CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION

The present chapter is to highlight concept of library crime, vandalism, and forms of vandalism in engineering college libraries, to specify objectives of the research, hypothesis, limitations, methodology and conspectus of the study.

1. PREAMBLE

Libraries are considered venerable, quite peaceful and safe places for study, learning and research, libraries are soul of the educational institutes and play vital role by providing resources and services according to curriculum of the faculty and students. Libraries are institutions set up to cater to the educational, cultural, research, recreational and information needs of their users. Libraries have the main objectives of being entrusted with the selection, acquisition, organisation, storage and dissemination of information to their patrons. As a working professional in library and information science, it is observed that there is noticeable growth in number of the students and faculty in the colleges, it has ultimately resulted in the growth in library users, hence college libraries are facing the problem to cope up with the rising needs of the users and relevant library facility. The infrastructure available in the library is resulting ultimately in the dissatisfaction among the young users, which sometimes leads the users to do vandalistic activities. The vandal purposely or ignorantly destruct the beautiful, valuable reading material, library building, furniture and equipment of the college libraries, as well as physical and verbal abuse with library staff and other users. Library is a social institution preserving and disseminating knowledge in the form of documents so any thing which defiles its sanctity, decorum, discipline, beauty concerning library is called as vandalism in library. All forms of library abuses and crimes in the library come under vandalism in the library.

Historically, the term vandalism originated in the decade of 1790-1800 before the origin it was named as vandals, an east German tribe, invaded Western Europe sacking Rome in 455 C.E. and gained reputation as great destroyers of Art, Literature and beautiful elements of Roman civilization, vandalism has been justified by painter Gustave Courbet as a destruction of monuments symbolizing “war and conquest”. 
Therefore, it is often done as an expression of contempt, creativity, or both. Vandalism is only a meaningful concept in a culture that recognizes history & archaeology. In its modern acceptance vandalism is coined in year 1791 by Henri Gregoire. (Wikipedia 2011)

Vandalism is recognized as crime, when a person willfully damage or deface the property of others or the commons, some vandalism qualifies as culture jamming on sniggling. It is artistic in nature as well as being carried out illegally or without the property owner’s permission. An example of vandalism includes graffiti art, billboard liberation and possibly crop circles. Criminal vandalism has many forms, graffiti, salting lawns, cutting trees, egg throwing, breaking windows, arson, spraying paint on public property tagging placing glue into locks, tire slashing, scratching paint, engraving, ransacking a place and flooding someone’s house by clogging a sink and leaving the water on is common in many inner cities as a part of gang culture. Other devastating forms such as rioting, involve the willful destruction of public and private property, vandalism is serious common crime.

Vandalism is not senseless property damage, individuals vandalize intentionally property, popularly referred to vandalism such as equipment, buildings, furniture etc, for variety of reasons such as to convey a message, to express frustration, to take revenge, to make money or as a part of fun and competition, or game, vandals may work alone or as a members of a loose or organized group. The crimes, which are committed by some users of the academic libraries, have deprived many others from fully achieving their information needs. Vandalism, mutilation, defacement, theft, arson, etc are problems regularly encountered by the materials of these libraries. The commodity the libraries promote: books and other information materials are valuable and expensive but are likely targets for criminal activities. The expected roles of the academic library tend to lead it to criminal activities.

2. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

A vandal is one who willfully destroys damages or defaces property belonging to others or to the public. Vandalism, therefore, is willful or malicious destruction of public or private property. Historically,’ vandalism has been justified by painter Gustave
Courbet as destruction of monuments symbolizing “war and conquest”. Therefore, it is often done as an expression of contempt, creativity, or both. Vandalism is only a meaningful concept in a culture that recognizes history and archaeology. Like other similar terms (Barbarian / barbary, and Philistine), Vandals like the Philistines, no longer exist as an identifiable ethnic group. The term in its modern acceptance was coined in January 1794 during the French Revolution by Henry Gregoire, constitutional bishop of Blois, in his report directed to the Republican Convention, where he used word Vandalism to describe some aspects of the behavior of the republican army. Gustave Courbet’s attempt, during the 1871 Paris Commune, to dismantle the Vendome column, a symbol of the past Napoleon III authoritarian empire, was one of the most celebrated events of vandalism (Wikipedia 2010).

Cohen (1973) outlined the categories of vandalism, such as acquisitive; tactical; ideological; vindictive; play or malicious; Gouke and Marjorie (1980), studied on periodicals mutilation following an anti vandalism educational campaign. They found that mutilation of the same periodicals studies before the campaign decreased by twenty three percent after the campaign; Hauge (1995), suggested several practical steps for preventing vandalism in school libraries; Lincoln (1989), discusses the types of vandalism that occur in libraries and a number of prevention strategies; Pedersen (1990), present the findings from her survey university students about the problem of mutilations of library material; Goswami (1989) focuses on the causes and solutions for theft, mutilation and misplacement, complete with illustrations & poetic prose; Shuman (1994) periodical mutilation finding that most mutilation occurs within three years after publication.

Smith and Lydia (1997) findings from a survey of academic art libraries regarding problems with mutilation, They also discussed criteria for dealing with mutilated materials and for deciding to restrict access to materials; Sager (1975) discussed various types of vandalism & approaches to deal with vandalism; Hart (2003), Outline the depth of vandalism, definition & categorization of vandalism & vandals costs of vandalism & preventive action strategies; Owsley (1996) outlines the crime & violence rate, and types of crime & suggested measures to curb with danger areas.
There were several studies conducted on different aspects of safety and health issues. Lincoln (1984) reported on the Library Crime Research Project. It was a three year study using a survey method of the library crime and disruption patterns in public libraries in the United States; study assessed the problems of crime and disruption, problem patron behavior, assault and arson were addressed; Manley (1993) nonscientific survey on sexual harassment by library patrons; He found that seventy-eight percent of the females responding said they had been sexually harassed; also conducted a follow up survey to see if this high percentage was warranted; found that 83% of the respondents had been harassed and forty percent had been “physically harassed”.

Problem patrons were reported by 72% of the respondents. Problem patrons were reported by ninety percent of the larger public libraries surveyed. The professional staff was most often those who bore the greatest responsibility in handling problem patrons (Brashear and Thorton 1981).

According to Gregson and Hocking (1995) the effects of book theft in the library has a negative impact on the academic performance of students’ percent considered that theft had an effect on library use; deduced the same effect on studying from their work. Impact on recommended texts was indicated by 78% of respondents. As to personal pertinences of searching for a book which the catalogue indicated to be in the library, but which could not be traced, 81% of the respondents had had this experience, while the remaining 19% had not. Furthermore, that theft has inflicted considerable toll on independent study, including sourcing for materials. The students express their disgust for the selfish behavior of their colleagues who always steal or mutilate books.

Holt & Holt (2005) Librarians and library staff need to make the transition from viewing public library use as a right, on the part of the patron, to a privilege that can be taken away if a library user refuses to comply with appropriate behavior guidelines as set out by the library administration and staff; This realization gives staff a sense of empowerment and control over the environment in which they work and for which they are responsible. It is up to library staff to ensure that the public library remains a space that can be enjoyed by all members of the public. Staff must work with users to ensure that their library needs are being met, but not at the cost of other users. "Disruptive
behaviour can't be tolerated, as it interferes with everyone's enjoyment of the library. The library should have clear standards of behaviour and policies to enforce them. "rules that exist for their own sake or are justified only by historical precedent are not acceptable either" (Rogers 2005).

Shuman (1999), Aside from all of the physical crime prevention initiatives that administration can utilize, it is important to realize that well trained library staff can be the strongest security measure. All staff members must be involved in the implementation of a security plan and take responsibility for carrying out the duties outlined within the plan. Staffs that are aware and alert are the greatest deterrent to crime in the library; However, staff can only be as effective as they are trained to be. In addition to a comprehensive security plan, staff training is essential for the safety of both the library occupants and its collection. Given that security and emergency training is not something that most staff learns during their formal education, it is something that must be picked up on the job.

Arndt (2001) Training should be two fold, occurring both in the library from other staff and security personnel, as well as with formal training opportunities outside the library. Proper training accomplishes several goals; it helps staff understand what behavior to expect, how to assess risks posed by problem patrons, how to use verbal tactics with aggressive patrons and how to defuse tense situations Canal (1998).

Support should be provided to staff that have experienced a traumatic or stressful encounter with a patron. Supervisors should allow the staff member to discuss the situation, vent any concerns and express his or her feelings (Arndt 2001), important for the staff member to be given the tools and resources for dealing with any job-related stress or trauma (Fescmeyer 2002).

The ACRL and ALA approved guidelines in 2003 regarding preventing and reacting to theft in libraries. The guidelines suggest the following preventive measures:

- Appoint a library security officer and form a security planning group.
- Communicate with the public relations department and law enforcement agencies.
- Work for institutional and legislative support.
- Report to library- and book and manuscript–related groups.
Know and implement preventive security measures in the library.

The guidelines regarding knowing and implementing preventive security measures in the library include the following suggestions:

- Have a unique ownership mark on all library holdings.
- Some form of ownership record is recommended, even if thorough records cannot be completed at the point of receipt.
- Eliminate cataloging backlogs and conduct regular inventories of cataloged and un-cataloged collections.
- In special collections, record and verify every user’s name and address require a call slip and registration form, and require patrons to sign a reading room log.
- Review materials in the library’s general collection and open stacks for possible transfer to special collections or to a limited access area.
- If an attempted theft is discovered, move the targeted materials to a more secure location.
- Maintain a shelf list for special collections.
- Reader use of materials should be confined to a secure area monitored by staff trained in surveillance.
- Install security cameras that cover special collections, readings rooms, and any access points.
- In conformity with applicable laws, formulate a policy regarding the physical detention of suspects.

In addition to the preventive measures, the guidelines contain several recommendations for a librarian reacting to theft. If the librarian observes a theft in progress, he or she should discreetly call for security, notify the library security officer, and engage the suspect in no threatening conversation. The librarian should not confront a suspect with accusations. If the suspect is about to leave and security has not arrived, the librarian should try to verify the suspect’s registration information and contact a listed reference to verify an address before the suspect leaves. Insist that the suspect be arrested if reasonable cause of theft is found by the police. As soon as possible, write down details describing the physical appearance of the suspect and accounting for the event.
In addition to the ACRL & ALA (2003) guidelines, university libraries should consider the basic principles of internal control for the prevention and detection of theft. A system of internal control consists of five elements; these five elements of internal control are used within the daily activities of library employees to prevent and detect fraud.

2.1 Proposed Research

In the context of libraries crime & vandalism occurs in various forms which defiles its sanctity, decorum, discipline, beauty concerning library. The research problem vandalism in library is recognized by many information scientists, researchers, writers and information professional as a major problem facing library managers.

Library Crime & Vandalism is a serious and widespread problem in all types of libraries like academic, public, crime & vandalism in libraries can be damage to library material, crime & vandalism inside & outside building, vehicles, equipment, arson, furniture etc. apart from this theft, mutilation, loss of books, arson, non return of books, physical and verbal abuse, misuse of reading material, over borrowing, unauthorized borrowing, problem patron behavior, delinquent readership, misplacement, and illegal incidences inside and outside the library constitute vandalism. It can be categorized as acquisitive, tactical, ideological, vindictive, play and malicious, problems plaguing libraries today are theft and mutilation, resulting into loss of books.

Crime & Vandalism also constitute, scratching, engraving writing names, cartoons on table, books and magazines, which spoils the beauty of library holdings. Over all library crime & vandalism is the most frustrating and serious problems faced by the library profession. Which has needs strenuous efforts to control its spread. To protect library from crime, disruptions, disturbances and miss-use now days has become a tedious and arduous task.

Library crime & vandalism is a problem that is faced by every librarian in each type of libraries. The engineering college libraries are not exception for this. The identification of crime & vandals is difficult, but libraries must adopt and implement some practical strategies to curb vandalism.
Therefore it is necessary to secure the library buildings. Not only library building but also mutilation and theft of library resources which has deleterious effects on the academic performance of the library. Although researchers in developing countries have identified solutions to the problem of vandalism in library, in third world countries such as India, more needs to be done to solve the increasing wave of the vandalism like theft, mutilation, misplacement crime against property and people, over borrowing, book loss and so on from academic library specially college library.

Therefore researcher has thought of undertaking study on the topic library crime & vandalism in the engineering college libraries.

2.2 Statement of Research Problem

The major studies on the various forms of vandalism i.e. theft, mutilation, misplacement, crime, book loss, physical and verbal abuse and property damage etc. have been conducted in western countries. The studies from India on the problem have been covered some aspects of vandalism i.e. book theft, mutilation, misplacement and preventive measures by Tata Rao (1994), Gavisiddapa (2004), Kale (2004), Kumbhar (1994), Gavisidappa (2000), Dixit (1999) have covered the aspects of vandalism in study.

However no research has been carried on the subject vandalism in college libraries. Therefore the present research entitled ‘Library Crime & Vandalism in Engineering College Libraries of Marathwada: A Case Study’ has been undertaken.

3. EXPLANATION OF THE CONCEPTS

3.1 Marathwada

Marathwada is one of the six divisions of Maharashtra state which includes, eight districts i.e. Aurangabad, Jalna, Beed, Parbhani, Hingoli, Nanded, Latur and Osmanabad.

3.2 College

College is an educational institute which imparts education to graduate, undergraduate and postgraduate students, and professional community with the help of
various teaching aids and faculty to improve all round development of personality of the student admitted in the college.

3.3 College Libraries

Libraries constituted by the educational authorities in the campus of college to fulfill the information needs of students and the faculty related to their subject by providing reading material like books, journals, non book material etc. and services regarding the curriculum.

3.4 Crime

An action or omission that constitutes an offense that may be prosecuted by the state and is punishable by law.

3.5 Vandal

Vandal has been defined by Oxford Encyclopedic Dictionary (1978) as “willful or ignorant destroyer of anything beautiful, venerable, or worthy of preservation” while according to Concise Oxford Dictionary (1998) defined “vandal means a person who willfully or maliciously destroys or damages property etc. or destroying many books and works of art”. It means the participation of human beings as agent of destruction of library property not owns one

3.6 Vandalism

The term vandalism defined by Concise Oxford Dictionary (1998) “vandalism is willful or malicious destruction or damage to property” while "vandalism is an intentional act of destruction or defacement of property not one's own" (Blacks Law Dictionary 1990; Encyclopedic Dictionary of Library Science and Information Technology 2002).

"Vandalism is an intentional, willful, deliberate and malicious act of destruction, injury, disfigurement, defacement, and damage to the property of others, without the consent of the owner or person having custody or control by cutting, breaking, marking, painting, drawing, covering, slashing, engraving and scratching with on property” (FBI 1978, p217, Goldstein 1996, Cohen 1973, U.S. Department of Justice December, 1998).

3.6 Library Crime & Vandalism in Engineering College Libraries

Crime may be classified by its degree of politicization, economic impact, seriousness, frequency of occurrence or demographic characteristics such as age, race
and sex of offenders and victims. Most library crime appears to be against property. The most common may be theft and mutilation of materials including books, periodicals, journals, texts, microfiche and equipment which makes these items accessible (Kirkpatrick, 1984).

Lincoln and Lincoln (1987) in a survey studied and divided crime in four broad groups; theft, vandalism, problem patron and assault. Grewal (2004) also categorized crime against people and crime against property. Library crime or vandal activities in the library can take several different forms. First there are crimes against the library collection, such as theft of books and materials or vandalism of the collection. Secondly, there are crimes against the physical structure of the library; this can include vandalism of the building, vandalism of library equipment or arson. Thirdly, and perhaps most seriously, there can be crimes against the people inside the library, including threats or violence against both staff and patrons. A final category of crime includes things that are typically referred to as "victimless crimes", such as use of drugs and prostitution (Arndt, 2001), which may happen on library property but occur on a more incidental basis and are not limited to occurring in a library setting.

According to Obikoya (1994) crime in academic libraries is a global problem. Security of library books has been the subject of much investigation. However, the situation is not getting better. This study examines whether there are significant differences in the utilization of library books after the introduction of a closed access policy in Hezekiah Oluwasanmi Library and whether the users are satisfied or not with the policy. The recent part research findings have shown that library crime (stealing, mutilation, misshelving, impersonation, etc.) are on the increase in academic libraries (Bello 2000, Ajayi & Omotayo 2002, Adeyemi 1995, and Hogan Bassey 2002,) concluded in their studies that stealing and mutilation constitute the largest crime in the library.

Lincoln (1984) has enumerated six types of vandalism in libraries, including: intentional damage to materials, vandalism outside the building, vandalism inside the building, vandalism to vehicles, vandalism to equipment and arson, apart from this theft, mutilation, misplacement, un-authorized borrowing, non- return of books, disruptive behavior of problem patron inside and outside library also a form of vandalism.
vandal damages library property i.e. building walls, windows, furniture, equipments, computers and collection by draw cartoons, scratches, engrave and breakage. As well as physical and verbal abuse with library staff and users.

Therefore vandalism is among the most frustrating and serious problem faced by the library profession, there is evidence that it is dramatically increasing despite more strenuous efforts to control its spread explained by (Dixit 2000, Vaishnav and Dixit 2003, Sager 1975, Khan Khaisar and Ramesh 1986, Hart 2003, Salaam and Onifade 2010).

4. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY
The present study has been undertaken with a view
1. To identify different types of crime & vandal activities.
2. To find out causes of crime & vandal activities.
3. To undertake opinions of users on crime & vandal activities.
4. To survey steps taken by library staff, committee, management and Government to control the vandalism.

5. HYPOTHESIS
Following hypothesis were formulated for the study;
1. Unsatisfied users are root cause of crime & vandalism.
2. Male users are more prone to library crime & vandal activities.
3. Urban the users more the vandalistic activities.
4. Open the access in libraries more the vandal activities.

6. SCOPE AND LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY
The present study is confined to library crime & vandalism in Engineering College libraries affiliated to Dr.Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University (BAMU), Aurangabad & Swami Ramanand Teerth Marathwada University (SRTMU), Nanded which is in Marathwada region.

7. POPULATION SAMPLE
Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University (BAMU) and Swami Ramanand Teerth Marathwada University (SRTMU) both were one of the oldest University in the Marathwada region, according to university dairy and annual report of BAMU (2011), there were total 358 professional and non-professional affiliated colleges, of the total 358 affiliated colleges 168 are Arts, Commerce and Science colleges, which are known as non-professional, while 190 colleges are professional colleges, located in urban and rural areas of Aurangabad, Jalna, Beed and Osmanabad district, of the 168 colleges, 19 colleges were recognized during the year 2009-10 which have been omitted from the study, hence present study includes 23 Engineering colleges. Out of them one was Government college while other 19 colleges were private aided and unaided.

The Swami Ramanand Teerth Marathwada University (SRTMU), Nanded was established at Nanded by bi-furcating the Marathwada University, Aurangabad on 17th September 1994, the day on which in 1948 Hyderabad State was liberated from rule of the Nizam. Nanded is a district headquarters as well as a holy city situated on the banks of Godavari River in southeastern part of Maharashtra state.

The University has been named after Swami Ramanand Teerth the Doyen of the Hyderabad Liberation Struggle and also a renowned educationalist and social activist. The University is to cater for southern part of Marathwada Region of Maharashtra State, specifically to the districts of Nanded, Latur, Parbhani and Hingoli. The 12 Engineering colleges are from these four districts. Of the total population of 12 engineering college libraries the researcher has randomly selected the sample of 12 college libraries as per sample size given by (Karejcie and Morgan 1970) table.

8. METHODOLOGY

The present study used survey method to collect the data from Engineering College Libraries affiliated to Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University (BAMU) Aurangabad & Swami Ramanand Teerth Marathwada University (SRTMU) Nanded, to find out the prevailing situations.

The survey method is one of the most effective and sensitive instrument of research survey research can produce much needed knowledge (Kasyap, 1969).
8.1 Data Collection

Data are raw materials of reflection until by comparison, contrast an evaluation they are stepped up to successively higher levels of generation. (Das, 1986).

For collecting the data for the present study, the researcher visited the following institutions for referring documentary sources on library crime & vandalism, viz.

1. INFLIBNET Centre, Ahmadabad
2. All India Council for Technical Education, New Delhi
3. University of Pune, Pune
4. Mumbai University, Mumbai
5. Sant Gadge Baba Amravati University Library, Amravati
6. Shivaji University Library, Kolhapur
7. SNDT Women's University Library, Mumbai.
8. Dr.Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University Library, Aurangabad
9. Swami Ramanand Teerth Marathwada University (SRTMU) Nanded

The data was also collected from annual report of BAMU Aurangabad. The researcher also visited a number of relevant websites on internet.

8.2 Design of Questionnaire

A structured questionnaire was designed separately for users and librarians. Broad details regarding both the questionnaires are given below:

(a) Questionnaire for Users

The questionnaire consisted of ten sections Viz.

Section I : consists of eight questions on personal information of users & general nature.
Section II : covers six questions on library use and services
Section III : has only one question on different illegal practices
Section IV : framed with three question on theft of library material, reasons and measures
Section V: covers five questions on mutilation problem, reasons, solutions, methods of theft and mutilation and provision of photocopy equipment for elimination of vandalism.

Section VI, VII, VIII: dealt with the problem of misplacement, un-authorized borrowing and non-return of book, covers three questions in each section about the users perception, reasons and possible solution to prevent.

Section IX: Have four questions on vandalism vandal activities, reasons, and preventive measures

Section X: consists of four questions on disruptive behavior inside and outside library building, reasons thereof, and solutions.

The questionnaire lastly included two more questions on most targeted material for vandalism and impact of vandalism on teaching, learning and research.

The questionnaire was administered to 10% of users of Engineering Colleges affiliated to BAMU & SRTMU and located in eight districts of the Marathwada region. In all, one thousand questionnaire were distributed among the users, who were the members of library. It took Seven weeks to distribute the questionnaire among the students from engineering colleges affiliated to BAMU & SRT. The response received was from 845 users, which comes to 84.50%.

(b) Questionnaire for Librarians

As regard the librarians’ questionnaire, it is divided in five sections with twenty one questions on illegal issues & preventive measures in college libraries,

Section I: covers eight questions on basic information about college and library resources and facility.

Section II: was concerned with illegal incidents and most critical issues in college library and consists two questions.

Section III: consists three questions on period and idea of theft and mutilation, as well as reasons thereof.

Section IV: was framed with five questions on vandal activities, disruptive behavior inside and outside library and
Section V: contains ten questions on security problems and security measures, policy and procedures, training, education and information expected from authority on security, library building and staff, responsibility of security, special security, stock taking, funds to repair vandalized material. Instances in last twelve months, on safety security.

Two separate questions included in the questionnaire on targeted material for vandalism and impact of vandalism on teaching learning and research.

It was estimated that it would take about 10 to 15 minutes of user time for responding to the questionnaire.

8.3 Data Analysis & Interpretation

Collected data has been analyzed and presented in tabular as well as graphical form. In graphical form, bar charts, line graphs are used for presentation. For the purpose of analyzing the data collected, the fixed variables were user’s place of residence, gender, age, and income group, the statistical software package (i.e. SPSS) has been used.

9. CONCLUSIONS & SUGGESTIONS

Regarding vandalism in college libraries 70.19% respondents felt that the vandal acts observed were drawing cartoons on newspapers, periodicals and books, while 50.58% respondents observed on library buildings and walls. As regards engraving 41.3% respondents noticed books and periodicals and 36.53% on furniture and equipment, while 25% indicated on library building. Scratching and breakage mostly found with tables, walls, catalogue card cabinets, library buildings etc. The reasons thereof were fun or competition and as a part of group behavior. It can be also noted from Table 4.2.4 that 60.63% users were unsatisfied with the library collection and services, it can be stated that ‘Unsatisfied users are root cause of Vandalism’ (Hypothesis No.1) is valid.

In response to the Vandal acts, majority 70.18% users have seen library crime & vandal acts on college library property, of the total rural users 31.94% and of the total urban users 90.55% were aware of vandal activities. Therefore, it can be
stated that ‘Urban the users more the vandalistic activities’ (Hypothesis No.3) is valid. Further among the total male users 62.05% and amongst total female users 53.14% respondents were acquainted with vandalistic activity on library property, which indicates that ‘Male users are more prone to vandal activities’ (Hypothesis No.2) is valid. Amongst the younger age group of 17-25 nearly 58% were found more tempted in vandalism, the income group of these users was below 20000/-. The chi-square test results showed that pulling table & chairs, nosily rustling the books & other documents lifting of equipment and statues are found significant at both the level 0.01 and 0.05. The calculated chi-square value 34.750 reveals positive responses towards pulling table & chairs where as only removing flower plots 8.212 was not found significant at both the level. The table 4.2.5 indicates that 68.82% users were not allowed in the stack to select the books, while only 31.18% users were allowed to enter inside the library. Even though very few users were provided with open access the vandal activity is taking place, which indicates that ‘Open the access in libraries more the vandal activities’ (Hypothesis No.4) is valid.

As regards year of establishment of Engineering College before the independence in Aurangabad only one government college was in existence. After the establishment of BAMU & SRTMU the steady growth of colleges were notable during the year 1957-1967, 1967-1977 and 1987-1997. After 1979-2011 due to privatization policy of Maharashtra government 88% non grant colleges were established during 1997-2007. Which indicates mushroom growth of colleges in the Marathwada region. Amongst them 75% were granted and 24.04% were non granted colleges located in rural area and in urban area of four districts. While 0.96%, that means only one Government College was in Aurangabad.

As regards the access to collection 0.96% libraries were providing open access facility to the users, while 99.04% libraries were providing close access facility to the collection. It can be stated that ‘Unsatisfied users are root cause of Vandalism’ (Hypothesis No.1) is valid.
Regarding external vandalism 84.14% respondents noticed sitting on vehicles parked, 51.83% respondents were moving the mirrors, 10.89% respondents noticed, breaking glasses and lights, 8.99% respondents noticed vandal acts of removing vehicle parts, of staff and users. While the reasons there of were, no proper parking stand with a gate provided by the library, no watchman appointed by the library or if appointed is not doing his duty faithfully and a part of group behavior.

Regarding the most effective measure to be employed to control illegal practices like theft, mutilation, non return of books, misplacement, unauthorized borrowing 56.05% respondents suggested provision of multiple copies of required text book, 47.19% respondents opined provision of a set of text books for lower income group students.

The 42.42% respondents suggested fining and punishing vandals, 40.51% users were of the opinion that provision of photocopier in college libraries can prevent vandalism of reading material, 36.03% users suggested by installing CCTV, 26.50% users were of the opinion that framing concrete library rules and regulations or policy and procedures to limit the illegal act and vandal act, 25.26% users given option to binding section for immediate repair of damaged books, 24.31% user anticipated internet facility, 11.92% indicated the names of vandals and vandalized materials must be exhibited on notice board.

Regarding the most targeted material for stealing and intentional vandalizing, The 31.12% respondents thought newspapers and periodicals, followed by books non book material, library building and computer and other furniture While the reasons there of were for asserting that library property is self property, as a part of group behavior and to give passage to individual frustration or anger.

Regarding arson to the library 45.21% respondents together had been tempted to put fire and loot property of the library, communal riots, broken glasses of doors and windows, devastated the garden / lawn of the library. While the reasons thereof were for fun or competition, to acquire something like money, valuables etc. kept or present there and to protest against operating policies of college libraries.
Stock verification work in more than 63% college libraries have been done in every year or after every two years, while 36.5% libraries take stock verification after every three years.

According 22.43% respondents their library buildings are made, considering the security by design, the 19.93% libraries provided property counter for personal belongings, where as 19.32% installed after hour’s security alarm, the 17.52% respondents adopted card access control as a security measure in their libraries. Sixteen point seventy four percent respondents agreed vandalism can be limited by appointing security guard, while 11% to 16.74% respondents contacted to police, planted tree away from library building, used keyless entry system, by installing modern security system like CCTV cameras, RFID etc. The other measures suggested by the respondents were fining and punishment, creating awareness among users and appointing some users from user group as a security guard.

As regards the supports from authority to deal with the security problem WAM test revealed that 27.88% respondents were of the opinion that they require information about how to conduct staff training effectively; 23.57% respondents ranked to provision of sufficient and trained staff; 22.96% respondents’ requirement was simple policy and procedures must be there to limit vandalism. The 21.56% respondents gave the rank to community awareness program and 21.24% respondents given preference to building security by design. As well as 15% to 20.29% respondents’ expected the information from authority on how to select security equipment, crisis management, implementation of security measures, hiring security personnel, staff training opportunities and provision of sufficient and quality furniture and equipments for security.

The 33.65% respondents preferred modes were like online learning; 35.58% respondents acquired information through safety and security seminars and 30.77% respondents had used handbooks, manuals and on site audit as a preferred mode of information on security information.
3 To limit vandalism from college libraries 45.2% librarians gave staff training occasionally or once in a year and 14.5% librarians arranged orientation for staff on security, while 40.4% librarians had not given staff training on security.

3 As regards the loss of property 96.16% libraries have not responded to the question while only 3.84% libraries indicated the number of missing books, non return books, withdrawal of books, furniture, equipment damage and building damage. Therefore the investigator could not give actual loss of property.

10. CONSPECTUS
The thesis has been presented under the chapters:

Chapter 1 - INTRODUCTION
Deals with the emergence of concept, historical development followed by an account of the proposed research, its objectives, hypothesis & methodology.

Chapter 2 - VANDALISM IN COLLEGE LIBRARIES: A REVIEW
Explains definitions of vandalism, theft, mutilation, misplacement, over borrowing, problem patron or vandal etc. and other concepts are presented in review of related literature.

Chapter 3 - SURVEY OF DATA COLLECTION
This chapter presents details regarding the procedures adopted in data collection from College Librarians & Users / Students using a structured questionnaire.

Chapter 4 - LIBRARY CRIME AND VANDALISM IN ENGINEERING COLLEGE LIBRARIES
Deals with analyzed data collected from users under the following major headings viz. mutilation, theft, misplacement, over borrowing etc. and control of vandalism.
Chapter 5 - PREVENTIVE AND CONTROL MEASURES OF LIBRARY CRIME AND VANDALSIM

Presents detailed outline of vandalism and preventive measures taken by college libraries.

Chapter 6 - MAJOR CONCLUSIONS AND IMPLICATIONS

Summarizes the major findings and implications based on the study.

The study ends with a list of bibliographical references and appendices

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