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Misuse of Electronic Resources: Challenges in the New Professional Age

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Abstract:

The paper discusses about the issues of e-resources access. It mentions about fair use terms and copyright issues. E-resources include materials like e-books, e-journals, e-encyclopedias, databases etc. Misuse of data, steps of protecting data misuse, monitoring use access, steps to be taken to prevent misuse.

Introduction:

Development of purpose of ICT and particularly simple accessibility of new innovations is reflected in the general public additionally with different negative exercises, which frequently abuse the copyright. The fundamental issues are copyright abuse, conveyance of denied materials, different infringement of security or individual information misuse and numerous other genuine exercises. Abuse of ICT is additionally reflected in instruction and didn't stay away from colleges and corporate area too. The Internet and other ICT are frequently considered as justification behind the increment and extension of counterfeiting among understudies and clients of corporate areas.

According to Research of authors Baruchson- Arbib and Yaari, the different perceptions of misuse of information from the Internet and from the print resources; students find the information on the Internet free of use and plagiarism as less dishonest as from printed resources. Plagiarism is only one of cheating activities. For cheating not only the Internet is used, but also other technologies such as mobile phones, mp3 players or calculators and various other technologies available to users. The mass availability and ease of use of ICT, which requires relatively little technical knowledge, provides many new possibilities for cheating. It is logical to assume the extension of online services and electronic communications, also a quickly move of socialization processes in virtual environments (integration into groups, e-learning, etc.). [2]

Need of electronic resources:

In the present advanced period e-resources are sanctioning a great job in giving ideal and exact data by means of web and data focuses. Electronic assets in a current situation are considerably more popular when contrasted with manual sources, on account of the advantages talked about below:

1. Many users can access e-resources simultaneously.
2. E-resources can be searched via various search engines.
3. E-resources can assist in the acquisition of e-contents by viewing their contents quickly and comfortably.
4. Knowledge sharing is easy and convenient via e-resources as compared to print resources.
5. Research dissemination has become easy and time saving via electronic sources. [7]

What is data misuse?

The definition of **data misuse** is pretty simple: using information in a way it wasn't intended to be used. Terms of data use are usually spelled out in laws, industry standards, corporate policies, and user agreements.

Unlike **data theft**, in the case of data misuse, information isn't always passed to third parties. The most common reasons for misuse are lack of awareness, personal gain, silent data collection, and using trade secrets in order to start a new business.

Example:

In some cases, misuse can lead to a **data breach**. For example, an employee can copy data they intend to use for personal advantage or simply to work at home to a portable storage device. Stored in an unsecured environment (e.g. on a home laptop), this confidential data can be stolen by hackers or accidentally leaked.

Steps to Protecting data misuse:

Manage data access

It's vital to confirm a singular client's personality to realize who precisely is attempting to sign into the framework. This turns out to be more confounded when somebody utilize shared accounts, for example, administrator and root. Likewise, accreditation robbery stays one of the most well known approaches to causing a security break. Auxiliary validation or potentially two-factor verification permits you to distinguish a client decidedly. It makes the validation cycle significantly more dependable, as it requires accreditations as well as something a client claims, (for example, a smartphone) or something a client is, (for example, biometric information) to distinguish the client.

Monitor user actions

Continuous user monitoring can help you catch a malicious insider in the act.

Stay informed

To protect your organization from such issues, you need to be informed of any illegal activity within the protected perimeter in real time.

Educate the users

When talking about how to prevent data misuse, don't underestimate the power of user education.

There are two steps to educate your users:

• Include information on data security in a general policy. A well thought out policy is a reliable source of information about in-house procedures and standards, including for cyber security. It's the best way to let newcomers know what they can and can't do with data.

• Set up educational courses on data security. You can ask security officers to share their experience. A generic course on cyber security is always useful to remind users not to share their credentials, tell them about new methods of phishing, etc. [3]

Some more steps to be taken to Prevent Misuse

It is not possible to stop license violation totally but we can minimize. According to Curtis some suggestions can help to prevent misuse like:

• By posting fair use of terms and licensing terms "Open Proxy Servers" in our work place.

• The system should respond immediately to report a possible infraction.

• A clear documentation is necessary for the efforts taken to solve the problem.

• Frequent communication with the vendor over phone or email.

• Inform the administrator about the problem and stop the internet access to the particular user if tracked. A disciplinary action against the user for repeatedly doing such an activity causing suspension of access to the genuine users in spite of knowing about the license violation.

• The library can assign one person (with backup) to be responsible for the complete resolution of incidents. Arrange in advance someone to have access to server logs and authentication records or coordinate with networking team.

• Maintain and retain copies of authentication records, server logs and publisher's identifying I.P's for systematic downloads log file.

• Maintain good relationship with the local network administrators and see that they understand intellectual property issues and the results of license violation. [4]

Integrity of Electronic Resources

Users of Electronic Resources are expected to maintain the integrity of such resources. For example, Users may use only their own accounts and may only use such accounts in a manner consistent with the Policy. Users, including those standing behind local routers, wireless routers, and firewalls, must be identified or identifiable when using Electronic Resources. [5]

Only you can prevent data misuse

Frequently, information abuse reduces to obliviousness and carelessness. Be that as it may, as our computerized impressions proceed to develop and advance, the need for capable advanced cleanliness stretches out to each client of the web.

1. Leave work at work

Try not to blend proficient and individual devices. Never download work environment information to your own PC, advanced mobile phone, work area, home server, or anything device you pick, regardless of how extravagant your home firewall, encryption, or VPN might be. This combination of conditions just welcomes further investigation and extra open doors for digital assaults.

2. **Practice conscious digital hygiene**

Phishing occurrences have soar lately, and keeping in mind that numerous clients are increasingly more positive about their capacity to track down agitators, there's generally one individual on our virtual entertainment takes care of attempting to auction thump Ray-Bans. Try not to succumb to the modest strategies of agitators. Affirm URLs prior to submitting individual information, don't click joins from email tends to you don't perceive, and utilize complex passwords.

3. **Be selective**

For associations and people the same, placing your confidence in some unacceptable accomplice can have grievous outcomes. As we saw on Facebook and Marriott, unfortunate practices by an outsider seller might not just trade off whole hierarchical organizations at any point yet can tarnish the trust among brands and their clients in a moment. In like manner, we should cautiously gauge the nature of the spots where we share our own information.[6]

Conclusion:

Abuse of ICT is likewise reflected in schooling and didn't stay away from colleges and corporate area moreover. The Internet and other ICT are frequently considered as justification for the increment and development of literary theft among understudies and clients of corporate areas. The mass accessibility and convenience of ICT, which requires generally minimal specialized information, gives numerous additional opportunities to cheating. It is intelligent to expect the expansion of online administrations and electronic correspondences, additionally a rapidly move of socialization processes in virtual conditions. For safeguarding information abuse you should be work on oversee information access, screen client activities, remain informed to clients and teach the clients. To forestall the information abuse you should go home at work in a similar way practice cognizant computerized cleanliness and be particular on the utilization of web-based entertainment moreover.

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