From ancient Bharat to modern India, higher education has always occupied a place of prominence in Indian history. In ancient times, Nalanda, Taxila and Vikramsila universities were renowned seats of higher learning, attracting students not only from all over the country but from far off countries. Twentieth century when the Indian Universities Commission was appointed (1902) and the Indian Universities Act was passed (1904). In the very first chapter we discussed Growth and Development of Private and Deemed Universities in India.

At the time of independence, there were only 20 Universities. But, after independence, there has been a phenomenal growth in all these numbers. Now, it is a recorded fact that there is an increase of 26 times in the number of Universities, The number of Universities/University-level institutions has increased from 20 in 1947 to 620 in 2013.

The state of Uttar Pradesh has also witnessed a heavy influx of private investment into higher education. In addition, a significant number of private universities have also got established in the state in the last few decades. The private universities in India have increased to more than 2 times in number in the last 6 years. Before 2005, the country had only 20 private universities but the number increased to 148 in 2013. Likewise, the number of Deemed Universities has increased, after 1991, quite rapidly. In 2013, the country had 130 Deemed Universities.

In Second chapter The concept of information as we use it in everyday English in the sense knowledge communicated plays a central role in today’s society. Information is regarded as an organized set of data. Information use occurs when people process information, which changes their state of knowledge or capacity to make sense. Information need and use are two sides of a coin, since the trust, indication that information is needed when it is used. Purposive information seeking focuses on the perceptions and behaviors that lead to information being found, including the identification, selection and use of information sources. Information use occurs when the recipient processes information by engaging mental schemes and emotional responses within larger social and cultural context. The outcome of information use is a change in the individual’s state of knowledge or capacity to act. Information use can also be categorized as cognitive, affective and situational dimensions.
Information is regarded as a collection of raw data, consisting of symbols, signs, signals and surrogates that can be compiled into messages (text, audio, images, or digital) for communication.

Seeking is an expression of want demand, need or requirement that entails looking for or fetching an item or information.

Behaviour is normally associated with the psychological and emotional status, dynamics and paradigm of an individual or organization in relation or reaction to internal and external stimuli.

In third chapter More recently, libraries are understood as extending beyond the physical walls of a building, by including material accessible by electronic means, and by providing the assistance of librarians in navigating and analyzing tremendous amounts of knowledge with a variety of digital tools. The term "library" has itself acquired a secondary meaning: "a collection of useful material for common use". In this chapter we have given profiles of selected Private and Deemed University libraries in this study like Swami Vivekanand University, Meerut, Amity University, Noaida, Mangalayatan University, Aligarh, Sam Higginbottom Institute of Agricultural Technology & Sciences, Dayalbagh Educational Institute and Jaypee Institute of Information Technology.

In the Fourth Chapter we deal review of related literature. While in the Fifth Chapter we discussed methodology of the study. The scope of the study confines to the analysis of the information requirement of Students, Staff and Faculty Members, in Private and Deemed Universities of U.P. Information gathering habits in defined to include aspects like motives & purposes of information gathering, the nature and information sought, the mode & means to access, search, identify and acquire information and use of their own as well as other libraries.

Study is conducted on Students, Staff and Faculty Members. Only their approach to information gathering habits to meet their requirement has been questioned and tested as per the mentioned objectives and hypotheses.

In the sixth chapter we discussed Analysis of Data of the study, and in the last chapter discussed finding and suggestions of the study.