OBJECTIVES OF UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

1. Conservation of knowledge amassed from times immemorial.
2. Dissemination of knowledge through teaching learning, publication and extant ion programs.
3. Extenuation of the bounds of knowledge through research work by teachers and other researchers.
4. Helping the faculty and students to achieve highest academic honor and lifetime good reading.
5. Adopting new technologies.
6. Establishing information centers and render reader’s advisory service.
7. Acquiring process of resources and make them available to the readers/users.

Information technology has revolutionized the information handling activates in the university libraries during the past two decades. The information society demands that all relevant technologies, that are involved in information processing consolidation, repackaging and retrieval to evolve an integrated system; capable of providing diversified services.

The following table shows the various information resources available in university libraries. The digital resources including e-journals, CD/DVD and audio-venial cassettes are available in all the college libraries, the full text database, bibliographic database, e-books, and in house database are available in few university libraries of U.P.

The main information resources are-

a. E-books
b. E-journals
c. Full text databases
d. Bibliographic databases
e. In-house databases,
f. CD/DVD
g. A/V cassettes

UNIVERSITY LIBRARY SERVICES

Indian universities constitutes one of the largest higher education system in the world and today in our country there are more than 318 universities / deemed universities, 16500 affiliated college 110 million students with 5 lakh teachers. This vast academic community needs a wide variety of information services in the changing academic environment.

The popularity and use of any contact between a right reading and the right book of the right time. In other words popularity depends on the extent to which satisfactory of optimum library services are being provided to the readers or library clients. Library services are of two types – Technical services and Readers services.

Technical services are also known as works behind the screen. In other words, technical services are the preparation for providing better reader services which includes acquisition of materials, classification, cataloging, and building weeding out of reading material or other work done before the reader’s service.

On the other hand library services include Circulation service, reference service, bibliographic services, and information services (Document Delivery Service, E-mail etc) where the staff is in touch with the reader in providing library services.
University library offers various services require by its researchs right from concepts and analysis of the topic stage of research to the report writing stage. The following is a brief enumeration of the University library services to help its users:

1. Bibliographic Services
2. Literature Search Service
3. Current awareness Services
4. Telecom Services (voice mail).
5. SDI Services
6. Information Sharing
7. Document delivery Services
8. Electronic book exchange Services
9. Reference and information Services
10. Translation Services
11. Inter library loan Services
12. Online book suggestions
13. Referral Services
15. Spt. Collection Service

The University library extends the academic research supports at all levels and all stages of learning and teaching of the readers/users. All such support is provided through different services. In offering such library services effectively and efficiently to support the academic study and research, the following are essential pre-requisites on the part of the University library.
Evaluation of services can be made on two parameters – Effectiveness of services and cost benefit system. The effectiveness should be measured in terms of how well a service satisfies the demands placed upon by the users. It can be subjective and objective. The other system is cost – benefit (effective) system. It is concerned with its internal operating efficiency. Such as study measures how efficiently (cost) the system is satisfying its objectives i.e. meeting the needs of its users; e.g.

(a) Coordination between different units should be achieved.
(b) Information sources within library system be made accessible to every bonfire user in the system.
(c) Centralized Catalane of total resources should be created.
(d) The hours of opening must be convenient of users.
(e) All barriers to access must be removed or reduced.

The libraries automated will increase the access of resources available in University libraries.