The Internet, E-Books, and Traditional Books

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Abstract - *Many individuals see the Internet as a platform that facilitates endless potential, while others see it as a dangerous peril to civilization. Technology is now at the heart of industrial and commercial processes and is a vital element in efficiency and innovation in a huge range of enterprises – banking and finance, consulting companies and e-commerce retailers. The Internet is incomparable to previous scientific innovations, as it plays an integral role in facilitating a vast majority of modern innovations in various fields, as seen by recent trends. It has had considerable implications on the area of academic achievement, since it has yielded ease and speed to this domain, notably in the sphere of research. The opinions of authors on the Internet, and the advancement of technological innovations as they pertain to physical books will be addressed in this paper in order to determine whether such substitutes can lead to favourable outcomes.*

Key Words: **Internet, E-Books, Cybercrime, Technology, Globalization.**

1.INTRODUCTION

The Internet is widely regarded as one of the biggest innovations of our time, causing some to argue that it has brought a fresh upheaval on par with the industrial revolution. The way we interact, trade, and acquire information or data has all altered as a result of the uprise of the Internet. The impact of the aforementioned innovation has expanded further than the limits of the digital environment, affecting almost every part of our life. The fundamental function of the Internet is to disseminate data. Shortly after it was established, data could move practically quickly throughout the globe. This in itself has had an influence on the economies of different countries all over the planet. It has altered the nature of how organizations operate and has minimized the time required for records to travel through one location to another, making commerce far more efficient.

1.1 The Internet as a Utility

The Internet has particularly transformed the conventional commercial procedures of companies that were formerly reliant on physical human interaction to acquire and retain a customer. The quickness and effectiveness of the Internet may be a benefit to a corporation and its customers, but it is vulnerable to incursions such as hackers, which can inevitably occur and result in theft of sales schemes and proposals for commodities. If such efforts are feasible, this can have a significant impact on the wellbeing of a company. In addition, other drawbacks of being reliant on technology include complications such as data corruption, which might render a firm inoperable for an extended period of time, causing logistics to halt.

On the other hand, The option to use a device to shop for products increases the reach of businesses. Individuals who've been unable to shop for items by themselves due to restraints such as transportation now have the ability to do so via any device that has access to the internet. Several enterprises have incorporated a digital catalogue of what their brand provides to the consumer by means of a website, in addition to the information regarding the same. As an outcome, the buyer has the ability to purchase anything they wish to without having to leave the comfort of their residence. People could explore for days, without having to go from place to place looking for the best fit.

With the advancement of technology and telecommunication, numerous learners now have the opportunity to study regardless of where they are located. The amalgamation of computers and the internet has resulted in the development of a new way of education tailored to the requirements of pupils, which is now regarded as the norm. According to Di Xu and Jaggars[1], a large percentage of school children value flexibility and convenience as compelling factors to undertake classes online. Furthermore, a small number of students favoured the educational environment of online learning.

The invention and incorporation of the internet into humanity has resulted in the formation of a globalized world. Connectivity between one side of the earth to the other can be achieved through a relatively easy process. Efficiency and quickness of the world wide web is being developed and enhanced on a daily basis, and that has significantly altered the way we operate. One of the most significant benefits of the web is the plethora of data and information available on this medium. Browsing through websites is now one of the most prevalent and appealing activities among adolescents and youngsters worldwide. Today, studies and analyses can be carried out through the employment of library databases and interactive features such as Augmented Reality, that are made available to users. Another one of the merits of the internet is its dependability, as statistics and resources on the internet are refreshed in real time. As a result, in nearly every region of the planet, an internet connection is becoming a need as opposed to a privilege.

1.2 Inconveniences Caused by the Internet

The Oxford English Dictionary defines **Malware** as a software such as a virus, which is specifically designed to damage or gain access to a computer system without the user knowing. It is used by online fraudsters to impair the functioning of a device, acquire sensitive information, circumvent network access, and generally hamper with the affected device, according to DuPaul N[2]. They are malevolent programmes which are designed to damage gadgets or servers with the explicit goal of causing them to crash. Its goals include collecting confidential data, impede computer or telecommunication activities, get access to specific networks, or take control of devices in order to exploit the hardware. An example of this instance is cryptojacking. The rapid expansion in the number of people who use the internet over the course of the last ten years has been accompanied by an overwhelming growth in malware. It is designed to be spiteful, even when disguised as a legitimate product from a reliable supplier.

Phishing is a cyberattack that exploits a user's sensitive private data, such as login passwords or card information. A fraudulent email often misdirects a person. This phishing email is sent by an adversary posing as a reputable organisation, prompting the recipient to change sensitive information such as their credentials. The imposter will then have a means of accessing the misguided user's private details. While spamming was an annoyance and a bother, phishing has the ability to directly target critical information and cause damages owing to illicit transfer payments. According to a survey by Gartner[3], approximately 57 million active internet users in the United States have already recognised hyperlinks in their communications that lead to phishing schemes. A staggering 1. 7 million people have reportedly fallen prey to these phishing attempts and been duped into handing their confidential credentials over to them.

The National Science Foundation states that **Identity theft** occurs when an unauthorized party uses your personally identifying information, such as your name, address, Social Security Number (SSN), or credit card or bank account information to assume your identity in order to commit fraud or other criminal acts. According to Axton Betz-Hamilton[4], about 16.7 million people had their identity stolen at cost of $16.8 billion in 2017. Cyberattacks have a large marketplace for collecting information, and more often than not, the cyberattackers responsible for the identity theft have plans to sell information to the illegal marketplace or online forums. Comprehensive antivirus softwares are necessary to prevent these viruses from affecting our devices. However, it is also important to understand how to create routine backups on external hard drives that physically stay with us. If the physical drive of a system is corrupted by
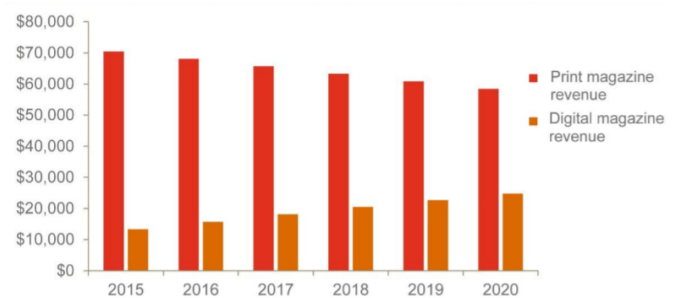
computer viruses, and other malware, the loss and potential theft of our data poses a significant threat to us.

2. The Internet, E-Books, and Traditional Books.

One of the most prominent patterns in today's societal structure is the exponential rise in the number of users using e-books over traditional books. Although physical books offer their merits, the ability to access an ebook at any time and from any location has given purpose to the electronic book. Several researchers concur that the book-internet conflict may be viewed from a variety of viewpoints, encompassing basic human desires such as enjoyment and amusement, reasoning skills, information processing, and societal perceptions.

2.1 Advantages Traditional Books Hold Over Ebooks and The Internet.

The emergence of the Internet has been accompanied by an influx of false news over the course of the previous decade. There are several examples of web pages that consistently post erroneous material online, which prevents individuals from getting drawn in and believing whatever they see on the internet. As a result, most consumers still choose to buy the original newspapers rather than access free content they can find digitally. Over the course of a five-year period according to data from PwC, the revenue obtained via sales of digital magazines is significantly lower than that of print magazines. This unquestionably indicates that written material remains popular.

Revenue Generated by Print and Digital Magazines
Source: Global Entertainment and Media Outlook 2016-2020, PwC, Ovum

Purchasing books straight from the publisher is also an efficient way to ensure writers' and artists' ownership. Many internet resources unlawfully utilise numerous materials without authorization, resulting in a never-ending public debate regarding writers' rights. Furthermore, because counterfeiting is becoming increasingly common today, it has a negative impact on people's trust in the internet's sources of information. People may depend on the transmission of data and information that is traditional printed journals and

magazines, however, since it is generally checked and approved to publish and print by the writer.

On a profound basis, we need to understand how the transition from physical to digital literacy affects our perceptual attempt to comprehend what we study. The actual sensation of a book must have an influence on how we interpret the significance of information contained inside it. It's all too convenient to bounce from concept to concept by tapping on links in digital resources without taking a second to process what we're studying. Integrating dissimilar concepts is how we educate ourselves, and the capacity to effectively absorb and interpret material is becoming a necessary skill in today's dynamically evolving world.

2.2 Advantages the Internet and Ebooks hold over Traditional Printed Books.

Approaches to teaching have evolved considerably in recent years. Learners are required to carry out several activities at once, complete colossal volumes of work, research online, in addition to expressing their thoughts and comments. Such a process would be inconceivable today without the assistance of the Internet. Individuals should not be burdened with the obligation to identify a source, invest time browsing stores or libraries, and suffer in lines to procure the knowledge they seek.

Traditional publications, particularly hardcover copies, can be rather hefty, but most contemporary reading gadgets are comparatively lighter. It's far easier to transport a whole library of books on a device than it is to transport merely a handful of printed books. It is also much easier and less expensive to purchase a new eBook than it is to locate, visit and queue at a bookshop. If an individual has their digital library linked to a cloud platform, they have the ability to effortlessly transition to studying the material on different devices such as a personal computer.

Paper manufacturing and use have a variety of negative environmental impacts. They contribute to contamination of air, waterways, and terrain. A report by Micheal Kozlowski (2014)[5] claims that paper is a leading constituent of several dump locations. Because of the muck created while de-inking, reprocessing them can also be a cause of contamination. The fabrication and supply of paper products, such as books, are distinctly not environmentally friendly. Contrary to popular belief, the manufacturing of an electronic gadget might have a less significant environmental consequence than printing textbooks. Constructing one Kindle emits the same amount of carbon dioxide as printing 30 paper books. By moving to eBooks, people will have countered this amount in under a year.

3. The Existence of Conventional Books, EBooks, and the Internet Simultaneously Notwithstanding Differing Ideals and Concerns.

One of the most common misconceptions individuals have when choosing the Internet instead of a book is believing that reading is not as prevalent as browsing websites online. Today's youth do not consider it equitable or effective to read 200-300 pages. They consider it acceptable to search the web, discover an instructive overview, review responses, and formulate a perspective based on other people's beliefs. Netizens, who lack the capacity to evaluate documents and establish sophisticated links between what is published and what they make of it, become the source of spreading false information in the real world.

If it is difficult for youngsters to understand the importance of books and the importance of inculcating reading into their lifestyles, their caregivers' abilities to safeguard their kids from the detrimental influence of the Internet should be acknowledged. Families should recognise that kids today are exposed to a plethora of distractions, and it is tempting to overlook the correct path in favour of the simplest but most dangerous path. Basic practices such as teaching a child to read a book everyday, or reducing their reliance on gadgets from a young age can assist in their ability to make sound judgments as they grow up.

4. CONCLUSION

Technological advances seem to have numerous beneficial applications; it has made the world an increasingly interconnected place by permitting us to communicate with individuals from all over the planet, and over time the cost of these devices has also reduced, increasing their accessibility and making them available to the vast majority of the population. It has also enabled users to learn about media coverage and occurrences taking place all over the globe. However, all benefits have downsides, and the excessive use of the internet and these devices may pose a threat to our wellbeing. To address the dilemma of whether the Internet and EBooks can substitute traditional books, it is important to consider the likelihood of them coexisting.

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