**Review of Literature**

Vikkri (2003) stressed that college faculty held at high esteem amongst intellectuals. They are one who upadapated the knowledge in their specialised field. They use library and satisfy their need and take help of internet. No Library can afford to by all periodicals and store them. E-resources have replaced print resources which are cheap and easy to consult.

Franklin and Plum (2004) highlights that an examination of e-resources and results from patron use survey of networked electronic services at four geographically disparate academic libraries in USA. The principal field of enquiry includes demographic differences between in house library users as compared to remote library users by status of users, users’ purposes for accessing electronic services.

Ramesh (2004) described that libraries are still far from the day when students, researchers and teachers can access entire research collection from their desktops. A wealth of high quality material is now accessible electronically. What is the role of a library, when it no longer needs to be a warehouse of books and when users can obtain information without setting foot in its doors? This paper is intended to stimulate thinking about the role of the libraries in the digital age, about the potential and the imperative for libraries to meet new needs and about how these needs will Influence the design of physical space.

Vansoda and pujar. (2008) described that Journals are one of the most important media for scholarly communication. Scientist and Researcher have many kinds of forms and media of communication. They depend on more journals than any other resource. There has been a crisis in scholarly publishing journals. Libraries where the first to experience the effect and making funds to subscribe journals preferably e- journals as these are economical and more useful.

Sawant (2009) stresses that Open access is a cost effective way to disseminate and use information. It is an alternative to the traditional subscription based publishing model made possible by new digital technologies and networked communications. The open access literature available in various forms like open access archives, institutional repositories, open access journals. This paper discusses various open access journals initiatives in India with respect to its types,funding agency and host organisation,full text availability and article charges etc.

Danwani (2010) gave an account that ICT play a vital role in academic library. Modern Academic Libraries cannot achieve their aim of growth and high standard knowledge without ICT. As technology has changed our expectations of what an academic user must learn in order to function in the new world economy.
Kaur Amritpal (2010) discusses the importance of information and communication technology (ICT) in libraries especially in university libraries in India. It highlights the role of ICT in transforming traditional libraries into hybrid/digital libraries. Analyze the problems in harnessing the ICT fully for providing quality services to the users. ICT have also potential to provide libraries and librarians with the tools and techniques which can provide effective and sophisticated services to the users and satisfy all their information needs for studies.

Kaur, jaspal (2010) discusses the importance of information and communication technology in libraries. Explains various applications of ICT in library activities from creation databases to provide access to digital libraries. The paper described the ICT infrastructure available in college libraries and application of various library operation and services.

Kulkarni and sengupta (2010) have discussed in his paper the effectiveness of a library services largely depends upon the ICT. It attempts to explore the gradual advancement of modern technologies in libraries distinguishing old and new technologies. The study endeavours to identify various components of ICT which are used or being delineates to functions, impacts and challenges of ICT based library services.

Narang (2010) unfolds the need and importance of digital reference service in ICT society. It highlights the components and forms of the new age reference service in libraries. A six step procedure to build and maintain digital reference service has been presented with a conclusion that traditional and digitalized services would co-exist in future.

Rahman, and singh (2010) in their paper discuss various issues related to ICT in library and current digital era. It through light on how ICT can be implemented when technology has given user tremendous power on finger tips. The paper covers use and awareness of ICT in libraries, area of ICT application in library, ICT based services and how to improve ICT based services in library.

Shukla and Sharma (2010) the advent of I.T. has made a clear and pervasive impact in almost every area of library services. As such the library environment has undergone a rapid changes leading to new generation of libraries with an emphasis on e-resources. The present paper is an attempt to know how to manage e-resources in the modern LIS for better digital information services and challenges facing with e-resources.

Singh (2011) discussed that under the umbrella of information and communication technology (ICT) libraries played an incredible role in information society on the globe. During the past decade rapid development occurred in education pattern. The library
holds knowledge and information in the form of documents and e-documents and provide various types of services efficiently and effectively.

Verma (2011) described in his paper that library network refers to the use of computers to serve the needs of library users. The application of computers in the library operations avoids repetitive jobs and saves lot of labour, time, speed up operations and increase use of library resources. A computer network is created when several computers devices are connected together by data communication system. Each computer is a network and has its own processing capabilities and can also share computer hardware, programs, software and data files.