On the Changes of the Information Resources Management in Editing and Publishing Science

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ABSTRACT. *Through the discussion and analysis of the academic growing point of editing and publishing in the age of information resources management, the article claims that the modern information technology has promoted the research of basic theories of editing and publishing into the age of information resources management, and the networking of information dissemination and intelligence of organization have become the new development trend of research and focus of the editing and publishing science. Therefore, this paper discusses the points with the use and development of two bibliographic resources as examples. Its aim is to reflect the new growing point of the editing and publishing science in the age of information resources management and its broad research category.*

Keywords: editing and publishing, information resources management, CIP, reprint information

1. **Introduction.** The science of editing and publishing has the obvious characteristics of the times and utility. In the age of information resources management, the traditional publishing industry is pounded strongly. This requires editing and publishing research workers to grasp the pulse of the times, highlight the above two characteristics, and then convert the research themes, change the research vision, reconstruct the disciplinary system, innovate its dissemination function, and expand its academic high ground to adapt to the new requirements of the editing and publishing in the age of information resources management.

2. The academic growing point of the editing and publishing in the times of information resource management. Editing and publishing as one of the important ways of spreading knowledge is one of the important links in the knowledge economy system. The achievements of knowledge innovation, through the editing and publishing will be

wildly spread as practical productivity without the restriction of time and space, or will get accumulation, to lay the foundation of the knowledge innovation for later generations. The information processing, transmission and application have become one of the most important sources of the economic development in the age of knowledge economy. In an age when the organization and transmission of knowledge have become net-based and intelligent, there should be a big development in the science of editing and publishing which takes the study of editing and publishing and their law of motion as its objective. Efforts should be made to build academic high ground which has a certain guiding significance, raise the academic research level and status, explore its discipline basis, seek new theory to support the study of editing and publishing, and will eventually produce the guiding ideology of the discipline of editing and publishing based on the related theories of transplantation, comparison, absorption.

2.1. **Modern information technology pushes the study of basic theory of the editing and publishing science to information resource management.** Over the last decade, the development of the modern information technology is developing rapidly, which speeds up the process of information to and greatly increases the important of information in the human social activities. Today, a new resource view—information resource has gradually formed, and the growing information network brings the discipline of editing and publishing under the background of the network, being a node. Therefore, the traditional study of editing and publishing should break through the original narrow vision and scope, extend its scope to the network, in order to adapt to the requirements of information resources management in information society. On the other hand, with the development of modern information technology, the ways of processing knowledge and information content in the editing and publishing science tend to be more consistent, And they have more common techniques and similar cross-section, making it necessary and also possible to understand the subject characteristics of the editing and publishing with a broader perspective, to explore of the common law, and develop the theories and methods for the information transmission in the network times according to the trend of global information and information networking.

2.2. **The networking of information dissemination and organizational intelligence are the new development trend and the emphasis of the study of editing and publishing.** The ddevelopment and utilization of information resources are the key for the editing and publishing industry to enhance the competitiveness. It is related to the survival and further development of the editing and publishing industry in the information age. We must update the concept and pay attention to the utilization of information resources. As society changes from an industrial economy to a knowledge economy, editing and publishing mainly rely on the dissemination of information to create a competitive advantage, rely on technology innovation and management innovation to the driving force of sustainable development. From the current focus of research, the following can be seen as the direction of development for the science of editorial information:

(1) The study of theories and practice about the sharing of editing and publishing information resources

This includes information management research, information research methodology, theoretical research of information industry, and so on.

(2) The organization and management of network information resources for editing and publishing. For instance, the combination of networks and the information of editing

and publishing, books and resource sharing, integrated application of multimedia technology, database development, e-commerce, and the research of the retrieval language, etc.

In short, the essence of editing and publishing in the information times is information organization and dissemination. The network of information dissemination and the intellectualization of information organization are its basic features. In large-scale distribution or network environment, it is necessary to develop integrated editing and publishing information retrieval system. In the network platform, it's essential to integrate the public directory enquiries of the information related to editing and publishing, set up effective editorial and literature support system, strengthen the information acquisition means, increase the information source, and strengthen the reasonable allocation and utilization of literature resources. This will help to change the scattered use into intensive use of the editing and publishing information resources. The research of network information retrieval technology about editing and publishing is another major issue related to the network information resource management.

Based on the above two aspects, this paper discusses the points with the use and development of two bibliographic resources as examples. The article aims to reflect the new growing point of the editing and publishing science in the age of information resources management and its broad research category.

3. **The sharing of information resources based on book cataloguing in publication (CIP).** As an important part of the information service industry, China's library, press and the publishing department are inseparable from the library catalog, all needing to do a lot of the cataloging work frequently. The bibliography reveals the information of the books published, distributed, and collected by China, including those imported from foreign countries as well. However, there is a lot of repetition in the publication information released by the three big systems. The content is either exactly the same or very close. This suggests that for a long time the three departments in China, namely the libraries, the press and the bookstores, have been wasting a lot of labor and material resources to repeat the cataloguing work of many of the same publications, which is a very unreasonable waste human labor, material resource, time and money.

3.1. **The press is the source of bibliographic information.** CIP should serve as the breakthrough to integrate three different formats of bibliography information. As cataloguing in publication is usually done by a group of catalogers with high level of business, working ability and strong sense of responsibility, the bibliographic data provided by them is more accurate, which is helpful to realize the standardization of the library catalog. For example, the cataloging staff of Chinese National Depository Library are organized by press or made up of the cataloguing librarians of Universities. They are supposed to abide by two national standards for cataloging——*Cataloguing in Publication Data in the Book* and *The Book Title Page,* strictly following *The Ordinary Book Cataloguing Rules*, obeying *Chinese Library Classification* for classification indexing , and taking *The Literature Subject Indexing Rules* as the theme indexing basis.

In addition, one of the most important features of CIP is uniqueness, namely a book should be cataloged only by cataloging personnel in one of the institutions according to one standard for only once. Finally only one piece of bibliographic data is generated so as to

avoid the disadvantages caused by the fact that same books are cataloged by different personnel from different libraries according to different standards.

(1) To expand the range of CIP implementation

To make the CIP be widely implemented in the country, we should make a series of CIP laws, regulations, system in line with China's actual situation so that more press can take part in the event.

At present, there are two main forms of CIP in China: the centralized and decentralized. The former means centralized cataloging by Chinese National Depository Library, which is beneficial the quality standardization of bibliographic data. But due to China's largeness, the great number of press only centralized cataloging is obviously not enough. The cataloguing in publication cycle cannot be shortened, thus delaying the publishing time. And the quality of cataloging by the individual press cannot be guaranteed. Besides, the time of publication will be delayed in order to get the bibliographic data checked by the national version libraries. Therefore, a group of high quality cataloguing personnel can be organized. or many special institutions can be set up according to the specific circumstances by the provinces, and regions. They can be asked to engage in the work, which will not only alleviate the work pressure of Chinese National Depository Library, shorten the cataloguing in publication cycle, and be beneficial to the promotion of CIP in the province, and the region as well.

(2) To improve the quality of CIP

The centralized way of CIP cataloging is conducted by the Chinese National Depository Library according to "the data sheet of CIP" provided by the press without direct contact with the sample books. In order to avoid the errors in the corresponding bibliographic data caused by those in "data sheet" itself, the individual press is required to fill in the form with great care. The errors in the description can be avoided as long as the CIP cataloging personnel have a strong sense of responsibility, work hard, and are familiar with *Cataloging Rules*. As to the classification, subject indexing, the cataloging personnel are supposed to master the techniques of classification and subject indexing. They should also have a high professional quality, wide knowledge, strong analysis ability. The limitations of classification and keywords table also affect the quality of CIP. Therefore, it is necessary for the experts to make further improvement of *Chinese library classification,* in order to adapt to the trend of development of the discipline and to reduce indexing error. To improve the consistency and quality of subject indexing, it is essential to strengthen the construction of the keyword lists, to modify the keywords in time and strictly control the synonyms.

3.2. **To integrate three different formats of bibliographic information.** With the current format of CIP as the foundation, a new format of bibliographic information should be integrated according to the requirements of CNMARC. The main items of the description include: the title, author, publishing information(including the press, publisher and the date), the price which can be quickly sent to the bookstore and library for timely reversion,

the expected publishing date which may serve as the reference factor for the library when ordering books, binding, folio (including the information of appearance and size), the word number, the, the page number which may be sent after the publication, category, ISBN Numbers, abstract which is important for the information retrieval service and users' subscription, key words which are provided by the author when submitting the manuscript, objective readers, notes, etc.

3.3. **To Establish the nationwide bibliographic information network shared by the press, large wholesale bookstore and library.** In order to meet the requirements of the time and efficiency of the bookstore and the library cataloging, a national-wide publishing network should be built based on CPRN and CERNET, through the CHINAPAC. In this way, the CIP data approved by all the press may be quickly sent to the wholesale bookstore and library when returned to press at the same time so that they may be directly used for the directory subscription and collection bibliography. This will also help to realize the sharing of rapid transfer and bibliography information resources under the network environment.

4. **The organization and management of reprinted information**

4.1. **The analysis of literature reprint phenomenon.** Domestic and foreign presses attach importance to reprint and revision work. For some books published by foreign press, the rate of reprint and revision may as high as 25% to 30%, some even higher than 50%. For example, the reprint rates of France in the years 1981-1983 were all above 54%. In the 39 years from 1947-1985 Britain published 1161219 books, in which 876541 new books and 284678 reprinted. The reprint rate was 24.52%, almost every one four books was reprinted or republished. The reprint rate in Japan is generally between 25% and 35%. The rate in China (not including textbooks and pictures) is not low either. In the 1990 s, as a kind of new social form, the information society has gradually established its ruling status. In this process appears a coexistence situation of various types of carriers in the literature (old and new).

4.2. **The significance of studying the reprint to the industry of editing and publishing.** The reprint phenomenon of literature is the material basis of index of reprint. It first exists in the practice of the reprint and republishing of books. Second it exists in the evolution and differentiation of the journal. The study of republishing information, in addition to providing a new method and means of obtaining information is of great significance to the editing and publishing, which mainly lies in the following points:

(1) The role of recommending books. Title, note, and abstract can play a role of recommending books, but the role is individual and static. However, the role of reprint index is collective and dynamic. So the books recommended by the republication index are more comprehensive, systematic, and accurate. It can tell the user in a group of related literature those books with highest republishing factor. And the standard of evaluating the quality of books is quantitative, objective.

(2) It reveals the law of literature evolution so as to reveal the whole process of evolution of the related disciplines, achieves the aim of predicting new disciplines and inter-disciplines, and finally promote the innovation of scientific theory. The republishing cycle or frequency can show systematically the history or trend of development for the related disciplines. This

will help those only familiar with their professional subject to understand the quality literature of the related subject through the reprint index so as to shorten the time to get the comprehensive and useful information in a mass literature, consequently facilitate fusion and discovery of disciplines.

(3) It serves as a tool which is useful for the bookseller to sell books, for the library to purchase books and improve the quality of collection. It may also be a quantitative and objective tool of evaluation for the description of all kinds of recommended books, and for all kinds of excellent books selection activity held both at home and abroad every year. This tool is the only reliable evaluation tool at present and cannot be replaced by other methods or means.

(4) The role of academic evaluation.

As citation index provides the basis to evaluate the quality of the papers quantitatively, the republication index provides the basis to evaluate the quality of books quantitatively. The academic evaluation will be more systematic, complete and true if both are integrated.

4.3. **The organization revealing method of reprint information——republication index.** Reprint index is a kind of brand-new method of information organization and information revealing, which is invented based on the fact that the literature itself (as a whole) keeps evolving. It reveals the law of their own evolution (revision, reprint) in different domains of literature. It can evaluate the quality of the literature like books quantitatively, open a new research area for literature metrology, and also provide an objective basis for the scientific, systematic, and comprehensive academic evaluation.

At present, the study of the organization and use of reprint information is still in the initial stage. *Chinese "Library Science, informatics, archives science" books reprint index*, invented by Zhao Chenggang, opened the beginning of republication index research. Zhao believed that the development of republication index can be divided into three steps: 1, putting edition, printing, print, number of words, the novelty of adjustment parameters directly into the data of CIP so as to ensure the data collection of the book republication. 2. The national library coordinates the university, professional, scientific research library to collect corresponding reprints data of the literature in the related disciplines. For example, the National Library may cooperate with Engineering University Libraries like Tsinghua University Library Collaborative to be responsible for the data collection of "the republication index of Chinese engineering literature", and cooperate with libraries like Beijing university library to be responsible for the data collection of "the reprint index of Chinese arts and literature " the collection of data, and so on. 3. Finally, a final authority summarizes the reprint data in the CIP database and that reported by professional disciplines reprint edition of the data to report summary and carved heavy, remove the repetition, and then produces the "Chinese books reprint index". It can be predicted that once this index based on CIP appeared, it will play a positive role in promoting our scientific research and teaching, and will have a high social and economic benefits.

In short, the industry of editing and publishing in the information age has its distinctive features. It has developed from purely cultural and social support systems into a form of knowledge-based industry given by the new economy. Specially manifested in the following: As a cultural support system, it provides an effective way for the dissemination

of ideas and culture prosperity; As a social support system it creates a favorable environment for social stability and development; As an innovative support system, it provides the for the intellectual resources for knowledge innovation and production; As technology support system, it provide an effective means for the popularization of science and the promotion of technology; As an economy support system, it provides knowledge resources and information resources for the economic development. While as a separate industry, it directly creates and accumulates wealth for the society with knowledge and information processing, sorting, transmission, diffusion and transformation as the basis. This change is inevitable for the editing and publishing industry in a knowledge-based economy. Knowledge economy requires well-developed editing and publishing industry, which in return will certainly also promote the early arrival of the knowledge economy age.

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