Web-based Information Literacy

M-109: Information Literacy Applications in LIS

Unit-V: Trends in Information Literacy

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Introduction

• The traditional methods of offering library and information services, have significantly changed in recent years because of the development and application of new technologies, especially the Internet, Web technologies and mobile technologies.
• The demands and expectations of users have also changed considerably.
• In this changed scenario, more and more libraries in the world are exploring and offering new web-based library services.
• The library literature indicates that web-based instruction is a growing trend because of the many attractive characteristics of the World Wide Web.
• The Web is an ideal medium for the delivery of library instruction to target students.
Problems in existing Library Instructions

- **Traditional library instruction** was its focus on discrete components of library activities that covered the use of information tools but did not explore the more complex tasks of information retrieval, based on critical thinking and evaluative skills. It failed to encourage students to become independent library users.

- **Bibliographic education** concentrated on concrete skills-based processes of tools usage, and because of this it did not address the open-ended nature of research-based problem-solving tasks, characterized by reflective and critical thinking.

- **Library instruction/education** concentrate on activities that introduce students to the library environment, including its resources, services, and the physical layout of its collection. It focuses on the induction process on the use of a particular library, specifically. It does not teach students how to be information literate.
Web-based Information Literacy
Web-based Information Literacy

- Web-based Information Literacy means Information Literacy instructions using the Internet as a medium and website as a gateway with the help of web tutorials, virtual library tours, multimedia capabilities.

- In other words, Web-based IL delivered using various asynchronous communication forms and allowed participants to be self-directed and follow their pace, maximizing, thus, assimilation of information.

- Web-based Information Literacy programmes not conceived to replace live library tours, traditional library instruction, bibliographic instruction, library orientation/education, information literacy, but rather to supplement them for timely help access from website users convenient time, anywhere, and any time on any device.
Reasons for Web-based Information Literacy
Primary Reasons for Web-based IL

- Web-based IL is highly useful for new students who face the constraints of inconvenient timings and format; reduces the burden of the library staff of imparting face-to-face library orientation, and improves the library image in this age of information, and helps the user in overcoming the geographical and language barriers.
- To overcome time constraints of one-shot library instruction sessions.
- To revamp the library instruction program to reach students who may have missed traditional library face-to-face instruction.
- To impart information skills via the web to distance/remote education students without the limitation of time and physical space.
- To make users as the better learners “engaged in more sense-making, self-explanation, and comprehension-monitoring processes on reliable sites” and also “engaged in more goal-directed navigation.”
- Honing web-based information-seeking skills of users.
Forms of Web-based Information Literacy

- Web pages
- E-mail, webinars
- Discussion board
- Web Tutorials, MOOCs
- Multimedia Programmes
Information Literacy: Web Tutorials
Information Literacy: Web Tutorials

- Information literacy online tutorials show a genuine consensus among academic librarians.
- Useful online information tutorials should effectively incorporate multiple instructional media into the web presence to convey the instruction in multi-stimulating ways (Zhang, 2006).
- A library can combine all the technologies so that students can read tutorials, and watch the animation in their convenient time and place.
- The web tutorial is always a combination of useful content, logically connected links with clear verbal explanations, and animated, interactive demonstrations.
- The online tutorials created by librarians divided into several types based on materials.
Types of Web Tutorials

Based on Content type
- Database search skills
- General introductory
- Library-related concepts or procedures
- Library-related applications
- Subject research

Based on Technological approaches
- Web OPAC
- Podcast
- WebCT

Based on Technological tools
- Finding Information on the Internet: A Tutorial
- Seven Steps to Effective Library Research
- Online Library Learning Center

Source: Sharon Yang, 2009
Snapshots of Module-1

**What is the Library Catalog**

The Library Catalog is a collection of the records of all HKUST Library's materials. It tells you what the Library has and where things are located. It can be accessed via PowerSearch on the Library homepage (http://library.ust.hk) as shown.

Click the thumbnail to see a demo on the PowerSearch - your one-stop info search

**Request**

- Sign in to show the Request option.
- You may place a hold on a checked out book or media item using the Request button.
- A recall notice will be sent to the current borrower.
- You will be notified by email to pick up the book/media item at the Circulation Counter when it is returned.

Use HKALL to search and request books from other Hong Kong university libraries. The books will be delivered to the HKUST Library’s Circulation Counter for pickup.

Click the thumbnail to see a demo on how to request an item from the HKUST PowerSearch.

**Advanced Search**

Click the thumbnail to see a demo on Advanced searching in PowerSearch

**Course Reserves**

- Course Reserve items are materials that instructors set aside for you to read, listen or view.
- They are for short term loan only: 2-hour, 24-hour or 3-day loan.
- Search the Library Catalog by Course Name or Instructor (e.g., SOSC 1850 or Luo Qiong).
- Some reserve materials may be accessed electronically via the Library Catalog.

Click the thumbnail to see a demo on the How to find course reserve materials

Source: https://libguides.ust.hk/infoliteracy/module-1
Snapshots of Module-2

Find Articles from Journals & Magazines
Part A: E-format
Part B: Print-format

Periodical Articles

Find Magazine Articles with ProQuest
HKUST Library E-Learning Series

Find magazine articles with EBSCOhost

Source: https://libguides.ust.hk/infoliteracy/module-2
Snapshots of Module-3

- Use Keywords Not Sentences
- Use Boolean Operators
- Use Truncation
- Use Wildcards
- Mind Mapping: Helping you turn a broad topic into a good research question
- Expand Your Keywords
- Combine Keywords Using Parentheses
- Use Phrase Search

Source: https://libguides.ust.hk/infoliteracy/module-3
Snapshots of Module-4

Who (Authority)
- Can you identify the author? What are the author’s credentials?
- If the author is an organization, what type of organization is it?
- Who hosts or publishes the webpage? Is the webpage affiliated with a reputable organization?
- Look for the information in "about", "about us", "who we are" or "what is"... This usually appears on the top or at the bottom of the Website's homepage.

When (Currency, Timeliness)
- How up-to-date is the information listed?
- When was it published?
- In online, when was the webpage last revised? (Look for a last revised or updated date on a webpage).

What (Objectivity & Evidence)
- What is the purpose of this book, journal, magazine, site or page? Why was it created? Look in the "about" section for possible goals, missions or purposes of the website.
- Is it striving for objectivity? Avoid obvious bias if you are trying to report "facts", and try to cross-check.
- If the newspaper, magazine, journal, or website carries advertisements, consider what they advertise.
- Is the content “scholarly” or “popular”? Is the topic covered in-depth, or is it given a general or surface treatment?
- Did the author give evidence or acknowledge the original sources of any data/figures/charts included?
- Who are the newspaper, magazine, journal, or website's target audience?
- Does it suit my needs?

Cross-check (Correlation & Verification)
- Can you find the information, theories etc. backed up by other information sources (newspapers, magazines, scholarly journals)
- Cross-check statistics, news reports, etc.

Source: https://libguides.ust.hk/infoliteracy/module-4
Snapshots of Module-4 (Contd.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Library Catalog vs Databases vs Search Engines</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Library Catalog</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Find and locate materials collected by the Library.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Search at macro level, i.e., find books, journals, magazines, DVDs, but not chapters or articles published inside a book, journal or magazine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Link to e-version, if available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Open Access</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Good quality control since the library materials are selected by librarians or recommended by faculty and students, based on their relevancy to the university's research and teaching needs.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**HKUST Library Web Resources**

**Resources**

Library Catalog on PowerSearch (http://libdiscover.ust.hk/)

Research Guides (http://libguides.ust.hk/)

Databases (http://library.ust.hk/collections-resources/databases/all-databases/)

**Search Engines**

Search engine characteristics:

- Use a computer program called Spider to gather Web information
- Search results are ranked by relevancy instead of by quality
- Keyword-based search

**Operators**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Meaning</strong></th>
<th><strong>Operator</strong></th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>OR</td>
<td>Search for either word</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;&quot;</td>
<td>Find an exact phase or word</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-</td>
<td>Exclude words from a search</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+</td>
<td>A word or phrase preceded by a + must be present in pages retrieved</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>define:</td>
<td>Find definition of a given word</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>filetype:</td>
<td>Find a specific file type</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>site:</td>
<td>Search only the selected site or domain</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: https://libguides.ust.hk/infoliteracy/module-4
Some more Examples of Library Tutorials

- Rider Information Literacy Search Skills Tutorial (http://abaris.rider.edu/tutorial1).
- University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill Library Research Tutorial (www.lib.unc.edu/instruct/tutorial/).
- American University Library’s Information Literacy Tutorial (www.library.american.edu/tutorial/index.html).
- Healey Library Information Literacy Tutorial (www.lib.umb.edu/newtutorial/).
- Minneapolis Community & Technical College Library Tutorial (www.minneapolis.edu/Library/tutorials/infolit/).
Information Literacy
WebTutorial @DU

Case Study: National University
Information Literacy @ DULS

- E-Resource Orientation Programs
- Online Searching Techniques
- Open Access Resource Orientation Programs
- Instructions for Bibliographic Citations
- Virtual Referencing
- Exposure to Copyright and Plagiarism Issues
- Citation Analysis
- Online Information Literacy Tutorial

Source: http://crl.du.ac.in/ot/
Web-based IL Tutorial @ DULS

**Module-1 & 2**
- Basic Computing
- Web Browser

**Module-3 & 4**
- Online E-Resources
- Web Resources

**Module-5**
- Citations

Source: [http://crl.du.ac.in/ot/tutorial.html](http://crl.du.ac.in/ot/tutorial.html)
Web-based IL Tutorial @ DULS: Module-1

- Computer: Some Basic Components of a Computer Inside the Computer Casing
- Some External Computing Devices
- Computer Desktop: How to Use Mouse, Keyboard Shortcuts
- Category of Memory
- Category of Software
- Computer Networking
- Computer Network
- Types of Network
- Network Topologies
- OSI Model
- Networking Devices
- Gateway
- Firewall
- Proxy Server
- ISP Dial-up Internet access
- ISDN
- Modem
- Mac Address
- DNS
- IP Address
- Networking Protocols

Source: http://crl.du.ac.in/ot/tutorial.html
Snapshots of Module-1

Basic Computing

Computer
To put it simply, a computer is an electronic device that is designed to work with information.
The Computer...
1. Takes in information, then...
2. Processes the information, and then...
3. Displays the results.

Some Basic Components of a Computer:

- Memory Card Reader
- External Ports
- Power Button
- Power Light
- 3.5 Floppy Drive (not shown)
- Disk Drives for CD-ROMs, DVD-ROMs, or CD/DVD-Writers
- USB Ports
- Mouse
- Keyboard

Computer Network

Gateway
Gateways provide translation services between incompatible LANs or applications.
A gateway can accept a packet formatted for one protocol and convert it to a packet formatted for another protocol.
Gateways are network points that acts as an entrance to another network.
Gateway works in all the layers.

Firewall
A firewall is a part of a computer system or network that is designed to block unauthorized access while permitting authorized communications. It is a device or set of devices which is configured to permit or deny computer applications based upon a set of rules and other criteria.

Proxy Server
In computer networks, a proxy server is a server that acts as an intermediary for requests from clients seeking resources from other servers. A client connects to the proxy server, requesting some service, such as a file, connection, web page, or other resource, available from a different server. The proxy server evaluates the request according to its filtering rules.
If the request is validated by the filter, the proxy provides the resource by connecting to the relevant server and requesting the service on behalf of the client.
A proxy server may optionally alter the client's request or the server's response, and sometimes it may serve the request without contacting the specified server. In this case, it 'caches' responses from the remote server, and returns subsequent requests for the same content directly.
A reverse proxy is (usually) an internet-facing proxy used as a front-end to control and protect access to a server on a private network, commonly also performing tasks such as load-balancing, authentication, decryption or caching.

Internet Service Provider (ISP)
An Internet service provider (ISP), also sometimes referred to as an Internet access provider (IAP), is a company that offers its customers access to the Internet.

Dial-up Internet access
Dial-up Internet access is a form of Internet access that uses telephone lines.

Source: http://crl.du.ac.in/ot/tutorial.html
Web-based IL Tutorial @ DULS: Module-2

- Introduction
- Opening Internet Explorer
- Options of Internet Explorer
- Downloading Files
- Printing a Web Page
- Saving a Page
- Editing a Page
- Finding Text on a Page
- Setting Home Page
- The Cache
- History
- Resolution

Source: http://crl.du.ac.in/ot/tutorial.html
Snapshots of Module-2

Web Browser

Downloading Files:
One of the first things to understand while browsing the web is that each page you go to is, in actuality, just a file like any image, song, or program you have on your computer. It can be viewed, edited, and downloaded off the web to your own computer. All HTML files, images, etc. online can be downloaded. To download a file, click the right mouse button over the link (again, be it an image, HTML file / web page, etc.), and click "Save Target As". A familiar box should pop up prompting you to save the file to a desired location. (see snapshot)

Printing a web page:
There are several things to consider when attempting to print a page. First, consider the amount of images and color on the page; the default of many printers is to print at a considerably high quality in color. You may not wish to waste so much ink. Also, look around on the page when reading things such as articles; the website maintainer(s) may have provided a link to a "printer-friendly" version (this means that the graphics will be limited, and the text will be formatted in a more traditional manner). To print without changing any options, press the "Print" button in the standard buttons toolbar. To select printing options before actually printing, select File >> Print. (see snapshot)

Saving a page:

- **Web Page, complete**: This will save the entire HTML file (web page) you are on, as well as a folder full of any and all images that appear on that page
- **Web Archive, single file**: This will save the entire HTML file (web page) you are on, as well as any and all images that appear on the page, and create a single file which you can open (it will appear as if you were online viewing the page)
- **Web Page, HTML only**: This will save only the HTML coding of the page you are on
- **Text File**: This will attempt to format all text that appears on the page you are saving into a single text-only file. (see snapshot)

Finding text on a page:
It is possible that you will come across long pages of text. To search for a key word or phrase you are interested in, select Edit >> Find (or Ctrl+F) and enter in what you wish to search for. The first instance of the text will be highlighted on the page. You can continue searching for more instances on the same page. (see snapshot)

Setting your home page:
Select Tools >> Internet Options
In the first selection of the "General" tab, you can either click "Use Current" to set whatever web page you are currently at as your home page, or set the home page to a blank window.
To visit your home page after extended browsing, simply click the "Home" button in the standard toolbar. (see snapshot)

The Cache:
While viewing web pages, Internet Explorer will save files to a "Temporary Internet Files" folder on your computer. This helps speed up the loading of pages that you visit on a regular basis. However, this may also cause you to miss regular updates on a web page. If refreshing the page does not work, you may wish to clear the cache of these temporary internet files. In the Tools >> Internet Options window, under the section for "Temporary Internet files", you can delete these files and start with a fresh load.
By clicking "Settings", you can also adjust the amount of space Internet Explorer will set aside on your computer for these temporary files, and how often the browser should check to see if a page is updated upon visiting. (see snapshot)

History:
Internet Explorer keeps a record of the sites you visit in a folder called "History". By clicking the "History" button in the standard toolbar. A new sub-window will open, listing sites in folder according to domain. This is useful for tracking down sites that you may have forgotten to bookmark the first time around. (see snapshot)

Resolution:
If it's good practice for website creators to create their site with a wide range of visitors in mind. This means they'll take into account the resolution of their users' monitors. Many people still use a resolution of 800x600 (generally on smaller monitors), but 1024x768 has become more of a standard; more will fit on the screen at once.

Source: http://crl.du.ac.in/ot/tutorial.html
Web-based IL Tutorial @ DULS: Module-3

- Introduction
- Categories of Information on the Web
- Features of online E-Resources
- FAQ
- Searching Techniques
- Effective Searching Tips
- FAQ
- Search Techniques
- Other Search Techniques
- Examples

Source: http://crl.du.ac.in/ot/tutorial.html
Snapshots of Module-3

Online E-Resources and Searching Techniques

Introduction
Information made available through web search engines provides thousands of search results which may not be useful if they are not indexed properly. Search engines crawl the Web and log the words from the web pages they find in their databases. Without a clear search strategy, using a search engine is like wandering aimlessly in the stacks of a library trying to find a particular book. Searches of electronic resources are more effective if you know how to "talk to". Communicating with these systems requires knowing certain basic search techniques. These techniques are very important for getting good search results. These techniques will vastly improve your search results while searching the Internet. Before we begin, we first need a little understanding about how information is stored and accessed on the Web.

Features of online E-Resources
- Huge information reservoir
- Up-to-date information
- Multimedia format
- Interactive
- Quick information retrieval
- 24X7 Availability
- Multidisciplinary approach
- Peer-reviewed Information sources
- Various search options
- Special services i.e. SDI, Alerts, etc.
- Standardized citations

Categories of Information on the Web
- The Free, Visible Web.
- Paid Databases over the Web.

How to make an effective search (General tips)
Searching the WWW and other subscribed databases for relevant information requires certain type of expertise. The kind of expertise needed may vary from one search engine to other; however, following preliminary searching hints will definitely be of good help.

- Choose a search engine, Database, directory or library in accordance with the kind of search you are doing and the kind of results you are seeking.
- Consider: What exactly you are looking for? General information that might be available in public domain or Academic articles that might be available in public domain as well as in subscribed databases.
- Determine your aims: Do you want a specific hard-to-find document on an esoteric subject, or general information on a broader topic? Do you need to search the entire Web, or is what you are seeking likely to be found on a number of sites, or only the most popular sites?
- In making your choice, determine whether the information you are looking for is likely to be in a page's title or first paragraph, or buried deeper within the document or site. These may be likely to define while making advance search in subscribed databases.
- Use a search engine's advanced features, if available, and read the help files if you are unclear about its searching procedure.

Search Techniques
- Phrase Search
- Field Search
- Boolean operators
- Proximity Search
- Controlled Vocabulary
- Concept Map
- Limiting / Refining Searches
- Publication Search
- Visual Search
- Related Topics
Web-based IL Tutorial @ DULS: Module-4

- Definition
- Need of Evaluation of Web Resources
- Evaluation Criteria
- FAQ
- DULS subscribed Databases
- Critical Thinking
- Introduction - Definition
- Role of it in Education Skills

Source: http://crl.du.ac.in/ot/tutorial.html
Snapshots of Module-4

Web Resources

Definition
Web resources are significantly different from traditional resources available in libraries and in online databases because Web resources are networked, re-aggregated, heterogeneous, and available in multimedia formats. There is a vast array of digital data formats: text, hypertext, image, sound, video, animation, etc. Information collections are dynamic and beyond physical boundaries. The organizational schemes and access methods across Web resources are also diverse.

It has turned into a biggest source of information with widest coverage and the fastest access.

Need of Evaluation of Web Resources

- It is important to know that the information is valid, reliable, authoritative, and pertinent.
- When information is filtered -- reviewed, authenticated, and evaluated -- end users come to trust the source and accept an expert's assessment that it is valid and authoritative.
- But when it isn't, end users must assess and evaluate the information themselves.

Evaluation Criteria

There are a number of different criteria that may be used in evaluating web-based resources. The important ones are listed below. Under each criterion a number of questions are given. The greater the number of questions answered "yes" the more likely the source is of high quality.

- Authority
- Accuracy
- Currency
- Coverage
- Objectivity
- Ease of Use
- Purpose
- Design & Navigation

Difference

- Scholarly Work v/s Propaganda

Source: http://crl.du.ac.in/ot/tutorial.html
Introduction

Definition - Citation Analysis

FAQ: Bibliometrics, Journal Impact Factor, Example of JIF Journal Citation Report, Cited Journal, Cited Journal Data, Journal Half-Cited, Live Review, Self Citation, Subject Category, Total Cites, Citation Report (WOS), Average Citation per Paper, H-Index, Example of H-Index Indicator & Examples H-Index

Limitations of Citation Analysis studies

Source: http://crl.du.ac.in/ot/tutorial.html
Snapshots of Module-5

Citations

Introduction
"Research has shown that citations can be used as indicators to measure and evaluate research performance. We can use citations to trace the influence of research paper on other papers. As Garfield explains, “The papers marked with frequent citations are regarded as useful by a comparatively large number of researchers and experiments.” Citation analysis is therefore a reliable instrument of measurement and evaluation of research performance.

Definition
Authors cite other authors in their works. Citation is a thus bibliographic reference to a book, journal, webpage or any other publication made deliberately in a research work, acknowledging the ideas of works referred to. Mere listing of a bibliographic reference, as in a bibliography, does not constitute citation unless it is embedded in the body of an intellectual work. Usually the combination of both the in-body citation and the bibliographic entry in the research work constitutes what is commonly thought of as a citation, whereas bibliographic entries by themselves are not.

What is Citation Analysis?
When one author cites another work, a relationship is established, and such relationships do connote a special underlying meaning that influential scientists and important works are cited more often than others. Citation analysis is thus about analyzing such relationships by author, publication year, subject category, institution, and language or source title. It is one of the widely used bibliometric methods for evaluating the impact and influence of research, identifying core sets of research papers, authors, or journals in a particular field.

Frequently Asked Questions
» What is Bibliometrics?
» What is Journal Impact Factor?
» An example of Journal Impact Factor
» What is Journal Citation Report?
» What is Cited Journal?
» What is Citing Journal?
» What is Cited Journal Data?
» What is Citing Journal Data?
» What is Journal Half-Cited Life?
» What is Review?
» What is Self-Citation?
» What is Subject Category?
» What is Total Cites?
» What is Citation Report (WOS)?
» What is Average Citations per Paper?

Source: http://crl.du.ac.in/ot/tutorial.html
Multimedia-based Library Orientation
Multimedia-based Library Orientation

- Multimedia is changing the nature of reading more dynamic, which turns it into a powerful personal gateway to information and prepares the students for reflective learning and instills into the students the basic skills of lifelong education.

- Multimedia-based orientation programmes give a new dimension to information literacy and more effective means in conveying information in a short time, convenience, and flexibility in scheduling time and also makes information handy and accessible on the library website as a “virtual tour”.

- Multimedia-based orientation programmes not conceived to replace live library tours but rather to supplement them.

- A multimedia-based library orientation programme virtually means self-learning without the intervention of library professionals, ready to use at any point of time; the users can refer whenever the need arises; an interactive, hence the user can choose his way of navigating through the programme; he can start anywhere; end anywhere; and helps in better visualization.
Multimedia-based Information Literacy @DULS
Multimedia-based ILP @ DULS

DESIGNING A MULTIMEDIA-BASED INFORMATION LITERACY PROGRAMME FOR THE RESEARCH SCHOLARS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF DELHI

University of Delhi

Multimedia-based Information Literacy Programme for the Research Scholars of the University of Delhi

By

Om Prakash Gupta
Network Administrator
Central Library, University of Delhi

Under the Supervision of Dr. M. Madhusudhan
DLIS, University of Delhi

Click here to take survey

(Source: http://crl.du.ac.in/ilmtutorial/)
Free Web-based tools for Information Literacy Instruction
Web-based tools for ILI

• Today’s libraries use online instruction to teach a multitude of topics to a range of audiences.
• Libraries are finding innovative ways to engage users through the creation of videos, animations, multimedia, and interactive tutorials.
• Many Web-based software available uses a “premium” model, which means that a basic version is free to use. Still, librarians and other instructors need to upgrade to a paid version for additional features.
• Despite these limitations, the Web-based software programs discussed in the next slides are worth considering when developing Web-based Information Literacy.
• There are many web-based tools for ILI existing, and few tool examples are provided, which are used by libraries.
Web-based tools for ILI

Infogr.am
(http://infogr.am/)

• Users register with e-mail, Facebook, Google or Twitter.
• The free version gives access to 30 chart types.
• Data can be imported using XLS, XLSX and CSV files.
• All infographics created with the free version are public and contain a watermark on the bottom linking back to Infogr.am.
• Infographics-created resources using the free version cannot be downloaded, but they are easily embedded on a Web site or shared through social media.

Source: http://infogr.am/
Source: Christine Forbes, 2014
Web-based tools for ILI

**PowToon**  
(www.powtoon.com/)

- Videos can be up to 5 minutes in length.
- There are 10 styles of royalty-free music.
- Users can record narration. Videos cannot be downloaded in the free version, but they can be uploaded to YouTube.
- Since PowToon is used for creating animated video presentations, it is probably best suited for explaining **information literacy concepts**, such as qualities that make a resource scholarly or **how to evaluate a Web site**.

Source: www.powtoon.com/  
Source: Christine Forbes, 2014
Web-based tools for ILI

Articulate (https://articulate.com/)

• Articulate (Free Trail)
• Web-based screen recorder created by Articulate Global Inc., the same company that produces Articulate Storyline.
• Users must sign up for an account to create screencasts.
• Log-in is through Facebook, Twitter, Google, LinkedIn, Yahoo or Microsoft.
• Screencasts are automatically uploaded to the user’s account, but can then be downloaded as MP4 files.

Source: https://articulate.com/
Source: Christine Forbes, 2014
Web-based tools for ILI

SoundCloud
(https://soundcloud.com/)

• SoundCloud is a audio distribution platform that allows users to upload, record and share audio files.
• Mobile users can access SoundCloud with iOS and Android apps.
• The free version provides 3 hours of uploaded recording time and 100 downloads. To record, the user must have the most recent version of Adobe Flash. Sharing files is also easy. With the click of a button, files can be shared to Facebook, Google, Twitter, Tumblr, Pinterest or through e-mail. The embed link generates the code needed to embed the file on a Web page.

Source: https://soundcloud.com/
Source: Christine Forbes, 2014
Web-based tools for ILI

Screencast-o-matic (www.screencast-omatic.com/)

• The program allows one to record both the computer screen and/or through a webcam. It is straightforward and simple to use, but users must have Java installed to record with Screencast-o-matic.

• The free version provides up to 15 minutes of recording time.

• Videos can be saved in a range of file formats, including MP4, AVI and FLV. Users can also publish directly to YouTube, Vimeo and Google Drive.

• MiraCosta College used Screencast-o-matic to record a tutorial on how to search databases to locate empirical research.

Source: Christine Forbes, 2014
Web-based tools for ILI

Tildee (www.tildee.com/)

- Tildee is a Web-based tutorial builder.
- The free version allows the user to create unlimited tutorials.
- The tutorials are hosted on the Tildee Web site and cannot be embedded onto other sites.
- Tildee tutorials are designed to be easily read on smart phones and tablets.
- The Saint Paul Public Library has created a series of Tildee Tutorials to explain how to use Overdrive Library eBooks.

Source: www.tildee.com/
Source: Christine Forbes, 2014
Conclusion

- Traditional information literacy theories and standards are designed to describe the practices of information literacy, informal learning environments.
- The web-based IL instruction is an upward trend and supplement in existing library orientation, bibliographic instruction, and information literacy.
- To improve the participation of students in Bibliographic instruction and information literacy conducted by the academic libraries.
- Web-based IL is very useful for remote users, 24/7 to provide basic IL Instruction, along with immediate feedback.
- Librarians can teach research skills to a large number of students via the internet and the World Wide Web without the limitation of space, time, and instruction staff.
- The librarians become experts to hold the hands of the users who are moving towards new communication paradigm a shift from face to face human contact to human-machine interaction, from paper to electronic delivery, from text-centered mode to multimedia and from physical presence to virtual presence.
Conclusion (2)

- Web tutorials allow librarians to present information in an compelling and exciting fashion that targets students and their learning objectives.
- To improve incomplete or inaccurate understanding of librarians, libraries, and their services among users when conducting academic research.
- Web-based IL help the users in many ways and means, for example, understand their account protection, privacy, and data management options in services such as Facebook or Google, effective use of discovery tools, develop the critical analytical skills to check the credibility and reliability of Internet sources, encourages with more life experience to share their “idiosyncratic” use of web technologies, improve the core skill of information visualization, teach the students’ internet skills and evaluate the web resources.
References and further reading

References and further reading

Web References

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Acknowledgements

Thanks to all the authors, Libraries, websites, software vendors whose original works are used in the form of snapshots, references, and images in this presentation for a better understanding of the users and also for academic purposes only.
DESIGNING A MULTIMEDIA-BASED INFORMATION LITERACY PROGRAMME FOR THE RESEARCH SCHOLARS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF DELHI

University of Delhi

Multimedia-based Information Literacy Programme for the Research Scholars of the University of Delhi

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