E-note+Books
"A Study of School Digitization Transformation Scope in India"

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Abstract—Books, what we call the bundle of pages of knowledge, we read the books, to enhance our knowledge capacity's, who so, ever is literate has responsibility to read ,to learn, to literate and let literate ,but capacity's and abilities was much limited till 19th centaury, after the discovery of printing everything changed people were exposed to massive economical reading ,many country's even got major rationalistic ,nationalism from these books ,but the time changed ,massive population bust have carried to new problem of printing ,that is of affordability again ,in 21st centaury everybody from poor's to riche's everybody could afford the books, hence, it could not be the problem yes, the problem is not really this, it is where the one is counting the affordability and resources of knowledge should be considered at the upmost. The problem is also the resources to make and bundle book's resources especially the subject cause one, therefore the solution is e-book "electronic book", but what end is it somewhere notebooks, book of students still of rough pages ,these pages are made up tree's causing to way damage, therefore present paper explores need of education based ,e-school Tabs ,there basic functionality, need, and most important how they could be better than present tablet gadget and e-book reader's ,the paper constantly focused on how Indian education system as developing nation's could benefit the most from this device, in order to make step forward to make education free and truly fair.

Keywords—e –book; E-note+Books.

I. INTRODUCTION

Since 1991, world has changed drastically ,the "change of digitization" is the highest all above, people who use to think impossible possibilities of the world are now immediate and upfront, politically new countries emerged and many nationalities raised at that time. Among them India too opened many of its sectors for foreign investment, due its financial problems as well as need of hour. When all this was happening one bustling thing that occurred Indian's first time got touch of the Internet and its fortunate's although due to small IT literate population India could not progress like china at that time, but time changes, the time for electronic India begin after its young population got wheel's to study this, after acquitting with this knowledge of "e" India getting on to IT track.

The change could only occur at fullest at once when it start from root therefore, when one thinks of IT revolution we could only think about the HD videos ,4G or above network speed, and lot's of cool to use ,usable of daily as well of professional life, then question arise what we are doing for the education to digitized? The answer to this is arise from the ebook's, smart classes, many reading devices of education but is this inaf to satisfy our transition to electronic smart world, Just think about if have a million mathematicians to come we require millions e-reader and four times of it physical notebooks to let them practice the passion of subject, are we right on track with just e-reader's? We could not afford so many although as much say about we require so many tree cutting now too? And with this so much of ton's of e-waste still.

II. E-BOOK

An electronic book (variously: e-book, eBook, e-Book, eBook, digital book, or even e-edition) is a book-length publication in digital form, consisting of text, images, or both, readable on computers or other electronic devices [1]. Although sometimes defined as "an electronic version of a printed book", [2] many e-books exist without any printed equivalent. Commercially produced and sold eBooks are usually intended to be read on dedicated e-book readers, however, almost any sophisticated electronic device that features a controllable viewing screen, including computers, tablet computers, and smart phones can also be used to read e-books.

III. LIMITED PURPOSE OF E-BOOKS

Basically the e-book have same purpose as the normal books do have therefore one could say that the e-books also used to covey information. But e-book is convenient and much more applicable to-do with book's. When goes towards its same base as normal paper based books we might come across one more application of e-book that is of learning by understanding one might say that is easy not at all different from the previous books application and not have problem with this e-books, but the fair thing is that e-book are screen and when you read from the screen it is not easy to remember at all, one might go under circumstances that they don't remember the facts as well as the language and maths they read from these screen they had remembered therefore the solution is only the simple one, that one remember the physical books, because most of the time they are interacting and using these books as companions rather something as

normal entity therefore when we make these e-books as companions then and then only these electronic books would become more comfortable with the people as students. Our Expression for e-book usage and application is given below diagram
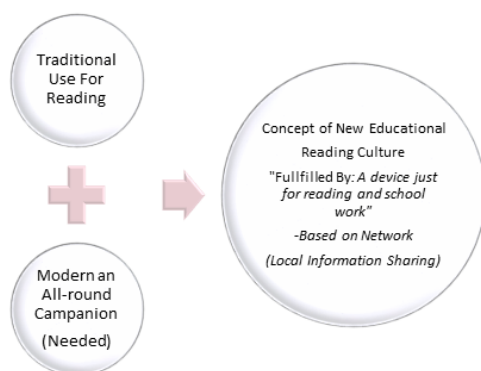

Fig. 1. E-book usage putted forward.

IV. BRIEF OVERVIEW OF PAST OF E-BOOK

Definitely it is not the primary aim of paper to convey but, there is a need of one know the roots of this very beautiful and important invention of the man, that have potential to not only provide economic education to large but also have power to save thousands of trees.

"The electronic book (ebook) was born in 1971, with the first steps of Project Gutenberg, a digital library for books from public domain. It is nearly 40 years old, already. But this is a short life compared to the 5-century old print book. The internet went live in 1974, with the creation of the protocol TCP/IP by Vinton Cerf and

Bob Kahn. It began spreading in 1983 as a network for research centers and universities. It got its first boost with the invention of the web by Tim Berners-Lee in 1990, and its second boost with the release of the first browser Mosaic in 1993. From 1994 onwards, the internet quickly spread worldwide.

In Bookland, people were reluctant, curious or passionate.

The internet didn't bring print media, movies, radio or television to an end. It created its own space as a new medium, to get information, access documents, broaden our knowledge and communicate across borders and languages. Booksellers began selling books online within and outside their home country, offering excerpts on their websites. Libraries began creating websites as a "virtual" window, as well as digital libraries stemming from their print collections. Librarians helped patrons to surf on the web without being drowned, and to find the information they needed at a time search engines were less accurate. Library catalogs went online. Union catalogs offered a common point for hundreds and then thousands of catalogs. Newspapers and magazines began being available online, as well as their archives. Some journals became "only" electronic to skip the costs of print publishing, while offering print on demand. Some newsletters, zines and journals started online from scratch, skipping a print version.

Authors began creating websites to self-publish their work or post it while waiting to find a publisher. Communication with readers became easier through email, forums, chat and instant messaging. Some authors explored new ways of writing, called hypertext literature. More and more books were published with both a print version and a digital version. Some books were "only" digital. Other books were digitized from print versions. New online bookstores began selling "only" digital books. Aggregators partnered with publishers to produce and sell digital versions of their books. People no longer needed to run after information and to worry about living in a remote place with no libraries and bookstores. Information was there, by the numbers, available on our screen, often at no cost [3].

In 2009, most of us would not be able to work, study, communicate and entertain without connecting with others through the internet. Here is the "virtual" journey we are going to follow:
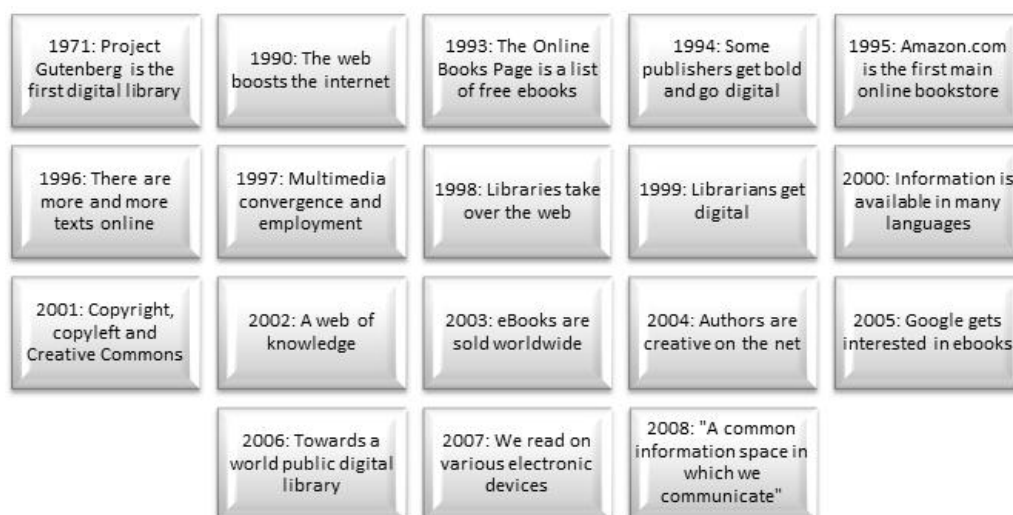

Fig. 2. The evolution of e-book [3].

V. CURRENT E-BOOK MARKET IN INDIA

The ebook industry in India is still an emerging market but feels like it's about to grow – it's like a storm brewing in the distance. It continues to swirl and swirl, yet it's not certain when it will unleash in full force.

Market for English Ebooks and Regional Languages According to The Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, more than half of all titles published in India are in Hindi and English; those in Hindi making up 26%, followed by English at 24%. As such, all the major publishers in India, such as Penguin Books India, Hachette India, and Westland, have digitized their English language back-lists.

Much progress has also been made in the area of regional ebooks, according to Rüdiger Wischenbart's 2014 global ebook report [4] on Indian publishers. These include DC Books of Kottayam digitizing titles in Malayalam, and Mehta Publishing House of Pune doing the same with Marathi titles. The multilingual nature of the country gives Indian writers ample opportunity to publish ebooks in regional languages for a large and diverse market, even if it is still small. Currently, ebooks account for approximately 2% of the overall book market annually, which is about $2 billion – that's about $40 million.

With up to 25 major regional languages being spoken across India, publishing for profit in a local language here can be challenging. But the challenge of each language also offers an opportunity for writers outside of the country to make further inroads into the Indian market through getting their works translated. This will be more difficult to do for those authors who are traditionally published, as their publishers own the foreign language rights to their works.

Delivery and Retail of Ebooks

In India, e-readers may not do as well as devices like tablets and smartphones when it comes to digital reading. Amazon released the Kindle in India in 2012. Amazon was quickly followed by Kobo in 2013. Consumers in India have access to devices that in the West are synonymous with ebooks. However, whether they will ever be as popular as they are in North America and Europe is questionable. Perception of value for devices will have a big impact as the Indian e-reading market evolves. Indian consumers like to see value in the products they buy, and e-readers may need to demonstrate they do more than just offer a platform to read ebooks. A tablet like the new Nook Samsung Galaxy Tab 4 from Barnes & Noble Nook might do well in India because it is reading-focused but can do many other things as well. Samsung remains the most popular tablet brand in India, followed by the domestic Micromax and Apple's iPad, which comes in at third. Incidentally, iPad's were first launched in India in 2011. Companies which are India-based, such as Flipkart, have a deep understanding of how Indians like to consume digital content (mostly through multi-function devices) and have responded accordingly by introducing e-reading apps onto tablets and phones. These provide tools that Indian consumers can use to read ebooks on devices they are most familiar with. Companies like Handygo's Rockstand and Ver Se Innovation's NewsHunt have seen opportunities in areas outside of India's major metro areas. These companies are reaching readers in smaller cities by selling ebooks through popular magazine reading apps, which are installed on smartphones. In rural parts of India, 70% of the population accesses the Internet from mobile phones, often in regional languages.

The competition between providers of ebook reading apps is heating up, as companies look to increase the number of titles they have available through their online stores. The monetization plan is simple and doesn't rely on incremental billing: forge partnerships with mobile providers such as Airtel and Vodafone. Such a set up enables buyers to download ebooks straight onto the apps, and pay from the balance remaining on their phones. Rockstand recently completed a deal with Diamond Publications, Nirali Prakashan and Nachiket Prakashan to increase its list of both trade and academic ebooks available on its app.

VI. E-NOTE+BOOKS

Basically what our advice towards e-book market and e-book, is that sometimes it is quite difficult for a person to get convinced by the new ideas, so easily as could be due to internal anxiety as well as some disadvantage of the product itself hence forth, our analysis of given data is limited, but living in same society we could understand where the problem lies, Many times people could not come out from there root's are so, the solution should be the one who could change the root's therefore we, propose a draft for a device namely E-note+Books .

E-note+Books refers to device that could allow you to carry your text books and notebooks together with the pen ,what more a student like in bags, now day's almost every school following the American trend to provide lunch to the students, the basic feature of this proposed device includes only the interface below figure 3 show how our device would look like.
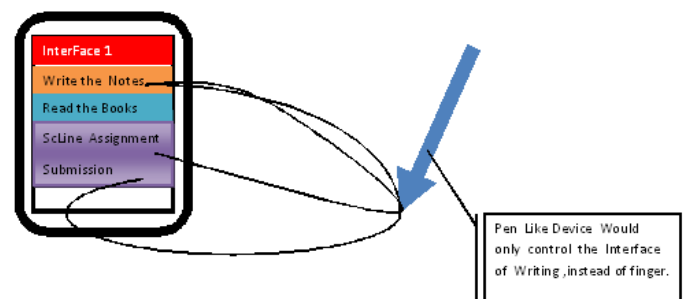

Fig. 3. Show's the desired interface for a proposed device.

Now what looks and seems that device is no different from the tablet, but as many of you have problems with that because it allow student get access to internet that causes the problems at most hike therefore we might not ready to move-on to this device henceforth let us understand its working .
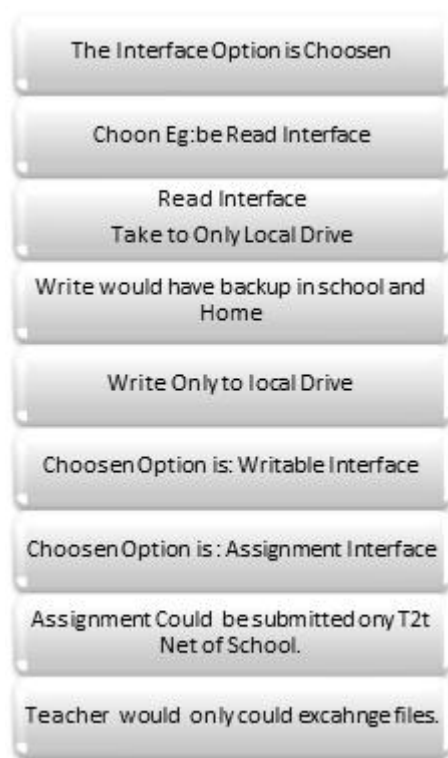
Fig. 4. Show how propose interface's would work.

Question now remain only of whether the proposed device is connected or not to internet, In our opinion it would depend upon the Grade at which a student is, it is better not to provide wide access to internet till 5th Grade Age group 10 to 12 years of students ,this instruction is here because now day's learning capacity of child is reducing due to parents reliance on Internet for Home work and child not performing the task our device will have only school network that would have only students area network and there wok done that allow collaborations of students on work more. After the Age of 10 years ,the child is in 6th Grade at this point child should only Exposed to Increasing his or her strength by limited network access not exposed his efforts to automated done information to better on to seek his friends and his teacher help in doing work.

Reasons for Teacher and Student's Network

Most important thing that we want our device would definitely gone a contain is Not having at least complete open network depending on age of maturity grade, This doesn't mean that student could not have open access to Wikipedia at age of 10, specifically no this makes our students much more dependent on far of resources then their near ones, we prefer only teachers should be honest e to let access all students to all knowledge they want at that period of time.

But for students above understanding maturity the E-note+Books device would make long jumps at once it allow to access internet and submit assignment to teacher, on other it

would allow the teacher to check whether the device submitted homework is not copied from anywhere and it doesn't have any transfer of copies.

VII. IMPLEMENTATION OF DEVICE "E-NOTE+BOOKS"

The most important part that comes how do we go on making this device, therefore we could assure you one thing that would require our current research complete new scientific technology paper therefore, we are just go on to briefing you on towards its implementation as we are just working towards it with the help of tech-team. Here as we analyze the cost need to be controlled we would suggest one to go to this device only by one way that is through the open source technologies such as use Firefox operating system to the base, use xml for understanding written pattern of students, one could for pattern matching technologies in order to understand the written words of students, But as the progress go on we should mention who so ever go for these transformation of e-book to E-note+Bookss one should remember the loss of network in these days is psychologically difficult to be done now days students.

VIII. CONCLUSION

At the last we last this piece of work, with very new considerations that came into our mind are the one that is for future hope of reducing the amount of the teaching sector is putting on our own students, therefore the future is definitely lies towards much smaller and virtual classes but somewhere we always need our own notes, this device would provide that only for years to come.

Considering the technologies road towards this device is much simpler and easy to use would be putting this device at higher up ground then on the write know at the present ground, future application our purposed device will more popup when this device would be used by our own students, we all go on towards the paperless society, Governments of country's such as Korea [5] is still on long road to go. Lots of work towards the format, the export software etc still remains.

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