

## Attitude towards E-Book Reading among Teacher Educators

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### Abstract

In the Internet age, with its expansion of information required for scholarly purposes, students are exposed not only to conventional text, but also electronic content. The extend of reading resources has changed drastically in the digital environment to include Websites, Web pages, e-books, e-journals, e-newspapers, e-mail, discussion boards, chat rooms, instant messaging, blogs, wikis, and other multimedia documents.

In the present study focused to identify whether there was any significant difference between attitudes towards e-book reading among the teacher educators in Trichy district. Survey method has been adopted. Stratified random sampling method has been advocated to selecting the sample in Trichy district. Attitude Scale on Digital e-books Reader, Princy Immaculate (2019) was used to identify the attitude among teacher educators. In this study 200 samples were selected in Trichy district. The major finding shows there is significant relationship between attitude towards e-book reading based on their gender, locality and type of institution. Hence a new type of reading called 'reading on the screen' and a new type of reader called 'screen reader' created.

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### 1. INTRODUCTION

Reading is the procedure of using over 'eyes', our mind to grasp or comprehend the literal as well the hidden meaning of what the writer was endeavoring to pass on. Appropriately reading gives both power and pleasure with understanding by reading the material as a unified whole by which one can amplify the frontiers of knowledge and scholarship (Ahuja, Mishra & Goyal, 2010). Reading has social, financial, scholarly and survival significance, in the light of the fact that democracy of a nation can survive when individuals all over the place having reading competence.

### 2. ATTITUDE TOWARDS READING

Attitude towards reading are described as an individual's feeling about reading which makes readers to embrace or stay away from a reading circumstance. Attitude and enthusiasm toward reading can be related to feeling and their ability or willingness to read. Ajzen and Fishbein (1980) define attitude as a scholarly manner on the most proficient method to behave, either negative or positive; and the attitude of reading alludes to the individual's tendency towards reading as an activity. Attitude is a learned product of a cognitive procedure and has an impact on behaviors. Most human attitudes emerge from a direct interaction with the attitude object. The sort of the attitude one has towards that object depends on the positive or negative encounters with the attitude object.

### 3. NEED AND IMPORTANCE

Bringing innovation into study halls emphatically affects the quality of training conveyed. Understudies and instructors collectively concur upon the advantages of utilizing eBooks in schooling. The point of eBooks is to streamline and improve the generally learning experience. Computerized Books make the learning cycle more intelligent and locks in. Rather than paying attention to one individual constantly talking, understudies can now effectively take part in the learning interaction. Incorporating eBooks into homeroom showing makes learning a fun and connecting with experience. Gone are the days at the point when understudies needed to convey a sack loaded with books each day to study halls and back home. With eBooks entering the instructive area, one gadget is sufficient to incorporate the whole year's prospectus. These computerized books can be acquainted with understudies at an extremely youthful age, directly from kindergarten to college level, guaranteeing that adapting never becomes

exhausting for them. A viable learning framework should guarantee that understudies are effectively associated with the learning interaction. Digital books have achieved an instructive change which assists understudies with learning better and quicker. The E-book could guarantee significant degrees of information conveyance and openness so, it made durable remembrance of information. Teacher's mentality or assessment about the electronic books has made the gigantic impact in the educational program exchanges to the understudies. We realize that instructor schooling is the mother of all calling. Instructor teachers can do a marvel in the general public through their understudies. In the event that the instructor teachers having an uplifting perspective towards the digital books, it might impact the instructor teachers study hall exchanges just as their understudies learning measure. In this way the investigation intends to quantify the Attitude Towards n using e- book for an academic purpose among teacher educators.

#### 4. METHODS OF THIS STUDY

Survey method will be employed in the present study. Survey method is a method for collecting and analyzing data, obtained from large number of respondent representing a specific population collected through highly structured and detailed questionnaire or other techniques. Attitude Scale on Digital e-books Reader, Princy Immaculate (2019) was advocated to discover the Attitude towards e-book reading behavior among teacher educators. 200 samples were selected from Trichy district.

#### 5. ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATIONS

##### Null Hypothesis-1

There is no significant difference between the male and female Teacher Educators in their attitude towards the Digital E-Books Readers.

**Table - 1**

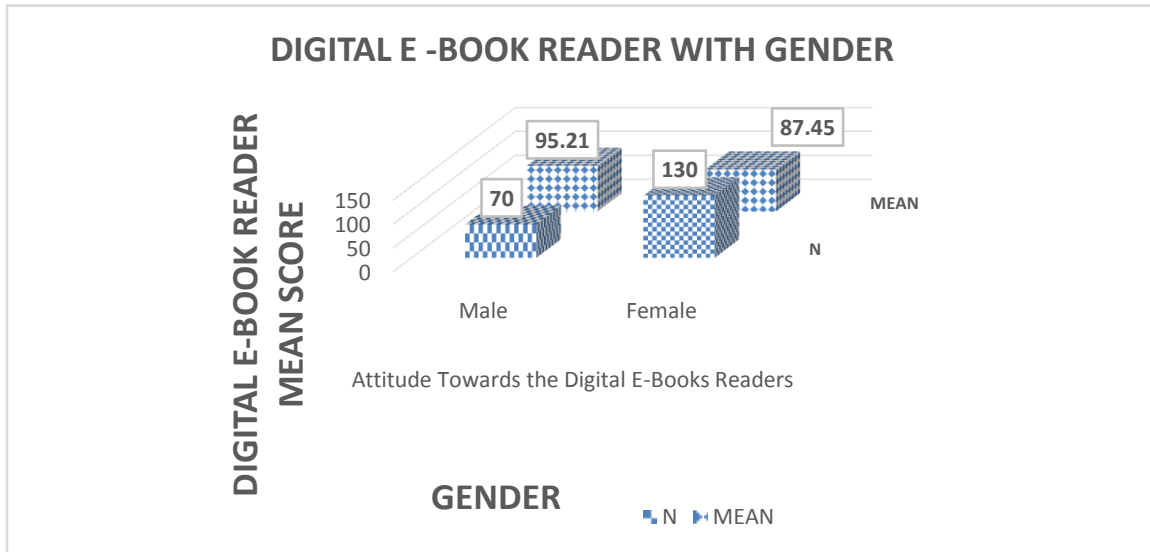
**Table shows the significant difference between the male and female teacher educators based on their attitude towards digital e-books readers using mean scores**

Variable	Gender	N	Mean	SD	t - value	Remarks
Attitude Towards the Digital E-Books Readers	Male	70	95.21	10.45	2.98	S
	Female	130	87.45	8.36		

##### Inference

From the above table, it is inferred that t- value (2.98) is greater than the table value (1.96) at 0.05 level. The Male mean score is (95.21) and the Female mean score (87.45). Hence there is significance difference between the Male and Female Teacher Educators in Trichy District based on their attitude towards the Digital E-Books Readers mean scores. Therefore, the above hypothesis is rejected.

Graph Showing Difference between the Male and Female Teacher Educators on their Attitude towards the Digital E-Books Readers Using Mean Scores



### Null Hypothesis-2

There is no significant difference in the mean scores of the Teacher Educators attitude towards the Digital E-Books Readers with respect to their locality of their institution

**Table: 2**

**Table shows the significant difference between the attitudes towards the digital e-books readers among the teacher educators with respect to their locality of their institution using mean scores**

Variable	Locationofthe Institution	N	Mean	SD	t - value	Remarks
Attitude Towards the Digital E-Books Readers	Rural	80	81.45	11.25	3.14	0.05
	Urban	120	96.47	14.65		

### Inference

From the above table, it is inferred that t- value (3.14) is greater than the table value (1.96) at 0.05 level. The Rural area of the institution means score is (81.45) less than the urban area institute mean score (96.47). Hence there is significance difference between the Rural and urban area Institute in Trichy District based on their attitude towards the Digital E-Books Readers mean scores. Therefore, the above hypothesis is rejected.

### Null Hypothesis: 3

There is no significant difference in the mean scores of the attitude towards the Digital E-Book Reader with respect to their major subjects

**Table -3**

**Table shows the significant difference between the language, arts and science subject teacher educators based on their attitude towards the digital e-books readers mean scores**

Subject	Number	Mean	SD	F	Remarks
Language	70	82.14	12.36	5.82	S
Arts	42	79.54	10.25		
Science	88	94.15	14.95		

### Inference

The above table reveals that the calculated F-value 5.82 is greater than the tabulated value which is significant, confirms that there is a significant difference between the attitudes towards the Digital E-Books Readers among the Teacher Educators in Trichy district based on their Subject. Hence the stated hypothesis is not accepted. To sum up Language, Arts and Science Subject Teacher Educators are

significantly differing in their mean scores with respect to their attitude towards the Digital E-Books Readers. Therefore, the above hypothesis is rejected.

#### Null Hypothesis: 4

There is no significant difference in the mean scores of the Teacher Educators attitude towards the Digital E-Books Readers with respect to their Type of institution

**Table -4**

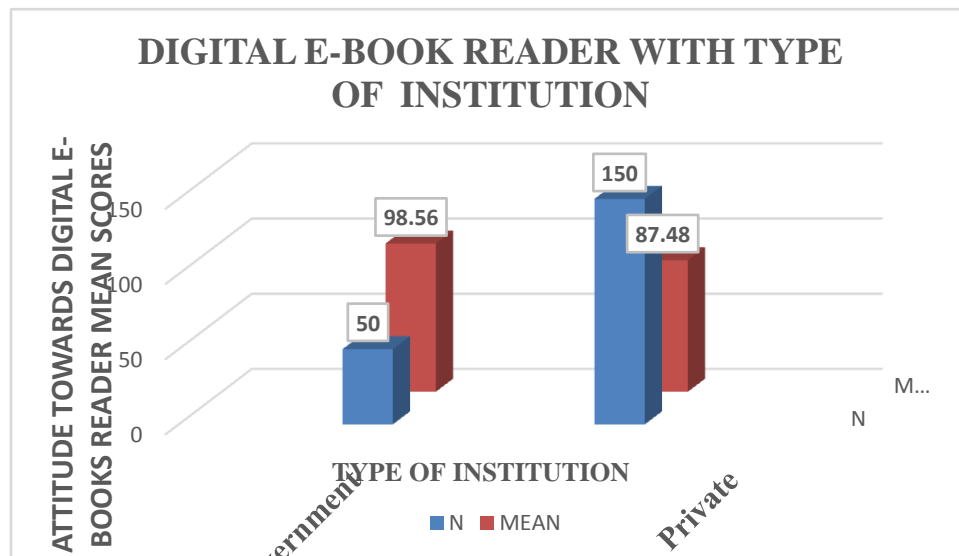
**Table shows the significant difference between the attitudes towards the digital e-books readers mean scores among the teacher educators based on their type of institution**

Variable	Type of Institution	N	Mean	SD	"t" Value	Remarks
Attitude Towards the Digital E-Books Readers	Government	50	98.56	15.67	3.98	S
	Private	150	87.48	12.69		

#### Inference

From the above table, it is observed that the "t"-ratio (3.98) is greater than the table value (1.96) at 0.01 level and hence the difference is significant. Hence the hypothesis is rejected.

**Graph shows the significant difference between the attitudes towards the digital e-books readers mean scores among the teacher educators based on their type of institution**



## 6. CONCLUSION

Digital reading is an accurate strategy which incorporates unequivocal, point by point back to back discernment and conspicuous affirmation of letters, words, spelling examples, representations and huge tongue units. All the more basically communicated, perusing is a psycho etymological game and it incorporates a correspondence among considerations and language. Compelling perusing doesn't occur, due to exact discernment and distinguishing proof, everything being equal, anyway from capacity in choosing the smallest, more advantageous signs essential to deliver surmises which are right in the essential gone through. Computerized perusing can be based on several exchange perspectives; the fields of Cognitive Psychology, Education, Information Studies, and Literary Studies have all added to particular pieces of current information on digital reading.

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