University of Mysore

Department of Studies in Library and Information Science
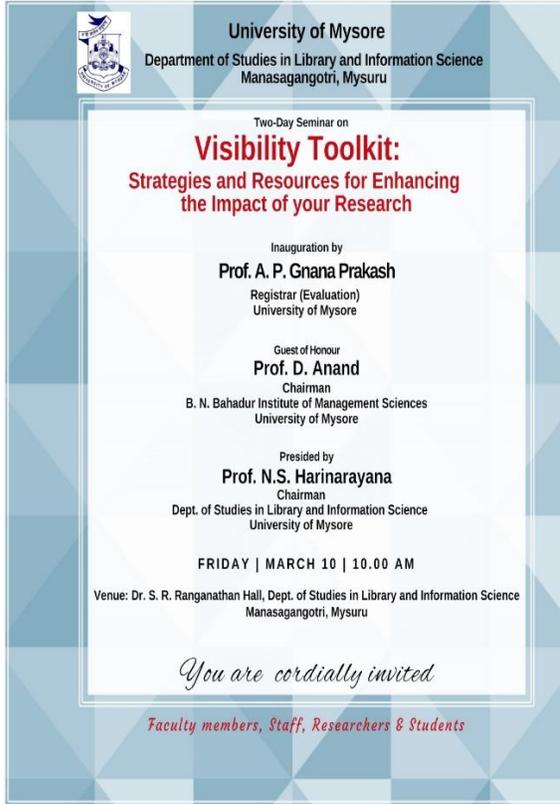
Manasagangotri, Mysuru 570006

A report of two-day Seminar on "Visibility toolkit: Strategies and Resources for Enhancing the Impact of Your Research"

11-03-2023 and 12-03-2023

Two-day Seminar on "Visibility toolkit: Strategies and Resources for Enhancing the Impact of Your Research" held at the Department of Studies in Library and Information Science, University of Mysore, Mysuru during March 10-11, 2023.

Invitations for the seminar

University of Mysore
Department of Studies in Library and Information Science
Manasagangotri, Mysuru

Two-Day Seminar on 'Visibility Toolkit: Strategies and Resources for Enhancing the Impact of your Research'
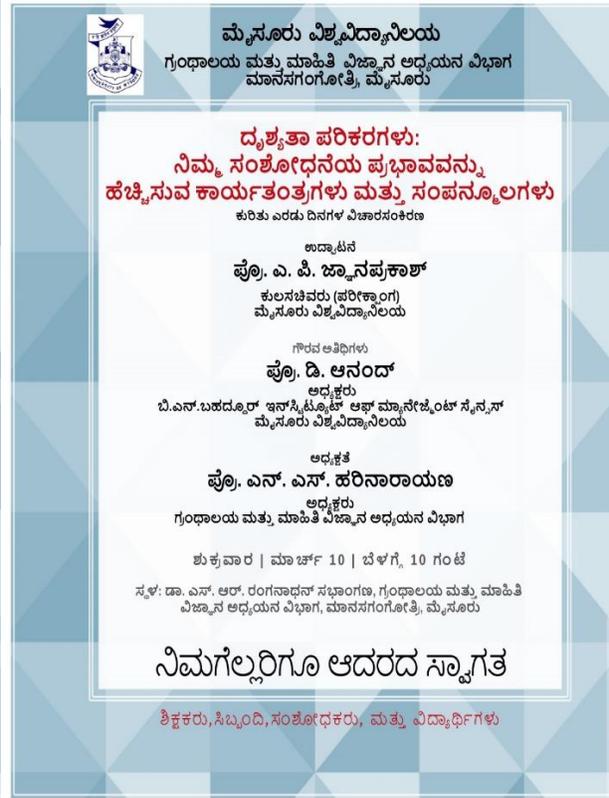
Timetable

Day 1		10-03-2023 Friday
9.00 am to 10.00 am		Registration
10.00 am	Invocation	Smt. Rashmi B. Guest Faculty, University Fine Arts College, University of Mysore
10.00 am to 11.30 am	Welcome Address	Dr. M. Chandrashekara, Professor, Department of Studies in Library and Information Science, University of Mysore
	Inauguration and speech by	Prof. A. P. Gnana Prakash Registrar (Evaluation), University of Mysore
	Address by Guest of Honour	Dr. D. Anand, Professor and Chairman, B. N. Bahadur Institute of Management Science, University of Mysore
	Presidential address	Dr. N.S Harinarayana, Professor and Chairman, Department of Studies in Library and Information Science, University of Mysore
	Vote of Thanks	Dr. Mallinath Kumbar, Professor, Department of Studies in Library and Information Science, University of Mysore
11.30 am to 11.45 am		Tea Break
11.45 am to 1.15 pm	Session 1	Dr. B. T. Sampath Kumar Professor, Department of Studies & Research in Library - Information Science, Tumkur University "Enhancing the Research Visibility: The Effective Strategies and Techniques"
1.15pm to 2.00 pm		Lunch
2.00 pm to 3.30 pm	Session 2	Dr. B. T. Sampath Kumar Professor, Department of Studies & Research in Library - Information Science, Tumkur University "Importance of Research Metrics in Scientific Research"
3.30 pm to 3. 45 pm		Tea Break
3.45 pm to 5.15 pm	Session 3	Dr. Rupesh Kumar A. Assistant Professor, Department of Studies & Research in Library - Information Science, Tumkur University "Beyond Impact Factor: An Introduction to Altmetrics and Its Applications"
Day 2		11-03-2023 Saturday
10.00 am to 11.30 am	Session 1	Dr. M. Sadik Batcha, Professor and Chairperson, Department of Library and Information Science, Annamalai University, Tamil Nadu "The Power of Citation Searching: How to Make the Most of WoS, Scopus, and Google Scholar"
11.45 am to 1.15 pm	Session 2	Dr. M. Sadik Batcha, Professor and Chairperson, Department of Library and Information Science, Annamalai University, Tamil Nadu "Streamline Your Research Workflow with Zotero: An Introduction to Reference Management."
1.15 pm to 2.00 pm		Lunch
2.00 pm to 3.30 pm	Session 3	Dr. Sunil M.V Assistant Professor - Head Academics and Administration SDM Institute for Management Development, Mysore "Research Ethics and Plagiarism: Protecting Academic Integrity and Intellectual Property"
3.30 pm to 4.30 pm		Valedictory and certificate distribution by the Resource Person
Compering: Prof. Adithya Kumari H.		

Agenda for the two-day seminar

(The proceedings of the inaugural function is available at
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4UmXmUENNo8)

The seminar on research visibility was inaugurated on March 10, 2023, at the Dr. S.R. Ranganathan Hall of the Department of Studies in Library and Information Science, University of Mysore, Manasagangotri, Mysuru. Prof. A.P. Gnana Prakash, Registrar (Evaluation), University of Mysore, Mysuru, delivered the inaugural speech, where he discussed the importance of research and the University's support for research.

Prof. Gnana Prakash began by highlighting the significance of research and its impact on society. According to him, research plays a crucial role in shaping society's progress, and India has witnessed a surge in research in recent years. He also cited the National Science Foundation's ranking of Indian research as third following the USA and China. However, he expressed concern over the discouraging contribution of universities to high-quality research in India due to various factors such as inadequate funding, outdated research infrastructure, limited collaboration, and networking.

Prof. Gnana Prakash emphasized the University of Mysore's efforts to address these challenges, such as increasing the number of research scholarships, encouraging collaboration, offering research training, and recognizing and rewarding high-quality research. He hoped that these efforts would create a research culture within the University and inspire more students and faculty to engage in research and make significant contributions to their respective fields.

The speaker then spoke about the theme of the seminar, research visibility, which refers to the level of exposure and recognition that research findings receive. He outlined the importance of research visibility in career advancement, increasing the impact of research, and promoting collaborations with other researchers.

Prof. Gnana Prakash encouraged the participants to leverage various technological strategies available today to showcase their research and make it more accessible to a wider audience. He stressed the importance of visibility for gaining recognition and motivation for further research.

In conclusion, Prof. Gnana Prakash expressed his excitement about the seminar and hoped that everyone would have a fruitful learning experience. He assured the participants that the seminar would provide them with valuable knowledge and skills that they could implement in their research endeavors.

Speaker: Prof. D. Anand, Chairman, Department of Business Studies, Manasagangotri, Mysuru

Professor D. Anand was a guest of honor at the Seminar Inaugural, and he expressed his happiness about the Seminar's aim to provide strategies for increasing research visibility. He emphasized that understanding these strategies is crucial for career growth, and research is based on facts, data, information, and knowledge. Collecting data requires hard work, and visibility is determined by the quality of the data collected. Citations are an essential measure of visibility, but there are other sources as well, and technology has helped increase visibility and publications. However, investing time, effort, and money is necessary to publish in high-impact journals, but the question is whether the research work reported in these journals is socially relevant. Publishing involves author processing charges, and those with money can publish more easily. Unfortunately, state universities cannot compete with wealthy private universities in funding research work. Despite these challenges, he encouraged students not to lose hope and emphasized that quality is achievable with available resources. Hurdles should motivate, and problems need to be tackled directly to solve them.

In the context of research, visibility can be broadly categorized into two types - pre-research visibility and post-research visibility. Pre-research visibility refers to the recognition or attention that researchers receive even before they conduct their research work. This can be achieved through academic qualifications, publications, previous research work, and reputation in the field. On the other hand, post-research visibility refers to the impact or attention that the research work receives after it has been conducted and published. This can be measured through factors such as citations, media coverage, and social media engagement.

Visibility is an important factor for researchers as it can lead to career growth, funding opportunities, and recognition in the field. However, achieving visibility can be challenging, especially for researchers from marginalized communities or those working in less popular areas of research. The question of how to achieve visibility is a complex one and can depend on various factors such as the quality of research, the relevance of the research to society, the target audience, and the dissemination strategies used.

While academic visibility is important, the societal impact of research is even more critical. The goal of research should not be limited to academic recognition and visibility but also to benefit society at large. Unfortunately, the societal impression of research conducted at universities is often not very positive. The research is often seen as detached from the ground realities and not contributing to the pressing issues faced by society. Therefore, researchers need to consider the social impact of their work and communicate their findings effectively to the wider public to achieve both academic and societal visibility.

The concept of visibility can be understood from different perspectives. One such perspective is internal visibility, which refers to the insight one gains into their own area of work. Some researchers lack clarity about the purpose and output of their research, and this can affect their internal visibility.

To illustrate the idea of visibility, the saying "Distance that you can see depends on the distance that you can throw the light, the distance to which you can throw the light depends on the power of the battery that you are holding" can be used. This means that the researcher's impact should not be short-sighted but rather have a long-term perspective.

Internal visibility is important because it helps researchers to understand the value and significance of their work, which in turn can motivate them to continue their research. This can also help them to communicate their work to others more effectively, both within and outside their field.

Prof. Anand emphasizes the importance of conducting in-depth research and publishing one's work with various goals in mind. The motivations for publishing should not simply be to publish in high-

impact journals, which are often expensive and accessible only to a privileged few. Instead, researchers should consider factors such as personal satisfaction, societal benefit, and institutional benefit when deciding where to publish their work.

Prof. Anand also notes that publishing in open access journals can bring more visibility to a researcher's work, and while this may increase the chances of receiving criticism and feedback, it is important to remain open to constructive criticism in order to improve one's work.

Publicity is essential for a researcher, and the author uses the metaphor of "winking at somebody in the dark" to illustrate the futility of doing research without publicizing it. The author emphasizes that researchers must differentiate themselves and their work in order to attract public attention and gain visibility.

Finally, the speaker acknowledges that original research is difficult and that there are no shortcuts to conducting quality research. However, it is important for researchers to focus on producing high-quality work in order to achieve their goals.

Presidential Address: Prof. N.S. Harinarayana, Chairman, Department of Studies in Library and Information Science, University of Mysore, Manasagangotri, Mysuru

During his Presidential address, Prof. N.S. Harinarayana, Chairman of the Department of Studies in Library and Information Science, University of Mysore highlighted the issues faced by researchers, such as difficulties in publishing their work and understanding the complexities of quality publication. He also mentioned that research students lack information about journal publishing, library resources, and publishing jargon. Prof. Harinarayana also discussed the benefits of research visibility, such as recognition and impact, as well as faster dissemination of knowledge. He talked about the importance of preprint servers and strategies for increasing research visibility, such as publishing in high-impact journals, using social media, participating in events, creating an online presence, and collaborating with other researchers using research IDs.

The seminar was attended by research scholars from various PG departments at Manasagangotri Campus and colleges in Mysuru, providing an excellent opportunity for participants to gain insights and knowledge about the latest strategies and resources available for increasing research visibility. Prof. Mallinath Kumbar, Prof. Chandrashekara, Prof. Adithya Kumari, Dr. M. Sunil Kumar, Dr. B. Niveditha, and Dr. Venkatesha participated in the Seminar.

Importance of Research Metrics in Scientific research

Speaker: Prof. B.T. Sampath Kumar, Tumkur University

(The lecture is available at https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=w-WleH2nia0)

During his lecture, Professor B T Sampath Kumar began by providing context and defining two important concepts in research: research productivity and citations. Research productivity refers to the amount and quality of research output produced by a researcher or a research team within a given period of time. Citations, on the other hand, refer to the number of times a particular research paper or work has been cited by other researchers in their own work.

In order to ensure clarity and avoid confusion, Prof Kumar made it clear that there is a distinction between the terms 'citation' and 'reference', as well as between 'citing article' and 'cited article'. A citation refers to the act of acknowledging and referencing a source of information in a research paper or work, while a reference refers to the list of sources cited in a research paper or work. A citing article is the article that cites a particular work, while the cited article is the work being referenced or acknowledged by other researchers.

To further illustrate these concepts, Prof Kumar provided examples and demonstrations to help his audience better understand the differences between citation and reference, citing article and cited article.

During the lecture, the speaker emphasized the importance of research metrics as a way to quantify and measure the importance of published research. Research metrics are quantitative tools used to help assess the quality and impact of research outputs.

There are different types of research metrics that are available for use at various levels such as the journal, article, and researcher level. Some of the commonly used research metrics include H-index, G-index, Impact Factor, IPP, and SNIP.

The H-index is a widely used researcher-level metric that measures both the productivity and impact of a researcher's work. It takes into account the number of publications and the number of citations

received by those publications. The G-index is similar to the H-index but places more weight on highly cited papers.

Impact Factor is a journal-level metric that measures the average number of citations received by articles published in a particular journal within a certain timeframe. It is often used as an indicator of a journal's prestige and influence in a particular field.

IPP (Immediacy Index) is a metric that measures the number of citations received by articles within the first year of publication. It is an indicator of how quickly articles in a particular journal are being cited.

SNIP (Source Normalized Impact per Paper) is a journal-level metric that takes into account the field and scope of the journal, and the frequency of citations received by articles published in that journal. It is designed to provide a more accurate measure of a journal's impact within its field.

Author-level metrics can also be useful in evaluating academic performance, particularly in the context of promotion and tenure decisions. For example, some universities and research institutions use author-level metrics, such as the H-index or the I-10 index, as one of several criteria for evaluating a researcher's productivity and impact.

Author-level metrics can also be used to make decisions about research funding. For example, funding agencies may use these metrics to identify researchers with a track record of producing high-impact research and to prioritize funding for their projects.

However, it is important to note that author-level metrics have their limitations. For example, they may not fully capture the quality or impact of an author's work, particularly in interdisciplinary fields where the citation norms may be different. Additionally, author-level metrics can be influenced by factors outside of the author's control, such as the size and impact of the research community in which they work.

One of the most widely used author-level metrics is the H-index. The H-index is a measure of an author's productivity and impact, and it is based on the number of publications an author has produced

and the number of citations those publications have received. Specifically, an author has an H-index of h if they have published h papers that have each received at least h citations.

Another commonly used author-level metric is the I-10 index, which measures the number of publications an author has produced that have received at least 10 citations. This metric is particularly useful for early-career researchers who may not yet have a high number of publications.

The G-index is another author-level metric that measures the productivity and impact of an author's work. This metric places more weight on highly cited papers than on the total number of publications an author has produced. Specifically, an author has a G-index of g if they have published g papers that have received a total of at least g2 citations.

The M-index is a more recent author-level metric that measures the productivity and impact of an author's work in a specific field. It takes into account the number of publications an author has produced, the number of citations those publications have received, and the average number of citations in that field. The M-index provides a more nuanced measure of an author's impact than other author-level metrics, as it takes into account the norms and expectations of a particular research field.
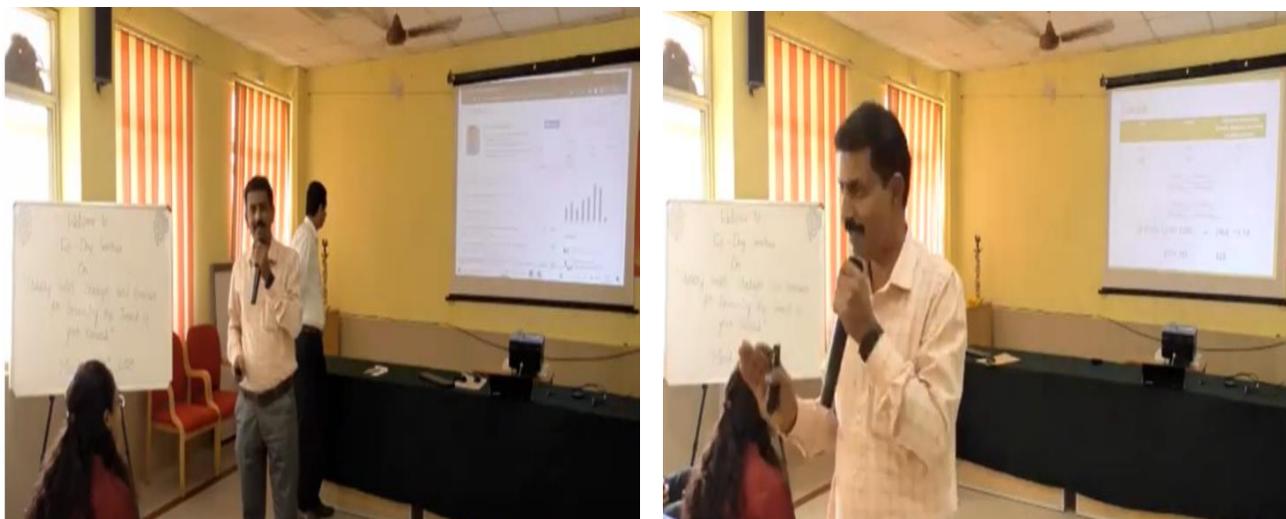
Journal level metrics are quantitative indicators that measure the impact or influence of a particular journal in a particular academic field or discipline. These metrics are typically calculated by taking into account the number of citations received by articles published in the journal over a specific time period. These metrics are used to evaluate the quality and relevance of scholarly journals and to determine the relative importance of journals within a given field.

Originally, journal level metrics were developed to investigate the scholarly communication system and provide information to researchers and other stakeholders about the visibility and impact of their work. However, today these metrics are used for a variety of purposes, including helping publishers and editors to assess how their journal is performing compared to other journals in the same field. This can provide useful information to editors and publishers to improve their journal's visibility and relevance.

Researchers also use journal level metrics to decide where to publish their work. High-quality journals with a high impact factor are more likely to attract high-quality research and researchers, making them

more desirable publishing venues. In addition, research managers use journal level metrics as part of their assessment of research performance, which can be useful for funding decisions and evaluations of academic departments and institutions.

Finally, librarians may use journal level metrics to decide which journals the library should subscribe to. This is particularly important for academic libraries, which often have limited resources and must carefully select the most relevant and high-quality journals for their collections.

Professor Sampath Kumar gave a lecture on the different metrics used to evaluate the impact and influence of academic journals. He discussed four common metrics: Journal Impact Factor (JIF), CiteScore, SJR (SCImago Journal Rank), and SNIP (Source Normalized Impact per Paper).

Professor Kumar explained that Journal Impact Factor (JIF) was developed by Thomson Reuters (now Clarivate Analytics) and measures the average number of citations received by articles published in a particular journal in a given year. It is calculated by dividing the total number of citations by the total number of articles published in the journal during the previous two years.

The Journal Impact Factor (JIF) is a metric used to evaluate the impact and influence of academic journals. It was developed by Thomson Reuters (now Clarivate Analytics) and is calculated by dividing the total number of citations received by all articles published in a journal during the previous two years by the total number of articles published in the same journal during those two years.

It's important to note that JIF has been criticized for its limitations and potential for misuse, as it is a narrow and incomplete measure of journal quality and impact. It does not take into account the quality or importance of individual articles or authors, nor does it consider the impact of articles beyond the two-year window. Nevertheless, JIF remains a widely used metric in the academic publishing industry.

Furthermore, Professor Kumar discussed CiteScore, developed by Elsevier, which is a newer metric that calculates the average number of citations received per document published in a journal. It is based on a three-year citation window and includes all document types, not just research articles.

The CiteScore (CS) is a metric that indicates the average number of citations received annually by recent articles published in an academic journal. Introduced in December 2016 by Elsevier, this

evaluation tool offers an alternative to the widely accepted JCR impact factor, which is calculated by Clarivate. Unlike JCR, CiteScore is based on citations sourced from the Scopus database, covering articles published in the past four years instead of two or five.

The CiteScore of an academic journal, calculated yearly, is determined by dividing the total number of citations received by documents (such as articles, reviews, conference papers, book chapters, and data papers) published in that journal over the preceding four years by the total number of documents published in the same period. The citation count considered by CiteScore encompasses the current year and the previous three years.

Professor Sampath Kumar also talked about SJR (SCImago Journal Rank), which is a metric that considers not only the number of citations received by a journal but also the quality of the sources that cite it. This metric is based on the idea that citations from highly ranked journals are worth more than those from lower-ranked journals.

Finally, Professor Sampath Kumar discussed SNIP (Source Normalized Impact per Paper), a metric developed by the Centre for Science and Technology Studies (CWTS) at Leiden University. SNIP takes into account the differences in citation practices between fields and disciplines and normalizes for the number of publications in a given field. This allows for more accurate comparisons between journals in different fields.

Professor Sampath Kumar like wise discussed other concepts such as JCR (Journal Citation Report), and Citation databases.

Beyond impact factor: Understanding altmetrics and its application

Speaker: DrRupesh Kumar A, Tumkur University, Karnataka

(The lecture is available at https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-94HkRLQmOg)

Dr. Rupesh Kumar A from Tumkur University began the lecture with an introduction to traditional metrics used in academia, such as article metrics, author metrics, and journal metrics. Article metrics refer to the number of citations an article receives, while author metrics measure an individual's scholarly output based on factors such as the number of publications and citations they have. Journal metrics, on the other hand, evaluate the quality and impact of a particular journal based on factors such as the Journal Impact Factor (JIF) and CiteScore.

Dr. Rupesh Kumar emphasized that the change in the way we evaluate scholarly output is not meant to replace traditional metrics but rather to complement them. He suggested that alternative metrics, or "altmetrics," be used alongside traditional metrics to provide a more complete picture of the impact of scholarly work. Altmetrics are based on indicators beyond just citation counts and take into account a broader range of factors such as social media mentions, downloads, views, and bookmarks.

The fundamental change Dr. Rupesh Kumar proposed is a shift from metrics based solely on citations to a broader range of metrics based on attention and engagement. Altmetrics can capture the attention that scholarly work generates beyond the traditional citation-based metrics, providing a more nuanced understanding of the impact of research. For instance, social media mentions can indicate that research is being discussed and shared widely in online communities, while downloads and views can provide insight into the reach of research beyond academic circles.

Altmetrics, a term coined by Jason Priem in 2010, refer to alternative metrics used to measure the impact of scholarly work. Altmetrics are complementary to traditional citation-based metrics and consider a broader range of sources beyond just scholarly articles. Altmetrics capture interest, attention, and engagement from non-scholarly, public domain sources, such as social media mentions, blog posts, news articles, and policy documents. By looking at these indicators, altmetrics provide a more nuanced view of the early impact of research, highlighting how it is being discussed and disseminated in broader societal contexts.

One of the advantages of altmetrics is that they can assess early impact, allowing researchers to track the reach and impact of their work in real-time, as opposed to waiting for citations to accumulate over

time. Altmetrics can also provide insight into the diverse audiences that engage with research, including policymakers, practitioners, journalists, and the general public.

Altmetrics have been widely adopted by academic publishers and research institutions, with many now incorporating altmetric data into their journal article and research output pages. While altmetrics are not without limitations, including issues around data quality and standardization, they represent a promising new approach to measuring the impact of scholarly work that reflects the changing landscape of research dissemination and engagement.

Altmetrics have gained popularity in recent years, particularly as scholars recognize the limitations of traditional citation-based metrics. While citation counts have long been considered the gold standard for measuring the impact of scholarly work, they have been criticized for their slow accumulation, their bias towards established scholars and institutions, and their inability to capture the broader societal impact of research beyond academic circles.

In contrast, altmetrics provide a more comprehensive view of the impact of research by considering a wide range of sources beyond just scholarly publications. For instance, social media mentions of research can indicate its wider reach and influence, while news articles and blog posts can highlight how research is being translated into practical applications or policy changes.

Altmetrics are also useful for assessing the impact of research in real-time. Citation-based metrics often take several years to accumulate, meaning that scholars may have to wait a long time to receive recognition for their work. Altmetrics, on the other hand, can provide immediate feedback on the reach and influence of research, allowing scholars to track the impact of their work as it happens.

One of the challenges of altmetrics, however, is ensuring the quality and standardization of the data. Altmetric data is often collected from a variety of sources, and different platforms may use different methods to calculate engagement scores. This can make it difficult to compare data across platforms or to draw meaningful conclusions from the data.

Despite these challenges, altmetrics represent a promising new approach to measuring the impact of scholarly work that reflects the changing landscape of research dissemination and engagement. As

such, altmetrics are likely to continue to play an important role in academic evaluation and research assessment in the years to come.

Usage metrics are a type of altmetric that capture how often research is accessed and used by others. Examples of usage metrics include downloads, views, clicks, saves, and embeds. Downloads refer to the number of times a research output has been downloaded from a website or repository. Views refer to the number of times a research output has been viewed, such as on a webpage or PDF. Clicks refer to the number of times a link to a research output has been clicked on. Saves refer to the number of times a research output has been saved or bookmarked for future reference. Embeds refer to the number of times a research output has been embedded in another webpage or document.

Mention metrics are another type of altmetric that capture how often research is mentioned in non-scholarly, public domain sources. Examples of mention metrics include blog posts, policy documents, and other non-scholarly sources. Blog posts may discuss or reference research, indicating its broader impact outside of academic circles. Policy documents may cite research as a source of evidence or justification for policy decisions.

Social media metrics are a type of mention metric that specifically capture how research is discussed and shared on social media platforms. Examples of social media platforms include Twitter, Facebook, LinkedIn, Pinterest, and others. Social media metrics can include the number of mentions, shares, likes, retweets, and comments on social media platforms.

Altmetric tracking is a method of evaluating the impact of scholarly work beyond traditional citation-based metrics. Altmetrics capture a broader range of sources, such as social media mentions, blog posts, news articles, and policy documents, to provide a more nuanced view of the reach and influence of research. Altmetric tracking can help researchers, institutions, and funders to assess the wider societal impact of research, understand the audiences engaging with research, and identify potential collaborators and partners.
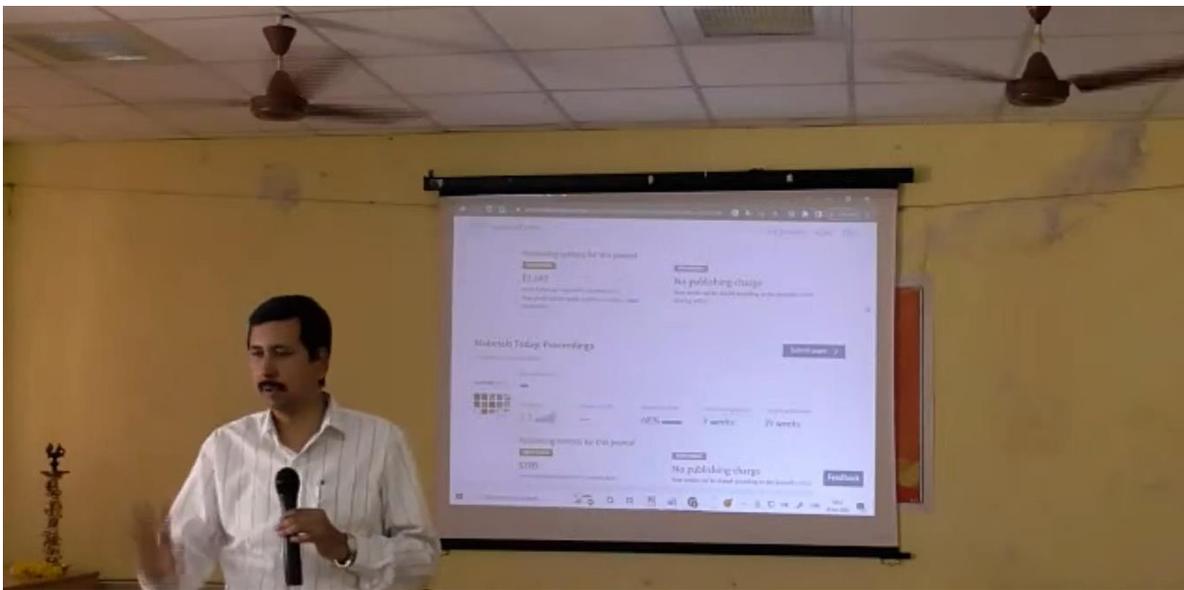
The donut is a visualization tool used by altmetric tracking services to display the impact of scholarly work across different sources. The donut chart shows the volume and sources of attention received by a

research output, with different colors representing different types of attention, such as social media mentions, blog posts, news articles, and policy documents. The size of the donut represents the overall volume of attention, providing a quick and easy way to visualize the reach and impact of research.

The altmetric attention score is a quantitative measure of the attention received by a research output across different sources, calculated by altmetric tracking services. The attention score is based on the volume, sources, and timing of attention, with different sources and types of attention receiving different weightings. The attention score provides a single, easy-to-understand number that can be used to compare the impact of different research outputs.

Altmetric applications refer to the use of altmetrics data and tools to support research evaluation, communication, and engagement. Altmetric applications can help researchers to track the reach and impact of their work in real-time, identify potential collaborators and partners, and communicate the broader societal impact of their research. Altmetric applications can also help institutions and funders to evaluate research impact beyond traditional citation-based metrics, support research assessment and evaluation, and inform strategic planning and decision-making.

Citation metrics are a type of traditional metric that have long been used to measure the impact of scholarly research. Examples of citation metrics include Dimensions.ai, Web of Science, and Scopus. Citation metrics capture the number of times a research output has been cited by other scholarly publications, indicating its influence and importance within the academic community.

Recommendation metrics are a type of altmetric that capture the opinions and recommendations of experts, peers, and readers. Examples of recommendation metrics include expert recommendations from F1000Prime, post-publication peer review from Publons, and reader recommendations from Mendeley and ResearchGate. Expert recommendations may come from trusted sources in a particular field, indicating the quality and relevance of research. Post-publication peer review allows scholars to receive feedback and comments on their research after it has been published. Reader recommendations reflect the opinions and preferences of individual readers, indicating the potential impact of research on diverse audiences.

In the session, DrRupesh Kumar emphasized the importance of selecting the right journal for publication. He explained that publishing in reputable and high-impact journals can greatly enhance the visibility and credibility of an author's work, leading to increased recognition and citations.

Dr Kumar then presented two scenarios that authors may encounter when selecting a journal. In the first scenario, the author has not yet started writing the article and needs to choose a journal. To do this, Dr Kumar suggested that the author should first study the current trend in the subject area and identify any research gaps. Once the topic has been selected, the author can then search for the best journals that publish articles in their area of research. Dr Kumar advised authors to carefully study the scope and submission guidelines of each journal to ensure that their manuscript is a good fit. Finally, the author can prepare and submit their manuscript to the chosen journal.

In the second scenario, the author already has a selection of potential journals to choose from. Dr Kumar mentioned that there are various tools available to aid authors in making this decision. For example, some databases offer a journal matching feature that suggests potential journals based on the title and abstract of the manuscript. Dr Kumar advised authors to consider factors such as the journal's scope, reputation, and impact factor when making their selection.

During the session, DrRupesh Kumar provided a demonstration on how to analyze trends using Google Trends and Dimensions.ai. He showed the participants how to use these tools to identify the latest trends in their research area, as well as any potential research gaps that they could focus on.

Dr Kumar also discussed several databases that authors can use to find potential journals for their manuscript. He mentioned UGC CARELIST, Web of Science, Scopus Source List, and Google Scholar as databases that authors can use to find journals in their area of research.

Furthermore, Dr Kumar highlighted several journal finding services that authors can use to aid in their journal selection process. For example, he mentioned Elsevier's Journal Finder, Wiley's Journal Recommendation Service, Taylor and Francis' Find a Journal tool, and Springer Nature's Journal Suggester as helpful services for authors to consider. Additionally, he mentioned Manuscript Matcher from Web of Science, Journal Guide from American Journal Experts, and Edanz's My Journal Selector as tools that can help authors identify suitable journals based on their manuscript's title, abstract, or keywords.

The Power of Citation Searching: How to Make the Most of WoS, Scopus, and Google Scholar

Speaker: Prof. Sadik Batcha, Chairman, Department of Library and Information Science, Annamalai University, Tamil Nadu

(The lecture is available at https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fKp4UR9LnME)

During his presentation, Prof. Sadik Batcha discussed several aspects related to citation databases, journal selection tools, and indexed journals' analysis. He provided the attendees with information regarding the primary citation databases utilized by researchers and scientists, and he made a comparison between two of the most popular databases, namely WoS and Scopus, in terms of their scope, coverage, and capabilities. He also highlighted the various types of journals, such as those that publish short communications, review papers, and full articles, as well as the distinction between open access and commercial journals. Furthermore, Prof. Batcha drew attention to the importance of publishing articles in UGC CARE listed journals, and he offered some guidance to young researchers regarding the factors to be considered when selecting a journal for publication. Specifically, he advised the audience to choose journals published by reputable publishers like Elsevier, Springer, Taylor and Francis, and other similar organizations.

Prof. Sadik Batcha introduced the features of Web of Science in detail. Web of Science is a powerful tool for researchers to explore and analyze scholarly literature. Unlike other databases, it offers a unique combination of comprehensive coverage and rigorous selection criteria, making it a reliable source for citation analysis and bibliometric studies. DrSadik Batcha explained in his speech the history and features of Web of Science, its strengths and limitations, and its role in advancing scientific knowledge.

Web of Science was first launched in 1964 by Eugene Garfield, a pioneer in the field of bibliometrics. Originally called the Science Citation Index (SCI), it aimed to address the growing need for a standardized system of citation indexing. By indexing the references cited in scientific papers, SCI

provided a new way to trace the lineage of scientific ideas, identify influential works and authors, and track the impact of research over time.

Over the years, SCI expanded to include other disciplines, such as social sciences and humanities, and merged with other citation databases, such as the Arts and Humanities Citation Index (AHCI) and the Social Sciences Citation Index (SSCI), to form the Web of Science. Today, Web of Science covers over 250 disciplines, including science, technology, engineering, mathematics, social sciences, arts, and humanities, and includes over 100 million records dating back to the early 20th century.

One of the main strengths of Web of Science is its rigorous selection criteria for inclusion. To be indexed in Web of Science, a journal must meet certain quality standards, such as peer-review, editorial quality, international diversity, and citation analysis. This ensures that the database only includes high-quality, reputable sources of scientific literature, which in turn enhances the reliability and validity of any analysis conducted using the database.

Another strength of Web of Science is its powerful citation analysis tools. Using Web of Science, researchers can identify the most cited papers, authors, and journals in a given field, track the citation history of a particular paper, and generate citation reports to evaluate the impact of a researcher's work. These tools can be used to inform funding decisions, tenure and promotion evaluations, and research collaborations, as well as to identify emerging trends and gaps in scientific knowledge.

However, Web of Science also has some limitations that researchers should be aware of. First, it only includes journals that are indexed by the database, which means that some high-quality sources of scientific literature may not be included. Second, the citation data in Web of Science may not be representative of all scholarly activity in a given field, as some researchers may not cite articles indexed in the database. Finally, the citation metrics generated by Web of Science should not be used in isolation to evaluate the quality of a researcher's work, as they may be affected by factors such as field size, publication and citation patterns, and self-citations.

Prof. Sadik Batch gave a live demonstration on search features of Web of Science, the impact factor and citation analysis that one can make.

The speaker gave a live demonstration of Scopus database and Google Scholar. He compared the features with Web of Science.

Streamline Your Research Workflow with Zotero: An Introduction to Reference Management

Speaker: Prof. Sadik Batcha, Chairman, Department of Library and Information Science, Annamalai University, Tamil Nadu

(The lecture is available at https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fKp4UR9LnME)

Prof. Sadik Batcha explained the need for efficient workflow in the reference management. Reference management is an integral aspect of the research process. It involves the organization and tracking of sources, along with the creation of proper citations and bibliographies. As researchers delve into their research, they will encounter numerous sources, including books, journal articles, online sources, and other relevant documents. Keeping track of these sources can be a daunting task, particularly when they have to cite them in their work. This is where reference management tools come in handy.

There are various reference management tools available to researchers today, and they come in both free and paid versions. Some of the most commonly used tools include Zotero, Mendeley, EndNote, and RefWorks. These tools are designed to help researchers capture, organize, and cite their sources quickly and easily.
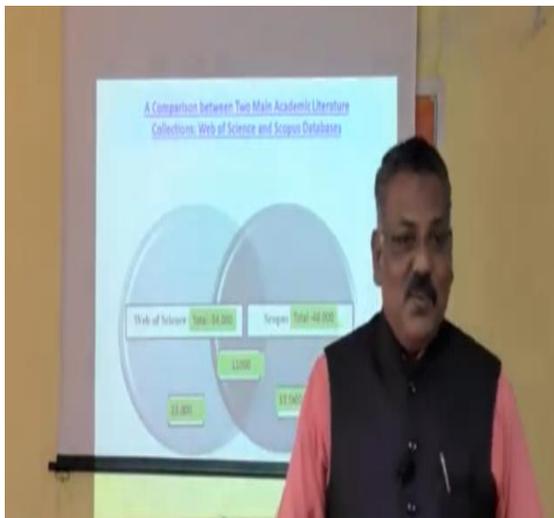
One of the primary benefits of using reference management tools is the significant time and effort they save when creating citations and bibliographies. Instead of having to manually enter all the details of each source, researchers can use these tools to quickly generate accurate citations in a variety of formats, including APA, MLA, Chicago, and more. This eliminates the need for time-consuming manual data entry and ensures that the citations are accurate and complete.

Another significant advantage of reference management tools is their ability to facilitate collaboration and sharing among researchers. These tools make it possible for researchers to share their sources with

colleagues, collaborate on papers and projects, and create shared libraries of sources that can be accessed by multiple individuals. This not only saves time and effort but also ensures that everyone involved in a project has access to the same resources.

Reference management tools also provide researchers with the ability to organize their sources in a way that makes sense to them. They can create folders and subfolders to categorize sources by topic or relevance, and they can also use tags to label sources by keywords. This makes it easier for researchers to find the sources they need quickly and efficiently.

During his lecture on reference management tools, Prof. Sadik Batcha highlighted the features of Zotero, a popular reference management tool. He emphasized that Zotero is a free and open-source tool that is easy to use and offers several features that make it a popular choice among researchers.

Prof. Batcha started by explaining that Zotero has a user-friendly interface that is easy to navigate. He pointed out that the tool offers an intuitive and customizable toolbar that researchers can adjust to suit their needs. This feature, he said, makes it easy for researchers to get started with the tool.

He then highlighted the automatic source capture feature of Zotero. Prof. Batcha explained that the tool can capture sources automatically from web pages, PDFs, and other sources with just one click. He noted that this feature eliminates the need for researchers to manually enter source details, saving time and reducing errors.

Prof. Batcha also spoke about the organization feature of Zotero. He explained that the tool enables researchers to organize their sources into collections and sub-collections. He emphasized that this feature allows users to create a hierarchical structure that makes it easy to find and retrieve sources quickly.

In addition, Prof. Batcha pointed out that Zotero offers collaborative features that allow researchers to share their sources with colleagues and collaborate on projects. He noted that this feature is particularly useful for team-based research projects.

Prof. Batcha then spoke about the citation and bibliography creation features of Zotero. He explained that the tool can generate citations in a variety of formats, including APA, MLA, Chicago, and more. He noted that this feature saves time and ensures that citations are accurate and complete. He also emphasized that Zotero can create bibliographies in various formats, including the popular APA and MLA styles, and users can customize the bibliography style to suit their needs.

Moreover, Prof. Batcha highlighted the plug-ins offered by Zotero for popular web browsers such as Chrome, Firefox, and Safari. He noted that these plug-ins make it easy for researchers to capture sources and add them to their Zotero library. He also spoke about the mobile apps for Android and iOS devices, which enable users to access their sources on the go.

Finally, Prof. Batcha emphasized that Zotero integrates with popular word processors such as Microsoft Word and Google Docs, allowing users to insert citations and create bibliographies directly from their Zotero library.

Research Ethics and Plagiarism: Protecting Academic Integrity and Intellectual Property

Dr. M.V. Sunil, Assistant Professor, Head Academics and Administration, SDM Institute for Management Development, Mysuru.

(The lecture is available at https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nOi07LxOJYo)

Research ethics and plagiarism are critical issues that affect academic integrity and the protection of intellectual property. As scholars, it is our responsibility to uphold the highest ethical standards and promote the integrity of our academic work. In this regard, Dr. M.V. Sunil presented an insightful session on research ethics and plagiarism prevention.

Dr. Sunil employed an interactive approach to facilitate learning and promote active engagement among the participants. To illustrate the issue of plagiarism, he presented three case studies and encouraged the participants to discuss and analyze them. He divided the participants into two groups: editors and authors, to foster a deeper understanding of the issue from different perspectives. This approach allowed the participants to engage in meaningful discussions and learn from each other's experiences.

The session highlighted the importance of research ethics and plagiarism prevention in academia. Dr. Sunil emphasized that plagiarism is not only a violation of academic integrity but also a legal offense that can result in severe consequences. He stressed that as researchers, we must ensure that our work is original and properly cited. We must also respect the intellectual property of others and avoid any form of unethical behavior.

In conclusion, Dr. Sunil's session was a valuable learning experience for all participants. The interactive approach, coupled with the case studies, allowed the participants to understand the nuances of research ethics and plagiarism prevention. The session reinforced the importance of upholding academic integrity and respecting intellectual property in our scholarly work.

During the session on research ethics and plagiarism prevention, Dr. Sunil shed light on the various excuses and justifications that students typically give for plagiarism. He explained that these excuses are not acceptable and violate academic integrity and intellectual property rights.

One common excuse that students give is that they copied only a few words. Dr. Sunil emphasized that this is still plagiarism, as any form of copying without proper attribution is a violation of academic integrity. He explained that students must use proper citation methods, such as APA or MLA, to give credit to the original source.

Another excuse is that the student changed the words. Dr. Sunil cautioned that this is also plagiarism, as merely changing a few words without adding any original content is still copying. He stressed that students must paraphrase the content in their own words and properly cite the source.

Many students cite lack of time as a reason for plagiarism. Dr. Sunil acknowledged that time management can be a challenge for students, but emphasized that this is not an excuse for plagiarism. He advised students to plan their time wisely and prioritize their assignments to avoid last-minute rush.

Some students claim that they did not know that their actions constituted plagiarism. Dr. Sunil emphasized that ignorance of plagiarism is not an excuse and that students must educate themselves on academic integrity and proper citation methods.

Another excuse that students give is that everyone takes stuff from the internet. Dr. Sunil explained that this is a false assumption and that students must take responsibility for their own academic work. He advised students to use online resources responsibly and give proper credit to the original source.

Finally, some students justify plagiarism by saying that the original content was better than what they could produce. Dr. Sunil emphasized that this is not a valid excuse and that students must strive to produce original and authentic work.

Dr. Sunil's session on research ethics and plagiarism prevention also delved into the various forms of plagiarism that students must be aware of. He explained that plagiarism is not limited to copying someone else's work word for word, but can take on many different forms.

One form of plagiarism is turning in someone else's work as your own. Dr. Sunil emphasized that this is a serious violation of academic integrity and can have severe consequences. Students must always ensure that their work is original and properly cited.

Copying words or ideas from someone else without giving credit is another form of plagiarism. Dr. Sunil explained that students must use proper citation methods, such as APA or MLA, to give credit to the original source.

Failing to put a quotation in quotation marks is also a form of plagiarism. Dr. Sunil emphasized that students must always use quotation marks to indicate that they are using someone else's words verbatim.

Giving incorrect information about the source of a quotation is another form of plagiarism. Dr. Sunil explained that students must ensure that they provide accurate and complete information about the source of any quotes or ideas they use.

Changing words but copying the sentence structure of a source without giving credit is also considered plagiarism. Dr. Sunil advised students to paraphrase the content in their own words and properly cite the source.

Finally, copying so many words or ideas from a source that it makes up the majority of your work, whether you give credit or not, is a serious form of plagiarism. Dr. Sunil emphasized that students must ensure that their work is original and properly researched.

In summary, plagiarism is "stealing" intellectual material and can take on many different forms. Dr. Sunil's session on research ethics and plagiarism prevention highlighted the various forms of plagiarism that students must be aware of and emphasized the importance of upholding academic integrity and respecting intellectual property. By following these guidelines, students can maintain their academic integrity and produce high-quality work.

During his session on research ethics and plagiarism prevention, Dr. Sunil also explained the different types of plagiarism that students must be aware of. He emphasized that plagiarism is not limited to just copying someone else's work word for word, but can take on many different forms.

Direct plagiarism is one type of plagiarism, where a student takes another person's ideas "word for word" without giving proper citation. Dr. Sunil emphasized the importance of proper citation methods, such as APA or MLA, to give credit to the original source.

Self-plagiarism is another type of plagiarism that Dr. Sunil discussed. This occurs when a student submits their own previous work as part of a current assignment without permission. He explained that students must always ensure that their work is original and properly cited.

Mosaic plagiarism is a type of plagiarism where a student quotes another's work without using quotation marks. This can also refer to replacing words in another's work with synonyms while maintaining the same overall structure and meaning. Dr. Sunil advised students to always use quotation marks when quoting someone else's work and to properly paraphrase content.

Accidental or unintentional plagiarism is another form of plagiarism that Dr. Sunil explained. This occurs when a student forgets to cite sources, misquotes sources, or paraphrases sources without giving credit where credit is due. Dr. Sunil emphasized the importance of careful research and proper citation to avoid unintentional plagiarism.

Dr. Sunil also highlighted the various scenarios where plagiarism can occur, such as in individual assignments, group assignments, reports, and publications. He emphasized that plagiarism is not limited to just academic settings but can also occur in professional environments.

To address this issue, Dr. Sunil stressed the importance of becoming information literate and being aware of copyright and intellectual property rights. He encouraged the participants to learn about the proper techniques of paraphrasing, referencing, and attribution, which can significantly reduce the instance of plagiarism.

In conclusion, Dr. Sunil's session on research ethics and plagiarism prevention was informative and enlightening. He not only explained the concept of plagiarism but also discussed the various types of plagiarism and scenarios where it can occur. By becoming information literate and following proper citation methods, students and professionals can protect academic integrity and intellectual property rights.

List of participants who attended the seminar

Two-Day Seminar on "Visibility tool kit: Strategies and Resources for Enhancing the Impact of your Research" Date: 10-03-2023

Sl	Name	Department	Signature
1	Venkatesha. S	MLISc	
2	Smitha. S	-"-	
3	Pavan BN	-"-	
4	Raghavaraju u		
5	Rakshitha N	I MLISc	
6	Bhoomika M.P	I MLISc	Bhoomika M.P
7	Anusha K.C	-"-	
8	Pooja G	I year MLISc	
9	Ranjitha	I year MLISc	
10	Ramachandramurthi E.M	II year MLISc	
11	Maheshwari. S	II year MLISc	
12	Maheshwari	II year MLISc	
13	Sadhana Sree G	I year MLISc	
14	Raghu. K	I year MLISc	
15	SOWMYASHREE. S	Research Scholar	
16	DIVYASHREE. S	Research Scholar	
17	PRADEEP T.N	Research Scholar Education	
18	Raviprasad. R	Research Scholar Education	
19	Manjappa K.G	Research Scholar (AHGA)	
20	Mallesh.k	Research Scholar (AHGA)	
21	MAHESHA. P	Research scholar (Education)	Mahesha.P
22	MANJESWAMY-S	Research Scholar (Education)	
23	CHETHAN H.C	Research Scholar [Education]	
24	Sumanth S.P	II MLISc	
25	PRIYA GN	I MLISc	Priya GN
26	Bomesha	I MLISc Mysore	
27	Pruthvi J D	I MLISc	Prvt J D
28	Sachin. K	I MLISc	
29	Vishwa C	I MLISc	
30	Kaprthana M M	Botany, YCM	
31	Chandan. J R	Botany, YCM	
32	Yogeshwari M A	Botany, YCM [Research Scholar]	

Sl	Name	Department	Signature
33	Shwetha S	Research Scholar [Botany YCM]	Shwetha S
34	Preetha Florina	Research Scholar [Botany YCM]	
35	ABHISHEK N	Research Scholar [Journalism]	
36	Yashavantha kumar H.C	Journalism & Mass comm	
37	Sanjay B.C	-"-	
38	Giritha. S. S	Research Scholar [Social work]	
39	MANJUNATHA K B	Research Scholar [Journalism]	
40	DV. Yemissaliru	Librarian	
41	Shree Nisha V	II year MLISc	Sh mile V
42	Sindhu G	I year MLISc	
43	Soma Mondal	Dos in Microbiology	
44	Ramya. K. R	Dos in MLISc	
45	Namratha. M	Dos in MLISc	
46	Bhoomika P. C	Dos in MLISc	
47	Sudeep D. K	Dos in MLISc	
48	Giridarshan H	Dos in Economics	
49	Suresh	Dos in Economics	
50	SOMASHEKARA H	Dos in Education, Research Scholar	
51	Dhanalakshmi R	Dos in Economics	
52	JASMIN P.B	Dos IN ECONOMICS	
53	Bhavani S.	II year MLISc	
54	Harshitha M.	II year MLISc	
55	Sushmitha P.S	II year MLISc	
56	Bindu P.N	II year MLISc	
57	Mahishkoof M	II year MLISc	
58	Dr. Latha M.T	ICSSRPDF, Dos in Economics & Co-ordinator	
59	Dr. Ashwathalata B. L	Dos in MLISc	
60	Niveditha B	Dos in Library & Info. Sci	
61	Ashwini N	Dos in Library & Info. Sci	
62	Dr. Senilkumar. M	Dos in LISc	
63	Nandeesha M.Y	Dos in Library & Information Science	
64	Dakshitha G	Dos in MLISc	

Sl	Name	Department	Signature
65	Jyothi Lakshmi S	Dept of Economics KSW	Jyothilakshmi S
66	RUTHARAJU	Dept of Social work	Pritt
67	Shivaprasad M	Dos in Education	
68	Lakshmi Lu	MLISc	
69	PRATHAP M	KIKS	
70	Siddappaji. M	Dos in History	
71	Muhammad Saalih K	Dos in Journalism and Mass Comm	
72	Noothina C	Dos in History	
73	Bhuvaneshwarias	Dos in Education	
74	DEEPAK. A	Dos in Commerce	
75	MANUS V.O	Dos in Commerce	
76	Aswathy. P	Dos in Commerce	
77	Sheela B	Dos in Commerce	
78	Sulochani H.N	Dos in Commerce	
79	ASHWINI N.S	Dos in COMMERCE	Ashwini N.S
80	PRADEEP KUMARA B	Dos in LIS	Pradeep Kumara B
81	Mahesh B.	Dos in Library & Information sci	Mahesh B.
82	Disha S. Kumar	Dos in LIS	
83	Vijay Lakshmi	Dos in LIS	
84	Chandan B.	Dos in LIS	
85	Abhilash #V	Dos in Library and Information	Abhilash N.V
86	Purushothama. P.		Purushotha. P.
87	ASHWINI N.S	Dos in COMMERCE	
88	Dhanalakshmi	Bime	Dhane
89	Girisha C.	Dos	Girisha C
90	Madhu Fawdy T.M	Library, WPSC	
91	Ninanda P.L	Dos in Psychology	
92	Sanjay k	Dos in Journalism	

Seminar attendees receiving their participation certificates

Press Coverage

2 ದಿನಗಳ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ವಿಚಾರಸಂಕಿರಣ ಉದ್ಘಾಟನೆ

ಮೈಸೂರು: ಹಿಂಜರಿಕೆ ಅಥವಾ ಸಂಕೋಚದಿಂದಾಗಿ ಭಾರತದ ಎಷ್ಟೋ ಸಂಶೋಧನೆಗಳು ಕಾಲ ಗರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಡಗಿ ಹೋಗಿವೆ ಎಂದು ಮೈಸೂರು ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾನಿಲಯದ ಪರೀಕ್ಷಾಂಗ ಕುಲಸಚಿವ ಪ್ರೊ.ಎ.ಪಿ.ಜ್ಞಾನಪ್ರಕಾಶ್ ತಿಳಿಸಿದರು.

ನಗರದ ಮಾನಸಗಂಗೋತ್ರಿಯ ಆವರಣದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಡಾ.ಎಸ್.ರಂಗನಾಥನ್ ಸಭಾಂಗಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಶುಕ್ರವಾರ 'ನಿಮ್ಮ ಸಂಶೋಧನೆಯ ಪ್ರಭಾವವನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸುವ ಕಾರ್ಯತಂತ್ರಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲ' ವಿಷಯ ಕುರಿತು ಆಯೋಜಿಸಿರುವ ಎರಡು ದಿನಗಳ ವಿಚಾರ ಸಂಕಿರಣವನ್ನು ಉದ್ಘಾಟಿಸಿ ಮಾತನಾಡಿದ ಆವರು, ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿನ ಸಂಶೋಧನೆ ವಿಶ್ವ ಭೂಪಟದಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಶಿಷ್ಟವಾದ ಸ್ಥಾನವನ್ನು ಪಡೆದಿದೆ. ಸಂಶೋಧನಾ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಕ್ಕೆ ಭಾರತದ ಕೊಡುಗೆ ನಿರಂತರವಾಗಿ ವೃದ್ಧಿಸುತ್ತಿದೆ. ವೈದ್ಯಕೀಯ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾರತದ ಸಾಧನೆ ಅಗಣ್ಯವಾದುದು ಎಂದರು.

ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾನಿಲಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಶೋಧನೆಗೆ ಅನೇಕ ತೊಡಕುಗಳಿವೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಅಲ್ಲಗೆಳೆಯುವಂತಿಲ್ಲ.

ವಿವಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿನ ವಾತಾವರಣ ಉನ್ನತ ಶ್ರೇಣಿಯ ಸಂಶೋಧನೆಗೆ ಪೂರಕವಾಗಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂಬುದು ಜನಜನಿತವಾದ ವಿಷಯ. ವಿವಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಶೋಧನೆಗಿರುವ ಕೆಲವು ಅಡೆ-ತಡೆಗಳೆಂದರೆ, ಸಂಶೋಧನೆಗೆ ಬೇಕಾಗುವ ಹಣಕಾಸಿನ ಕೊರತೆ, ನವೀನ ಉಪಕರಣಗಳ ಅಲಭ್ಯತೆ, ಉತ್ತಮ ಸಂಶೋಧಕರಿಗೆ ಸಿಗಬೇಕಾದ ಪ್ರೋತ್ಸಾಹದ ಕೊರತೆ ಮುಂತಾದವುಗಳು. ಶ್ರೇಷ್ಠ ಸಂಶೋಧನೆಯನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸಲು ಈ ಸವಾಲುಗಳನ್ನು ವಿವಿಗಳು ಸಮರ್ಥವಾಗಿ ಎದುರಿಸಬೇಕಾದುದು ಇಂದು ಅನಿವಾರ್ಯವಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂದು ತಿಳಿಸಿದರು.

ಬಿ.ಎನ್.ಬಹದ್ದೂರ್ ಇನ್ಸ್ಟಿಟ್ಯೂಟ್ ಆಫ್ ಮ್ಯಾನೇಜ್‌ಮೆಂಟ್ ಸೈನ್ಸ್ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷ ಪ್ರೊ.ಡಿ.ಆನಂದ, ಗ್ರಂಥಾಲಯ ಮತ್ತು ಮಾಹಿತಿ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ ವಿಭಾಗದ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷ ಪ್ರೊ.ಎನ್.ಎಸ್.ಹರಿ ನಾರಾಯಣ, ಪ್ರೊ.ಮಲ್ಲಿನಾಥ್ ಕುಂಬಾರ್ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಗಿಯಾಗಿದ್ದರು.

'ಗುಣಮಟ್ಟದ ಸಂಶೋಧನೆ ಮೇಲೆ ನಕಾರಾತ್ಮಕ ಪರಿಣಾಮ'

ವಿಚಾರಸಂಕಿರಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಮೈಸೂರು ವಿವಿ ಕುಲಸಚಿವ (ಪರೀಕ್ಷಾಂಗ) ಪ್ರೊ.ಎ.ಪಿ.ಜ್ಞಾನಪ್ರಕಾಶ್ ಅಭಿಮತ

ಮೈಸೂರು: ರಾಜ್ಯದ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾನಿಲಯಗಳು ಅಸಮರ್ಪಕ ಅನುದಾನ, ಹಳತಾದ ಸಂಶೋಧನಾ ಮೂಲ ಸೌಕರ್ಯ, ಸೀಮಿತ ಸಹಯೋಗ ಮತ್ತು ಸಂಶೋಧಕರಿಗೆ ಪ್ರೋತ್ಸಾಹ ಮತ್ತು ಮನ್ನಣೆಯ ಕೊರತೆಯಂತಹ ಸವಾಲುಗಳನ್ನು ಎದುರಿಸುತ್ತಿವೆ. ಇದು ಉತ್ತಮ ಗುಣಮಟ್ಟದ ಸಂಶೋಧನೆಯ ಮೇಲೆ ನಕಾರಾತ್ಮಕ ಪರಿಣಾಮ ಬೀರುತ್ತವೆ ಎಂದು ಮೈಸೂರು ವಿವಿ ಕುಲಸಚಿವ (ಪರೀಕ್ಷಾಂಗ) ಪ್ರೊ.ಎ.ಪಿ.ಜ್ಞಾನಪ್ರಕಾಶ್ ತಿಳಿಸಿದರು.

ಮೈಸೂರು ವಿವಿ ಗ್ರಂಥಾಲಯ ಮತ್ತು ಮಾಹಿತಿ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ ವಿಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ 'ಗೋಚರತೆಯ ಉಪಕರಣ: ಸಂಶೋಧನೆಯ ಪರಿಣಾಮ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸುವ ತಂತ್ರಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲಗಳು' ಕುರಿತು ಆಯೋಜಿಸಿದ ವಿಚಾರ ಸಂಕಿರಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾತನಾ ಡಿದ ಅವರು, ಈ ಸವಾಲುಗಳನ್ನು ಎದುರಿಸುವಲ್ಲಿ ಮೈಸೂರು ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾನಿಲಯ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದೆ. ವಿವಿಯ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು, ಅಧ್ಯಾಪಕರನ್ನು ಅಗತ್ಯ ಕೌಶಲ, ಜ್ಞಾನದೊಂದಿಗೆ ಸಜ್ಜುಗೊಳಿಸಲು ಸಂಶೋಧನಾ ತರಬೇತಿಯನ್ನು ನೀಡುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರು.

ಮೈವಿವಿ ಗ್ರಂಥಾಲಯ ಮತ್ತು ಮಾಹಿತಿ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನದ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ ವಿಭಾಗದ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷ ಪ್ರೊ.ಎನ್.ಎಸ್.ಹರಿನಾರಾಯಣ, ಪ್ರಾಧ್ಯಾಪಕ ಎಸ್.ಡಿ.ಆನಂದ ಮಾತನಾ ಡಿದರು. ಪ್ರೊ.ಮಲ್ಲಿನಾಥ ಕುಂಬಾರ, ಪ್ರೊ. ಚಂದ್ರಶೇಖರ, ಪ್ರೊ.ಆದಿತ್ಯ ಕುಮಾರ್, ಡಾ.ಎಂ.ಸುನಿಲ್ ಕುಮಾರ್, ಡಾ.ಬಿ. ನಿವೇದಿತಾ, ಡಾ.ವೆಂಕಟೇಶ್ ಮತ್ತು ಇನ್ನಿತರರು ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಹಾಜರಿದ್ದರು.