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Vandalism in Research Institutes Libraries of University of Karachi: Types and Causes

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Abstract

Libraries are regarded as venerable institutions, quiet and safe places for study, learning, and research; they are considered the core of educational institutions, and they play a critical role in providing resources and services to students and faculty. The library is a social institution that preserves and disseminates knowledge in the form of documents. Hence, anything that violates the library's integrity, decorum, discipline, or aesthetic appeal is considered vandalism in the library. Vandalism in the library encompasses any library abuse and crimes committed in the library. This study's objective is to determine the level of library crime and damage in the libraries of the research institutes of the University of Karachi, in addition to making suggestions. A mixed-methods approach will be used to undertake an inquiry into the research institution libraries at the University of Karachi, which will include both qualitative and quantitative approaches. A structured questionnaire will be used to collect data for this research. Random sampling will be used to acquire the data for this study. Researchers at the University of Karachi will collect data from 25 research institution libraries at the university from librarians and library users. The acquired data will be analyzed using a computerized statistical approach, which will be carried out with the assistance of SPSS. This research will not only bring to light the actual nature of crime and vandalism in libraries, but it will also provide recommendations on how to avoid similar acts in the future. This research will also provide a scholarly contribution to the existing literature on the issue under consideration.

Keywords: Vandalism, Injustice, Educational Crime, Intellectual Dishonesty

Introduction

Background of Study

The library is a hive of intellectual activity. An institution where diverse types of literature are kept for the benefit of the public. These include books and journals as well as periodicals, newspapers and encyclopedias, among other things.

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A well-managed library is an asset to the academic community. Although the internet delivers a wealth of information fast nowadays, people who visit libraries do so not just to search for and obtain knowledge from a variety of library items but also to benefit from the quiet reading atmosphere that the library provides. As a result, libraries will never be deemed unnecessary. In a culture that values information and education, libraries will always be an important element of that community.

Libraries are institutions that have been established to meet the educational, cultural, research, recreational, and information needs of the people who meet them. The selection, acquisition, organization, storage, and transmission of knowledge to its users are the primary goals of libraries, which are charged with these responsibilities. Having access to a library is very beneficial, especially for students who cannot afford the pricey books that are necessary in their fields of study. A library, which is a prominent part of the academic curriculum, is the ideal location to go for convenient access to books and information. Academic libraries are essential components of every educational institution.

Rationale of Study

Library Crime and vandalism are a serious and widespread problem in all types of libraries, including academic and public libraries. Damage to library materials, crime and vandalism inside and outside the building, vehicles, equipment, arson, and furniture are all examples of crime and vandalism in libraries. Vandalism includes, among other things, 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 incidents of both inside and outside the library. It may be classified into the following categories: acquisitive, tactical, ideological, vengeful, play, and malevolent. Theft and mutilation, which result in the loss of volumes, are two of the issues afflicting libraries today.

Research Questions

1. Identifying the sorts of library crime and vandalism activities at research institutes of Karachi University.

2. To determine the root causes of criminal activity and vandalism.

3. To provide recommendations on how to prevent library crime and vandalism from occurring in libraries.

Research Objectives

The present investigation was carried out with the following objectives in mind:

- To distinguish between different types of criminals and vandalism activity.
- The second goal is to identify the underlying reasons for criminal and vandal conduct.

Study Hypotheses

To guide the research, the following hypotheses were developed:

H_1. Dissatisfied users are the fundamental cause of crime and damage.

H_2. Male library customers are more likely than female users to be victims of crime and vandalism.

Literature Review

Hussain and Ibrahim (2020) did research on book losses/theft, the reasons for these losses/theft, and the treatments that university libraries in Pakistan have implemented. As previously stated, the scope of the research area is confined to the major libraries of Pakistani institutions. Following the findings, it was discovered that the absence of a national/local level policy, a lack of awareness about users' education, high prices for study materials, untrained support staff, and a lack of proper ownership markings are the primary causes of theft in academic libraries throughout Pakistan.

According to Yousuf (2017), the problem of stolen and lost books in university libraries is significant and difficult. Security measures at these libraries included the deployment of security gates and closed-circuit television (CCTV). Only a few libraries make use of book security technologies such as RFID, EM, and 3M Tags, which are used in conjunction with other systems. This research examined the number of stolen and missing books in the range specified by the Higher Education Commission (HEC), as well as the issue of librarians who are subjected to audit complaints because of missing volumes in their collections.

A study conducted by Philip (2013) investigated security management for the prevention of book thefts in university libraries in order to determine the causes of book thefts and mutilation in university libraries, as well as how to curtail and preserve the continuous use of these information resources in the library. According

to the findings of this research, university library books are being stolen and disfigured as a result of a lack of suitable library resources, budgetary constraints, and the selfishness of library users. According to the findings of the research, university administration should ensure that enough library resources are available to satisfy the information demands of its users.

At Gulbarga University, Gavisiddapa conducted a study (2000). The survey looked at student and librarian attitudes against theft and mutilation of documents as well as the concealment of papers in engineering and technology university libraries linked with Gulbarga University. All aspects of vandalism have been covered by Dixit (1999), including the types of vandalism, their definitions, categories, causes, and preventive measures. These studies have covered user behavior towards mutilation, theft, book misplacement, misuse of library material, library security, and other aspects of vandalism in engineering colleges and universities.

Tata Rao (1994) conducted a case study of the Andhra University Library in which he investigated numerous elements, including theft, mutilation, misplacement, and user behavior. This is one of the most prominent pieces of work in the area and one of the most important studies to be done.

Mutilation issues were raised by Smith and Lydia (1997) during their study of academic art libraries. They also highlighted criteria for dealing with mutilated resources as well as criteria for choosing whether or not to limit access to items. Owsley (1996) outlines the crime and violence rate, as well as the types of crime and suggested measures to curb dangerous areas; Sager (1975) discusses various types of vandalism and approaches to deal with vandalism; Hart (2003) outlines the depth of vandalism, definition & categorization of vandalism & vandals costs of vandalism & preventive action strategies; Sager (1975) discussed various types of vandalism and approaches to deal with vandalism; Hart.

A study conducted by Constantinou (1995) examined the extent and rate of mutilation of periodicals and which subject areas were most vulnerable to mutilation; she also reviewed the literature on the motivation for vandalizing library materials. Cohen (1973) outlined the categories of vandalism, which included acquisitive, tactical, ideological, vindictive, play, and malicious vandalism. The authors of Goldstein (1996) provide an in-depth look at the several types of vandalism, the costs associated with them, and the multiple preventative techniques that target both the vandal and the environment. When it comes to reducing vandalism in school libraries, Hauge (1995) suggests a number of practical measures.

Khaisar and Ramesh (1986) and Vaishnav and Dixit (2003) examined vandalism, including the varieties, activities, problem patron behavior, arson, theft,

and mutilation of books and journals, as well as the motivations for these crimes and the measures used to curb vandalism.

According to Snyder (2009), fraud occurs in libraries due to a variety of factors such as conditions, financial need, rationalization, and opportunity. He outlines solutions that cover the technical aspects of detecting and preventing fraud in libraries while also pointing out ways of changing entrenched behavior to reduce the chances of theft. He also outlines specific types of fraud, as well as strategies for reversing each type of fraud. Cash theft, fake sales, shorting deposits, stealing from other registers, voiding and refunding transactions, and deleting records are all examples of fraud.

Data Analysis and Methodology

Data Analysis

In this study, the researchers will conduct a survey of research institution libraries at the University of Karachi using a mixed-method approach that includes both qualitative and quantitative approaches. A structured questionnaire will be used to gather information for this study. The data for this research will be collected via random sampling. University of Karachi librarians and library customers will be given a questionnaire, which will be disseminated across the university.

Methodology

A survey was conducted to obtain information from the University of Karachi's research centers. Karachi University currently has 25 research institutes, all of which have libraries. Thus, a cross-sectional study was adopted to assess the present condition of things.

Studying people using surveys has been shown to be one of the most effective and sensitive techniques for getting information. Survey research may be able to provide critical information (Kasyap, 1969). The statistical software SPSS and Pearson are also used to analyze the findings.

Information Gathering

Once data are transformed into raw materials for reflection, they are taken up to ever greater degrees of creation via comparison, contrast, and evaluation. The researcher visited the following institutions for reference documentation sources on library crime and vandalism in order to gather information for the current study:

Analysis and Interpretation of Data

The data have been subjected to a comprehensive analysis, the results of which have been presented in tabular and graphical formats, respectively. Bar charts and line graphs are often used to present data graphically. The statistical software program SPSS was used to analyze the acquired data, with the user's place of residence serving as the fixed factor and gender, age, and income group serving as the variables that were collected.

Research Findings

Findings of the Study

The objective of this chapter is to analyze and understand the data obtained from the users on different elements of the current research, which has been given in tabular and graph/figure format. This analysis and interpretation will be carried out to achieve the purpose of this chapter.

The researchers at the Research Institute of the University of Karachi Library used questionnaires from library patrons to obtain the necessary information for their study. One thousand (1000) questionnaires were purposefully distributed among library users who were members of engineering college libraries. It took two months to distribute the questionnaire among the students from the university's research institute. Part one of the questionnaire asked students to indicate their demographic data. Part two of the questionnaire consisted of twenty-four structured questions about various illegal issues and their reasons. The questionnaire was divided into two parts: In the first part, students were asked to indicate their demographic data. Part two of the questionnaire consisted of twenty-four questions about different illegal activities. The rate of return of the questionnaire was encouraging. Out of a thousand questionnaires that were delivered, 845 were properly filled out and returned by the respondents, providing an 84.50 percent response rate to the entire questionnaire that was provided. The following headings are used to organize the presentation of the results:

Age

It is assumed that as age increases, maturity increases; hence, information on the age group of respondents was asked, which is presented in Table 01

Table 01: Age of Respondent

Age group (in years)	No. of respondents	Percentage of Respondents
17-20	298	35.27
21-25	317	37.51
26-30	166	19.64
31-35	64	7.57
Total	845	100.00

It can be noted from Table 01 that a student normally enters Research Centers, particularly the University of Karachi, at the age of 17. It can be further noted that out of the total 845 respondents, 70.68% were in the age group of 17-25, while 29.32% were in the age group of 26-35.

Gender

As it is generally contended that the number and types of vandal acts depend largely on gender, an attempt was made to determine students' gender participation.

Table 02: Gender of Respondent

Gender	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Male	501	59.29
Female	344	40.71
Total	845	100.00

Of the total 845 respondents, 501(59.29%) were male, while 344 (40.71%) were female.

Frequency of Library Use:

The frequency of library use depends on the availability of efficient library services, which were not provided promptly, and can be tempted to vandalize. Hence, an attempt was made to find out the frequency of library use. The responses received have been calculated and represented in Table 03.

Table 03: Frequency of Library Use

Frequency	No of Respondents	Percentage
Almost Daily	233	27.57
Once a Week	207	24.50
Sometimes	176	20.83
Monthly	145	17.16
Rare	84	9.94
Total-	845	100.00

The collected data, analyzed in Table 03, indicates that of the total 845 respondents, 440 (52.07%) attended the library once a week or daily, while 405 (47.93%) used the library sometimes, monthly or rarely.

Hence, an attempt was made to identify the respondent's attitudes in relation to library use among the various user groups. Therefore, the data was further correlated with the respondent's place of residence, gender, age group and income group, which has been presented in Table and Figure 03

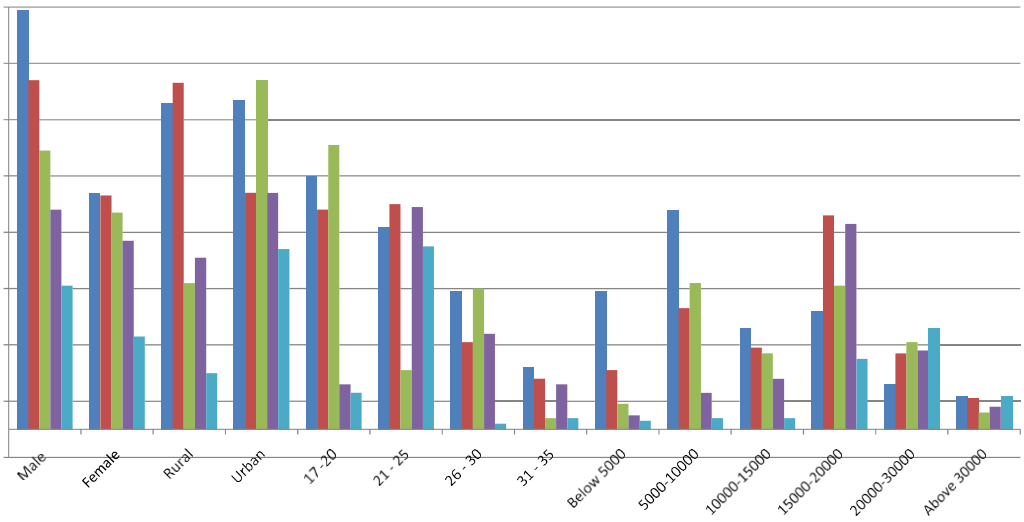


Table & Figure reveal that 501 273 (54.49%) male users and 344 167 (48.55%) female users attended college libraries daily or once a week, while 45.51% of male and 51.45% of female members sometimes visited, monthly, and yearly.

Targeted Library Material for Theft and Vandalism

Delinquent readers not only disturb the library staff and other sincere users with their noise but also damage the most valuable library property. The problem patron targets books, journals, equipment, furniture, non-book material and library buildings for vandalism activities. Hence, an attempt was made to find the material that was the most targeted for theft and vandalism.

Table 04: Targeted Library Material for Theft & Vandalism

Library Material	Not Relevant	Rarely Relevant	Frequently Relevant	Highly Relevant	Chi-Square
Rank	0	1	3	4	
Books & Thesis	70	59	239	342	384.607**
Newspaper, Periodical etc.	92	85	204	268	412.861**
Non-book Material	131	27	317	163	469.745**
Computer & Other Furniture	67	36	216	273	348.864**
Library Building	104	119	308	220	239.593**

Findings revealed from Table 04 that the most targeted library materials to theft vandalism as per rank by Weighted Arithmetic Mean (WAM) were newspapers and periodicals, responded at 31.12%, followed by non-book materials at 29.92%, library building vandalism at 29.15%, computer and other furniture 28.7%, and 27.99% books & thesis. 27% to 32% of reading material, library furniture, equipment and buildings are found to be highly targeted among the vandals.

The received data regarding the targeted material was tested on Pearson's (r). The result presented in Table 3.5 shows that the Chi-square value was significant at both levels (0.01 and 0.05) for all library reading material and buildings targeted for theft, mutilation, and vandalism.

Preventive Measures

The respondents were asked to state preventive measures they would like the library to put in place to reduce theft, mutilation, non-return books, misplacement, vandalism to library property, and disruptive behavior. Users were free to give responses since they were open-ended questions. All the preventive measures suggested by the respondents are presented collectively in Table 4.3.1

Table 05 Preventive Measures Suggested by the Users (N=845)

Preventive Measures	Respondents	%
Fine & Punishment	445	42.42
Provision of multiple copies of the Textbook	588	56.05
Provision of a photocopier Facility	425	40.51
Security Guard / Exit Control	45	4.29
Exhibit the vandal's name on the noticeboard	35	3.34
Secure Highly Costly Material	55	5.24
CCTV	378	36.03
RFID Technology	10	0.95
Exhibit the mutilated material	125	11.92
Building & Library Material Insurance	12	1.14
Library Rules and Regulations	278	26.50
Reduce the Fine	325	30.98
Provision Internet Facility	255	24.31
Provide a set of books for the Low-Income group of Students	495	47.19
The Page Bowler Machine Must be in the Charging and Discharging Section	15	1.43
Appoint a Book Recovery Attendant	5	0.48
Repair, Repainting Furniture & Building	345	32.89
The Binding Section Must be in the Library for Minor Repair for Damaged Books	265	25.26

Table 05 depicts that the provision of multiple copies of textbooks, 56.05%, was the most popular option, with 47.19% provision of a set of books for the lower income group of students, followed by fine and punishment, 42.42%, provision of photocopiers, 40.51%, and CCTV.

36.03%, library rules and regulations 26.50%, binding section must be for minor repairing damaged books25.26%, Internet facility 24.31%, Exhibit the mutilated material 11.92%, While 16.87% of the respondents supported Security Guard, RFID Technology, and Exit Control Exhibit the vandal's name on notice board, Secure Highly Cost Material, Building & Library Material Insurance, Page Bowler Machine Must in the Charging and Discharging Section, Appoint Book Recovery Attendant were the preventive measures suggested by the users to prevent illegal activities from college libraries.

Discussion

Types and Categories of Vandalism

The following six types of vandalism served as the focus of the investigation:

Acquisitive: Vandalism that takes place after an individual has obtained something.

This covers any activities conducted with the intent of obtaining money or property (Goldstein, 1996). The fully shattered desk and the coin-operated vending machine both show no signs of having been vandalized in any manner, despite the fact that both have suffered extensive damage. In order for the user to be able to get the money that has been deposited in the device, it is broken in order to do this. This issue might be avoided by ensuring that the machine or other piece of equipment does not contain any cash. The coin boxes of many modern vending machines may be removed without causing any harm to the machine's internal components. This is a common design feature in modern vending machines. Because they want to discourage their workers from stowing items at their workstations, many administrators decide against purchasing desks that come equipped with locks.

Vandalism with a tactical focus

It includes activities carried out for reasons other than monetary gain (Cohen, 1973), such as graffiti (Lincoln, 1989) or the defacing of material by a student to prevent other students from using that material. Cohen's definition of academic dishonesty includes both examples.

It is possible that the vandal will destroy a window to avoid being caught, or that someone will clog the machinery to take a break, call attention to a real or imagined grievance, or both things.

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Vandalism driven by ideological motivation

Which activities are taken in order to further a social, political, or other purpose? (Goldstein 1996). Sometimes, it is possible to tell the difference between ideological vandalism and other types of vandalism based on the objects that were destroyed (Cornog & Perper, 1996).

Vandalism with a burning desire to destroy

The fourth type of vandalism is known as vengeful vandalism, and it refers to acts carried out with the intention of exacting retribution (Goldstein, 1996). Constantinou (1995) discovered conflicting findings regarding whether a vandal's hatred toward a library is a significant part of their motive.

Act of vandalism as a game.

The devastation that occurs when a group of vandals gets together to see who can break the most windows or light fixtures might be done for the sake of fun or as part of a competition. Peer pressure is the inadvertent factor, and the cost is frequently neglected because of the heightened drive to maintain one's status within a group. This increased urge causes people to overlook the expenditure.

Vandalism committed with malice

The last kind of vandalism that should be considered is malicious vandalism. These acts of rage or frustration (Goldstein, 1996) manifest themselves in a variety of ways; for example, blocking toilets or sinks, setting off fire alarms or sprinkler systems, or peeing in public are all instances that a library may face. Goldstein cites a study that found that people who were angry or frustrated were more likely to act out.

Even if the categories have not been subjected to exhaustive testing to determine whether or not they are exhaustive and trustworthy (Goldstein, 1996), they nonetheless have the potential to be useful in creating efficient preventive strategies in some circumstances.

Factors in the Environment of KU Research Centre Libraries that Influence Crime and Vandalism

One or more of the following factors probably contributed to the prevalence of criminal activity in libraries, some of which may have been more significant than others.

Aspects of the Economy

The prohibitive cost of books and other educational resources contributes to an environment that fosters the destruction of library books and other resources. For instance, Weiss (1981) found that the book allowances given to students at both of the institutions that were examined were inadequate to enable them to buy all of the essential study materials that were required for the courses that they were enrolled in. He cites economic and financial concerns as important contributors to the theft of library books; the pressure to achieve academic achievement is a factor in the growing trend of book theft among college students. The situation is made even worse by the fact that the majority of learning and research resources are prohibitively expensive.

Aspects Related to Society and Culture

One further factor that leads to the destruction of libraries is individual selfishness. This anti-social behavior has been made worse as a result of limited library resources, as well as an increase in the number of people using the libraries at SNAL and UDSM. According to the findings of the survey, 63 percent of respondents believed that the selfishness of library users was to blame for mutilations. For instance, Hart (2003) contends that selfishness is the primary reason for mutilation, which is supported by the findings of other scholars in the field.

Political Considerations

It is more probable that members of a library's user group who are politically motivated would participate in vandalism in the library's environment (Kirkpatrick, 1984).

Aspects of a Person's Mental Approach

Library patrons' irresponsibility is a leading cause of the widespread destruction and theft of library books and other resources. However, even if the young person does not now have any career goals in mind, he or she will be forced to make decisions in the very near future. It is easy for a young person to release the anger that they are feeling while attempting to integrate into society by taking it out on an institution that is the highest point of that society.

Considerations Regarding Safety

Based on my observations and conversations with library staff, I determined that inadequate security measures and a lack of serious monitoring are contributing

factors to the problem at the library where I worked. Several of the respondents advocated for the installation of technical apparatus inside libraries, such as surveillance video cameras, to ensure the institution's continued safety.

A Look at the Factors That Influence the Reprographic Service

The mutilation of libraries is made worse by the absence of a reprographic capacity and the prohibitively expensive cost of photocopying. Some of the respondents cited the high cost of photocopying as a contributing factor, blaming this aspect for mutilation. Another problem is that the vast majority of students do not spend the money they are allotted for books to actually buy those books.

Considerations that Affect How the Charging and Discharging Services Are Carried Out

Errors in the library's circulation system make it feasible for a variety of illegal activities to occur, including book theft and unauthorized borrowing. In addition, negligence on the part of personnel working the counter contributes to book destruction and theft.

Architectural things to consider

The layout of the library, which has a number of different entrances and exits, renders it susceptible to acts of vandalism and theft. This is because of the physical layout of the library building, which makes it difficult to monitor and regulate access to the exits. It also states that in some cases, workstations or study desks are located far away from the stacks or shelving. In addition, compact shelves and limited space between the aisles all contribute to the high loss factor of library materials. In some cases, workstations or study desks are also located far away from the stacks or shelving.

Unrestricted Public Access System (also known as OAS)

The open access system is to blame for a variety of library-related issues, including the systematic theft of books, the destruction of library items, and their misplacement. The extended hours, coupled with the ease of access, made the library an especially enticing location for potential offenders in certain circumstances, as demonstrated by a study carried out by Jayaram (1988) on the requirements and perspectives of student library clients.

Conclusions

The purpose of this chapter is to focus on the major conclusions/findings and implications of the present study entitled " Library Crime and Vandalism, Causes and Prevention: A Study of Research Institutes Libraries of the University of Karachi." The title of the study is " Library Crime and Vandalism, Causes and Prevention: A Study of Research Institutes Libraries of the University of Karachi." The information was gathered from the 25 libraries and their 845 users that belonged to the research institute of the University of Karachi. The information that was gathered from the respondents was entered into a spreadsheet and then examined. During the investigation, statistical methods such as the Weighted Arithmetic Mean (WAM), the Chi-Square test, the Ti-Square test, and the correlation test were used. We have now given the results regarding the goals.

Regarding any specific policy and procedure to limit vandalism followed by college libraries, 68.2 percent of respondents indicated that they do not have a specific policy and procedure to deal with vandal acts, and 54.8 percent of respondents indicated that the policy and procedure of the existing college libraries are not adequate for minimizing or to combat the vandalism. In terms of any specific policy and procedure to limit vandalism followed by college libraries, 54.8 percent of respondents indicated that they do not have specific policy and procedure to deal with vandal acts 19.93 percent of libraries have a property counter for patrons to store their possessions, and 19.32 percent have an after-hours security alarm installed. According to 22.43 percent of respondents, their library facilities are constructed with security by design.

Recommendations

The Librarians of all 25 research institutes of the University of Karachi should develop the collection development policy for University Libraries, taking into consideration the Information Needs of the users. The resources should be accessible to the Users Concerned in Order to minimize the Mistreatment of Books and Other Documents, and Prevent Theft and destruction of library materials. This may be avoided if librarians make enough textbooks and high-quality photocopying equipment readily accessible at affordable prices and employ qualified personnel to run the machines. Accompanied with sufficient documentation when there is a case of vandalism, library policy and procedures should be drafted by the librarian in accordance with the guidelines provided by ACRL and ALA. These policies and procedures should be made available for all staff members and users to read, either as a separate booklet, as part of the library manual, or as part of the college prospectus. It is recommended that a record of illicit activities that have occurred in college libraries be kept in the specified manner, together with the monetary loss that has resulted. The report of every stock verification work should be sent to the

relevant University, HoD, and Joint Director of Higher Education, as well as the University of Karachi, so that anybody may investigate and compute the real loss from college libraries. The librarians should give weightage to the opinions of the student council and union members, thereby involving the earn and teach scheme students on a partnership basis in running the library and making the library a more positive place to work. Other things that the librarians should focus on include installing modern security devices, conducting seminars, forming user groups as security guards, installing modern security devices, appointing security guards, conducting seminars, installing modern security devices, and formulating user groups as security guards.

Implications

The library needs to try to cultivate an environment that is conducive to honesty and emotions of support for the library, while at the same time recognizing the need to establish security measures that are both reasonable and comprehensive. It is important to make the patrons aware of the challenges and costs associated with restoring, repairing, and replacing property that has been damaged or stolen from the library. It is possible, to some degree, to put a stop to the destructive behavior of vandalism in libraries by launching an aggressive marketing campaign that spreads information about vandalism via posters and places a focus on the punishment of expulsion for those responsible for the vandalism. It is recommended that library personnel be more observant and devoted to the work of the library. Additionally, it is recommended that staff get training on crime and vandalism prevention tactics at regular intervals. It is important to conduct regular assessments of the vandalism situation. The areas of the library's security that need improvement should be identified during the security audit.

Future Direction

The results of this research make it quite clear that one of the most significant challenges that libraries must deal with is vandalism. The following areas have been suggested for further research after taking into consideration the seriousness of the problem of vandalism, the losses that libraries are facing, the widespread nature of it, and the fact that very little research has been conducted on vandalism. Specifically, the problem of vandalism. It is recommended that comparative research on library crime and vandalism be conducted in many kinds of libraries, with the primary emphasis being on acts of vandalism and control mechanisms. Regarding crimes and acts of vandalism committed against libraries, an area study needs to be carried out within a geographical region such as the state of Sindh. It is possible to determine how much crime and vandalism in libraries cost by researching incidents of vandalism committed against library property as well as specific libraries. The investigation of vandalism at different university libraries in Sindh needs to be carried out inside one of those institutions' libraries.

Research of a similar kind may be conducted in public libraries as well as special libraries on crimes committed against libraries and vandalism. It is possible to conduct a thorough study covering the whole country about library crime and the rate of crime in academic, special, and public libraries. Research on security audits may be carried out using a variety of libraries.

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