



## ROLE OF E-BOOKS AND E-LEARNING

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### ABSTRACT:

In the pandemic situation the traditional way of teaching, Classroom learning is no longer applicable for the current younger generations. E-learning plays a vital role in this situation with the help of mobile phones and other available gadgets. Presently the concept of E-learning is becoming very fashionable because the numbers of internet savvy users are increasing. Faster bandwidths have immensely helped in boosting the growth of E-Learning. Many institutions of higher education and universities are resorting to E-Learning. Big corporate companies also heavily invest in E-learning and by fixing interactive classrooms. Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU), the world's largest Open University launched a 24x7 E-learning satellite channel called Gyan Darshan. E-learning gives the advantage of 24x7 and three hundred and sixty five days a year round access as compared to Instructor-Led Training, which is just one occasion class that has got to be scheduled. E-learning is cost effective as course content once developed might be easily used and modified for teaching and training. E-learning gives freedom from carrying heavy school bags and stop cutting of trees for the sake of paper, pencil and rubber a relief from written examinations. E-learning & E-Books is that the way forward for education because it is interactive, interesting and entertaining way of learning, and can soon replace the paper books within the sort of touch screen tablets.

**Keywords:** E-Learning, Mobile, Internet, Universities, Higher Education

### INTRODUCTION:

COVID-19, that provided a chance for every individual from their regular schedules, sealed however for learning, learning with E-Books. There are many reasons why an acquiring information resource in electronic formats has been an attractive proposition for university libraries. An electronic online environment enables libraries to provide a much richer set of resources to a much wider audience, and to remove the barriers. The work of universities in promoting teaching, learning and research is thus made more efficient, and the potential reach of any individual university is vastly increased – and this is particularly important in the context of increasing national and global competition for students and for funding.

The trajectory of digitization has proceeded at different rates for different types of information resource. The publishers of indexes and other types of reference work which required constant updating were among the first

to see the benefits of online distribution of content, even before the invention of the World Wide Web in the mid-1990s. Academic journal publishers began to follow shortly after, and while print copies of journals continue to be produced, it is now the electronic versions which are overwhelmingly preferred by both libraries and scholars throughout at least the developed world. Books, the main focus of this article, are currently in something of a transitional stage, with physical and electronic copies coexisting in most academic libraries, though developments in publishing and technology are making e-book formats more practically attractive. A third format, audiovisual and particularly video material, is still relatively underrepresented in digital form, as complexities in both delivery technology on the one hand, and licensing and rights management on the other, make it unlikely that, for example, VHS and DVD can be systematically superseded by online video in the

short term. Online video formats are outside the scope of this paper, but will continue to pose challenges for collection development for some time to come.

As electronic resources have become increasingly central to the acquisitions process and increasingly accepted by clients, academic libraries have introduced strategies to reduce purchasing of physical items, and at least potentially to remove previously purchased physical items from the collection in favor of electronic equivalents.

#### **LITERATURE SURVEY:**

The Internet is changing globally. The new word in the publishing industry is not a word, but a letter “e” in electronic books or e-books (Rao, 2003, p.85). The e-book can be defined as: a text in digital form; as a book converted into digital form; as digital reading material; as a book in a computer file format or electronic file of words; or as images with unique identifiers. After many years of a dedicated effort by a number of scientists, the e-book industry has finally appeared to have got the technology correct (Qian, 2011, p.97). With the incredible development of Internet and electronic technology industry, e-book has become a necessary part in college students’ school life across the world today. They spend hours every day online on reading, doing coursework and searching relevant materials. A large user base of students complements the audience for academic e-books (Velde & Ernst, 2009, p.571). With the help of e-books, it is becoming much easier for students when dealing with their school work. E-readers were easily and seamlessly integrated into the day-to-day activities of participants (Pattuelli & Rabina, 2010, p.242). Recently, universities and librarians have been increasing the number of electronic collections. E-books are becoming essential components of university library collections (Wu, & Chen, 2011, p.294). There is

undoubtedly a role for e-books in school library, and it is likely that e-book service will attract new users to library service and perhaps will better serve patrons with special needs (Jeong, 2012, p.390). E-books can provide digital content for the development of digital libraries, whether personal or institutional, while complying with copyright and fair use laws (Connaway, 2001, p.347). In recent years, more and more students are using electronic tools to study because it is much more convenient and effective for them to fulfill the coursework requirements by reading and writing online. By giving students and researchers access to large e-book collections, they are given access to a valuable database of content (Velde & Ernst, 2009, p.583). E-book is electronic and potentially offers the users all the advantages of the computer... including being able to search and find particular information and being able to manipulate the content (Long, 2003, p.30). Replacing traditional reserve materials with e-books offers a perfect opportunity to transform low use items into tools for student success, while making better use of our collections and funds (Rojeski, 2012, p.237). Nowadays, there are more and more e-book readers displayed in markets around the world. There are several e-book formats available on the market and also devices specifically designed to read e-books or designed for other uses as well (Vasileiou, Hartley, & Rowley, 2009, p.175). E-readers and tablet computers are becoming increasingly popular and publishers are trying to keep up (Lynch, 2012, p.78). Previous research findings indicate that factors of convenience, compatibility, and media richness appear to be significant determinants of e-book readers’ acceptance (Lai, & Chang, 2011, p.558).

#### **STATEMENT OF PROBLEM :**

To address the issue of the effectiveness of using the e-book, the first question raised based on

this study is: for what purpose Do College or school or research scholar or students decide whether it is necessary to purchase e-book for their study? Is it really more helpful and more reliable than regular books? Is it easier to save and carry? Based on these fundamental questions, we plan to compare students' preferences of e-books and standard textbook. Thus, the objective of this research is to explore students' attitudes and perceptions towards using e-book at school. The purpose of this research is to hunt students' attitudes and perceptions between text book and e-book and to work out the benefits and drawbacks of e-book. Results might improve the utilization of educational technology and increase learning efficiency.

#### **RESEARCH PROBLEMS :**

1. What are the attitudes and perceptions of college or school or research scholar or students toward e-book?
2. What are the merits and demerits of e-book?
3. Why would students plan to choose another sort of reading?

#### **E-BOOKS FORMATS AND READING DEVICES**

Nowadays Comparisons are made between printed and e-books material after the arrival of e-books. Gradually the formats of e-books are increasing (e.g. pdf and fluid format) and improved devices for reading e-books are developed. This has provided scope for comparing reading experiences of different formats of e-books. For example, the author Zeng investigated the influence of different e-book formats and different e-book reading devices based on graduate students about their reading speed and comprehension. The authors found that students read EPUB i.e. fluid format files faster than PDF files. Students' average reading comprehension was higher when reading EPUB file on smart phones, dedicated e-book reading devices and tablets, while most participants read PDF file faster on laptops.

Grover predicted that by virtue of their responsive nature and better text-to-non-text ratio e-books may only iterate into simpler formats i.e. 'future e-books will exist almost entirely in web application format'. E-books can be read on desktops, laptops, smart phones, as well as on dedicated e-book reading devices such as Kindle. Availability of low-cost mobile reading devices has created favorable condition for of e-books in India. The author predicts that this may increase e-book acceptance rate in India. Row berry observed that the Kindle Popular Highlights database contains evidence that readers are re-appropriating common placing i.e. the act of choosing important passages from a text and recording them during a separate location for later re-use, while reading property right titles on the Kindle. This facility will help in increasing e-book usage Tablets and mobile devices are preferred to kindle because these are multipurpose devices. This could be partial solution to the eye fatigue, a barrier in using e-books.

#### **E-BOOKS COLLECTION DEVELOPMENT**

A good e-book collection development policy helps 'to acquire quality e-books a minimum of cost with best suited terms and conditions and having effective access mechanism'. However, to be effective, an e-book collection development policy must be revised regularly. Type and size of library got to be considered while revising e-book collection development policy. It describes how two different approaches were adopted for revising e-book collection development policy by small college libraries. In addition to policies, quantitative and qualitative longitudinal studies of students' perceptions help in collection development of e-books. The academic libraries face the matter of rising cost of printed textbooks. It is identified that acquisition of e-books and e-textbooks is a beneficial solution to the problem of rising cost of printed textbooks.

**CONCLUSIONS:**

Over 1,000,000 articles are published annually in over twenty thousand peer reviewed journals. A vast majority of those journals and articles are now available in electronic form. Academics have access to more articles online than at any time in history, and they demonstrate the value of those articles by the time they invest in finding and reading and citing articles. Academic libraries' electronic collections play an important role in access to journal articles for academics around the world. E-books are an important reading material. Apart from library professionals, researchers from other disciplines such as technology, education, psychology, engineering media, linguistics, commerce, management, publishing industry, etc. too have interest in conducting research on e-books from the literature reviewed here it could be concluded that e-books will continue as an important communication medium. At the same time, it has to be remembered that the printed book will also retain its importance. Because as argued by the technologist and media specialists Ballatore and Natale, the history and theory of media does not support the idea of disappearance of printed book.

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