

## Foundation Program 2023

# LIBRARY RESOURCES & SERVICES FOR UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS

## QUICK LINKS

### Connecting with Library

- Library Website: <https://library.iitgn.ac.in/>
- Library Operational Divisions: [https://library.iitgn.ac.in/documents/library\\_files/Functional\\_Division.pdf](https://library.iitgn.ac.in/documents/library_files/Functional_Division.pdf)
- Ask Librarian: <https://library.iitgn.ac.in/contact.php>

### Library Resources

#### Collections (print)

- Books: <https://library.iitgn.ac.in/printresources.php#books>
- Course Reading: <https://library.iitgn.ac.in/course readings.php>
- Print Journals: <https://library.iitgn.ac.in/printresources.php#journals>
- Theses & Dissertations: <https://library.iitgn.ac.in/printresources.php#theses>

#### Digital Resources

- E- Journals (by publisher wise): [https://library.iitgn.ac.in/ejournals\\_publisherwise.php](https://library.iitgn.ac.in/ejournals_publisherwise.php)
- E-Journals (by subject): <https://library.iitgn.ac.in/ejournals-subjectwise.php>
- Databases: [https://library.iitgn.ac.in/bibliographic\\_databases.php](https://library.iitgn.ac.in/bibliographic_databases.php)
- E-Books: <https://library.iitgn.ac.in/ebooks.php>

#### Library Services

- Circulation Services: <https://library.iitgn.ac.in/brrr.php>
- Reference & Information Services: <https://library.iitgn.ac.in/ris.php>
- Document Delivery Services: <https://library.iitgn.ac.in/dds.php>
- Inter Library Loans: <https://library.iitgn.ac.in/ill.php>
- Scanning & Photocopying Services: <https://library.iitgn.ac.in/ccps.php>

#### Accessing Library Resources

- Online Catalogue: <http://catalog.iitgn.ac.in/>
- Resource Guides: <https://library.iitgn.ac.in/resourceguide.php>
- Off Campus Access: <https://library.iitgn.ac.in/off-campus-access.php>
- Download Library MobileApp: <https://play.google.com/store/apps/details?id=com.iitgn.libraryapp>

### Writing, References, Academic integrity & plagiarism

Grammarly: <https://library.iitgn.ac.in/grammarly.php>

Plagiarism check (Turnitin): <https://library.iitgn.ac.in/similarity.php>

#### Bibliographies:

Library website >> Services >> [Pathfinders](#)

- [Research Communications and Technical Writing](#)
- [Research methods](#)

Citation styles: <https://library.iitgn.ac.in/crsreport.php>

### Writing Assistance & Guidance

- Scientific Writing: <https://initiatives.iitgn.ac.in/scientificwriting/>
- Writing Studio: <https://writingstudio.iitgn.ac.in/>

### Reference Management Software:

- Zotero: <https://www.zotero.org/>
- Mendeley: [https://www.mendeley.com/?interaction\\_required=true](https://www.mendeley.com/?interaction_required=true)
- EndNote: <https://access.clarivate.com/login?app=endnote>

### Open Education Resources Search Tools

- [Directory of Open Access Books \(DOAB\)](#)
- [Openly Available Sources Integrated Search \(OASIS\)](#)
- [The Mason OER Metafinder \(MOM\)](#): Real-time federated search for OER content
- [OER Commons: Open Text Books](#)
- [National Digital library of India](#)

### General Reading

- PressReader: Digital Newspapers & Magazines: <https://library.iitgn.ac.in/enewspaper.php>
- Pathfinders (Bibliographies): <https://library.iitgn.ac.in/pathfinder.php>
- Author of the Week: <https://library.iitgn.ac.in/aow.php>
- Book of the Week: <https://library.iitgn.ac.in/bow.php>

### New Initiatives

- Book Review Competition
- Library team wants you to know...
- Brew your Green Tea
- [Lib-Infocast: Library Newsletter](#)
- Library Weekly Update



: <https://www.facebook.com/Library-IITGN-105636257877813/>



: [https://www.instagram.com/iitgn\\_library/](https://www.instagram.com/iitgn_library/)




: <https://www.linkedin.com/company/library-iitgn/>



: <https://in.pinterest.com/librariansocialmedia0715/>



: <https://twitter.com/LibraryIITGN>

Library 

**Links**: <https://library.iitgn.ac.in/librarylinks/>

### Suggesting New Resources for the Library:

Send an email at: [librarian@iitgn.ac.in](mailto:librarian@iitgn.ac.in) with a copy to [libraryacquisition@iitgn.ac.in](mailto:libraryacquisition@iitgn.ac.in)



**grammarly**

**Your writing assistant, brought  
to you by  IITGN LIBRARY**

**Benefits  
of a  
premium  
account**

- **Basic Writing Suggestions: Spelling, Grammar, Punctuation**
- **Clarity-focused sentence rewrites**
- **Tone adjustments**
- **Inclusive language**
- **Word choice**
- **Formality level**
- **Fluency**
- **Additional advanced suggestions**

*Scan here to create an account/  
upgrade to Premium:*



### What is plagiarism?

Plagiarism is using someone else's ideas and words without giving them proper credit.

Plagiarism can be intentional:

- Copying an entire post or article
- Hiring someone to write your paper
- Copying a large section of text without citing it
- Claiming ideas as your own when they are not
- Repurposing your own paper for another class without instructor permission

Plagiarism can be unintentional:

- Not understanding the citation system and missing key elements of source attribution
- Not understanding paraphrasing fully and accidentally directly quoting words or phrases
- Misattributing a quote or idea to wrong source
- Not verifying the citations provided by a digital resource

### When should I cite to avoid plagiarizing?

Always give credit where it is due. If you have any questions regarding whether someone else should have credit, ask your teacher or check out the Purdue OWL's "Should I Cite This?" poster.

You should credit:

- Words or ideas in any medium including, books, newspapers, songs, websites, TV programs, movies, letters, advertisements.
- Information through interviewing or conversing in any form.
- When you copy exact words or unique phrases.
- When you use someone else's visual aids including diagrams, charts, illustrations, and pictures.
- When you reuse digital media including audio and videos.

You do not need to credit:

- Your own lived experiences.
- Your own results from labs or experiments.
- Your own artwork and media such as images, video, and audio.
- "Common knowledge" such as folklore, common sense observations, myths, urban legends, and historical events.
- Generally accepted facts.
- A work or author mentioned in passing.
- A quick allusion to a cultural touchstone.
- An epigraph.

### What could I happen if I plagiarize?

Every classroom will have its own list of procedures. You should reference the syllabus for more information.

If you plagiarize your instructor may

- Set a meeting with you and use it as a learning opportunity.
- Begin disciplinary proceedings.
- Automatically fail your paper.
- Automatically fail you in the class.
- Create a note in your Official Transcript, needed to apply to jobs and colleges.
- Give you detention, suspension, or expulsion.

Some of these consequences may seem extreme, but it is a crime and ethical dilemma. Remember –you are in school to learn and produce original work. You are doing yourself a disservice by plagiarizing.

If you find yourself running out of time for a project, one of the main reasons students may plagiarize, it is always better to communicate with your teacher. Your teacher wants you to succeed, but they cannot help you unless you let them know you need more resources or time.

### How can I avoid being accused of plagiarism?

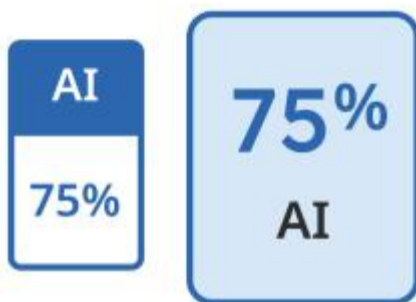
- As you research, take note of every source you use as you go. Have a running reference page that you add to as you work. You can also number these and write numbers next to your notes, so you know which reference corresponds to that information for in-text citations.
- Keep notes and previous drafts of papers in case someone else steals your paper.
- Do not save your paper in the same file, but instead use a numbering system and the Save As function. If you are using online files, save them as multiple versions.
- Password protect your computer whenever you leave your paper unattended, even for short periods of time.
- Password protect your files.

# AI Writing Detection

Turnitin's AI writing detection capability is designed to help educators identify text that might be prepared by a generative AI tool. Our AI writing detection model may not always be accurate (it may misidentify both human and AI-generated text) so it should not be used as the sole basis for adverse actions against a student. It takes further scrutiny and human judgment in conjunction with an organization's application of its specific academic policies to determine whether any academic misconduct has occurred.

## The AI writing indicator

When you open a Similarity Report, the AI writing indicator is in the side panel. After a short period of processing, the indicator will display one of three potential states:



Blue with a percentage between 0 and 100: The submission has processed successfully. The displayed percentage indicates the amount of qualifying text within the submission that Turnitin's AI writing detection model determines was generated by AI. As noted previously, this percentage is not necessarily the percentage of the entire submission. If text within the submission was not considered long-form prose text, it will not be included.

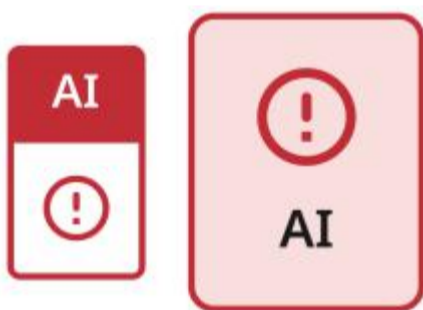
Our testing has found that there is a higher incidence of false positives when the percentage is between 1 and 20. In order to reduce the likelihood of misinterpretation, the AI indicator will display an asterisk (\*) for percentages between 1 and 20 to call attention to the fact that the score is less reliable.

To explore the results of the AI writing detection capabilities, select the indicator to open the AI writing report. The AI writing report opens in a new tab of the window used to launch the Similarity Report. If you have a pop-up blocker installed, ensure it allows Turnitin pop-ups.



Gray with no percentage displayed (- -): The AI writing detection indicator is unable to process this submission. This state means that the AI writing report cannot be opened. This can be due to one, or several, of the following reasons:

- The submission was made before the release of Turnitin's AI writing detection capabilities. The only way to see the AI writing detection indicator/report on historical submissions is to resubmit them.
- The submission does not meet the file requirements needed to successfully process it for AI writing detection. In order for a submission to generate an AI writing report and percentage, the submission needs to meet the following requirements:
  - File size must be less than 100 MB
  - File must have at least 300 words of prose text in a long-form writing format
  - File must not exceed 15,000 words
  - File must be written in English
  - Accepted file types: .docx, .pdf, .txt, .rtf



Error (!): This error means that Turnitin has failed to process the submission. This state means that the AI writing report cannot be opened. Turnitin is constantly working to improve its service, but unfortunately, events like this can occur. Please try again later. If the file meets all the file requirements stated above, and this error state still shows, [please get in touch through our support center](#) so we can investigate for you.

## The AI writing report

The AI writing report contains the overall percentage of prose sentences contained in a long-form writing format within the submitted document that Turnitin's AI writing detection model determines was generated by AI. These sentences are highlighted in blue on the submission text in the AI writing report.



### The Goliath of the Sea

The majestic blue whale, the goliath of the sea, certainly stands alone within the animal kingdom for its adaptations beyond its massive size. At 30 meters (98 ft) in length and 190 tons (210 short tons) or more in weight, it is the largest existing animal and the heaviest that has ever existed. Despite their incomparable mass, aggressive hunting in the 1900s by whalers seeking whale oil drove them to the brink of extinction. But there are other reasons for why they are now so endangered.



Blue-Whale *Balaenoptera Musculus*

The blue whale's common name derives from bluish-hue that covers the upper side of its body, while its Latin designation is *Balaenoptera musculus*. The blue whale belongs to the Mysticeti suborder of cetaceans, also known as baleen whales, which means they have fringed plates of fingernail-like material, called baleen, attached to their upper jaws. Blue whales feed almost exclusively on krill, though they also take small numbers of copepods. An adult blue whale can eat up to 40 million krill in a day.

These gargantuan beasts used to dominate all the oceans of the Earth up until the late nineteenth century, when the technology was developed to effectively hunt and harvest them. In 1864, the Norwegian Svend Foyn equipped a steamboat with harpoons specifically designed for catching large whales. This led to the killing of hundreds of thousands of whales up until 1966, when the International Whaling Commission banned the practice.

The blue whale certainly appears grand in size and beauty, but the sounds it produces and how it communicates are also sublime. Amazingly, their vocalizations can reach 155 and 188 decibels and have a frequency range of 10 to 40Hz. Though they typically do not "sing" in the same way that Humpback whales do, some subspecies have been observed producing songs that consist of up to four notes. Blue whale calls are still not fully understood, and scientists are currently working on determining their purposes. Among the hypotheses, researchers believe the calls could serve to determine one's geographic location, identify individuals, or locate prey.

In this regard, blue whales exhibit the capability to use echolocation, which is the same as active sonar using sounds made by the animal itself. The identifying of distance and location is done by measuring the time delay between the animal's own sound emission and any echoes that return from its environment. The relative strength of the sound received at each ear as well as the delay between arrival at the two ears provide information about the horizontal angle from which

## AI Writing

How much of this submission has been generated by AI? ⓘ

# 75%

of qualifying text in this submission has been determined to be generated by AI.

### Learn more



FAQs

[View FAQs](#)



Resources

[Explore](#)



Guides

[View guides](#)

[Show disclaimer](#)



Prose text contained in long-form writing means individual sentences contained in paragraphs that make up a longer piece of written work, such as an essay, a dissertation, or an article, etc. The model does not reliably detect AI-generated text in the form of non-prose, such as poetry, scripts, or code, nor does it detect short-form/unconventional writing such as bullet points, tables, or annotated bibliographies.

This means that a document containing several different writing types would result in a disparity between the percentage and the highlights.

The percentage, generated by Turnitin's AI writing detection model, is different and independent from the similarity score, and the AI writing highlights are not visible in the Similarity Report.

## How do we detect AI-generated writing?

How Turnitin has made this determination is complex. To help our users understand Turnitin's method of detecting AI writing text, we have created an extensive FAQ. [Learn more about Turnitin's AI writing detection tool.](#)

AI detection will only work for content submitted in English. It will not process any non-English submissions. As we continue to iterate, we will keep you updated on developments around non-English language support.

## GOING BEYOND GOOGLE: EXPLORING SCHOLARLY SEARCH TOOLS (OPEN & FREE)

Sr. no.	Search Engine	URL	No. of publications indexed available (claims as per each organization)
1	BASE: Bielefeld Academic Search Engine	<a href="https://www.base-search.net/">https://www.base-search.net/</a>	337,931,974 (approx)
2	CORE: Connecting Repositories	<a href="https://core.ac.uk/">https://core.ac.uk/</a>	365,000,000 (approx)
3	Dimensions	<a href="https://app.dimensions.ai/discover/publication">https://app.dimensions.ai/discover/publication</a>	137,369,973(approx)
4	Google Scholar	<a href="https://scholar.google.com/">https://scholar.google.com/</a>	100,000,000 (approx)
5	Lens.org	<a href="https://www.lens.org/">https://www.lens.org/</a>	225,000,000 (approx)
6	Microsoft Academic	<a href="https://academic.microsoft.com/home">https://academic.microsoft.com/home</a>	260,000,000 (approx)
7	NAVER academic	<a href="https://academic.naver.com/">https://academic.naver.com/</a>	207,574,001(approx)
8	ScienceOpen	<a href="https://www.scienceopen.com/">https://www.scienceopen.com/</a>	78,000,000 (approx)
9	Scilit	<a href="https://www.scilit.net/">https://www.scilit.net/</a>	147,520,380 (approx)
10	Scinapse	<a href="https://scinapse.io/">https://scinapse.io/</a>	10,00,000 (approx)
11	Scite	<a href="https://scite.ai/">https://scite.ai/</a>	182,000,000 (approx)
12	Semantic Scholar	<a href="https://www.semanticscholar.org/">https://www.semanticscholar.org/</a>	213,346,616(approx)



# CRAAP Test



## Currency

The source is out of date or too old

Doesn't reflect the latest advances or ideas

The source is recent, and has information about the latest advances and ideas.

## Relevance

The source is unrelated to your topic

The source has a small amount of information about your topic

The source is directly related to your topic, and clearly helps to support your argument

## Authority

The author is unknown, or not an expert

The author is known, but not an expert in the topic

The author is known and is an expert in the topic.

## Accuracy

Facts seem incorrect or are not supported by other sources or citations

Facts seem correct but are not cited

Facts are correct and backed up by citations and other sources

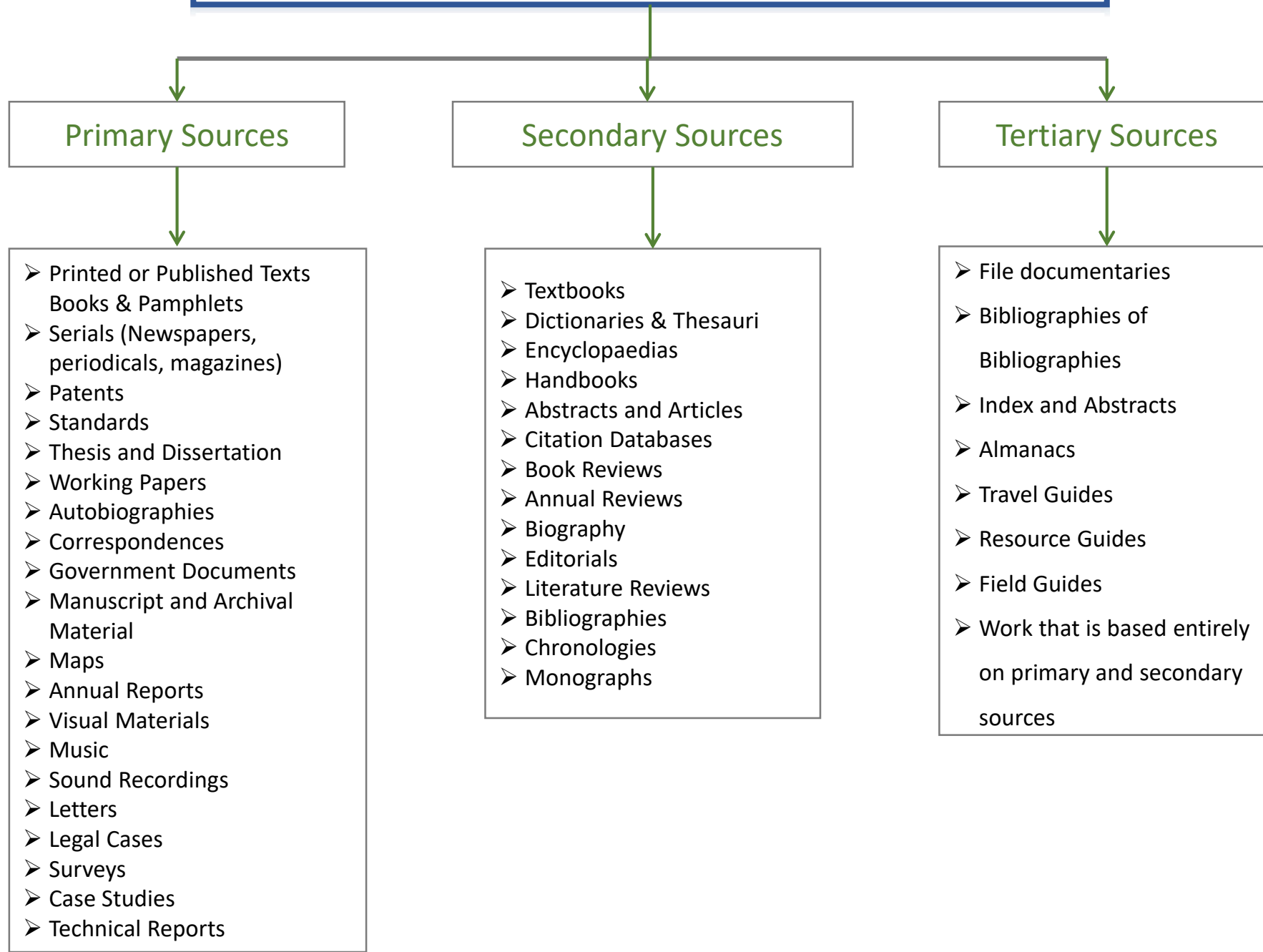
## Purpose

The source is intended to sell something, or is biased

The source is intended to provide information and discusses multiple views of an argument or issue

Intended to provide information and it presents multiple views of an argument or issue, or makes a strong case for one-side supported by many citations from other sources

# Sources of Information

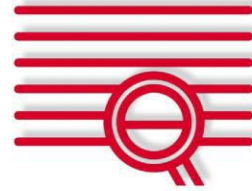


# HOW TO SPOT FAKE NEWS



## CONSIDER THE SOURCE

Click away from the story to investigate the site, its mission and its contact info.



## READ BEYOND

Headlines can be outrageous in an effort to get clicks. What's the whole story?



## CHECK THE AUTHOR

Do a quick search on the author. Are they credible? Are they real?



## SUPPORTING SOURCES?

Click on those links. Determine if the info given actually supports the story.



## CHECK THE DATE

Reposting old news stories doesn't mean they're relevant to current events.



## IS IT A JOKE?

If it is too outlandish, it might be satire. Research the site and author to be sure.



## CHECK YOUR BIASES

Consider if your own beliefs could affect your judgement.



## ASK THE EXPERTS

Ask a librarian, or consult a fact-checking site.