

# Electronic Publishing And Its Impact On Building And Developing Groups In Jordanian University Libraries

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## ABSTRACT

The research deals with one of the essential electronic information services, which saves researchers time and effort in tracking the latest recent developments in their field of specialization and interests. It also contributes to upgrading library services to an advanced and sophisticated stage in providing service to all researchers and beneficiaries, where computerized information sources provide the opportunity to be used by many researchers wherever they are, regardless of the limits of space or time as well as ease of distribution, ease, and flexibility in updating data and issuing new editions at appropriate intervals. Therefore, through the research, the current reality of electronic publishing and the model were identified in the libraries of Jordanian universities.

**Keywords:** electronic publishing, electronic information reference, publishing houses, electronic supply.

## Introduction:

Developments in the field of information technology continued, and used many means, methods, and media in storing, retrieving, and exchanging information through local, regional and international computer networks. One of the most important results of these developments was the steady growth in the field of electronic publishing. For example, a study conducted between 1985 and 1994 revealed that the number of online information bases increases by 28% per year and that the number of information bases stored on CD-ROMs grows by 100% per year.

While the growth rate in traditional publications does not exceed 12-15% per year, and resorting to the computerized source of information may constitute an ideal solution to eliminate the problem of limited space for traditional sources of information that libraries suffer from due to the small size of computerized media and a large amount of information it contains.

## The first topic: research plan

## Research importance:

- 1- The importance of the research is shown by presenting experiences and expertise related to the use of electronic publishing media in Jordanian university libraries and then exchanging them to avoid the negatives and errors that Libraries have passed in their dealings with publishers and electronic suppliers and detection on the requirements, means and tools for how to deal with publishers and suppliers, and the capabilities, possibility, contributions, and technology of electronic publishing in the processes of building and developing the groups in university libraries.
- 2- Detecting the positives and negatives accompanying electronic publishing technology use in Jordanian libraries.
- 3- It will be in the search results what benefits other Arab universities, similar to the universities of Jordan, on how to deal with publishers and the type of services they provide to university libraries.
- 4- Publishers may benefit from the search results in obtaining information about using electronic publishing media in libraries.

## Research aims:

1-Getting to know the current reality of electronic publishing in publishing institutions and agencies. This general objective deals with the following sub-points:

- A) Introducing the most critical institutions designated in electronic publishing in Jordan
- b) Determining the types and forms of electronic information sources produced by electronic publishing institutions in Jordan.
- c) Determining the services provided by electronic publishing institutions to university libraries in Jordan.
- d) Identify the ways and means by which publishers and suppliers are contacted.
- g) Determining future work areas for electronic publishing institutions in Jordan.

2-To identify the visuals and the directions of those responsible For the construction and development of collections in Jordanian university libraries on the impact of electronic publishing on their library collections, and through:

- A) Introducing the electronic provisioning procedures followed in the Jordanian university libraries.
- b) identify the impact of electronic publishing technology on the processes of supplying and building, and developing groups in Jordanian university libraries.
- c) Learn the ways of dealing with electronic publishing institutions.
- d) Identify the types and forms of electronic information sources that Jordanian university libraries need.

3- Providing appropriate recommendations and proposals on how to benefit from electronic publishing technology and avoid its negative aspects in Jordanian university libraries.

### **Research questions:**

The researcher formulated the following research questions:

- 1-What are the characteristics of institutions publishing electronic information resources in libraries in Jordan?
- 2-What types and forms of electronic information sources are produced by electronic publishing institutions?
- 3-What services are provided by electronic publishing institutions to Jordanian university libraries?
- 4- What are the means of communication with electronic publishing institutions?
- 5-What are the problems and obstacles facing electronic publishing institutions in Jordan?

6- What are the future work fields for electronic publishing institutions in Jordan?

### **Research field and limits:**

can clarify the limits of research in the following areas:

**1-Qualitative boundaries:** the publishing institutions that produce electronic information sources that have a legal deposit in the National Library were selected and considered one type of Jordanian university library.

**2-Language boundaries:** The subject was covered in Arabic and English because most intellectual production is available in both Arabic and English.

**3- Spatial boundaries:** In her geographical field, the researcher focused on university libraries in Jordan, and they were selected over other types of libraries due to the presence of common characteristics among them, such as goals, groups and the audience of beneficiaries.

**4-Time boundaries:** Due to the modernity of electronic publishing in Jordan and its limited use in Jordanian universities, the time limits for this research give the beginnings of electronic publishing in each library in 2001: which are:

- 1-The University of Jordan.
- 2- Yarmouk University.
- 3- University of Science and Technology.
- 4 -The Hashemite University.
- 5- Mutah University.

### **5-Objectivity boundaries:**

Electronic publishing is one of the broadest topics that need many studies This research is limited to studying the culture of electronic publishing, its use and applications in Jordanian university libraries, and its impact on the processes of building and developing groups in libraries. The research also aims to define the publishing institutions that libraries deal with in the field of research and the types and forms of electronic information sources related to the needs of Jordanian university libraries.

### **methodology and Search tool:**

**First, the theoretical aspect :**It is represented in the global intellectual production related to the issue of electronic publishing of information sources through research in

articles, specialized periodicals, conference research, scientific theses, and databases available on the Internet. The research also deals with the theoretical aspect of the beginnings of electronic publishing in Jordan, its stages of development, its characteristics, and its services. Presentation of the studies and research published around it.

**Second: the field side:** The researcher used the descriptive approach in studying the reality of electronic publishing of information sources for a group of electronic publishing institutions in Jordan. Selected these institutions to deposit their works in the National Library. The field side was also interested in studying the reality and politics of provisioning procedures and the impact of electronic publishing on building and developing groups in university libraries in Jordan. Therefore, the researcher did the following:

A) Preparing a questionnaire addressed to officials of institutions and electronic publishing agents in Jordan. The questionnaire was divided into several sections, each presenting an aspect of the subject, such as introducing the relevant institutions and agents produced by these institutions, services provided by electronic publishing institutions, means of communication with electronic publishing institutions and future fields of work.

B) A questionnaire addressed to those responsible for the departments of supply, building, and developing groups in Jordanian university libraries. It included questions to identify the groups in the libraries in the field of research. And questions to identify the visuals and direction of these officials regarding electronic publishing thesis, the procedures followed in providing libraries in the field of research, and the impact of electronic publishing on the building and development of groups.

Research community: It consists of the following two groups.

1-Electronic publishing institutions and publishing agents in Jordan, who are:

- A- Ammar Publishing and Distribution House.
- B- Safaa Publishing and Distribution House.
- C- Yanabi Publishing and Distribution House.
- D- Al Huda Publishing and Distribution House.
- E. Al-Resala Publishing and Distribution House.

F.Al-Bashir Publishing and Distribution House

G.Al Masirah for Publishing and DistributionHouse.

L- Al Shorouk Publishing and Distribution House.

M- Modern Visions Foundation for Publishing and Distribution.

J- Al-Furqan Publishing and Distribution House.

2- The group responsible for the supply departments, building and developing collections in university libraries:

1 -The University of Jordan.

2 -Yarmouk University.

3- University of Science and Technology.

4- Hashemite University.

5- Mutah University.

selected these libraries due to their great technical, financial and human potential. compared to what exists in other types of libraries for the acquisition of electronic information sources, it is also the most used type of library by beneficiaries in various scientific and research disciplines because of the diversity of its groups and services.

1-Electronic Publishing:

Electronic publishing is the dissemination of information by electronic means and its dissemination in many forms online or on floppy disks, on compressed or as a suitable downloadable file or by e-mail, or as a file that can download to a portable reader; electronic publishing can be very narrow to include the electronic wheel and the electronic book only. It can expand to include all kinds of direct databases and the electronic exchange of information (1).

2-Electronic Acquisition

It means automated use in the process of Purchase, Select, follow up and receiving and the clearance Financial for all library purchases from books, periodicals and the like from various sources (2)

3-Electronic information sources:

Everything he's known for the traditional paper and non-paper information sources that are stored electronically on media, whether they are magnetic disks, lasers, Or available in database files and information banks and available to beneficiaries through direct communication (Online) or internally in the library through the CD-ROM system (3)

#### 4-Collection Development

It is a process based on a plan to provide the library with information resources ,Include a selection of materials, determination of financial resources, and division of the Collection, replacement, exclusion, preservation, and maintenance.” (4)

#### 5-Collection development and building POLICY

It is an action plan that guides library staff in managing collections and identifying forms of information sources and subject areas. Which should be acquired and methods of acquisition and preservation of the aspects of strengths and treatment of weaknesses in the holdings, as it provides workers with appropriate solutions to most of the problems they face in their daily work. (5)

#### Previous studies:

1-Iman Fadel Al-Samarrai’s study (6) in 1993 on electronic information sources and their impact on libraries,

The importance of the study lies in the importance of the information sources themselves, which have begun to compete with traditional (paper) and non-traditional (movie thumbnails, audio-visual materials) and even threaten their existence within the collections of libraries.The study aims to shed light on the modern direction in dealing with information sources where it is known and gives a comprehensive picture of their types and their relationships with other traditional and non-traditional sources of information .To trigger the interest and attention of libraries in our region toward other traditional sources, The study also aims to clarify the status of the traditional library of information technology, with a focus on electronic information sources.

2- Study of Osama Mahmoud Al-Sayed (7) (1994) entitled: (The Use of CDs in Some Saudi Libraries.(

This study aimed to identify the impact of the use of CD-ROM technology on three Saudi libraries:Central Library King Fahd University,The Economic Library of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry in Jeddah . The Central Library of King Abdulaziz University in Jeddah.The study measured the effect of introducing this technology on the formation of collections in those libraries .And the online search service in them, and

consequently on the expenses of those libraries. The study showed a decrease in online search requests by between 30-50% and indicated that some libraries cancelled all subscriptions for paper periodicals and their binding .The study found that the costs of libraries’ acquisition of CDs containing periodical texts and indexes are less than the costs of subscribing to foreign paper periodicals by up to 82%.

#### First Research: Theoretical Study:

concept of electronic publishing/The concept of electronic publishing is defined as the use of digital technology to convert printed, audio, or visual material into digital as well, as to disseminate it to the target audience using electronic devices of all kinds.

#### Types of electronic publishing

Electronic publishing comes in different types and forms, including:

- a. Electronic magazines.
- B. Electronic newspapers.
- c. Emails.
- d.Publications and electronic brochures.
- E. Blogs.
- f.books published in EPUB format.
- g. PDF files.
- h. Mobile applications.
- i. Scientific patrols.
- j. audio files.
- K. Pictures, artwork, and graphics.

#### Electronic publishing tools:

The tools used for electronic publishing range from simple to complex, and we mention the following basic types:

- ❖ Computers and word processing programs: such as Microsoft Word on Windows computers, Pages on Mac computers from Apple, or TextEdit. They are all tools used to write electronic or digital texts.
- ❖ Photo editing and processing programs: Picasa can be used on Windows and iPhoto on MacBook computers. It is also possible to use Adobe Photoshop to edit and modify images.
- ❖ Graphic programs: For example, Paint allows you to produce simple graphics, and for more complex graphics, you can use more advanced programs such as Adobe Illustrator, which is used to design logos and cartoon characters, for example.
- ❖ Content Management Systems: Content Management Systems is a software

application used to create, modify, manage and publish digital content. Content management systems facilitate electronic publishing and help automate and organize this process.

Word Press and Dupal, for example, are among the most popular content management systems used to publish digital content on the Internet and are often used in news sites and blogs.

**Features of electronic publishing:  
Electronic publishing outperforms  
paper and print in several respects,  
including:**

- Ease and speed of electronic publishing with its wide scope and the possibility of reaching more people.
- Ease of purchasing electronic publications without having to move around a lot.
- The possibility of updating texts quickly and easily in terms of editing and addition.
- Low cost in terms of reducing the costs of paper printing, distribution, etc.
- Save time in terms of production and distribution.
- Virtually unlimited space for text, photo and video storage.
- Marketing and publishing digital publications and articles using websites, social media, and others.

**Disadvantages of electronic publishing:**

Despite the many advantages of electronic publishing, it also has some disadvantages, including:

- Ease of hacking.
- Lack of reliability is sometimes due to the ability of texts to be produced and published by any party.
- Quality problems that may affect the readability of electronic publications.
- Other issues related to the quality of electronic publishing content and the need for a standard quality system or rules governing the production and dissemination of such content. (8)

**The third topic: the analytical study**

The e-book was defined and described the reading devices and software used and how they work. Then she described the software's defects and the problems accompanying them, including the problems of preservation and maintenance and the rapid obsolescence of

readers due to the rapid technological development. Then the researcher dealt with the evaluation criteria that libraries should take into consideration when acquiring e-books and dealing with their distributors, such as the cost of readers, the cost of a standard title with its printed counterpart, the number of available titles, display control, durability, ownership and licensing limits, and relevance of titles.

The researcher presented its criteria, including clarity in the text, the possibility of enlarging and reducing the text, images and graphics, multimedia integration, the text space size, copying and pasting, the creation of citations and the availability of its various methods. The researcher also raised many questions about the possibility of lending the e-book and the possibility of copying it for personal use and ownership.

The researcher also identified several elements that distributors must take to support the spread of e-books, including publisher rights insurance, Find a commercial model that achieves profitability on the one hand and customer satisfaction and purchasing power on the other. While providing fast availability and high reliability, it also provides easy and enjoyable interfaces dealing.

**Analytical study:**

**Submission:**

First: To study the electronic reality of electronic information sources for a group of electronic publishing institutions in Jordan, the researcher circulated a questionnaire, which was directed to officials of electronic publishing institutions and agents in the field of study, which included the following elements:

- 1-The general data specific to the publishers.
- 2-Specialties of the publishing institutions.
- 3- Types and forms of electronic information produced by the institution.
- 4-Criteria for determining the price of electronic published sources.
- 5-Services provided by institutions to university libraries.
- 6- Means of communication with publishing institutions.
- 7- Problems and obstacles faced by publishing institutions.
- 8- The future of electronic publishing of information sources in Jordan.

Second: To study the reality and procedures of supplying and the impact of electronic

publishing on the building and development of collections in Jordanian university libraries, the researcher designed a questionnaire directed to those responsible for the supplying departments in the library departments in the field of study. It included the following items:

- 1- particular Data related to the libraries in the study.
- 2- Administrative aspects.
- 3-Officials' visuals and directions and the electronic publishing methods used in providing libraries in the field of study.
- 4-Officials' visuals and directions towards the impact of electronic publishing on the building and development of collections in the study libraries.
- 5- Local electronic publishing institutions and agents.
- 6-Criteria for selecting electronic publishers and suppliers.
- 7- Types and forms of electronic information sources needed by university libraries under study.

The questionnaire was judged by four faculty members at Al-Hussein Bin Talal University. Also made a preliminary selection of questionnaires. To ensure the integrity and accuracy of the questions and phrases, it contains, after analyzing the list of the (5) electronic publishing institutions that were listed through the list of publishing institutions that have the legal deposit for their published works in the National Library, obtained from the Director of the Registration and Numbering Department in the library,

In addition to the number of (4) other electronic publishing institutions that were counted through the answers of the university libraries, the field of study, on their questionnaire paper.

In addition to one information centre (the Center for Strategic Studies at the University of

Jordan), and by using the Internet to search for those institutions to obtain data that is known and accessible, such as e-mail, phone numbers, and special fax, for each institution, After a comprehensive inventory of these institutions, the researcher distributed the questionnaires via e-mail from Ma'an, Amman, Irbid, Zarqa and Karak to be filled out by officials. Then answer 85% of the total 28 distributed questionnaires, of which were collected only 24, and (4) publishing institutions declined to answer (14%), and the reason for the lack of response may be the lack of interactions with Jordanian university libraries, It took a long time and a great effort on the researcher's part to contact the publishers and determine their specialized identity. Through analyzing the questionnaires, the researcher found that the ignorance who filled out the questionnaires is divided according to her specializations into three sections as follows:

1-Entities specialized in the production of computer programs.

2-Entities specialized in electronic publishing in study curricula and educational, cultural, and entertainment programs, such as the al-awael site

3- Entities specialized in providing various electronic information sources related to the educational curricula needed by academic disciplines, represented by the libraries of Jordanian universities.

As for the questionnaire for those responsible for the service of supplying the libraries under study, A questionnaire was obtained from them collectively, which numbered (4) questionnaires, frequency distributions, and analysis of the elements of the electronic publishers as follows:

parties	Publishing house	agency	especiall y	Jordania n	Establishme nt	headquarte rs.	number of branches
<b>A- Ammar Publishing and Distribution House.</b>	*	-	-	*	*	Amman	1
<b>B- Safaa Publishing and</b>	*	-	-	*	*	Amman	1

<b>Distributi on House.</b>							
<b>C- Yanabi Publishing and Distributi on House.</b>	*	-	-	*	*	Amman	1
<b>D- Al Huda Publishing and Distributi on House.</b>	*	-	-	*	*	Amman	1
<b>E. Al- Resala Publishing and Distributi on House.</b>	*	-	-	*	*	Amman	1

from Table No. 1, it is clear that the research community consisting of (5) entities represented the categories of publishers, which are the categories included in the study of the entities (Jordanian publishers, non-Jordanian publishers and they have branches in Jordan)

and that the Jordanian authorities represented the largest percentage, reaching 60%, meaning that there are Jordanian entities get up Electronic publishing on CDs table (2)

linkes	Ammar house	Safaa house	Yanabi house	Al Huda house	Al-Resala huuse
<b>Other publishers</b>	*	*	*	*	*
<b>Indexes and Libraries</b>		*	*	*	*
<b>full texts</b>	*	*			*
<b>Databases</b>	*	*	*	*	*

Table No. (2) shows that the five electronic publishing agencies provide links to their customers through their websites on the Internet, but these links differ in their number and type from one side to another.

Table No. (2) shows that the largest number of links are available in the Al-Safaa house and in the technology of teaching the subject, which is links to other publishers, links to indexes libraries and links to full-text links, and others to databases, followed by Amman house and Al-Resala house, both of which provide full-

text links. And links to different rules to help customers both from libraries and in relation to the allocation of entities in the field of electronic publishing, the researcher asked a question about the level of allocation of entities in the field of electronic publishing of sources of information ,Is it a publication of sources on the Internet or the production of computer programs for CDs? Where specialization is in a field for which some indicators have answers, as shown in the following table:

Table (3)

Specialties	parties	ratio
<b>Computer software production</b>	3	%60
<b>Dissemination of information sources on the Internet</b>	5	%100

<b>Publishing resources on CDs</b>	1	%20
<b>traditional electronic publishing</b>	-	-
<b>Specialized in all of the above</b>	1	%20
<b>Other specialties</b>	0	%40

It is noted in Table No. (3) There is only one publishing entity working in traditional and electronic publishing. It is a defined Yanabi house and electronic activities in the year 2000, and the percentage of electronic publishing is 20%, while we find that all the sample parties in the study work in the field of electronic publishing on the Internet 100%. And 80% of

the five entities work in the field of publishing information sources on CDs, Safaa house and Ammar house. Some bodies focus on specific subject areas, such as providing international specifications and standards for the industrial sector in Jordan, which they provide on the Internet.

Table (4)

Sources	PARTIES	RATIO
books	4	%80
periodicals	4	%80
Abstracts	2	%40
searchlights	2	%40
dictionaries	2	%20
encyclopedias	1	%60
lexicon	3	%60
Series	2	%20
bibliographic	1	%40
circles of knowledge	2	%40
circles of knowledge	1	%20
University Theses	2	%40
government publications	1	%20
visual recordings	1	%20
movie thumbnails	1	%20
audio recordings	-	-
Maps and Atlases	-	-
Evidence	2	%40
Other sources	1	%20

Reviewing Table 4, the researcher noted when analyzing the type of electronic information sources produced or distributed by publishers, some of which are supplied to them in Jordan, that the field of books and periodicals exceeds the rest of the genres, as is found 80% each. Of them, among the species also for each of them 60%. Then the extracts, detectors, and scientific series. And guides, dictionaries, and university theses, each with a percentage of 20%, and one publishing authority produces manuscripts as a kind of electronic resource in the thesis centre.

### Services provided by publishing institutions to university libraries

Many contractors have managed to adapt themselves in their institutions, as they are now providing libraries with crossing gates through which they access the sources that are published electronically. Contractors are also beginning to use technologies to expand their services. Some of them are now increasingly providing many services and providing external sources for the activities carried out by libraries, such as searches and paper verification that take place before the issuance of supply orders, for example. About those services, the researchers asked about the services provided by publishers to Jordanian university libraries.

Table(5)

Services	parties	The ratio
Free Calling Service	0	0



Electronic media marketing service	3	%60
Information service for electronic sources	3	%60
Review search service	4	%80
Availability of evidence	4	%80
Commercial bibliographia availability	1	%20
National Bibliographia Availability	1	%20
Provide an inventory catalog of materials and groups	1	%20
Databases provide opportunities to assist in the provisioning process	3	%60
Availability of trial versions	5	%70

By reviewing Table (5), the five publications in the study sample provide a free communication service, requesting materials from them, with the aim of marketing products and facilitating application procedures for library beneficiaries. The five publishing entities also provide the service of providing trial copies to libraries, this is for several different goals and as a means of advertising for its products, as well as four agencies that provide full-text service for periodicals, back-search services, and the service of providing indexes for inventorying electronic materials, there are three sides. It also provides a service of marketing through electronic media and service of providing disk databases that help the departments of ordering and test materials, there is one entity that provides the service of providing evidence and one entity another that offers the service of

providing the national bibliography. Thus, the free call service to request materials and the Experimental copy service are the two services that all publishers provide, 100% Followed by the direct marketing service through electronic media, the media service for sources on the Internet, and the service of providing indexes to limit materials and electronic collections by 80%, then the direct marketing service through electronic media, the media service for sources on the Internet, and the service of providing disk databases that assist in the supplying operations by 60%

This is followed by the service of providing evidence and the service of providing the national and commercial bibliography with 20%, which is the least of the services provided by electronic publishing agencies in Jordan.

Table (6)

means of communication	parties	ratio
What's Up	5	%100
E-mail	5	%100
Regular mail	3	%60
the phone	4	%80
fax	4	%80
delegate	2	%40

From reading Table No. (6), found that all electronic publishing agencies provide 100% means of communication, Especially WhatsApp, as it has become an effective means of communication in developed societies, as

well as e-mail, and the percentage for telephone and fax is equal, and the percentage has decreased by 20%.

Table(7)

problems	parties	ratio
The high cost of the production process	5	100%
Low financial return	1	20%
Intellectual rights	3	60%
Lack of legislation and policies	4	80%
Low availability of publishing software	-	-

Piracy	4	%80
Lack of specialized competencies in electronic publishing	-	-
Weak cooperation in university libraries	-	-
Other problems	-	-

from Table (7), it shows the main problems faced by all publishing Parties Piracy: is the process of illegally copying a program, whether for personal or material purposes.

60% of the Parties suffer from them (3) will transfer parties from the problem of intellectual rights for resources from the traditional form to the electronic form. Obtaining intellectual rights requires some effort and money and may increase costs for the parties and reduce their financial return to them. There is no doubt that the material return is what guarantees the continuity of one party 20% Of the five sides of the study sample.

### The future of electronic publishing of electronic information sources in Jordan:

Planning is the basis for the success of any work, ensuring the development and growth integrity of any industry ,

It is based on studying the current situation, the available possibilities, and the brightness of the future, especially in modern technical industries such as electronic publishing. The question now arises, are the planning of electronic publishing entities to expand their activity in the field of dissemination of the distribution of electronic and the answer is through Table No. (8)

Table(8)

Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
yes	%100	no	-

that all the five publishing agencies (the study sample) 100% preserve to expand their activities in electronic publishing, whether on CDs or the Internet, This indicator is good and reveals the tendencies of these entities towards providing electronic commercial information services, serving Jordanian university libraries, and others. This is through the ability to compete with each other, especially as it is the first source that university libraries resort to obtaining their needs from electronic information sources. The library authorities indicated on the University of Jordan website that they made available books, periodicals, and the full text of university theses available in electronic form on the library's website to serve the beneficiaries, especially university students, faculty members, employees, and students from outside the university.

### Results and Recommendations:

#### First, the results of the study

First: Getting to know the current reality of electronic publishing and electronic publishing agencies in Jordan through the students' answers to the following questions:

a) What are the characteristics of institutions publishing electronic information sources in Jordan?

b- What are the types and forms of electronic information sources produced by electronic publishing institutions?

C- What services are electronic publishing institutions provide to university libraries in Jordan?

D- What are the means of communication with electronic publishing institutions?

E- What are the problems and obstacles facing electronic publishing institutions in Jordan?

Second: To reveal the impact of electronic publishing on building and developing collections in Jordanian university libraries by answering the following questions:

A- What are the electronic publishing messages following up on the building and developing collections in Jordanian university libraries with different information sources?

B - What is the impact of electronic publishing that Jordanian university libraries deal with.

Third: What types, forms and sources of electronic information do Jordanian libraries need?

The researcher circulated a model questionnaire that was arbitrated and distributed to several faculty members to ensure the integrity of the

various questions and items .It was possible through the theoretical framework of the study to reach many results as possible during the topic. Studying, presenting and analyzing data according to the elements presented in it and through the answers of the participating parties according to the principles of the scientific method using mobile phones, numbers, and ratios, it was possible to reach the study's final results.

### **The results of the study, the theoretical side:**

1- The study monitored many definitions of the concept of electronic publishing and stood on the theoretical angles of the pronunciation of those definitions.

2-The study recorded the opinions presented about the historical beginnings of electronic publishing technology, one of which dates back to the second century AD when the Bible appeared in the Chinese model, considering that the roots of electronic publishing can be traced back to the early sixties when used computers in the production of indexes, guides and abstracts printed on paper. In any case, seeking the historical development of electronic publishing is challenging.

3-The study monitored the patterns of electronic publishing. It indicated that it could be very narrow to include the electronic magazine only and could expand to include all types of direct databases, CDs, and e-mail.

4- The study recorded the stages of manufacturing the intellectual message in three stages, one of which is not correct without the other stages, which is the stage of composing the intellectual message, producing the message and processing it in an intermediary, then the stage of distributing copies and delivering them to its recipient

5- The study monitored the modern concepts of the library collection and defined them in their modern concept, and showed that they are not limited to collections within the library but extend to all materials that he can access to respond to the needs of its pioneers.

6- The study recorded the scope of the policy of developing the collection and electronic information sources and the justifications for their status and advantages for university libraries.

7-The study monitored the types of electronic information sources and defined them as electronic paper sources of information stored

electronically.If its source in the database files extracts it, it is available via direct connection (Online) or through compact disks (Cd--Rom).

8 -This study monitored the current status of electronic publishing in the Arab world. It showed that it is still undergoing experimental phases, although many publishers have converted their products into electronic form.

### **The results of the field study include:**

#### **a) Results of electronic publishing entities:**

\*The first question dealt with the date of establishment of each electronic publishing agency in Jordan .It became clear that the age of electronic publishing institutions ranged between sixteen and thirty years, and it also became clear that the electronic publishing authorities accepted the categories of publishers, which are the two categories included in the study of the entities (Jordanian and non-Jordanian publishers) and they have no branches in Jordan.It became clear that the Saudi authorities represented the most significant percentage of 60%, while there are two 40% of non-Jordanian publishing agencies.

b) The second question dealt with the website of electronic publishing parties on the Internet, and the study showed the presence of electronic publishing parties on the Internet, and this reflects the interest of each party in the needs of its customers and is a tool of choice for what they market. It also develops the processes of distributing purchase, demand and materials for any party that wishes to deal with it in the individual form to the libraries, such as group purchasing. It is one of the requirements of the current era.

C- The third question revolved around the links available on the website of each electronic publishing authority on the Internet. The study showed the availability of links for each party on its website and that they differed in their number and type from one side to another and ranged between links to other publishers, links to library indexes, full-text links, and others to databases.

E- The fourth question revolves around the allocation of sources in the field of electronic publishing to information sources. Is it the publication of resources on the Internet or the production of computer programs for CDs? The study revealed that there is only one entity

working in the field of traditional and electronic publishing, and the percentage of electronic publishing is (20%), while the publisher's work (100%) in the field of electronic publishing on CDs and (60%) of the entities (3) work in the field of computer programs on CDs. Also, some agencies specialize in a specific subject for publication on printed discs to electronic format.

F- The fifth question is related to the issuance of electronic publishing of trial copies. The study also revealed that the five electronic publishing parties issued (100%) trial copies and explained the reasons and justifications for this as follows:

- Marketing of electronically published resources
- Choose programs and ensure their safety.
- Highlighting the advantages of publishing on CDs, including electronic format

### **(B) Results of Jordanian Universities Libraries:**

1-The first question dealt with the chronological age of the university libraries and the e-mail address of each of them. It became clear that the age of the libraries ranged between fifty and up to twenty-six years, meaning that a time had passed since these libraries were able to follow and keep pace with the modern trends of libraries and information technologies. Each of them has a website e-mail on the Internet.

2- The second question dealt with the dates of applying e-mail to provide electronic information sources in all its forms and types in university libraries while the University of Jordan Library was considered the largest library in the Middle East, followed by the Yarmouk University Library, then the University of Science and Technology, then Mutah University, and then the Hashemite University.

3-The third question dealt with the reasons for electronic provision in university libraries, and it became clear from the study that the most important reason is the huge inflation in the volume of electronic information. The study revealed that five libraries had conducted studies that revealed the experiences of similar libraries that have previously made available electronic information sources. This is in her desire to identify the positive and negative of these experiences. Knowing and exploring the experiences helps understand the issues and

problems other libraries faced and the basics they relied on to benefit from their advantages. 4-the fourth question dealt with identifying the experiences of other libraries to benefit from their experiences in the field of building and developing electronic information sources.

5-The fifth question dealt with the impact of several library employees after the application of the electronic provisioning system,

The study revealed that the electronic provisioning system was not applied in the process of building and developing groups, neither by increasing nor decreasing the number .Because the procedures for providing electronic information sources used in those libraries were limited to the use of computers, receipt and follow-up, financial clearance and other electronic provision procedures.

6-asked the sixth question about the increase in the burdens of the staff of the provisioning department after the application of electronic provisioning .The study revealed the emergence of additional burdens at three libraries at a rate of (30%), as it became necessary to train employees to use the computer to raise their technical efficiency to complete the various electronic provisioning procedures, in addition to the need to increase the number of department employees to complete the tasks required in the provision as soon as possible. And the least effort possible.

7- The seventh question was about determining the responsibilities of the supply staff after the application of the electronic provisioning system. The study revealed that redefined the responsibilities in five libraries of the study sample at a rate of (50%). After the introduction of the electronic provisioning system, the rest of the study libraries did not work on redefining the responsibilities of the department's employees after application of the electronic provisioning system, Because the procedures for providing electronic sources of information are still carried out in the traditional provisioning department. No separate department has been allocated to it.

8-The eighth question revolves around several libraries that were interested in preparing a documented policy for building and developing electronic information sources.

Despite its importance, the study revealed that such a policy did not receive interest from most of the study libraries (70%). At the same time, was interested in preparing (13) libraries (30) only from the study sample.

**Second: Recommendations: In light of the findings of the study, the researcher recommends the following:**

1-Obligating electronic publishers to legally register the programs we produce and publish them on CDs in their legal deposit.

2- Urge the competent authorities to pay more attention to the electronic publishing industry, encourage local manufacturing of electronic publishing requirements, and encourage specialists to produce and translate intellectual production.

3 -Urge Jordanian electronic publishing entities to continue to develop the industry and bring electronic publishing in all its forms to the stage of private electronic publishing of their writings

4-Urge electronic publishers to cover up deficiencies in the electronic dissemination of Arab databases.

5-The publishers must undertake the production and development of programs for processing the Arabic language that facilitate the publication of Arabic electronic books.

6-Reconsidering the policy of building and developing collections in university libraries that have proven successful in building and developing electronic information sources.

7-The necessity of benefiting from the experiences of other Jordanian libraries, especially those that have proven success in building and developing electronic information sources.

8-Urging Jordanian universities to cooperate with some powerful publishers and with some companies or telecommunication bodies to conduct experiments for electronic publishing, even in a specific way, to serve the educational process in Jordanian universities.

9 - Inclusion of electronic information sources within the policy of group building and development and addressing them clearly in all formal and temporal objectivity.

10-Setting a special budget for acquiring Jordanian university libraries from electronic resources by subscribing to one budget and purchasing electronic resources to ensure that the required resources are obtained efficiently and effectively.

11-Increasing the volume of Jordanian university libraries' holdings of electronic resources, because of the future orientation of research and university study, especially as we live in a time of communication and technical

challenges and the digital age, to the acquisition of electronic resources, which supports the role of these libraries in setting their plans for the development of education and scientific research.

12-It is useful to develop a written policy for all university libraries to acquire electronic resources according to special criteria determined by these libraries, taking into account the flexibility in this policy to comply with the future development of the forms of these electronic resources.

13- Establishing organized training programs for all categories of beneficiaries, provided that some of them are for faculty members and others are for male and female students in Jordanian universities.

14 - Developing the expertise of workers in selecting and supplying electronic information sources efficiently with electronic publishing.

15-Dealing with well-known suppliers with a long history, whether inside or outside Jordan.

16-Libraries should not cancel their subscriptions to unpaid printed materials loaded on CDs unless a study shows the actual need for those materials in the library.

17-Inviting academic departments specialized in libraries and information and agencies, as well as research centres specialized in these fields, to organize workshops to discuss topics related to training workers and beneficiaries of electronic information sources, as well as approximating terms related to electronic publishing.

18-Introducing the headquarters of electronic publishing and related technologies in the programs of the library and information departments in the universities of Jordan, as well as developing teaching programs in these departments to graduate information specialists who can deal with this technology in acquisition, organization and service This requires supporting computer laboratories in these departments with scanners, laser disc production devices, and devices for transferring images to and from the computerized form.

19- Introducing the headquarters of electronic publishing and related technologies in the programs of the library and information departments in the universities of Jordan, as well as developing teaching programs in these departments to graduate information specialists who can deal with this technology in the acquisition and organization and service. This requires supporting computer laboratories in

these departments with scanners and laser production devices.

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