INTRODUCTION
The rapid growth of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) has drastically changed all aspects of human life and has impacted all sectors including libraries. Perceptions and expectations of the scholars have changed due to unprecedented changes and advancements of ICT in the libraries. Libraries are no longer considered as silent reading places but are expected to be multi-cultural zones harboring intellectual communities; a social sanctuary where users not only come to study or access information but also perform other activities especially as communities like group projects, cyber space, community space etc.

The role of librarians is also inevitably changing along with the technology changes. Along with the traditional library responsibilities of providing access to required scholarly communications, the librarians are expected to reach out to the scholars in their hour of need. Social media has also played an important role in changing and increasing the perceptions of users. Michael Stephens rightly stressed that “Social Web and its tools in have totally re-engineering the library services and helping the libraries in breaking down the barrier of space, time and outdated library policies. It is user-centered paradigm focusing on knowledge, experience, collaboration and creation of new content and encouraging the heart.

To categorize their global network of suppliers, distributors and patrons, organizations have developed overall information systems that can track orders, deliveries, and payments any time. This has been possible because of the growth of IT in its current form. In the widest sense, IT refers s to both the technology hardware and software that used to build up, retrieve, and control information. At the lowest level you have the servers each with an operating system. Installed on the servers are things like database and web serving software. The servers are connected to each other and to users via a network communications. The users are accessing these servers have their own hardware, operating systems, and software tools also. Therefore, the libraries are transforming itself into a melting pot of intellectual experience where it is mutating to be a “place of happening”.

Higher education embodies four basic virtues for its national importance and social health. Knowledge, skills, attitudes and values make higher education capable of making a young a good
and responsible citizen. Almost more than six hundred Universities and numerous colleges are catering various type of education in the country. The major areas of higher education are in the field of Information technology, science, engineering, communication, management and service sector. Different auxiliary departments such as laboratory, printing press, auditorium, studio, and library are supporting higher education and supplementing the objectives of the parent organizations. Libraries are specially contributing extensively for the entire community of the education sector. Not only in the education sector, are the libraries also equally contributing to the society in form of public and social libraries. Thus libraries have occupied significant place in the society

**UNESCO defines IT as**, "Scientific technological and engineering disciplines and the management techniques used in information handling and processing information, their interaction with man and machine and associated social, economic and cultural matters"

**Kathleen Gurnee wrote**, "By information technology, I mean the tools we use to perform calculations, to store and manipulate text, and to communicate. Some of these twentieth century tools include: the adding machine, slide rule" and calculator for performing calculations, the typewriter and word processor for processing text, and the telephone, radio, and television for communicating.

**Glossary of Academic Information Technology Terms, San Diego State University**

Information Technology includes matters concerned with the furtherance of computer science and technology, design, development, installation and implementation of information systems and applications.

**Librarian's Glossary defines IT as,**" a development of information sources handled by computers and communication by electronic channels; database can thus be accessed telephone and television links and computer output can be transmitted in an electronic format directly to a remote receiver.

**Impact of information technology**
The information technology has a wide ranging impact on library and information work. The electronic library is a storehouse of information, documents, audio-visual and graphic materials stored in a variety of media ranging from printed books, periodicals, poster and reports, microforms, slides, films, videos, audio disc, audio tapes, optical discs, magnetic tapes, floppy discs, etc. electronic library of the future is likely to be part of a network. An electronic library deals with both housekeeping operation like acquisitions, catalogue creation, circulation control, serial control, OP AC and the generation of management information and information retrieval system like external databases and associated services includes CAS, SDI etc.

New technologies can choose to attempt to emulate existing means of functioning or to offer a completely new means of operation. There is a tendency to start by emulating existing practices and thus we have the electronic mail system, the electronic journals, the library, the mail system, are all well understood by people using then. Technologies, however, that go beyond the emulation of traditional approaches, offer some of the most existing prospects and most difficult challenges.

**Change in Libraries**

We know that how and why libraries are changing? We have the conventional procedures that compute a library's resources to meet user requirements, the work done with these resources, and hatchling efforts to review the impact that library collections and services have on users. The object of all inputs and outputs is to reach their outcomes, but neither inputs nor outputs point out how well user requirements are being meet the quality of information centers collections and services, or whether the library is accomplishing its objectives within the better organization. The Conventional trial does not cover the full scope of how libraries are changing or explain why these changes are happening.

Principle of Web 2.0 or Library 2.0 has re-defined the concept and role of the libraries and its services. It is mentioned that

- The Library is everywhere,
• The Library has no barrier
• The Library invites user participation
• The Library uses flexible, best-of-breed systems
• The Library matters

Users Expectations in changing scenario

• Every information
• From Anywhere
• At any time
• It should be free
• And they want to use it, pass it on or modify it

Librarians need to understand the changing perception of the users, role of the libraries in this enhancement of academic and scholarly activities. Librarians are required to equip themselves to meet the expectations and challenges of this knowledge based society.

The absence of reliable information that documents and explains shifting patterns in library operations and use is adversely affecting strategic planning and the cases that academic library directors must make to win or bolster support for the library and its changing directions. Academic libraries cannot effectively prepare for the future or position themselves on campus until they understand their changing roles in the current learning and research environment, which is radically different from the environment a decade ago. Understanding and evaluating library usage patterns and developmental paths are prerequisites to formulating a critical and appropriate response to widespread, rapid changes in higher education.

New technologies have provided conventional procedures less useful in explaining what is happening in libraries because the scope of common measures is too minor to take in the field of amend. For example, conventional measures do not imprison sufficiently the readily apparent changes in the definition, preservation, and delivery of library collections. In the past a "collection" was what the library actually holds. Records in the library catalogue referred to items in the collection. Libraries now license access to remote electronic resources that they do
not hold. The library catalogue included records with interactive URLs pointing to the licensed items and libraries frequently provide other points of access to these items on their Web site. If a print subscription is cancelled, the library retains ownership of the "physical volumes. If an electronic subscription is cancelled, the library does not maintain access to the digital volumes. In the past, multiple subscribing libraries in outcome archived and preserved print publications. In the digital field of licensed access, libraries no longer play this role, but must look to publishers to activate this service for digital collections. Traditional library performance measures do not reveal these significant changes or the real concerns or serious implications that arise from them.