

E news paper edition: Updates about current activities and daily new

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ABSTRACT: This paper presents future scenarios of use and design of the e-newspaper, i.e. the newspaper on e-paper. These scenarios are based on experiences from prototyping e-newspaper interfaces and from a survey with newspaper designers and management. The findings show e.g. that the design from the printed edition and the functionality of the online newspaper were considered preferable attributes for the e-newspaper, and that mobility, interactivity, adjustment for special target groups and personalization were the most frequently suggested functionalities. Pagination was considered important as well as the ability to estimate the amount of content of the e-newspaper, and the possibility to return to the page from which an article was chosen to read.

E-Paper is invented by Nick Sheridan in 1970. E-Paper are just like traditional paper. E-Paper are E papers of the future are just around the corner, promising to hold libraries on a chip and replace most printed newspapers by the end of the decade. They are made of flexible material, require ultra-low power consumption, are cheap to manufacture, and most importantly, are easy and convenient to read. E paper is a portable form of electronic paper. Reusable storage and display media that resembles paper but that can be written on (refreshed) thousands or millions of times via electrical means. E-paper will be utilized for books, electronic newspapers, portable signs, and foldable, roll able screens, among other applications.

KEYWORDS – e-paper, e-newspaper, design, GUI, future scenarios. Electronic paper, E Ink, Invention, Printing, Innovation, Print Media, adoption, use experience, e-newspaper.

I. INTRODUCTION

Newspapers have a long tradition and centuries of experience behind today's newspaper design. Pages, headlines, columns and fonts have been tuned in form and function to optimize content and context. They are all part of a user friendly and universally accepted product [1]. Newspapers have two internationally recognizable formats, i.e. broadsheet or tabloid, familiar to readers all over the world. The first online newspapers appeared only ten years ago in 1994 [2], and since then research has been done to gain knowledge about how to design user friendly news sites [3]. Today, we are facing the introduction of yet another media channel, the e-paper, which once again will require new design solutions for the graphical user interface (GUI).

Mobile service adoption has been studied by many scholars, e.g. drivers for adoption and in tention to adopt mobile services [2], factors influencing adoption [3;4], adoption patterns [5;6;7], and attitude towards using mobile services [8]. Much of this research has been focused on the adoption of mobile devices as such, as without adoption of devices there is not any prospect for successful commerce[9]. In the Digi News and Ubi Media projects we have studied the potential of a new innovation for the media sector, i.e. the e-newspaper published on e-paper technology. As the e-newspaper introduction concerns both a new device as well as new content, it makes it an interesting case to study from an adoption point of view in the next section, an introduction to e-paper technology is presented, followed by a discussion of newspaper design. The method used is then described

followed by a description of the empirical results. We thereafter propose a set of scenarios for the e-newspaper. The paper is then concluded with a discussion of the findings.

Electronic paper, often known as e-paper or electronic ink display, is a type of display that imitates the appearance of regular ink on paper. Electronic paper, unlike a traditional flat panel display, which requires a backlight to illuminate its pixels, reflects light like regular paper. It can store text and images endlessly without consuming electricity, and the image can be updated at any time. Several various technologies exist to create e-paper, some of which use a flexible display and a plastic

Substrate. Reading on e-paper could be more comfortable than on a traditional display. This is owing to the steady image that does not require regular refreshment, the broader viewing angle, and the fact that it reflects rather than emits ambient light.

II. RELATED WORKS

- 1. User Interface and Experience (UI/UX) Design:** Research and analysis of existing e-newspapers can provide insights into effective design elements for a user-friendly interface. This includes layout, navigation, readability, and accessibility.
- 2. Content Management Systems (CMS):** Investigate different CMS platforms used for e-newspapers to understand their features, functionalities, and suitability for managing digital content efficiently.
- 3.** An electronic display is created by printing the E-ink on thin, plasticised, paper-like sheets which thereafter is laminated with circuits. It is possible to apply E-ink on different materials such as glass, plastic and paper since the technology is not bound to a particular carrier.
- 4. Social Media Integration:** Investigate how e-newspapers integrate with social media platforms for content distribution, engagement, and audience growth. This includes strategies for leveraging social media channels effectively.
- 5. Security and Privacy Considerations:** Explore security measures implemented by e-newspapers to protect user data, prevent unauthorized access, and ensure secure transactions, especially in subscription-based models.
- 6. Legal and Ethical Issues:** Investigate legal and ethical considerations related to digital publishing, such as copyright laws, content licensing, plagiarism detection, and adherence to journalistic standards and ethics.

III. PROPOSED WORK

1. News Articles:

- Including interviews with experts, eyewitnesses, and key figures involved.
- Providing in-depth analysis and background information on significant events.
- Covering local, national, and international news.

2. Feature Stories:

- Diving into cultural trends, lifestyle, and entertainment topics relevant to your audience.
- Exploring human interest stories, profiles of inspiring individuals, or investigative pieces on social issues.
- Incorporating multimedia elements like videos, photo galleries, or interactive graphics to enhance story telling.

3. Opinion and Editorial Content:

- Inviting guest columnists or experts to contribute their perspectives on relevant topics.

- Encouraging diverse viewpoints and fostering constructive debates among readers.
- Publishing opinion pieces, editorials, and opens on current affairs, politics, and social issues.

4. Technology and Science Coverage:

- Highlighting breakthroughs in science, discoveries, and innovations across various fields.
- Reviewing gadgets, software, and emerging technologies, along with their implications for society.
- Explaining complex scientific concepts in accessible language for the general audience.

5. Local Events and Community News:

- Spotlighting local businesses, artists, and grassroots movements making
- Featuring community events, fundraisers, and initiatives happening in your area.
- Providing practical information such as weather updates, traffic reports, and local service listings.

6. Continuous Innovation and Adaptation:

- Collaborating with multimedia producers, designers, and data analysts to enhance the visual appeal and interactivity of your e- newspaper.
- Experimenting with new formats, storytelling techniques, and distribution channels to stay relevant and engaging.
- Monitoring audience feedback, analytics, and industry trends to refine your content strategy.

IV. PROPOSED RESEARCH MODEL

1. A replica of the online edition

Unlike the previous presented edition, which is based on the print-ready file, the replica of the online edition is assembled as for the online edition, i.e., by the online production staff and through automation. The content can be selected from different locations: from the content database where tagged material is matched to the output channel automatically, from the content catalogue of the printed edition, directly from the edited printed edition documents, or written directly into the edition templates by the online journalist. At present, most online newspapers still consist of content that is selected mainly from the printed edition, although the number of reporters working exclusively on the online edition is increasing.

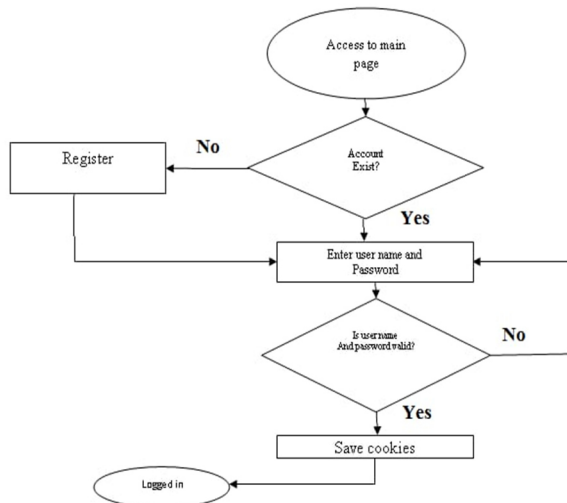
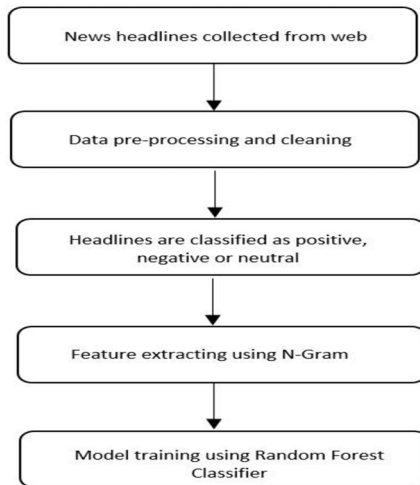
2. Produced as a unique edition

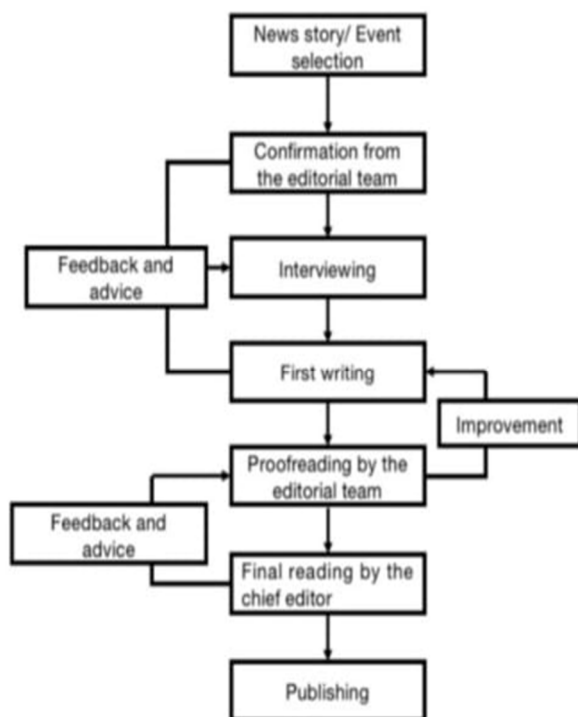
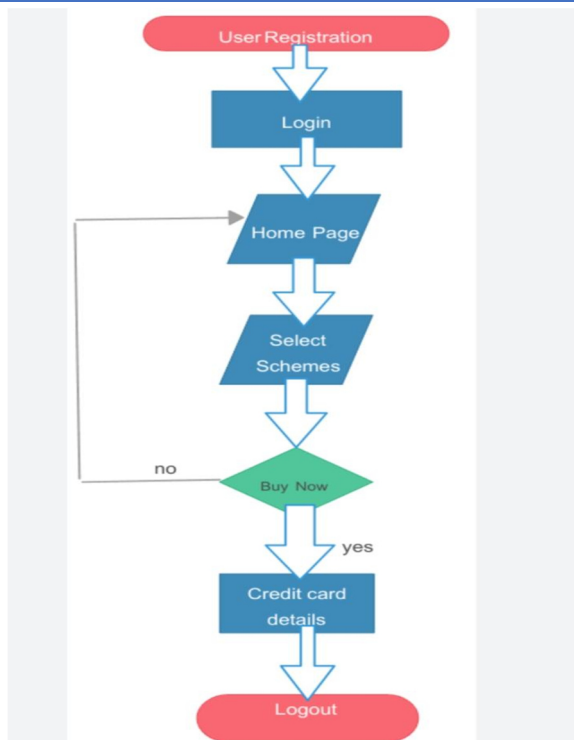
In this model, the e-paper edition is approached as a unique product. The content of the e-paper will be produced exclusively for this product or re-edited from material in the existing content news flow, not from another edition as a secondary media channel. Pro- duction staffs are assigned exclusively to producing this edition, and the layout and for- mat are designed to fit the e-paper device through the use of templates.

3. Produced as a part of multiple channel publishing

One possible extension of the previously mentioned workflow is to treat the e-paper edition as one of several publishing channels (e.g., print, online and e-paper), i.e., multiple channel publishing, shown in The key to an efficient system is that all material is stored at one location: moving and still images, text, etc. The (multi-channel) system consists of a logical unit, one or more databases, where the material could either be dependently or independently stored according to output channel, pulled when needed by each department,

and formatted for each specific channel.





V. PERFORMANCE REVALUATION

Evaluating the performance of an e-newspaper involves assessing various aspects to determine its effectiveness, engagement levels, and overall success. Here's a structured approach to conducting a performance evaluation:

1 . Audience Reach and Growth:

- Measure the total number of subscribers or registered users over a specific period.
- Analyze trends in website traffic, page views, and unique visitors.
- Assess the growth rate of your social media followers and email subscribers.

2 . Content Quality and Variety:

- Evaluate the diversity and relevance of content categories (e.g., news, opinion, lifestyle).
- Assess the quality of writing, journalism standards, and accuracy of information.
- Monitor reader feedback, comments, and engagement metrics (likes, shares, comments).

3 . Technology and Innovation:

- Assess the adoption of innovative technologies (e.g., AI-driven content personalization, interactive features).
 - Monitor trends in digital publishing and competitive landscape.
- ### 4. Feedback and Continuous Improvement:
- Evaluate the integration of multimedia content (videos, podcasts, infographics).

4.Feedback and continuous Improvement:

- Regularly review and update performance metrics to align with business objectives and industry benchmarks.
- Implement a process for continuous improvement based on feedback and performance data.
- Solicit feedback from readers, subscribers, and stakeholders through surveys or feedback forms.

VI. RESULT ANALYSIS

During the last decade, the number of the Internet users worldwide has been increased substantially. As per the most recent report released by Statista.com, the number of internet users worldwide was 3.9 billion, up from 3.65 billion in 2017. An increased utilization of smart phones and computers has given people the opportunity to use the internet more frequently and with more convenience. Social networking is now considered as one of the most popular online activities, as based on active use, Face book is the most popular online network. There were more than 2.2 billion monthly active Face book users as of the third quarter of 2018, accounting for nearly half of the world's internet users.

The advancement of internet also influenced and developed a new way to print media. It has contributed to the emergence of a new situation where many newspapers and magazines have started to publish their online editions which have brought the whole world on a reader's desktop/palm. The reading habits of newspapers have now seen different platforms from its print parent. In the light of these developments, this research study tends to find out whether or not online newspapers can be seen as a new genre distinct from its print parent. As revealed by its nature, the study undertook two English newspapers published from Delhi-NCR for 45 days and analyzed to find out the difference in the news content of the print version and their web counterparts in terms of the "lead news stories" appeared in the print version of the first page of the newspapers. The study thoroughly examined the difference in content of the lead news stories, placement of the lead news stories of print version as well as online version, and the contextual elements presented in both the versions.

This study of newspapers and their web counterparts is very significant for a country like India where population of

internet users is growing rapidly. Hence the research findings and conclusion is very significant not only for scholars but it is quite relevant to policy makers, students and media professionals at large.

VII. CONCLUSION

In conclusion, Today, paper remains the most popular document medium because of its credibility, tangibility, ease of use, flexibility, portability, and compatibility which has made it difficult to replace. Even with the prevalence of computers and online documents, the paperless office is more distant than when it was proposed.

With paper a document flowing at a faster pace than ever, the need for more document management system becomes increasingly inevitable. Sheridan believes that E-paper will eventually be able to make power hungry desktop displays obsolete and help make heavy back-breaking textbooks something school children might learn about in a history class on their lightweight E-readers.

Though new technologies are misperceived as total replacements for old ones, when in fact, the introduction of a new technology can simulate a synergy between old and new, we should reconsider the argument to completely replace all paper documents with electronic documents, and consequently, we predict a co-existence between paper and E-paper. While we may be familiar with digital paper because of its widespread use among eBook readers, the technology's flexibility allows for far more advanced applications. The paperless office of the future, in contrast to speedy autos and personal teleporters, may not be so far-fetched in the end. It all begins with a clean, fresh workspace. Because of its plausibility, tangibility, simplicity, flexibility, portability, and compatibility, paper remains the most preferred document medium, making it difficult to replace. The paperless work place is still a long way from its original ideal, despite growing usage of computers and online documents.

VIII. FUTURE SCOPE

The E-paper will be embedded as a cylindrical tube (about 1 centimeter in diameter or 15 to 20 centimeters long), that a person can comfortably carry in his or her pocket. The tube will contain a tightly rolled sheet of E-paper that can be spooled out of a slit in the tube as a flat sheet, for reading, and stored again at the touch of a button. Information will be downloaded (there will be a simple user interface) from an overhead satellite, a cell phone network, or an internal memory chip. The document reader will be used for E-mail, the internet, books download from a digital library, technical manuals newspapers, magazines etc. anywhere in the planet. It will cost quite less than \$10, and nearly everyone will have one. The surest way to produce the future of E-paper to in event it. E-paper is rich in potential. Judging by recent developments in terms of display size and power consumption in E-readers coming to market, the future of E-paper technology is bright. In 10 to 20 years, consumers might see large E-paper modules that are as thin and as flexible as magazines are today, with display brightness approaching that of conventional print. You might click on an image in a story, and it will provide video or animation.

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