Introduction:

The computers and information technology’s inventions have changed the human life drastically. The libraries are not the exception. During the last five decades tremendous advances in I.T. and its application have been witnessed. The current technologies offer cheap computer processing power cheap, mass storage inexpensive access to high speed networks and retrieval devices which give us the ability to create, manipulate store and transfer large quantitative of an information in digital-form at low cost. Now a day's electronic publishing and resource sharing functions have becomes very easy and convenient.

E-system is capable of handling large volumes of document and of providing timely and effective information services to faculty, research scholars and students in achieving their goals. The transition from paper based books and journals to scholarly e-resources have compelled to use latest technologies in technical libraries. Electronic information system is a software package of set of computer programmed designed to automate operation. The library and information services of the 21St century are fast changing. The services of most of the technical college libraries are not confused within the four walks but are integrated into local, regional , national and even international network with rapid development of electronic publishing, College libraries are not only acquiring reading materials such as preventive journals but also arranging for providing access to various learning resources in electric form Most of electronic journals (e- Journals)are now providing a lot of useful linking facilities where in citations are linked to their full lest or at least abstract of the cited documents. These electronic databases hierarchically maintain not only the association of ideas but also envisage the evaluation and development of ideas of every field of research in a much befitting manner by retrieving full text articles. There also another type of on — line
journals where full text articles are available on web for viewing and downloading free of charge 'called Open access journals. Open access articles are accessed free of charge to individuals and libraries.

1.1 Libraries consortia in technical colleges:

The publishers are mainly controlling the access of e-journal. Now libraries are trying to gradually reduce the number of journal that they are currently subscribing as print source. The exponential growth in the productive of knowledge has made it more and more impossible for the individual libraries to purchase all relevant information. The effect has been that libraries have because more and more dependent on interlending in order to fulfill the requirements of their users. The rapid technological developments have resulted in a constant pressure for new hardware, software and education and training of the staff and finally the over whining application of new technologies -especially the world wide web rapid escalating users information to be delivered just as fast as any other information they need in - their daily life.

1.1.1 Consortium:

Consortium is regarded as an effective strategy to increase the buying power of individual libraries over the short period of time and as an opportunity for cooperative collection building and for resources sharing over the long time. They offer the libraries the ability to give users the access they are coming to expect and demand to the much broader range of materials then any single library can possibly offer. A number of publications offer consortia access to the range of their journals.

Many libraries consortia have been formed on indifferent lines across the planet both on national and international level. As far as the national consortia are
consume, they range from informal gatherings of library professionals for sharing information and promoting a united front to more formally organized operations. Some of the consortia active and being used by technical colleges in India are -

1.1.2 INDEST (Indian National Digital Library Science and technologies):

The consortia based subscription to electronic resources for technical education system in India is the most ambitious initiation taken so far in the country by the university of human resource development under the chairmanship of Prof. Balkrishanan. The benefit of consortia based subscription to electronic resources is not confirmed to 38 major technical institutions in the country but is also extended to all AICTE — accredited and UGC affiliated colleges and institutions. 120 Engineering colleges have already joined the consortia on their own. All electronic resources being subscribed are available from publisher website. The consortium has an active mailing list and a website hosted. The consortium is highest in the field of engineering and technology with its member — spreads across the country it appears access to multiple electronic resources from different reputed published. This consortium is divided in two categories-

(a) Full text database

(b) Bibliographical databases

1.1.3 FORSA:

Forum of resource sharing in astronomy and astrophysics came into existence in astronomy libraries in the country. This is an informal group consorting of Indian institute of Astrophysics, Inter - university centre for radio astrophysics; physics research laboratory, Rama Research institute, Tat institute of
fundamental research, Nazamiah observatory and Aryabhata research institute of observational Science.

1.1.4 UGC - Infonet:

INFLIBNET launched an e-journal consortium knows as UGC — infonet started on April 6, 2003. The president APJ Abdul Kalam Azad inaugurated it. It has been set up to promote the use of electronic databases and Full text access to journal by the research and academic community in the country. The consortiums cover all the disciplines viz, pure science, Humanities, social sciences, management and languages. Under this consortium, access to gateway portals is made available to the universities and colleges. These gateway portals provide access to more than 10000 journals in various sub- fields of pure science, social sciences, and humanities. It is also extended to colleges and other institutions like ICAR after signing MOU with UGC - Infonet.

1.1.5 CSIR Consortia:

National Institute of Science, communication and Information resources (NISCAIR), New Delhi along with other laboratories of CSIR formed a consortium called consortium for CSIR laboratories for accessing e-journal. It started functioning in 2002 after an agreement with the Elsevier science. It is one of the CSIR.Network projects. Its objective was to strengthen the pooling, sharing electronically accessing the CSIR library resources, to provide access to world S&T literature to CSIR labs and to nucleate the culture of electronic access resulting into evaluation of digital libraries. It has signed an agreement with publishers of e-journals for 4 years for more 1500 journals. The usages of e journals have been steadily increasing³.

1.1.6 EBSCO Databases:
EBSCO has combined both the common, and latest, methods of information delivery and management under this unique umbrella organization, it would not be out of place to mention that EBSCO subscription services is the world's largest subscription agent and has a global presence in over 90 countries. EBSCO is presently ranked as the 168th privately held company in the "Fortune 500" listing of the same. EBSCO host platform developed on web 2.0 technology is the most - used, premium online information resources for tens of thousands of institutes worldwide, representing millions of end - users EBSCO has served the library industry for more than 60 year. By placing customers at the core of our business, we have tapped their ingenuity to assist us in developing the high quality products and services for which EBSCO is known.

Consortia have because an important way of doing business and extending access to information for our patrons. Libraries are taking consortia to which they belong with a great deal more seriousness than was the case few years’ back consortia need simple, easy to purchase, and easy to mount web based publications, and consortia need publisher and vendors who can give them lots of help.

1.2 Users Services:

The access of current e-journals in technical college libraries may help the students, faculty and research scholars to be one aware of the latest development of S&T and other fields and thus improve the research atmosphere of the institutions. In technical college libraries, more attraction of the students and faculty is articles of learned journal. Most of their e-journals where is citations are linked to their full text or at least abstract of the cited documents.
There are also online journals which can be accessed without access change to individuals and libraries. In the open access era, several Indian publishers have already adopted the open access policy for the digital version of their print journals. All journals published by the Indian Academy of Science, Bangalore and Indian National sciences Academy Delhi are now open access Journals. Unfortunately most of the libraries in India are not making any helpful attempts to handle open access articles.

1.3 Development of technical College:

The beginning of engineering education in Indian was the establishment of technical schools in Calcutta and Bombay and also in established in Uttar Pradesh in 1847 in Roorkee for the training of civil engineers. Three engineering colleges were opened during first five year plan, i.e. Kanpur, Lucknow and Allahabad. In 1446 - 97. Technical university of U.P. was established at Lucknow and about 170 technical colleges were affiliated to this university in Uttar Pradesh.(Noida, Lucknow). There are two technical university affiliating more than 700 technical (Engineering) colleges in Uttar Pradesh.