Chapter 1

Introduction
1.0 INTRODUCTION

Information is an intellectual resource that has the capacity to change the image of the society. Consequently, large investments are being made by government all over the world on information technology industry for generating, processing and disseminating the information. Most of the scientific research literature today is coming on an array of information resources, such as floppies, magnetic tapes, internet, websites, CD ROMs, the outgrowth of advances in computer and communication technology. They are becoming more popular for accessing, retrieval and offering services electronically, replacing gradually their print counterparts. During the last three decades, the information formats and delivery systems have changed considerably. Internet is emerging as a very powerful tool to make information quickly available on network to all potential users located anywhere. Internet documents have the quality of all time accessibility. Timely delivery of extremely current information has always been a crucial factor in special libraries. Moreover such libraries have always dealt with a diverse range of non-book information and material, most of which is inherently suited to electronic format.

Electronic publishing is the dissemination of information in electronic formats and its distribution to potential users either on electronic networks such as Internet and intranet or in stand-alone formats such as CD ROMs and diskette.

E publishing has been defines as any non-print media material that is published in digitized form to an identifiable public. The media in an electronic publishing can be text, numeric, graphic, still or motion pictures, video, sound or as in frequently the case a combination of any or all of these.

E publishing can be represented as

Electronic publishing = Electronic technology + computer technology + communication technology + publishing.

Electronic publishing (e-publishing) deals with the collection, modification and distribution of information, art and software in any form, such
as on physical media or via computer networks. E publishing may be broadly divided into two categories: online and offline publishing. Online publishing uses computer and communication networks including the Internet, intranet and extranet for delivery of the content. Offline publishing uses storage media such as CD ROM, CD-I, DVD, memory card and diskette for distributing the content. By definition, electronic publication (e-publication) is the publication of any form of electronic media.³

1.1 NEED OF THE E PUBLISHING

The exponential growth in publishing has resulted greater difficulty in retrieving information from libraries and other sources due to the existing literature being widely scattered. The need to reduce the time required in conventional publishing and the realization of the potential and unique feature of electronic media are some of the reason which have resulted in the shift of emphasis from conventional publishing to electronic publishing. There are four main reasons for the development of e publishing,

- Rapid development and wide use of computer technology
- Tremendous growth of computer networks
- Merging of computer and telecommunication technology.
- Development of information industry

The process of e publishing is done through electro copying. Electro copying is a process of converting printed material into an electronic form, this is achieved by scanning the printed material into an electronic database in which the text is stored in either image or character encoded form by mean of a scanning technique.⁴

1.2 DEFINITIONS OF E PUBLISHING

According to F.W. Lancaster, “Electronic publishing is a publication process where the manuscripts are submitted in electronic format, edited, printed, and even distributed to readers (users) in electronic form by employing computer and telecommunication technology.”⁵
"The production of document in computer readable form for distribution over a computer network or in other formats such as CD ROMS."

"Electronic publishing is electronic commerce in digital goods and services that are intended for consumption by human sense."

1.3 EVOLUTION OF E PUBLISHING

In the year of 1455, Johannes Gutenberg invented his famous printing press with movable type. And the first book "Gutenberg 42-line Bible" was produced by Gutenberg’s printing press. The technology was enabled the manufacture of high quality printed document at a fraction of the cost of hand copying. This invention had changed the printing scenario and is considered as the landmark. After a few decades, in 1490, Aldus Manutius founded the Aldine Press in Venice. There were many changes and many printing presses came into existence to start printing documents. Out of them remarkably, Abraham Ortelius produced the first modern atlas - Theatrum Orbis Terrarum in 1570 and slowly such productions could get the commercial advantages, contributors and associates started earn. It is found that Alexander Pope, translator of the Iliad became the overpaid author in 1720.

The second landmark in this area as found is the production of Wood pulp paper commercially for the first time in 1840. During this period, typesetting was done manually by hand at a rate of about 2000 letters per hour. In 1883, Tolbert Langston invented the first mechanical typesetting machine, called monotype. With monotype, letters were set at 6000 per hour.

In the last century, as it is found, the work of H G Wells had got importance. He wrote ‘World Brain’ in 1938. The World Brain is Wells' vision of a vast print encyclopedia of all human knowledge whose production company would become a new institution for knowledge and education. In 1945, Vannevar Bush wrote an essay to describe a device called the ‘memex’. The ‘memex’ was the size of a desk to store books and other materials on microfilm, and had the ability to link and connect passages among documents. Another important invention in the twentieth century probably was Hypertext.
The term ‘Hypertext’ was coined by Ted Nelson in 1965. Ted Nelson wrote also about his utopian project Xanadu in which all the works of the world are permanently stored in a universally accessible repository. In the same year (1965 AD) Marshall McLuhan, media prophet, predicted the coming impact and potential profit of the merging of electronic technology and books, as by that time the digital computer came into existence already, and emergence of computer technology with the printing was started in the form of word processing. In 1968, Alan Kay created a cardboard model of the Dynabook - a computer with a million-pixel screen. This was basically a visionary device, which Kay claimed as something more like super-paper. In 1971, the project ‘Gutenberg’ started to create a free Computer classics Library at the University of Illinois with the leadership of Michael Hart after he wrote ‘Declaration of Independence’. At the end of 2001, the Gutenberg collection has crossed the 10000 titles. In 1979, Doug Adams released the popular science fiction novel, ‘The Hitchhiker's Guide to the Galaxy’, in which protagonist Ford Perfect researches the galaxy for a vast electronic book called The Hitchhiker's Guide. The Random House Electronic Thesaurus is arguably the world's first commercially available ‘Electronic Book’ (e-Book), which is published in 1981. This is another landmark for today’s e publishing. In 1986, Franklin Electronic Publishers embedded an electronic dictionary in a handheld device, producing the first portable e-Book. Barnes & Noble opened its first superstore in 1990. Sony's Data Discman was designed to display CD-ROM books on a 3.5-inch screen in 1991. With the blessings of Internet, e publishing has got new dimension. In 1995, Amazon.com began selling print books on the web. In 2000, availability of Microsoft Reader with clear type launched a new era of reading on screen. Recently, the map-book becomes an e-Book when the Library of Congress American Memory Project digitized the seventy maps and presented them on the web. 
1.4 CATEGORIES OF E PUBLISHING

Electronic publishing can be categorized into two ways.

1.4.1 Off-line

1.4.2 On-line

In off-line publishing information is entirely passes into the possession of the purchaser or user, who can access it an unlimited number of times without any further change. For example computer software or reference material on compact disc in a physically tangible and transportable form. In can be accessed repeatedly using an electronic reader like a personal computer or compact disc player.

In on-line publishing, the information remains in a publisher controlled computer, usually accessible only on payment of fee for each use. Unlike off-line publishing on-line publishing can be continuously updated, managed and refined. In off-line publishing the publisher has no way to quickly update the database. So new editions or supplements must be periodically distributed to each user.

1.5 TYPES OF E PUBLISHING

1.5.1 E-Journal

1.5.2 E-Book

1.5.3 E-Database

1.5.4 E Thesis and dissertation

1.5.5 E Archive and back file.

1.5.6 Bulletin boards.

1.5.7 Multimedia resources etc

1.5.1. Electronic journal-E journals are the simple electronic representation of a journal. In most cases, they replicate exactly the printed version of the journal, occasionally including additional information (such) as interactive graphs or external links), but in some cases there is no parallel print sources as the journal was ‘born digital’. Any journal available on Internet can be called and electronic journal’. It may or may not have a print equivalent. There is no standard definition available for electronic journal. As a result, they have been
Introduction

called by various names, such as e-journals, virtual journals, paperless journals, online journals, scholarly electronic journals, networked journals, and CD-ROM journal is one, which is available electronically to be used with the help of computer and other communication technologies. Journals available on Internet are also referred to as Internet journals or networked journals. They include newspapers, magazines, periodicals, and discussion lists. Perhaps, no other form of electronic publishing has received more attention than the electronic journals, particularly when libraries are experiencing cutbacks in funding. As they apply to scholarly research, there is a strong move among scholars to find less costly ways to support their research work.

1.5.1.1 Definitions of E journal

The Encyclopedic Dictionary of Library and Information Science defines a journal as “The record of proceedings or transactions of a learned society”. According to Harrods’s Librarian’s Glossary, it is a journal for which the full end-product is available on optical disc, over a network or in any other electronic form, strictly a journal in which the entire process is carried out electronically.

In other words, an electronic journal is one where writing, editing, refereeing and distribution of items are carried out electronically without paper intermediaries. The idea of electronic journal was first described in 1945. The main motive behind their emergence had been that the information can be disseminated to the scientific community much quickly when compared to its print counter part where considerable delay is caused in communicating the information to the end-user because of the slowness in the flow of manuscripts, their editing process and publishing.

Electronic journals are often referred to interchangeable as “Electronic serials”, “Online journals”, Paperless journals:, Virtual journals”, “CD-ROM journals” and Electronic journals”. The Internet has rapidly become a publishing platform and electronic journals covering a wide range of subject areas are now available. University of Glasgow Library defines e-journal as “any journal that is available over the Internet can be called on electronic
journal. In some cases print equivalents exist, in some case not. Some electronic journals are freely available: other have charging mechanisms of different types. Established publishers issue some; others are produced from an individual academic's office. As with print journals, the quality and relevance of e-journals can vary considerably. Jones and Cook says, "An e-journal is a digital periodical that publishes on the Internet or WWW. An e-journal may not be all that different from a print journal in the fundamental editorial process. Articles are submitted by individuals to the academic and professional community, are peer-reviewed by editorial board members of the journal to be accepted or rejected, and are subsequently published. It is the digital medium that is different. Electronic journals are primarily those journals that are published and distributed in electronic format as CD-ROMs or online on the Internet". In the light of the above definitions it can be said that any journal, magazine, webzine, newsletter type of e-serial publication, which is on Internet, accessed using WWW, gopher, ftp, etc is called e-journal. E-Journals may be only electronic version of former print journals, simultaneously electronic and print. The term e-journal has been applied to journals that are available through CD-ROM, such as ADONIS online, as for example-through DIALOG, and network such as Internet. E-Journals can be free, paid subscription, pay per use or licensed for access right. They can be stored on a local library or campus computer or accessed from a remote site.10

1.5.1.2 Historical development of E journals

The evolution of e-journal began with the full-text databases offered by traditional online vendors like DIALOG during the late 1980's. The term 'full-text' was a misnomer, as it was not making the complete text available. What they offered was bare ASCII files of the journals and magazines, which stripped off the diagrams, photographs, graphs, and other image objects of the article. During the early 1990s, online vendors used the CD-ROM technology and the FAX technology to deliver almost instantly the complete-text, through a technological integration of online bibliographic databases with a CD-ROM collection of image files residing in a network of jukeboxes. It was like online
ordering for articles found during a bibliographic search, to be delivered by fax within a span of 15-30 minutes. In this process, for the first time the bibliographic database, document collection in electronic format and the document delivery activity were integrated through different pieces of technology. With the emergence of Internet, and the web during mid-90s, the full-text databases started including image objects like photographs and charts as link files. The text was ASCII. There would be thumbnail image of the graphic object, which could be zoomed or an icon with the caption of the image object to act as a link. The text was searchable. The e-journal we see today is a transformation of this Internet version, which is generally a PDF image and an exact look-alike of the print with the text as a searchable file. While PDF is the preferred format for e-journals by a number of leading publishers and the libraries, a large number of publishers and third-party aggregators, offer e-journals in a variety of other formats, like HTML, SGML. Etc. e-journals in the latter formats are not exact look-alike of the print although they offer complete text of the journal with graphic objects in the articles as embedded images. As a major benefit of the e-journal revolution the table of contents and abstracts for most of the scholarly and scientific journals are accessible free today. This development can fill the database access gaps for Indian libraries to some extent.¹¹

1.5.1.3 Characteristics’ of E journals

Electronic composition and transmission have led to fast production, distribution and reviewing of the product, thus users can access a particular article or the entire issue of the journals within no time. Large collections can be searched and retrieved simultaneously and instantly. User interest profile can be created. The system notifies the user, as and when any new publication relevant and useful to the person is added into the database automatically. The production mode of e-journals offers opportunities to establish network communication among the authors, editors and referees; therefore, they are quite cost effective as compared to the printed version. The publishers, research groups, authors, and so on can be easily contacted, if needed, via electronic
mail links. Hence, use udders have more creative ways to have their information queries answered. Feeko stated that it is possible to make use of hyperlinks both internally and to other publications, thus, can retrieve articles directly through links from indexing and abstracting databases. He further states that e-journals can facilitate multimedia and graphics in color at marginal cost and the content can be reproduced, forwarded and modified according to the requirements.

Subscription to an e-journal includes careful review and analysis of many factors, such as licensing agreements: vendor is aggregator package; consortia package or single library package; print- plus- electronic access is electronic only access; library only, campus only and off campus access; and content coverage. Some of the distinguishing characteristics of e-journals are:

- It provides timely access.
- It supports searching capabilities.
- Accommodate unique features such as links to related items.
- Save physical storage space.
- Contain multimedia information.
- Do not require physical processing.
- Environment friendly.
- Automatically generate alerting and other secondary services
- No multimedia or destruction to pages as in print counterpart.\(^\text{12}\)

1.5.1.4 Types of E journal publications

There are currently two types of e-journals:

1. Offline CD-ROM version
2. Online or Internet based journals.

**Offline CD-ROM version**: CD-ROM represents a way of digitally storing large amounts of information in a way that’s easy to search and retrieve. CD-ROM has high storage capacity and reliability. It is cost effective medium of bringing computerized literature searching. It is portable and has ability to store graphic data. The most important advantage of CDs are no network the same
can be shared by unlimited number of users, sitting at far off places at their door steps.

**Online or Internet based journals:** Online journals are available through online hosts as DIALOG at high costs they are not likely to be part of library collections. As online journals allows remotes access. More than one user can use it simultaneously. It provides timely access. E- Journals support different searching capabilities and saves physicals storage.\textsuperscript{13}

1.5.1.6 Classification of E journals

On the basis of the distribution methods, the e- journals can classify as follows:-

**a. Classic e- journals or Internet e- journals:** Some of electronic journals are available through Internet application, which are also called classic journals. Originally they were distribution via-e-mail but now are available on the web and only announcements of new issues are distributed by e-mail. Access to this category of e-journal is free of cost.

**b. Parallel E- journals:** These types of journals are published simultaneously in both forms print and electronic. The online version may include the full text of journal, only table of content (TOC) of selected articles and excerpts from the print version.

**c. Database Model and software Model:** Under the database model articles reside in a centralized database maintained by the publisher and subscribers are given permission to access the database and use search software on central computer to locate and download articles. The software model provides a piece of software, which runs on Internet connection computer and connects to the database to the journals central computer. The users can search and download information, which will be sent in proprietary encrypted from. The software would have an expiration date that corresponds with the length of the subscription.

**d. CD-ROM journals:** Commercial publishers have also made journals titles available on CD-ROM. The full text of journals and newspapers has been made available on CD-ROM. In many cases these duplication print titles held by the
Introduction

Libraries. Libraries have often subscribed to journals both in print and in microform. Examples

2. Digital Librarian  www.digital-librarian.com/
5. Information Today  www.infotoday.com/IT/default.shtml
6. Information World Review  www.iwr.co.uk/.

1.5.1.5 Advantages of E-journal

There are several advantages of e-journals. They are:

a) E-Journals takes less time to publish and distribute as they does not require time – consuming printing and mailing process.

b) Several users can access an electronic journal simultaneously.

c) Generally an electronic journal has no space restrictions, i.e. an electronic journal can publish a greater number of articles and lengthy articles compared with a printed journal.

d) Electronic journals are accessible to any one in the world regardless of geographic location provided one has basic infrastructure.

e) Many electronic journals even provide the facility for translation of articles into other language with just click of a button.

f) Electronic journals occupy very little shelf space if stored in a compact disk and none, if accessed through the Internet.

g) Electronic journals can include sound, video, interactive three-dimensional models. Electronic journals can publish colour figures and graphics at no extra cost.
h) Print journals are usually purchased as a volume including all issues in a year but in an electronic environment, a user may request single article by paying for the single article. They need to subscribe the complete volume of the journal.

i) Some online electronic journals can be accessed without paying any subscription charges or membership fee but printed journals always require a subscription fee.\textsuperscript{15}

1.5.1.6 Disadvantages of E journal

There are several disadvantages of E-journals. Few of them are giving below:

i. **Credibility:** The credibility of E-journals is often questioned in reference to the following issues, E-journals do not carry the same weight as print journals in academic credit and advancement decisions, e-journals are neither accepted nor supported by universities because e-journal publishing effort may not be recognized as an official university activity, and peer interest that generates the authorship and readership to print journals may not exist.

ii. **Accessibility:** Few e-journals are indexed in common indexing services. This lack of indexing is the reason many scholars are not even aware that an electronic journal exist in their field. Even if the existence is known one does not always know where to find it, and once found, it is sometimes difficult, especially for computer novices to determine the content of back issues and how to access current or future issues.

iii. **Permanence:** There is the problem of permanence. Authors want to know that years from now their work will still be available to other researchers, and scholars in the field want to know that the text they are reading in an authoritative version with a definitive date of creation. The lack of physical permanence of electronic publications leads to worries about how they will be available in future years, and whether they can be adapted to new technology.
In addition, there are some other disadvantages like:

a) Most of the electronic journals are not yet indexed and abstracted in the indexing and abstracting tools.

b) In order to use electronic journals, users and librarian must have basic computer and networking skills.

c) Electronic journals that include graphic and sound are often very slow to access.

d) The libraries and users (if using from home) must have computer, software, services provider and browser.

e) Articles of electronic journals are very easy to download and they can be easily copied and changed, therefore, changes of plagiarism may increase.

f) Changes made by publishers without warning are difficult even for computer-literate readers to disentangle.\(^\text{16}\)

1.5.2 **Database**-A database is an organized collection of data/information and records of document organized in a machine readable form that can be accessed by a computer for retrieving the required information.

**1.5.2.1 Types of databases**

- Reference database

- Source database

**Reference database**: Reference database includes only bibliographic reference on a subject. It contains clues to the intellectual contents and physical characters of piece of the graphic or printed record of humanity such as journal articles, books, research reports etc. There are fall into two categories.

i. **Bibliographic database**: These database does not contain complete information but only bibliographic detail like reference of journal article, monograph, reports, conference proceeding, books, dissertation etc.

ii. **Referral database**: Referral database directs the users to the address of person or organizations.
Source database: This database contains source data, full text of original source or publication materials prepared specifically for electronic description.

i. Numeric database: these database contain statistical or numeric data, which can be statistically manipulated online, to produce able, graph etc.

ii. Full text database: these database contain complete copy of text of documents i.e. journal article, books, newspaper, etc.

iii. Software database: these databases contain complete programme that can be downloadable for local use.

iv. Full text image database: these databases contain full text material that includes figures, charts illustration, photograph and other graphic material included in the original work.

v. Dictionary database: It contains information such as definition, meaning, chemical nomenclatures, physical properties etc.17

1.5.3 Electronic Book-The term e book is coined by Andries Van Dam, a professor of technology at Brown University. The concept of portable book was merged in the late seventies. The first e book titled “Dyna book” was introduced by Alan Kay in 1968. Adobe Acrobat is the commercial software for publishing and viewing electronic text.

An e book is usually a collection of digital object or document, which in turn are packaged and formatted with the intention of being displayed on a handled device or read by speech generating application.

1.5.3.1 Types of E book

i. Downloadable e book:

ii. Dedicated e book

iii. Point on demand e book.

iv. Web accessible e book

i) Downloadable e book: Content are available on Internet for downloading t user’s PC. No special reading devices required.

ii) Dedicated e book: Contents are downloaded to a dedicated hardware device with a high quality screen and special capabilities for book regarding.
iii) **Point on demand e book:** Contents are stored in a system connected to a high quality printer and bound copies are produced on demand.

iv) **Web accessible e book:** Published on provider's websites and may be accessed for a purchase of books to receive indefinite access.

E book also contain audio, video, dynamics hyperlinks. Book can be delivered from anywhere in the world by downloads e mail file attachment, on diskettes, CD ROM. Compared to print book, e books are further cheaper searchable and have the facility to:

- Print
- Copy and paste
- Make animation
- Highlight and hyperlinks

1.5.3.2 **Benefits of E book**

a) E book can be up to date.
b) E book can be stored easily.
c) E book saves library space.
d) Users can use an e book at anytime.
e) E book have background music and animation.
f) E book do not need bindery and repair.
g) E book saves human resources for shelving and rectification.
h) User cannot misplace the e book. 18

1.5.4 **E Thesis and dissertation:** An E Thesis and dissertation (ETD) is a document that explains the research or scholarship of a graduate student. It is expressed in a form simultaneously suitable for machine archive and worldwide retrieval. The ETD is similar to its paper predecessor.

ETD provides a technological advance medium for expressing ideas. ETD is prepared using nearly any word processor or document preparation system, incorporating related multimedia object, without the requirement to submit multiple copies on 50 percent cotton bond paper. ETD is consequently are less expensive to prepare, consume virtually on library shelf space and never collect.
Introduction

dust. At user’s choice, they can be available to anymore that can browse the world wide web.19

1.5.4.1 ETD is available on the following websites.

i. Australian digital thesis project
   http:// caul.edu.ac/

ii. California institute of technology
   http:// library.caltech.edu/etd

iii. Canadian thesis project
   http:// www.nlc.ca

1.5.5 Bulletin board system: -BBS was started in the late 70’s, as a means of communication for virtual community existing in cyberspace where participant usually under pseudo names may send and receive public and private messages to each other on any topic, transpher software, play online games etc. Ward Christensen and renely Suess of USA had discussed on 18 January 1978 about designing the first BBS in the world and implemented the system on 16 February 1978.

A bulletin board is a medium for posting and discussing announcements and messages for interest to a community of online users. These services disseminate professional information in open bulletin boards will be read and connected by users in the field. The view and critical comments are posted to bulletin board, which in turn will be seen by the moderator of the BBS and other professionals. Further comments, if any can be posted again. General application of BBS include E mail, e publishing, conducting surveys, exchanging news and research findings, mail list access to network resources etc

1.5.5.1 General applications of BBS 20

a) Electronic mail

b) Software exchange

c) Electronic computer conferencing

d) Current contents.

e) Mailing lists
f) Special Internet groups/new groups

g) Conducting research, survey.

h) Networking

i) Computer based chatting

j) Electronic document and article delivery

k) Bulletins/features.

l) Access to network resources.

m) Archive.

1.6 ADVANTAGES OF E PUBLISHING

Following are the main of e publishing

1. **Maintenance of updated information:** Data can maintain aptitude so that buyer will be able to purchase the latest version of publication.

2-**On demand publishing:** The individual subscribers can be provided with only those documents, which match their profile, and can be charged accordingly. ‘On demand publishing’ also allows retrospective searching and SDI.

3–**Information retrieval Just in time:** Library and Information Centers does not ‘buy publication’ to access the information in it, they can have online access to the E Journals and download or print the required material. EP provides aids for connectivity, audio visualization customizability, creation and revision of documents, interactivity and rapid information retrieval.

4–**Speed:** Publication of E Journals saves the turn-around time, i.e., the time lag in submission, referring, vision, editing, composing, printing, binding, and forwarding, which is eliminated by using computer and communication networks. This enhances timely publication and is suitable to the letters-type journals where rapid communication is of utmost importance. This leads to further reducing the gap between the author and the end-user.

5–**Distribution:** The major advantages of e journals are their global distribution, their hyperlinks, and the ability to access from different sites and ability to search.
6_Retrieval:_ There are a good number of search engines available to access and retrieve the appropriate articles. Most of the publishers of E journals are providing keywords, author search, terms reducing the role of additional indexing and abstracting.

7_Multiple Accesses:_ Most of the publishers of E journals are coming up with site license policy providing multiple accesses and access through the campus LAN.

8_Manageability:_ Electronic information can easily be managed by adding book-marks and personal notes to the sites or by downloading it of private files or databases for copying and editing.

1.7 DISADVANTAGES OF E PUBLISHING

Some of the disadvantages of e publishing are as follows

1_High initial cost:_ E Publishing includes high initial costs to the publishers as well as L & Information Centers have to invest before benefits are expected.

2_Incompatible Hardware and Software:_ The non-compatibility of hardware due to the absence of common standards, and the usage of different retrieval software by different publishers. The acceptance of E journals depends upon the user-friendly retrieval software.

3_Weak Infrastructure of Computer and communication Network:_ As a prerequisite, E Publishing products necessitate the proper availability of a computer and communication network to the subscriber.

4_Gap between Developed and Developing Countries:_ the gaps between developed and developing countries make the E publishing an elitist technology.

5_In readability:_ E Journal may take some time to percolate down to the reader label mainly due to the problem of displaying page images conveniently on computer screen. For entire page to be accommodated the size of the image has to be reduced and the low resolution makes it difficult to read.

6_Inconvenient to use:_ Ease of use i.e., reading at a convenient time and place, is not possible with EPs.
7-Delay in release: In many instances, when the publication is issued in both printed and electronic form, the electronic version is released after a gap of three to four weeks.

8-User training: In many instances, when the publication is issued in both printed and electronic form for using the electronic version user training is considered to be very essential as all the users are not well familiar with electronic form of it.

1.8 E PUBLISHING AND ITS ROLE IN LIBRARIES

Definition of a library is an institution that selects, acquire, organize, and provide access to record knowledge. This is obviously a very broad definition, but both the collecting ad organizing aspect of librarianship is threatened by electronic publishing.

When it becomes cheaper to offer patrons access to material that is stored electronically than on paper, then electronic access will rapidly become accepted, in spite of many limitations it has. One of the primary characteristics of scholarly publishing is that he use of any particular article is fairly low, low enough that it will be probably cheaper to store the material at central sites rather than at each library. In spite of being in electronic form, the amount of material that a typical library acquires in paper form is still a substantial burden. This will push libraries into using central repositories to handle electronic publications is so easy and fast, that the lack of local storage should not be a problem to the users, hardly noticeable, in fact if the system is properly constructed.

1.9. INSTITUTE UNDER STUDY

1.9.1 NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE COMMUNICATION AND INFORMATION RESOURCES (NISCAIR). DELHI

National Institute of Science Communication and Information Resources (NISCAIR), located at New Delhi, India, is one of the premier information science institutes in India.

National Institute of Science Communication and Information Resources (NISCAIR) came into existence on 30 September 2002 with the merger of
National Institute of Science Communication (NISCOM) and Indian National Scientific Documentation Centre (INSDOC). Both NISCOM and INSDOC, the two premier institutes of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR), were devoted to dissemination and documentation of S&T information.

NISCOM had been in existence for the last six decades (first as two Publication Units of CSIR, which were merged to form the Publications Division, which was later renamed as Publications & Information Directorate and in 1996, as NISCOM). Over the years, NISCOM diversified its activities, and through a host of its information products, comprising research and popular science journals, encyclopaedic publications, monographs, books, and information services, it had been reaching out to researchers, students, entrepreneurs, industrialists, agriculturists, policy planners and also the common man.

INSDOC came into being in September 1951 and was engaged in providing S&T information and documentation services through myriad activities such as abstracting and indexing, design and development of databases, translation, library automation, providing access to international information sources, human resource development, consultancy services in setting up modern library-cum-information centres. INSDOC was also host to the National Science Library and the SAARC Documentation Centre. The first director of INSDOC was B.S. Kesavan.

Now, with the formation of NISCAIR, all the above multi-faceted activities have been amalgamated, making NISCAIR, an institute capable of serving the society using modern IT infrastructure in a more effective manner and taking up new ventures in the field of science communication, dissemination and S&T information management systems and services. Broadly the core activity of NISCAIR will be to collect/store, publish and disseminate S&T information through a mix of traditional and modern means, which will benefit different segments of society.²³
1.9.2 OBJECTIVES OF NISCAIR
To become the prime custodian of all information resources on current and traditional knowledge systems in science and technology in the country, and to promote communication in science to diverse constituents at all levels, using the most appropriate technologies

1.9.3 FUNCTIONS OF NISCAIR
i. To provide formal linkages of communication among the scientific community in the form of research journals in different areas of S & T.
ii. To disseminate S & T information to general public, particularly school students and to inculcate interest in science among them.
iii. To develop human resources in the field of science, communication, library and information science, documentation and S & T information management system and services.
iv. To harness IT application in information management with particular reference to science communication and modernize libraries.
v. To act as a facilitator in furthering the economic, social, and commercial development by providing timely access to relevant and accurate information.
vi. To collaborate with international institution and agencies having objectives and goal similar to those of NISCAIR

1.9.4 SOME OF THE E PUBLISHING PRODUCTS OF NISCAIR
1. Journal of Scientific and Industrial Research
2. Indian Journal of Biotechnology
3. Indian Journal of Chemistry, Sec B
4. Indian Journal of Experimental Biology
5. Indian Journal of Fiber & Textile Research
7. Indian Journal of Traditional Knowledge
8. Natural Product Radiance
9. Indian Journal of Biochemistry and Biophysics
10. Indian Journal of Chemistry, Sec A
11. Indian Journal of Chemical Technology
12. Indian Journal of Engineering & Materials Sciences
13. Indian Journal of Marine Sciences
15. Journal of Intellectual Property Rights
16. Annals of Library and Information Studies

1.9.5 PRODUCTS OF NISCAIR

i) Proceedings of First Indo-US Workshop on Green Chemistry

ii) Wealth of India

iii) NUCSSI on CD-ROM

iv) Indian Patents on CD-ROM

v) ISA on CD-ROM

vi) The Treatise on Indian Medicinal Plants

vii) Compendium of Indian Medicinal Plants

viii) The Useful Plants of India

ix) Status Report on Aromatic and Essential Oil-bearing Plants in NAM Countries.

x) Status Report on Cultivation of Medicinal Plants in NAM Countries

xi) Plants for Reclamation of Wastelands

i. Proceedings of First Indo-US Workshop on Green Chemistry:
Proceedings of First Indo-US Workshop on Green Chemistry’ supported by International Chapter on Green Chemistry of American Chemical Society, which highlights the state-of-the-art and future prospects of green chemistry research, may contribute towards serving the objective of sustainable development by eliminating the production and use of hazardous chemicals and providing new and efficient ways for environmentally benign management of chemicals. It will also encourage the chemists for facilitating further promotion of ‘Green Chemistry’, which will benefit all mankind.
ii. National Union Catalogue of Scientific Serials in India (NUCSSI) on CD-ROM: The importance of NUCSSI database has been well recognized by information managers and planners. It is a valuable information tool, which not only provides location information of serials but also helps in their rationalized acquisition by encouraging resource sharing. Keeping pace with the current trends in database industry, NISCAIR has brought out the CD-ROM version of the NUCSSI database. NUCSSI on CD-ROM covers holdings information of nearly 425 major libraries in India and is updated till 2001. The database has an easy menu driven access and is searchable through various options like journal title, library, city, and subject.

iii. Indian Patents on CD-ROM: INPAT on CD-ROM is a bibliographic database that provides information on more than 52,600 patents granted in India from the year 1975 to 2002. The information on a patent in the database comprises patent title, applicant(s) and inventor(s) names, patent and application numbers, application and publication dates, International Classification Code and country. The database can be searched by variety of parameters including keywords from title, applicant(s) and inventor(s) names, patent number, application number, application date, publication date, international classification code and subject. This database will be useful to scientists, researchers, patents attorneys and patent offices, libraries of R&D units and business houses throughout the world.

iv. Indian Science Abstracts on CD-ROM: ISA on CD-ROM is a cumulative database of nearly 2 lakhs Indian science abstracts covering the period from January 1990 to December 1999. The database is searchable by a variety of parameters such as keyword, author, corporate author, ISA issue number & year of publication, source journal, and type of document. The retrieval software is Windows based and user friendly. ISA on CD-ROM is an excellent replacement for hardcopy of ISA leading to considerable saving in shelf space, and also an electronically searchable collection on Indian Science.
v. The Treatise on Indian Medicinal Plants: It is a 5-volume publication containing information on the medicinal plants of India, with a thrust on their therapeutic uses. The write-up on each plant includes its vernacular name, occurrence and distribution, botanical description, important chemical constituents of the plant extract, besides its use in medicine. A distinctive feature of the book is inclusion of authentic Sanskrit Sloka, in Devanagari and Roman scripts. A Sloka documents the therapeutic uses of the related plant. These volumes are profusely illustrated in colours/black & white pictures of the related plant for its proper identification.

vi. Compendium of Indian Medicinal Plants: This 6-volume publication provides information on Indian medicinal plants with a thrust on chemical aspects. It contains information on isolation of compounds from plants and describes their biological activities, which make the series a highly useful collection. The first volume describes about 1200 plants covering the period 1960-1969; vol. 2 covers the period 1970-79 and describes 1084 plants; vol. 3 covers the period 1980-89 and vol. 4 covers the period 1990 onwards.

vii. The Useful Plants of India: It provides information on economic plants of India and may be regarded birds eye view of ‘Wealth of India’ containing information on about 5000 plants species. The plants are mentioned in alphabetical orders of their botanical names along with their families. Names in Indian languages, common English names and regional and trade names make it a wonderful collection.

2. STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

The problem for the present study is entitled “Electronic publishing in Delhi: A case study of NISCAIR publication”.

3. DEFINITION OF TERM

Electronic publishing: According to F.W. Lancaster, “Electronic publishing is a publication process where the manuscripts are submitted in electronic format, edited, printed, and even distributed to readers (users) in electronic form by employing computer and telecommunication technology.”

Delhi: Delhi is the capital of India, where NISCAIR is situated.
Case study: According to RK Yin " An empirical inquiry that investigates a contemporary phenomenon within its real life context, when the boundaries between phenomenon and context are not within clearly evident and in which multiple sources of evidence are used."

NISCAIR: National Institute of Science Communication and Information Resources (NISCAIR) is located at New Delhi, India, which is one of the premier information science institutes in India.

Publication: Publication is the act of printing books, magazine, article, etc and sending it to shops to be sold. (Collins Co build English Language Dictionary)

4. OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

1. To know about the year of starting of the e publishing programme of NISCAIR.
2. To ascertain about the reason to start e publishing in the said institute.
3. To find out the last feedback about the e publishing products among the users.
4. To ascertain about the total budget used by NISCAIR for e publishing in a year.
5. To know about the medium as well as formats of the e publishing products of the said institute.
6. To identify whether NISCAIR received government aid for e publishing or not.
7. To ascertain the purpose of using e resources by the users.
8. To trace out the influence of e resources on the users of said institute.
9. To find out the frequency of the use of NISCAIR’S e resources by the users in a week
10. To ascertain the name of the e publishing products of the said institute, which are frequently using by the users
11. To trace out the place from where the users generally access their Institutional e resource.
12. To understand the satisfaction level and the problems faced by the users of the said institute.
5. HYPOTHESES
1. Most of the respondents are aware about NISCAIR'S e publishing products and services.
2. Users of NISCAIR are using the e resources for their study Purpose.
3. Most of the Users of NISCAIR are facing problems while accessing e-resources.
4. Majority of the respondents preferred Library as a place for accessing NISCAIR’S e publishing products.

6. METHODOLOGY
This deal with the statement of the problem, Tool used for the study, sample population, variables taken, data collection procedure and data analysis method.

7. SCOPE AND LIMITATION OF THE STUDY
Scope of the study: The scope of the present study “Electronic publishing in Delhi: A case study of NISCAIR publication” is limited only with the librarian as well as the users of NISCAIR.

Major limitations of the study are:
(a) The present study has been conducted in NISCAIR only.
(b) The biggest obstacle in the study was shortage of time.

8. ORGANIZATION OF REPORT
Chapter –I
Introduction
The introduction part deals with the electronic publishing, its need, evolution, categories, types, advantages, disadvantages, statement of the problem, definition of the terms, objectives, hypotheses, scope and limitation of the study.

Chapter –II
Review of literature
The chapter deals with the review of total number of twenty-five previously published literature related of the present study.
Chapter – III
Methodology
The chapter deals with statement of the problem, tool used for the study, sample population, variable taken, data collection procedure, and data analysis method.

Chapter – IV
Analysis and interpretation
The chapter deals with the analysis and interpretation of data collected through questionnaire and interview.

Chapter – V
Conclusion, Findings, and Suggestion
It includes conclusion, findings, and suggestion.
CONCLUSION

Electronic publishing has created a revolution in publishing industry. By now, they have received adequate acceptance among the users. During the past one-decade, they have become quite popular, particularly for scientific and scholarly communication. Electronic publishing has led to a boom of online publishing by ‘self author’ and ‘self-publisher’ brought about Internet and World Wide Web. Drawbacks to this boom include the flexibility of copying, lack of style, uniformity and standardization etc. Emergence of self-publishing, combined with lack of consistency and quality has led many to question the validity of all electronic journal. Long-term success of an electronic journal requires acceptance by the reader, editor and contributors who help attract readership and potential contributors. Referred electronic journals of high quality come under this category. Editorial participation is an important contribution to add the reputation of the journal. Author of such journals want to make their work available to a large audience. Electronic journals readily provide this opportunity to scholars. Electronic service are not cheaper than print, but they provide much faster access and more option and ways to recover costs. In spite of these limitations, electronic publishing is becoming popular vehicle of scientific communications in the fast changing high tech research environment.
REFERENCES


   Available at www.emeraldinsight.com/10.1108/02640470410541642
   (Accessed on June 15, 2009)


20. Opp.Cit, pp.236-248


   Available at http://www.emeraldinsight.com/10.1108/EUM000000004556
   (Accessed on May 03, 2009)

   (Accessed on June 30, 2009)

   (Accessed on Aug 10, 2009)
