Full Length Research

Awareness of Security Issues on Library Resources by Library Staff in Adeyemi Federal University of Education Library, Ondo, Nigeria

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The study is on Awareness of Security Issues on Library Resources by Library Staff in Adeyemi Federal University of Education Library, Ondo, Nigeria. The area of the study is Adeyemi Federal University of Education, Ondo, South Western zone of Nigeria. The population of the study comprised 24 library staff. Total Sampling Technique was used for the study. The instruments used to collect suitable data for this study are two (2). They are questionnaire and observation checklist. Out of the 24 users' participants, 24(100.0%) said Yes, while the rest 0(0.0%) said No. The result from the study implies that all users were aware of Security Issues in Library Resources in Adeyemi Federal University of Education Library. The Security Issues in Adeyemi Federal University of Education Library are: users hide libraries materials in their clothes, collaborating with fellow students to steal books, throw books out of the window, hide the book on the wrong shelf after discovering its relevance, stealing/theft of library materials through cancellation of the library stamp, defacing of library materials, mutilation of library materials, vandalism of library materials, destroying computer system/network, misuse/mishandling of library materials, non-return of borrowed items and poor cooperation from library security officers.). Based on the results the Security Measures which serve as recommendations that should be taken in the remedy of the Adeyemi Federal University of Education Library Materials are: Improve funding of the university library, another stand by generator in the library, security policy for the library, enforcement no eating food/no drink policy, the use of security personnel at the main entrance/exit, introduction of electronic security system and staff security training.

Key Words: Awareness, Security Issues, Library Resources, Library Staff, Adeyemi Federal University of Education Library, Ondo, Nigeria

INTRODUCTION

Library is a collection information resources that are similar to each other and made accessible to a defined group of users for consulting information borrowing. It is made available for both physical and digital access to information resources and can be a physical room or house. The library houses books and store other forms of knowledgeable and informative resources to meet different information needs of its patrons in (Enyi, Tsegbaand ,Obinyan, 2021). Blackwell

(2000), (IFLA/UNESCO, 2011) in Enyi, Tsegba and ,Obinyan (2021) are of the view that Library collection are widely spread and cut across academic discipline. As such, this exposes the library to all kinds of attacks by its day to day patrons in the university libraries. It's in this regard that it's important to ensure safety and security of the library collections from its vulnerability patrons. Therefore, ensuring good security and safety of the collection is as important as providing effective services in regards to the desired information of the users or clienteles. Therefore, based on the view of Ajegbomogun (2004) in Musa(2018) expressed that Security refers to a process designed to protect something or somebody against danger. It is an act of preventing crime, whereas in the case of library resources; it prevents un-authorized removal or loss of materials, usually as a result of intruders' or interference of thieves', .The library preserve materials or information resources for all languages, occupations, religions, social, economic and cultural aspect of the community it. Libraries act as providers of regular and current information managed by staff with different attitudes and perceptions. The future and sustainability of any library depends more on its librarians than any other factor or component. Ogbonna & Okenyi (2014) as cited in Enyi, Tsegbaand ,Obinyan (2021)expressed that this is because library staff has full responsibility of protecting the library resources from mutilation and been stolen by its patrons. University libraries are referred to libraries found in the university.

Ode &Omokaro, (2017) in Enyi, Tsegbaand ,Obinyan (2021) The university libraries fall under the categories of libraries referred to as academic libraries. These are libraries established, owned, and funded by the parent institution which is the university. The university library programs ranges from postgraduate, undergraduate, sub degree to certificate courses whose objectives are gear towards the quality of services it rendered to its patrons. However, this depends on the quality of staff responsible for its effective and efficient service delivery in an academic environment. Library collections in the university are wide and differ from one discipline or the other, as to support the educational objective. The services of a university library can achieved mainly by the provision of many library resources. Anuobi and Okoye (2008), Chaney and MacDougail (2004) in Enyi, Tsegba and , Obinyan (2021) view that opine that "university libraries are confronted with series of problems in handling information library materials, also faced with the challenged or acquiring good and required skills for good security of the library's stalk or information materials in both print and non-print form., university library resources are prompt attack by different individual users and the library management need to be at alert in the head front of the university library. Making sure that the library information materials are effectively utilize, life spam and accessibility of library information resources determine the effectiveness and programme of collection security important. Security challenges of library collection are as old as the library itself.

Academic libraries are information hubs that provide a place for students and faculty to do their research and advance their knowledge. So vital is it that a sufficiently stocked one is a fundamental criterion for accreditation of tertiary institutions knowledge, the world over(Ekong&Ogunjimi,2019). As such, Isebe, (2014) in(Ekong&Ogunjimi,(2019) indicated that Security is an important and complex challenge in contemporary library societies. Not only do individuals require security and safety of their lives and properties, but also, organizations such as libraries. In general terms, prevention is better than cure, and also in libraries, good preventive measures particularly of storage and security, should be adopted to prevent damages and missing of information resources. University Library collections are broad and varied; they support access to the collection, and borrowing. Privileges are an important means of giving access to library collections for study, research and teaching purposes. Goff (2005) as indicated in Mindapa (2022) calls the library the only centralized location where emerging information technologies can be combined with the knowledge, and resources in a user-focused services-rich environment that supports today's social and educational patterns of 4 learning to teach, and for research. Library services can only be offered through the availability of library collections.

Anunobi and Okoye (2005) as cited in Mindapa (2022) state that academic libraries are faced with hybrid challenges of managing resources and are challenged to acquire the necessary skill. One challenge is the issue of collection security of print and non-print resources. Librarians across Nigeria are gradually more concerned with the safety and physical integrity of important intellectual property or properties. Security and prevention of crimes in libraries more specifically academic libraries are necessary library duties for librarians to accomplish. Due to security breaches in university libraries, users at times are not able to get the information resources needed and this makes the library ineffective in satisfying users' information needs. The security of collections in a library embraces a large number of responsibilities. The cost of acquiring processing, and maintaining collections are soaring. If information materials are stolen or damaged or mutilated, can be difficult, if not impossible, to replace. The common threats in all the libraries most especially academic libraries in Nigeria include book theft, mutilation of library materials, and non-return of borrowed information resources, it was found that the major cause of security problems was the high cost of books and periodicals, it is also found that the major source of loss in the academic library was stealing the library materials (Mindapa, 2022).

The issue of security affects the entire library community, crime is increasing at a spectacular rate and criminal activity of one sort or another is now affecting every type of library and information service. There is need for the security of the library or security measures, which includes physical considerations, building, stock, or personnel issues for staff and

users in the library. Due to the unpleasant attitude toward crime in the library, managers can be persuaded to take the question of security seriously; the battle against library crime is already half-worn. Therefore, the question of security in libraries generates some intractable problems for the crime prevention expert and it is apparent that book theft is not the only issue that gives the cause for concern so library managers are supposed to devise security strategies that will create calm atmosphere in which the library user is at ease, while the wrongdoers feel vulnerable and anxious (Mindapa, 2022).

Statement of the Problem

Library information resources are of good significance to academic work among students and research work among higher learners. However, they usually face the challenges of theft, mutilation and vandalization by many of its patrons in the university libraries. Security of Library Resources are of paramount importance and it should be taken seriously to ensure the posterity and safe future of the resources for thus use of future generation. Therefore, library staff needs awareness of the security situation of the library resources. If these challenges are not identified and tackled urgently, library resources will suffer heavy casualties. Although, many researchers have carried out studies on related topic but none of such has been done in Adeyemi Federal University of Education Library, Ondo which has created a gap in literature. Hence the need for the work to findout the awareness of security issues on library resources in Adeyemi Federal University of Education Library, Ondo.

The following objectives guided the study

The Objectives of the Study is:

1. To investigate the awareness of the Security Issues of Library Resources in Adeyemi Federal University of Education Library.
2. To examine the Security Issues on library resources in Adeyemi Federal University of Education Library.
3. To investigate the Security problems of library resources in Adeyemi Federal University of Education Library.
4. To examine the types of collections that are vulnerable to security problems in Adeyemi Federal University of Education Library
5. To identify the Security Measures that should be taken in the remedy of problems of security issues on Library Materialsin Adeyemi Federal University of Education Library

Research Questions:

1. Are you aware of the Security Issues of Library Resources in Adeyemi Federal University of Education Library?
2. What are the Security Issues in Adeyemi Federal University of Education Library?
3. What are the Causes of Security Issues in Adeyemi Federal University of Education Library?
4. What are the types of collections that are vulnerable to security problems in Adeyemi Federal University of Education Library?
5. What are the Security Measures that should be taken in the remedy of the Adeyemi Federal University of Education Library Materials?

Literature Review

Library security challenges are regarded as crimes committed by users of the libraries against library resources. These crimes could be theft, mutilation, defacement of the collection, arson and mis-shelving (Enyi, Tsegba & Obinyan, 2021). Omosekejimi, Ijiekhuamhen and Ojeme (2015) in Ekong & Ogunjimi,(2019) carried out works on library and information resources' security: traditional and electronic security measures. The security of knowledge/ information is vital to its effective exploitation or use. As knowledge increases, the need to organize it and to provide ample security becomes more vital. This study describes how the information bearing materials of the library can be secured using traditional and electronic methods. Literature were reviewed on the notion of information resources security, securing the

library using telecommunication, features of good security measures (traditional and electronic), securing the library resources traditionally, benefits of securing the library resources, ways of solving problems with the use of electronic security system in the library and troubles associated with the use of electronic security system in the library, A structured questionnaire was designed to gather information based on the research objectives.

Chaney and MacDougall (1994) stated in Ekong & Ogunjimi,(2019) that, "collections are very vulnerable to abuse of one sort or another and library managers need to keep this characteristic well to the forefront of the library." Ensuring effective use, longevity, and accessibility makes an effectual program of collection security essential. This program must include evaluation of collection security issues and the measures use in cutting security breaches. This study investigates collection security matters and measures used or adopted by the Malaysian university libraries to control security breaches. Oyewusi and Oyeboade (2009) in Ekong & Ogunjimi,(2019) discuss the significance of access to collections in supporting the mission of the university. The researchers view the significance of good collections as a pointer to the need for security and safety for those collections.

Nigeria libraries are working greatly with the traditional ways of rendering services. A study has just shown that criminality in the library has increase and has affected library resources, also known as information resources, is on high increase in many university libraries in Nigeria. It was noted that Ugah, (2007) in Enyi, Tsegba & Obinyan, (2021) expressed that there is no significant relationship observed among security measures utilize and the crime rate. Literature explain that, the rate of budgets reduction and a high running cost of the university make it impossible for university libraries to meet up the information needs of their clientele. For as such, Ifidon (2000) in Enyi, Tsegba & Obinyan, (2021) opined that criminality of information resources are formidable obstacle to information access and use, which are not only posing a big challenge that required urgent attention in his own view opine that theft and mutilation in university libraries is a menace that has lasted for over years, and it is a global challenge, which is affecting the state of the university libraries in Nigeria, seems to have increase drastically. Theft is the process of stealing from the library's resources that has resulted to a challenge in library resources.

The university libraries are usually established and stocked with necessary information resources for better service delivery to university community. Therefore, adequate security for the collections of the university library is a prerequisite for effective service delivery of information to users in the library. Library security sometimes is the practice of defending information and information bearing materials from unauthorized access, use, disclosure, disruption, modification, perusal, inspection, recording or destruction. It is a general term that can be used for collection security regardless of the form the data may take (electronic, physical, among others). Collection security implies the need for libraries to provide, maintain and secure its collection to ensure longevity, accessibility and effective provision of services to users. Maidabino and Zainab (2011) as stated in Musa (2018), observed that to achieve this noble objective however, libraries need an effective strategy to assess the degree of collection security breaches they are facing and establish an acceptable level of collection security implementation. Security is an important issue in digital library design.

Furthermore, collection insecurity implies the need for libraries to provide, maintain and secure its collection to ensure longevity, accessibility and effective provision of services to users. To achieve this noble objective however, libraries need an effective strategy to assess the degree of collection insecurity they are facing and establish an acceptable level of collection security implementation. In most instances, security of stock is not viewed as a major issue until librarians conduct an audit of stock and realize that a significant number of collections cannot be accounted (Urhiewhu, Daniel& Omah,2018). Maharana & Panda (2001) observed Musa (2018) that security weaknesses in digital libraries, coupled with attacks or other types of failures, can lead to confidential information being inappropriately accessed, or loss of integrity of the data stored. These in turn can have a damaging effect on the trust of publishers or other content providers, can cause embarrassment or even economic loss to digital library owners, and can even lead to disappointment There are many security requirements to consider because of the variety of different actors working with a digital library. Each of these actors has different security needs as rightly observed by Akintunde & Anjo (2013) in Musa (2018) that a digital library content provider might be concerned with protecting intellectual property rights and the terms of use of content, while a digital library user might be concerned with reliable access to content stored in the digital library. Requirements based on these needs sometimes are in conflict, which can make the security architecture of a digital library even more complex.

METHODS

Design of the Study

The research design that will be used for this study is descriptive survey design. Descriptive Survey design are those studies which aim at collecting data on population and describing in a systematic manner, the characteristics, features or

facts about a given phenomenon or population (Nworgu, 2006). Descriptive survey will be used because it is a design that allows a population to be studied by collecting and analyzing data from only a sample considered to be representing the entire population.   According to Eboh (2009) descriptive survey design is a design that focuses on selective dimension of a phenomenon and measures them in a systematic and precise manner.

   This design is considered suitable for this study because the population (librarians in Adeyemi Federal University of Education in South-West, Nigeria) is to sizeable to cover. Hence, a good sizeable number will be made based on the finding, surveyed and a generalization was made based on the findings. More so, the design will enable the researcher to use a reliable technique to collect data from a defined sample of the population.

Area of the Study

The area of the study is Adeyemi Federal University of Education, Ondo, South Western zone of Nigeria.

Population of the Study

The population of the study comprised 20 library staff.

Sampling Technique

Total Sampling Technique was used for the study.

Instruments of Data Collection

The instruments used to collect suitable data for this study are two (2). They are questionnaire and observation checklist. The instrument was adapted. Questionnaire is a form prepared and distributed to secure responses to certain research questions. The questionnaire's title is **Awareness of Security Issues on Library Resources Questionnaire (ASILR)** by Librariansin Adeyemi Federal University of Education, Ondo, South-West, Nigeria are the one to respond to the questionnaire administered.

Method for Data Collection

The researcher will collect the data through face-to-face administration of questionnaire. To ensure the proper completion of the questionnaire the researcher will make use of research assistants for the purpose of administering the questionnaire.

Method of Data analysis

The data will be analyzed using Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS). The descriptive statistics that will be used are: frequencies, simple percentages (%), means score (x) and standard deviation. Each item will be presented in the table for the purpose of clarity and Statistical tools will be used to analyze the items in the questionnaire for the purpose of answering the research questions. For the responses, 4-point, likert type scale will be used with a criterion mean point of 2.5. The point will be chosen because the average of the individual means score is 2.5 Thus, mean score of 2.5 and above will be accepted and any one below 2.5 will be rejected. The rating scale for the criterion mean will be calculated thus:

Research Design

The study adopted a descriptive survey design. Adeyemi Federal University of Education was purposively selected.. Questionnaire on University Library Security and Observation were the instruments used for data collection. Data was analysed using frequency distribution and simple percentages.

Findings and Discussion

Answers to Research Question

Research Question1: Are you aware of the Security Issues of Library Resources in Adeyemi Federal University of Education Library?

Table 1. Awareness of Security Issues of Library Resources

Security Issues	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	24	100.0
No	0	0
Total	100	100.0

Key: 1 = *No*, 2 = *Yes*

Table 1 indicates the awareness of Security Issues of Library Resources in Adeyemi Federal University of education Library. Out of the 24users' participants, 24(100.0%) said Yes, while the rest 0(0.0%) said No. The result from this table implies that all users were aware of Security Issues in Library Resources in Adeyemi Federal University of Education Library.

Research Question2: What are the Security Issues in Adeyemi Federal University of Education Library?

Table 2. Security Issues in Adeyemi Federal University of Education Library

Item	SA	A	D	SD	Mean	Std. D	Remark
Users hide libraries materials in their clothes	12	12	0	0	3.50	.51	Accepted
Collaborating with fellow students to steal books	12	12	0	0	3.50	.51	Accepted
Throw books out of the window	11	11	2	0	3.38	.65	Accepted
Hide the book on the wrong shelf after discovering its relevance	18	6	0	0	3.75	.44	Accepted
Stealing/theft of library materials through cancellation of the library stamp	16	8	0	0	3.67	.48	Accepted
Defacing of library materials	16	8	0	0	3.67	.48	Accepted
Mutilation of library materials	14	10	0	0	3.58	.50	Accepted
Vandalism of library materials	13	11	0	0	3.54	.51	Accepted
Detroying computer system/network	15	7	2	0	3.54	.66	Accepted
Misuse/mishandling of library materials	17	7	0	0	3.71	.46	Accepted
Non-return of borrowed items	17	7	0	0	3.71	.46	Accepted
Poor cooperation from library security officers	4	8	8	4	2.50	.98	Accepted

Key; *SA* = Strongly Agree, A = Agree, D = Disagree, SD = Strongly Disagree
Decision Value for Remark:*Not Accepted* =0.00-2.49, *Accepted* = 2.50-4.00

Table 2 shows the Security Issues in Adeyemi Federal University of Education Library. The table indicates that the students agreed to all the items as follows: Users hide libraries materials in their clothes ($\overline{x}$ = 3.50), collaborating with fellow students to steal books ($\overline{x}$ = 3.50), throw books out of the window ($\overline{x}$ = 3.38), hide the book on the wrong shelf after discovering its relevance ($\overline{x}$ = 3.75), stealing/theft of library materials through cancellation of the library stamp ($\overline{x}$ = 3.67), Defacing of library materials ($\overline{x}$ = 3.67), mutilation of library materials ($\overline{x}$ = 3.58), vandalism of library materials ($\overline{x}$ = 3.54), destroying computer system/network ($\overline{x}$ = 3.54), misuse/mishandling of library materials ($\overline{x}$ = 3.71), non-return of borrowed items ($\overline{x}$ = 3.71), and poor cooperation from library security officers ($\overline{x}$ = 2.50). Based on the results from this table and the mean score acceptance by the decision rule, the Security Issues in Adeyemi Federal University of Education Library are: users hide libraries materials in their clothes, collaborating with fellow students to steal books, throw books out of the window, hide the book on the wrong shelf after discovering its relevance, stealing/theft of library materials through cancellation of the library stamp, defacing of library materials, mutilation of library materials, vandalism of library materials, destroying computer system/network, misuse/mishandling of library materials, non-return of borrowed items and poor cooperation from library security officers. This agreed with Mindapa, (2022) that the common threats in all the libraries most especially academic libraries in Nigeria include book theft, mutilation of library materials, and non-return of borrowed information resources, it was found that the major cause of security problems was the high cost of books and periodicals, it is also found that the major source of loss in the academic library was stealing the library materials.

Research Question3: What are the causes of Security Issues in Adeyemi Federal University of Education Library?

Table 3. Causes of Security Issues in Adeyemi Federal University of Education Library

Item	SA	A	D	SD	Mean	Std. D	Remark
Limited/insufficient library resources for users	15	4	5	0	3.42	.83	Accepted
Selfish interest of the culprits	17	6	1	0	3.67	.57	Accepted
Lack of institutional security policy	6	1	17	4	2.54	.88	Accepted
Lack of proper orientation to users on the use of library resource	6	9	9	0	2.88	.80	Accepted
Lack of photocopying machines	10	14	0	0	3.42	.50	Accepted
Poor budgeting /inadequate funding of the library	6	18	0	0	3.25	.44	Accepted

Key; SA = Strongly Agree, A = Agree, D = Disagree, SD = Strongly Disagree
Decision Value for Remark: Not Accepted =0.00-2.49, Accepted = 2.50-4.00

Table 3 shows the causes of Security Issues in Adeyemi Federal University of Education Library. The table indicates that the students agreed to all the items as follows: Limited/insufficient library resources for users ($\overline{x}$ = 3.42), selfish interest of the culprits ($\overline{x}$ = 3.67), lack of institutional security policy ($\overline{x}$ = 2.54), lack of proper orientation to users on the use of library resource ($\overline{x}$ = 3.75), lack of photocopying machines ($\overline{x}$ = 3.42), and poor budgeting /inadequate funding of the library ($\overline{x}$ = 3.58). Based on the results from this table and the mean score acceptance by the decision rule, the causes of Security Issues in Adeyemi Federal University of Education Library are: The table indicates that the students agreed to all the items as follows: Limited/insufficient library resources for users, selfish interest of the culprits, lack of institutional security policy, lack of proper orientation to users on the use of library resource, lack of photocopying machines, and poor budgeting /inadequate funding of the library.

Research Question 4: What are the types of collection that are vulnerable to security problems in Adeyemi Federal University of Education Library?

Table 4. Types of Collection That are Vulnerable to Security Problems

Item	SA	A	D	SD	Mean	Std. D	Remark
Circulation materials in general	21	3	0	0	3.88	.34	Accepted
Reserve collections	8	16	0	0	3.33	.48	Accepted
Serial/periodical collection	9	15	0	0	3.38	.50	Accepted
Reference collections	9	15	0	0	3.38	.50	Accepted
Electronic/digital collections	17	4	3	0	3.58	.72	Accepted

Key; SA = Strongly Agree, A = Agree, D = Disagree, SD = Strongly Disagree
Decision Value for Remark: Not Accepted =0.00-2.49, Accepted = 2.50-4.00

Table 4 shows the types of collection that are vulnerable to security problems in Adeyemi Federal University of Education Library. The table indicates that the students agreed to all the items as follows: Circulation materials in general ($\overline{x}$ = 3.88), reserve collections ($\overline{x}$ = 3.33), serial/periodical collection ($\overline{x}$ = 3.38), reference collections ($\overline{x}$ = 3.38), and electronic/digital collections ($\overline{x}$ = 3.58). Based on the results from this table and the mean score acceptance by the decision rule, the types of collection that are vulnerable to security problems: Circulation materials in general, reserve collections, serial/periodical collection, reference collections, and electronic/digital collections.

Research Question5: What are the Security Measures that should be taken in the remedy of the Adeyemi Federal University of Education Library Materials?

Table 5. Remedy of Security Measures in Adeyemi Federal University of Education Library

Item	SA	A	D	SD	Mean	Std. D	Remark
Improve funding of the university library	24	0	0	0	4.00	.00	Accepted
There should be another stand by generator in the library	13	11	0	0	3.54	.51	Accepted
There should be security policy for the library	11	13	0	0	3.46	.51	Accepted
Enforcement no eating food/no drink policy	13	11	0	0	3.54	.51	Accepted
Use of security personnel at the main entrance/exit	14	10	0	0	3.58	.50	Accepted
Electronic security system should be introduced	11	13	0	0	3.46	.51	Accepted
Staff security training for the library Materials	18	6	0	0	3.75	.44	Accepted

Key; Key; *SA* **= Strongly Agree, A = Agree, D = Disagree, SD = Strongly Disagree**
Decision Value for Remark: *Not Accepted* **=**0.00-2.49, *Accepted* **= 2.50-4.00**

Table 5 shows the Security Measures that should be taken in the remedy of the Adeyemi Federal University of Education Library Materials. The table indicates that the students agreed to the following: Improve funding of the university library ($\overline{x}$ = 4.00), there should be another stand by generator in the library ($\overline{x}$ = 3.54), there should be security policy for the library($\overline{x}$ = 3.46), enforcement no eating food/no drink policy ($\overline{x}$ = 3.54), use of security personnel at the main entrance/exit ($\overline{x}$ = 3.58), electronic security system should be introduced ($\overline{x}$ = 3.46) and staff security training for the library Materials ($\overline{x}$ = 3.75). Based on the results from this table and the mean score acceptance by the decision rule, the Security Measures that should be taken in the remedy of the Adeyemi Federal University of Education Library Materials are: Improve funding of the university library, another stand by generator in the library, security policy for the library, enforcement no eating food/no drink policy, the use of security personnel at the main entrance/exit, introduction of electronic security system and staff security training.

Conclusion and Recommendations

The following were deduced from the findings: Disruptive behaviour is a common phenomenon among users of academic libraries particularly in AFUED library; limited materials, selfish interest and lack of photocopying facilities aid stealing and unlawful removal of parts of books and other materials ; Self-interest among users, author's, integrity and limitation/scarcity of materials encourage users to hide library materials ; lack of discipline, ignorance, and group discussion give room for users distortion in the library; library materials may not be easily located when needed. Thus, adequate security surveillances should be put in place to checkmate the menaces

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