Omniscient
(An International Multidisciplinary Peer Reviewed Journal)
Vol.1 Issue 2 June 2023 EISSN: 2583-7575

Landscape of World Publishing in the Era of ICT

Kshama Pandey, Pravendra Singh Birla, Rani Maurya

Department of B.Ed./M.Ed. (IASE), MJP Rohilkhand University, Bareilly
Corresponding author: pravendrabirla@yahoo.com
Available at https://omniscientmjprujournal.com

Abstract

E-publishing has transformed the way we access, share, and produce knowledge. It has made information more accessible and affordable, and it has empowered individuals to publish their own work. This paper discusses the basics, merits, and demerits of e-publishing in the internet age. It also explains the different types of e-publishing methods and how to use the internet to publish content. In other words, e-publishing is a powerful tool for researchers, academics, and knowledge seekers of all kinds. It has the potential to democratize knowledge and make it more accessible to everyone.

Keywords: *ICT, Electronic Publishing.*

Information and communication technology (ICT) has enabled electronic publishing (e-publishing), which has revolutionized the way we collect, store, and retrieve information. Libraries and information centers have always played a vital role in providing access to information from various fields through hard copies and soft copies of available sources. ICT has been a major boon to these library systems and other information centers, both in academia and for public use. These innovative technologies have facilitated access to sources through the internet.

Teachers, researchers, and knowledge seekers can now share knowledge with peers, obtain information, clarify their doubts, and provide feedback on any subject area from anywhere in the world through the internet. Information on any subject is now easily available to everyone, including those in underdeveloped countries, through the internet web portals of educational institutions in developed countries, without delay. This technology has also transformed the process of publishing and distributing information. E-publishing has become a foundation for a new and innovative way to provide the right information to the right person at the right time.

Concept of Electronic Publishing

The term "electronic publishing" was first introduced by William Dijkhuis in 1977. E-publishing is the use of computers to create, distribute, and store information. The first e-publications were plain text emails sent to

subscribers via mailing lists in the 1980s. Later, CD-ROMs became a popular medium for e-publishing, due to their high quality, ability to store pictures and figures, low cost, and long lifespan. CD-ROMs are still used for e-publications such as encyclopedias, dictionaries, atlases, and handbooks.

E-journals first appeared in 1994–95. In 1995–96, e-journals began to be distributed on the web, which was a huge success. The Portable Document Format (PDF) allowed for the embedding of links in the text and the use of multimedia tools. E-publications can now be instantly downloaded onto Personal Digital Assistants (PDAs), which are e-book devices that many people already carry in their pockets for other purposes.

Meaning of E-Publishing

E-publishing is the use of computers to create, distribute, and store information. It has become increasingly popular in recent years, due to its many advantages over traditional print publishing. E-publications are often more affordable, accessible, and convenient than print publications. They can also be more interactive and engaging. Some examples of e-publications include: E-books, E-journals, E-magazines, E-newspapers, E-reference books, E-textbooks, E-dissertations. E-publishing has had a major impact on the way we consume information. It has made it easier for people to access information from anywhere in the world, and it has also made it easier for people to publish their own work.

Features of Electronic Publishing

1. *Accessibility:* E-information is easily accessible to all users, regardless of their location.
2. *Convenience:* Users can access, download, and save e-publications much faster than print versions.
3. *Affordability:* Disseminating information in the form of research ideas and results is faster and cheaper through e-publishing.
4. *Scalability:* E-publishing is not limited to a single user or location.
5. *Searchability:* E-publications are easy to search and browse.
6. *Ease of use:* E-journal articles are easy to use and access, following a step-by-step procedure.

Advantages of Electronic Publishing

1. Improved access: Electronic search engines make it easy to find and access information.
2. Public peer review: Readers can comment on and evaluate e-publications, and authors can respond. This can lead to

a more open and transparent review process.

3. Faster dissemination of information: E-publishing can expedite the entire publishing process, from submission to publication. This means that scientific information can be disseminated more quickly.
4. Hypertext and hypermedia links: E-publications can be linked to other electronic information resources, making it easy for readers to explore related topics.
5. Multimedia: E-publications can use multimedia elements such as sound, video, and simulations to present research findings and other information in a more engaging and informative way.
6. More efficient dissemination of research findings: E-publishing services such as abstract alerts and article matching can help researchers to stay up-to-date on the latest research in their field.
7. Enhanced discourse: E-publishing can facilitate communication and discussion among researchers and other stakeholders.

Categories of E- Publishing

E- Publishing is divided into following nine categories:

- Electronic Books (E-Books),
- Electronic Periodicals, Print-on-Demand (POD),
- Digital Content,
- Electronic Ink,
- Email Publishing and Web Publishing,
- Electronic Database,
- Electronic Publishing on CD-ROM.

Notable E- Publishing Journals URLs

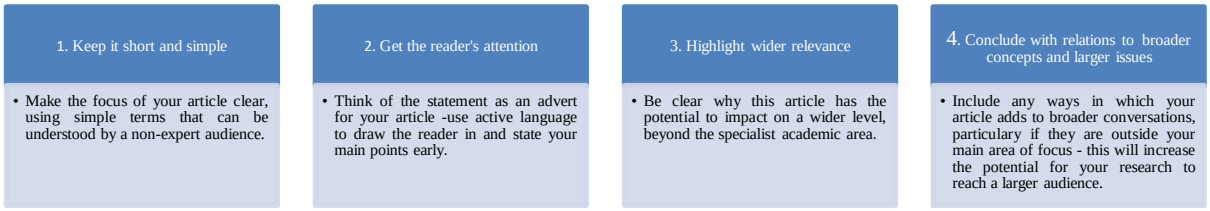
Research content is freely available in electronic form on various platforms such as journals, by publishers over web portals and web pages to encourage more and more people to access the information to get the contents cited and publicized. Examples of some of the open access resources and organizations are given below:

E- Publishing Journals	E- Journals URLs
Springer Open Journals	www.springeropen.com/journals-a-z
Taylor & Francis Open Access	www.tandfonline.com/openaccess
Oxford Open	www.academic.oup.com/journals/pages/open-access
Science Direct Open Access Content	www.sciencedirect.com/browse/journal-and-books?
Cambridge University Press	www.cambridge.org/core/what-we-publish/open-access
SPARC	www.arl.org/sparc/
Public Library of Science	www.plos.org/
PubMed Central	www.pubmedcentral.nih.gov/
HighWire Press	highwire.stanford.edu
BioMed Central	www.biomedcentral.com/

Writing a Public Interest Statement

When academic authors write an article, research paper or a book few things should be kept in mind so that their work will reach to majority of masses as they come up with new ideas in their respective works. Academic articles influence policy and practice at a wider level not only academicians and scientists therefore well-written public interest statement highly offers an easy way

to help readers to understand quickly and get responses from both academicians and non-expert audiences. While writing a Public Interest statement few things are necessary which are discussed below:



Source: https://support.google.com/legal/answer/3463239?hl=en

Submitting a Journal Article: Ethics for Authors

What to think about and why is it important?	
▪ **Be clear on authorship** ⟶ ▪ *Have you included all the contributors to your article (in the right order), and are your acknowledgments Up-to-date?* Agree with your co-authors which journal you are submitting to, and tell them when you submit.	▪ **Agreement makes getting published easier** Disputes on authorship can show down peer review and publication, so make sure decisions have been made together and everyone is aware.
▪ **Avoid plagiarism (and self-plagiarism)** ⟶ ▪ *Have you checked you've cited your own, and others', Work correctly?* You'll also need to have written permissions for any reproduced figures or tables	▪ **Who Checks?** Editors and reviewers will look for similarities to other published articles, as part of the peer review process.
▪ **Double check your data** ⟶ ▪ *Using datasets gathered by someone else?* Check you have permission to use them in your work. Plus, if a statistician helped with data analysis makes sure you acknowledge this.	▪ **Include everything: Check the Instructions for Authors** Some journals may need supplemental data to be submitted along with your article. Check the journal's Instructions for Authors to make sure you've including everything you need.
▪ **Declaring any interests** ⟶ Make sure you've declared any funding, and the role of the funder, in your cover letter.	▪ **Transparency is essential** Relevant interests and relationships that could be seen as influencing your findings (whether financial or otherwise) must always be declared to the journal editors, reviewers, or readers.
▪ **Upholding standards** ⟶ ▪ *Describing experiments or procedures?* Make sure you include warning of any hazards that could be involved in replicating these (including any in instructions, materials or formulate you've mentioned). You'll also need to cite any relevant standards or codes of practice, and include a reference to them.	▪ **Evidence you've followed procedure** National and International procedures govern experimentation on people and animals. Statement of ethical approval, trial registration and informed patient consent will all be needed with your submission.
▪ **One at a time** Remembering to submit your article to just one journal at a time, so it is only ever being considered by one editor and one set of reviewers. If you decide you want to send it to another journal, you can always withdraw your paper.	

Source: https://authorservices.taylorandfrancis.com/ethics-for-authors/

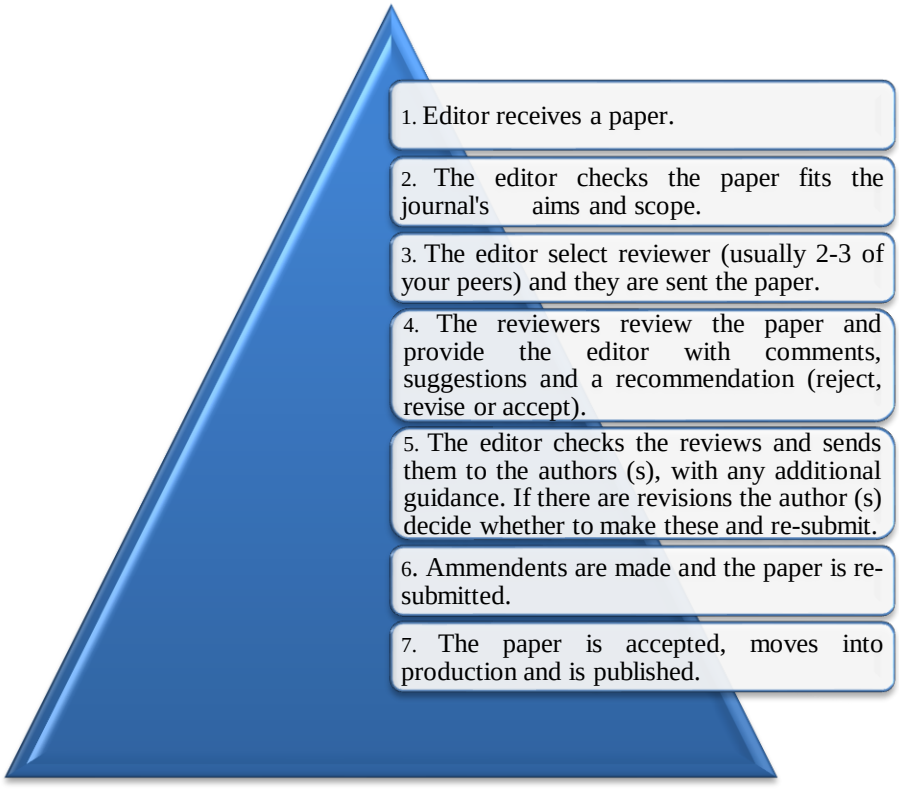
Understanding Peer Review

Every article published in a journal goes through rigorous peer review. Peer review allows the research work to be evaluated and commented upon by independent experts i.e., 'peer' who work within the same academic field. It aims to:

- ✓ Ensure that submitted articles are suitable for the journal and its readers.
- ✓ Give detailed and constructive feedback on the research work from experts in the field.
- ✓ Alert about errors or gaps in literature which have been overlooked.
- ✓ Create a discussion between the author, reviewers, and editors over the research work.

Before submitting the paper

1. *It is necessary to check the journal's Instructions for Authors in which the article is to be submitted online.*
2. *It is to understand what type of peer review—single, double-blind, or open peer review will the article go through.*
3. *It is mandatory to know what is expected to write.*



The Peer Review Process
Source: https://authorservices.taylorandfrancis.com/peer-review/

Vol.1 Issue 2 June 2023 EISSN: 2583-7575

Mastering Metrics Guide

FOR RESEAARCHERS	FOR JOURNAL EDITORS	FOR LIBRARIANS
Metrics can help you to choose which journal to submit your work to, and assess the ongoing impact of an individual piece of research (including your own)	Metrics can help you assess your journal's standing in the community, raise your journal's profile, and potentially attract quality submissions.	Metrics can help you to select journals for your instruction, and analyze their usage and impact. They can also help you assess the impact of research published by those in your institution.

(J) Journal Metrics (A) Article Metrics

(J) Impact Factor	(J) 5-Year Impact Factor	(J) Immediacy Index	(J) Cited Half-Life
Impact Factors are the most commonly used metric to assess a journal. Different subject areas have varying citation patterns which are reflected in the calculations. Released annually based on the Web of Science Journal Citation Reports ®, only journals in the Science Citation Index Expanded (SCIE) and Social Sciences Citation Index (SSCI) can have an Impact Factor. ***How it's Calculated:*** Number of citations in one year to content published in the previous two years ÷ Numbers of articles and reviews published within the previous two year	5-year Impact Factors attempt to reflect the longevity of research and more stable year-on-year for smaller titles as there are a larger number of articles and citations included. These are useful for subject areas where it takes longer for work to be cited. ***How it's calculated:*** Number of citations in one year to content published in the previous five years ÷ Number of articles and reviews published within the previous five years	The immediately Index focuses on how quickly content is cited rather than its long-term impact. The immediacy Index can vary between subject areas and journal type. ***How it's calculated:*** Number of citations to articles published in a given year ÷ Number of articles published in the same year	Cited Half-life is a measurement of the "archivabilty" or longevity of research. It reflects how long research continues to be referred to and cited after it has been published. ***How it's Calculated:*** Number of years after which 50% of the life time journals citations in a year have been received
(J) Eigen factor	**(J) Article Influence Score**	**(J) Cite score**	**(J) Source Normalized Impact Per Paper (SNIP)**
The Eigen factor is based on the idea that not all citations are created equal. Its measures the influence of a journal within the relevant literature over 5 years. A citation from a highly cited journal is worth more than one that receives few citations. ***How it's calculated***: Number of citations in one year to content published in the previous years (weighted) ÷ Number of articles published within the previous five years	The Article Influence Score measures the average influence per article of the papers published in a journal. It is calculated by dividing the Eigenfactor by the number of articles published in the journal. A score greater than 1.00 means that each article has an above influence. ***How it's calculated:*** The normalized Eigen factor per article	Cite Score aims to capture the optimum citation period for most subject areas. It is ratio of citations to content published, and considers all contents. ***How it's calculated:*** Citations in a given year to articles published in the previous three years ÷ Citations in a given year to articles published in the previous three years	SNIP is published twice a year and looks at a 3-year period. It attempts to correct subject specific characteristics so it is easier to make cross discipline comparisons between journals. It measures citations received relative to citations expected for the subject field. ***How it's calculated:*** Journal citation count per paper ÷ Citation potential in the field
(J) Scimago Journal Bank	**(J) (A) *H*-Index**	**(A) Altimetric Attention Score**	**(A) Author Bibliometrics**
Like the Eigen factor, the SJR aims to capture the effect the subject field, quality, and reputation of a journal has on a citation. It weights a citation by prestige and aims to measure the prestige one journal gives to another. ***How it's calculated:*** Average number of weighted citations in a given year ÷ Number of articles published in the previous three years	The *h*-index attempts to measure the productivity of a researcher and the citation impact of their publications. It varies by field and depends on which data source is used to calculate the value. If you have h-index of 10 you must have published at least 10 papers that have each been cited 10 times or more. ***How it's calculated:*** Number of articles published which have received the same number of citations	Almetric Attention Scores are based on the number of mentions an article receives from various source types. Within each source type, each mention in an international newspaper have a different weighting g to someone tweeting about the same piece of research ***How It's calculated:*** Gather data collected around research content that isn't usage or citation data, such as mentions on social media, in policy documents, and online references	The simplest author level metric is the number of papers published by an author. The number of citations the author has received is the next step up. Such author-level metrics allow for direct analysis of a researcher's output and how well cited they are. Web of Science, Scopus, and Google Scholar all allows searches for individual authors.

Source: https://librarianresources.taylorandfrancis.com/mastering-metrics-2/

Publishing Open Access: The Basics

- *Increased discoverability:* Open access can make research more discoverable, which can lead to a larger readership, more citations, and better career and funding prospects.
- *Wider audience:* Open access research can reach a wider audience than traditional research, including people outside of academia and in other subject fields.
- *No barriers to readership:* Open access can benefit interdisciplinary research, research that is likely to be of interest to the media, and research that the author wants to reach policymakers or practitioners.

In simpler terms, open access publishing makes research more accessible to everyone, which can lead to more people reading, sharing, and using the research. This can have many benefits for researchers, including a larger readership, more citations, and better career and funding prospects.

The Benefits and Advantages of eBooks

E-books are digital versions of books that can be downloaded and read on a variety of devices, such as computers, tablets, smartphones, and e-readers. They are just like printed books, with numbered pages, a table of contents, pictures, and graphics. E-books are easy to purchase and download online. Simply pay for the e-book and you will be directed to a download page or receive a download link in an email. Click on the link and the e-book will automatically download to your device. Once downloaded, e-books can be read offline and printed easily.

Here are some of the benefits of e-books:

1. Instant delivery: E-books are delivered almost instantaneously. You can purchase, download, and start reading an e-book within minutes, without having to leave your chair or go to a bookstore.
2. Environmentally friendly: E-books do not require paper to be manufactured, which helps to conserve trees.
3. Bonuses: Many e-books are sold with bonuses, such as exclusive content or discounts on future purchases. This adds value to your purchase.
4. Space-saving: E-books take up less space than printed books. You can store hundreds or even thousands of e-books on your computer or device.
5. Portability: E-books are portable. You can carry a whole library of e-books with you on your device, without having to worry about the weight.
6. E-books can be taken anywhere, on buses, trains, airplanes, and even in line, which is difficult to do with traditional books.

7. E-books can contain links to more information and related websites, making it easy to access additional information.
8. E-books are easily searchable, so you can find any information you need without having to turn pages.
9. E-books can be interactive and contain audio, video, and animations, which can enhance the author's message.
10. Since e-books are delivered over the internet, there are no shipping or packaging costs.
11. E-books can be inexpensively printed at home or at a print shop, if you prefer to read in the traditional way.
12. The fonts in e-books can be resized, making them easier to read for people with disabilities. With additional software, it is even possible to convert some e-books to audiobooks.
13. It is easy to purchase and download e-books, regardless of where you live. People in big cities, remote villages, and even small islands all have equal access to e-books. It takes the same amount of time to purchase and download an e-book, as long as you have an internet connection.
14. You can purchase an e-book 24 hours a day, every day of the year, even on vacation. All you need is a laptop, tablet, smartphone, or e-reader, and a wireless internet connection.

Conclusion

Information and communication technology (ICT) has made it easier for researchers, academics, and information seekers to access and share knowledge in electronic form through electronic media. While there are many advantages to using the internet and e-copies, there are also some health concerns, such as eye strain from staring at screens for long periods of time and back pain. Additionally, we should be aware of the need to back up digital data to avoid losing it. Finally, battery-powered devices need to be charged regularly. Despite these drawbacks, electronic sources of information have become ubiquitous, and people around the world are interconnected and sharing information in digital format quickly and affordably. In simpler terms, ICT has made it easier to access and share information electronically, but there are some health and data storage concerns. Electronic sources are becoming more and more popular, even though paper books still have some advantages.

References

Kist, J. (1989). Electronic Publishing. In M. Eraut (Ed.), International Encyclopedia of Educational Technology (pp. 600-608). New York: Pergamon

Weblinks

https://www.successconsciousness.com/ebooks_benefits.htm, accessed on 15 July, 2020

https://thgmwriters.com/blog/18-pros-cons-ebooks/, accessed on 15 July, 2020

https://support.google.com/legal/answer/3463239?hl=en, accessed on 17 July, 2020 https://authorservices.taylorandfrancis.com/ethics-for-authors/, accessed on 18 July, 2020

https://authorservices.taylorandfrancis.com/peer-review/, accessed on 18 July, 2020

https://librarianresources.taylorandfrancis.com/mastering-metrics-2/, accessed on 15 July, 2020

https://www.scibbledpad.co.ukadvantages-epublishing.html, accessed on 20 July, 2020

https://www.researchgate.net/publication/283433308_Electronic_Publishing_A_Powerful_Tool_for_Academic_Institutions_in_the_Electronic_Environment, accessed on 15 July, 2020

https://authorservice.taylorandfrancis.com/piblishing-open-access-with-taylor-francis, accessed on 17 July, 2020