

Social Science Cyber Library, An Attempt Towards E- Learning at Aligarh Muslim University

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Abstract

The learning and teaching process has travelled far enough from the prehistoric times to reach the present information communication technology driven era. ICT, Internet, WWW all have contributed to this change, making society more information dependent thus giving rise to a knowledge society. E-learning as we know it today can be traced back to networked learning. E-learning implies learning and teaching by using ICT as a communications and delivery tool between individuals or groups. The digital library initiatives all over the world had set up a platform for e learning in the form of e-books, e-journals, subject gateways and the like. The ease of using all these formats and their subsequent approval by the user community is an indication that impact of e learning has been felt and that too positively. This paper is an effort to draw attention to the unique effort by the Faculty of Social Sciences at Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh of setting up a Social Science Cyber Library encompassing all open access resources available in different formats ranging from e journals to video lectures on themes relating to social sciences at one place facilitating their visibility, use thus saving the time of the reader as emphasized by Ranganathan's laws of Library science. The present paper discusses the role the social science cyber library can play among the e learning generation. The paper draws on information available through google and the cyber library website regarding the change in the behaviour of teachers, students, libraries and library professionals transformation in education system especially the Higher Education Sector and analysing the impact this initiative can impose on the social scientist's community not only at AMU or in India but all around the globe.

Keywords: E-Learning, Open Courseware, Social Science Cyber Library, Aligarh Muslim University

1 Introduction

Education over centuries has evolved and enriched itself. As a process of learning skills and knowledge it has undergone metamorphosis from the simple teachings and oral story telling in the prehistoric times to the development of writing and recording systems and so on. The educational system is yet standing at the doorstep of another transition, a state of change influenced by ICT which has transformed

the learning behaviour and teaching and learning procedures all together.

ICT stepped in to convert leaning process first to distance and then to e-learning. Although distance learning existed for a while now (since 1840s) it is different from e-learning. Distance learning means a learning where teachers and students do not meet face to face to interact as opposed to the normal process of learning and teaching, but e-learning proved to be a catalyst in the deliverance of distance learning.



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E-learning is relatively a new concept which is seen as the successor of the blackboard-chalk phenomenon. The term was coined between 1997-1999 to describe the use of online interactive and virtual education (Wikipedia). It has been used synonymously with virtual learning, networked learning, online learning, and web-based learning etc. although these all differ from each other to some extent. This new mode of learning has completely transformed the information searching and learning behaviour of the society altogether leading to realization of the right of each and every individual for equal and consistent access of knowledge for the welfare of the entire society.

2. Evolution of E-Learning

Learning process has undergone transition from time to time. Starting with writing on slates in Rome that continued up to the 20th century in Europe to class room teaching using black boards, to white boards, to the internet era specially the 'dotcom' race to the WWW provided a myriad of opportunities to improve and empower the teaching and learning process.

The development of the e-learning revolution arose from a number of other 'educational revolutions'. Four such revolutions as cited by Billings and Moursund (1988) are:

1. The invention of reading of reading and writing.
2. The emergence of the profession of teacher/scholar.
3. The development of movable type (print technology).
4. The development of electronic technology.

In 1924, the first testing machine was invented. This device allowed students to test themselves. This was followed in 1954, by the invention of the "teaching machine" which enabled schools to administer programmed instruction to their students. It was known as PLATO-Programmed Logic for Automated Teaching Operations which was designed for Illinois University students. The 70s saw e-learning becoming interactive.

MIT Open Course Ware was proposed in 2000, and MIT Open Course Ware site was launched in 2002, containing course content in 50 subjects. Till 2012, 2,150 courses were published. Open Rev. is another initiative this time by Harvard University to take discussion online and share their knowledge with the whole scientific community (Fe-ConEpeam).

2.1 Definition

Allison Rossett (2001) defines e-learning as: Web-based training (WBT), also known as e-learning and on-line learning, is training that resides on a server or host computer that is connected to the World Wide Web.

Another one that pretty much stays within the network framework is Clark Adrich (2004). He defines e-learning as: a broad combination of processes, content, and infrastructure to use computers and networks to scale and/or improve one or more significant parts of a learning value chain, including management and delivery. Originally aimed at lowering management cost while increasing accessibility and for measurability of employees, e-learning is increasingly being used to include advanced learning techniques such as simulations and communities of practice and to include customers and vendors as well.

E-learning is commonly referred to "the intentional use of networked information and communications technology in teaching and learning." (Naidu, Som 2006)

Ong, Lai and Wang, (2004) define E-learning as the expression broadly used to describe instructional content or learning experience delivered or enabled by electronic technologies.

3. Review of Literature

The age of e-learning is already here. That's the technological development has already begun to change the processes of teaching and learning. And library services which will be required to support e-learning ventures are 'hybrid' in every sense. They must provide seamless, integrated access to a range of resources across boundaries of media and across boundaries of curatorial tradition. (Johnston, 2001)

Librarians, especially the academic librarians are becoming a part of e-learning process and are actively participating by providing online and in person modules, guides, subject and class-based lists as well as reference service. They offer classes and courses on research strategies, help students in determining useful scholarly resources, work with the faculty in planning and developing distance education courses to integrate concepts of information literacy throughout the curriculum. Faculty needs support in these activities because the ability to articulate information needs, find appropriate information resources and critically assess the results of an online search are key to success in e-learning and this leaves the faculty to focus on course content. It is seen that the librarian facilitating the e-learning are establishing a positive relationship between the academic achievement and use of open shelf library books. (Dhiman, 2010)

Gruca, Anna N. 2010, among the most important tasks carried out by an academic library are those connected with its educational function. As an institution supporting higher education at the university, the library plays a significant role to study syllabi and scientific literature research. Librarians have a responsibility for user and staff education. Nowadays they also contribute to building a knowledge society, being guides to the world of information.

Digital scholarship is generally seen as application of emerging communication technologies in a collaborative environment in support of learning, teaching and research. Collaboration brings all partners such as faculty, IT, instructional designers, administration and library to support student-centred and active learning. In this view Digital scholarship concept should be seen as embracing support provided by all departments within a given institution. In digital scholarship environment faculty and students are provided with flawless access to electronic information resources and services from various departments. Successful implementation of digital scholarship in an academic institution requires development of a digital scholarship strategy that will formalize partnership between faculty and all support departments. (Nfila).

4. E-learning Initiatives Scenario

The emergence of the E form of learning can be traced back to the development of digital repositories and other online initiatives for course syllabi first of all in the USA. The most prominent among these being the concept of MIT Open Course Ware which grew out of the MIT Council on Education Technology, charged by MIT provost Robert Brown in 1999 with determining how MIT should position itself in the distance learning/e-learning environ-

ment. MIT Open Course Ware was then initiated to provide a new model for the dissemination of knowledge and collaboration among scholars around the world, and contributes to the "shared intellectual commons" in academia, which fosters collaboration across MIT and among other scholars. The aim of MIT Open Course Ware is to put all of the educational materials of MIT from its undergraduate- and graduate-level courses online, partly free and openly available to anyone, anywhere. MIT Open Course Ware is a large-scale, web-based publication of MIT course materials.

Based on similar lines the Harvard Extension School was started to provide besides online enrolment Videos for free Harvard courses. The open learning initiative at Carnegie Mellon University in USA aims at supporting high-quality education, class room tested online courses and materials, to share freely and openly courses with anyone anywhere, and it benefits students, educators and institutions.

5 Initiatives in India

The National Programme on Technology Enhanced Learning (NPTEL) was initiated by the Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) and the Indian Institute of Science (IISc) Bangalore in 1999 through a joint workshop organized by IIT Madras with participation from four other IITs, four Indian Institutes of Management (IIMs), industry and Government officials and Carnegie Mellon University, Pittsburgh, USA. The workshop proposed four major initiatives on digital library, core curricula or core courses development on the web, joint Ph. D. programmes using distance education and a virtual University. The core curriculum development was later approved under the NPTEL programme and funded by the Ministry of Human Resource Development in 2003 for a total budget of 20.5 crores of Indian rupees for the

creation of 120 web based course supplements, 115 video courses and encapsulation/conversion of existing 110 video courses. Each web course developed comprises of supplementary learning materials for 40 hours and video courses contain approximately 40 one-hour lectures per course.

INFLIBNET initiatives to promote e-learning such as e- PG Pathshala, Integrated e-Content, Research Project database, INFOPORT, e-Education are all impressive. INFOPORT is the gateway that opens the Indian scholarly content scattered over the Internet through an integrated interface that support search, browse and multiple listing. e- Education will enable the Universities and Colleges who are already subscribers and members of INFLIBNET resources to also have access to the CEC Databases of video resources as a one stop destination of both print and non-print media resources.

6. Social Science Cyber Library

The social science cyber library at AMU Aligarh, is the first of its kind in the world. There have been a number of initiatives in India to provide content online in electronic form in subjects ranging from Engineering Sciences to Physical Sciences but no effort have been made so far in the area of Social Sciences. Social Sciences is a discipline concerned with society and the relationships among individuals within a society attracts a large number of students world over. Higher Education in India is the third largest in the world after USA and China. According to All India Survey on Higher Education 2010-2011, at the undergraduate level the highest number of students is enrolled in Arts/Humanities/Social Sciences courses. The total number of students enrolled in this field of study are 63.02 lakh out of which 50.3% are males and 49.7% are females, and at PhD level Social Sciences have the second largest number

of enrolment. (All India Survey on Higher Education 2010-2011).

The higher enrolment percentage corresponds directly to the need of development of documentation and literature in the area of Social Sciences. This has been addressed so far by the launch of a number of journals in print and more recently in non-print format. The changing teaching and learning method, the launch of WWW, and most importantly the Open Access Initiative (OAI) necessitating the provision of scholarly content free of cost and indis-

criminatedly to all consolidating the idea that research carried out by public fund should be made public provided impetus to the development of open access databases, institutional repositories (IRs) expediting enhanced and timely access to quality literature in all areas of study.

The Social Science Cyber Library is just another step towards providing access to content in Social Sciences not just insitu but exsitu as well. The following paper is an attempt to throw light on the inception and the role the Cyber Library is intended to play in the coming years.



Figure: 1 Social Science Cyber Library

6.1 History about Social Sciences Cyber Library

The Social Sciences Cyber Library is a novel attempt made by the faculty of Social Sciences at AMU, Aligarh. It was inaugurated by Pranab Mukherjee, the President of India on 27th December 2013. The Social Science Cyber Library brings all open access resources in the form of e-books, e-journals, video lectures, subject gateways, databases and useful websites etc. in the field of social sciences at one place, so that the students, research scholars and faculty members belonging to various disciplines of social sciences may make optimum use of them. The Cyber Library covers subject content related to all the eleven Departments that constitute the Social Sciences Faculty.

The Cyber Library is accessible not only through the campus but to people all over the globe round the clock free of cost.

7. Objectives of the Study

- ▶▶ The study deals with the launch of social science cyber library in the field of social sciences highlighting shift in the learning process.
- ▶▶ It analyses the role it plays in fast and timely dissemination of subject content in the form of journals, e-books, video lectures etc.

8. Methodology

The authors have collected data through search conducted on Google and through the website of Social Sciences Cyber Library.

9. Findings of the Study

The cyber library is accessible through its website <http://www.socscycybraryamu.ac.in/>. The data included in the paper was accessed on 25-Jan 2015. As mentioned earlier the Social Science Cyber Library

brings at one place all relevant open access content pertaining to all the 11 Departments falling under the purview of Social Sciences Faculty at AMU.

A. Subject Coverage: The Cyber Library provides access to the open access content in subjects like Economics, Education, History, Islamic Studies, Library and Information Science, Mass Communication, Physical Health and Sports Education, Political Science, Psychology, Sociology and Social Works and West Asian Studies.

B. Formats of Content Included: Ranges from E-books, E-journals, E-theses, Conference Proceedings, to Databases, Video lectures, Subject Gateways, to useful websites, Software, in-house publications. Clicking on any of the above mentioned links leads to resources in the particular field. The following table.

Table 1: Formats of Content Included in the Cyber Library

Formats of Content	Corresponding Number
E-Books	Access is down due to technical reasons
E-journal	557
Conference Proceedings	5
In-house Publications	21
Video Lectures	166
Established Sites	88
Subject Gateways	141
Databases	82
Software Links	56

C. Subject Wise Journals: The Cyber Library presents at one place a plethora of e-journals in different subjects to enhance the visibility of these to the intended audience and also to facilitate locating a resource thus saving the time of the users. The table

below provides the number of e-journals available in each discipline.

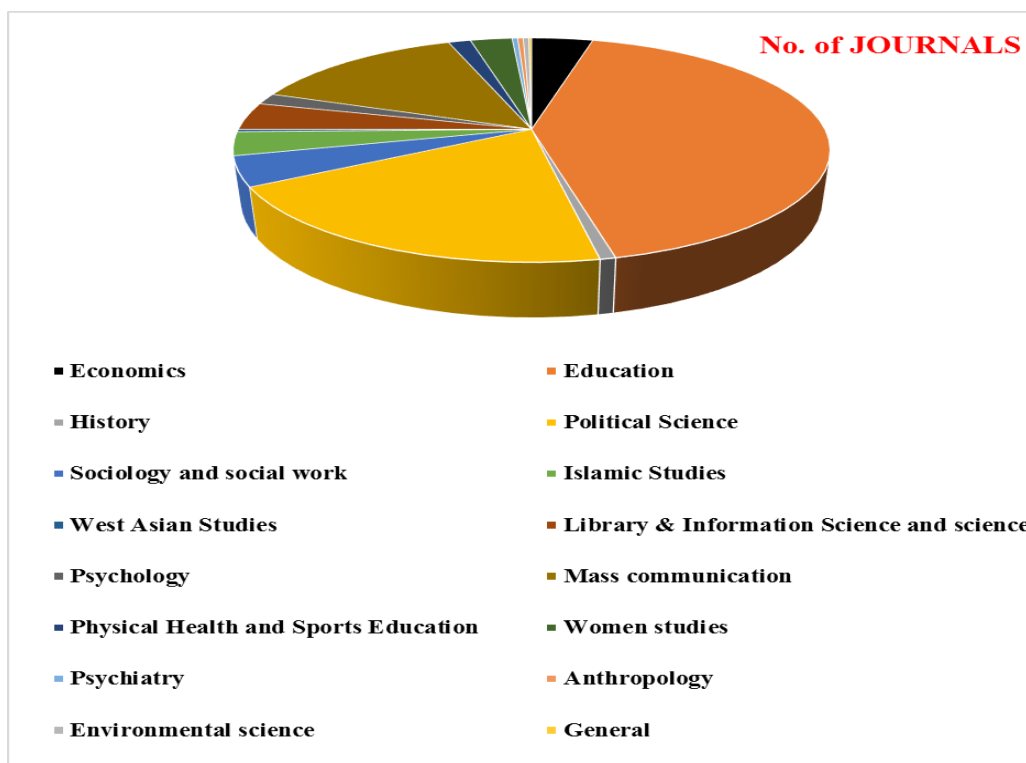


Figure 2: Number of E- journals Available in Each Subject

D. Conference proceedings subject wise: Five conference proceedings are included in the collection of the Cyber Library.

E. In-House Publications of Subject Wise: In-House publications of the Departments of Islamic Studies and Library and Information Science are available.

Table 2: In-House Publications

No	Subjects	No. of In-house Publications
1.	Economics	Nil
2.	Education	Nil
3.	History	Nil

4.	Political Science	Nil
5.	Sociology and social work	Nil
6.	Islamic Studies	14
7.	West Asian Studies	Nil
8.	Library & Information Science and science	07
9.	Psychology	Nil
10.	Mass communication	Nil
11.	Physical Health and Sports Education	Nil
12.	Social science	Nil
13.	Women studies	Nil
	TOTAL	21

F. Video Lectures In Specific Subjects: Video lectures delivered at institutions from across the country and the world in different subject areas are linked through the website of the Cyber Library.

Table 3: Number of Video Lectures Available

No	Subjects	No. of Video Lectures
1.	Economics	54
2.	Education	Nil
3.	History	19
4.	Political Science	13
5.	Sociology and social work	18
6.	Islamic Studies	Nil
7.	West Asian Studies	Nil
8.	Library & Information Science and science	30
9.	Psychology	07
10.	Mass communication	04
11.	Physical Health and Sports Education	Nil
12.	Social science	Nil
13.	Women studies	06
14.	General	14
	TOTAL	166

G. List of Useful Websites: The Cyber Library provides links to a total 88 websites containing information pertaining to the subject areas, disciplines covered by the Cyber Library. Clicking on any of these links directs a user to that particular website.

Table 4: Number of websites available

No	Subjects	No. of Websites
1.	Anthropology	1
2.	Economics	9
3.	Economics, Geography	1
4.	Economics, Social Sciences	1
5.	Education	1

6.	General	3
7.	History	1
8.	Islamic Studies	2
9.	Law	1
10.	Library Science	5
11.	Mass Communication	4
12.	Multidisciplinary	8
13.	Multidisciplinary, Library Science	2
14.	Political Science	1
15.	Social Science	23
16.	Social Science, Economics	1
17.	Social Science, Environmental Science	1
18.	Social Work	17
19.	Sociology, Islamic Studies	1
20.	Statistics	2
21.	Theses Repositories	1
22.	Women Studies	2
	Total	88

Table 5: Subject Area covered

Subject	Areas Covered
Anthropology	Free Open Access Anthropology Journals
Economics	Nil
Economics, Geography	Eldis: to share the best in development policy, practice and research.
Economics, Social Sciences	India Stat
General	Scholars World - Publishers of Thesis and Dissertation, United States Copyright Office Full Form Directory
History	History, a gateway of network-based historical resources
Islamic Studies	Islamic Library , Islamic Mobility
Law	Virtual Library for Law
Library Science	Deptt. Of Library & Inf. Sc./University of Delhi, Library and Information Science Resources on the Web, Easy Bib-The Free Automatic Bibliography and Citation Generator, Dewey Blog, IFLA Blogs
Mass Communication	Committee to Protect Journalists, ADAM; the Art, Design, Architecture and media Information Gateway, British Film Institute (BFI Inview) MIT Course Ware: Comparative Media Studies
Multidisciplinary	Intute: Helping you find the best websites for study and research, INFOPORT:INFLIBNET Subject Gateway For Indian Electronic –Resources, WEBIS - Special Subject Collection of German Libraries, Free E-books-Project Gutenberg, EIFL - Electronic Information for Libraries, e-PG Pathshala, Open Access Journals Search Engine (OAJSE), Plag Tracker
Multidisciplinary, Library Science	World Digital Library, Plagium
Political Science	Vifapol- Virtual Library for Political Science
Social Sciences	Indian Council of Social Science Research, Dublin Institute of Technology: Social Science Subject gateways, Indian Council of Social Science Research Sowiport, NUI Galway Social Science Research Centre, ISSDA - Irish Social Science Data Archive, GDNNet-Global Development Network, FAO Corporate Document Repository, IDRC-International Development Research Centre, OAPEN - Open Access Publishing in European Networks, Open Research Online, World Bank Knowledge Repository- OKR, MUPI(Social Sciences)_Open Access Publishing, E-books Directory (Social Sciences),

	Online Books for Free, National Council for the Social Studies, Social Science In former-Blog, Impact of Social Sciences - Blog, Association of aresearch libraries , Policy Library : a social, economic and foreign policy resource, Sowiport, World Bank Knowledge Repository- OKR, World Bank Open Data.
Social Sciences, Economics	ESRI - Economic and Social Research Institute
Social Sciences, Environmental Science	World Bank Open Data
Social Work	Social Care Online, IASW - Irish Association of Social Workers. The Child Care Law Reporting Project, NSPCC - National Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children's, Child Forum, Equality and Human Rights Commission View Pre-School Learning Alliance View, NCB - National Children Bureau (UK) View Charity Choice, Social Policy and Social Work Subject Centre, Community Care View, Inside Housing View, Social Care Institute for Excellence (SCIE) View, SIRC - Social Issues Research Centre, NSPCC - National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, NCVO - The National Council for Voluntary Organisations, World Health Organization, Child Forum, Charity Choice, Community Care, Equality and Human Rights, IASW - Irish Association of Social Workers.
Sociology, Islamic Studies	Encyclopedia of Religion and Society
Statistics	Statistics.com : The Institute for Statistics Education, Statistics Canada
Theses Repositories	Academic Joy : Theses repositories
Women Studies	CEWS - Center of Excellence Women and Science, MIT Open Course ware: Women's and Gender Studies

H. Links to Software: Links to 56 Software in different disciplines are provided through the Cyber Library website. These are freely downloadable from the website. Prominent among these are Zotero (reference management software), Greenstone for setting up Digital Library, online plagiarism software, SOC Lab: the sociology Laboratory, for analysing relationships within organisations.

I. Links to Databases: Around 82 databases in the field of Social Sciences are linked through the Cyber Library. It contains databases like DOAJ, Open J Gate, Reader's Guide to Periodical Literature, Cite seer X and the like.

Table 6: Number of Software Available

No	Subjects	Links to Software
1	Library Science	22
2	Psychology	11
3	General	08
4	Multidisciplinary	05
5	Education	02
6	Islamic Studies	02
7	Economics	02
8	Economics, Statistics	01
9	Sociology	01
10	Physical Health	01
11	Social Sciences, Statistics	01
	Total	56

Table 7: Number of Databases Available

No	Subjects	Number of Databases
1	Anthropology	2
2	Economics	6
3	Education	3
4	Grey Literature	1
5	History	1
6	History, Archaeology	1
7	Humanities	1
8	Journals	06
9	Library Science	1
10	Multidisciplinary	35
11	Political Science	2
12	Psychology	3
13	Social Science	8
14	Social Work	5
15	Sociology	1
16	Sociology, Gerontology	1
17	Statistics	1
18	Theses Repositories	2
19	Women Studies	1
	Total	82

Table 8: List of Freely Downloadable Software

S. No.	Name of the Software	Subject in which useful
1.	Economic Project Evaluator.	Economics
2.	SOFA, M-S Lab Math-Statistics LABORatory.	Economics, Statistics
3.	Safe Exam Browser, Fedena: The best way to manage your school or college.	Education
4.	Open Faculty Evaluation System, Free Dean's Office for MOODLE, Desktop Plagiarism Checker, Virtual Moon Atlas, Kitchen garden aid, Anti-Plagiarism (Check on plagiarism), testMaker, Convert EPUB to PDF.	General
5.	Alfanous Beta Quranic Search Engine API, Sahih Al Bukhari.	Islamic Studies
6.	Zotero: Reference management software, Digital Preservation Recorder, Digrary, bibnet.org-data management, MARC Library (Sobek CM), Total Library Solution-TLS, Klen-library Beta, DSpace "turn-key" institutional	

	repository application, dmpLib Digital Music Processing Library, Simple Library System Beta, Library Catalog Beta, NewGenLib, Greenstone, Zint Barcode Generator, BiblioteQ, ZBar bar code reader Beta, Library System A books manage system, DMS Barcode Label Generator Beta, CCF to MARC Conversion Utility Beta, EPrints, Koha Library software, VS Library-Library Automation Software, eSpeak:speech synthesis.	Library Science
7.	eSpeak: speech synthesis, basic statistical utilities for-r, Salstat2 Beta, Viper, the Anti-Plagiarism Scanner 4.1.90, Online Plagiarism Software.	Multidisciplinary
8.	Shleep Logger, Tritone-Experiment Alpha, OA Paradigm Beta, Psychology Experiment Building Language, Genealogy, vvm-View your mind, Psychology Experiment Building Language PEBL, FLXLab Psychology Experiment Software, Brain Workshop, PsychoPy, The analysis of observational data.	Psychology
9.	Biomechanics	Physical Health
10.	The R Project Statistical computing and graphics software.	Social Sciences, Statistics
11.	SocLab: the Sociology Laboratory.	Sociology

10. Conclusion

Change is the law of nature. Acknowledging changes and adapting to them leads to better competencies under any situation. The break through recognised as ICT followed by internet led to the development of different formats of information but subsequently also led to scattering of information in the form of websites, databases, consortia and so on leading to the problem information overload for libraries. On parallel lines education system witnessed the rise of e-learning, initiation of online courses and the need to get information in forms suitable enough to be used for teaching and learning. Keeping in view the changes that have taken place and some that will take place in the near future the faculty of social sciences at AMU Aligarh has been developed to provide at one place access to a variety of electronic formats of literature in the field of social sciences. Being accessible to all social scientists all over the world the Cyber Library is an innovative and effective

initiative to aid e learning. E learning has drastically changed the education system leading to student centred learning. Libraries in the digital format are now more than welcome among the literary community as these besides adhering to their fundamental role as tools to support education, these are now becoming an essential part of the education system.

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