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Saeed Ullah Jan

saadullahjan2011@gmail.com

Abid Hussain

Librarian, Elementary and Secondary Education Department, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Pakistan

Dr. Saeed Ullah Jan

Khushal Khan Khattak university Karak-Pakistan, saadullahjan2011@gmail.com

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University Libraries Ranking in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Pakistan: A Proposal

*Abid Hussain*¹, Dr Saeed Ullah Jan²*

Abstract:

The present study aims to rank the university libraries of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa-Pakistan. Library services, resources, status of automation and application of emerging technologies were the parameters used for the assessment of ranking of the nineteen Public Sector Universities and Degree Awarding Institutes of North-West province of Pakistan. Survey based approach was adopted to collect the required information. It was reported that majority of university libraries under study are partially automated. Based on the above-mentioned parameters, the central library of The Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Agricultural University, Peshawar was ranked top followed by central/main library of University of Malakand, Chakdara, Dir, Malakand and central/main library of University of Peshawar, Peshawar. Provision of appropriate budget for the implementation of smart technologies, induction of technological adept human ware and awareness of higher-ups of the universities about the benefits of modern library technologies is recommended for the effective and smart library culture in the territory. The manifestation of these steps will help in the enhancement of quality education in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa-Pakistan.

Key words:

Libraries ranking-Pakistan; Emerging-Technologies-University Libraries; Academic Libraries; Library Resources & Services-Ranking

Introduction:

Evaluation and standards always serve as the yardstick for the process of ranking in academic libraries. Being part of Universities and Degree Awarding Institutions, academic libraries are always evaluated and ranked internally by the librarians, users, or university administration and externally by government agencies like Higher Education Commission (HEC), Higher Education Regularity Authority (HERA), accrediting agencies like the Pakistan Engineering Council (PEC), Pakistan Nursing Council (PNC), and Pakistan Medical Commission (PMC).

The objective of the evaluation is to ensure the quality service is being provided to the users. Academic libraries are situated within Higher Education Institutions (HEIs) and they are mainly

1 Librarian, E&SE Department, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Pakistan, Email: abid_as44@yahoo.com

2 Khushal Khan Khattak university Karak, Pakistan Email: saadullahjan2011@gmail.com

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dependent on their environment parent institution and their users. Thus, the concerns faced by HEIs affect the academic libraries. Examples of these are budget concerns, Information Technology (IT) infrastructure concerns, and industry demands. For instance, changes in the demands of the industries involve changes in curriculum offerings, which in revolve affect the collection development in academic libraries. In another view, academic libraries may contribute to concerns faced by HEIs specifically in the teaching and learning situation, where the current and common issue is on the quality of education being offered. A poorly performing library can directly affect the research program of the university. The main objective of universities libraries is to support the curriculum and research needs of higher education. According to Dalsgaard, (2008) the learning resources are referred to different sources of information which are used by users for learning purpose. These resources include print and digital format: books, e-books, journals, non-book material, bibliographical databases and audiovisual resources. These all support learning, teaching and research activities of the University level institutions. According to the ISO (International Standard Organization) Standard No. 11620 Performance Indicators for Libraries, the quality means *"Totality of features and characteristics of a product or services that bear on the library's ability to satisfy stated or implied needs"* ISO, (2014).

The ranking is defined by *The Free Dictionary* in the following words *"A listing of items in a group, such as schools or sports teams, according to a system of rating or a record of performance"* in this study the ranking was used in the meaning of *"using the nominal scale to assign the score to some elements/component on the bases of pre-define formula"*. Higher Education Commission (HEC) rank all universities and degree awarding institutions of Pakistan, known as "Higher Education Institutional (HEIs) Ranking". The main components of the HEIs ranking" criteria and weighs were included Research, Teaching Quality, Finance, Facilities, quality Assurance, Community Development and Social Integration, this criteria and weighs further divided into 46 subclasses. Total ranking score was 100 marks of the HEIs Ranking. Ranking was based on the data of last two years collected by HEC in the last two years (i.e. 2015 were based on the data of 2013 & 2014). Ranking position, name of the HEIs and score obtained by each university level institute of the country was presented in their respective category (HEC Website: www.hec.edu.pk, HEIs Rankings and its Criteria, 2015).

The purpose of this research is to look into the existing situation of academic libraries in Pakistan and point out their similarities and differences on bases of emerging trends used by

university libraries. This ranking is based on the physical, financial, and learning resources. It also presents arguments on the perceived accuracy, applicability and relevance of these ranks to the present higher educational system of the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Pakistan. The ranking formula referred here is the minimum standard on the basis of modern library trends, resources and services. The survey would be helpful for the Administrators, Planers, Librarian, Higher Education Commission and regulatory authorizes who's working on universities level education in Pakistan with special reference to emerging trends used by the University, and Degree Awarding Institutions Libraries.

Review of literature:

Literature review is the integral part of research that enables the scholar to understand the study in hand, know about the already done work and point out the gape in the already available in the literature. For review of literature the authors have search local research journals, Libraries and Online resources such as “Higher Education Commission (HEC) Digital Library” and “Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ)”. Some relative literature was found matching the main or sub-them of the study was recorded in this section. Taylor and Procter (2008) articulated the literature review as an account of what has been already published on a topic by qualified scholars and researchers. Fang, (2015) described the current status and expound the problems of the statistical and evaluation work on China's universities libraries. The author has presented the possible solutions and enforcement. It was recorded that universities libraries enjoyed the faster development and highest level of modernization among all other libraries in the country. However a gap still exists between what expected and what university libraries providing. It's due to the problems arising from the reform of the universities and more seriously problems produced in the libraries themselves. The finding of the study identified the limitations and problems in current statistic and evaluation system at Chain's universities libraries. The research study suggested that advanced expertise of the library statistical evaluation work in development countries can be used for the completion and improvement of the library assessment system in the universities libraries of China.

Shafique and Mahmood (2008) conducted a survey for the revision of the role of university libraries in Pakistan in the Higher Education Commission (HEC) university ranking criteria. A total of 53 respond were collected consist of Forty-one responds through an online survey and Twelve from Library and Information Science (LIS) expert through the interview. The

respondents were asked to mention the indicators of universities libraries to be considered in HEC universities ranking criteria. Majority of respondents mentions that the role of universities libraries must be revised in the HEC criteria for ranking of the university in Pakistan. The study has recommended indicator for university libraries ranking criteria which includes services, staff, use of HEC database, library website and services provided online for its patrons. Rehman (2012) conducted a research study to investigate the quality of services of Private and Public Sector University Libraries of Pakistan from its user's perspectives. The questionnaire was use as data collection tool. 1473 University Libraries user were response which was comprised of Faculty members, undergraduate & post graduate students of Twenty-Two universities" central libraries. The major result revealed that there is a significant difference in the quality of services between public and private sectors universities libraries of Pakistan. The study exposed that small library collection creates little expectations.

Jan, S. U., & Sheikh, R. A. (2011) Attempt to compare the status of automation in the universities libraries of Pakistan, they focus on Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) and Islamabad, the title of the research was "Automation of University Libraries: A Comparative Analysis of Islamabad and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Pakistan". They studied the available resources, services and level of modern trends in the university libraries of Pakistan. The analysis revealed that majorities of libraries are automated and offer CAS (Current Awareness Services), SDI (Selective Dissemination of Information), Reference services, inter-library loan, user education, fax and photocopy services are common in all university Libraries of KP and Islamabad. Less use of modern technology i.e. Radio Frequency Identification (RFID), Uninterrupted Power Supply (UPS), Digital Cameras is in these libraries. Ur-Rehman, Mahmood and Bhatti (2012) conducted a survey in Pakistan for the Free Open Sources Software (FOSS) used in the Libraries. The conducted study was titled as "Free & Open Source software movement in Library & Information Science (LIS) Professional in Pakistan". The objective of this scientific study was to record all the efforts of individual and professional bodies or individual and to find-out the hurdles involved in the promotion of FOSS moment in Pakistan. Hussain, A., & Ibrahim, M., (2020), also recommended RFID system for the security of academic library materials in Pakistan.

Henry, Agyemang and Dzandu, (2014) uncovered the advantages challenges and disadvantages of library automation. A case study technique was adopted as research design. A semi structure

interview was used for the collection of data by the researchers. The study shows that lack of local experts, lack of trained staff and unstable power supply as the challenges confronting the library. They recommend the authorities to take a step for removing problems of libraries in the implementation of automation. Reitz, (2004) defined basic library services as “the acquisition, preparation and organization of the library materials for use, includes selection, classification, cataloguing, preservation and weeding”. Basic/technical library services are the operations and support arm of the Information services department. Uwaifo, (2013) investigated the internet use by the university librarians at the universities in the South zone of Nigeria. The objective of this research was to know the librarians skills & level of internet use and identify the reasons why the librarians make use of the internet at university level. Survey method was used to accomplish the objective of the study. The targeted population was 138 librarians from 11 universities libraries. The major finding revealed that many librarians was used the internet and has excellent modern technological skills.

Yusuf and James-Iwu (2010) examined the use of libraries resources at Covenant University in Nigeria. To achieve the objective of the study stratified random sampling technique was used for the collection of data by two different questionnaires from the 400 registered library users and faculty members of the universities. The response was recorded 88 %. The results revealed that students used OPAC (Online Public Access Catalogue) and show interest in resources, while faculty visit library to used print and electronic research journals. Warraich and Ameen (2015) examined the Human Resources Management (HRM) in the university libraries of Pakistan and presented that research an international conference at Thailand in the year 2015. This study was conducted with aim of SWOT (Strength Weakness Opportunities and Threats) analysis of human resource management in the university libraries. Rajaram and Jeyachitra, (2016) studied the role of financial in the libraries. They described that generally, a budget prepared for one year. It may be in some cases for two years and development budgets are prepared for five or ten years. While preparing a budget one has to take into consideration, the previous years’ expenditure and the budget gap to proposed new schemes in the library budget. Authors stress to take standards financial modules on various aspects for estimating the standard budget.

Saeed, et al., (2000) examined the use of internet in the universities libraries of Pakistan. The main purpose of the study was to determine the current status of the internet facilities in the institution of higher education of the country. The questionnaire was used as data collection tool

for the collection of data from the head/in-charge of the central library. The results show that there are few universities have access to the internet. Universities library which has the internet services are commonly used for Email and web searching. Mairaj, (2016) studied the uses of universities libraries websites in Pakistan. He Evaluated 17 universities by taking a sample of 60 university library user from each university by questionnaire. The main objective was to investigate the level of use of university library website of the country. The title of his research study was "Use of University's Library Websites in Pakistan: An Evaluation". The uses based elevation of universities libraries websites was revealed that users are satisfied from the universities libraries websites the major finding were shown that faculty and teaching staff are mostly visited library website for the use of HEC National Digital Library and searching scholarly literature. Blixrud, (2003) evaluated libraries by measuring on different aspects rather than traditional ways like how many books are in the library, how many users were served. The author indicates a method comprised of four categories which includes: Patron Accessible Electronic Resources, Use of Networked Resources & Related Infrastructure, Expenditures for Networked Resources & Related Infrastructure and Library Digitization Activities, and 16 sub-categories for the performance of the universities level institutional libraries. The study title of Julia Blixrud was "Assessing library performance: new measures, methods, and models". New methods and models were used to measure the libraries performance. The major focus was on increasing demand for user and benchmark best practices to save resources.

Objective of the Study:

The main objective of this study to present a comprehensive ranking of the main/central libraries of the public sector universities in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Pakistan, however some specific objective are followings;

- To probe the library services
- To evaluate the library resources
- To examine the automation status of university libraries
- To study the use of Emerging Technologies in the PSU & DAIs' Libraries
- To assess the ranking of PSUs & DAIs Libraries in KP

Scope of the Study:

The scope of this study was limited, due to time and financial constrain and only covered the main/central libraries of the Public Sector University and Degree Awarding Intuitions of Khyber

Pakhtunkhwa, Pakistan recognized by Higher Education Commission (HEC)—A competent author for higher education of the country.

Martial & Method/Methodology:

The study in hand is descriptive in nature. To meet the specific objectives of this quantitative research study, survey method was adopted, and questionnaire was used as data collection instrument. The proposed ranking formula was designed by Dr. Saeed Ullah Jan, for the ranking of Public Sectors Universities (PSUs) and Degree Awarding Institutions (DAIs) Main/ Central Libraries of Pakistan. This formula is duly validated from eminent Library & Information Science experts of the country. The formula is not a copy of HEC ranking formula used for universities & DAIs. However, assistance has been taken from HEC ranking formula. The proposed ranking formula attached as *Annexure "A"* at the end.

The targeted population of this ranking was the Main/Central Libraries of PSUs & DAIs. The list and basic data about the PSUs & DAIs' acquired from HEC website (www.hec.edu.pk) in which 19 are Public Sector Universities and Degree Awarding Institutes. Private sector university libraries were not included in this study. As the target population was not too large, that is why census-based approach was adopted. Self generated codes were assigned to all PSU&DAIs for presenting the ranking criteria for university libraries without highlighting the name of the university attached as *Annexure "B"*. On basic of required felids of proposed ranking formula, an online questionnaire was designed using Google Survey form for collection of data from the head/in charge of the targeted population.

The questionnaire mainly covered: status of automation, resources, services and emerging technologies adopted by the main/central university libraries of Pakistan. Initially, the data from three libraries was collected for the validity of data collection tool, in polite testing some minor changes were suggested which were incorporated. The final questionnaire was sent via email. social media (Facebook, WhatsApp). Phone calls were used as follow up tool. The response rate was 100 %. The collected data was posted into Microsoft Excel sheets for sorting, filtrating and eliminating of errors. The error free data was analyzed using basic statistics, simple percentage and cumulative percent.

Calculation of Score & Final Ranking:

The score has been given to university and DAIs libraries according to their resources, services, and other status as they responded in the questionnaire. The score was designated to every entity

in the proposed ranking criteria. The main areas covered by this formula are listed below with maximum score: Library Automation (Max = 25), Library Services (Max = 20), Library Resources (Max = 20), Users Statistics (Max = 15), Modern Library Trends (Max = 10), Ranking of University by HEC (Max = 05), and Historical Perspective of University (Max = 05).

The obtained score of each University and DAIs central libraries were sorted in descending order for ranking from higher to low score in the respective category. For the calculation of final ranking of University and DAIs central libraries, all obtained score was summed and sorted for the purpose of proposed ranking. The ranking was made as per given standard. The results were presented by using tables. Findings, conclusions, and recommendations were illustrated.

Analysis of Data:

Table1, Demographic information

Group	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
<i>Gender of the Respondents</i>			
Male	17	89.47	89.47
Female	02	10.53	100.00
<i>Numbers of Professional Staff</i>			
More then 20	02	10.53	10.53
11 to 20	04	21.05	31.58
Below 10	13	68.42	100.00
<i>Qualification Library Head</i>			
M.Phil/MS	04	21.05	21.05
MLIS	15	78.95	100.00
<i>HEC Ranking Status</i>			
Top 5	05	26.32	26.32
6 th to 10 th	00	00.00	26.32
11 th to 15 th	01	05.26	31.58
16 th to 20 th	02	10.53	42.11
Below 20 th	05	26.32	68.42
Not Ranked	06	31.58	100.00
<i>Subscribed Journals</i>			
Above 10	08	42.11	42.11
5 to 10	00	00.00	42.11
Below 5	01	5.26	47.37
No Journal	10	52.63	100.00

<i>University Established</i>			
1947 to 1980	03	15.79	15.79
1981 to 2000	02	10.53	26.32
After 2000	14	73.68	100.00

The analysis of table 1, has recorded the demographic of public sector higher education institutions in KP. Male responded were dominating over female. About half 10 (52.63%) libraries not subscribed any research journal. Majority 15 (78.95%) of the head of central libraries in the university was Master degree holder. Some good numbers 14 (73.68 %) of public sector higher educational institutes were established in the KP after 2000 and before independence of Pakistan no university level institute was existence. Only 2 (10.53 %) of the Universities main libraries have more than 20 staff.

Table2, Status of Libraries Automation

Status of Automation	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Fully Automated	0	0.00	0.00
Partial Automated	14	73.68	73.68
Not Automated	5	26.32	100
Total	19	100	

The analysis of Table 2 shows the status of library automation in the Public Sector University and Degree Awarding Institutions of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. There is an alarming situation in the province that no university & degree awarding institutes' main library was fully automated till date.

Table3, Libraries Services

S. No	Services offered	Yes	Percent	No	Percent
1	Basic Services	19	100	00	00
2	User Education Services	09	47.37	10	52.63
3	Internet Services	15	78.95	04	21.05
4	RFID System	04	21.05	15	78.95

The analysis of Table 3 shows the answer of caption of the table, that 19 (100 %), PSU & DAIs offering basic services i.e. cataloging, classification services. Majority university level libraries 15 (78.95 %) are providing internet service to their users and 4 (21.05 %) has no internet services at main/central libraries. Majority 15 (78.95 %) of university & DAI main libraries yet not have

the RFID system at main Libraries. It is noteworthy that 9 (47.37 %) educating their users at university libraries.

Table 4, Collection Sizes of PSUs & DAIs Libraries

Collection Size	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Above 2 Hundred Thousand	0	0.00	0.00
1 to 2 Hundred Thousand	3	15.79	15.79
50000 to 1 Hundred Thousand	1	5.26	21.05
20000 to 50000	7	36.84	57.89
Below 20000	8	42.11	100
Total	19	100	

The analysis of Table 4 presented the size of collection available at main libraries in the PSUs & DAIs of KP. Less than half 8 (42.11 %) libraries were with the collection of below 20000 physical items, 7 (36.84 %) were with the physical item between 20000 to 50000 learning resources, only 1 (5.26 %) university library has the collection from 50000 to 1 Hundred thousand item and 3 (15.79 %) out of 19 main libraries were hold 1 to 2 Hundred thousand collection at university main libraries while no library has reached to collect above 2 Hundred thousand collection among the PSUs & DAIs of KP.

Table 5, Annual Budget allocated to Main Libraries of PSUs & DAIs of KP

Annual Budget in Millions	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
More Than 20	01	5.26	5.26
11 to 20	03	15.79	21.05
5 to 10	08	42.11	63.16
Below 5	07	36.84	100
Total	19	100	

The analysis of Table 5 presented annual budget given to the PSUs & DAIs' main libraries of KP. Average number 8 (42.11 %) university level libraries granted 5 to 10 million as budget and 7 (36.84 %) main university libraries granted below 5 million, 3 (15.79 %) universities libraries was getting the annual budget from 11 to 20 million while 1 (5.26 %) was granted more than 20 million budget annually.

Table 6, User Visits to Libraries of PSUs & DAIs

S. No	Numbers of Users	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
1	Above 500	4	21.05	21.05
2	200 to 500	12	63.16	84.21
3	Below 200	3	15.79	100
Total		19	100	

The Analysis of Table 6 presented the statistics of library users visits per day. The respond shows that majority 12 (63.16 %) universities & DAIs’ main libraries were visited by 200 to 500 users per-day, 4 (21.05 %) universities DAIs’ libraries respond that above 500 students visited main library daily and 3 (15.79 %) Universities DAIs’ main library respond showed that below 200 users were visiting the libraries.

Table 7, Library Website/Link

Website of University Library	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative Percent
Own Website	3	15.79	15.79
Link on University Website	11	57.89	73.68
No Web Link	5	26.32	100
Total	19	100	

The analysis of Table 7 shows the status of Library website or hyperlink on the main University/DAI website. The respond shows that majority 11 (57.89 %) of universities & DAIs main libraries were has a link as hyperlink on University & DAI main website, some 5 (26.32 %) of Universities & DAI main library has no website or web Link, while 3 (15.79 %) main libraries of the universities & DAIs’ libraries has own website.

Table 8, Ranking of University Level Institutes’ main Libraries of PSU & DAIs

Ranking	Libraries of PSUs & DAIs*	Score Obtained
1st	KPK-11	71
2nd	KPN-14	70
3rd	KPO-15	68
4th	KPA-1	67
5th	KPG-7	63
6th	KPH-8	62
7th	KPF-6	61
8th	KPS-19	60
9th	KPQ-17	57
10th	KPP-16	54
11th	KPB-2	51
12th	KPL-12	49
13th	KPI-9	46
14th	KPE-5	42
15th	KPR-18	40
16th	KPM-13	37
17th	KPC-3	31
18th	KPJ-10	28
19th	KPD-4	25

**For intuitions names and codes please see Annexure “B”*

The analysis of the Table 8 presented the final ranking and scored obtained by the main libraries of public sector universities and degree awarding institutes of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. The KPK-11 was ranked 1st with 71 score out of total 100. The KPN-14 was ranked 2nd and obtained 70 score out of total 100. The KPO-15 was ranked 3rd and gained 68 score. KPA-1 scored 67 out of 100 and ranked 4th. The KPG-7 was ranked 5th and got 63 score. The KPH-8 was ranked 6th and scored 62 out of 100. The KPF-6 was ranked 7th and scored 61. The KPS-19 was ranked 8th and took 60 score. The KPQ-17 was ranked 9th and scored 57 out of 100. The KPP-16 was ranked 10th and obtained 54 score. The KPB-2 was ranked 11th and got 51 score. The KPL-12 was ranked 12th and obtained 49 score. The KPI-9 was ranked 13th and scored 46 out of 100. The KPE-5 was ranked 14th and scored 42 out of 100. The KPR-18 was ranked 15th with score of 40 out of 100. The KPM-13 was 16th and obtained 37 score. The KPC-3 was 17th and scored 31 out of 100. The KPJ-10” was 18th, got 28 score and KPD-4 was ranked 19th and obtained 25 score.

Findings:

The major findings of the study are following.

1. According to the results, the top rank was secured by the central/main Library of KPK-11, followed by central/main Library of KPN-14 and central/main Library of KPO-15 respectively.
2. The majority (73.68%) of the Public Sector Universities and Degree Awarding Institutions Librarians/in-charge, claim partial automation while five (26.32 %) out of total 19 reported that they have no such program in future.
3. All the libraries under study were offering basic library services whereas majority (78.95 %) of the response believed that they are providing Internet service and (68.42 %) were offer Current Awareness Service (CAS) to its library users.
4. From the analysis of data, it is reflected that none of the university and degree awarding institution has more than two hundred thousand learning recourses at their premises.
5. Majorities (68.42 %) of Public Sector Universities and Degree Awarding institutes libraries have less than 10 staff members and only two (10.53 %) has more than 20 staff members.
6. Some good number (42.11 %) of Libraries were allocated annual budget ranging from 5 to 10 million, followed by (36.84 %) below 5 million per year.

7. The majority (57.90 %) of Libraries having the computer terminals ranging from 10 to 50 and about (58%) were placed/ linked to main website of the university as a hyperlink.

Conclusion and Recommendations:

Results revealed that emerging technology is the need of the current era for enhancement of quality of the central libraries in Higher Education Institutions (HEIs) in Pakistan. Automation and use of smart technologies can provide the best response to library patrons at user doorsteps. The majority of universities level institutional central libraries have planned for future and claimed partial automation. Use of computer terminals for internet service, Radio Frequency Identification (RFID) system for library resource security and circulation, Library Website or library hyperlink, basic library services includes classification, cataloging, ready reference and users alerting services were the areas those need improvement. The sufficient financial support from the authorities can improve the qualities of university libraries. The university libraries are the centers of excellence in the academic setup, all the students and faculty are always approached the librarians for news, reference, research and others services. The university library in Pakistan should be user-oriented, service must be provided to them according to their satisfaction.

It is recommended that authorities should give attention to the automation of libraries, recruitment of an adequate number of professional staff; appropriate budget and adoption of modern technologies for improve the quality and value of library services in all university libraries of the province. This provision will improve the quality of education and research trend in this deprived territory of the country.

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ANNEXURE “A”

Proposed Criteria for Ranking of University Libraries of Pakistan

MAIN OUTLINES OF PROPOSED CRITERIA

Main Headings	Total rank score
Library Automation	25
Library Services	20
Library Resources	20
Users Per Day Statistics	15
Modern Library Trends	10
Ranking of Universities by HEC	05
Historical Perspective	05
Total Rank score	100

THE DETAIL IS AS UNDER:

Main Title	Subtitle	Total Rank Score
Library Automation		25
	Fully automated = 25	
	Partially automated = 15	
	Not automated = 00	
Library Services		20
	Basic/Technical services = 05	
	Internet = 05	
	User education = 05	
	SDI/CAS/Newspaper clipping = 05	
Library Resources		20
	1- Learning Resources = 10	
	a. Collection = 6	
	Above 2 lac collection = 06	
	1-2 lac = 05	
	50,000-1 lac = 03	
	20,000-50,000 = 02	

	Below 20,000 = 01	
	2- Research Journals subscribed = 04	
	Impact factor = 04	
	HEC Recognized Above 10 = 03	
	HEC Recognized 5 > 10 = 02	
	HEC Recognized Below 5 = 01	
	No Journals = 00	
	2- Human Resources = 05	
	a. Quantity = 03	
	20+ staff = 03	
	11-20 = 02	
	Below 10 = 01	
	b. Quality = 02	
	Ph.D. = 02	
	M.Phil./MS = 01	
	Below = 00	
	3- Financial resources = 05	
	20 Million Rupees +Annual Budget = 05	
	11-20 m = 03	
	5-10 m = 02	
	Below 5 m = 01	
Users per Day Statistics		15
	500+ users = 15	
	200-500 = 10	
	< 200 = 05	
Modern Library Trends		10
	Computer terminals = 05	
	50+ = 05	
	10-50 = 03	
	Below 10 = 02	
	No = 00	

	Radio Frequency system = 03	
	Website of university library = 02	
	Own website = 02	
	A link at Univ. Home page = 01	
	No website = 00	
Research Output by University(Ranking of University by HEC)		5
	Top 5 = 05	
	06-10 = 04	
	11-15 = 03	
	16-20 = 02	
	Below 20 = 01	
Historical Perspective of University		5
	Before independence = 05	
	1947-1980 = 04	
	1981-2000 = 03	
	After year 2000 = 02	
Total Ranking Score		100

ANNEXURE “B”

List of Public Sector Universities and Degree Awarding Institutes of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Pakistan with assigned codes and main campus			
S. No	University/DAI Name	Main Campus	Codes
1	Abdul Wali Khan University, Mardan	Mardan	KPA-1
2	Bacha Khan University, Charsadda	Charsadda	KPB-2
3	Frontier Women University, Peshawar	Peshawar	KPC-3
4	Gomal University, D.I. Khan	D.I.Khan	KPD-4
5	Hazara University, Dodhial, Mansehra	Manshera	KPE-5
6	Institute of Management Science, Peshawar	Peshawar	KPF-6
7	Islamia College University, Peshawar	Peshawar	KPG-7
8	Khyber Medical University, Peshawar	Peshawar	KPH-8
9	Kohat University of Science and Technology, Kohat	Kohat	KPI-9
10	Khushal Khan Khattak University, Karak	Karak	KPJ-10
11	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Agricultural University, Peshawar	Peshawar	KPK-11
12	University of Engineering & Technology, Peshawar	Peshawar	KPL-12
13	Shaheed Benazir Bhutto University, Sheringal, Dir	Dir	KPM-13
14	University of Malakand, Chakdara, Dir, Malakand	Malakand	KPN-14
15	University of Peshawar, Peshawar	Peshawar	KPO-15
16	University of Science & Technology, Bannu	Bannu	KPP-16
17	University of Swat, Swat	Swat	KPQ-17
18	University of Haripur, Haripur	Haripur	KPR-18
19	University of Swabi, Swabi	Swabi	KPS-19