



ABSTRACT

This study investigates the causes of security and crime challenges on information in Federal Polytechnic Libraries in the North Eastern States, Nigeria. The study was guided by four objectives, four research questions and one hypothesis. Descriptive survey research design was adopted for the study. The target population comprised of all the ninety-seven (97) librarians working in Federal Polytechnic Libraries in North Eastern Nigeria. Total enumeration was used, while questionnaire was used for data collection. Frequency counts, table, bar

INVESTIGATING THE CAUSES OF SECURITY AND CRIME CHALLENGES ON INFORMATION RESOURCES AND SERVICES IN FEDERAL POLYTECHNIC LIBRARIES IN THE NORTH EASTERN NIGERIA

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Introduction

Polytechnic libraries perform various functions which can be summarized as follows: to fulfil both the needs of the instructional programme of the parent institution and the research needs of the students, faculty, staff members and people outside the university community through the collection and acquisition of knowledge in all formats; to make information resources accessible to users and preserve as well as secure knowledge for posterity, hence security of information resources are fundamental to libraries (Onah, Adayi, Okonkwo & Onyebuchi, 2020). Information resources refer to collection of valuable information generated by human activities. Barfi, Afful-Athur and Agyapong (2018) define information resources as the raw materials that provide vital services in the teaching and learning process. Print information resources are information resources in physical and tangible formats. Examples of print information resources are books, journals, pamphlets, newsletters, reference books, conference proceedings, technical reports, government publications, thesis / dissertations / projects, magazines, newspapers, atlas, maps and posters among others. They also include projected aids, visual aids, three dimensional aids and non-projected aids. The non-print resources are materials that appeal to the senses of hearing and touch such as records and record players, tapes and tape recorders, language laboratories, radio, and resources that appeal to the senses of sight, hearing and touch such as sound film, filmstrip projector, television, videotape recorder and tapes, VCD, DVD, etc. In other words, non-print information resources are in non-tangible and requires accessibility aid.



charts, pie chart and simple percentages were used for analysis demographic data of the respondents as well as data generated from the research questions. ANOVA was used to test the null-hypothesis tested at 0.05 level of significance. This study has revealed that books, cartographic materials and CD ROMs facilities were highly vulnerable to security and crimes in the libraries and majority of information services were moderately affected by security and crimes challenges in the libraries. The types of security and crime challenges affecting information resources and services include theft and mutilation / defacement, non-return of borrowed books by the users, hiding books on the shelves among others. Moreover, this study found that the causes of security and crime challenges on information resources and services in the libraries studied include: inadequate porters, lack of security facilities like CCTV, alarm doors, smoke detector etc. The study found that these security and crime challenges had serious effects on the entire libraries. Recommendations were made to mitigate these challenges

Key words: Causes, Security, Crime, Information Resources, Services, Libraries

Information services on the other hand, refer to the organisation of the activities, programmes and operations of the library and information centers with the aim of meeting patrons' information needs (IGI Global, 2023). Delivering effective and efficient services in institutional libraries could go a long way in meeting the information needs of the users in timely fashion. These services are what motivate the users to continue patronising the libraries. The information services rendered in polytechnic libraries include: circulation services, reference service, current awareness services, photocopy service, book lending service, newspaper clipping, library website, internet services among others.

For a polytechnic library to provide adequate and up to date information resources as well as effective and efficient information services there is the need to secure the entire library infrastructure as well as the resources. Security can be defined as measure taken to protect materials from unauthorized access, change, destruction or other threat. Akor, Ekere and Akor (2019) refer security as a device designed to guard library materials against crime, accident, disasters, fires and attacks.

Akinola (2020) surveyed security of library resources and crime challenges in Joseph Ayo Babalola University, Ikeji Arakeji. The types of collections vulnerable to security and crime problem were print materials in general (textbooks), serial/periodical collections (journals) and reference collections. Enidiok, Basse and Olalekan (2019) conducted a study on vandalism and security problems in Lagos State Polytechnic Library, Lagos, Nigeria. The study revealed that the materials that were mostly prone to stealing were journals 24 (48%) followed by reference materials 13(26%), then recent accessions 10 (20%) and lastly textbooks 3 (6%). Idris, Hassan and Abdul-Qadir (2013) studied theft and mutilation of library materials in Kano University of Science and Technology, Wudil, Kano State, Nigeria. The study found that the library materials mostly stolen were circulation, reference and serials materials.



In North East Nigeria, Agboola and Aduku (2019) surveyed strategies for library security in Federal University Gashua Library, Yobe State, North East of Nigeria. Questionnaire was used in collecting data. Twenty (20) copies of the questionnaire were randomly distributed for equal representative of students using traditional and virtual section of the library. Data were analysed through frequency and percentages method. The entire 20 (100%) questionnaire were returned and considered usable. The study revealed the security breaches in the library including non-return of library materials at the specified period, book mutilation and using someone account to browse.

In North East Nigeria, Usman (2023) carried out a study to ascertain disaster management and library security in academic libraries in North-East Geopolitical Zone, Nigeria. The study adopted descriptive survey research design. The population comprises of 564 library personnel of all 6 federal and 5 state Universities in North East Zone, Nigeria. Data were analyzed and interpreted the responses using frequency, mean and standard deviation. The finding revealed that substantial number of the librarians were aware of the technologies used in disaster management in University libraries, they included satellite communication networks, global information system, global positioning system, forecasting and warning system, close circuit television system, metal detector, fire extinguisher, photoelectric detectors, fire suppressant, thermal detectors, automatic sprinkler system, remote sensing, carbon dioxide system.

Preventive measures are actions taken to mitigate or curb these security and crime challenges so as to enable the libraries continue to function effectively. In North East Nigeria, Agboola and Aduku (2019) surveyed strategies for library security in Federal University Gashua Library, Yobe State, and North East of Nigeria. The Measures used to reduce and address security breaches in FUGA library include: users are not allowed to slot any external memory to library computer, users sending downloaded materials to their email, manual security approach such as: monitoring users at the circulation desk, the use of security guards, checking users ID card before they are allowed access to the library, 50MB are assigned to each user per day, users are logout if attempt to hack into others account from the server as well as written security policy to be placed on notice boards.

Problem Statement

Library collections constitute the bedrock for services provided to the community and serve as important assets to the library. As such, securing and protecting the collections can help libraries provide an effective service in response to the information needs of the Polytechnic community. 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. They support the institutions' mandate of teaching, research and community service. These libraries are the information hubs of the learning community, empowering students and faculty to learn, do research and advance the frontiers of knowledge. Preliminary investigation conducted by the researcher indicates that most of the Federal Polytechnic Libraries in North East Nigeria have at one time or the other faces security and crime challenges ranging from stealing, theft and mutilation, vandalism, harassment among others, which have adversely affected their operations. Abioye and Adeowu (2013) stated that threats to information resources in library include theft, mutilation, hiding, other disruptive acts and bad attitudes towards library collections. It is on this premise that this present study intends to investigate the security and crimes



challenges, measures adopted to prevent the future occurrence of the identified challenges in Federal Polytechnic Libraries in the North Eastern States – Nigeria.

Objectives of the Study

- i. Determine the types of security and crime challenges affecting information resources and services in Federal Polytechnic Libraries in North Eastern Nigeria.
- ii. Ascertain the information resources vulnerable to security and crime challenges in Federal Polytechnic Libraries in North Eastern Nigeria.
- iii. Investigate the causes of security and crime challenges on information resources and services in Federal Polytechnic Libraries in North Eastern Nigeria.
- iv. To suggest preventive measures that could enhance security of information resources and services in Federal Polytechnic Libraries in North Eastern Nigeria.

Research Hypothesis

The following hypothesis will be tested at 0.05 level of significance:

- Ho₁: There is no significant difference in the level of information resources vulnerability to security and crime challenges among Federal Polytechnic Libraries in North Eastern Nigeria.
- Ho₂: There is no significant difference in the extent of information services affected by security and crime challenges among Federal Polytechnic Libraries in North Eastern Nigeria.

Methodology

Descriptive survey research design was adopted for the study. The target population comprised of all librarians working in Federal Polytechnic Libraries in North Eastern Nigeria. Findings by the researcher indicated that there were 92 librarians working in the six Polytechnics. The following table showed the distribution of the populations.

Table 1: Table showing the distribution of the populations.

S/N	Name of the Polytechnics	Ownership	Year Established	Library staff
1	Federal Polytechnic Mongunu, Borno State	Federal	2021	6
2	Federal Polytechnic, Bauchi, Bauchi State	Federal	1979	24
3	Federal Polytechnic Kaltungo, Gombe State	Federal	2019	13
4	Federal Polytechnic, Damaturu, Yobe State	Federal	1993	17
5	Federal Polytechnic Mubi, Adamawa State	Federal	1979	23
6	Federal Polytechnic Bali, Taraba state	Federal	2007	14
	Total			97

Source: Federal Polytechnic Libraries of North–Eastern States



Due to the manageable number of the population, total enumeration was adopted; hence, all the 92 librarians working in the six Polytechnics were used for the study. The researcher used questionnaire for data collection because the respondents were literate and had the capability of filling the questionnaires without any assistance from anybody. The personal data of the respondents were analysed using frequency counts, table, bar charts, pie chart and simple percentages for descriptive analysis.

Data Analysis and Discussion

Table 1: The types of security and crime challenges affecting information resources and services in Federal Polytechnic Libraries in North Eastern Nigeria

S/N	Types of Security and Crime Challenges	N	Strongly Agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Mean	Std	Decision
1	Theft and mutilation / defacement	92	74(80.4%)	18(19.6%)	0(0.0%)	0(0.0%)	3.80	0.40	Strongly Agree
2	Non-return of borrowed books by the users	92	37(40.2%)	28(30.4%)	27(29.3%)	0(0.0%)	3.11	0.83	Strongly Agree
3	Hiding books on the shelves by the users	92	38(41.3%)	54(58.7%)	0(0.0%)	0(0.0%)	3.41	0.50	Agree
4	Visiting unapproved websites on the Library's network (pornography, cyber-betting, cybercrime etc)	92	18(19.6%)	37(40.2%)	18(19.6%)	19(20.7%)	2.59	1.03	Agree
5	Using fake ID cards to access library and borrow books by the users	92	18(19.6%)	19(20.7%)	55(59.8%)	0(0.0%)	2.60	0.80	Disagree
6	Stealing of library materials	92	42(45.7%)	32(34.8%)	18(19.6%)	0(0.0%)	3.26	0.77	Strongly Agree
7	Hacking of library website	92	74(80.4%)	18(19.6%)	0(0.0%)	0(0.0%)	2.80	0.40	Strongly Agree
8	Unauthorised access to library website	92	0(0.0%)	52(56.5%)	20(21.7%)	20(21.7%)	2.35	0.82	Agree



9	Robbery / Burglary	92	30(32.6%)	44(47.8%)	18(19.6%)	0(0.0%)	3.13	0.71	Agree
10	Rodents / pests infestation	92	29(31.5%)	45(48.9%)	18(19.6%)	0(0.0%)	3.12	0.71	Agree
	Total						3.02		Agree

Source: Field survey, 2023

Table 1 responses above showed the types of security and crime challenges affecting information resources and services in the libraries. The results indicated that all the items listed had attracted high mean scores which were above 2.5 on a four point likert scale. The items include: theft and mutilation / defacement with ($X = 3.80$, $SD = 0.40$), non-return of borrowed books by the users with ($X = 3.11$, $SD = 0.83$), hiding books on the shelves by the users with ($X = 3.41$, $SD = 0.50$), visiting unapproved websites on the Library's network with ($X = 2.59$, $SD = 1.03$), using fake ID cards to access library and borrow books by the users with ($X = 2.60$, $SD = 0.80$), stealing of library materials with ($X = 3.26$, $SD = 0.77$), hacking of library website with ($X = 2.80$, $SD = 0.40$), unauthorised access to library website with ($X = 2.35$, $SD = 0.82$), robbery / burglary with ($X = 3.13$, $SD = 0.71$) and rodents / pests infestation with ($X = 3.12$, $SD = 0.71$). On the whole, a weighted mean of 3.02 was obtained which indicated that respondent agree on these types of security and crimes challenges in the libraries.

Research Question Two

Table 2: The information resources vulnerable to security and crime challenges in Federal Polytechnic Libraries in North Eastern Nigeria

S/N	Types of Information Resources Vulnerable	N	Highly Vulnerable	Moderate Vulnerable	Low Vulnerable	Not Vulnerable	Mean	Std	Decision
1	Books	92	73(79.3%)	0(0.0%)	19(20.7%)	0(0.0%)	3.59	0.81	High
2	Journals	92	0(0.0%)	73(79.3%)	19(20.7%)	0(0.0%)	2.79	0.40	Moderate
3	Conference proceedings	92	0(0.0%)	74(80.4%)	18(19.6%)	0(0.0%)	2.80	0.40	Moderate
4	Newspapers and magazines	92	36(39.1%)	37(40.2%)	19(20.7%)	0(0.0%)	3.19	0.76	Moderate
5	Reference materials	92	0(0.0%)	18(19.6%)	55(59.8%)	19(20.7%)	1.99	0.64	Low
6	Cartographic materials	92	54(58.7%)	19(20.7%)	19(20.7%)	0(0.0%)	3.38	0.81	High
7	CD ROMs	92	36(39.1%)	37(40.2%)	19(20.7%)	0(0.0%)	3.19	0.76	High
8	Online Databases	92	0(0.0%)	26(28.3%)	48(52.2%)	18(19.6%)	2.09	0.69	Low
9	E-Books	92	0(0.0%)	19(20.7%)	55(59.8%)	18(19.6%)	2.01	0.64	Low
10	E-Journals	92	18(19.6%)	19(20.7%)	37(40.2%)	18(19.6%)	2.40	1.02	Low
	Total						2.74		Moderate

Source: Field survey, 2023



Table 2 above sought to determine the information resources that were vulnerable to security and crime challenges in the libraries. The results showed that all out of the 10 items listed, 6 had attracted high means scores which were above 2.5 mark on a four point likert scale. The items include books with ($X = 3.59$, $SD = 0.81$), journals with ($X = 2.79$, $SD = 0.40$), conference proceedings with ($X = 2.80$, $SD = 0.40$), newspapers and magazines with ($X = 3.19$, $SD = 0.76$), cartographic materials with ($X = 3.38$, $SD = 0.81$) and CD ROMs with ($X = 3.19$, $SD = 0.76$); while, reference materials with ($X = 1.99$, $SD = 0.64$), online databases with ($X = 2.09$, $SD = 0.69$), e-books with ($X = 2.01$, $SD = 0.64$) and e-Journals with ($X = 2.40$, $SD = 1.02$) attracted low means scores which were below 2.5 mark on a four point likert scale. On the whole, a weighted mean of 2.74 was obtained which indicated that these information resources were vulnerable in the libraries.

Research Question Three

Table 3: The causes of security and crime challenges on information resources and services in Federal Polytechnic Libraries in North Eastern Nigeria

S/N	Causes of Security and Crime Challenges	N	Strongly Agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Mean	Std	Decision
1	Inadequate porters to check / monitor users	92	19(20.7%)	54(58.7%)	19(20.7%)	0(0.0%)	3.00	0.65	Agree
2	Lack of security facilities like CCTV, Alarm doors, smoke detector etc.	92	55(59.8%)	19(20.7%)	18(19.6%)	0(0.0%)	3.40	0.80	Strongly Agree
3	Inadequate security personnel in the libraries	92	31(33.7%)	54(58.7%)	5(5.4%)	2(2.2%)	3.24	0.65	Agree
4	Impersonation by library patrons with fake library tickets to borrow library resources	92	0(0.0%)	39(42.4%)	28(30.4%)	25(27.2%)	2.15	0.82	Agree
5	Connivance or collaboration with library staff in stealing materials	92	25(27.2%)	37(30.2%)	30(32.6%)	0(0.0%)	2.95	0.78	Agree
6	Physically vandalizing the library as a result of riots, protests and other crisis by students	92	18(19.6%)	55(59.8%)	19(20.7%)	0(0.0%)	2.99	0.64	Agree
7	Lack of utilizing proper and appropriate electronic security systems in strategic areas in the library lead to theft and mutilation	92	19(20.7%)	36(39.1%)	18(19.6%)	19(20.7%)	2.60	1.04	Agree
8	Inadequate library security policies for protection and	92	18(19.6%)	44(47.8%)	30(32.6%)	0(0.0%)	2.87	0.71	Agree



	management of library's collection								
9	Lack of user awareness of what constitutes some security breaches leads to theft and mutilation of library resources	92	18(19.6%)	56(60.9%)	18(19.6%)	0(0.0%)	3.00	0.63	Agree
10	Unsafe location threatens the safety of the library and its resources	92	16(17.4%)	69(75.0%)	3(3.3%)	4(4.3%)	3.05	0.62	Agree
11	Fire outbreak as a result of electrical faults and other natural disasters	92	18(19.6%)	55(59.8%)	19(20.7%)	0(0.0%)	2.99	0.64	Agree
							2.93		Agree

Source: Field survey, 2023

Table 3 responses above showed the causes of security and crime challenges on information resources and services in the libraries. The results indicated that out of the 11 items listed, 10 items had attracted high mean scores which were above 2.5 on a four point likert scale. The items include: inadequate porters with ($X = 3.00$, $SD = 0.65$), lack of security facilities like CCTV, alarm doors, smoke detector etc. with ($X = 3.40$, $SD = 0.80$), inadequate security personnel with ($X = 3.24$, $SD = 0.65$), connivance or collaboration with library staff in stealing materials with ($X = 2.95$, $SD = 0.78$), physically vandalizing the library as a result of riots, protests and other crisis with ($X = 2.99$, $SD = 0.64$), lack of utilizing proper and appropriate electronic security systems in strategic areas ($X = 2.60$, $SD = 1.04$), inadequate library security policies for protection and management of library's collection with ($X = 2.87$, $SD = 0.71$), lack of user awareness of what constitutes some security breaches with ($X = 3.00$, $SD = 0.63$), unsafe location threatens the safety of the library and its resources with ($X = 3.05$, $SD = 0.62$) and Fire outbreak as a result of electrical faults and other natural disasters with ($X = 2.99$, $SD = 0.64$); while, impersonation by library patrons with fake library tickets with ($X = 2.15$, $SD = 0.82$) attracted low mean score which was below 2.5 on a four point likert scale. On the whole, a weighted mean of 2.93 was obtained which indicated that respondent agree that these were the causes of security and crimes challenges in the libraries.

Research Question Three

Table 4: The preventive measures that could enhance security of information resources and services in Federal Polytechnic Libraries in North Eastern Nigeria

S/N	Preventive measures of Security and Crime Challenges	N	Strongly Agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Mean	Std	Decision
1	Installation of CCTV Electronic Security systems	92	71(77.2%)	16(17.4%)	3(3.3%)	2(2.2%)	3.70	0.64	Strongly Agree
2	Routine physical checks of electrical installation	92	35(38.0%)	53(57.6%)	3(3.3%)	1(1.1%)	3.33	0.60	Agree



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3	Warning posters and captions on library walls	92	18(19.6%)	56(60.9%)	18(19.6%)	0(0.0%)	3.00	0.63	Agree
4	Installation of antivirus / firewalls to protect e-resources.	92	18(19.6%)	56(60.9%)	0(0.0%)	18(19.6%)	2.80	0.98	Agree
5	Frequent orientation of library users	92	17(18.5%)	71(77.2%)	1(1.1%)	3(3.3%)	3.11	0.56	Agree
6	Controlled entrance and exit	92	18(19.6%)	56(60.9%)	18(19.6%)	0(0.0%)	3.00	0.63	Agree
7	Installation of window blinds and bugler proofs to prevent throwing of books outside	92	32(34.8%)	42(45.7%)	16(27.4%)	2(2.2%)	3.13	0.77	Agree
8	Routine checks on the library users in the reading rooms	92	68(73.9%)	4(4.3%)	18(19.6%)	2(2.2%)	3.50	0.88	Strongly Agree
9	Provision of fire extinguishers	92	18(19.6%)	55(59.8%)	19(20.7%)	0(0.0%)	2.99	0.64	Agree
10	Provision of Fire /Smoke Sensor	92	70(76.1%)	17(18.5%)	3(3.3%)	2(2.2%)	3.69	0.65	Strongly Agree
11	Provision of Security Gate Detector	92	31(33.7%)	43(46.7%)	18(19.6%)	0(0.0%)	3.14	0.72	Agree
12	Provision of Biometrics and Smart Cards System	92	19(20.7%)	55(59.8%)	18(19.6%)	0(0.0%)	3.01	0.64	Agree
13	Provision of RFID Transponder and Reader system	92	56(60.9%)	18(19.6%)	18(19.6%)	0(0.0%)	3.41	0.80	Strongly Agree
14	Affordable photocopying machines and provision of multiple copies of library resources	92	33(35.9%)	54(58.7%)	2(2.2%)	3(3.3%)	3.27	0.67	Agree
15	Observation by library staff and Physical checking on patron all-round the library	92	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	3.28	0.65	Agree
	Total						3.22		Agree

Source: Field survey, 2023

Table 4 responses above showed the preventive measures that could enhance security of information resources and services in the libraries. The results indicated that all the 15 items listed had attracted high mean scores which were above 2.5 on a four point likert scale. The items include: installation of CCTV electronic security systems with ($X = 3.70$, $SD = 0.64$), routine physical checks of electrical installation with ($X = 3.33$, $SD = 0.60$), warning posters and captions on library walls with ($X = 3.00$, $SD = 0.63$), installation of antivirus / firewalls with ($X = 2.80$, $SD = 0.98$), frequent orientation of library users with ($X = 3.11$, $SD = 0.56$), controlled entrance and exit with ($X = 3.00$, $SD = 0.63$), installation of window blinds and bugler proofs with ($X = 3.13$, $SD = 0.77$), routine checks



on the library users in the reading rooms with ($X = 3.50, SD = 0.88$), provision of fire extinguishers with ($X = 2.99, SD = 0.64$), provision of fire /smoke sensor with ($X = 3.69, SD = 0.65$), provision of security gate detector with ($X = 3.14, SD = 0.72$), provision of biometrics and smart cards system with ($X = 3.01, SD = 0.64$), provision of RFID Transponder and Reader System with ($X = 3.41, SD = 0.80$), affordable photocopying machines and provision of multiple copies of library resources with ($X = 3.27, SD = 0.67$) and observation by library staff and physical checking on patron all-round the library with ($X = 3.28, SD = 0.65$). On the whole, a weighted mean of 3.22 was obtained which indicated that respondent agree that these were the preventive measures for security and crimes challenges in the libraries.

Hypothesis Testing

Ho: There is no significant difference in the level of information resources vulnerability to security and crime challenges among Federal Polytechnic Libraries in North Eastern Nigeria.

Table 5: Descriptive statistics on significant difference in the level of information resources vulnerability among Federal Polytechnic Libraries of North Eastern States of Nigeria.

		N	%	Mean	Std. Deviation
Polytechnic	Federal Polytechnic Bali	18	19.6	2.68	0.37
	Federal Polytechnic Bauchi	23	25.0	2.81	0.97
	Federal Polytechnic Damaturu	10	10.9	2.62	0.44
	Federal Polytechnic Kaltungo	7	7.6	2.91	0.32
	Federal Polytechnic Monguno	5	5.4	2.38	0.40
	Federal Polytechnic Mubi	29	31.5	2.79	0.26
	Total	92	100	2.74	0.31

Source: Field survey, 2023

Table 5 above indicates the descriptive statistics on the significant differences in the level of information resources vulnerability among Federal Polytechnic Libraries of North Eastern States of Nigeria. The results show that Federal Polytechnic Kaltungo had the highest mean score of ($\bar{X} = 2.91, SD = 0.32$), followed by Federal Polytechnic Bauchi which had a ($\bar{X} = 2.81, SD = 0.97$), followed by Federal Polytechnic Mubi which had a ($\bar{X} = 2.79, SD = 0.26$), followed by Federal Polytechnic Bali which had a ($\bar{X} = 2.68, SD = 0.37$), followed by Federal Polytechnic Damaturu which had a ($\bar{X} = 2.62, SD = 0.44$), while, Federal Polytechnic Monguno was the least among the studied Federal Polytechnics which had a ($\bar{X} = 2.38, SD = 0.40$). This implies that Federal Polytechnic Kaltungo accounted for the highest level of information resources vulnerability among Federal Polytechnic Libraries of North Eastern States of Nigeria.

Table 6: One-Way ANOVA on significant difference in the level of information resources vulnerability among Federal Polytechnic Libraries of North Eastern States of Nigeria.



	Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	1.268	5	.254	2.941	.017
Within Groups	7.417	86	.086		
Total	8.685	91			

Source: Field survey, 2023

Table 6 shows a one-way between groups ANOVA on significant difference in the level of information resources vulnerability among Federal Polytechnic Libraries of North Eastern States of Nigeria. From the analysis using two-tailed test at the significant level of 0.05, the p-value = 0.017 < 0.05, the degree of freedom is 86 and F-value of 2.941. With this result, the p-value is less than the critical value of 0.05. Hence, the null hypothesis of no significance is hereby rejected and concluded that, there is significant difference in the level of information resources vulnerability among Federal Polytechnic Libraries of North Eastern States of Nigeria.

Ho: There is no significant difference in the extent of information services affected by security and crime challenges among Federal Polytechnic Libraries in North Eastern Nigeria.

Table 7: Descriptive statistics on significant difference in the extent of information services affected by security and crime challenges among Federal Polytechnic Libraries in North Eastern Nigeria.

		N	%	Mean	Std. Deviation
Polytechnic	Federal Polytechnic Bali	18	19.6	2.61	0.28
	Federal Polytechnic Bauchi	23	25.0	3.15	0.52
	Federal Polytechnic Damaturu	10	10.9	2.69	0.33
	Federal Polytechnic Kaltungo	7	7.6	2.65	0.40
	Federal Polytechnic Monguno	5	5.4	2.88	0.28
	Federal Polytechnic Mubi	29	31.5	2.46	0.24
	Total	92	100	2.77	0.45

Source: Field survey, 2023

Table 7 above indicates the descriptive statistics on the significant differences in the extent of information services affected by security and crime challenges among Federal Polytechnic Libraries in North Eastern Nigeria. The results showed that Federal Polytechnic Bauchi had the highest mean score of ($\bar{X} = 3.15$, $SD = 0.52$), followed by Federal Polytechnic Monguno which had a ($\bar{X} = 2.88$, $SD = 0.28$), followed by Federal Polytechnic Damaturu which had a ($\bar{X} = 2.69$, $SD = 0.33$), followed by Federal Polytechnic Kaltungo which had a ($\bar{X} = 2.65$, $SD = 0.40$), followed by Federal Polytechnic Bali which had a ($\bar{X} = 2.61$, $SD = 0.28$), while, Federal Polytechnic Mubi accounted for the least among the studied Federal Polytechnics which had a ($\bar{X} = 2.46$, $SD = 0.24$). This implies that Federal Polytechnic Bauchi accounted for the highest level of information resources vulnerability among Federal Polytechnic Libraries of North Eastern States of Nigeria.



Table 8: One-Way ANOVA on significant difference in the extent of information services affected by security and crime challenges among Federal Polytechnic Libraries in North Eastern Nigeria.

	Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	4.938	5	.988	6.268	.000
Within Groups	13.549	86	.158		
Total	18.487	91			

Source: Field survey, 2023

Table 8 shows a one-way between group ANOVA on significant difference in the extent of information services affected by security and crime challenges among Federal Polytechnic Libraries in North Eastern Nigeria. From the analysis using two-tailed test at the significant level of 0.05, the p -value = 0.000 < 0.05, the degree of freedom is 86 and F-value of 6.268. With this result, the p -value is less than the critical value of 0.05. Hence, the null hypothesis of no significance is hereby rejected and concluded that, there is significant difference in the extent of information services affected by security and crime challenges among Federal Polytechnic Libraries in North Eastern Nigeria.

Discussion of Findings

This study further revealed that books, cartographic materials and CD ROMs facilities were highly vulnerable to security and crimes in the libraries, journals, conference proceedings, newspapers and magazines were moderately vulnerable, while, reference materials, online databases, e-books and e-journals were lowly vulnerable. Books were always vulnerable to crime because of their availability to users and could easily be stolen or mutilated by the users. Cartographic materials and CD ROMs facilities are very rare and some users might want to have them in their possession for their personal use. Reference materials were lowly vulnerable to security and crime challenges because they were always kept in reference sections of the libraries and were taken care of by reference librarians to answer reference questions and therefore were not always accessible to users, while, online databases, e-books and e-journals were only accessible through the internet, hence, their attracted low security challenges. This finding corroborates the study by Effiowan and Ogunjimi (2019) which revealed that the types of collection on vulnerable security issues include: print materials, periodical collections, reference collections, reserve collections and non-pint resources. Contrary to this finding, Enyi, Tsegba and Obinya (2021) studied issues of security challenge on library resources in Federal University of Lafia Library, Nasarawa State and found that Textbooks, serials/periodical collections, reference collections and non-print collection were the types of collection that were vulnerable to security breaches. Also, Yamson and Cobblah (2016) assessed collection security management in Central University Library, Ghana. The study revealed that majority of the students were of the view that reference books were more vulnerable than textbooks. Opele, Osunrinde and Awwal (2021) revealed that information materials commonly defaced in FUOYE Library include: e-book, dictionary, textbooks, newspaper, magazines, e journal, print journals and online database among others. Akinola (2020) found that the types of collections vulnerable to security and crime problem were print materials in general (textbooks),



serial/periodical collections (journals) and reference collections in in Joseph Ayo Babalola University, Ikeji Arakeji.

Similarly, Effiowan and Ogunjimi (2019) found that the information services most vulnerable to security issues were circulation, serial service and document delivery service. Opele, Osunrinde and Awwal (2021) reported that security breach in the library greatly influenced poor information service delivery. Also, Hampway (2022) revealed that the theft and mutilation of information resources greatly affects the information services delivered in the libraries. Urhiewhu, Daniel and Omah (2018) showed that security issues mostly prevent the library from carrying out their mandate of providing effective and efficient information services such as reference services, circulation, and current dissemination of information (CAS), SDI among others. While, Olajide (2017) revealed that theft and mutilation caused shortage of information resources which could be used in providing information services such as lending service, document delivery and e-library services.

this study found that the causes of security and crime challenges on information resources and services in the libraries studied include: inadequate porters, lack of security facilities like CCTV, alarm doors, smoke detector etc., inadequate security personnel, impersonation by library patrons with fake library tickets, connivance or collaboration with library staff in stealing materials, physically vandalizing the library as a result of riots, protests and other crisis, lack of utilizing proper and appropriate electronic security systems, inadequate library security policies, lack of user awareness, unsafe location and fire outbreak as a result of electrical faults and other natural disasters. This finding is in line with Opele, Osunrinde and Awwal (2021) which found lack of proper supervision, inadequate online databases such as AGORA, HINARI, science direct, high cost of acquiring information materials, insufficient information materials in the library and inadequate photocopy machine in the library. Enidiok, Basse and Olalekan (2019) reported poverty, poor security system, wrong belief and poor attitude towards public property and criminal nature of individuals as factors that are responsible for stealing and other security risk in the libraries.

Conclusion

The types of security and crime challenges affecting information resources and services include theft and mutilation / defacement, non-return of borrowed books by the users, hiding books on the shelves by the users, visiting unapproved websites on the library's network, stealing of library materials, hacking of library website, unauthorized access to library website, robbery / burglary as well as rodent / pests infestation. Moreover, this study found that the causes of security and crime challenges on information resources and services in the libraries studied include: inadequate porters, lack of security facilities like CCTV, alarm doors, smoke detector etc., inadequate security personnel, impersonation by library patrons with fake library tickets, connivance or collaboration with library staff in stealing materials, physically vandalizing the library as a result of riots, protests and other crisis, lack of utilizing proper and appropriate electronic security systems, inadequate library security policies, lack of user awareness, unsafe location and fire outbreak as a result of electrical faults and other natural disasters.

Recommendation

Based on the findings of this study and the conclusion drawn, the following are recommended:

1. Timely delivery of information services to users especially Current Awareness Services (CAS), Selective Dissemination of Information (SDI), serial services, e-library services and



Internet services could go a long way in discouraging users committing crimes in the libraries.

2. There is the need for the libraries to embrace electronic security systems as that could ensure effective security of library materials from theft, mutilation, or other forms of crimes.
3. There is the need for all the staff and users to be sensitized on the effects of committing crimes and ensure that culprits are punished so as to serve as deterrents to others.

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