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Management of Collection Development in Medical College Libraries of Madhya Pradesh

1. Introduction

Collection Development (CD) is the most important function in libraries to make available needed information resources to their users. Its goals vary according to the type of library and its user community. Effective budgeting and cost-effective selection are important to build the strong collection possible with available resources. Collection Development Management (CDM) is a group of important activities and the process of scientifically building the entire library collection to effectively serve the users’ varied needs such as studying, teaching, research development and recreational etc. This process of Collection Development covers the various library housekeeping activities related to selection, purchase, maintenance and assessment of information resources available in current and retrospective manner in the Library materials. This process also covers the planning and various strategies to manage the continuous acquisition, and review of collections to determine its relevance based on the needs of users.

The concept of collection development came into existence in 1980's with the realization that the collection of any library should be directed towards service instead of collection alone. The main guiding factors of collection development are users' information needs and available resources within the library (Johnson, 2004). For planning effective collection development of a library, it is essential to frame an exhaustive collection development policy.

1.1 Library Collection

Library Collection includes books, periodicals, newspapers, manuscripts, films, maps, micro-form, CDs, cassettes, videotapes, DVDs, e-books, audio books, databases, and other formats of information resources. In the digital era, libraries are changed into the information centres. It provides their users not only print resources but also provides online e-resources including databases, of e-journals, e-books, e-magazines e-thesis etc. Encyclopaedia of Library & Information Science (1971) states about the Library collection as the grand total of library resources available in the form of
print like books, manuscripts, serials, government and society documents published in the forms of pamphlets, catalogues, reports and non-print materials like recordings, microfilm roles, micro cards and microfiche documents, punch cards.

1.2 Library Collection Development

Development of a library collection includes the selection policy, budget, collection evaluation, selection of materials, planning for resource sharing and collection maintenance. ALA (2013) defines the Collection Development as a term which covers a number of activities and operations related to the development and management of the library collection including the determination and co-ordination of information material selection policy, assessment of needs, various type of users and collection use studies, collection evolution, identification of collection needs of the user society, selection of information resources, planning of the effective cooperation for resource sharing, maintenance and weeding out process of the available collection. Library collection management is the building of useful collection. The Collection Development policy, planning and procedure, recommendation of Head of the Institutions, available budget according to users need and sufficient resources and library staff are the important components of the process.

1.3 Purpose of Collection Development

- Selecting useful and best reading material for users.
- Providing update and better information resources according to demand of users.
- Spending money only on useful reading materials (print, non-print and Electronic form) according to systematic plan.
- Periodic reviewing old and un-useful documents for withdrawal from the stock.

1.4 Collection Development Management

Collection Management is an important library function which includes three major aspects i.e. budgeting for the collection, developing policies for the collection and developing strategies for building, weeding, and maintaining the collection (https://www.statelibraryofiowa.org/).
1.5 Process of Collection Development

Collection Development could be a method of meeting the knowledge desires of users in timely and economic manner victimisation information resources regionally moreover as from different organizations. It includes a number of activities as:

- Set objectives of collection development.
- Collecting data to determine the information needs.
- Create a collection development policy in written.
- Make a selection committee.
- Make selection criteria for material.
- Acquiring the materials for the collection.
- Periodic or continual evaluation of resources.
- CREW (Continuous Review, Evaluation and Weeding)

1.6 Criteria of Collection Development

General criteria to be considered in the selection of resources include:

- Accuracy.
- Reliability and clarity.
- Student/faculty/staff subject need.
- Cost effectiveness.
- Authority.
- Merit of the author, publisher or producer.
- Technological support.
- Uniqueness or special features.

2. Area of Research

The proposed study is “Management of Collection Development in Medical College Libraries of Madhya Pradesh”
2.1 Rationale of Research

Medical Science is very vast area and it includes varieties of disciplines related to medical field. The users of Medical libraries are gathering information from various sources which are different from normal traditional channels. Though several studies have been made about collection development in libraries but there is no systematic study conducted on the management of collection development in medical college libraries of Madhya Pradesh so far. As such, the present study will focus on the “Management of Collection Development in Medical College Libraries of Madhya Pradesh.”

3. Research Topic

In the light of the above facts, the proposed topic of the research is “MANAGEMENT OF COLLECTION DEVELOPMENT IN MEDICAL COLLEGE LIBRARIES OF MADHYA PRADESH.”

4. Scope and Limitation of Research

In the proposed study will cover 23 Allopathic Medical colleges approved by Medical Council of India (MCI) i.e. all 13 Government Medical Colleges and 10 Private Medical Colleges libraries of Madhya Pradesh will be studied. The present study will assess collection development, Management, problems, process, policy and the participation of the library users in the collection development. In addition, administration, organization, resources and services of these libraries will be examined. The proposed study will cover the medical college libraries of Madhya Pradesh established till 2019. The proposed list of Medical College is following –

**Medical Colleges of Madhya Pradesh**

Table 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No.</th>
<th>Name of Medical Colleges</th>
<th>Authority</th>
<th>Year of Establishment</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>All India Institute of Medical Sciences, Bhopal (AIIMS)</td>
<td>Govt</td>
<td>2012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Bundelkhand Medical College, Sagar</td>
<td>Govt</td>
<td>2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Gajra Raja Medical College, Gwalior</td>
<td>Govt</td>
<td>1946</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Gandhi Medical College, Bhopal</td>
<td>Govt</td>
<td>1955</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Name of the Medical College</td>
<td>Ownership</td>
<td>Year of Establishment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Government Medical College, Chhindwara, MP</td>
<td>Govt</td>
<td>2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Government Medical College, Datia, MP</td>
<td>Govt</td>
<td>2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Government Medical College, Khandwa, MP</td>
<td>Govt</td>
<td>2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Government Medical College, Ratlam</td>
<td>Govt</td>
<td>2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Government Medical College, Shahdol, MP</td>
<td>Govt</td>
<td>2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Government Medical College, Shivpuri, MP</td>
<td>Govt</td>
<td>2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Government Medical College, Vidisha, MP</td>
<td>Govt</td>
<td>2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>M G M Medical College, Indore</td>
<td>Govt</td>
<td>1948</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose Medical College, Jabalpur</td>
<td>Govt</td>
<td>1955</td>
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<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>Amaltas Institute of Medical Sciences, Dewas</td>
<td>Private</td>
<td>2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>Chirayu Medical College and Hospital, Bairagarh, Bhopal</td>
<td>Private</td>
<td>2011</td>
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<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>Index Medical College Hospital &amp; Research Centre, Indore</td>
<td>Private</td>
<td>2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td>L.N. Medical College and Research Centre, Bhopal</td>
<td>Private</td>
<td>2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.</td>
<td>Peoples College of Medical Sciences &amp; Research Centre, Bhanpur, Bhopal</td>
<td>Private</td>
<td>2005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19.</td>
<td>RKDF Medical College Hospital &amp; Research Centre, Jatkhedi, Bhopal</td>
<td>Private</td>
<td>2014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.</td>
<td>Ruxmaniben DeepchandGardi Medical College, Ujjain</td>
<td>Private</td>
<td>2001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21.</td>
<td>Shyam Shah Medical College, Rewa</td>
<td>Private</td>
<td>1963</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22.</td>
<td>Sri Aurobindo Medical College and Post Graduate Institute , Indore (SAIMS)</td>
<td>Private</td>
<td>2003</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23.</td>
<td>SukhSagar Medical College and Hospital, Jabalpur</td>
<td>Private</td>
<td>2016</td>
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**Limitation**- The proposed study is limited to Allopathic Medical College Libraries established up to June 2019 in Madhya Pradesh.
5. Review of Literature

Seetharama (1997) discussed his research paper impact of IT on collection development. He also highlighted detail about CDP, networking, information sharing and evaluation in digital environment.

Branin, Groen and Thorin (2000) conducted a study changing nature of collection development and revealed that challenges librarian face in managing the transition into the a new environment, including different needs and scholarly communication pattern.

Maharana, Chowdhury and Dutta (2004) surveyed Research & Development libraries of Kolkata and revealed that the libraries provides their users various types of e-resources and databases. It also highlighted that most libraries depend on users and faculty recommendation for the selection of e-resources.

Dash (2006) author focused their study collection development and management of Smt. Hansa Mehta library. The M.S. University of Baroda on developing library collection electronic and digital environment. It revealed that print and non print and e-resources are available in this library. The author showed that collection development policy most suitable tool to effective information resources to the user society.

Gbajje (2007) examined the national library virtual project initiatives and identifies the challenges of its implementation within the Nigerian context. The study also highlighted the process of building a virtual library, acquisition and access of e-resources in the virtual library.

Kaur and Satija (2007) discussed various trends in collection development in IT era. They revealed that the major challenges for collection building of electronic resources, complicated procurement, lack of finance, technological problems and access related problems etc.

Bhushan (2007) in his book “collection Management in Libraries” stated the collection development policy is used to bring in current and prospective board members, staff, community groups and others to library’s collection. The course through which it is developed in one of its most important forces. If it is developed by a group that symbolize many part of the community and is based on the
information collected about the library and the community, it will have strong supports who will carry the word about the library to all part of community. It will provide the community with a better understanding of the library and library staff with more interaction with its community. Its community relations worth is vast

**Horava (2009)** discussed his paper major issues of collection management in a rapidly changing environment. This paper reflects on core values, scholarly communication issues, acquisition activities and access and delivery issues.

**Kavitha (2009)** explained a variety of tendency in collection development in digital surroundings. There after that have happen in acquisition; retrieval system and storage of useful information due to technical growth have been talk about. She has indicated regarding the limitations and boundary being faced by library staff and users due to the similarities. Also discussed the way these developments have affected the academic surroundings and changed the position of librarian has also been representing.

**Kinya (2011)** discussed his paper public libraries in Kenya collection development . It highlighted about the collection development policy its purpose, scope and content of collection.

**Behera and singh (2011)** described that the article emphasized over the problems and challenges of collection development of Indian libraries in digital environment. It also focused that problems of user friendly environment, Problems of user training, problem of staff development approach, challenges regarding technological up gradation, challenges regarding IT skill manpower, challenges regarding financial constraints for collection development.


**Srivastava, Gupta and Tomar (2012)** the study presents by author which are found from collection development and collection management. Literature collected from these paper by library resources such as print material, audio-visual material, electronic
resources, library system etc. The study also focused on electronic book collection development projects.

**Mansur (2012)** described in his paper about various facets in collection development in engineering college libraries. It revealed that various changes occurred in acquisition, storage and retrieval process due to technological development. Author have also highlighted limitation, issues, challenges restrictions and problems being faced by library administration/librarian.

**Haliso and Aina (2012)** in his study and revealed that a library or information centre must be provided quality service in the area of collection, current relevant, adequate print, non-print and e-resources their users. This paper also show that challenges of providing quality library collection and possible suggestions.

**Nwosu, okeke and Ejedafiru (2013)** conducted a study challenges of electronic information management in Nigerian university libraries. It revealed that issues from management style, frequent changes in technologies, financial constraints, availability of e-books and e-journals and constraints to the management of e-resources.

**Panneerselvam (2014)** Conducted a study Evaluation and collection development of B.S. Abdur Rahman university library. It revealed that university provides sufficient budget to library for purchasing books journals magazines and subscribed e-resources and databases. The library is deeply concentrating to build the collection development.

**Sasikala, Nagaratnamani and Dhanraju (2014)** have stated about the pattern of collection Development and described the trends of collection development activities in higher educational academic libraries and impact of electronic resources on collection development process. It also talk about the rank and management of electronic resources and join the confront before library professionals in the changed background. It also shows the kind of collaborative plan taken up by these libraries and the insight of the library professionals on collaborative collection development.

**Patel, Prajapati and Prajapati (2014)** described their paper that all pharmacy institutes of Gujarat state have subscribed e-resources for their user’s and all users are utilizing of e-resource for their project, research and reading purpose. Library of pharmacy institutes
also provide book bank facility, reference service, photocopy facility etc. and provide latest information related to science and technology to their users.

**Babu (2015)** conducted a study collection development for university libraries in digital era. It revealed that the major issue of electronic resources are: procurement issues and installation of hardware and software, financial issues and security issues of e-resources.

**Jesmi (2015)** This study is conducted in art and science colleges. In this paper focused on academic and research library through collection development and college libraries. It also described the scope and nature of collection, strength and weakness of collection, resource sharing of collection. Collection development policy is a great help in developing a good collection.

**Bhattacharya and Das (2015)** in this study, author focused on present status of e-resources available in engineering college library of west Bengal. We find that demand of electronic format are concerned for engineering student. In this way, electronic resources established academic librarians/ professional experts, library collection are essential for this work.

**Giri, Sen and Mahesh (2015)** conducted a survey of five Indian Academic Libraries in New Delhi to evaluate and determine the multiple numbers of copies of various documents available through library acquisition process. The study revealed that all libraries are following almost common collection development policy and practices to obtain multiple numbers of copies of print documents.

The findings of the study published by **Nwosu and Anyanwu (2015)** for the Academic Libraries in Nigeria show lack of management practices with regard to non-attendance of complete collection development policy, lack of coordinating unit of collection development activities, low participation of faculty in book selection, insufficient book take part in suggestions and uneven weeding of stock.

**Mondal and Maity (2016)** have published their study selection and acquisition procedure of electronic resources. The finding of the study indicate about new technology, licensing and pricing concerns as part of the selection process. It shows also proper budget should be allotted for subscribing e-resources.
Kumar and Naick (2016) conducted his study on collection Development in engineering college libraries in which focuses on changing dynamic of print collection, e-journals, print journals academic library and scholarly articles. But Authors also focused problems of challenges in face like paperless society, challenges to maintain nurture and optimize use of resources of library with the help of new technology.

Kumar and Verma (2016) conducted a comparative study on collection development and policies in library of IIT BHU and IIT Indore. The study described about the library collection, assortment tools, library policy, incidence amendment of collection development policy, cause for revision of policy, reason of collections development and evils in collection development may be very much useful to the similar studies.

Mir (2016) presented his views in his paper and revealed the various challenges like lack of written collection Development policy, budgetary limitation and users ignorance about the standard library resources and possibilities like users survey, extended seating capacity and working hours of the library. Study also describes the various efforts made by the librarians for collection development in the libraries.

The paper of the Patel (2016) discussed the important issues, comprise policies, main beliefs, techniques and process for developing a sound collection in libraries. He also described the importance of library professionals to take greatest care in developing a fair and active library collection, which enhances the excellence of the library.

Srivastava, Parabhoi and Sonkar (2016) revealed that digital age have created big challenges of librarian and collection development. In this present time, selection and subscription of e-resources is very critical work and librarian have to pay attention on cost and usefulness of e-resources and demand of users.

Akki and Bhandi (2017) explained their research paper collection development of management college libraries in Bangalore city. Finding revealed that Budget is a major problem for collection development. Libraries are facing unlimited information demands of their users with limited financial resources.

Kaur and Gaur (2017) have conducted a study which attempt to highlight on collection development policy, internet based collection and challenge in collection arrangement in
digital era. This study also highlights on trends as well as needs of collection development in digital surroundings.

**Pawar, Azad and Malviya (2017)** have published their study about the collection management of e-resources in the library of IIT Indore. The findings of the study indicated about the obstruction and complexity faced by library users with regard to e-resources of their alternative assortment. The findings emphasized that even after the huge budget of centrally funded technical institution, users can face the problem of availability of electronic resources due to no library can claim for availability of all information resources published in the world.

**Reddy and Chandraiah (2017)** concluded that there is vital need for increasing amount of budget to obtain higher number of e-books and e-journals as per requirement of students of professional and non-professional courses of the university.

**Naick and Mohan (2017)** explained in his paper that only print collection material are present in library but users demands/ needs print, non print and electronic resources. It recommended that collection development policy is very essential for effective selection and procurement of media resources and e-resources.

**Nicholas and Uduebor (2017)** conducted a study collection development processes in the National library of Nigeria, Abuja and Usen polytechnic library in Edo state. It revealed that both library adopt different processes in their bid to development and enrich their collection development.

**Varadaraju and Ramesh (2018)** explained their paper that engineering college libraries Hyderabad subscribed all AICTE proposed e-journals and books on engineering on behalf of all private engineering colleges and access be given to them. The centre provides 24 hours online databases and e-journals their users and all private engineering college libraries.

**Kadam and Chavan (2018)** conducted a study Evaluation of Library collection of SPCE. Finding revealed that mostly students use the library facilities for their studies during exam time. It is recommended that the library is need to conduct orientation program, organizing library display and library exhibition to attract student for uses of library and increasing their reading habit.
Okogwu and Ozioko (2018) have stated in their research paper that the principle challenge is to make known cost of collection development of electronic resources. They also suggested that university libraries of south East Nigeria should have an upward appraisal of library expenditure for arrangement so that library can achieve the cost of electronic resources. This practice can also beneficial for the usual arrangement of staff for preparation on new skill dealing with electronic collection development.

Rajasekharam and Anjaiah (2018) have studied the Collection Development in College Libraries affiliated with Kakatiya University, Warangal in Telangana state. They revealed that there is a significance need of scientific collection development in NAAC accredited colleges libraries. Their study suggested that the formulation and organization of digital libraries and creation of at least one network or consortium among the Govt. Degree college libraries for proper cooperation to save huge money during the current financial Crunch in Telangana state.

Uplaonkar and Badiger (2018) described in their study that collection development policy is very essential for selection, planning, purchasing and evaluation of library reading material to fulfil the users need and rich library collection.

Okogwu and Ekere (2018) discussed in his paper about types of policies, identifies the tools and techniques, selection criteria and evaluation of e-resources of university libraries in south east Nigeria. It recommended that libraries should formulate CD policy and adopt a written e-resources collection development policy. Also e-resources selected and evaluated on the high and maximum utilization of users.

Omonori, Adedayo and Olusegun (2018) in his study and revealed that challenges include govt. fiscal policy, high foreign exchange, financial mismanagement by the librarian and administrators as well as inarticulate selection and acquisition development policy. The study also suggested that library manager should possess basic financial knowledge for selection and acquisition process of library.

Natarajan (2018) presented his view in his paper and revealed the university libraries subscribed e-journals, e-resources, e-databases their users and faculties. The university also need to conduct awareness programmes for the users about the e-resources available in the libraries.
6. Objectives of the Study

The main objectives of the proposed study are as follow based on literature reviewed-

The main objectives of the study are as follows:

- To identify the strength and weaknesses of management for collection development in the medical college libraries of M.P.
- To study about the collection development policy of medical college libraries of M.P. in written form.
- To study about the management of collection development tools and techniques used by the medical college libraries of M.P.
- To Study the . selection of documents, acquisition process and weeding out criteria of the document in medical college libraries in M.P.
- To identify the problem faced the librarian regarding management of collection development in medical college libraries of MP
- To find out details of allocation of funds for print, non-print and e-resources in medical college libraries of M.P.
- To study the emerging new ICT environment and the collection development activities in medical college libraries in M.P.
- To study the availability of library services in medical college libraries of M.P.
- To suggest measures for management of collection development in print, non-print and e-resources.

7. Hypotheses

H₀: There is no significant difference in management of collection development in medical college libraries of M.P.
8. Research Methodology

8.1 Research Design: Proposed study will be used as a descriptive method on the survey approach.

8.2 Sampling Method: Proposed study will be used a purposive Method.

8.3 Sampling Frame: Librarian/Assistant Librarian of medical College Libraries.

8.4 Sampling Size: In the proposed study, data will be collected from all 23 Allopathic medical college libraries (100%) of Madhya Pradesh.

8.5 Tools for Data Collection:

The data will be collected with the help of primary sources and secondary sources. In this study the primary data will be collected through observation and questionnaire methods. Questionnaire will be consisting of sufficient number of close and open questions in a definite order. Questionnaire will be distributed among the Librarians to collect the data. In this study the secondary data will be collected through the literature and website survey. The collected data will be tabulated, codified, analysed and then interpreted for significant findings. Data analysis to be made by appropriate methods such as mean, mode, median. Data interpretation to be made and conclusion will be drawn accordingly.

9. Tentative Chapter Outline

After completion of the study a thesis will be prepared with the following tentative chapters-

Chapter 1: Introduction

Chapter 2: Review of Literature

Chapter 3: Research Method

Chapter 4: Analysis of the Data

Chapter 5: Findings

Chapter 6: Conclusion

Chapter 7: Suggestion

Chapter 8: Reference

Chapter 9: Appendices