

Social media and copyright infringement: An incessant debate

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Abstract

Copyright statutes almost everywhere in the world were devised without anticipating the rise of Internet. Naturally, till date the law struggles to keep up with rise of technology and there remain several gaps in the copyright statutes when it comes to dealing with infringement of content on the Internet. These gaps are being filled even after almost three decades of the digital revolution. As new aspects of the Internet like the social media have evolved, work capable of copyright protection has found new avenues to be displayed and shared in this borderless world. However, this is mostly taking place without the usual legal repercussions which would have existed had the same thing happened in the offline world. This paper attempts to understand the state of copyrighted work as it exists and flows on the social media websites. It attempts to understand the broad nature of the "Terms of Use" being used by these websites as a tool for obtaining consent from its users to indulge in otherwise infringing behavior without the user even being aware of the same. Finally, the paper attempts compare the legal steps taken by two countries - USA and India and suggest changes that can be brought about to curb the issue of online infringement which these laws have already not addressed. For this purpose, doctrinal method of research is employed by the authors. The paper has been divided into three parts. The first part gives an introduction to the problem of infringement of online content and the complicated language of the 'Terms of Use'. The second part lays down and compares the different legislations and judicial precedents which deal specifically with the issue of online content infringement in India and the USA. The third part deals with the steps which can be taken by both website proprietors as well as copyright holders to prevent any potential infringement over social media.

Cultural Intelligence and Decision-Making Styles: A Study of Foreign Students in Punjab

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Abstract

The purpose of the study was to investigate whether the decision-making styles of foreign students studying in Punjab is independent of their cultural intelligence (CI) as well as gender. The data were collected from six universities of Punjab with two major considerations i.e. the universities where foreign students were available and the universities who gave their consent for data collection. The stratified random sampling method was used to collect the data. As per the population of foreign students in Punjab, 380 students out of 3820 students were selected as a sample of the study. Cultural intelligence of the sampled students was measured through the 'Cultural Intelligence Scale for Adults' and the decision-making styles of foreign students was measured through test on 'Decision-making Styles for Adults'. Chi square test of independence was applied to determine the independence of decision-making styles of foreign students with reference to their cultural intelligence as well as their gender. The results of the study revealed that the decision-making styles of foreign students are not independent of their cultural intelligence, and the decision-making styles of foreign students studying in Punjab are independent of their gender. In view of the result it is suggested that the universities should make efforts for enhancing the cultural intelligence of the foreign students in order to accelerate their decision-making styles that can ensure their success in the host country.

The effect of external factors on industry performance: in case of Lalibela city micro and small scale enterprises

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Abstract

The purpose of this study was examining the effect of external factors on industry performance: in case of Lalibela town micro and small scale enterprises. To achieve its objectives, the study employed a descriptive and explanatory research design and used quantitative research approach. The target population of the study was 395MSEs owners working in manufacturing, trade and service sectors. It used stratified and simple random sampling techniques and the required data have been collected from a sample size of 199 MSEs through standardized five point Likert-scale questionnaire. The study used both primary and secondary sources of data. For data analysis purposeit employed descriptive and inferential statistical data analysis methods like correlation and multiple linear regression analysis. The finding of the study discovered the agreement of respondents to positive significant relationship between external factors and industry performance in Lalibela town MSEs. Specifically, marketing factors, financial factors, infrastructure, work premises factors, trade fair factors and political legal factors all have a positive effect on enterprises performance in the stud area. In addition, the study result shows that financial factors, marketing factors, infrastructure, work premises factors, and trade fair factors have a positive significant effect on industry performance but political legal factors are not significantly affect the dependent variable industry performance. From the predicting variables infrastructure has more effect on industry performance than the rest variables in the study area. The study recommend that the government/micro and small enterprises development offices should maintain different supportive trainings, decrease infrastructural problems, facilitate credit services and create attractive environment to entice or create productive MSEs . In addition the MSEsowners should design adoptive plans and programs with the external as well as internal environment to increase their performance.

Urbanization and insecurity in Nigeria: issues, challenges and prospects for national development

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Abstract

Urbanization as an overall development outlook change is presently moving through creating nations out of control. The size and speed at which urbanization has assaulted various nations are disturbing and incapable to adapt to its challenges. Consequently, essential foundations and administrations are hardly furnished as urban development continues indiscriminately with serious dangers to the prosperity of the individuals and society. Nigeria is one of the rising nations at present wrestling with the challenges of urbanization particularly in the region of security of lives and properties. The current work has been irritated by the current inadequacy in urban approach usage according to security. This examination, consequently, depends on the broad-writing survey and chronicled recovery of recorded archives. The paper distinguished some notable highlights of the urbanization procedure in Nigeria. These incorporate quick populace development and changing segment structure; neediness and joblessness; challenges in getting to lodge conveyance information sources; and absence of sufficient limit with respect to the administration. The paper additionally inspected the ramifications of these challenges comparable to the issue of insecurity in urban zones. It, hence, kept up that urban approaches in creating urban communities if appropriately executed and oversee ought to realize a decrease of the waiting and tenacious insecurity challenges and promote economic and social development.

Access, utilization and management of cultural resources in libraries for a sustainable development: contemporary issues and challenges

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Abstract

Libraries in the contemporary time are facing tremendous challenges in their daily operational services to their users. The integration of ICT in the access and utilization and management of cultural resources in libraries is still a dream in sustainable development. This paper examines the overview of management system in libraries and the new trends in the management of cultural resources for their effective access and utilization in libraries. It also discusses cultural resources access and management in sustainable development and pointed out that economic sustainability is not the only challenge for digital cultural heritage information services, that there are a number of social and environmental sustainability challenges as well. It looked at the challenges facing the access, utilization and management of cultural resources in libraries and suggests possible ways to improve the standard.

The impact and use of social networking sites among the post-graduate students and research scholars of University of Kalyani, India
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Abstract

The motive of this study is to test the users influences of realized value, the advantages and impact and use of Social Networking Sites among the post-graduation students and research scholars of University of Kalyani, India. The study was led through a structured designed questionnaire and 360 distributed among the post graduates students and research scholars in the University of Kalyani. The investigators followed simple random sampling method in the study. Data analysis reveal that the majority of the students and research scholars in this University used different social networking sites. The students of the University are aware of the social networking sites and most of students belong to their own accounts on the social networking sites as Facebook, YouTube, WhatsApp and etc. India is an adopting social networking sites and sharing to communicate each and others and the social networking sites have a high level of technological importance. The simple random sampling method of post-graduation students and research scholars was based on accessibility of the users at the time of distributing the questionnaire. The result permeates the investigators in regard to the magnitude to incorporeal associative impact multiplier and cultural factors in to future research on social networking sites. The result shows that the users concentrate on the benefits of social networking sites impact. The users also ascertain to express individual information in social networking sites. This study is one of the first to progress and using statistically test an accumulated model of the impact and use of social networking sites.