

Digital Library & New Trend of Publishing Industries

E-journals & E-books

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ABSTRACT

The Internet has profoundly changed the ways of publishing. Technology is advancing new electronic products and services to the information professional and to the users. E-publishing is publication into electronic form. Electronic- Journals, books, or e-journals and e-books will transform the way of research scholars and publishers to generate or disseminate the information more quickly than traditional way. The Internet begins to attract the information professional, because all are communicating on the same place i.e. internet, www. This paper presents an overview of e-publishing. needs and advantages. E-journals and e-books are discussed separately with their types, databases, Uniform Resource Locators (URLs) and search engine for accessing e-resource (e journals and e-books). Conclusion highlights some common criticism of e-publishing.

INTRODUCTION

A digital library is a highly organized collection of electronic resources. Digital libraries share an important characteristic with search engines - they can both be accessed online. However, while search engines cover a wide range of subject areas, digital libraries are more narrowly focused around one or a specific group of disciplines. Unlike search engines, digital libraries attach content-specific and highly descriptive metadata to describe each item in the collection. When a user conducts a search in the digital library it is this metadata that is searched. Search engines, on the other hand, search "blindly" on an item's content and the results obtained may only indicate that a particular search term appears somewhere in the item, and not whether the overall content of the item is relevant to the search.

The dynamic world changes the publishing industries to the new technology. With the development of World Wide Web (www) and internet, this industries change their traditional databases to electronic form. Electronic Publishing such as e-journals, e-abstract and e-indexes, bibliographies and still e-books have found space in almost all the libraries of modern age. Informational professional required latest information for their research works. An information generator, disseminator and retrieval of these publishing have found a common place for communication. i.e. internet. Electronic - journals and e-books are accesses into the form of CD-ROMs and through online databases. Publisher disseminates their up -to-date publication in various fields as well as of specialized interest in electronic form. Journals had been published electronically since the beginning of 1990s. Recently has publishers begun to books available into electronically format. Well known publisher of print material, such as Oxford University Press, and Princeton University Press, had started to experiment with e-publishing. Electronic delivery of information is not limited to books and journals but it also begun to publishing e-magazines, newspapers, reference sources etc. E-publishing are appear in a no of different format like Portable Document Format.(PDF),It can be viewing or read through by using Adobe Acrobat Reader software, HTML (Hypertext Markup Language)used for web pages, internet explorer, Netscape Navigator. ASCII (American Standard Code for Information Interchange) Sused for text file or images in graphics such as (GIF). E- Publishing can be search by search engine or through URL involves the use of keywords. Authors, or by title with search box available into the screen of databases and always available with use of Boolean operator (AND, OR, NOT). Today libraries and informational professional started subscribing and using two important publications are e- journal and e-books.

Definition

Digital libraries are organized collections of digital information. They combine the structuring and gathering of information, which libraries and archives have always done, with the digital representation that computers have made possible."

E-publishing term is define that publishing techniques are changed from paper printing media to electronic format, and refer to the current offering of online and web based publication on the internet and also available into CD-ROMs.

Needs of E-Publishing

Increasing into number of publishing industries, information need of the users are also increase.

The scientist's need for new information for their research work Inter-disiplinary research and new fields of research has increased.

Electronic technologies are emerged into every field. An E-publishing industry is one of them. Which need for this technology for distribution their own material more effectively than the traditional publishing houses.

The speed of e-publication will focus to the users to search or access information faster than print media and save the time.

The rising cost of publication is also need for e-publication because it has made it impossible for the users to purchase all the information for their research works.

E-publishing is very ease to access than the paper publication and access at any time with the connectivity of internet.

Advantages Of E-Publishing

E-publishing has some important advantages for information centers as well as to the users. Recently cost of publishing industries raises are the factors to established an e- publication. Speed, time saving. storage, manageability am the factors behind the advantages are:-

High speed: - The speed of publication is much faster than the traditional publication and reached quickly from information generator to the retrieval of information.

Dissemination:- The major advantages of e-publishing industries are distribution, their hypertext link the ability to access from different web sites and the ability to search.

Information retrieval:- For retrieve essential and useful information, user can search with available numbers of search engines and URL on the internet . Search box are provide by the e -publisher on the screen, for different types of search such as keywords, authors and title wise.

Saving time:- E-publishing save the time of users and also not need to physical boundary for accessing these publication. E-publication are accesses by users at any place, at any time with the connectivity of internet.

Multiple users:- Most of these publications are access by number of users, multiple accessibility providing into the campus through LAN connectivity.

Less publishing cost:- The costs in publishing and distributing of these publications are much less as compare to print format.

Easily manageability:- E-information can easily manage for storage, conservation and preservation than print paper. E- Publishing is not need about the problem for shelf spacing.

E-publishing industries are providing e-journals, magazine, books abstracting & indexing, databases, bibliographies and reference sources. In this paper we are discussing two important sources e -journals and e- books.

Digital Library Initiatives In India

India is in the experimental stages of digital libraries. Barring the Health Education Library for People (HELP), Mumbai, the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research (TIFR), Mumbai, IIT Kharagpur, and National Centre for Science Information (NCSI), Bangalore, a majority of libraries provide bibliographic access only. IASLIC-LIST and the LIS-FORUM, along with the electronic newsletter, INFOWATCH provide professional information. *Information today and Tomorrow* , *INFLIBNET Newsletter* , and the *DESIDOC Bulletin of Information Technology* (D-BIT) are a few other sources of current information on the use of ICTs and networks in India. Research and development activities regarding digital libraries are being undertaken in some institutions, for example, at the Education and Research network (ERNET) of Department of Electronics, Gol (<http://www.doe.ernet.in>) and the electronic library being developed at the Indian National Scientific Documentation Centre (NISCAIR), New Delhi (<http://www.NISCAIR.org>). A brief account of some of the resources and services is presented below.

Searchable databases on the web from Central Library of Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagur (IIT-Kgp) (<http://144.16.192.18> or <http://libweb.iitkgp.ernet.in>)

Digitization at IIT-Kgp Library initiated at the beginning of 1990s. IIT-Kgp is one of the six premier institutions of quality education in engineering and technology, the Indian Institute of Technology (IITs). Electronic current awareness bulleting „Infowatch' beginning in July 1996 by the University Grants Commission (UGC). (<http://144.16.72.150/ncsi/iw.html>)

LIS-FORUM, a discussion forum sponsored by NCSI, Bangalore. (<http://144.16.72.150/ncsi/services/lis-archive.html>) Development of OPACs in many libraries such as Centre on Rural Documentation CORD of National Institute of Rural Development (NIRD), Hyderabad

(<http://www.nird.org/clic/index.html> and <http://www.nird.org/clic/L.html>)

Index of *Hitesranjan Sanyal Memorial Collection (HSMC)* at the Centre for Studies in Social Sciences (CSSS), Calcutta. (<http://www.iisg.nl/asia/cssc.htm> and <http://www.socialsciencecal.org>) Health Education Library for People (HELP), in Mumbai. HELP is a privately managed site providing health related information and managing an online catalogue of over 15,000 documents

(<http://www.healthlibrary.com>) The situation in India regarding digital libraries is very peculiar. Many government agencies, as well as institutions, mostly in the public sector, are engaged in some sort of work regarding the digitization of libraries. Examples clearly indicate that the potential of ICTs for developing digital libraries has not been fully realized by the GoI. While one government agency is providing support for one particular aspect, the other is focusing elsewhere, without any coordinated effort by a nodal agency.

E- Journals

An electronic journal is a publication issued at regular intervals and available electronically. It is also called e-journals. These journals can be accessed in electronic format such in the form of CD-ROMs, online on the internet. E- Journals are important sources for information professionals. It is estimated that **there are** about **2, 50,000** periodicals available in all, including **25,000** in science technology and medicine. **14,246** are referred scholarly journals and above 1200 of these are available online. E-journal have become an increasingly important parts of academic library collection. E-journals consortium plays a important role to promote the use of e-journal databases and to build the library collection. Consortium covers the entire subject such as social science, pure science, humanities and management journals. UGC1INFLIBNET provide to access bibliographic database and full text of journals in e-format using the UGC-Infonet connectivity. others consortium including CSIRE-journal consortium (Council of Scientific and Industrial Research). Indian National Digital Library in Engineering Science and Technology(INDEST) consortium, is supporting by AICTE for engineering colleges or technical institution. These institution accesses to number of electronic resources including e-journals

Types of E- Journals

Electronic- journals are available in several types such as in the form of CD-ROMS. online, full text, non-full text. These types are classified into two categories:-

Full-Text journals- e-journals which are available into complete articles rather than just summaries or abstracts

1. **Electronically-** These journals are available into electronic form online through internet.
2. **Electronic version of print-** These types of journals are available both in print and electronically. Some of publishing industries provides this form of journals.
3. **CD-ROMs-** These journals published and distributed in the form of CD-ROMs with regular updates, CD-ROMs based journals are the electronic version of printed journals.

Non- Full- Text journals- These e- journals will not be able to access the full-text of whole journal. In this types of journals users can access only summaries about the journals.

1. Abstract-e-publisher of the e-journals is allowed to access their abstract of articles.
2. **Indexes-** e- journals may make their cumulative indexes available as well as, or instead of their tables of content.
3. **Tables of contents-** Non- full-text journals provides user to access their table of contents of the journals.

Accessibility of E- Journals

E-journals can be accessed through the methods by password and by Internet Protocol (IP) authentication. Passwords work well for people with individual subscriptions, but in a library setting, it becomes cumbersome to keep patrons apprised of password information. Therefore, although passwords, are an effective way to provide users with access when they are using the journals from off-site, **IP authentication** is the most on way for an institution to provide access to its e-journals for users who want to access the information while on-site. If organizations use the IP authentication method, they have to

Recent Trends as Libra, and Information .Science inform the publisher of all the possible IP addresses for their institution. IP authentication works by providing the user with a certificate or token that certifies their identity within an organization. Users and organization search or access these journals by three types:-

Title wise search In this search users select the alphabet to browse c- journals starting with letter (A B C D E F G H K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z) or user can enter title into the search box if they know the title of the journal.

Subject wise search- user can search subject wise by browse e- journal.

Aeronautics & Astronautics	Architecture & Urban Planning
Art	Biology
Botany	Business
Chemical Engineering	Chemistry
Civil & Environmental Engineering	Computer Science
Demography	Drama
Economics	Education
Electrical Engineering	Engineering (general)
Environmental Sciences	Forest Resources
Geography	Government Publications
Health Sciences	History
History of Science	Human Rights
Industrial Engineering	Information Science
International Studies	Law
Linguistics	Mechanical Engineering
Military Science	Medicine
Nursing	Oceanography
Pharmacy	Philosophy
Physics	Psychology
Public Health	Religion
Social Work	Sociology
Statistics	Technical Communication
Western European Studies	Women
Studies Zoology	

Keyword search-In this search user enter keyword into the search box for searching an e-journal. Enter Keywordand click on the search button. Relevant topics are search by keyword.

Database of E- Journals

ABI/Inform- This database includes full text articles on journals of business, economic and management.

Academic one files-A large resource of peer-reviewed. **full text** articles [both PDF and html] from leading journals and reference sources. With extensive coverage of the physical sciences, technology, medicine, social sciences, the arts, theology, literature and other subjects.

Academic Search Premier-ASP provides **full text** for nearly 4,650 serials, including more than 3,600 peer-reviewed titles in to PDF format. Over one hundred journals and searchable cited references are provided for more than 1,000 titles are available. Updated on a daily basis.

Alternative Press Index- Indexes journals covering cultural, economic, political & social change in nearly 300 alternative, radical and leftist periodicals, newspapers and magazines from 1991 to the present. Other features include selected abstracts, journal record information, and publisher websites. Updated quarterly. Journals am not available into

full text.

AMS Journals Online-The American Meteorological Society Journals Online provides full text access Meteorology to articles in the following journals: Journal of the Atmospheric Sciences, Journal of Applied Meteorology.

EconLit- Produced by the American Economic Association, this index provides citations from over 620 journals, books, dissertations, and working paper in the field economics. Uploading monthly. Tis is non full text.

ERIC (from EBSCOhost) The Education Resource Information Center (ERIC) system created by the U.S. Department of Education contains more than 2,200 digests along with references for additional information and citations and abstracts from over 1,000 educational and education-related journals. Using this EBSCO version allows linking of ERIC journal articles to any full text that's available in other EBSCO databases.

Library, Information Science & Technology Abstracts -Library. *Information Science & Technology Abstract (LISTA) indexes more than 600 periodicals. Subject coverage includes librarianship, classification, cataloging, bibliometric, online information retrieval, information management and more.*

Expanded Academic ASAP-Start your research in magazines and journals covering most academic subjects. More than 5,000,000 articles are indexed hem, with about one-third of them available in **full text**.

DOAJ Directory of Open Access Journals-This service covers free, full text, quality controlled scientific and scholarly journals. This directory covers all subjects and languages. There are now **2831** journals in the directory. Currently **873** journals are searchable at article level. As of today **146216** articles are included in the DOAJ service.

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➤ Yahoo search engine	http://www.yahoo.com
➤ BUBL www.bubl.ac.uk/journals.	
➤ e-journals	www.e-journals.org
➤ Sosig http://sosig.ac.uk	
➤ The open journal project	http://journals.esc.soton.ac.uk
➤ JSTOR http://jstor.ac.uk	
➤ Blackwell publishing	www.Blackwellpublishing.com

E-Books

An electronic book is a book in electronic format. Electronic-books available anywhere through the internet accessed any hour of the day. An e-book can be stored in one or several digital files. These books are distributed via storage media such as disk and CD-ROMs and online. McGraw-Hill, Random House, Harper Collins have extensive e- book plans. Digital publication contains content files and style sheets in many forms with metadata, digital rights and other components. The content is made up of text documents, digital pictures. Style sheets give typographic of the book's content. Metadata provides a summary about the book (for example, authors, publisher, ISBN and price) while digital rights files specify the rights of the owner of the book .these books are available into several format as PDF, HTML, XML, Doc., ASCII which need a e-book reader software. E- books in PDF format can provide rich contents; Adobe Acrobat Reader is used for this format. HTML can provide multimedia effects for e-books. If book is compiled with a HTML compiler, the publication cannot be modified the print and copy function can also be disable. Files in plain text format if they are opened with a general text file reader. the content can be freely modified copied and distributed. Microsoft Reader is also developing font- rendering technologies to improve screen reading. E- books provide new ways of representing content as well as new way of distributing and selling.

Types of E-Books

The concepts of e-books are not single types of media, but it is usually available into different types:-
Web books- E-books are accessible via the web in number of forms. Texts is scanned or typed and either published on a web server as made available on the web for downloading.

Free books —These books are free or digital copies of books in the public domain. These are available on Internet Public Library for *free* downloading, printing and circulation.

Borrowable e-books- These books are bought by consortia or institution and loaned out to **users**. **Net Library** provide libraries with thousand of e-books for their users, while saving on shelf space and reducing acquisition cost. This system allows on user at time to use a book, which they can borrow online but not download.

Self-publishing e-books- Publishers give authors space on their server to disseminate their work. Provide a website where reader can purchase the books. For these services authors pay a nominal fee and receive royalties.

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Future of Digital Library

As we venture into a more digital environment, many of the traditional measures of an excellent library have become eroded. We know that we have been successful and what benchmarks might we use to compare ourselves with peer institutions and against ourselves. In the digital world of information highway, there should be stress on three things: awareness of information, awareness of technology, awareness of needs. The awareness of information gives the breadth of vision; awareness of technology gives the power to make the visions manifest; and awareness of needs gives the insight to use professional skills and talents to the greater effect.

CONCLUSION

The information and communication technology has changed the complexion of today's libraries on a large scale and we are amidst in information explosion and information technology revolution leading to the emergence of electronic information era. Rapid advances in information processing, storage and communication technologies have revolutionized the role of worldwide libraries in disseminating information services to their users. As a result, libraries are facing new challenges, new competitors, new demands, new expectations and variety of information services from users tailored to their wants and needs. Libraries around the world have been working on this daunting set of challenges for several years now. They have created many digital library initiatives and projects, and have

formed various national schemes for jointly exploring key issues.

In this paper the new trend of publishing industries are presented, two main sources of publishing industries e-journal and e-books. Their some common problem which criticizes these publications, such as electronic publication required the internet connectivity for both distributor and consumer of information availability of power. These publications have needed several types of software for reading, accessing, because of published in different format. E- publications are not secure such as protection of the copyright and payment is viewed as the major problem as most users prefer to download or print material and this is often not allow under copyright legislation. Archiving, site licensing, remote access, hardware, etc. common problem include Uniform Resource Locators (URLs) that change frequently and servers that crash. E-books have raised a lot of new technology restricting free duplication and distribution. So they adopt standard and technologies including Digital Right Management (DRM). Government, publishers, academics and libraries throughout the world have realized that electronic publishing is and will continue to have improved the standard.

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