University Libraries in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Pakistan

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Abstract

This study was designed to investigate the history and administrative structure, financial management, collection, users and library staff of university libraries in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Pakistan. The study covered all those well-established public and private sector universities of the province which were chartered by the Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, and recognized by HEC (Public= 18 and Private = 9, Total 27 universities). The newly established universities which were housed in rented buildings and had no proper library facilities were excluded from the study. Data was collected from the library professionals of universities through structured questionnaire. Results of the study show that University of Peshawar was established following the birth of Pakistan in 1950 and is generally known the "mother of all universities". After independence in 1947 till 1995, the total number of universities in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, both in public and private sectors were five which has now reached to 37. Centralized library system is the most dominating in all the private and majority of the public sector universities of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. Budgets are randomly allocated for collection which varies from millions to thousands. The collection of university libraries includes both traditional and electronic resources. However, access to most of the electronic resources is provided through HEC Digital Library. University libraries in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa serve a wide range of users including graduates, post graduates, researchers, teaching community, administrative staff and to some extent the external users.

Key Words: University Libraries, Administrative Structure of University Libraries, Library Collection, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Pakistan.

Introduction and Background

Pakistan is a developing country that came into existence on August 14, 1947, as a result of the partition of British India. According to the census report of 1998, the total population was 135.57 million which has increased to 220,075,068, in 2020, based on Worldometer elaboration of the latest United Nations data (https://www.worldometers.info/world-population/pakistan-population/). Pakistan is basically an agriculture country where 75% of the population lives in villages with agriculture as the main source of livelihood. Pakistan is a multi-ethnic and multi linguistic state where Urdu is the national and English is the official language. The literacy rate of Pakistan is 50%. Politically, Pakistan is a federation of four provinces (Punjab, Sindh, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, and Baluchistan) and the Federal Capital Area of Islamabad. Administratively, the provinces are made up of divisions, districts, and subdivisions.

At the time of Pakistan's birth, there were only two universities i.e. University of the Punjab and Sindh University, Hyderabad. Presently there are 188 chartered universities in the country both in public and private sector (HEC, 2020). The history of university libraries in Pakistan goes back to 99 years when the University of the Punjab was established by a Special Act of Incorporation by the Government of India in 1882. In fact, this was the fourth university established in the subcontinent after Bombay, Calcutta, and Madras which established in 1857. Until had been 1904, these universities remained only affiliating and examining bodies. They did not direct teaching work but contented themselves by testing the educated in affiliated colleges.

The Indian Universities Act of 1904 made an important change and enlarged the function of the universities from merely examining bodies to teaching institutions. It laid down "the provision for the instruction of the students, with power to appoint university professors and lecturers, to hold and manage educational endowments, to erect, equip and maintain university libraries, laboratories and museums" (Akhtar, 2007). This enabled the establishment of the first university library in this part of the sub-continent in Lahore at Punjab University in 1908. The Punjab University remained the only university up to 1947 when Sindh University was established on 14 April, 1947 at Karachi, and shifted to Hyderabad in 1951 (Hanif, 1981).

The first university established following the birth of Pakistan was the University of Peshawar in 1950, but its library was not established until 1951. The University of Karachi was established in 1951, but its library was established in the next year (Akhtar, 2007). Most of the university libraries in Pakistan were established in the same year as the relevant university. Whenever a university is planned to be established, development of the library is undertaken before anything else. However, in 33% of Pakistani universities, importance of the library was not perceived by the academic planners, which has been quite a serious shortcoming (Ali, 1990). The public sector universities in Pakistan are financed and supported by the Government through HEC, while private universities are managed and supported by private organizations and individuals. However, HEC also provides funds to private sector universities. The government grants are supplemented by other sources of income such as students' fees, occasional private donations and extremely rare bequests. The financial system, controlled by HEC requires each teaching department, as well as the library, to prepare estimates of expenditure, which are then submitted to the university's finance committee for review and approval. (In case of the library, estimates are first discussed and approved by the library committee.) Later, the budget is presented to the university syndicate and the university senate for approval and then submitted to the HEC for consideration before finally, being submitted to the Federal Finance Ministry. The amount agreed by the government is then disbursed to individual institutions in proportion decided by the HEC in the form of operational funds and capital grants (Haider, 1993).

Various formulas for allocating funds to university libraries have been recommended in Pakistan. The recommended figures suggested by library experts are in the range of 5% to 10%. To mention few are; Donovan (1974 and 1984), Sabzwari (1985), Khan and Kazim (1987) and Khurshid (1987) recommended 5% share for libraries in the total university budget. Qureshi (1982) and Khan (1991), in their doctoral studies recommended 6% and 10% shares respectively in the university budget for libraries. However, none of these recommendations could be implemented because of the negative attitude of authorities towards libraries. Ali (1992) noted that almost all universities in Pakistan allocate less than 5% of their total budgets for libraries. Similarly, based upon a financial survey of fourteen libraries, Khan (1995) also found that the average amount assigned to a university library is hardly 3% of the overall budget of the university.

Local literature presents a gloomy picture of the financial position of university libraries which is badly affecting their collection development and management activities.

Nonetheless, the scenario has changed recently with the establishment of the Program for the Enhancement of Research Information (PERI) in 2004 by the HEC with the help of International Network for the Availability of Scientific Publications (INASP), oxford. The ultimate goal of INASP is to provide assistance to the developing and transitional countries in information production, access, and dissemination by using information and communication

technologies (ICTs) in addition to improve the production and dissemination of national and regional research (Said, 2006).

HEC-National Digital Library Programme (HEC-NDL) is the showcase of PERI application by HEC in the Pakistan. The application of PERI in terms of HEC-NDL has helped the scholarly community of the Pakistan tremendously in producing quality research. Previously maintaining an expensive, foreign research journals collection was a big problem for university libraries in Pakistan. End users' desktop access to full text quality journals and other resources has significantly enhanced the research output and is considered a big support to research programs of all universities (Bhatti, Chohan and Asghar, 2014).

Besides, libraries have been developing digital content at the local level as well. The growth of well-maintained websites is on the rise, but most of them only have a basic introduction to the library on university's home page. A number of them are striving hard to create web OPACs (Mahmood, 2008).

University libraries have been comparatively better in meeting standards of professional, financial, knowledge, and other material resources. The status has further improved after the active role of HEC in providing grants for ICT based infrastructure development in universities. It appears that the future of university libraries in Pakistan is bright if higher authorities keep supporting them. The young university library professionals have also been working hard for their own continuing professional growth to meet the challenges of the digital era (Bhatti, Chohan and Asghar, 2014).

Objectives of the Study

The study aims to present an over view of the university libraries in the province of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. The sub objectives are;

1. To explore the establishment of university libraries in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and study their administrative structure.
2. To examine the budgeting and financial management of university libraries in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
3. To explore the real collection both print and non-print and collection development in major disciplines
4. To know about the user community and library staff strength in the universities of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

Research Questions

These objectives will be achieved through the following research questions

1. What is the history of university libraries in the province of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and what is their administrative structure?
2. What is the budgeting and financial management of university libraries in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
3. What is the status of real collection and in which disciplines they build most of collection
4. Who are the users of university libraries in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and what is their staff strength?

Research Methodology:

The study is descriptive in nature and includes well-established public and private sector universities which are chartered by the Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and recognized by HEC. There are 37 universities in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa out of which 28 are public and 9 private sector universities. The study included all those universities which were established in the

province till 31st December, 2015 and had their own buildings. The newly established universities after 31st December, 2015 which are housed in different places and have no proper library facilities were excluded from the survey. Data was collected from (18+9=27) chief/in-charge information professionals of the public (18) and private (9) sector university through a questionnaire.

The questionnaire included questions related to the establishment of the universities, information about university library system, collection development in major disciplines, users' community, real collection and library staff.

Analysis and Interpretation of Data

The Establishment of Universities in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

The first university established following the birth of Pakistan was the University of Peshawar in 1950. All respondents provided information about the year of establishment of universities. However, five each from public and private sector did not mention the year of establishment of their universities. This gap was bridged up by getting the relevant information from their respective institutional websites and annual reports.

The data shows that University of Peshawar is the oldest Public Sector University of the Province, the first in Pakistan, established after the partition in 1950 and is generally known as "mother of all universities" in the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, followed by Gomal University Dera Ismail Khan, University of Engineering and Technology, Peshawar, and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Agricultural University, Peshawar (previously NWFP Agriculture University), established in 1974, 1980 and 1995 respectively.

In private sector, CECOS University of Information Technology & Emerging Sciences, Peshawar is the oldest university which was established in 1986, followed by Gandhara University, Peshawar and Preston University, Kohat, established in 1995 and 1996 respectively.

The data in Table 1 and 2 illustrate that during the post-independence forty eight years (1947 to 1995); only four universities were established in the public sector, whereas one university was established in the private sector in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. After independence in 1947 till 1995, the total number of universities in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, both in public and private sectors were five.

However, the current era saw an unprecedented growth of universities in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. The number of universities which were 5 in 1995 reached 37 in 2017 with the establishment of more universities in the province.

Table 1: *Public Sector Universities in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa*

S. No	Name of Universities	Year of Establishment
1.	Abdul Wali Khan University, Mardan, Mardan	2009
2.	Shaheed Benazir Bhutto Women University, Peshawar, Peshawar	2005
3.	Gomal University, D.I. Khan, D.I.Khan	1974
4.	Hazara University, Dodhial, Mansehra, Mansehra	2001
5.	Islamia College University, Peshawar, Peshawar	2008
6.	Khyber Medical University, Peshawar, Peshawar	2009
7.	Kohat University of Science and Technology, Kohat, Kohat	2002

8.	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Agricultural University, Peshawar, Peshawar	1995
9.	NWFP University of Engineering. & Technology, Peshawar, Peshawar	1980
10.	Shaheed Benazir Bhutto University, Sheringal, Dir, Dir	2009
11.	University of Malakand, Chakdara, Dir, Malakand	2001
12.	University of Peshawar, Peshawar, Peshawar	1950
13.	University of Science & Technology, Bannu, Bannu	2005
14.	University of Swat, Swat, Swat	2011
15.	University of Haripur, Haripur	2012
16.	Bacha Khan University Charsadda, Charsadda	2012
17.	University of Swabi, Swabi	2012
18.	Khushal Khan Khattak University, Karak	2012

Table 2: *Private Sector Universities in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa*

S. No	Name of Universities	Year of Establishment
1.	Abasyn University, Peshawar	2007
2.	CECOS University of Information Technology & Emerging Sciences, Peshawar	1986
3.	City University of Science and Information Technology, Peshawar	2001
4.	Gandhara University, Peshawar	1995
5.	Iqra National University, Peshawar	2010
6.	Northern University, Nowshera	2002
7.	Preston University, Kohat	1996
8.	Qurtaba University of Science and Information Technology, D.I. Khan	2001
9.	Sarhad University of Science and Information Technology, Peshawar	2001

The Administrative Structure of University Libraries in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

Universities in Pakistan have administratively different library structures such as: (i) a central library plus independent subject libraries attached to the departments, institutes, and colleges on campus; (ii) a central library with small seminar or reference libraries in department and institutes; and (iii) only a central library (Khan and Bhatti, 2012). Akhtar (2007) observed four types of organizational models adopted by the university libraries in Pakistan. These are: (i) a strong central library; (ii) central library with branch/campus libraries; (iii) decentralized library service, with no co-ordination with central library and (iv) central library along with the departmental/seminar libraries.

Both centralized and decentralized university library structures exist in Pakistan. Bhatti (2003) and Ameen (2004) in their doctoral studies discovered that in most of the cases, the authority regarding financial grants, administrative, and policy decision in relation to the running

of the central library system lies in the hierarchy of syndicate, academic council, and library committee. A library committee usually consists of a chief librarian and nominees from the syndicate, academic council, faculty and administration. The internal management is the responsibility of the chief librarian. However, none of the universities in Pakistan has formed library committees.

In a university, library is the heart of academic set up, which supplies and disseminates the elixir of academic life, that is, knowledge to the academic community through centralized and decentralized libraries and helps the universities in the accomplishment of their educational objectives. How this supply and dissemination could be most effective has, however become a baffling problem in Pakistan.

Majority favour services from a centralized collection, while others strongly clamour for facilities from decentralized collections. Since, the library system has a direct bearing on the collection development and management activities of libraries therefore, this question was included in the survey tool. All respondents (N=27) replied to this question.

The data indicates that centralized library system is the most common and preferred one adopted by most of the public 12 (67%) and private 9 (100%) sector universities of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. The system of central libraries with departmental and seminar libraries significantly differentiate public sector from private because no university in the private sector mentioned this type of system in their libraries. It indicates that there is a complete absence of centralized library with departmental/seminar libraries systems in the private sector universities of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. It was further noted that this type of system is mostly adopted by the old public sector universities of the province i.e. University of Peshawar, Gomal, Univeristy, D.I.Khan, University of Engineering and Technology, Peshawar, and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Agricultural University, Peshawar.

Decentralization requires more budgets, staffs, materials, equipment and creates collection development and management issues in libraries. This could be the reason that no university in the public and private sector has adopted this type of library system. On the other hand, centralization provides an institution with economy, efficient acquisition and management of books and other reading materials in an up to date and well stocked library. Therefore, because of its cost benefits and effectiveness this system seems to have been adopted by all the private and majority (67%) of the public sector universities of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

Table 3: *Frequency Distribution of the Type of Library Systems in the University Libraries of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (N=27)*

S.No	Type of Library System	Sector					
		Public (N=18)		Private (N=9)		Aggregate	
		N	%	N	%	N	%
1.	Centralized (Central library)	12	67	9	100	21	78
2.	Decentralized (Departmental libraries)	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Central library with departmental/seminar libraries	6	33	0	0	6	22
	Total	18	100	9	100	27	100

Budgeting and Fiscal Management

Budgeting and fiscal management means the total amount of funds available and its proper utilization to meet libraries' expenditures over a fixed period of time. Due to various

economic factors budgeting and fiscal management varies almost every year i.e. LIS professionals report receiving an increase or decrease in the current year's budget compared to the previous year. Most of the academic libraries manage their budgets on a fiscal year determined by the parent institutions/universities. In the universities of Pakistan fiscal year runs on a July-through-June cycle. The review of literature shows that collections budgets occupy the largest category of expenditures in most academic libraries.

Data about budget allocation for the university libraries of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa was acquired from LIS professionals and has been reported in Table 4. Data in Table 4 represents a random allocation of budget in the university libraries of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. It illustrates that 8 [30%], university libraries (Public= 5, [28%] and Private = 3, [33%]), allocate budget for their libraries ranging between 8 lac to 1 million followed by 5 [19%], (Public= 4, [22%] and Private = 1, [11%]), university libraries where budget is allocated between 1 to 1.5 million. Four universities allocate more than 1.5 million budgets for their libraries. The lowest figure was provided by a public sector university where budget was allocated between fifty thousand and one lac. The budget allocation of other university libraries is presented in Table 4.

Table 4: Frequency Distribution of Institutional Total Annual Budget Allocation for Library Collections (N=27)

S.No	Budget in PKRs.	Sector				Aggregate	
		Public (n=18)		Private (n=9)			
		N	%	N	%	N	%
1.	50,000 to 100,000	1	6	0	0	1	4
2.	100,001 to 200,000	1	6	0	0	1	4
3.	200,001 to 400,000	2	11	2	22	4	15
4.	400,001 to 600,000	2	11	2	22	4	15
5.	800,001 to 100,0000	5	28	3	33	8	30
6.	100,0001 to 1500000	4	22	1	11	5	19
7.	1500001 and above	3	17	1	11	4	15
	Total	18	100	9	100	27	100

Collection Development in Major Disciplines

University libraries contain collections based mainly on books and serial publications like newspapers, magazines and journals. In this survey a question was added with the purpose to find out major disciplines in which the university libraries of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa develop their collections. The following table (5) illustrates that major areas of collection development in most of the universities (21, 81%) are Social (Public=15, 88% and Private = 6, 67%), Management and Information Sciences (Public =14, 82% and Private = 7, 78%) followed by Islamic and Oriental Sciences (Public =14, 82% and Private = 5, 56%) and Arts and Humanities (Public =12, 71% and Private = 6, 67%) respectively.

Collection development in the areas of pure, applied and life sciences i.e. Agriculture, Medical, Engineering and Life and Environmental Sciences comparatively show low figures. However, it was noted that the number of universities specifically dealing with Engineering, Medical and Agriculture Sciences are small in the province. Due to economic and academic factors, most of the public and privates sector universities have started these subjects parallel to other disciplines. Collection development in these subjects has yet to grow with the passage of time. Those universities which are specifically dealing with pure science, applied and life

sciences, allocate maximum budget for collection development in their libraries. Other universities offering special subjects other than their disciplines do allocate budget for collection development to fulfil their students and faculty's educational, academic and research demands. However, the allocated budget for special subjects are little and sometimes insufficient. This is how collection development in these areas is small.

Table 5: *Frequency Distribution of the Major Disciplines Covered in the Universities (N=27)*

S.No	Disciplines Covered	Sector					
		Public (N=18)		Private (N=9)		Aggregate	
		N	%	N	%	N	%
1.	Arts and Humanities	12	70.6	6	66.7	18	69
2.	Islamic and Oriental Studies	14	82.4	5	55.6	19	73
3.	Numerical and Physical Sciences	12	70.6	5	55.6	17	65
4.	Life and Environmental Sciences	9	52.9	4	44.4	13	50
5.	Management and Information Sciences	14	82.4	7	77.8	21	81
6.	Social Sciences	15	88.2	6	66.7	21	81
7.	Medical Sciences	7	41.2	4	44.4	11	42
8.	Engineering Sciences	6	35.3	6	66.7	12	46
9.	Agricultural Sciences	7	41.2	3	33.3	10	38

Note: Multiple options were permitted

Users' Community
1. Undergraduates Students
The undergraduates' students constitute major population of users' community in the universities of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. It was noted that in the wake of bachelors (BS) programs devised by the HEC in various subjects after intermediate, the enrolment of students, both in public and private sector universities has increased. Table 6 shows that six public sector universities have up to 2500 undergraduates' students enrolment in various disciplines which frame 33 % of the students' community followed by 4 (22%) universities each showing their undergraduate students' population in the range of 1001 to 1500 and 500 to 1000 respectively.

On the other side, majority 7(78%) of the private sector universities have their undergraduate students community between 500 and 1000. Since, it was noted by the principal researcher during visits to these universities that the fee structure of private sector universities is much higher than public sector which is beyond the reach of middle class students. Therefore, under such circumstances the flow of majority of students for seeking admissions in different disciplines was towards the public sector universities.

Table 6: *Frequency Distribution of Undergraduate Users Community(N=27)*

S.No	No of Undergraduate Users	Sector					
		Public (N=18)		Private (N=9)		Aggregate	
		N	%	N	%	N	%
1.	500 to 1000	4	22	7	78	12	44
2.	1001 to 1500	4	22	1	11.1	5	19
3.	1501 to 2000	3	17	1	11.1	3	11
4.	2001 to 2500	6	33	0	0	6	22

5.	2501 & above	1	5	0	0	1	4
	Total	18	100	9	100	27	100

2. Postgraduate Students

Following undergraduates, postgraduates' students are next large community of the universities of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. Table 7 shows that seven universities in the private sector have the range of postgraduates' students between 500 and 1000. On the other hand the public sector universities have the highest number of such students in different categories. The data provided by three universities each, show that their postgraduates' students are more than 2500. Other two mentioned the range of their postgraduates' students' community up to 2000 and 2500 respectively.

Table 7: *Frequency Distribution of Postgraduate Users Community*

S.No	No of Postgraduate Users	Sector					
		Public (N=18)		Private (N=9)		Aggregate	
		N	%	N	%	N	%
1.	500 to 1000	7	39	7	78	14	52
2.	1001 to 1500	2	11	1	11.1	3	11
3.	1501 to 2000	3	17	1	11.1	4	15
4.	2001 to 2500	3	17	0	0	3	12
5.	2501 & above	3	17	0	0	3	12
	Total	18	100	9	100	27	100

3. Researchers

The researchers' category in this study included all MS/MPhil and PhD students enrolled in all the public and private sector universities of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. Table 8 shows researchers' frequency distribution in different categories in public and private sector universities. It was observed that eight universities in public (44%) and seven in private (78%) sectors have the number of enrolled researchers ranging from 500 to 1000. For further details the information is provided in the table.

Table 8: *Frequency Distribution of Researchers' Community*

S.No	No of Researchers	Sector					
		Public (N=17)		Private (N=9)		Aggregate	
		N	%	N	%	N	%
1.	500 to 1000	8	44	7	78	15	56
2.	1001 to 1500	1	6	0	0	1	4
3.	1501 to 2000	3	17	0	0	3	11
4.	2001 to 2500	3	17	0	0	3	11
5.	2501 & above	3	17	2	22.3	5	19
	Total	18	100	9	100	27	100

4. Academics

Academics are the teaching faculty of the universities i.e. Lecturers, Assistant Professors, Associate Professors and Professors. Table 9 illustrates that ten (56%) universities in the public sector have more than 2500 teaching faculty followed by six universities where 500 to 1000 teachers work.

The number of teaching faculty is comparatively low in the private sector because of the limited number of universities as compared to public. It was noted that the strength of academics in the private sector universities is ranging from 500 to 1000 teachers.

Table 9: *Frequency Distribution of Academic Community*

S.NO	No of Teachers	Sector					
		Public (N=18)		Private (N=9)		Aggregate	
		N	%	N	%	N	%
1.	500 to 1000	6	33	9	100	15	56
2.	1001 to 1500	2	11	0	0	2	7
3.	2501 & above	10	56	0	0	10	37
	Total	18	100	9	100	27	100

5. Administrative Staff and External Users

Though, university libraries are not bound to provide access facilities to administrative staff and external users. But the provision of this privilege varies from university to university. It was noted that majority of the universities, both in public and private sectors allow their administrative staff to have access to the library holdings.

The policies of proving access to the external users was somehow strict and restricted. Only two universities each in public and private sectors provide access facilities to the external users whereas the rest of the universities i.e. 17 in public and 8 in private sectors do not have policies or their polices do not offer such provision for the external users.

Library Collection
Printed Materials: Book, Journal, Magazines and Newspapers

All the university library professionals were asked to provide information about their printed collection. This question was included in the questionnaire with the purpose to know about the strength of printed materials including books, journals, magazines and newspapers in the university libraries of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. The data illustrate that majority of the universities both public and private have developed their book collection more effectively as compare to other type of reading materials. University of Peshawar reported the largest number of books (more than 2, 19,025) followed by University of Engineering and Technology, (UET), Peshawar (more than 1, 13,600).

Similarly CECOS, University Peshawar reported the largest number of books (more than 30,000) in the private sector. The collection of books and other reading materials in the libraries of the newly established universities seems to be low. However, it was noted during personal visits of the researcher to these universities that they had allocated huge amounts of budget for libraries under different heads. Since, these libraries serve limited disciplines being newly established; therefore collection is developed where required.

A cross comparison of collection size of public and privates sector university libraries show a parallel relationship expect the oldest universities where the collection size is much prominent and incomparable.

Research journals were subscribed by all private sector universities but on the other hand 9 public sector universities mentioned journals' subscription. Similarly magazines were also subscribed by most of the public and private sector universities for their libraries. University of Peshawar reported the largest number (more than 23) of subscription of newspapers for library.

Table 10: *Information about Printed Collection in the Public Sector Universities of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa*

S. No	Name of Universities	Books	Journals	Magazines	Newspapers
1.	Abdul Wali Khan University, Mardan, Mardan	33000*	-	-	5
2.	Frontier Women University, Peshawar, Peshawar	12000*	4	4	4
3.	Gomal University, D.I. Khan, D.I.Khan	19864*	3000	10	9
4.	Hazara University, Dodhial, Mansehra, Mansehra	50000*			
5.	Islamia College University, Peshawar, Peshawar	30000*	-	-	4
6.	Khyber Medical University, Peshawar, Peshawar	10000*	-	-	4
7.	Kohat University of Science and Technology, Kohat, Kohat	25000*	-	-	6
8.	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Agricultural University, Peshawar, Peshawar	91755*	-	-	7
9.	NWFP University of Engineering. & Technology, Peshawar, Peshawar	1,13600*	-	-	5
10.	Shaheed Benazir Bhutto University, Sheringal, Dir, Dir	6000*	500	50	6
11.	University of Malakand, Chakdara, Dir, Malakand	25000*	50	100	10
12.	University of Peshawar, Peshawar, Peshawar	2,19025*	13832	10	27
13.	University of Science & Technology, Bannu, Bannu	30000*	-	-	8
14.	University of Swat, Swat, Swat	8232*	893		5
15.	University of Haripur, Haripur	10000*	20	-	7
16.	Bacha Khan University Charsadda, Charsadda	6000*	7	-	5
17.	University of Swabi, Swabi	8100*	30		8

*=more than

Table 11: *Information about Printed Collection in the Private Sector Universities of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa*

S. No	Name of Universities	Book	Journals	Magazines	Newspapers
1.	Abasyn University, Peshawar	9980*	20	-	6
2.	CECOS University of Information Technology & Emerging Sciences, Peshawar	30000*	1000	100	5
3.	City University of Science and	10000*	2000	200	5

No.	University				
	Information Technology, Peshawar				
4.	Gandhara University, Peshawar	20000*	5000	-	5
5.	Iqra National University, Peshawar	10000*	1000	-	7
6.	Northern University, Nowshera	15000*	2000	-	6
7.	Preston University, Kohat	20000*	100	150	3
8.	Qurtaba University of Science and Information Technology, D.I. Khan	20000*	2000	100	
9.	Sarhad University of Science and Information Technology, Peshawar	20000*	1000	-	4

*=more than

Non Printed Materials: Manuscripts, A/V Materials, CD ROM Databases, and Online Databases.

Among the non-printed materials, manuscripts were part of collection in two public sector universities, namely University of Peshawar and Islamia College University Peshawar. The libraries of these universities reported the possession of 696 and 1261 manuscripts in their library collections respectively. The ratio of A/V materials and CD ROM databases was very low, reported by three universities each, both in public and private sectors. All universities in the public and private sectors reported access to online database via HEC Digital Library. This shows that HEC Digital Library has an impact on the use of traditional sources of information. All universities in the province are using HEC Digital Library for online access to information which shows a radical impact as observed by Bhatti, Chohan and Asghar in their study, conducted in 2014.

Library Staff

In order to understand the administrative set up of the libraries, respondents were asked to provide information about their staff strength working in various cadres. Information about professional staff i.e. Chief librarian, Deputy Librarian, Assistant Librarian, Para, Non and IT professionals were sought. All libraries (N=27) in public and private sectors provided information to this question.

It was noted that in the wake of the information technologies and infiltration of electronic and digital materials into the traditional collection of university libraries, eight universities have appointed IT professionals to handle the collection development activities of electronic resources and perform other relevant activities. Though, this amount shows a marginal (31%) but an encouraging trend of universities toward the adoption of information technologies in the process of collection development and management activities in their libraries.

The responsibility of collection development and management in the university libraries received random figures showing it a shared responsibility of library staff in various cadres. However, in public sector this responsibility is mostly delegated to and performed by the assistant librarians (56%). This might be because of the fact that due to the absence of service structures in most universities of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, the positions of chief and deputy librarians are either vacant/limited or not filled by the concerned authorities. Therefore, assistant

librarians usually take charge of all issues in the libraries including collection development and management.

The concept of collection development librarian was present only in two public sector universities and not in any private sector university. In private sector this responsibility is usually performed by the chief librarian (Table 12 and 13).

Table 12: *Staff of the Library: General*

S.No	Library Staff	Sector					
		Public (N=18)		Private (N=9)		Aggregate	
		N	%	N	%	N	%
1.	Professional	18	100	9	100	27	100
2.	Para professional	4	22	1	11	5	19
3.	Non professional	18	100	6	67	24	89
4.	IT professionals	4	22	4	44	8	30
5.	Other	2	11	0	0	2	7

Note: Multiple options were permitted

Table 13: *Responsibility for Collection Development and Management in the University Libraries*

S.No	Responsible Staff	Sector					
		Public (N=18)		Private (N=9)		Aggregate	
		N	%	N	%	N	%
1.	Chief Librarian	5	28	6	66.7	11	41
2.	Collection Development Librarian	2	11	0	0	2	7
3.	Deputy Librarian	3	17	2	22.2	5	19
4.	Assistant Librarian`	10	56	3	33.3	13	48
5.	Other	3	17	1	11.1	4	15

Note: Multiple options were permitted

Conclusion

The University of Peshawar was established following the birth of Pakistan in 1950 and is generally known the "mother of all universities" in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. After independence in 1947 till 1995, the total number of universities in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, both in public and private sectors were five. However, with the establishment of more universities in the province, these numbers reached to 37 in 2017.

The study of administrative structure demonstrates that centralized library system is the most dominating one. No university in the public and private sector has adopted decentralized library system. On the other hand, centralization provides an institution with economy, efficient acquisition and management of books and other reading materials in an up to date and well stocked library. Therefore, because of its cost benefits and effectiveness this system was adopted by all the private and majority of the public sector universities of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

The study found that universities randomly allocate budget for their libraries. It varies from millions to thousands for collection development and management in different field of study. The collection of university libraries includes both traditional and electronic resources. However, access to most of the electronic resources is provided through HEC Digital Library.

University libraries in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa serve a wide range of users including graduates, post graduates, researchers, teaching community, administrative staff and to some extent external users. But their collection is mainly development according to the mission and

objective of the institutions to which they are attached. Library staff including professional, nonprofessional, IT experts and other try their level best to provide services to the user community.

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