INTRODUCTION

There is no limit of gaining knowledge and that’s why Library, the ocean of knowledge has been provided to its users. Library plays an important role in capturing knowledge in books and organizing the books in library in a right order. Library is also called “The Soul of University.” In the Modern era, the aim of library is not only to exchange books, but to exchange knowledge and bring the spirit to gain knowledge. The library’s aim is also to fulfill its user’s needs. Library is a key which opens our gate at a knowledge centre. Library is just like a college. The difference is that in college a patient gets bitter medicine but in library a patient gets sweet medicine. So, we can conclude that library has an important place in spreading the light of knowledge in our country.

Concept and Meaning

In the last few years, librarians are hotly debating whether computers have any place in libraries, just as they discussed at the beginning of the twentieth century in respect of typewriters. Many research studies have focused on the use of electronic resources or on their feelings about electronic and print resources in the University Library. Today the library community as a whole is realizing that apart from the immediate practical advantages, computers and information technology (IT) in general are the tools of new information era. Libraries of all sizes and types are embracing digital collections, although most libraries still continue and will continue to offer both print and digital collections for many years to come, New purchases and purchases of Journals, magazines, and abstracting and indexing services are heavily weighted toward digital while digital books (e-books) are only the beginning to become a presence in library collections.

Libraries preface-Resource collections for many reasons, including, but not limited to digital Journals which can be linked from and to indexing and abstracting databases, access can be from the user’s home, library or dormitory whether or not the physical library is open; the library can get usage statistics that are not available for print collections; and e-Resources collections are relatively easy to maintain, when total processing and space costs are taken into account, electronic collections may also result in some overall reductions in library costs. Such a
dramatic switch from print collections to e-Resources collections has an impact on library users and user perceptions of the University library.

The emphasis in libraries is shifting speedily from collections to access, providing access to information has become the principal goal and activity, coping with technology and changes are the major driving forces of the emerging information age library. The explosion in the quantity, cost and communicability of information is a new phenomenon, which calls for new responses. Among these, response must be a willingness to accept change. Producers of information are making more and more information available electronically and directly to the consumer in a more cost-effective manner. Consumers plug into the network to gain direct access to information in a variety of formats.

The famous line from Thomas Carlyle is that the true University is a collection of books, may have been true in those days, but it is not true today. This is an electronic age where Universities and the libraries that serve, must be more than the study of collection of e-resources and users service in University libraries.

**Collection of books**

Today, there are major shifts in libraries. These shifts have been summarized, that is from custodian of books, to service oriented information provider, from one medium to multimedia, from own collection to library without walls, from in good time to just in time, from in sourcing to out sourcing, from local reach to global reach, and from we go to the library comes to you.

A library consists of the trio-the books, staff and the users. A library is a social institution born in civilized literature society, grows and develops in response to social conduction and needs for equipping the people with necessary proportion of accumulated knowledge and preparing them for cooperative social life. It has been rightly said that the library is of the people, by the people and for the people and therefore, library is a service institution to the masses. According to Ranganathan, “Library is a public institution or establishment charged with the care of collection of books, the duty of making them assessable to those who acquire the use of them and task of converting every person on its neighborhood is a habitual library good and reader of book”.

The library is sometimes called “The Memory of Human Race.” According to Pierce Butler, “Library is a social organization unit necessary in the social fabric effectively planned
and utilize for transmitting the accumulated experience of society to individuals members of the society through the instrumentality of books and other graphic accounting and holistic materials—maps, charts, phono records, microfilms, etc.”. Depending upon the nature of clientele and services, the libraries are categorized into public libraries, academic libraries, special libraries, national libraries and contact libraries.

University libraries are those which are attached to teaching and learning Institutions and clear to the needs of different levels of academic community it is considered to be an organ around which all academic activities resolve. According to prof. Issae “Library attached to the academic institutions like a school, college or an University is called an academic library.” Its role is to help promote the objectives of its parent institutions.

University library is a part of the University system and thereby it aims to fulfill the objectives of its parent organizations. By accumulation and organization of books, manuscripts, Journals, and knowledge in different formats the University library serves for the conservation of the knowledge and ideas, an active forces in teaching, learning process, research and extension programmes of the University

The main objective of the University library is to meet the reading and informational requirements concerning teaching, research and other academic programmes of the University. Thus, a modern University library aims to function as a dynamic institution of education. The model University with a large faculty, tremendous enrolment and huge resources is in a position to make significant contribution to different area of knowledge. However, Universities have become complex organization in a developing country like India; expectation is that Universities should produce people who are committed to the development of the nation and its service.

Objective of the University Library

A library plays a pivotal role in ensuring the success of higher degree of research. The basic objective of the University library is to be as a dynamic instrument for explaining and expanding the horizons of knowledge. The library endeavors to make the legitimate needs and demands of the patrons, from the senior academics engaged in advance research to the fresh entrant stimulate and encourage students to develop the lifelong habits of good reading study and research and to be the centre of University for educational and scholarly pursuit.

Objective of the University library are as follows:

1. Conservation of knowledge amassed from times immemorial.
2. Dissemination of this knowledge through teaching, publication and extension programmers.
3. Extension of the bunds of knowledge through research work by teachers and other research workers.
4. Helping the teacher and the taught to achieve the highest academic honors’ and a lifetime of good reading.
5. The fundamental role of the library is education. It should not be operated as a mere storehouse of books attached to a reading room, but as a dynamic instrument of education.
6. To acquire process, organize and make available varied types of reading materials for meeting the needs of different levels of use.
7. To guide research scholars and provide them the resource useful for enhancement of research projects.
8. To keep the faculty members informed of the latest amount of resources through in their fields of specialization.
9. To establish an information centre in library and render readers advisory services as to enable them to make use of library resources.
10. To adopt new technology, e.g. computerization in certain areas with a view to provide purposeful service in minimizing possible time.
11. To keep to authorities informed of the achievement and literary output of the University, to seek support and financial assistance.

Information technology has revolutionized the information handling activities in the University libraries during the past few years. The information society demands that all the relevant technologies, that are involved in information processing consolidation, repackaging and retrieval be merged so as to evolve an integrated system; capable of providing diversified services. In this direction the automation of individual University libraries is a first step rather a pre-requisite for the development of such an integrated University library and information system. The promising trend in the development of information services with effective networking of these libraries will facilitate the optimum utilization of information resources

**University Library Services**
Indian Universities constitute one of the largest higher education systems in the world and today in our country there are more than 318 Universities/institutions, 16,500 affiliated colleges, 10 million students with 5lakhs teachers. This vast academic community needs a wide variety of information services the challenging academic environment.

The popularity and use of any library depends upon bringing of right contact between a right reader and the right book at the right time. In other words the University Libraries supplement academic institution and play an indispensable role in the dissemination of information and knowledge they collect, store and disseminate information and also performs the laboratory function by making its resources to be used by the academic community in the learning popularity depends on the extent to which satisfactory of optimum library services are being provided to the readers or library clientele. Library services are two types—Technical services and Readers services.

An University Library provides the following minimum services i.e. lending services, bibliography instruction, library orientation, provision of general and specific information assistance in the location, searching of documents or bibliographic, preparation of abstracting and indexing services, reservation of documents, interlibrary loan, holding library exhibitions, including display of new additions, current awareness service, reprographic service and translation services.

The University library offers various services required by its researcher right from the concepts and analysis of the topic stage of research to the report writing stage. The following is a brief numeration of the University library services to help its researchers:

1. Bibliographical service (compilation of subject bibliographies relevant to the topic of research).
2. Literature search service (either manual or on-line service from various data bases depending on the availability of the facilities).
3. Current awareness services and SDI services to keep researchers up to data with the current advantages in the subject field of the researchers, by providing monthly list of articles or contents pages of Journals recently received; new accessions lists; in house abstracting and indexing services etc.
4. Document delivery service i.e. delivery of the physical document to the user either from the library collection or from other sources. It includes ILL, online ordering;
photocopying services, support of translation and communication channels like telefacsimile, etc.

5. Reference and information services both short ranges, i.e., providing specific pieces of information and also long-range reference services by searching on current and retrospective literature, i.e. complex queries.

6. Translation services i.e., either to obtain the required translation copies of the foreign language documents from the translation pools or translation banks. Like International Translation Center, Delft, British Library Document Supply Centre (BLDSC), London, ASLIB, London National Translation Centre, Chicago INSDOC, New Delhi.

Collection Development

A. Traditional Collection

Building suitable collection for science and technology, libraries is a process of prime importance. Many users, when asked to evaluate scientific and technical libraries, will list the strength of the collections high on the of major criteria, Science and technology collections are not the easiest ones to develop successfully in view of the complexity of the subjects involved the large numbers of choice to make because of the sizeable quantity of books and Journals from which to select and the difficulty of even knowing about certain gray area publications, such as important but elusive proceedings of meetings, little known government documents or obscure papers which appeared as technical reports.

Above is so enormous and costly. The output of scientific and technical literature grows so rapidly that it would be neither feasible nor indeed reasonable for research libraries to acquire and stock all the scientific and technical literatures proceeding throughout the world. Under the circumstances, particularly when limited funds are available a system must be evolved to maximize the benefits of limited investments without hampering the work of scientific research and development owing to the non-availability of the latest information. This aim can be achieved by ensuring that at least one copy of each significant scientific and technical documents produced all over the world required for scientific and technical documents is available for use in one of the technical libraries in the country.

B. Collection Development in University Libraries

An anticipation of demand is a rule of collection of library materials. Materials acquired by a University library should have some relevant with the parent organization and to the
potential need of its users. The main library collections for communication and information services in most of the University libraries are books including society publication, periodical, and standers, patents, reprints, trade literatures, maps, charts, films, slides, microfilms, microfiches, film loops, tapes, etc. naturally, due to emphasis is being given for the procurement of those materials. At present, where specialization has become the order of the day, books render only the fundamental primary information. By the time books are published, the information contained therein becomes source of basic in the fields of their specialization/research; therefore, it becomes imperative to acquire relevant periodicals, proceedings, transactions, reports, etc. Periodicals, proceedings, etc are much more important than books so far as latest knowledge is concerned.

Libraries attached to the institutions of higher academic study and research-work cannot therefore afford to be without periodicals. Moreover, the books and periodicals collection should be of a reasonable size so as to serve as a base of any research and development work in particular fields of their interest. Some of the technically and industrially advanced countries publish their periodicals only in their own languages which create problems for the libraries and the library users who are generally ignorant of those languages.

The chief aim of University library can be expressed as “To save the parent organization both time and money”. The general objectives can be summarized as follows:

a. The production and distribution of bulletins containing information relevant to the product, etc of the company.
b. To circulate the original materials to key staff according to their subject interest.
c. To provide base for development and research.
d. To provide staff to conduct literature searches on behalf of management.

The modern service calls upon a wide range of material with which to provide its service to users. The acquisition of these materials is a skillful job demanding the sort of dedication that a housewife brings to the running of her home. In spite of the fact that books are controlled as far as their price, Officers purchase an uneven purchasing policy in which subjects in which they are personally interested are given precedence over the needs of the users.

C. Electronic Resources

The advancements in information technology, communication technology and information (literature) explosion all together have forced the libraries & information centre to go in for the
changes in the information services. The use of CD-ROM database is fast becoming population in University libraries since last ten years; a few University libraries are using the non-line information retrieval for rendering the information services. In the 21st century many libraries are likely to use the on- line information retrieval facility for the services.

D. Information Services

The information services include the current awareness services and such other services. The Glossary meaning of information service is “A service provided by, or for, a special library which draws attention to information possessed in the library or information department in anticipation of demand; this is done by preparing and circulating news sheets, literature surveys, reading lists, abstracts, particulars of articles in current periodicals, etc which it is anticipated will be of interest to potential users of the service”.

The abstracting service which is an important area of information service is likely to have change in its structure in the 21st century. At present the abstracts are being prepared and published in the form of abstracting Journal by libraries, professional societies, some private and government agencies etc. there is a delay in the preparation of abstracts. The printing and publishing of abstracting Journals takes some more time. By the time the abstracting Journals are received by the users, there is a delay of about six months.

Bourns observe that, “The print equivalents of some of the CD-ROM products (for example, abstracting and indexing publications) are available in the developing countries”. Thus the basic information is available. However the on-line services and the CD-ROM products often contain more sources than is available in the corresponding print product. Thus computer based searching of a database (online or CD-ROM) can provide an answer, that might not be found in a search of a printed like report number or contract number is not provided in the printed index, or it might provide an answer in minutes to a topic, that would take hours to search in the equivalent printed index. This is a great way to increase the productivity of a limited number of skilled professionals. The use of CD-ROM databases information services in India, to increase the maximum productivity is very essential.