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Sargodha University Library A Case Study

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Sargodha University Library
A Case Study

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Abstract

This paper is a case study of the University of Sargodha Library as an attempt to present and investigate information about the city of Sargodha, University of Sargodha, and its library matters i.e. plan, policies, executive structure, rules & regulations, collection, library building, library staff, information resources, facilities and services, various sections, library automation, Library Committee, etc. The purpose is the exploration of new suggestions and recommendations for improvement.

Findings of the study shows that the library is facing various problems in terms of shortage of professional staff, management issues, automation of the library services and procedures, and library staff’s training. This case study identifies inadequate provision of information services, reference services, indexing and abstracting and other bibliographic services, inter-library loan services, user education and translation service. It indicates shortage of books, latest journals, Internet facility and the professional staff. The study suggests some suggestions for improvement.

Key words: Sargodha University-- Library services.

Introduction:

The case study is a method to cumulate data for the purpose of observing the truth. It studies a social unit. The unit may be an educational institution. APA Manual (2010) defines that “case studies are reports of case materials obtained while working with an individual, a group, a community, or an organization. Case studies illustrate a problem; indicate a means for solving a problem; and/or shed light on needed research, clinical applications, or theoretical matters.”

Rubina (2010) stated that “case study research provides a detailed portrayal and an understanding in depth of a single phenomenon - such as an issue, policy and service provision. It is usually carried out within a much more limited timescale than an ethnographic study and is likely to have interviews and documents as its main data sources.”

Best & Khan (2006) explain that “the case study probes deeply and analyzes interactions between the factors that explain present status or that influence change or growth. It is a longitudinal approach, showing development over a period of time.”

Koul (2007) point out that “in a case study, the researcher attempts to examine an individual or unit in depth. He gathers pertinent data about the present status, past experiences, and environmental forces that
contribute to the behavior of the individual or social unit, and how these factors relate to one another. The analysis of the factors and their inter-relationships, help the researcher to construct a comprehensive and integrated picture of the unit.\(^4\)

**Sargodha, the City of Eagles**

The Sargodha city was founded on February 22, 1903 by Sir Malcolm Hailey who afterwards became the Governor of Punjab. It is part of the Chaj Doab i.e. land lying between the two rivers The Chanab and The Jhelum.\(^5\)

The name Sargodha consists of two words, namely; ‘Sar’ and ‘Godha’, Sar, means pond or pool and Godha was the name of a Hindu hermit (jogi). As the tradition goes, there was a natural water pond on the place. The area around it was an uninhabited ‘bar’ or bush jungle where the cattle used to graze and drink water from the pond, named after the hermit (jogi). According to another tradition, the original name of the hermit (jogi) was Lalu; Godha was the name of his tribe, and he was known as Lalu Godha. When the new city was founded, it automatically took the name Sargodha. The word Godha is probably derived from the Sanskrit word ‘Yoddha’, meaning fighter. Even now there are many persons having the name ‘Jodha’ as well as ‘Godha’, both derived from the word ‘Yoddha’. So Sargodha means pond of ‘Godha’ or Abode of the Fighter. It is, therefore, not a mere coincidence that Sargodha has made a name for itself, for fighting valiantly against the Indian Air Force during the wars of 1965 and 1971, as a result of which, it has won the well-deserved title of the City of Eagles.\(^6\)

According to a survey conducted by the District Government of Sargodha the present population of the District is above 3 million, with an area of 5854 sq. km. The area is approximately 607 feet above sea level. It is divided into 6 Tehsils, namely, Sargodha, Bhalwal, Shahpur, Sahiwal and Sillanwali. It has 23 colleges, 269 high schools, 344 middle schools, and 1973 primary schools. The total enrolment in Government schools and colleges in the year 2004 was 547176 while it was 291318 in private institutions. Literacy rate is 47.\(^7\)

Presently 150 Government and private Colleges are affiliated with UOS. List is available on the Web of UOS.\(^8\)

Abdur Rasul (2006) carried a study that the city is very close to the heart of the Punjab, not just geographically but also in terms of cultural depth and diversity, now a city of about half a million. A big canal arising from the River Jhelum brought green revolution to the barren valley of Karana Hills. Being the District headquarters since 1940, Sargodha was upgraded to the status of Divisional Headquarters in the year 1960. Apart from being a well planned city, Sargodha enjoys the distinction of being one of the most important bases of Pakistan Air Force. There is a beautiful cantonment area for the Pakistan Army. Prof. Sahibzada Muhammad Abdur Rasul rightly says that with its lush-green and glowing citrus orchards, the District of Sargodha, the greatest citrus (Kinno) producer throughout the world, deserves the title of the “Kinno Capital of the World”, or the “California of Pakistan.”\(^9\)

**University of Sargodha**

The University of Sargodha (UOS) was established vide Government of the Punjab Ordinance No. LXXX of 2002, the Punjab Gazette, November 16, 2002.\(^10\) The Government College Sargodha became the University of Sargodha (UOS) in accordance with the provisions of this ordinance. The University of Sargodha has become a legendary centre of Higher Education, in a short span of
time, respected nationally as well as internationally for its brilliant performance in teaching and research activities. Programs are very much part of research context, with students enjoying the benefits of working with research scholars, who are not only teaching but also ensuring that the latest developments are integrated into our study programs at different levels. The University of Sargodha remains Pakistan’s one of the most attractive universities by recruiters especially in the field of Economics, Business Management, Chemical Industry, IT Industry, Pharmacy, Pharmaceuticals, Social Services, and NGOs. During the last few years, the University has gone through a number of institutional reforms aimed at quality assurance in teaching and research. A number of newly emerging disciplines have been added to make the University education relevant to the future needs of the society. Similarly, to cater the needs of the Faculty and the students, over 1000 computers have been installed in the University and the number is continuously increasing at a rapid pace. A Local Area Network service is also available for access to the new knowledge in global village environment. The University of Sargodha has highly qualified, experienced and dedicated faculty, which is offering quality education and conducting meaningful research in scientific, social, religious and professional fields.

The campus is spread over more than one hundred acres of land. It is like an oasis of calm and green at the midst of a bustling city. It has an extensive network of imposing building structures. The new buildings have been designed to provide state of art research and teaching facilities. The campus is only at few minutes walking or drive from the heart of the busy city. The campus environment is friendly with many innovative features. The combination of a buzzing city with a beautiful campus means one gets the best of both the worlds - a great location with all the facilities required for serious study. The campus environment provides an ideal setting to study and enjoy being part of the student community.

Prof. Dr. Mohammad Akram Chaudhry, the Vice Chancellor, University of Sargodha in his message to The Dawn (2008) stated that “UOS is a great institution and it is marching towards greater heights of excellence in almost all disciplines of education like Pure Sciences, Social Sciences, Arts, Humanities, Agriculture and Medical Sciences. UOS focuses on the balance among teaching, learning, training and research. I hope that UOS will contribute unprecedentedly to the progress and welfare of the country.”

Methodology:

The following method approach has been used for collecting the data for this case study:

1. The multi-method approach used for collecting the data.
2. Interviews and discussions.
3. Personal visit of the library and observation. The observation, views, perception, comments provided great information by the students, staff members and the faculty.
4. Faculty members and students participation.
5. Questionnaire survey: Questionnaire and semi-structured interview were used in the study, together with interviews and discussion with the library staff, faculty and the
students.

**Objectives:**

The study was designed to achieve the following objectives:

1. To know the present situation of the library.
2. To know the current affairs in all aspects of the library i.e. library building, physical layout, administrative structure, services and facilities being provided, rules and regulations, collection, staff, acquisition, executive structure, facilities and services, various sections, library automation, library committee etc.
3. Suggestions and recommendations for the improvement of library.

**The University Library:**

This section of the study presents the comprehensive information about the Library of UOS. The Library serves as knowledge storage and retrieval centre. The Library is named as Central Library. Before the construction of Central Library there were six departmental libraries in different places of the University. These were:

1. Library at Jinnah Block: This was the main library and Mr. Nasir Ahmed Gujjar was its Incharge Librarian.
2. Library at Al-Bairooni Block. Mr. Ahmed Shah was its Librarian.
3. Library at Pharmacy/Medical College, Mr. Raja Mustafa was its Incharge Librarian.
4. Library at Physics Department, there was no professional Librarian.
5. Library at Chemistry Department, there was no professional Librarian.
6. Library at Food Science, there was no professional Librarian.

The present Central Library of the UOS consists of the collection of the above departmental libraries. Prof. Dr. Muhammad Fazil Khan join Sargodha University as Chairman of the Department of Library and Information Sciences, as well as Chief Librarian on 1 August 2008. He undertook the responsibilities of organization of the library.

**Digital Library:**

National Digital Library (NDL) is a HEC programme to provide researchers within public and private universities in Pakistan and non-profit research and development organizations with access to international scholarly literature based on electronic (online) delivery, providing access to high quality, peer-reviewed journals, databases, articles and e-Books across a wide range of disciplines. NDL has launched ebrary and McGraw Hill Collections to provide around 50,000 online books in addition to more than 23,000 journals that have been made available through the Digital Library Programme. The e-books support programme will allow researchers to access most of the important text and reference books electronically in a variety of subject areas.

**National Digital library at UOS:**

National Digital Library at UOS is an initiative of HEC. It is a part of the HEC programme to provide researchers, within public and private universities in
Pakistan and non-profit research and development organizations, access to international scholarly literature based on electronic (online) delivery, providing access to high quality, peer-reviewed journals, databases and articles across a wide range of disciplines.\(^{14}\)

**Intellectual Resources:**

The library has a total of 76,628 books (on 15 June 2010) on various subjects e.g. science and technology, social sciences, humanities, education, law, medical sciences. The library services above 1000 users a day.

**Table: 1)** Language wise library resources (June 15, 2010),\(^{15}\)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No.</th>
<th>Languages</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>English</td>
<td>39328</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Urdu</td>
<td>30000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Punjabi</td>
<td>2000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Arabic</td>
<td>4000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Persian</td>
<td>900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Sraiki</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>76628</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Graphical representation of Language wise collection

**Table : 2)** Subject wise collection in the library

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. N</th>
<th>Classes</th>
<th>Subjects</th>
<th>English</th>
<th>Urdu</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>000</td>
<td>General Work including Library &amp; Information</td>
<td>5656</td>
<td>932</td>
<td>6588</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>200 Philosophy (Psychology, Logic, Ethic)</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>281</td>
<td>531</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Religion/ Islam</td>
<td>1500</td>
<td>5552</td>
<td>7052</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Social Sciences (Eco., Pol. Sc., Sociology, Law, Education, etc.)</td>
<td>4236</td>
<td>1450</td>
<td>5686</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Languages (Arabic, Persian, Sraiki, and others)</td>
<td>15084</td>
<td>9328</td>
<td>24412</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Pure Sciences. (Math, Astronomy, Phy., Chem., Plants, etc)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1224</td>
<td>1224</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Applied Sciences, Including Medical Sc. Engineering</td>
<td>5767</td>
<td>138</td>
<td>5905</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Fine Arts</td>
<td></td>
<td>118</td>
<td>118</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Literature including Urdu Language</td>
<td>7484</td>
<td>8000</td>
<td>15484</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>History, Geography and Biographies</td>
<td>6630</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>8630</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Grand Total: 76628

The Library also has a collection of 350 Masters/M. Phil and Ph. D Theses and it has also a collection of 350 CD’s on various subjects.

Graphical representation of subject wise collection

**Library Building:**

The Central Library has a beautiful and well looking newly constructed four stories building. The library is located at the centre of the university. The foundation stone laid by Prof. Dr. Riaz ul Haq Tariq, the than Vice-Chancellor of the University on 18 September 2005. Construction of the building started in June 2006 and completed at the cost of Rs. 26.91 million by the mid of 2007. Funds for the library building provided by the HEC. The building is covering total area of 36820 sq. ft., and is equipped with all necessary and modern learning facilities. There are open stack areas, student’s study halls and offices. The building is fully air-conditioned, natural lighting is also provided. Floor wise layout of the library as under:

**Ground Floor:**
This floor is occupied by four departments of Science Faculty i.e. Department of Pathology, Department of Pharmacology, Department of Forensic Medicine and Department of Community Medicine. The building of the Sargodha Medical College is probably completed and it is expected that these departments will be shifted soon.

**First Floor:**

i) Office of the Chief Librarian/Chairman’s Dept. of Library & Information Sciences
ii) Librarian and Dy. Librarian’s office.
iii) Hall A: Collection of Applied Sciences to History, Biography (600 – 900) and reading room of the same discipline.
iv) Hall B: Collection of Medical Sciences and reading room of the same discipline.
   Originally this hall was for audio visual material.
v) Hall C: Collection of General Work to Pure Sciences (000 – 500) and reading rooms of the same discipline.
vii) Circulation Department
vii) Technical/Data Processing Section
viii) Department of Library & Information Sciences teacher’s room.

**Second Floor:**

i) Oriental collection and reading room.
ii) Reference Section
iii) Theses of all disciplines.

**Third Floor:**

i) Acquisition Section.
ii) Practical lab of Cataloguing and Classification, Department of Library & Information Sciences.
iii) Lecturer room, Department of Library & Information Sciences.
iv) Office of Department of Library & Information Sciences.

**Fourth Floor:**

This floor is smaller than others and it contains old and wastage etc.

**Acquisition Process:**

The Central Library of UOS has an approved written library Acquisition Policy. It indicates that Librarian is responsible for the maintenance and development of library collection, facilities and services. The policy provides clear cut guide line to library staff about selection criteria, ordering of books and periodicals, accessioning and payment procedure. Teachers of the relevant departments, Library Committee and the Chief Librarian are responsible for the selection of material. The library also accepts gifts and donations of materials.

**Human Resources:**

There is acute shortage of professional staff. At present library has manpower of only five professionals and 16 janitorial staff in which one lady has MLIS degree from Allama Iqbal Open University (AIOU)
Classification and Cataloguing:
The DDC Scheme 21st edition is used to classify the books. There is no Catalogue in the library. Library has open stack access. Books are placed on the shelves according to the classified order.

Library Automation:
Nine Computer Terminals with Internet connectivity along with other facilities, like printer, scanner, etc., have been provided in the library. Photocopying machine has been for office use only. The library is in the automate process, the process is very slow. The authorities have been given permission to acquire library software “KOHA 3”.
KOHA is a Web Based Multilingual Integrated Library System to cater automation needs of libraries. It is customized version of open source software Koha. According to a survey there are approximately 140 Libraries around the world using Koha as of early 2007.

News Papers and Periodicals:
Library subscribes 4 Urdu News papers and 2 English News papers and only one periodical. The Library is subscribing one periodical only.

Users’ Services:
Library provides users services including Circulation, Reference, Reading Room facility, and other services.

Library Membership:
Library membership is open for the students, faculty members and the researchers of UOS. Student is required for obtaining the library membership from the library.

Table: 3) Yearly enrolment (Membership) of the students.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>No. of Students</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>2007 – 08</td>
<td>5560</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>2008 – 09</td>
<td>6999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>2009 – 10</td>
<td>6300</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Graphical representation of yearly enrollment
Library books issued to various types of library borrowers.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>No. of Books</th>
<th>Loan period</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. All regular teaching staff</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>120 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. Regular Administrative staff (Asst. Registrar &amp; above)</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>14 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. Other Regular non-teaching employees</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>14 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. Research scholars</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>14 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E. Post-Graduate students</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>14 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F. Under-Graduate</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>14 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G. Intermediate /A Level</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>14 days</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Library Committee:**

Syndicate of the University in its 1/2007 meeting held on 02.04.2007 nominated the members of the Library Committee. According to the notification composition of Library Committee is as under:
1. Chairman, Library Committee: On behalf of the Syndicate and the Vice Chancellor will appoint Chairman, presently Prof. Dr. Tahir Tonsvi, Chairman, Department of Urdu is the Chairman of Library Committee.
2. Two representatives of the Academic Council.
3. Two Principal of the Local Degree College.
4. Three University Professors including Chairmen of the University Teaching Category.
5. Librarian as an Ex-officio member/Secretary of the Committee.

**Number of Books & Loan period:**

A. All regular teaching staff 10 /120 days
B. Regular Administrative staff (Asst. Registrar & above) 5/ 14 days
C. Other Regular non-teaching employees 2/ 14 days
D. Research scholars 3/14 days  
E. Post-Graduate students 3/14 days  
F. Under-Graduate 2/14 days  
G. Intermediate /A Level 1/14 days

**Library Hours:**  
Library timing as mentioned in the Rules and Regulation of the Library are:
A) Library shall remain open from 8:00AM to 6:00 PM.
B) These timings are effective on all working days of the week, but there will be a break on Friday for Jumma-Tul-Mubarak prayer (From 12:30 PM to 02:30 PM).
C) Circulation will be closed for half an hour (1:15 PM to 1:45 PM) for lunch and Zo’har Prayer.
D) The Library will be closed for one month for annual stock taking during summer vacations.

**Library Rules and Regulations:**  
There are written Library Rules and Regulations. The Syndicate of the University in its 3/2007 meeting held on 12.11.2007 has approved the implementation of Library Rules and Regulation. These rules regarding the Library Hours, Registration of the Borrowers, Loss of Library Borrowers Card and Books, Membership Guidelines, Inter-Library Loan, Reserve Collection, Fine Policy, Weeding out Policy, Auction, Write Off Losses, No Dues Certificate and other rules are included, these are also available in the university website.

**General Rules:**  
> Library Borrower Card is not transferable.  
> Members shall observe silence in the reading halls.  
> Members shall not engage in conversation in any part of the Library so as to cause annoyance to any other reader.  
> Members shall not smoke, or spit in any part of the Library.  
< Members shall not write upon, damage or mark any book belonging to the Library.  
> Members are responsible for any damage caused by them to the books or any other property belonging to the Library and shall be required to pay the penalty imposed upon them by the Librarian.  
> In case a book is damaged or pages are missing at the time of borrowing a book, the member shall bring this to the notice/record to the Librarian before borrowing the book. otherwise he/she shall be held responsible for these damages noticed at time of return.  
> Members shall not bring personal belongings and Library books issued to them inside the Library.
> Members leaving the Library should stop at the exit so that the materials borrowed or taken out of the Library by them may be checked.
> Upon any infringement of the Library rules members shall forfeit the privileges of admission and membership of the Library.
> The Librarian reserves the right to suspend the membership of any member found misbehaving, abusing the Library staff or behaving in an indecent manner.
> The members caught tearing pages/stealing of books will be suspended forthwith from using the Library facilities and the University will initiate further disciplinary action against them.

**Published Works on Sargodha:**

On the request of UOS, Prof. Sahibzada Muhammad Abdur Rasul, Professor of History and has himself been part of the history of Sargodha has compiled a book entitled, “History of Sargodha” the books also published by the University in 2007. It presents comprehensive facts on Sargodha.\(^{23}\)

Reviewing the book, Dr. Shahid Ahmad Rajput (2010) stated that “the author has compiled the History of Sargodha which is a great gift for the people of Sargodha in particular and to the people of Pakistan at. Since the author was brought up in Sargodha and had been an active member of the Muslim League at the time of independence of Pakistan his observation and compilation of history is sympathetic and sublet yet authenticated. While the author deserves salutations for his remarkable work that he has compiled within a short space of time. The Management of the University of Sargodha also deserves an equal appreciation for sponsoring this book. And while this book has provided an insight on the history of the region, it has also set path for the future researchers.\(^{24}\)

The second work is in Urdu. A Fortnightly Urdu Magazine “Akhbar” published from Hafizabad, issued a special number entitled “Dastan-e-Sargodha.”\(^{25}\) According to Mian Mohammad Aslam Bhatti, “This special issue contains material on political, social, educational and philanthropists of Sargodha. Hence this is an historical cum publicity document.\(^{26}\)

**Conclusion and Recommendations:**

The present case study of the Central Library of SOU is the first attempt to investigate the current state of the affairs regarding all aspects and to identify the resources and services available for the users specially student, faculty members and researchers.

The authors’ personal inter action and communication with the library staff and questionnaire response indicate that at present Central Library is facing a number of challenges and difficulties in providing proper and smooth services to their users, staff is very much willing to improve and to boost up the present situation, if they have provide sufficient sources. The library staff was found to be very cooperative and with a real services orientation. In view of the aforementioned shortcomings the following recommendations are made for the consideration of the management of UOS.

Shortage of professional staff is affecting the whole library services. There is an acute shortage of professional staff. Sufficient qualified professional
staff should be engaged immediately. In-service training or refresher courses are necessary; they serve the purpose of updating and provide current awareness. Library staff should be trained with the latest technologies, software and other emerging trends in libraries. Research Journals play an eminent role in research by providing current information. It is suggested that sufficient amount should be allocate for purchasing the research journals. Research reading room with individual carrels should be provided for researchers. Book Bank scheme is popular and benefited for students. Through this scheme library can provide costly text books to needy and deserving students. After the completion of the automation process, the library should start services of news alerts for special events and publications to scholars and the faculty members through E-mail. The users must be satisfied and facilitated with easy to use procedures such that they become the advocate of the library services and bring more users to the libraries. There should be inter library networking for the exchange and enhancement of the services offered by the library. It is suggested that scanning, printing and reprographic facilities for library users should be provided in the library. It is propound that new arrival display board or counter should be provided at the prominent place in the library. In this electronic era access of OPAC and PAC is necessary for users to save their time and also for proper retrieving of documents. It is also proposed that the library should provide this facility to their uses. Introductory course/seminar about how to use the library should be arranged at the beginning of the new session for each department.

Four departments of Science Faculty i.e. Department of Pathology, Department of Pharmacology, Department of Forensic Medicine and Department of Community Medicine and one department of Faculty of Social Sciences, Arts and Law i.e., the Department of Library and Information Sciences are established in the library building. It is suggested that they should be separated from the library. The analytical study of the library shows that the urgent need for improvement and betterment in various areas need to be improved, e.g. automation process and services and reference services. Last but not the least proper security measures should be ensured to stop the book theft and other library resources. It is also suggested that library security system “Radio Frequency Identification” (RFID) should be installed in the library. RFID (Radio Frequency Identification) is the latest technology to be used in library theft detection systems. Unlike EM (Electro-Mechanical) and RF (Radio Frequency) systems, which have been used in libraries for decades, RFID-based systems move beyond security to become tracking systems that combine security with more efficient tracking of materials throughout the library, including easier and faster charge and discharge, inventoring, and materials handling.27

Acknowledgement:
The authors are grateful to Prof. Dr. Muhammad Fazil Khan, Chief Librarian/ Chairman, who has been helpful in the completion of this case study and provided valuable comments.

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