Chief Editor

Dr. A. Singaraj, M.A., M.Phil., Ph.D.

Editor

Mrs.M.Josephin Immaculate Ruba

EDITORIAL ADVISORS

1. Prof. Dr.Said I.Shalaby, MD,Ph.D.
   Professor & Vice President
   Tropical Medicine,
   Hepatology & Gastroenterology, NRC,
   Academy of Scientific Research and Technology,
   Cairo, Egypt.
2. Dr. Mussie T. Tessema,
   Associate Professor,
   Department of Business Administration,
   Winona State University, MN,
   United States of America,
3. Dr. Mengsteab Tesfayohannes,
   Associate Professor,
   Department of Management,
   Sigmund Weis School of Business,
   Susquehanna University,
   Selinsgrove, PENN,
   United States of America,
4. Dr. Ahmed Sebihi
   Associate Professor
   Islamic Culture and Social Sciences (ICSS),
   Department of General Education (DGE),
   Gulf Medical University (GMU),
   UAE.
5. Dr. Anne Maduka,
   Assistant Professor,
   Department of Economics,
   Anambra State University,
   Igbariam Campus,
   Nigeria.
6. Dr. D.K. Awasthi, M.SC., Ph.D.
   Associate Professor
   Department of Chemistry,
   Sri J.N.P.G. College,
   Charbagh, Lucknow,
   Uttar Pradesh. India
7. Dr. Tirtharaj Bhoi, M.A, Ph.D,
   Assistant Professor,
   School of Social Science,
   University of Jammu,
   Jammu, Jammu & Kashmir, India.
8. Dr. Pradeep Kumar Choudhury,
   Assistant Professor,
   Institute for Studies in Industrial Development,
   An ICSSR Research Institute,
   New Delhi- 110070, India.
9. Dr. Gyanendra Awasthi, M.Sc., Ph.D., NET
   Associate Professor & HOD
   Department of Biochemistry,
   Dolphin (PG) Institute of Biomedical & Natural Sciences,
   Dehradun, Uttarakhand, India.
10. Dr. C. Satapathy,
    Director,
    Amity Humanity Foundation,
    Amity Business School, Bhubaneswar,
    Orissa, India.

ISSN (Online): 2455-7838
SJIF Impact Factor : 6.260
ISI I.F. Value : 1.241

EPRA International Journal of

Research & Development

(IJRD)

Monthly Peer Reviewed & Indexed International Online Journal

Volume: 4, Issue:8, August 2019

Indexed By:

Published By
EPRA Publishing

CC License

BY NC ND

SJIF Impact Factor: 6.260| ISI I.F.Value:1.241 Volume: 4 | Issue: 8 | August | 2019 ISSN: 2455-7838(Online)
EPRA International Journal of Research and Development (IJRD)
Peer Reviewed Journal

INVESTIGATING LIBRARY USERS PERCEPTION TO THE USE OF CCTV SURVEILLANCE

Uduebor, Ehikioya[1]
Institute Library, Department of Civil Engineering, Nigeria

Idiata, David .J[2]
Department of General Studies, Edo State Polytechnic, Nigeria

Edobor, Sunday Ernest[3]
Department of General Studies, Edo State Polytechnic, Nigeria

ABSTRACT
A library is a collection of sources of information and similar resources, made accessible to a defined community for reference or borrowing. Seeing that a library is an important resource there is need to protect and preserve its content from theft, mutilation, destruction etc. and one way of achieving this is by monitoring its users with the hope of forestalling any of the above lists situations from occurring. This study basically researchers into the use of CCTV surveillance in ESPU Usen Library to monitor student users, at the end of the study questionnaires from the respondents are analyzed to get the perception of the users as regards the CCTV gadgets installed to monitor their activities. The results that ND 2 students are the most users, male respondents are 59 percent of total and the most users of the library fall between age brackets 16-25 years. And an average of 94 percent of library users is comfortable with the CCTV installation to monitor users acknowledging the fact that the library environment has become safer and conducive for learning.
KEYWORDS: *CCTV; Library; Surveillance; Monitor*

INTRODUCTION

Library is the heart of any academic institution as it provides its users with literature and information in the form of books, journals and other electronic media. Library is a 'temple of learning' which plays a tremendous role in the development of society. But it is a universal fact that libraries and their contents are not safe and secure (Kuma, 2014).

Akinfolarin (1992) observed that one of the serious issues that have bothered librarians from the earliest times to the present is how to ensure the security of library materials, especially against their theft and mutilation.

One way of securing materials in the library is by using CCTV or Video surveillance. Video surveillance is a technology system of surveillance by cameras, which can be set up and used by public authorities on public places for crime prevention and/or crime prosecution. It is a multifunctional technology, initially used to manage risk in cases of traffic jams, fire, accidents and crime (Hempel & Töpfer 2002).

In recent years, there has been a marked and sustained growth in the use of CCTV surveillance cameras in public places in many Western nations.

(The Associated Press, 2007). Video surveillance is an ever-increasing issue in modern society. More and more security cameras and other surveillance technologies such as drones, biometric recording, facial recognition and even genetic profiling

tools are becoming prevalent in our everyday lives (Randall & Newell, 2014).

Closed-circuit television (CCTV) surveillance cameras serve many functions and are used in both public and private settings. The prevention of personal and property crime is among the primary objectives in public space. As an intervention targeted at crime, CCTV is a type of situational crime prevention (Clarke, 1995).

OBJECTIVES AND METHODOLOGY

The aims and objectives of this research study is to examine the development and use of library-based CCTV systems in ESITM, Usen, with the following objectives:

(i) to investigate library users perception to the use of CCTV surveillance.

(ii) to ensure and determine that the library is safe for users and

(iii) to evaluate the processes and analyze the findings.

It is hoped that this research will be of benefit to the Library authorities in protecting intellectual properties from theft and undue destruction.

The materials and method to be used for this research involves:

a) Developing the literature review by consulting relevant materials
b) Buying and installing the CCTV surveillance camera and its accessories
c) Computing and analyzing the results from questionnaires administered to library users.

RESULTS AND ANALYSIS

A total of 305 library users were involved in this investigation. The analysis of the questionnaire is as follows:

Table 1: Age Distribution of Library users

Age	No	%
16-20	97	32
21-25	129	42
26-30	45	15
31-35	22	7
36-40	12	4
Total	305	100

The age bracket of 21-25 years is the largest user of the library with 42% followed by 16-20 years with 32%. The least of 4% is for 36-40 years group

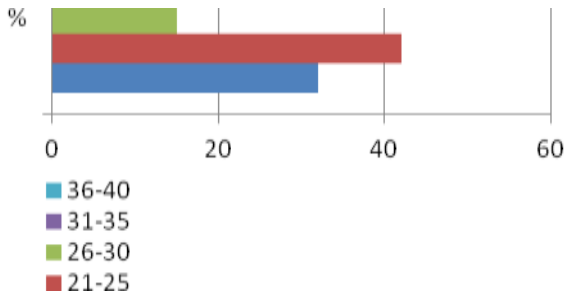

Fig 1: Showing Bar chart of age distribution of library users

Table 2: Gender distribution of Library users

Gender	No	%
Male	180	59
Female	125	41
Total	305	100

The gender distribution of the library users indicates that male users are more than female users with 59 and 41 percent respectively

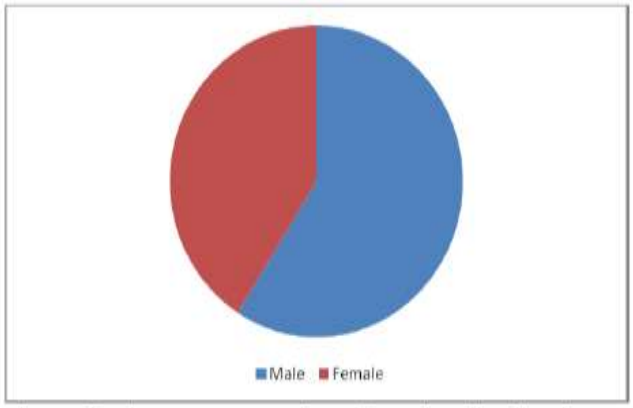

Fig 2: Pie chart presentation of gender distribution

Table 3: Educational Level of Library users

Level	No	%
ND 2	193	63
HND 1	65	21
HND 2	47	15
Total	305	100

The chart shows that ND 2 are the most users, followed by HND 1 and HND2 and this will obviously be a function of the student population for each level.

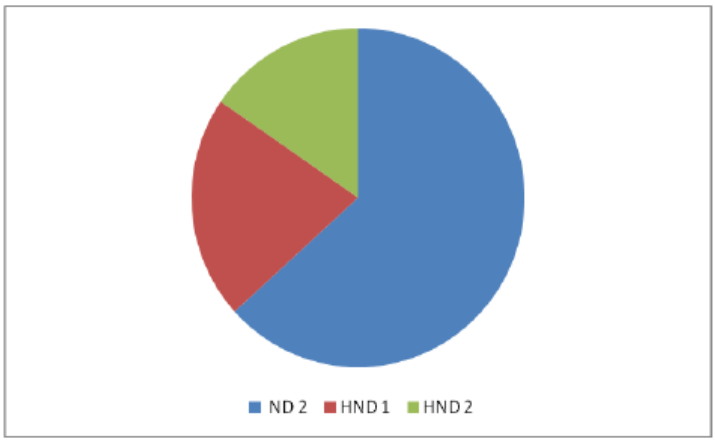

Fig 3: Pie chart presentation of educational level of library users

Table 4: Question 1: Awareness of the CCTV installation in the library?

	No	%
Yes	290	95
No	15	5
Total	305	100

95 percent of the users affirmed that they were aware of the CCTV camera for surveillance in the library while 5 percent said they were unaware.

Fig 4: Question 1: Awareness of the CCTV installation in the library?

Table 5: Question 2: It is a welcome development?

	No	%
Yes	300	98
No	5	2
Total	305	100

98 percent of users we happy about the development of using the CCTV surveillance while 2 percent did not see the need for it.

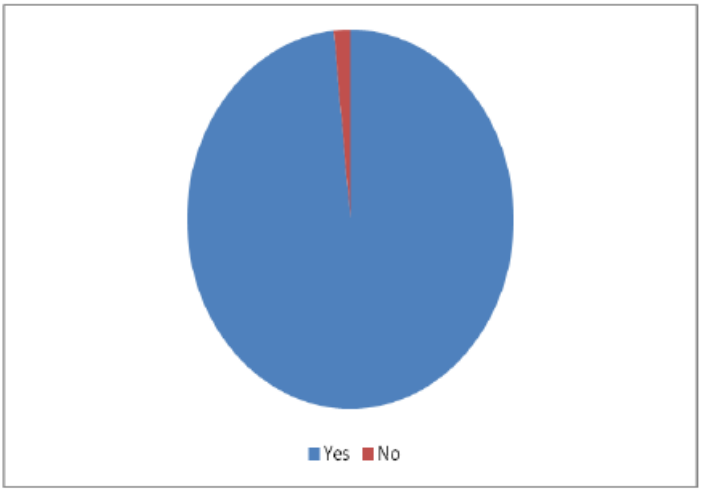

Fig 5: Question 2: It is a welcome development?

Table 6: Showing questionnaire responses

questions	Strongly Agree	Agree	Strongly Disagree	Disagree
The library is secured by installing the CCTV surveillance.	199	96	0	10
The use of CCTV cameras has regulated library users behaviour	201	99	1	4
The use of CCTV surveillance has help to indentify library user with ease.	120	161	5	19
Library materials are protected using CCTV surveillance.	179	125	0	1
Users are conscious of how the handle library materials.	132	154	8	11
Distraction associated with library staff walking around is reduced/eradicated.	119	150	13	23
CCTV is able to curb theft of library materials.	157	123	5	20
CCTV is able to reduce/eradicate mutilation of library materials.	178	113	0	14
CCTV usage have been able to reduce/eradicate noise/chattering in the library	184	102	3	16
CCTV usage has made the library environment conducive for reading/research.	215	70	7	13

From table 6 and Fig 6, a total of 199 and 96 respondents strongly and agree respectively that the library is secured by installing the CCTV surveillance. While only 10 disagrees.

201 and 99 respondents agree to varying degree that the use of CCTV cameras has regulated library users behavior, while 10 disagrees.

120 and 161 agrees to the fact the use of CCTV surveillance has/will help to indentify library user with ease. 21 respondents disagrees

.

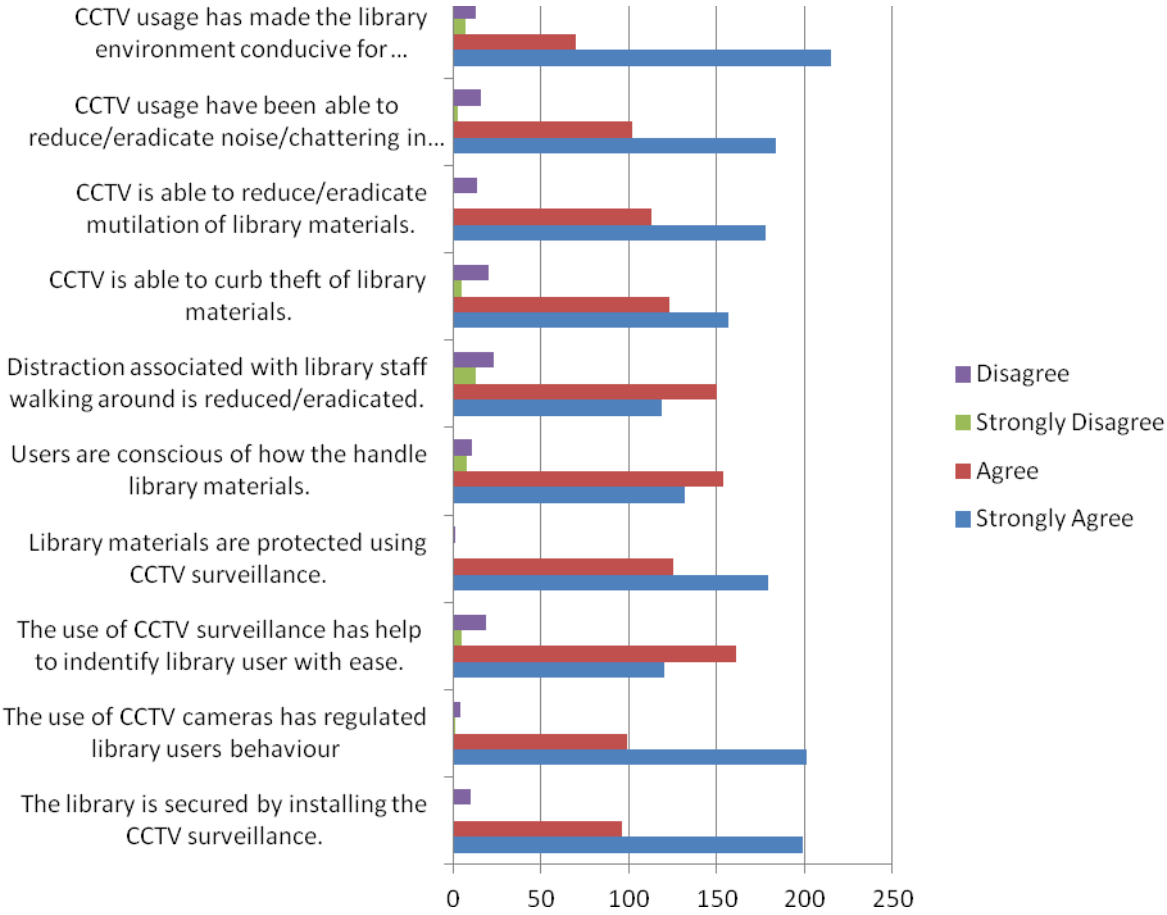

Fig 6: Showing questionnaire responses presented in a bar chart

304 respondents are of the belief that Library materials are protected using CCTV surveillance.

132 and 154 agree that users are conscious of how the handle library material due the installation of CCTV cameras.

269 agree that distraction associated with library staff walking around is reduced / eradicated and it is a very good development.

280 believe that CCTV survellance is able to curb theft of library materials.

178 and 113 agree to some degree that CCTV is able to reduce/eradicate mutilation of library materials due to continuous monitoring of users.

184 and 102 strongly agree and agree respectively that CCTV usage have been / is able to reduce/eradicate noise/chattering in the library.

285 are of the opinion that CCTV usage has made the library environment conducive for reading/research and other library users.

Table 7: showing Percentage of table 6 above

	Strongly Agree (%)	Agree (%)	Strongly Disagree (%)	Disagree (%)
The library is secured by installing the CCTV surveillance.	65	32	0	3
The use of CCTV cameras has regulated library users behaviour	66	32	0	2
The use of CCTV surveillance has help to indentify library user with ease.	39	53	2	6
Library materials are protected using CCTV surveillance.	59	41	0	0
Users are conscious of how the handle library materials.	43	50	3	4
Distraction associated with library staff walking around is reduced/eradicated.	39	49	4	8
CCTV is able to curb theft of library materials.	51	40	2	7
CCTV is able to reduce/eradicate mutilation of library materials.	58	37	0	5
CCTV usage have been able to reduce/eradicate noise/chattering in the library	60	33	1	5
CCTV usage has made the library environment conducive for reading/research.	70	23	2	4

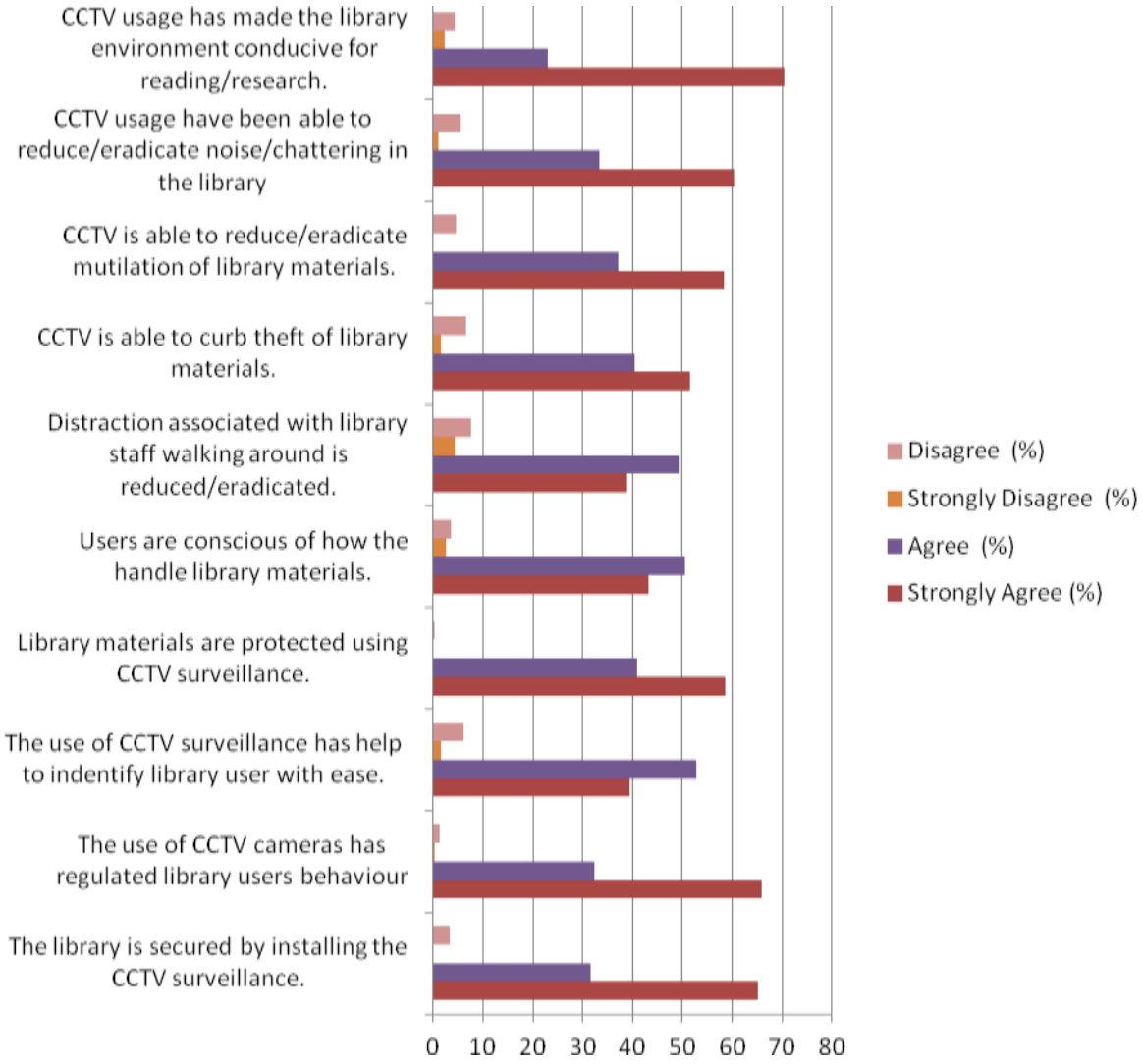

Fig 7: showing Percentage of figure 6 above

From table 7 and figure 7 the following can be deduced:

65 and 32 percent respondents agree to varying degree that the use of CCTV cameras has regulated library users behavior, while 3 percent disagrees.

66 and 32 percent agrees to the fact the use of CCTV surveillance has/will help to indentify library user with ease. A 2 percent respondent disagrees.

99 percent respondents are of the belief that Library materials are protected using CCTV surveillance.

43 and 50 percent agree that users are conscious of how the handle library material due the installation of CCTV cameras.

88 percent agree that distraction associated with library staff walking around is reduced / eradicated and it is a very good development.

91 percent believe that CCTV surveillance is able to curb theft of library materials.

58 and 37 percent agree to some degree that CCTV is able to reduce/eradicate mutilation of library materials due to continuous monitoring of users.

60 and 33 perecent strongly agree and agree respectively that CCTV usage have been / is able to reduce/eradicate noise/chattering in the library.

93 percent are of the opinion that CCTV usage has made the library environment conducive for reading/research and other library users.

CONCLUSION

The age bracket of 21-25 years is the largest user of the library with 42 percent. The gender distribution of the library users indicates that male users are more than female users with 59 percent. The chart shows that ND 2 are the most users, followed by HND 1 and HND2. The use of surveillance especially CCTV has reduced the fatigue of monitoring library users and according to the research carried out the following question was positive using CCTV monitoring device in the library. CCTV cameras has regulated library users behavior, CCTV surveillance has/will help to indentify library user with ease, Library materials are protected using CCTV surveillance, users are conscious of how the handle library material, distraction associated with library staff walking around is reduced / eradicated, CCTV surveillance is able to curb theft of library materials, that CCTV is able to reduce/eradicate mutilation of library materials, CCTV usage have been / is able to reduce/eradicate noise/chattering and CCTV usage has made the library environment conducive for reading/research and other library users.

Acknowledgement

We wish to thank Tertiary Education Trust Fund (tetfund) for funding this research through the Polytechnic.

REFERENCES

1. *Akinfolarin, W.A (1992). Towards improved security measures in Nigerian UniversityLibraries.African Journal on Librarianship, Archival and Information Science, 2(1), 51-56.*
2. *Associated Press, The (2007). U.K. Privacy watchdog seeks more powers. (2007, May 2). The New York Times. Available at www.nytimes.com*
3. *Hempel, Leon and Töpfer, Eric, 2002. Inception Report, Working paper n°1, On the threshold to urban Panopticon? Analysing the employment of CCTV in European cities and assessing its social and political impact, Urban Eye. http://www.urbaneye.net/results/ue_wp1.pdf*
4. *Kelly, P (2012). Effectiveness of CCTV in Crime Prevention, Munich, GRIN Verlag, http://www.grin.com/en/e-book/280648/effectiveness-of-cctv-in-crime-prevention.*
5. *Kuma, N (2014). Library Security Through Networking of CCTV Surveillance: A Study of Sikkim University, Sikkim. 9th Convention PLANNER-Dibrugarh University, Assam, September 25-27,*
6. *Randall, D. P., & Newell, B. C. (2014). The Panoptic Librarian: The Role of Video Surveillance in the Modern Public Library. In Conference 2014 Proceedings (p. 508–521).doi:10.9776/14132*
7. *www.crimeprevention.rutgers.edu/index.htm*