1. **INTRODUCTION**

Influence of electronic and digital technology may lead to less – paper society, but both print and electronic documents are going to stay side by side and each has a definite role to play in information communication. Today we have Internet as a powerful tool of communication. Print journals will survive for all the times to come, but in different formats. Presently we are having electronic libraries and electronic journals. What we have today is, undoubtedly, the result of thousands of years of thinking, experimentation and rethinking. With the explosion of knowledge or we can say information explosion, the traditional libraries today face a serious problem of shortage of space. Paper has undoubtedly been the companion of learners and the main medium of communication of ideas for more times in comparison to any other medium. But the improved technology for storage and dissemination of information has made available a wide range of products that accommodate a fairly large body of information. Advances in electronics and telecommunications has brought newer technology capable of accommodating very large quantity of information in a very little space.

1.1 **E-Journals**

The term “e-journals” and “electronic journals” are used interchangeably to designate what may also electronic periodicals etc. Practically speaking, it is not always easy to determined whether a perspective electronic journal is a serial. Akeroyd John (2001).

Electronic journals will be available through the internet usually, but not necessarily, through the web. Libraries provide electronic access to articles from
journals in a variety of ways. An electronic format or it may be an electronic replica of a journal that is available in print. It might have the same title publisher, editor and ISSN as a print journal but have some different features from the print journal. It may have less content or more content or the same content in another format.

1.2 Characteristics of e–journals -

Electronic journals are still in Shakedonen period. Each new medium begins by imitating its predecessor, so despite the dramatic differences between the printing media and web, the typical electronic journal of the present still looks very much like a print journal transported to a computer of screen. The familiar journal-like appearance of most of today’s e-journals may represent an essential stage in legitimizing a new medium. However, some publishers, both established and emerging, are beginning to take advantage of opinions made possible by the web.

1.3 Print journals -

The type of library and type of users served will naturally influence the type and scope of the electronic journals acquired. Amit Kumar and singh, Jasvir. The subject coverage, the target audience, and some of the titles in e–journal collection will be the same as what is in print collection. The size of existing print collection and other local collection will be a factor in decision making for these reasons:

1. Publishers often use the library existing print subscriptions as the basis for pricing a collection of e–journals. Libraries with large print collections generally pay a large price for their electronic journal packages.
2. A large print collection means that users already have access to journal literature whether the library moves quickly or slowly into the electronic journal environment.

3. Package deals and other suggestions are attractive to libraries with a small print collection because access to journals will be greatly increased.

4. If the library is in class proximity to a research library that has a mission to presence a large print collection and it is more secure in disposing your print.

5. If the library has a very small print collection, it may have to pay “buy in” free to participate in a consortia deal. Autman, Michall

6. While you remount of stacks or storage space, there are plenty of space – will also influence policies about electronic journals.

1.4 **Time, speed and user** –

The desirability and the timing of a major e – journal deployment will depend in part on the readiness and the eagerness of your user. Their readiness will depend partially on the computer equipment at their desposal and their willingness and ability to overcome technical obstacles. Their eagerness will most likely depend on what they would again in the way of contents. The library can employ different methods to influence both their readiness and their eagerness.

If the users have been clamoring for electronic journals, or more electronic journals, it is better to drop print subscription in favor of online access to more journals. If users been content with print journals and get a request for e – journals, let them get accustomed to the new format before removing the old format.
The title has turned, the days are numbered for the print format, this is one of the those times when the library may be required to lead its users into new territory.

1.5 **Library value** –

Before a library develop a policy for selecting and collecting e – journals, it needs articulate some of libraries core values. Vegiterarins will be able to prepare a tasty meal without meat, but it is more difficult for meat eaters to cook for vegetarians. Thus, library also needs a consistent for position on (1) Big deal transactions, (2) Support for alter alternative publishing (3) Archiving versus access. Positions can shift over time as factors and participants change, but institutional values must be reflected in polices.

2. **University libraries** –

The world of University library is undergoing a change. The information revolution particularly the internet and electronics resource has had a profound effect on the way scholars do their work. One would probably remember not too long ago the drive to make the library the third place – after the home and the workplace. Academic libraries’ area is a critical cross roads in terms of collecting, evaluating and managing resources. Traditionally the University library’s mission was to acquire, store and loan material to scholars. Today library users expect access to virtual documents as well as to physical documents and the concept of the library ‘collection’ is being redefined. University libraries are in a transition phase today, moving from the ownership to information access. Bhatt, R.K. (2009).

During 21\textsuperscript{st} century the role of University libraries in the academic setting is critical in collection, organisation and provision of information services to the academic community. Indian Universities constitutes one of the largest higher
education system with 398 Universities and 18264 affiliated colleges and 12 million students. All University libraries have fulltime professionals. The key for University librarians to think in terms of their role in overall institutional effectiveness. Internet and search engines are now the main ways in which students, research scholars and faculty members look for information.

2.1 Changing made of publications –

University libraries have always been dependent on development in the publishing industry and changes have a direct impact on the collection development. Technology has altered the mode of publication in such a way that though the traditional sources of information continue to be produce, by and large information market has been flooded with the attractive electronic and online form of publications. In the close of 20th century 75% of the academic journals were offering some form online access with more than 100 peer – reviewed journals publishing only on online. World Wide more than one million peers – reviewed published articles appeared in 23000 academic journals. The utopian moment soon passed and online edition were restricted to subscribers and prices rose for print plus – online access subscriptions.

2.2 Changing Physical Space –

Library is a growing organism. All the University libraries are facing space crunch to house the print material including journals. Boumarafi, Beldja (2010 The traditional printed material like reference sources and bound volumes are oversized and occupy large space and being heavy weight stored in shelves. But IT solutions like hardware and software need small space. Every user wants to access there resources from their desktop and laptop without visiting libraries.
University libraries have developed their services based on advanced I.T. for example 2.0 (Second generation web) which is widely applied in libraries of higher education. It involves four major technologies, i.e. wikis, Blogs, RSS, Instant messages and podcasts. Castelli, Donatella (2003)

However, the most immediate challenge to University libraries will be developing Strategies to manage the transition years for there will not be a sudden transformation from the world of paper to the world of electronics.