A STUDY ON ROLE OF e- PG PATHSHALA IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF E-LEARNING

Nisha G. Maharaj *

* Librarian
Tolani Institute of Commerce
Gandhidham, Gujarat, India

QR Code

Abstract: -   *Recently Library of Research and Higher Learning institute are increasingly being digitized. E-Learning Provides faster learning at Low cost and increased global access to learning and clear accountability for all users in the learning process. Modern Indian higher education is passing through the phase of Information revolution. In the development of higher education INFLIBNET playing important role for E-Learning. The MHRD under its National Mission on Education through ICT has allocated funds to the UGC for development of e-content in more than 70 subjects at Post Graduation level. The content and its quality being the key component of education systems. In this Paper it covers meaning of E-Learning, Objectives and advantages of e-PG Pathshala and statistical data of usage of e-PG Pathshala.*

Keywords: E-Learning, Learning Technology, MHRD, INFLIBNET, e-PG Pathshala.

Introduction:

In modern era Communication Technologies are becoming part of our education. ICT is medium of teaching and learning. ICT give enjoyable environment to students It is open new avenue Like E-Learning, Self Learning process is described as a learners inherent ability to manage his or her own learning process is described as a learner inherent ability to manage his or her own learning process, by understanding himself/herself as the source of his/her own decisions and actions felling it as a responsibility toward his/her own lifelong learning (Sze-yeng & Hussain 2010) . National Knowledge Commission (NKC) has strongly emphasized the establishment of open courseware repositories at national level for qualitative dissemination of courseware.

In India some prominent initiatives taken up in this direction include NPTEL, eGyankosh, Consortium for Educational Communication (CEC), Virtual Learning Environment, Institute of Lifelong Learning (ILLL) , NCERT Textbooks, eGurukul and   e-PG Pathshala etc.   NPTEL

(National Programme on Technology Enhanced Learning) has been started by seven Indian institutes of technology (IIT) and the India Institute of Science (IISC). It is funded by Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD), Government of India.

E-Learning through e-PG Pathshala:

It is an e-learning platform maintained by INFLIBNET Centre and funded by MHRD Government of India. It works as a gateway for all courses at post graduate level. E-PG Pathshala aimed at standardizing text book materials for post graduate courses like, Master of Commerce, Master of Arts and Computer Science Courses in most of the Universities. Under this initiative, standard quality, interactive content, based on Curriculum in different subjects in all streams of humanities, social sciences, fine arts, arts, mathematical and natural sciences, languages and linguistics is developed. The e-content is freely accessible by way of e-learning system management maintained at the INFLIBNET Centre and also through a Sakshat portal. The main purpose of e-PG Pathshala is to develop holistic e-content for post graduate students with an aim to benefit the learners. The core objectives e-PG Pathshala is:

- To develop e-content in all post graduate courses drawing expertise from subject experts of Colleges, Universities and R&D laboratories.

- To arrange and provide training to various subject specialists and experts in the creation of e-contents.

- To ensure availability of e-content by using different modes of delivery to impart informal and formal education and for supplementing and complementing the process of learning and teaching in higher education sector.

- To accelerate the use of e-contents among the student and scholarly community.

- To make openly available the e-contents and accessible by SCORM-Compliant repository in digital form maintained at the INFLIBNET Centre.

Review of Literature:

Murtala Aminu, Mustapha Abubakar jumare Abdulhamid Tahir Hamid(2017): This paper attempt to define E-Learning, Library perspective.It described about the E-learning of Library and information services , benefits of E-learning, Classification of E-Learning and also discussed how to plan, organize , manage and perform e-Learning.

Netai Mandal (2015): Netai, Mandal conduct a study on a present scenario of E-Information service in rural areas. Their study presents the definition of e-information service and the difference between traditional and e-information services and show the difference e-information service project has been under taken by the govt

and other private organization for the promotion and development of India and this paper also comments on the impact and barrier of e-information service in rural India.

Objectives of the Study:

1) To know the total number of visitors of e-PG Pathshala.

2) To study the ratio of registered visitors of e-PG Pathshala in India.

3) To examine the state wise visitors of e-PG Pathshala.

4) To know the subject wise modules and their visitors.

Hypothesis:

- Increased total numbers of visitors of e-PG Pathshala day by day.

- Increased registered visitors of e- PG Pathshala.

- There is no significant difference between total enrolment in Higher education and e-PG Pathshala Visitors.

- There are more imbalances between subject wise modules and their visitors.

Methodology:

In this study Data was collected from the INFLIBNET and MHRD website and Primary data was collected from the project officer of e-PG Pathshala, after collection of data its tabulation forms and analysis data will be done by using MS Excel and other analysis software.
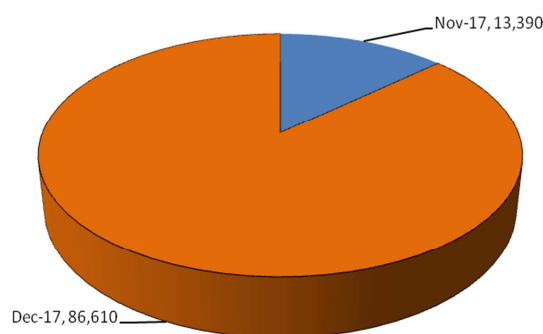
Usage of E-PG Pathshala:

Table - 1 : Month wise Visitors

Month	No. of Visitors	Percentage
November 2017	13,390	13.39%
December 2017	86,610	86.61%
TOTAL	1,00,000	100.00%

Source: e-PG   Pathshala (http://epgp.inflibnet.ac.in/)

Chart - 1: Month wise Visitors

Nov-17, 13,390

Dec-17, 86,610

During last two months of 2017 year 1,00,000 visitors had visited e-PG Pathshala. In November-2017 there were 13,610 visitors but in December-2017 the number of visitors drastically increased i. e. more than 6.5 times of previous month. 86,610 visitors had visited e-PG Pathshala. Hence, the hypothesis of the study is accepted.

Table - 2: Yearwise Registered Users

Years	Registered Users	Percentage
2015	197	2.69%
2016	2,138	29.20%
2017	4,986	68.11%
TOTAL	7,321	100.00%

Source: e-PG   Pathshala (http://epgp.inflibnet.ac.in/)

Chart - 2: Year wise Registered Users
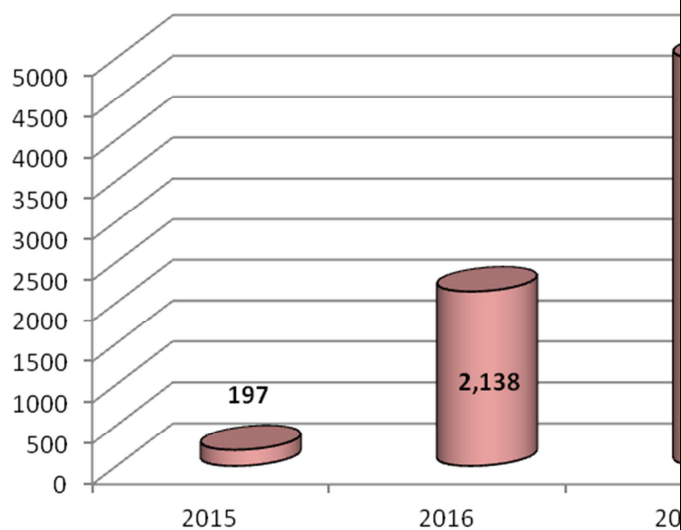
e-PG Pathshala web portal and mobile app were launched on 7th November 2015. Its effect shows in figure of registered users. In the year 2015 there were only 197 visitors turned into registered users. In the year 2016 this figure increased to 2,138 with 29.20% from 2.69% in 2015. Registered users in the year 2017 were 4,986 with 68.11% increase compared to previous year. This table - 2 shows that the number of registered users in e-PG Pathshala web portal is increase year by year. Hence, the hypothesis of the study is accepted.

Table - 3: State wise Visitors

Sr. No.	Name of the State	Total population of the state	Total enrolment in Higher education	e-PG Pathshala Visitors	Percentage of e-PG Pathshala Visitors to Total enrolment in Higher education
1	Andhra Pradesh	49386799	1724538	8315	0.48
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1382611	46452	51	0.11
3	Assam	31169272	570955	1168	0.20
4	Bihar	103804637	1602860	1972	0.12
5	Chhattisgarh	25540196	466030	649	0.14
6	Goa	1457723	47266	331	0.70
7	Gujarat	60383628	1487129	5526	0.37
8	Haryana	25353081	831659	6429	0.77
9	Jammu& Kashmir	12548926	332556	2143	0.64
10	Jharkhand	32966238	581643	431	0.07
11	Karnataka	61130704	1857946	15568	0.84
12	Kerala	33387677	939155	6126	0.65
13	Madhya Pradesh	72597565	1725182	3839	0.22
14	Maharashtra	112379972	3987312	19152	0.48
15	Manipur	2721756	99340	53	0.05
16	Mizoram	1091014	31463	176	0.56
17	Nagaland	1980602	36892	52	0.14
18	Orissa	41947358	914675	4198	0.46
19	Punjab	27704236	878479	3875	0.44
20	Rajasthan	68621012	1761460	3984	0.23

Sr. No.	Name of the State	Total population of the state	Total enrolment in Higher education	e-PG Pathshala Visitors	Percentage of e-PG Pathshala Visitors to Total enrolment in Higher education
21	Sikkim	607688	29550	14	0.05
22	Tamil Nadu	72138958	3235354	9741	0.30
23	Tripura	3671032	74035	48	0.06
24	Uttar Pradesh	199281477	6003076	11847	0.20
	Mean Value	1219375.292	4403.666667	0.346077179	

Source: e-PG Pathshala (http://epgp.inflibnet.ac.in/), Sixth Report of All India Survey on Higher education (AISHE) 2016.
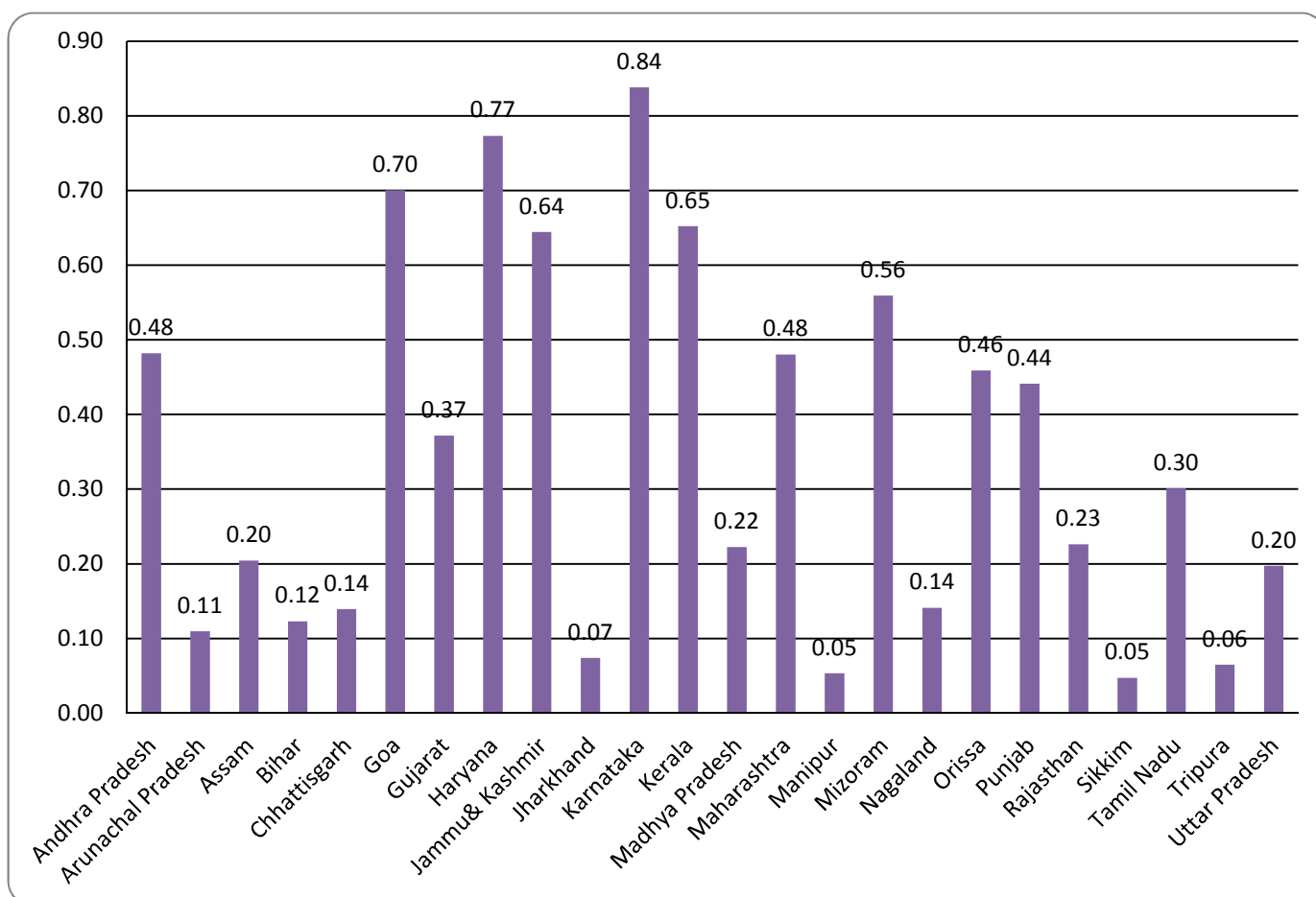
Above data of Table - 3 is showing that enrolment in higher education is very low compare to total population of state. Uttar Pradesh has highest number of students enrolled in higher education is 60, 03,076. Maharashtra has second position with 39, 87,312 students enrolled in higher education while Tamil Nadu is third with 32, 35,354 students.

Among students who enrolled for higher education, very few, i.e. below 1%, students visits e-PG Pathshala web portal. Here Maharashtra is taking number one position with 19,152 student visitors, Karnataka is second with 15,568 student visitors and Uttar Pradesh is third with 11,847 student visitors on e-PG Pathshala web portal. But these figures are not so impressive as percentage of e-PG Pathshala web portal visiting students is less than 1%.

Testing of hypothesis:

H0: There is no significant difference between Total enrolment in Higher education and e-PG Pathshala Visitors.

H1: There is significant difference between Total enrolment in Higher education and e-PG Pathshala Visitors.

(Source: Compiled by researcher)

Table-5: One-Sample Test on e-PG Pathshala Visitors to Total Enrol. in Higher Education						
	Test Value = 0					
				Mean Difference	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)		Lower	Upper
e-PG Pathshala Visitors to Total Enr. in Higher Education	6.776	23	.000	.34500	.2397	.4503

From the above table, the calculated F value is 6.776 at 5% level of significant.

Therefore t(23)=6.776,p=0.000

Interpretation:

The above table-5 shows that the p value (0.000) is less than the significance level (0.05). So, we will reject the null hypothesis and accept the alternative hypothesis. Thus, there is significant difference between Total enrolment in Higher education and e-PG Pathshala Visitors.

Table - 4: Subject wise Modules and Visitors

Sr. No.	Subject	Modules Uploaded	Visitors
1.	Sanskrut	640	26951
2.	Computer Science	630	43176
3.	Psychology	609	38272
4.	Sociology	609	64335
5.	Human Resource Management	599	824
6.	Hindi	599	55626
7.	Spanish	562	1274
8.	Performing Arts	561	1239
9.	Jyotish	549	1284
10.	Mathematics	542	57045
11.	Anthropology	541	135500
12.	Sanskrit(Acharya in Vyakran)	535	21707
13.	Management	519	30635
14.	English	509	100602
15.	Linguistics	498	12392
16.	Social work education	488	27782
17.	Chemistry	487	95234
18.	Economics	486	82368
19.	Statistics	475	18617
20.	Business Economics	472	27253
21.	Commerce	469	75763
22.	Law	468	64828
23.	Forensic Science	451	32365
24.	Food Technology	440	27126
25.	Indian Culture	439	2928
26.	Women studies	411	160999
27.	Library and Information Science	404	353253
28.	Philosophy	387	20723
29.	Geography	373	15581
30.	Media and Communication	360	1132
31.	Russian Studies	349	6148
32.	Political Science	336	28448
33.	Food and Nutrition	323	1622
34.	Human Rights and Duties	281	1315
35.	Information Technology	268	3363
36.	Bio Chemistry	264	17454
37.	Visual Arts	244	614
38.	Home Science	228	822
39.	Japanese	220	1636
40.	Botany	212	21797
41.	Environment Science	187	919
42.	Biophysics	177	775
43.	Urdu	171	639
44.	Architecture	151	3044
45.	Geology	136	20922
46.	Chinese	130	782

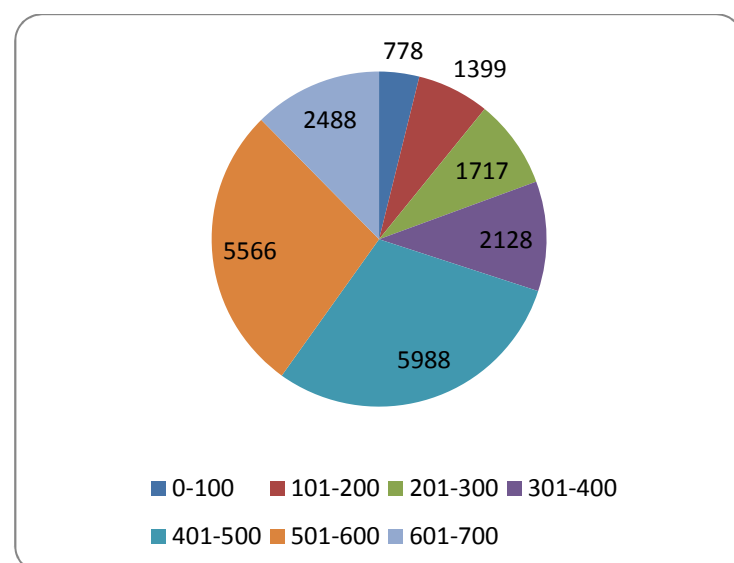| Sr. No.	Subject	Modules Uploaded	Visitors
47.	Criminology	125	622
48.	Social Medicine & common Health	117	1168
49.	Public Administration	103	18020
50.	Zoology	102	2856
51.	Population Studies	80	28448
52.	Electronic Science	93	4485
53.	Physics	95	4896
54.	Material Science	99	983
55.	Study of Religious	77	1119
56.	Buddhist Studies	68	1087
57.	Education	64	4925
58.	Adult Education	55	1566
59.	Earth Science	49	2398
60.	Physical Education	37	1632
61.	Pharmaceutical Science	37	1095
62.	Risk and Disaster Management	24	756

Source: e-PG Pathshala (http://epgp.inflibnet.ac.in/), Sixth Report of All India Survey on Higher education (AISHE) 2016.

e- PG Pathshala has uploaded lots of materials on its web portal. As shown in above Table - 4 is there are total 62 subjects are ready to serve required materials to students. Materials are uploaded in module format. Dev Bhasha Sanskrut has 640, the highest number of modules uploaded. Important subject for present situation that is Risk and Disaster Management has only 24, the least number of modules uploaded.

In the term of subject wise visitors Library and Information Science subject has 3, 53,253 the highest number of visitors. Present time is more known as IT and AI time. In this era surprisingly Virtual Arts subject has only 614 visitors, the least.

Subject wise Modules and Visitors

Modules	Subject wise modules uploaded	Visitors
0-100	778	53390
101-200	1399	49747
201-300	1717	47001
301-400	2128	73654
401-500	5988	980908
501-600	5566	405736
601-700	2488	172734

0-100	101-200	201-300	301-400

401-500	501-600	601-700

Above table show that highest visitors is in 400-500 modules which is uploaded in e-PG pathshala that is 30%,and lowest is in 0-100 that is only 4 %.So it is shown that there are more imbalances between subject wise modules and their visitors. Hence, the hypothesis of the study is accepted.

Findings:

- Access to e-resources is available for online users only, They cannot access without it.
- Users suffer due to non availability of Internet. If net facility is not available users cannot benefit from it.
- Users suffer due to non availability of course material in their regional language, at many places regional language is their medium of instruction and learning so language become a barrier for them.
- Many users are not aware of this site, this site is still not very popular and even faculty of many places is unaware about it.
- For few subjects content is less available in this site,
- Material though effective is of no use due to unawareness of this site. In some subjects material is very effective but it is of no use due to unawareness
- There is difference between Total enrolment in Higher education and e-PG Pathshala Visitors in the state.

Suggestions:

- There should be awareness about e-PG Pathshala.
- MHRD should make compulsory for all colleges regarding use of e-PG Pathshala.
- Training should be provided to faculties regarding how to go with e-PG Pathshala.
- After getting training the faculties should impart training to the students regarding its use.
- To develop catalogue of e- resources.
- To evaluate user's satisfaction through regular feedback for upgrading efficiency in the library services.
- To provide link to various open access users on the library portal through window Platform.

Conclusion:

e- PG Pathshala is one of the best e-learning portal in India. It provides useful facility to its users earlier and till today many users are not able to access e-PG Pathshala. It was more seen in PG students who are unaware about the e-content and e-PG Pathshala. It was highly essential now to provide training and make them aware regarding e-PG Pathshala. Further it is also necessary that MHRD should arrange training programs for the entire educational department compulsory. This knowledge should be imparted to all PG students so that they can effectively make use of e-PG Pathshala.

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