

# IMPACT OF E-PUBLISHING IN DIGITAL ERA

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## **Abstract**

This paper attempts to discuss the present scenario about the libraries and information services in digital era. In this fast changing world users seem to have less time for reading the whole books, articles etc. Therefore, it is essential for library professionals to provide this information to the users within the shortest possible time through e-resources using appropriate information and communication technologies and the Impact of electronic publishing or includes the digital publication of e-books, electronic articles, development of digital libraries and catalogues in Modern World. Electronic publishing has become common in scientific publishing where it has been argued that peer-reviewed paper scientific journals are in the process of being replaced by electronic publishing. Although distribution via the Internet also known as online publishing or web publishing when in the form of a website is nowadays strongly associated with electronic publishing, there are many non network electronic publications such as Encyclopedias on CD and DVD, as well as technical and reference publications relied on by mobile users and others without reliable and high speed access to a network.

**Keywords:** Web Publishing, Electronic Publishing, Electronic Library, Internet Publishing, E-books.

## **Introduction**

The invention of printing technology in mid- 15th century revolutionized the production of books in printed form. Publication of books and journals on magnetic media microfilms and microfiche- followed suit in the 1930s. In fact, space problems, which the libraries were facing, led to the use of magnetic media publication of books. But this

media could not find acceptance of their users due to various factors such as strain on eyes, cumbersome retrieval of information, etc. Meanwhile computing technology was developed in 1960s, and with it, some time later towards the end of 20th century, were invented other media such as optical discs, digital versatile discs for recording of information.

The 21<sup>st</sup> Century Electronic Publishing is basically a form of publishing in which books, journals and magazines are being produced and rendering journals a less than ideal format for disseminating current research. In some fields such as astronomy and some parts of physics, the role of the journal in disseminating the latest research has largely been replaced by preprint repositories. However, scholarly journals still play an important role in quality control and establishing scientific credit. In many instances, the electronic materials uploaded to preprint repositories are still intended for eventual publication in a peer-reviewed Journal. There is statistical evidence that electronic publishing provides wider dissemination. A number of journals have, while retaining their peer review process, established electronic versions or even moved entirely to electronic Publication. Electronic publishing is increasingly popular in works of fiction as well as with scientific articles. Electronic publishers are able to provide quick gratification for late-night readers, books that customers might not be able to find in standard book retailers E-Book format and books by new authors that would be unlikely to be profitable for traditional publishers. While the term "electronic publishing" is primarily used today to refer to the current offerings of online and web-based publishers, the term has a history of being used to describe the development of new forms of production, distribution, and user interaction in regard to computer-based production of text and other interactive media. The impact of electronic publishing on library collections, services and administration is complex. There are, however, many good usable solutions that libraries can learn from each other. No one needs to recreate the wheel to cope with e-publications. How the advent and increasing presence of electronic publishing will impact the people who will read them may ultimately be of more importance than what we will do with the machines, the storage media or the delivery mechanism.

The most recent trend in the book industry is the development of electronic books (or E-Books), which has the potential to be the most far-reaching change since Gutenberg's invention.

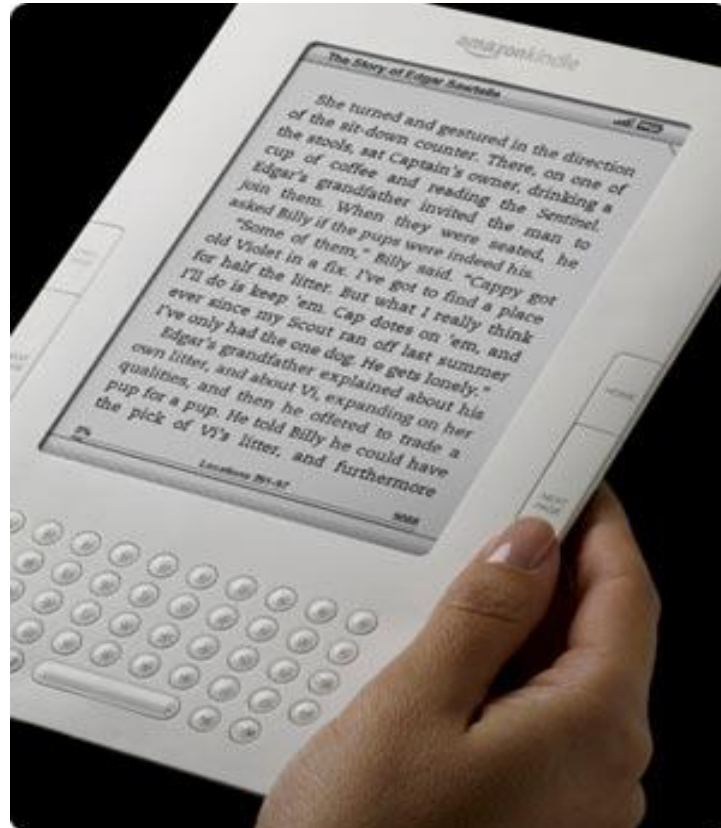
### **Definition**

The process of creating and disseminating information via electronic means including email and via the Web is electronic publishing. Electronically published materials may originate as traditional paper publishing or may be created specifically for electronic publishing. It is also known as: e-publishing, web publishing and internet publishing Kist (1989) defined electronic publishing as "the application by publishers of a computer aided process, by which they find, capture, shape, store and update information content in order to disseminate it to a chosen audience" From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia, electronic publishing includes the digital publication of e-books and electronic articles, and the development of digital libraries and catalogues. A popular electronic encyclopedia, Grolier Electronic Publishing, 1995.

### **Types Of Electronic Publishing Models**

**1. *Electronic Books (E-Books)*:** Oxford Dictionary of English defined an electronic version of a printed book which can be read on a personal computer or hand-held device designed specifically for this purpose. E-books are usually read on dedicated hardware devices known as e-Readers or e-book devices. Nelson (2008) has defined E-book an electronic book that can be read digitally on a computer screen, a special e-book reader, a personal digital assistant, or even a mobile phone. In other words. Wikipedia defines e-books an e-book is an e-text that forms the digital media equivalent of a conventional printed book, often protected with a digital right management system some personal computers and cell phones can also be used, especially to read documents in PDF format. Early e-books were generally written for specialty areas and a limited audience, meant to be read only by small and devoted interest groups. The scope of the subject matter of these e-books included technical manuals for hardware, manufacturing techniques, and other subjects. Numerous e-book formats emerged and proliferated, some supported by major software companies

such as Adobe's PDF format, and others supported by independent and open-source programmers. Multiple readers naturally followed multiple formats, most of them specializing in only one format, and thereby fragmenting the e-book market even more.



### **User electronic page on E-Book reading device**

Due to exclusiveness and limited readerships of e-books, the fractured market of independents and specialty authors lacked consensus regarding a standard for packaging and selling e-books. E-books continued to gain in their own underground markets. Many e-book publishers began distributing books that were in the public domain. At the same time, authors with books that were not accepted by publishers offered their works online so they could be seen by others. As of 2009, new marketing models for e-books were being developed and dedicated reading hardware was produced. E-books

**2. *Electronic Periodicals:*** Electronic journals are scholarly journals or intellectual magazines that can be accessed via electronic transmission. In practice, this means that they are usually published on the Web. They are a specialized form of electronic document: they have the purpose of providing material for academic research and study, and they are formatted approximately like journal articles in traditional printed journals. Being in electronic form, articles usually contain metadata that can be entered into specialized databases, such as DOAJ or OACI, as well as the databases and search-engines for the academic discipline concerned. Some electronic journals are online only journals; some are online versions of printed journals, and some consist of the online equivalent of a printed journal, but with additional online only Most commercial journals are subscription-based, or allow pay-per-view access. Many universities subscribe in bulk to packages of electronic journals, so as to provide access to them to their students and faculty. It is generally also possible for individuals to purchase an annual subscription through journal publisher.

An increasing number of journals are now available as online open access journals, requiring no subscription and offering free full-text articles and reviews to all. Individual articles from electronic journals will also be found online for free in an ad-hoc manner: in working paper archives; on personal homepages; and in the collections held in institutional repositories and subject repositories. Some commercial journals do find ways to offer free materials. Anyone in the world with services and the proper computer software and browser services can access online journals. This accessibility leads to a more diverse audience throughout the world as well as a readership that may include not only academics, but students and lay people. This new media is a vehicle of scientific communication and purely a product of scientific research. This category includes electronic journals, newsletters, magazines, and discussion lists. Perhaps no other area in E-publishing has received more study than the area of E-journals. a scientific journal is a periodical publication intended to further the progress of science, usually by reporting new research. There are thousands of scientific journals in publication, and many more have been published at various points. Most journals are highly specialized, although some of the oldest journals such as *Nature* publish articles and scientific papers across a wide range of scientific fields. Scientific journals contain articles that have been peer

reviewed, in an attempt to ensure that articles meet the journal's standards of quality, and scientific validity. Although scientific journals are superficially similar to professional magazines, they are actually quite different. Issues of a scientific journal are rarely read casually, as one would read a magazine. The publication of the results of research is an essential part of the scientific method. If they are describing experiments or calculations, they must supply enough details that an independent researcher could repeat the experiment or calculation to verify the results. Each such journal article becomes part of the permanent scientific record. In addition to the above, some scientific journals such as Science will include a news section. These articles are often written by science journalists and not by scientists. While these are articles published within a journal, in general they are not regarded as scientific journal articles because they have not been peer-reviewed.



**2.1 Peer- reviewed journals :** peer-reviewed, a collection of moderators for each area review the submissions and may recategorize any that are deemed off-topic. The lists of moderators for many sections of the system was introduced in January 2004 as part of an effort to ensure content that is relevant and of interest to current research in the specified disciplines. The new system has attracted its own share of criticism for allegedly restricting inquiry. Under the system, an author must first get endorsed. Endorsement comes from either another arxiv author who is an *endorser* or is automatic, depending on various evolving criteria, which are not publicly spelled out. Endorsers are not asked to review the paper for errors, but to check if the paper is appropriate for the intended subject area. New authors from recognized academic institutions generally receive automatic endorsement, which in practice means that they do not need to deal with the endorsement system at all. The lack of peer review, while a concern to some, is not considered a hindrance to those who use the Arxiv. Many authors exercise care in what they post. A majority of the e-prints are also submitted to journals for publication, but some work, including some very influential papers, remain purely as e-prints and are never published in a peer-reviewed journal. Perelman appears content to forgo the traditional peer-reviewed journal process, stating "If anybody is interested in my way of solving the problem, it's all there [on the arXiv - let them go and read about it. While the arXiv does contain some dubious e-prints, such as those claiming to refute famous theorems or proving famous conjectures such as Fermat's last theorem using only high school mathematics. Peer review is the process of subjecting an author's scholarly work, research, or ideas to the scrutiny of others who are experts in the same field. Peer review requires a community of experts in a given (and often narrowly defined) field, who are qualified and able to perform impartial review. Impartial review, especially of work in less narrowly defined or inter-disciplinary fields, may be difficult to accomplish; and the significance of an idea may never be widely appreciated among its



### **Peer review, reviewer**

Peer review (also known as refereeing) is the process of subjecting an author's scholarly work, research, or ideas to the scrutiny of others who are experts in the same field. Impartial review, especially of work in less narrowly defined or inter-disciplinary fields, may be difficult to accomplish; and the significance (good or bad) of an idea may never be widely appreciated among it.

**3. *Electronic Database: Social Science Research Network (SSRN)*** <http://www.SSRN.com> UNESCO Social Science Database. Electronic Database development of modern database has taken new shape. Social Science Research Network (SSRN) <http://www.SSRN.com> UNESCO Social Science Database The holding of the library database consisting of books, periodicals, reports and theses can be converted to electronic form that allows access for public use through digital networks. The online public access catalogue (OPAC) shows how information could be published and that enable user to search the document with various access points like author, title, subjects. Various electronic databases publishers today account for publishing information both



bibliographic and full text on CD-ROMs as well as making them available for online retrieval. The prominent online publishers include DIALOG, BRS, and EBSCO host etc. An excellent example of electronically published databases, the ERIC database is the largest educational database in the world that contains more than 800,000 records per year. ERIC is available in CD-ROM format as well as on the net free of charge. Electronic Publishing on CD-ROM, CD-ROM has provided new dimension for information storage and retrieval. Publishing information mainly abstracting sources are quiet common in CD-ROM. Although much of the work on e-journals has concentrated on distribution via the Internet, there has been some work on CD-ROM as well. The advantages of CD-Rom are: More material can be included, both in terms of quantity (650+megabytes) and type (multi-media resources). Full text searching is relatively easy to include. Today library users are confronted with a myriad of online and CD-ROM bibliographic and full-text databases from which they are expected to select the one or ones most germane to their information needs. That many users are now accessing Library-provided menus and database lists from outside the Library We will detail the prototype Web-based selection interface developed allows users to search for relevant databases by keywords and phrases taken directly from their search topics, by browsing librarian-assigned subject categories, and/or by identifying desired database characteristics. Behind this interface is an SQL database containing in-depth information about the characteristics of each database, including it's complete controlled vocabulary (when available) or an extensive sampling of controlled vocabulary terms (or equivalent information) drawn from actual records. When users need to find relevant information in today's computer-based information retrieval environment, This process has been complicated with the rapid development of information technology and the proliferation of digital information resources. CDROM databases accessible to end-users in 1990 to having over 100 online journal article databases (accessible campus-wide) and over 200 CD-ROM databases available at OPAC the highly distributed nature of the Library system (more than 40 separate public-service points distributed in more than 20 campus buildings) further complicates the problem. This makes it all the more difficult for end users to know of the existence of all the electronic resources available system wide.

**4. Role of preprints :**Publication of manuscripts in a peer-reviewed journal often takes weeks, months or even years from the time of initial submission, because manuscripts must undergo extensive reviewer critique. The need to quickly circulate current results within a scientific community has led researchers to distribute documents known as preprints, which are manuscripts that have yet to undergo peer review. The immediate distribution of pre-prints allows authors to receive early feedback from their peers, which may be helpful in revising and preparing articles for submission. Since 1991, While a preprint refers to an article that has not yet undergone "peer review", a "postprint" refers to an article which has been peer reviewed in preparation of publication in a peer-reviewed journal. Both the preprint and postprint may differ from the final published version of an article. Preprints and postprints together are referred to as e-prints or E-prints. The word reprint refers to re-publishing of material that has already been previously published; reprints can be made by the journal publisher, but can also can be made from E-prints (for example, it can be taken from an electronic database of peer-reviewed journals, The e-print archive arxiv.org (pronounced "archive") was created by Paul Ginsparg in 1991 at Los Alamos National Laboratory for the purpose of distributing theoretical high-energy physics preprints. In 2001, arxiv.org moved to Cornell University and now encompasses the fields of physics, mathematics, non-linear science, computer science, and quantitative biology. In his column in *Physics Today*, April 1992, David Mermin described Ginsparg's creation as potentially "string theory's greatest contribution to science". *Nature Precedings* is a free electronic repository for preprints of scientific manuscripts, posters, and unpublished observations. It started in 2007 and is published by the Nature Publishing Group. The ability to distribute manuscripts as preprints has had a great impact on computer science, particularly in the way that scientific research is disseminated in that field (see Citeseer). The open access movement has tended to focus on distributed institutional collections of research, global harvesting, and aggregation through search engines and gateways such as Oaister, Print-on-Demand is a new method for printing books. It is a mix of electronic and print publishing. The technology involves complex laser printing systems and electronically formatted text that the printers can read. which is a higher cost per unit than that of small print run. Prices should come down as more publishers and retailers purchase the technology. POD is very hot right now; in a

sense, it is a good intermediary step between the regular method of printing paper books and electronic books. POD could decline in popularity when consumers become comfortable with electronic reading software and e book reading devices.

**5. Advantages of Electronic publishing and Digital Library:** The advantages of digital libraries as a means of easily and rapidly accessing books, archives and images of various types are now widely recognized by commercial interests and public bodies alike. Traditional libraries are limited by storage space; digital libraries have the potential to store much more information, simply because digital information requires very little physical space to contain it. As such, the cost of maintaining a digital library is much lower than that of a traditional library. A traditional library must spend large sums of money paying for staff, book maintenance, rent, and additional books. Digital libraries may reduce or, in some instances, do away with these fees. Both types of library require cataloguing input to allow users to locate and retrieve material. Digital libraries may be more willing to adopt innovations in technology providing users with improvements in electronic and audio book technology as well as presenting new forms of communication. Conventional libraries may consider that providing online access to their OPAC catalogue is sufficient. An important advantage to digital conversion is increased accessibility to users. Electronic publishing is increasingly popular in works of fiction as well as with scientific articles. Electronic publishers are able to provide quick gratification for late-night readers, books that customers might not be able to find in standard book retailers (erotica is especially popular in e-Book format), and books by new authors that would be unlikely to be profitable for traditional publishers.

#### **N-List: Four Components**

The project has four distinct components, i.e. (i) to subscribe and provide access to selected UGC-INFONET e-resources to technical institutions (IITs, IISc, IISERs and NITs) and monitor its usage; (ii) to subscribe and provide access to selected INDEST e-resources to selected universities and monitor its usage; (iii) to subscribe and provide access to selected e-resources to 6,000 Govt./ Govt.-aided colleges and monitor its usage; and (iv) to act as a Monitoring Agency for colleges and evaluate, promote, impart

training and monitor all activities involved in the process of providing effective and efficient access to e-resources to colleges.

The INDEST and UGC-INFONET are jointly responsible for activity listed at (i) and (ii) above. The INFLIBNET Centre, Ahmedabad is responsible for activities listed at (iii) and (iv) above. The INFLIBNET Centre is also responsible for developing and deploying appropriate software tools and techniques for authenticating authorized users.

## **Conclusion**

In this paper, we describe an Electronic publishing developing and rolling out an Electronic publishing service. On the whole, our data strongly suggest that clippings are an integral part of reading and accessing published material. Clippings supplement memory; they make reference information personally accessible; they stimulate ideas; they keep vital information visible; and they act in a variety of social roles when they are shared with friends, family and colleagues. Thus, clippings are saved in different forms and for a variety of reasons. Furthermore, we observed that the study participants had difficulty knowing what would be valuable later, that many nevertheless felt guilty about being “pack rats,” and that they were often unsuccessful in finding the material they had saved (or even knowing they had saved it) when it would have been useful. It is also clear from the data that encountered information of this sort has the potential to be valuable and useful in a number of different situations. with documents getting published electronically and the Internet resources growing at the selection of documents is going to be a difficult job. The services, will compel them to create new methods of classifying and cataloguing internal resources, developing such type of search engine, which specialize in certain subject areas only and interlink each bit of information which has relevance to anything else in the universe of knowledge. In this changing scenario, the librarian is going to be a highly skilled professional whose total commitment would be as navigators to global intellectual resources as facilitators, instructors, gatekeepers of knowledge interpreters, evaluators, consultants, researchers, information managers, promoters and has improved successfully. So, with the help of the all above discussion we can say that the technology based.

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