



## E-Library : Information Treasure

*E-Library (formerly FERRIS) provides a database of documents that have been issued by or submitted to the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC). Members of the public and FERC personnel can access this database; however, only FERC personnel can access certain documents that are designated as non-public. Specifically, E-Library gives you access, through the FERC Web site, to over two million documents with over 10 million pages that have been archived over more than 20 years. As a web-based system, E-Library enables you to search the database, view several categories of documents, view scanned images of documents that you select, and have the documents printed, downloaded to your desktop, or saved on a CD.*

**DR. YOGINI DHAKAD**

### Introduction :

An electronic library is a heterogeneous system in which information is available in hard copy, on magnetic tape and discs, CD-ROMs and videodiscs, and also from online sources. Storage and copying of information are done either by downloading or by printing from a master file. Such libraries can provide very diverse information; however, electronic libraries will evolve in an incremental fashion and, at least for the next few decades, we will operate in a dual paper-based and electronic environment.

Digital library collections contain fixed permanent documents. While current libraries have more dynamic collections, a digital library facilitates quicker handling of information. Digital libraries break the physical boundaries of data. Digital libraries are as important for communications and collaboration as for information seeking activities.

E-library system also known as a digital library is concerned with that body of knowledge relating to the collection, organization, storage, distribution, retrieval, and utilization of digital information. Digital libraries basically store materials in electronic format and manipulate large collections of those materials effectively. Format would be a combination of text, imaging, sound, video, audio and animation.

### Definition :

#### Electronic Library :

Physical site and/or website that provides 24-hour online access to digitized audio, video, and written material.

It's an electronic or online library where one can have access to books, journals, novels, articles, or any other information over net.

### What is E-Library :

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Specifically, E-Library gives you access, through the FERC Web site, to over two million documents with over 10 million pages that have been archived over more than 20 years.

As a web-based system, E-Library enables you to search the database, view several categories of documents, view scanned images of documents that you select, and have the documents printed, downloaded to your desktop, or saved on a CD.

#### The E-Library includes :

- (i) Electronic versions of documents issued by FERC from 1989 to present.
- (ii) Documents received and issued by FERC.
- (iii) A description/index of documents from 1981 to present.
- (iv) Microfilm of documents for 1981 to 1995.
- (v) Images of paper documents for the period 1995 to present.
- (vi) Native files electronically submitted from November 2000 to present.

The images and native files are available for viewing on a desktop PC. You may request through the FERC Web site older documents that are available only on microfilm and aperture cards.

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The E-Library is the result of a combination and enhancement of the data and capabilities of several earlier systems. The system :

(i) Adds enhanced and more powerful searches for documents.

(ii) Provides a seamless interface to electronic filings.

(iii) Improves the ability to view large format maps.

(iv) Enables users to select from several formats for downloading documents.

(v) Provides users with the ability to search the text of newly scanned documents that have been converted to PDF.

(vi) Enables users to request that documents be printed or downloaded to a CD.

#### **E-Resources :**

E-resources (electronic resource) is that, "Information (usually a file) which can be stored in the form Electrical signal usually, but not necessary on a computer.

An electronic resource is defined as a resource which require computer access or any electronic product that delivers a collection of data, be it text referring to full text bases, electronic journals, image collections, other multimedia products and numerical, graphical or time based, as a commercially available title that has been published with an aim to being marketed. These may be delivered on CD ROM, on tape, via internet and so on. Over the past few years, a numbers of techniques and related standards have been developed which allow documents to be created and distributed in electronic form. Hence to cope with the present situation, librarians are shifting towards new media, namely electronic resources for their collection developments that the documents of users are better fulfilled. The e-resources on magnetic and optical media have a vast impact on the collections of University libraries. These are more useful due to inherent capabilities for manipulation and searching, providing information access is cheaper to acquiring information resources, savings in storage and maintenance etc. and sometimes the electronic form is the only alternative.

#### **Types of e-resources :**

The e-resources are basically divided in two major types are:

##### **(1) Online e-resources, which may include :**

(i) E-journal (Full text & bibliographic)

(ii) E-books

(iii) Online databases

(iv) Web sites

##### **(2) Other electronic resources may include :**

(i) CD ROM

(ii) Diskettes

(iii) Other portable computer databases.

(iv) Electronic Journals

Although the relevant eLib programme area is called Electronic Journals, this is not really the issue. The real

issue here is scholarly communication in the electronic age. Derek Law quotes Bruce Royan as suggesting that the term "electronic journal will be seen in the future to be as inappropriate a name as horse-less carriage is for a modern motor car". The name helps us consider the new in terms of the familiar, but perhaps hinders us from thinking freely of all the requirements and benefits of the new medium. Nevertheless, there is value in continuing to explore the implications of the electronic journal paradigm.

Scholarly communication needs to satisfy authors and readers with the rapid distribution of quality information at the lowest cost (although often the non-devolved library budget has shielded academics from caring about the cost: the highest prestige journal possible has been the target, whatever the cost). Authors expect no direct financial reward, but want as many as possible to read their work. Copyright laws and the publishing industry have worked for authors in the past, providing the economic base for publishing, but this Faustian bargain, as Stevan Harnad calls it, works directly against them in many ways. The breakdown of copyright law in its ability to deal fairly with the electronic world, and the new opportunities which the electronic world offers, means that new paradigms must be explored. Harnad's Subversive Proposal offers one such, and the eLib programme will explore several others.

Some publishers, librarians and readers have expressed concern at the prospect that electronic journals will entirely supplant paper journals within a relatively short time. The "theory of non-displacement" suggests this will not happen. The phonograph did not displace live concerts, nor the radio displace the phonograph, nor television displace the radio, and so on. In most cases, new media provide new capabilities but lose others, so in most cases, both will survive, although there may be a weeding-out process in the older media. Excellence in any medium will continue to be rewarded.

Scholarly publishing is an international activity. Even titles published in the UK in some fields can expect about 10% of subscriptions to be UK-based, and about 10% of articles to be contributed from the UK. There is little a UK programme alone can do to make many changes to publishing as a whole. However, in concert with others overseas, there is a general trend clearly discernible to move towards electronic publishing, and the experiences of the UK eLib programme can provide useful input in the international arena.

Harnad S (1994) Publicly Retrievable FTP Archives for Esoteric Science and Scholarship: a Subversive Proposal. Presented at: Network Services Conference, London, 28-30 November 1994; and related papers.

To re-state a point made earlier, the electronic journal is more than the name implies. It is the start of a new system of scholarly communication, with both advantages and disadvantages compared with the old system. Both will survive.

## Digital Library of India (DLI) :

DLI is a digital collection of freely accessible rare books collected from various libraries in India. DLI project started in early 2000 with the vision to archive all the significant literary, artistic and scientific works of mankind and to preserve digitally and make them available freely for everyone over the Internet for education, study, appreciation and for future generations. As a first step in realizing this vision, it is proposed to create the Digital Library with a free-to-read, searchable collection of one million books, predominantly in Indian languages. The Project was initiated by the Office of the Principal Scientific Advisor to the Government of India and subsequently taken over by the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY), Govt. of India. The idea was also to create a test-bed for researchers to improve scanning techniques, optical character recognition, intelligent indexing and in general to promote Indian Language Technology Research.

### Conclusion :

Education is an important force in the advancement of civilization. Its success depends upon the sharing of information. Electronic libraries can provide a vehicle for extending collaboration, which is at the heart of the academy, with the aim of more effective education.

### References :

- (1) Ekbal, B. (2001) : "Information Technology and Higher Education" XXIII IASLIC Conference. IASLIC Conference Papers. Calcutta: IASLIC.
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- (5) Akst, D. (2003) : *The Digital Library: Its Future Has Arrived.* Carnegie Reporter, 2(3), 4-8.
- (6) Van Le, Christopher, "Opening the Doors to Digital Libraries: A Proposal to Exempt Digital Libraries From the Copyright Act," *Case Western Reserve Journal of Law, Technology & The Internet*, 1.2 (Spring 2010),145.
- (7) Pomerantz, Jeffrey, & Marchionini, Gary : "The Digital Library as Place," *Journal of Documentation*, 63(4), 2007, pp. 505-533.



## शोध-पत्र भेजने संबंधी नियम

- (1) शोध-पत्र 1500-1700 शब्दों से अधिक नहीं होना चाहिए।
- (2) हिन्दी एवं मराठी माध्यम के शोधपत्रों को कृतिदेव 10 (Kruti Dev 010) में टाईप करवाकर 'पेजमेकर 6.5' में भेजें।
- (3) पंजाबी माध्यम के शोधपत्रों को अनमोल लिपि (AnmolLipi) या अमृत बोली (Amritboli) या जॉय (Joy) में टाईप करवाकर 'पेजमेकर 6.5' में भेजें।
- (4) अंग्रेजी माध्यम के शोधपत्र टाइम्स न्यू रोमन (Times New Roman), एरियल फॉन्ट (Arial) में टाईप करवाकर 'पेजमेकर 6.5' या 'माइक्रोसाफ्ट वर्ड' में भेजे जा सकते हैं।
- (4) शोधपत्र की विधि - (1) शीर्षक (2) एबस्ट्रैक्ट (3) की-वर्ड्स (5) प्रस्तावना/प्रवेश (5) उद्देश्य (6) शोध परिकल्पना (7) शोध प्रविधि एवं क्षेत्र (8) सांख्यिकीय तकनीक (9) विवेचन या विश्लेषण (10) सुझाव (11) निष्कर्ष एवं (12) संदर्भ ग्रंथ सूची।
- (6) संदर्भ ग्रंथ सूची इस प्रकार दें -

### For Books :

- (1) Name of Writer, "Name of Book", Publication, Place of Publication, Year of Publication, Page Number/numbers.

### For Journals :

- (2) Name of Writer, "Title of Article", Name of Journal, Volume ....., Issue ....., Page Numbers.

### Web references :

- <http://utc.iath.virginia.edu/interpret/exhibits/hill/hill.html>
- (7) गुजराती माध्यम के शोधपत्र हरेकृष्णा (Harekrishna), टेराफॉन्ट वरुण (Terfont Varun), टेराफॉन्ट आकाश (Terfont Aaksah) में टाईप करवाकर 'पेजमेकर 6.5' में भेजे जा सकते हैं।
  - (8) शोधपत्र की साफ्टकॉपी रिसर्च लिंक के ई-मेल आईडी researchlink@yahoo.co.in पर भेजने के बाद हॉर्डकॉपी, शोधपत्र के मौलिक होने के घोषणा पत्र के साथ हस्ताक्षर कर 'रिसर्च लिंक' के कार्यालय को प्रेषित करें।

'रिसर्च लिंक' की सदस्यता का शुल्क भुगतान राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा सीधे ट्रांसफर या जमा किया जा सकता है। बैंक का विवरण निम्नानुसार है-

बैंक : स्टेट बैंक ऑफ इण्डिया

ब्रांच : ओल्ड पलासिया, इन्दौर,

कोड - **SBIN 000 3432**

खाते का नाम : रिसर्च लिंक,

खाता नंबर - **63025612815**

भुगतान की मूल रसीद, शोध-पत्र एवं सीडी के साथ कार्यालयीन पते पर भेजना अनिवार्य है।