Review of Literature:

Literature review is an early step for conducting research is enable to avoids the duplication of research work. Many other research studies related to the present research problem "A critical study of education college libraries affiliated to university of pune". has been conducted. These studies related to the different aspects of libraries particularly college libraries, including library administration, finance, document collections, library staff, services, physical facilities, use of library by students, research scholars and teachers there information seeking behavior, use pattern and user satisfaction with the resources and services of libraries.

Bajpai (1995) in research paper "Evaluation of College Library Services In Delhi" assessed the services of college libraries in Delhi and identified their problems. He brought forward that librarians often found it difficult to deal with teaching and non-teaching staff members regarding return of books. For this, library rules existed only on paper and were not being implemented properly.

Chopra (1995) revealed the problems being faced by college libraries of Punjab in his article titled "College Libraries in Punjab: some problems Re – Considered". Article is based on the personal observations of the author. He grouped these problems into three parts i.e. problems related to the management of colleges, problems concerned with principals of colleges and finally those related to library staff, Shortage of staff, inadequate funds, physical facilities, circulation of books, stock verifications and library hours etc. were the facets discussed in paper.

Awolola (1998) undertook a survey to examine the prevailing position of libraries of two college of education in Nigeria under title "College of Education Libraries in
Kwara state (Nigeria) : A comparative study " .Author discussed the various problems of libraries related to finance, space, staff, collected and services. Survey revealed that libraries have failed to perform their role mainly because of inadequate finance, whereas adequate funding can solve a major part of the problems. Author suggested the formulation of standards and guidelines particularly for college of education libraries.

Singh (1999) took up a comparative study of reader services provided by IIT libraries of India under name " Readers’ Services in IIT Libraries (India) : A comparative Study ". It has been found that reader services namely circulation, inter-library loan, reference, current awareness service, photocopy, translation, document reservation and bibliographical services were existing in all the IIT Libraries. The CDROM search was most popular service. Three of the total 05 libraries. Under study started the process of transforming themselves into digital libraries.

Al – Ansari and al – Enezi (2001) conducted a study to assess the current status of health science libraries in Kuwait. Study was titled " Health Science Libraries in Kuwait : A survey of their Resources, facilities, and Services ". Library facilities, use of IT, Information services and co-operation were the various facets explored. Survey revealed that majority of the library staff was non-professional. Libraries were offering only basic information services and a significant number of libraries were not automated.

Joshi (2001) " Veterinary College Libraries in Maharashtra " information was gathered about libraries through questionnaire. Book collection was found inadequate to meet information needs of the users and its growth was very slow. Journal subscription was not satisfactory, libraries were understaffed. Author recommended that Indian
Council for Agriculture Research and Agricultural Universities should regularly organize orientation programmers' for librarians

Gautam and Srivastava (2006) examined the prevailing position of documentation and information services of libraries of 30 agricultural universities in India under title "State-of-the-Art of Documentation and Information Services in SAU Libraries in India". It had been found that all libraries were providing CAS and bibliographical services.

A survey was conducted by Oyesiku et al. (2006) for the study titled "Resources, Services and Management of Academic Law 17 Libraries and Law Firm Libraries". The study included 06 academic law libraries, 02 law court libraries, and 07 law firm libraries of Nigeria. Out of the 15 libraries surveyed, library staff of 10 libraries responded to the questionnaire. It had been found that all types of libraries had same information sources in law. Except one, none of the librarians of law firm libraries was professionally qualified. Only five libraries had written acquisition policy and 60% had serial section. Strength of library staff varied among different types of libraries.

Adebayo (2007) conducted a study to examine the implemented of library service standards in the colleges of education in Nigeria under name "Library Services Standard implemented in Colleges of Education in Nigeria". Data was collected through structured questionnaire. Results of the study revealed that libraries were rendering basic services as recommended by National Commissions for Colleges of Education. These were not providing indexing and abstracting services.

Partap (2007) conducted a survey of the libraries of 18 colleges of education in 3 districts of Punjab. He found that collection size of the libraries varied considerably and comparatively older colleges had large collection. Majority of the libraries were being
kept open for 6 to 7 hours a day. He suggested for the introduction of user education programme and stressed on the need to increase the range and depth of collection and services.

Sujatha and Mudhol (2009) in the paper titled "Evolution of Electronic Information Services in four fisheries college libraries in South India: A study" described the electronic information services in four fisheries college libraries. Authors also discussed the challenges the libraries and information centers were facing.

Harloe and Budd (1994) in "Collection Development and Scholarly Communication in the Era of Electronic Access" examined the relationship between collection development and system of scholarly communication in academic library. They discussed on ownership verses access to information and presented strategies for collection development in electronic networked system.

Sridhar (1995) wrote an article named "Problems of Collection Development in special Libraries," He explored the various factors affecting collection development in special libraries and highlighted the significance of collection development policy manual. Author pointed out the various problems related to document selection and procurement.

Andrade and Vergueiro (1996) also wrote an article under title, "Collection Development in Academic Libraries: A Brazilian Librarian's Experience". The article is based on the collection development practices of a Brazilian academic library. Authors outlined the different models of collection development given by professionals.

Haider (1996) in this paper "Acquisition and Collection Development in Pakistan" analyzed the constraints faced by Pakistani Libraries in the procurement of books from
abroad. Lack of proper management, absence of competent personnel non-existence of acquisition policy statement, non-existence of selection aids, ever 20 shrinking library budgets, fluctuating rate of the rupee, inflation, import policy, trade embargoes against some countries, fiscal policy etc. were the major hurdles found.

Snow (1996) in article "Wasted Words: The written collection Development Policy and the Academic Library." Put forward that in academic libraries written collection development policies are unnecessary. The bibliographers need to concentrate on selection and evaluation of the collection rather than writing policies that become outdated and irrelevant quickly.

Gessesse (2000) in paper titled "Collection Development and Management in the Twenty – First century with special Reference to Academic Libraries : An Overview" examined the concept and problems which needed consideration for collection development in academic libraries for aligning the collection development activities with the changing environment of digital librarianship in twenty first Century.

Kovacs and Elkordy (2000) threw light on the guideline and strategies to find, evaluate and select the web-based information resources in articles named "Collection Development in Cyberspace: Building an Electronic Library Collection." The focus of the paper was on the web-based information resources rather than the electronic information resources.

Thornton (2000) "Impact of Electronic Resources on Collection Development, the Roles of Librarians, and Library Consortia." Study was conducted to find the impact of electronic resources and the 21 internet on collection development and discuss the changing role of librarians, library co-operation and collection development. It had been
concluded that consortia will become more important sources in electronic information world.

Pandita (2004) in her paper "Collection Development in the Digital Era " examined the impact of electronic format on the collection development. She pointed out that the policy of content development needs to be worked out and re-designed.

Mandal and Panda (2005) in their research paper title "Collection Development in the internet Age and the need for a Consortium in the Engineering College Libraries in West Bengal :A Study "Discussed the different dimensions of collection development. The existing state of library collection and infrastructural facilities of 17 engineering college libraries in West Bengal were examined Author Suggested the staff training, provision of adequate staff and funds, appropriate infrastructure in IT and a need based collection.

Mulla and Chandrashekara (2006) "E-Resources and Services in Engineering College Libraries –A Case Study ". Study was conducted to examine the efforts made by the engineering college libraries in Karnataka to build electronic resources. Results of the study revealed that collection and service infrastructure of the libraries in sampled regions were not up to the mark and libraries were struggling to build digital collection and service infrastructure of the libraries in sampled regions were not up to the mark and libraries were struggling to build digital collection and in dissemination digital information due to lack of ICT infrastructure, IT trains manpower and paucity of finances ,etc.

availability and use of collection development policies in the college of education libraries, in Botswana. In addition to using questionnaires, interviews were conducted together with information from senior librarians, deputy principals of colleges and board of the affiliated institutions of the University of Botswana. Study brought to notice that majority of the libraries did not have collection development policies. Lack of constant training for librarians, inadequate staff, lack of support from administration and unavailability of collection development policies were some of the major problems found. It was further found that majority of the libraries did not involve their users in formulation of policies and did not implement these for collection development. Study revealed the need to train librarians on collection development. Study revealed the need to train librarians on collection development.

Mary and Sankar (2008) "Collection Evaluation of PSN College of Engineering and Technology Library and PET Engineering College Library in Tirunelveli District". Authors described the various techniques of evaluating the document collection in academic libraries and evaluated the collection development practices of two engineering college.

Sharma et al. (2008) evaluated the collection development in libraries of 38 Engineering College Libraries of Orissa under title "Collection Management of Engineering college Libraries of Orissa: An Evaluative Study". Information was collected from libraries of using questionnaires. 23 study concluded that growing dissatisfaction of the users arising from non-availability of needed documents and lack of provision of services could be boiled down to some extent, by rendering at least CAS or current contents or information about latest addition to users.
Mallaiah and Gowda (2009) in paper "Collection Development in Mangalore University Library: A user Study" discussed the usefulness of collection development in a university library and attempted to find whether the UGC-INFOTECH E-Journals were meeting the users information needs.

Coker (1993) has written a useful article titled "Libraries Verses Users? How and How Not to Deter Library Users". Author examined the various factors influencing the attitude of user towards libraries and also took into consideration the socioeconomic, technological, physical/technical and psychological/emotional conditions shaping up the perceptions of non users, inhibit users and potential users.

Wildemuth (2003) in article titled "Why Conduct user studies? The Role of Empirical Evidence in improving the practice of Librarianship". emphasized that by gathering evidences about library users, their interactions with library services and materials and context in which those materials and services are used, librarians can make sound decisions for the future. Author discussed on the methodology for conducting user studies and utilization of result as basis for decision making.

Carr (2006) "What users Want: An academic 'Hybrid' Library Perspective". Author described the development of user centered approach in academic libraries over the recent decades. He wrote that largely unquestioned 'user get what we give them' attitude was being transformed into 'what do user want? Approach. The failure to take what user want into account would leave academic library high and dry in the desert of lost opportunities.
Varghese (2008) "User studies in the Electronic Environment: Review and Brief Analysis". The article summarized the results of 101 user studies conducted in the electronic environment.

Kamoni (2002) conducted a study titled "The Utilization of Archival information by researchers in Kenya: A case study of the University of Nairobi". Objective was to ascertain the utilization of archival information by researchers and the extent to which the Kenya national Archival and Documentation Services was meeting their information needs. Opinions of users were collected by interviews. Study revealed that researchers were using variety of information sources to meet their information needs and relied more on archival personnel to access information.

Kumbar and Lohar (2002) conducted a survey of 91 teachers of Sahyadri Arts and Commerce College and Sahyadri Science College in Shimoga (Karanataka) under title "Use of Library Facilities and information Resources in Sahyadri college" to study the use of resources and services of their respective college’s libraries. Various aspects of libraries regarding use of resources, services and physical facilities were examined during study.

Okiy (2002) executed a survey of students and faculty members to assess the use of Delta State University, Abraka "the library had its origin from advanced Teachers College Library, Abraka". A difference was found between the frequency of use of library by the faculty and students. Both the categories of users utilized books more often than any other material because of dearth of relevant current journals, abstracts and indexes. Majority of users considered library services and facilities as fair. Only a small part of users responded that they always found the needed material in Library.
Padmamma et al (2002) carried out a study to reveal the utilization of newspaper and magazine in an undergraduate college under title "Utilisation of newspapers and magazines by the U.G College teachers in Shimoga City : A case study ". Authors assessed the impact of personal attributes of teachers on the use of periodicals by them in another study, to ascertain the use of resources and services of library of JJM Medical College, Davangere, Karnataka.

Padmamma et al (2002) took up study under title "Evaluation of medical college Library Sources and Services: A study ". Survey disclosed that majority of users were visiting library to consult books or journals, and textbook were the most used resources. Majority of the users were satisfied with physical facilities of library.

Another survey was carried out by Siddique (2002) under name "Use of library Collection in the Jawaharlal Nehru University Library, New Delhi". Purpose was to study the use of library collection of JNU Library. User group was divided into five categories i.e. staff members, researchers, postgraduate students, graduate students, and other study concealed that majority of users were regular visitors to library. Most of them visited library to consult course material, research material, and to borrow books. Majority of the users were aware about the services provided by the library.

Marcum and George (2003) conducted a survey of 3,234 faculty members, graduate students, and undergraduate in 392 doctoral research universities, public and private, and private liberal arts college of USA under title "Who uses What? ' responses revealed in aggregate that electronic information use was substantial and growing in the nation's major universities and liberal arts colleges. Respondent were making their
us for research, teaching, and coursework, and have equipped themselves well to do so. Responses confirmed that print was not dead, nor was the campus library.

Ogombo and Adomi (2003) conducted a survey to reveal the utilization of library resources under name "Student's Utilization of Library Resources at Baptist School of Nursing, Eku, Delta state, Nigeria". Data was collected using questionnaire. It was found that majority of the users visited library daily. About 59.6% student went to library to prepare for examination, while 54% users used library to prepare assignments. As the students were not given orientation. Majority of them went directly to the shelves to locate needed material. Short duration of loan period, less number of books issued at a time and inadequate opening hours of library were the problems found during study.

Swarna (2004) took up a study under name "Information Resources, Services and user Survey of B.Ed. College Libraries in Andhra Pradesh" to know the opinion of students and teachers on library collection, services, opening hours, facilities, rules and regulations, reading facility and organization of documents etc. It is unpublished Ph.D. thesis.

Uzezi (2004) attempted to find the effect of staff/user relationship on the use of library under name "The Effect of Staff/users Relationship (PR) on the Utilization of Library Services and Resources: Case study of Delta State University, Nigeria".

Helen (2005) conducted an online user survey to evaluate the University of Hong Kong libraries under title "The 2004 User Survey at the University of Hong Kong Libraries". Study revealed that majority of the 37 respondents preferred to use online journals than print versions, but on the contrary about 72% user preferred to use printed books over the electronic.
Musoke (2005) investigated the availability and use of information by primary health care providers under title "Access and use of information by the Primary Health Care Providers in Rural Uganda : An Interaction – Value Model ". An interaction – Value model emerged from study which is driven by the value and impact of information unlike other previous models driven by information needs.

Adikata and Anwar (2006) "Student Library Use : A study of Faculty Perceptions in a Malaysian University ". Authors ascertained the perceptions of faculty members on the students library use and their role in motivating students to use libraries. Findings of study revealed that teachers played an important role in promoting the use of libraries by students. Authors were not satisfied with students 'Library use skill, Available information resources and expected from librarians to provide a comfortable academic environment in library. To study the use of periodicals by scholars at National Library of Veterinary Sciences,

Ahmad and Haridasan (2006) undertook a study named " Use of periodicals by the scholar at National Library of Veterinary Sciences , A User's Survey". Out of 125 questionnaires distributed 110 were received back. It was found that majority of the users were visiting library daily and used back volumes of periodicals for research purpose. Majority of the users were satisfied with arrangement of current issue of periodicals and arrangement of back volumes.

Atilgan and Bayram (2006) took up a study titled "An Evaluation of faculty use of the Digital Library at Ankara University, Turkey's to ascertain the faculty's awareness and use of electronic material at Ankara University. Finding of the study brought forward that majority of the faculty members were aware about the existence of digital
library and many using electronic databases. The impact of newly subscribed databases on the increased publications was found.

Lawoe (2006) conducted a study to examine the use of serial collections by students and faculty under name "A study of serials use at Kwame Nkrumah University of Science and Technology Library, Kumasi". Authors examined the adequacy of collection to meet subject needs of users. One-tenth of the registered members were chosen as a sample for survey. Interestingly, undergraduates were using journals significantly, as lectures were recommending them. This study revealed gaps in collection development.

Kumbar et al. (2007) "Use of Periodical Literature in the University of Agricultural Sciences, Daharwad: A case study". Authors assessed the extent of use of periodical literature by agriculture scientists. Data was collected from random sample through questionnaire. Survey revealed that 74.35% respondents scanned the current issues of the journals to keep themselves updated with latest developments. Majority of the users considered print journals as better version than electronic journals, as 74.35% chosen print journals and 25.64% opted for electronic version. Authors concluded that proper display of periodicals, informing users about recent arrivals and effective reprographic service are the best ways to serve the user and suggested to encourage users to make use of e-resources.

Lohar and Kumbar (2007) evaluated the use of libraries by teachers under name," Teachers attitude towards library facilities and information resources in First Grade Colleges in Shimoga Districts: A survey". Results of the study revealed that 52.25%
users spent less than an hour and more than half an hour only in libraries per week. Only a small fraction of users was familiar with inter library loan service. Accessibility of the reading material, its adequacy, users’ opinion about library services such as leading service, pattern of search for latest literature, inter-library loan, photocopy service, orientation, computerization of libraries, the internet, etc, were also examined.

Sami and Shahida (2007) conducted a survey to study the effect of gender on the use of IT Facilities in libraries and information centres. It was titled "Use of IT in Information Centers: Gender Based Analysis". Data was collected from 375 users using library facilities. The internet was found as the most preferred facility by respondents of both the male and female gender. Authors concluded that need to use information technology facilities was high for users irrespective of their gender. Techno-Stress was found low among users of both sexes. User’s preference to use computers and related technologies depended upon the cultural, family, and educational background of the users.

Achonna (2008) in research article "Awareness Access and usage of E-Journal Resources of the Library, by the Students of Yaba College of Technology, Yaba, Lagos Nigeria", examined the students' awareness, access, usage and problems faced in use of e-journal resources was found low. Lack of Skills, inadequate provision of computers, power outage etc. were the problems faced in use of resources. Study concluded the need for the training skills, provision of adequate computers, need to popularize the information technology and its usage and to motivate the students to use e-journal resources.