

# PToE – P-Content to E-Content : A New Technological Development

Bhoi Vijaykumar N.<sup>1</sup>, Parmar Manoj J..<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Associate Prof. A.C.Sc.College, Borsad.Gujarat, India

<sup>2</sup>Director of Phy.Edu., A.C.Sc.College, Borsad.Gujarat, India

## Abstract

*E-content( Electronic content) or digital content is defined by those involved in creating, providing and distributing information as the digitized content, which is viewed on screen and not on paper. Contents that are produced and stored electronically rather than in print are the result of electronic publishing (e-publishing). E-content is not just learning but sharing, the content in the e-content is not static rather dynamic, it is anywhere and anytime learning, it has a global audience, the content to be delivered through the process of e-learning has certification, it is indeed dam cheap, the instructional design in e-content will be learner centric, it invites structured feedback, it is self-paced, it can be used in real time and many time, it can present the content through multimedia presentation, it will have Scientific evaluation method, the content would be authentic, and it may have the provisions like interactivity, Book marking, white board, Hot spot, Hypertext and Hyperlinks etc.,*

## 1.Introduction:

New information and communication technologies (ICT) are changing the world we live in, and the way we learn to live. ICT changes teaching and learning through its potential as a source of knowledge, a medium to transmit content, a means of interaction and dialogue. Thus, ICT is both a cause of change and a means of achieving it. Electronic content (eContent) or digital content is defined by those involved in creating, providing and distributing information as the digitised content, which is viewed on screen and not on paper. Contents that are produced and stored electronically rather than in print are the result of electronic publishing (e-publishing). The contents can be in any of the following forms:

- any one information type (for example fully textual, only graphics content, or only audio content);
- multimedia or hypermedia (i.e. mixing more than two information type).

eContents use in education can be from the usual electronic journals (eJournals), and electronic books (eBooks) to electronic research reports (eResearch-reports), electronic lecture modules (eLecture-modules), electronic lecture notes (eLecture-notes) and electronic lecture slides (eLecture-slides) or videos.

## 1.1 Advantages of a Paperless Education:

Schools, Colleges and Universities often promote the idea of environmental awareness, but the often excessive use of paper by these institutions, is itself harmful to the environment. Paperless education helps our environment. The advantage of eBooks and e-contents are obvious, they save paper, manpower, time and money. E-Contents & ebooks are cheaper than often academic printed materials. E-Contents or material can be simply downloaded, anywhere in the World. Only publishers and bookstores benefit from the need to purchase a printed textbook. Laptops are getting cheaper, and smaller. The affordability of a laptop means more students can afford one, and often for the price of several textbooks- you can purchase a reasonable laptop. The future is online for most people, technology is getting cheaper. The current generation being educated for the future are internet savvy, and prefer MP3's to CD's, YouTube videos to DVD's, and in many cases eBooks to traditional books.

## 2. CREATING A PAPERLESS CLASSROOM:

1. Use textbooks that are in eBook form, and source materials relating to the material through the internet- much of this is free. You can supplement this material through YouTube, national geographic and other video resources.
2. Insist on homework and projects being written and created in word. This could be emailed, saved in a flash disk. Corrections can be made more easily, and each student could have their work in a PDF file- once the term is completed.
3. Power point Presentation & Videos are the future, and they are getting more sophisticated. After teaching, students can store it for revision on their laptops.
4. Imaging, Charts, and diagrams are not done by hand is time consuming method of creating these on a computer is common sense.
5. As the online community gets larger, digital art is replacing traditional art. Teaching students how to create digital art is way forward- often leading to a possible career or business for many artistic students.

## 3. E-CONTENT:

E-contents used in education can be from a number of sources: from traditional electronic journals (eJournals), and electronic books (eBooks) to more specific formats such as: electronic research reports (eResearch-reports), electronic lecture modules (eLecture-modules), electronic lecture notes (eLecture-notes), and electronic lecture slides (eLectureslides).

Electronic content (eContent) or digital content is defined by those involved in creating, providing and distributing information as the digitised content, which is viewed on screen and not on paper. Contents that are produced and stored electronically rather than in print are the result of electronic publishing (e-publishing).

Are there compelling reasons why these in-print publications should be in electronic form? To answer this it is necessary to identify the advantages and disadvantages of printed content (pContent) and eContent.

According to Bonime and Pohlmann, (1998) eContents benefit from:

- hyperlinking - contents can be linked to other pages inside and outside the book;
- non-linearity - i.e. the order of access can be determined by users.
- addition of multimedia - i.e. content presentation is enhanced by mixing information type (i.e. sound, video and so on);
- data density - storage capacity is decreased while at the same time increasing portability;
- searching - the usefulness of the content is enhanced by the ability of the users to locate any piece of information, or to access any section instantly.

### 3.1 Advantages of E-Contents :

It is a well-established fact that the process of making e-content have lots of advantages, of which the same are not at all available in the human-enabled teaching and learning process. People enlist a lot of advantages and benefits of Learning through e-content. Some of the important advantages of e-content are; it is not just learning but sharing, the content in the e-content is not static rather dynamic, it is anywhere and anytime learning, it has a global audience, the content to be delivered through the process of e-learning has certification, it is indeed dam cheap, the instructional design in e-content will be learner centric, it invites structured feedback, it is self-paced, it can be used in real time and many time, it can present the content through multimedia presentation, it will have Scientific evaluation method, the content would be authentic, and it may have the provisions like interactivity, Book marking, white board, Hot spot, Hypertext and Hyperlinks etc.,

## 4. Conclusion:

E-content generates excitement and enthusiasm. The teacher has to make a lot of modifications and adjustment if he has to adopt E-content. His role would have a different connotation compared to the traditional role. The teacher has to adopt a number of methods and techniques; he cannot be satisfied with the lecture or the chalk-talk method. The teacher has to be aware of the different available media and their availability. Students need E-guru to explain the wealth of information available on-line.

## 5. REFERENCES

- [1]. A Shift from P-Content to E-Content – a Need of the Hour APio Albina Paripex A Indian Journal of Research Page.53
- [2]. <http://oasis.col.org/bitstream/handle/11599/43/odlinstdesignHB.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y>
- [3]. [www.nchsoftware.com/software/editing.html](http://www.nchsoftware.com/software/editing.html)
- [4]. [www.courseavenue.com/e-learning-standards](http://www.courseavenue.com/e-learning-standards)
- [5]. <http://www.efrontlearning.net/blog/2010/10/open-source-authoring-tools-for-e.html>
- [6]. [https://wiki.creativecommons.org/index.php/Frequently\\_Asked\\_Questions](https://wiki.creativecommons.org/index.php/Frequently_Asked_Questions)
- [7]. <http://edtechreview.in/news/561-national-repository-of-open-educational-resources-by-mhrd> accessed on 13-1-2016
- [8]. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Proprietary\\_software](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Proprietary_software)
- [9]. [http://www2.tisip.no/quis/public\\_files/wp5-standards-for-elearning.pdf](http://www2.tisip.no/quis/public_files/wp5-standards-for-elearning.pdf)
- [10]. [www.ejel.org/issue/download.html?idArticle=148](http://www.ejel.org/issue/download.html?idArticle=148)
- [11]. [http://www2.tisip.no/quis/public\\_files/wp5-standards-for-elearning.pdf](http://www2.tisip.no/quis/public_files/wp5-standards-for-elearning.pdf)
- [12]. <http://oasis.col.org/bitstream/handle/11599/458/Training%20Educators%20to%20Design%20and%20Develop%20O>
- [13]. <http://openlearn.open.ac.uk>
- [14]. Information and Communication Technology in Higher Education in India: Challenges and Opportunities, Uttam Kr Pegu, Department of Mass Communication & Journalism, Tezpur University, Tezpur, Sonitpur, Assam, India. International Journal of Information and Computation Technology. ISSN 0974-2239 Volume 4, Number 5 (2014), pp. 513-518
- [15]. eContent Development: Prospects and Challenges by K S Vijaya Sekhar, G Muralidhar Report No: IIIT/TR/2014/-1
- [16]. Vijaya Sekhar K S, Reddy, AVRN and Venkataiah, C (2013), Service Delivery in Distance Education Institutions and Use of ICTs, National Seminar on ICT & Future of Distance Education: Opportunities and Challenges held at Dr. B R Ambedkar Open University, Hyderabad.
- [17]. UGC (2012), Guidelines for e-content Development 2007-2012.

