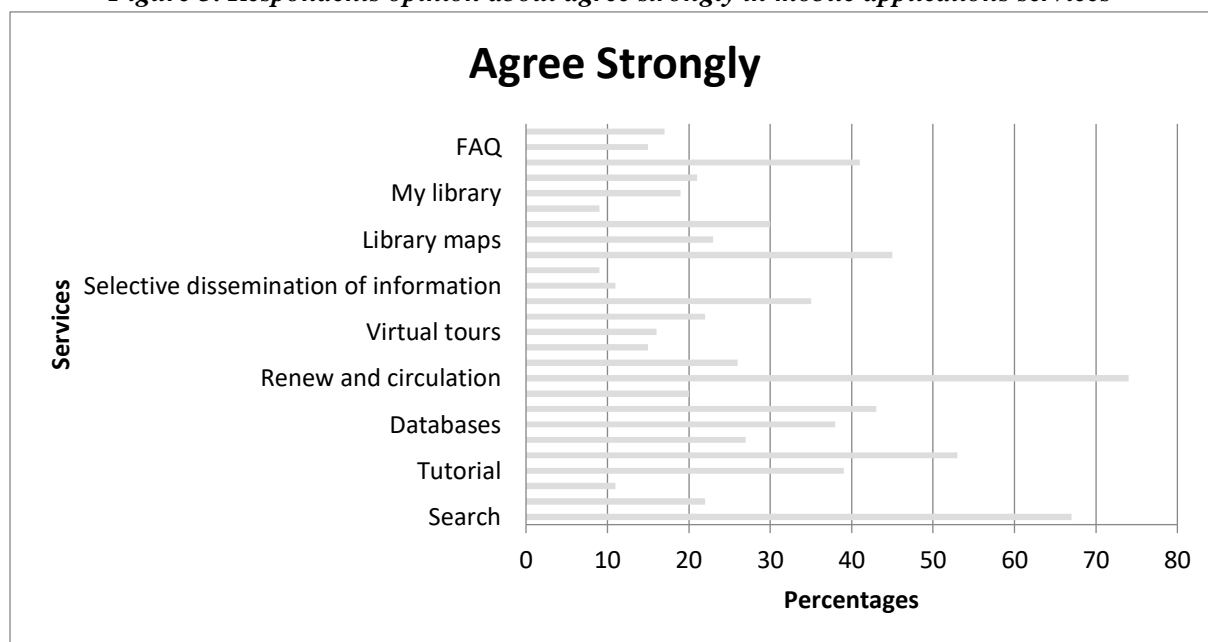
The results show that search and renew/circulation were considered very important by 67% and 74% of respondents, respectively. Ask a librarian, hours, and My Library were also considered very important by more than half of the respondents.

Search by barcode scan, search by QR code scan, local search, order, citation, audio tours, virtual tours, and selective dissemination of information had mixed levels of importance, with varying percentages of respondents agreeing or disagreeing with their importance.

Tutorial, new books, databases, browse, audio books, employees, library maps, Google maps, events, help, and contact us were generally considered to be of moderate importance.

Finally, FAQ and feedback were considered to be of little importance or unimportant, with a high percentage of respondents either disagreeing or strongly disagreeing with their importance.

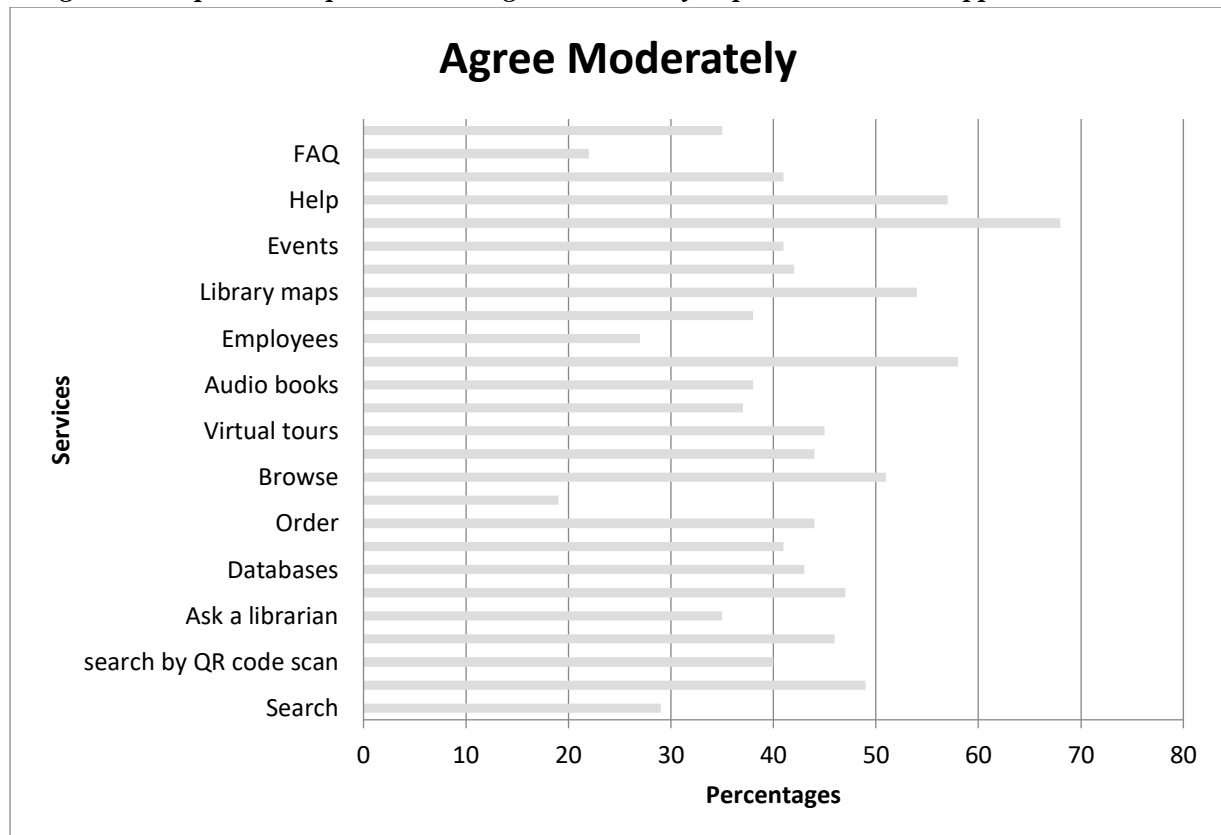
**Figure 3. Respondents opinion about agree strongly in mobile applications services**



This figure-3 presents the percentage of respondents who agreed strongly with the statement that the given service was important in mobile applications. The services are listed in the first column, and the percentage of respondents who agreed strongly is shown in the second column. The results show that renew/circulation had the highest percentage of respondents who agreed strongly with its importance at 74%. Other services that received relatively high percentages of strong agreement were search (67%), ask a librarian (53%), hours (45%), local search (43%), and contact us (41%).

On the other hand, some services had relatively low percentages of strong agreement, indicating that they may not be perceived as highly important by respondents. These included employees (9%), events (9%), selective dissemination of information (11%), virtual tours (16%), citation (22%), and new books (27%).

**Figure 4. Respondents opinion about agree moderately important in mobile application services**

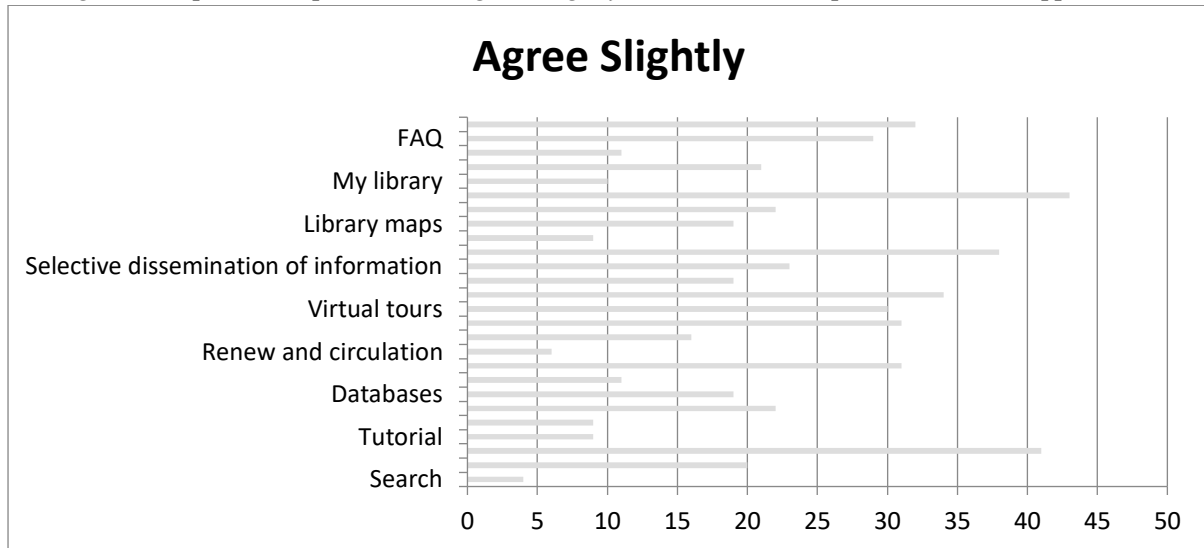


This figure-4 presents the percentage of respondents who agreed moderately with the statement that the given service was important in mobile applications. The services are listed in the first column, and the percentage of respondents who agreed moderately is shown in the second column.

The results show that My Library had the highest percentage of respondents who agreed moderately with its importance at 68%, followed by selective dissemination of information (58%), library maps (54%), and help (57%).

Other services that received relatively high percentages of moderate agreement were search by barcode scan (49%), browse (51%), tutorial (46%), local search (41%), order (44%), Google maps (42%), audio tours (44%), virtual tours (45%), databases (43%), and new books (47%). On the other hand, some services had relatively low percentages of moderate agreement, indicating that they may not be perceived as highly important by respondents. These included events (41%), contact us (41%), citation (37%), hours (38%), feedback (35%), audio books (38%), ask a librarian (35%), and employees (27%).

Figure 5 Respondents opinion about agreed slightly with the service important in mobile applications



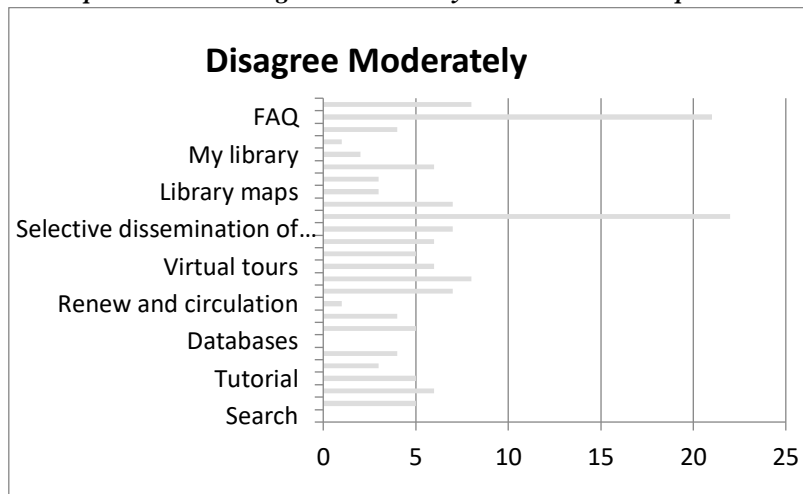
This figure presents the percentage of respondents who agreed slightly with the statement that the given service was important in mobile applications. The services are listed in the first column, and the percentage of respondents who agreed slightly is shown in the second column.

The results show that events had the highest percentage of respondents who agreed slightly with its importance at 43%, followed by order (31%), audio tours (31%), virtual tours (30%), FAQ (29%), and search by QR code scan (41%).

Other services that received relatively high percentages of slight agreement were employees (38%), citation (34%), new books (22%), Google maps (22%), feedback (32%), and search by barcode scan (20%).

On the other hand, some services had relatively low percentages of slight agreement, indicating that they may not be perceived as highly important by respondents. These included renew/circulation (6%), hours (9%), ask a librarian (9%), selective dissemination of information (23%), help (21%), contact us (11%), library maps (19%), databases (19%), local search (11%), tutorial (9%), and My Library (10%).

Figure 6. Respondents opinion about disagreed moderately with the service important in mobile applications







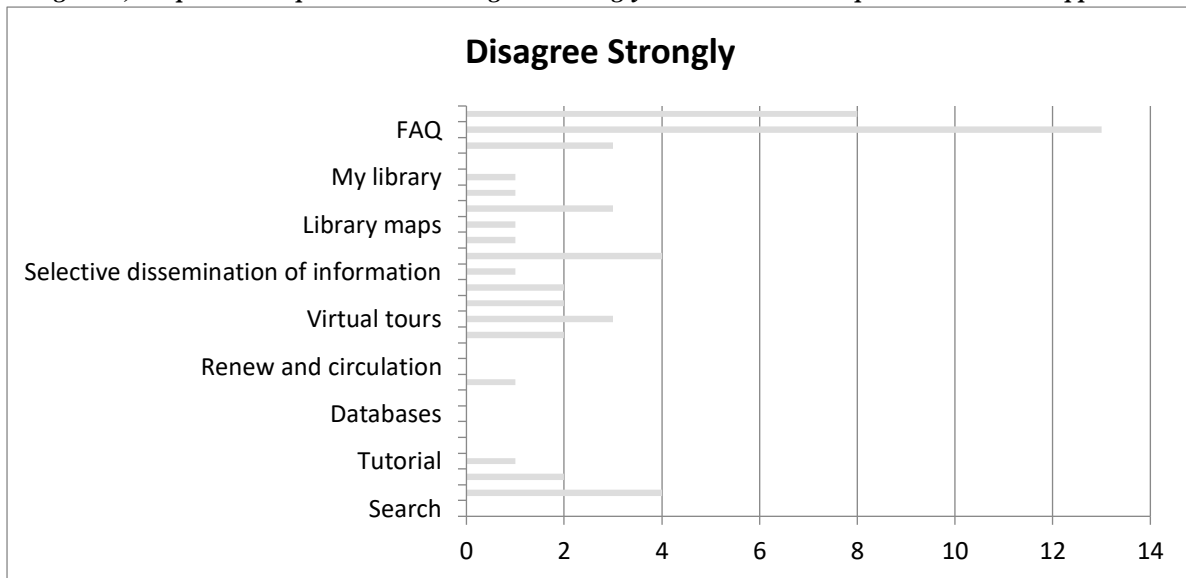
This figure-6 presents the percentage of respondents who disagreed moderately with the statement that the given service was important in mobile applications. The services are listed in the first column, and the percentage of respondents who disagreed moderately is shown in the second column.

The results show that employees had the highest percentage of respondents who disagreed moderately with its importance at 22%, followed by FAQ (21%), and local search (5%)

Other services that received relatively high percentages of moderate disagreement were ask a librarian (3%), renew/circulation (1%), audio tours (8%), Google maps (3%), feedback (8%), search by QR code scan (6%), and citation (5%).

On the other hand, some services had relatively low percentages of moderate disagreement, indicating that they may be perceived as highly important by respondents. These included search (0%), databases (0%), library maps (3%), hours (7%), My Library (2%), help (1%), contact us (4%), new books (4%), order (4%), virtual tours (6%), selective dissemination of information (7%), tutorial (5%), audio books (6%), events (6%), browse (7%), and search by barcode scan (5%).

Figure 7, Respondents opinion about disagreed strongly with the service important in mobile applications



This table presents the percentage of respondents who disagreed strongly with the statement that the given service was important in mobile applications. The services are listed in the first column, and the percentage of respondents who disagreed strongly is shown in the second column.

The results show that ask a librarian and renew/circulation had the highest percentage of respondents who disagreed strongly with their importance at 0%, followed by search, databases, local search, new books, and browse, which also had no respondents who strongly disagreed with their importance.

Other services that received relatively low percentages of strong disagreement were tutorial (1%), selective dissemination of information (1%), events (1%), hours (1%), library maps



(1%), my library (1%), order (1%), audio tours (2%), citation (2%), audio books (2%), search by QR code scan (2%), search by barcode scan (4%), contact us (3%), and Google maps (3%). On the other hand, some services had relatively high percentages of strong disagreement, indicating that they may not be perceived as highly important by respondents. These included feedback (8%) and FAQ (13%), while employees had the highest percentage of respondents who strongly disagreed with its importance at 4%.

## 5. Findings

The findings presented in this article describe the frequency and percentage of different components in mobile applications for special libraries, as well as the perceived importance of these components based on a survey. The most common components found in these applications were search, ask a librarian, databases, renewal and circulation, browse, My Library, hours, and library maps, which were present in all mobile applications with a frequency of 100%. Other components such as tutorial, employees, and help had high percentages (80-90%), indicating that they were also commonly used in the mobile applications of special libraries.

The survey results showed that search and renew/circulation were considered very important by a majority of respondents, followed by ask a librarian, hours, and My Library. Components such as search by barcode scan, search by QR code scan, local search, order, citation, audio tours, virtual tours, and selective dissemination of information had mixed levels of importance, whereas tutorial, new books, databases, browse, audio books, employees, library maps, Google maps, events, help, and contact us were generally considered to be of moderate importance. Finally, FAQ and feedback were considered to be of little importance or unimportant by most respondents.

## 6. Suggestion

Based on the findings presented in the article, it is suggested that developers of mobile applications for special libraries should consider prioritizing the inclusion of commonly used components such as search, ask a librarian, databases, renewal and circulation, browse, My Library, hours, and library maps. Additionally, tutorial, employees, and help are also important components to consider including.

To improve the effectiveness and perceived importance of the mobile application, it is recommended that developers focus on providing features related to search and renew/circulation, as these were considered very important by a majority of respondents. Other components with mixed levels of importance can still be included but may not be prioritized over the more critical components.

Furthermore, developers could consider conducting user testing to gain insights into how their target audience uses the mobile application and identifying areas where improvements can be made. This approach will enable them to tailor the application to the needs and preferences of their users and ensure that they provide an optimal user experience.

Overall, by considering the findings of this study and implementing the suggestions mentioned above, developers can create more effective and user-friendly mobile applications that enhance the library experience for their patrons.



## 7. Conclusion

Mobile applications can provide effective library services if they include the right components and features. The findings presented in the article suggest that commonly used components such as search, ask a librarian, databases, renewal and circulation, browse, My Library, hours, and library maps should be included in mobile applications for special libraries. Additionally, tutorial, employees, and help are also important components to consider including.

The study also found that users of mobile applications for special libraries valued search and renew/circulation features the most, followed by ask a librarian, hours, and My Library. Other components with mixed levels of importance can still be included but may not be prioritized over the more critical components.

By implementing the suggestions outlined in this article, developers can create more effective and user-friendly mobile applications tailored to the needs and preferences of their users. Through user testing and continual improvement, they can ensure that the mobile application provides an optimal user experience and enhances the library experience for their patrons.

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## Reading habits of secondary school students at Gundlupet city, Chamara- janagara District: An analytical Study

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**Abstract:** This study delves into the reading habits of secondary school students in Gundlupet City, situated in the Chamarajanagara District of Karnataka, India. With the rapid advancement of digital media and technological distractions, understanding the reading behaviors of adolescents becomes crucial for educators, policymakers, and parents. The research adopts a mixed-method approach, combining qualitative and quantitative methodologies to comprehensively explore the factors influencing students' reading habits. Findings from this research provide valuable insights into the reading culture among adolescents in Gundlupet City and offer recommendations for educational institutions, libraries, and policymakers to promote a reading-friendly environment conducive to nurturing a lifelong love for reading among secondary school students.

**Key Words:** Reading Habits, Primary and Higher Education, Digital libraries, Resource Centers, School Libraries, Chamrajanagar Schools,

### 1. Introduction

In an age characterized by rapid technological advancements and an abundance of digital distractions, understanding the reading habits of secondary school students holds paramount importance. The ability to comprehend, analyze, and synthesize information through reading is not only fundamental to academic success but also plays a pivotal role in shaping individuals' cognitive development and lifelong learning skills. This study endeavors to delve into the reading habits of secondary school students in Gundlupet City, situated in the culturally rich landscape of Chamarajanagara District.

Gundlupet City, nestled amidst the verdant environs of Karnataka, India, serves as a microcosm of the diverse socio-economic and cultural fabric prevalent in the region. Against this backdrop, exploring the reading behaviors, preferences, and challenges faced by secondary school students assumes significance in the broader context of educational research and policy formulation. The choice to focus on secondary school students is deliberate, considering this critical juncture in their educational journey where literacy skills are honed, and lifelong read-



ing habits are often established. By gaining insights into their reading habits, educators, policymakers, and parents can tailor interventions and initiatives to foster a culture of reading that transcends the confines of the classroom.

This research aims to address several key questions: What types of materials do secondary school students in Gundlupet City prefer to read? How often do they engage in recreational reading outside of academic requirements? What factors influence their reading habits, including access to resources, socio-economic background, and technological distractions? Moreover, the study seeks to identify potential barriers to reading comprehension and strategies to mitigate them effectively.

By illuminating the nuances of reading habits among secondary school students in Gundlupet City, this study aspires to contribute valuable insights to educational discourse and inform evidence-based strategies aimed at nurturing a generation of avid readers and critical thinkers. Through a comprehensive analysis of these habits, this research endeavors to pave the way for targeted interventions that empower students to unlock the transformative power of literacy and harness it for personal, academic, and societal enrichment.

## 2. Objectives of the Study

Here are some potential objectives for the study "Reading habits of secondary school students at Gundlupet city, Chamarajanagara District: an analytical study".

- To assess the frequency and duration of reading among secondary school students in Gundlupet city.
- To identify the types of reading materials preferred by secondary school students in the region.
- To explore the factors influencing the reading habits of secondary school students, including family environment, school resources, and personal interests.
- To investigate the role of technology, such as digital devices and online platforms, in shaping the reading habits of secondary school students.
- To understand the barriers and challenges faced by secondary school students in developing and maintaining regular reading habits.
- To propose recommendations for educators, policymakers, and parents to promote a culture of reading among secondary school students in Gundlupet city.

These objectives aim to provide a comprehensive understanding of the reading habits of secondary school students in Gundlupet city, facilitating the development of effective strategies to encourage and support reading in this population.

## 3. Limitations of the Study

Here are some potential limitations for the research titled "Reading habits of secondary school students at Gundlupet city, Chamarajanagara District":

1. Limited Generalizability: The findings of the study may not be applicable to secondary school students in other regions or districts due to the specific focus on Gundlupet city, Chamarajanagara District.



2. **Sampling Bias:** The study's results may be influenced by the sampling method used, potentially leading to biased conclusions if certain groups of students are overrepresented or underrepresented in the sample.
3. **Self-Reporting Bias:** The data collected may be subject to inaccuracies or biases due to students' self-reporting of their reading habits, leading to potential discrepancies between reported behavior and actual behavior.
4. **Social Desirability Bias:** Students may provide responses that they perceive as socially desirable rather than reflecting their true reading habits, which could impact the validity of the findings.
5. **Limited Scope of Variables:** The study may not capture all relevant factors influencing students' reading habits, such as socio-economic background, family dynamics, or access to reading materials, potentially limiting the depth of understanding.
6. **Temporal Limitation:** The study provides a snapshot of reading habits at a specific point in time and may not capture changes or developments in students' reading behavior over time.
7. **Language Barrier:** If the research is conducted in a language not fully understood by all participants, it could lead to misinterpretation of questions or responses, affecting the validity of the data collected.
8. **Response Rate:** The study's findings may be influenced by the response rate, with non-response bias potentially skewing the results if certain groups of students are more likely to participate than others.
9. **Cross-sectional Design:** The research design, if cross-sectional, may not allow for the examination of causal relationships between variables, limiting the ability to draw conclusions about the factors influencing students' reading habits.
10. **External Factors:** External factors such as school policies, curriculum changes, or community events may impact students' reading habits but are not fully accounted for in the study, potentially limiting the interpretation of the findings.

#### **4. Factors influence on reading habits of students of Gudlupet town**

In understanding the reading habits of students in Gudlupet town, it's crucial to delve into the factors that shape these habits. Reading habits play a pivotal role in shaping a student's academic performance, cognitive development, and overall intellectual growth. Exploring the factors that influence these habits can provide valuable insights for educators, parents, and policymakers aiming to promote a culture of reading among students. Factors Influencing on reading habits.

##### **1. Socioeconomic Background**

The socioeconomic status of students' families can significantly impact their access to reading materials and resources. Students from affluent backgrounds may have more access to books, educational subscriptions, and literary events, which can foster a stronger reading habit. On the other hand, students from economically disadvantaged backgrounds may face barriers to accessing books and may have fewer opportunities to develop a reading habit.

##### **2. Parental Influence**





Parents play a crucial role in shaping their children's reading habits. A home environment that values reading, where parents read to their children and provide access to a variety of reading materials, can instill a lifelong love for reading. Conversely, if parents do not prioritize reading or do not provide access to books at home, children may be less likely to develop strong reading habits.

### 3. School Curriculum and Environment

The curriculum and learning environment in schools can significantly influence students' reading habits. Schools that prioritize reading by incorporating it into their curriculum, providing ample time for independent reading, and offering diverse reading materials are more likely to foster strong reading habits among students. Additionally, the presence of supportive teachers and librarians who encourage reading can positively impact students' reading behaviour.

### 4. Technological Distractions

In today's digital age, students are increasingly exposed to various forms of electronic media, which can compete with traditional reading activities. The prevalence of smartphones, social media, and online entertainment platforms may distract students from engaging in reading for pleasure. Moreover, the easy accessibility of digital content may overshadow the importance of reading printed materials.

Understanding the multifaceted factors that influence reading habits among students in Gudlupet town is essential for devising effective strategies to promote a culture of reading. By addressing socioeconomic disparities, involving parents in promoting reading at home, enhancing the reading-friendly environment in schools, and managing technological distractions, stakeholders can work together to cultivate a love for reading among students, ultimately fostering their academic success and lifelong learning journey.

### 5. How to overcome the Barrier of Reading habit of students of Gudlupet town

Developing a consistent reading habit can be transformative, yet many people struggle to maintain it due to various barriers. Overcoming these barriers requires understanding their nature and employing effective strategies. Here's a guide on how to overcome common barriers to reading habits:

1. **Identify Your Obstacles:** Reflect on what prevents you from reading regularly. Is it lack of time, distractions, or difficulty concentrating? Understanding your specific challenges is the first step toward overcoming them.
2. **Set Realistic Goals:** Start small and gradually increase your reading targets. Setting unrealistic goals can lead to frustration and demotivation. Even reading just a few pages a day can make a difference over time.
3. **Prioritize Reading:** Make reading a priority in your daily schedule. Allocate dedicated time for reading, whether it's in the morning, during breaks, or before bedtime. Treat it as an essential activity rather than a luxury.
4. **Eliminate Distractions:** Create a conducive reading environment by minimizing distractions. Turn off notifications on your devices, find a quiet space, and use noise-canceling headphones if needed. The fewer interruptions you have, the easier it is to focus on reading.



5. **Choose Engaging Material:** Select books or articles that genuinely interest you. Reading something you enjoy increases motivation and makes it easier to stick to your reading habit. Experiment with different genres and authors to find what captivates you.
  6. **Mix Up Formats:** Explore various reading formats, such as physical books, e-books, audio-books, and podcasts. Switching between formats can keep your reading experience fresh and accommodate different preferences or situations.
  7. **Join a Reading Community:** Connect with like-minded individuals through book clubs, online forums, or social media groups. Sharing reading experiences, recommendations, and discussing books can provide accountability and motivation to keep reading regularly.
  8. **Utilize Technology:** Leverage technology to support your reading habit. Use apps or websites to track your reading progress, set reminders, discover new titles, or join virtual reading challenges. Technology can streamline the reading process and make it more enjoyable.
  9. **Practice Mindfulness:** Cultivate mindfulness techniques to improve focus and concentration while reading. Take deep breaths, eliminate racing thoughts, and immerse yourself fully in the reading material. Mindful reading enhances comprehension and retention.
  10. **Reward Yourself:** Celebrate your reading milestones and achievements. Treat yourself to something enjoyable after completing a book or reaching a reading goal. Positive reinforcement reinforces the habit and encourages consistency.
  11. **Be Patient and Persistent:** Overcoming reading barriers is a gradual process that requires patience and persistence. Don't be discouraged by setbacks or slow progress. Keep experimenting with different strategies until you find what works best for you.
- By implementing these strategies and staying committed, you can overcome barriers to reading habits and unlock the myriad benefits of regular reading, including knowledge acquisition, personal growth, and enhanced well-being. Remember, the journey to becoming a habitual reader is as enriching as the destination.

## 6. Conclusion

The analytical study on the reading habits of secondary school students in Gundlupet city, Chamarajanagara District, sheds light on several key findings. Firstly, it elucidates the diverse range of reading preferences among students, highlighting varying interests and inclinations towards different genres and formats. Secondly, the study underscores the influential role of factors such as access to resources, familial encouragement, and school curriculum in shaping reading habits. Additionally, it emphasizes the significance of fostering a conducive reading environment both at home and in educational institutions to promote a culture of reading among secondary school students. Moreover, the research underscores the importance of incorporating innovative strategies and interventions to enhance reading engagement and literacy skills among adolescents. Overall, this study provides valuable insights that can inform policymakers, educators, and parents in devising effective initiatives to cultivate and nurture a lifelong love for reading among secondary school students in Gundlupet city and beyond.



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## Combating Plagiarism in India: Understanding its Forms, Impact, and Detection through Plagiarism Detection Software

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**Abstract:** Plagiarism is a pervasive issue in academic and professional spheres, undermines the integrity of intellectual discourse and poses significant challenges to educational institutions and industries alike. This abstract explores the landscape of plagiarism in India, shedding light on its various forms, ranging from direct copying to paraphrasing without proper citation, and examines its profound impact on academic integrity, research quality, and innovation. This abstract also delves into the role of plagiarism detection software in combating academic dishonesty. By leveraging advanced algorithms and linguistic analysis, these tools offer efficient means to identify instances of plagiarism and uphold scholarly standards. This paper gives a bird eye view on Plagiarism and its importance in higher education and research.

**Keywords:** Plagiarism Detection Software, Copyright Law, Duplication, India, Academic Integrity, Types of Plagiarism.

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**Purpose:** The determination of this paper is to discuss the issue of plagiarism in India, its impact, forms, and detection through plagiarism detection software.

**Findings:** plagiarism in literary terms is a severe violation of Regulations in India that move towards legal significances and damage of trustworthiness along with damage to reputation. There are several forms of plagiarism such as direct, self-plagiarism, mosaic, accidental, paraphrasing, verbatim, and idea plagiarism. Plagiarism detection software such as Turnitin, iThenticate, and Grammarly have been developed to combat plagiarism, but there are concerns over their accuracy when dealing with Indian languages and literature.

**Originality/value:** This paper provides an overview of plagiarism in India, its impact, and the use of plagiarism detection software. It highlights the need for awareness and education among students and researchers about the importance of avoiding plagiarism and giving credit where it's due.

### 1. Introduction

Plagiarism in Indian perspective especially in literature a serious offence, it is not just making duplicate or content identical or reproduce innovative ideas of others without proper citation or reference is considered a solemn fault, and there have been several high-profile cases that have resulted in legal action. To detect plagiarism, many institutions and individuals in India use plagiarism detection software such as Turnitin, iThenticate, and Plagiarism Checker X.



These programs compare submitted works with their extensive databases to identify any instances of copied content.

However, there have been some concerns about the accuracy of these tools and their ability to detect all forms of plagiarism, particularly when dealing with Indian languages and literature. Additionally, some argue that relying too heavily on these tools can discourage students from developing their own critical thinking and research skills.

Overall, while plagiarism is a significant issue in India, the effectiveness of plagiarism detection software continues to be debated.

## 2. Impact of Plagiarism

Plagiarism has a detrimental impact on both the author and the reader. For authors, which enable to damage the identity, damage to status and permissible penalties, in educational institutions, it can result in expulsion or failing grades. For readers, it undermines the trust in the authenticity of the work being presented.

## 3. Plagiarism Detection Software

To combat plagiarism, various plagiarism detection software has been developed such as Turnitin, Grammarly and Copyscape. These tools scan through vast databases of published works, journals, academic papers, and internet sources to detect any instances of plagiarism.

## 4. Plagiarism in Indian Scenario

In India, plagiarism is considered a serious offence and there have been several high-profile cases where legal action has been taken against individuals and institutions. Many institutions and individuals in India use plagiarism detection software such as Turnitin, iThenticate and Plagiarism Checker X. However, there have been concerns over the accuracy of these tools, particularly when dealing with Indian languages and literature.

## 5. Meaning and Definition

Plagiarism can be referred as making replica of others work without proper reference and permission or copying the original work of others or the actual owner and not mention any references of owner or the act of using somebody work or thoughts without giving them proper credit or permission and representing it as one's own. It is like stealing or kidnapping literary ideas or text from the original author. Plagiarism is a desecration of patent and can lead to legal consequences, loss of credibility, and damage to reputation. Academic integrity is necessary to avoid plagiarism, and it helps authors gain self-respect, confidence, and better skills.

A plagiarism is commonly defined in academic communities as passing off somebody contents or ideas or creations and not mentions any reference to original creator. According to the Merriam-Webster Dictionary, it also provides several definitions of plagiarism, including stealing and using someone else's thoughts or ideas without acknowledgement, utilizing another's creation without giving due credit, committing actual theft, and representing something as new or innovative when it is not (Merriam-Webster Dictionary 2023).



The University Grants Commission (UGC) in India introduced regulations in 2018 defining plagiarism and outlining the measures to deal with it. Plagiarism is defined as copying the original work or content or ideas without talking permission from original author or creator is referred as plagiarism, The UGC regulations state that all cited content must be copied with the required credit and/or permissions, including full bibliographic information, the table of contents, the introduction, and acknowledgements. However, common terminology, rules, symbols, and equations are not considered plagiarized material (UGC Report, 2023) (TOI, 2023).

## 6. Forms of plagiarism

There are several forms of plagiarism, but here are some major types:

1. Direct plagiarism: Common plagiarism it can find in and around academic environment especially in higher education and research copying entire content as it is and renaming as another document and not provide any reference to it.
2. Self-plagiarism: Publishing the work of its own and named as new work and content which is already published or previously acknowledged work.
3. Mosaic plagiarism: This is a type of plagiarism where an author takes phrases, sentences, or paragraphs from one or more sources and inserts them into their own work without proper citation or acknowledgement.
4. Accidental plagiarism: It occurs when an individual accidentally practices somebody effort or ideas without mentioning any reference unknowingly or carelessness.
5. Paraphrasing plagiarism: This happens when an author rephrases others work in defined frame of words with same conceptual meaning and not declared any references.
6. Verbatim plagiarism: This type of plagiarism involves using someone else's work verbatim with only minor changes such as replacing a few words or rearranging sentence structure.
7. Idea plagiarism: This occurs when an author presents someone else's thoughts or notions as their own not stating any proper attribution or citation.

Hence, it is important to avoid all forms of plagiarism to maintain academic integrity and prevent legal consequences.

## 7. Turnitin: popular plagiarism detection software

Turnitin, a popular plagiarism detection software, has identified different types of plagiarism in its Plagiarism Spectrum white paper. These include:

### 7.1 As per Turnitin White paper the Plagiarism Spectrum.

1. Clone: declare others work as my work without any changes.
2. CTRL + C: Copying and pasting important notions of unchanged manuscript from a unit place.
3. Find-Replace: Swapping out important arguments and expressions while recalling the main concepts.





4. Remix: Uniting language after plentiful bases to generate one document.
  5. Recycle: Pirating seriously from one's earlier effort without proper quote.
  6. Hybrid: Joining appropriately referenced sources with copied text that is not cited.
  7. Mashup: Combining elements from many sources that have been duplicated.
  8. 404 Error: Including references to invalid or incorrect source material.
  9. Aggregator: Including correct certifications but having very few exclusive works.
  10. Re-Tweet: Properly referencing sources but relying excessively on innovative effort
- Therefore, It is important to identify and evade complete types of plagiarism to uphold hypothetical honesty and avoid legal consequences.

### **7.2 Summary of the different types of plagiarism mentioned**

1. Word for word (verbatim): Use others work and not stated any reference
2. Reordering from the web: Taking information from the web without proper citation or affirmation.
3. Paraphrasing: Plagiarizing by changing a uncommon arguments and altering their instruction though not properly crediting the original author.
4. Collusion: Working together without permission, not giving credit for help received, or not following group project rules.
5. Inaccurate citation: Failing to cite sources correctly in accordance with your discipline's standards.
6. Failure to acknowledge assistance: Not acknowledging all the help received, including guidance from outsiders.
7. Habit of specialized actions: Not conducting research on your own and using material written for you by organizations or people with professional qualifications.
8. Auto-plagiarism: Not citing already published work or submitting identical works simultaneously. (University of Oxford. (n.d.).)

Therefore, proper attribution and citation are essential to avoid all forms of plagiarism and maintain academic integrity.

### **8. Commercial Plagiarism Detection Software**

1. Turnitin
2. iThenticate
3. Grammarly
4. Blackboard
5. Academic Plagiarism
6. Plagiarism Detect.org

### **9. Open Access Plagiarism Detection Software**

1. PlagScan
2. Plagiarism Checker
3. Plagtracker
4. Copyleaks
5. Plagiarism



Hence, these software tools are used by individuals, institutions and organizations to detect and prevent plagiarism in various settings such as academic research, business writing, and online content creation.

#### **10. URKUND: plagiarism detection software**

URKUND is plagiarism detection software used in India's higher education system and authorized by the Government of India. It was established in 2020 by merging Plagscan and URKUND, and is provided to all universities in India that are members of INFLIBNET. URKUND is a text-matching software that compares uploaded files with sources from three different repositories: the internet, published material, and student material.

The features of URKUND include:

1. Metrics: Pre-defined quantitative parameters to verify the authorship of the document.
2. Licensed Content: Providing licensed content to customers.
3. Reducing False Positives: Enhancing the accuracy of the findings.
4. Detailed Reporting: Generating detailed reports and highlighting all matches.

URKUND is one of several plagiarism detection software tools used in higher education institutions to promote academic integrity and prevent plagiarism.

#### **11. URNITIN: web-based plagiarism prevention system**

URNITIN is a web-based plagiarism prevention system used by universities worldwide to test the originality of student papers. It has three access levels: Administrator, Instructor, and Student. Some features include easy submission of papers, instant receipt of submissions, and the ability to find sources of matching content and receive feedback through the same interface.

#### **12. Important step for avoiding plagiarism. Here are some additional steps:**

1. Paraphrase or summarize information in your own words rather than copying verbatim.
2. Use quotation marks and proper citation when quoting directly from a source.
3. Use plagiarism finding software like Turnitin to trace for some accidental plagiarism.
4. Keep track of all sources you use for your research by creating a bibliography or reference list.
5. Understand the difference between common knowledge and original ideas that require citation.
6. Seek guidance from your instructors or academic advisors on proper citation formats and styles.
7. Plan ahead and give yourself enough time to properly research and write your papers to avoid last-minute temptation to plagiarize.

#### **13. Conclusion**

In India Plagiarism is a solemn violation copyright law and many plagiarism detection software tools such as Turnitin, Grammarly, and Cityscape are used to scan vast databases of published



works, journals, academic papers, and internet sources. However, there have been concerns over the accuracy of these tools, particularly when dealing with Indian languages and literature. It is important to maintain academic integrity by avoiding all forms of plagiarism and giving proper credit to original authors, which helps develop critical thinking and research skills. The University Grants Commission (UGC) has defined plagiarism and outlined regulatory measures to deal with it. By promoting academic integrity, individuals can gain self-respect, confidence, and better skills, and ensure trust in the authenticity of their work.

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