Knowledge and Awareness on CCTV Security System in Academic Libraries: A Study

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Abstract

This study is discussed the Knowledge and Awareness on CCTV Security System in Academic Libraries. Questionnaire method was adopted to collect the data. 550 Questionnaire were distributed to the respondents, out of this 504 were received back and making the response rate was 91.64%. It found that the library professionals have given first priority for the 'CCTV'. 'RFID' and 'Smart Card were the second and third preferences. The respondents preferred 'Lack of co-ordination among library staff' as the first priority. 'Lack of scope for library professionals due to ICT applications' and 'No support from administration in training library professionals' is the second and third preferences

Keywords

Security System; CCTV; Awareness; Academic Libraries Strategies.

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1. Introduction

The academic libraries are the "heart" of the learning community, providing a place for students and faculty to do their research and advance their knowledge. However, one major challenge that academic libraries have been faced with is security problems, that is, how to secure their valuable resources collected over time. Oone 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. Bello (1998) asserted that not all thefts are committed by patrons. Some library staff take materials from the library without checking them out. This kind of theft, according to Lorenzen (1996), is one of the hardest to prevent, since library employees know how to defeat the security system. It is important to secure library resources. It is equally important to ensure that the security is performed as seamlessly as possible, without interfering with the library's objective of providing a user-friendly environment. The research community uses computer systems to perform research and to disseminate findings. Information sharing has been made easier and less expensive by Internet technologies and global networking infrastructures, but availability of such information systems comes at the expenses of higher risks. In the long run, information is not preserved, websites tend to disappear frequently and digital media become obsolete easily and there can be an abuse in the privacy of information. Moreover, the integrity of the systems could be compromised. Access control is often described as rules regulating how participants are allowed to access object and could also be viewed as information flow control because every access results in flow of information between entities. Electronic security systems are devices that are used with the aid of electrical apparatus to secure library materials. They help libraries to control, minimize or avoid library material theft and unethical losses. Examples of electronic security systems installed in libraries are electronic surveillance camera (CCTV), 3M electronic security systems (electronic security gates), radio frequency identification (RFID) system, perimeter alarm system, etc.

2. Security Systems

The integrity and availability of all these systems have to be protected against a number of threats. Hackers, rival corporations, terrorists and even foreign governments have the motive and capability

to carry out sophisticated attacks against computer systems. Thus, security mechanisms appropriate for Internet-based, real-world applications should be a prerequisite. Unless an attack is successful or a system is compromised, security in general, intrusion detection (ID) in particular, is rarely noticed by management. The security means or devices designed to guard persons and property against a broad range of hazards, including crime, fire, accidents, espionage, sabotage, subversion, and attack. Most security and protection systems emphasize certain hazards more than others. But the Electronic Security Systems refers a variety of systems that help provide access control to facilities in several standards; Access Control, CCTV, Biometrics, badges, intrusion detection systems and communications equipment.

3. CCTV

Closed-circuit television (CCTV), also known as video surveillance, is the use of video cameras to transmit a signal to a specific place, on a limited set of monitors. It differs from broadcast television in that the signal is not openly transmitted, though it may employ point to point (P2P), point to multipoint, or mesh wireless links. Though almost all video cameras fit this definition, the term is most often applied to those used for surveillance in areas that may need monitoring such as banks, casinos, airports, military installations, and convenience stores. Video telephony is seldom called "CCTV" but the use of video in distance education, where it is an important tool, is often so called. CCTV systems may operate continuously or only as required to monitor a particular event. A more advanced form of CCTV, utilizing digital video recorders (DVRs), provides recording for possibly many years, with a variety of quality and performance options and extra features (such as motion detection and email alerts). More recently, decentralized IP cameras, some equipped with megapixel sensors, support recording directly to network-attached storage devices, or internal flash for completely stand-alone operation. Surveillance of the public using CCTV is particularly common in many areas around the world. In recent years, the use of body worn video cameras has been introduced as a new form of surveillance.

4. Objectives of the Study

The framed objectives are:

1. To identify the gender wise distribution of the respondents.
2. To assess the age wise distribution of the respondents
3. To know the awareness on security systems among the respondents.
4. To identify Knowledge on Other Security systems using in Libraries

5. Methodology

This analysis attempts to study the Opinion on the CCTV Security Systems in Academic Libraries and its Awareness from the respondents. The well tested Questionnaire was distributed personally to the respondents and also sufficient time was given to the respondent to furnish the information. 550 Questionnaire were distributed to the respondents, out of this 504 were received back, making the response rate 91.64%. The collected data were classified and tabulated according to the objectives of the study analyzed by using statistical tools, such as percentage analysis.

6. Analysis and Interpretation:

6.1. Gender wise Distribution of Questionnaires

The Gender wise Distribution of Questionnaires to the respondents has been analysed and it is shown in the table.1

Table 1: Gender wise Distribution of Questionnaires

S. No	Gender	Distributed		Received	
		No of respondents	%	No of respondents	%
1	Male	375	68.18	354	64.36
2	Female	175	31.82	150	27.27
	Total	550	100	504	91.63

From the table 1, it is indicated the Gender wise distribution questionnaires to the library users. Among the 550, 375(68.18%) questionnaire were distributed to the male respondents and 175(31.82%) of the questionnaire were distributed to the female respondents. 64.36 percent of the questionnaires were received from the male respondents and 27.27 percent of the questionnaires were received back from the female respondents. The overall response rate was 91.63 percent.

6.2. Age wise distribution of respondents

The Age wise distribution of respondents has been analyses and it is seen in table.2

Table 2: Age wise Distribution of Questionnaires

Sl. No.	Category	below 25 (%)	25-35 (%)	Above 35 (%)	Total (%)
1	Male	137(27.18)	200(39.68)	17(3.37)	354(70.24)
2	Female	40(7.94)	89(17.65)	21(4.17)	150(29.76)
	Total	177(35.12)	289(59.33)	38(7.54)	504(100.)

It is studied from table 2, among the 354 Male respondents, 137(27.18) were in the age frequency of below 25yrs, 200(39.68) were in the age frequency of 25-35 yrs and 17(3.37) were in the age frequency of above 35yrs. From the 150 Female respondents, 40(7.94) were in the age frequency of below 25yrs, 89(17.65) were in the age frequency of 25-35yrs and 21(4.17) were in the age frequency of above 35yrs.

6.3.Awareness on Security Systems

The study has been analyzed for the Awareness on Security Systems among the respondents and it is shown in the table 3.

It is revealed from Table 3 that respondents 478(94.84%) were aware about the security systems. Among the 478 respondents, 168 (33.33) were in the age frequency of below 25yrs, 277 (54.96) were in the age frequency of 25-35yrs and 33 (6.54) were in the age frequency of above 35yrs.

Table 3: Awareness on Security Systems among the Library Professionals

S. No	Awareness on Security Systems	Age Frequency			Total (%)
		Below 25(%)	25-35(%)	Above 35 (%)	
1	**Yes**	168(33.33)	277(54.96)	33(6.54)	478(94.84)
2	**No**	9(1.79)	12(2.38)	5(0.99)	26(5.16)
	Total	177(35.12)	289(59.33)	38(7.54)	504(100)

Only 26 respondents were replied that, they were not aware about the security systems. From the 26, 9 (1.79) were in the age frequency of below 25yrs, 12 (2.38) were in the age frequency of 25-35yrs and 5(0.99%) were in the age frequency of above 35yrs.

6.4.The Opinion about Security Systems

The Opinion about Security Systems has been analysed based on the responses and it is shown in the table 4.

Table 4: The Opinion about Security Systems

Sl. No	Description	SD	D	NO	A	SA	WAM	Std. Dev.	Rank
1	Ensure clarity of all communication.	11 (2.18)	10 (1.98)	46 (9.13)	98 (19.44)	339 (67.26)	4.48	.903	1
2	Be as aware as possible of all situations	25 (4.96)	26 (5.16)	60 (11.90)	101 (20.04)	292 (57.94)	4.21	1.145	3
3	Ensure optimal performance	34 (6.75)	16 (3.17)	55 (10.91)	118 (23.41)	281 (55.75)	4.18	1.171	4
4	Enhance and accelerate your institution	13 (2.58)	11 (2.18)	32 (6.35)	150 (29.76)	298 (59.13)	4.41	.900	2
5	Streamline the cost of security.	58 (11.51)	26 (5.16)	27 (5.36)	86 (17.06)	307 (60.91)	4.11	1.377	5

(Figures in the parentheses denote percentage)

(SD- Strongly Disagree, D-Disagree, NO- No Opinion, A-Agree, SA- Strongly Agree)

It is observed from Table 4 that the respondents preferred 'Ensure clarity of all communication' as the first priority. 'Be as aware as possible of all situations' and 'Ensure optimal performance' are the second and third preferences indicated by the respondents. The least preference was given for 'Streamline the cost of security'. The WAM value of all the variables ranges between 4.11 and 4.48. It can be inferred that all the five variables lies between 'Agree' and 'Strongly Agree'. The deviation of opinion ranges between 0.900 and 1.377.

6.5.Benefits on CCTV Security System

The study has been analyses the benefits of CCTV security systems opined by the respondents. The five points scales of Not aware, Marginally, Moderately, Substantially, Completely were used for the study. The Mean and their Rank for Awareness on Fundamental Security System has been calculated and it is shown in the table 5.

Table 5: Benefits on CCTV Security System

S. No	Awareness on Fundamental Security System	SD	D	NO	A	SA	WAM	Std. Dev.
1	to monitor the interior and exterior of a property,	12 (2.38)	33 (6.55)	52 (10.32)	103 (20.44)	304 (60.32)	4.30	2
2	Deter criminal activity	9 (1.79)	37 (7.34)	42 (8.33)	142 (28.17)	274 (54.37)	4.26	3
3	Improved home insurance rates	27 (5.36)	47 (9.33)	68 (13.49)	143 (28.37)	219 (43.45)	3.95	5
4	Gives peace of mind	6 (1.19)	12 (2.38)	27 (5.36)	62 (12.30)	397 (78.77)	4.65	1
5	Cost-effective	52 (10.32)	147 (29.17)	102 (20.24)	127 (25.20)	76 (15.08)	3.06	6
6	Keep clean campus premises	12 (2.38)	24 (4.76)	78 (15.48)	243 (48.21)	147 (29.17)	3.97	4

(Figures in the parentheses denote percentage)

(SD- Strongly Disagree, D-Disagree, NO- No Opinion, A-Agree, SA- Strongly Agree)

It is assessed from Table.5 that Library Professionals have given first priority for the Fundamental Security System of 'Gives peace of mind'. 'To monitor the interior and exterior of a property, and 'Deter criminal activity' are second and third preferences of the fundamental security system given by them. The least preference was given for 'Improved home insurance rates. The mean value for all the variables ranges between 4.65 and 3.06.

6.6.Knowledge on Other Security systems using in Libraries

The study has been analyses for the various types of other technological security system using in Libraries. Some of the Security system using in Libraries like CCTV, RFID Technology, Biometric Attendance, Smart Card, Fire Extinguisher and Plagiarism Check have tabulated and it is shown in the table 6.

Table 6: Knowledge on Other Security systems using in Libraries

Sl. No	Problems	Not Aware (%)	Marginally (%)	Moderately (%)	Substantially (%)	Completely (%)	WAM	Std. Dev.	Rank
1	Smart Card	73 (14.48)	33 (6.55)	36 (7.14)	87 (17.26)	275 (54.56)	3.91	1.476	3
2	CCTV	61 (12.10)	43 (8.53)	17 (3.37)	99 (19.64)	284 (56.35)	4.00	1.425	1
3	RFID	50 (9.92)	45 (8.93)	58 (11.51)	100 (19.84)	251 (49.80)	3.91	1.363	2
4	Fire Extinguisher	69 (13.69)	40 (7.94)	55 (10.91)	78 (15.48)	262 (51.98)	3.84	1.469	4
5	Plagiarism Check	86 (17.06)	31 (6.15)	34 (6.75)	95 (18.85)	258 (51.19)	3.81	1.526	5
6	Biometric Attendance	98 (19.44)	32 (6.35)	31 (6.15)	66 (13.10)	277 (54.96)	3.78	1.603	6

(Figures in the parentheses denote percentage)

It is shown from table 7, the respondents have given first priority for the 'CCTV'. 'RFID' and 'Smart Card were the second and third preferences given by them. The mean value for all the variables ranges between 4.00 and 3. 78 and it can be inferred that the entire variable lies in between moderately and substantially.

7. Conclusion

The academic library is fast becoming an information centre providing access to information that is available not only locally but also nationally and worldwide, the modern academic library has to bring a change in their security systems measures. The library professionals with better managerial, personal, professional and technological competences and skills are needed to safely run future in the modern libraries. They have to keep security systems to prevent the crime in the library environment.

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