STUDENTS' DEVIANT BEHAVIOUR TOWARDS UTILISATION OF LIBRARY RESOURCES IN UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES IN OGUN STATE, NIGERIA

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ABSTRACT
Deviant behaviour in the library is various unacceptable behaviour or activities that cause harm to individuals as well as the library community and a threat to library development. This study, therefore, examined students' deviant behaviour towards the utilisation of library resources in university libraries in Ogun State. A multi–stage sampling technique was adopted to select respondents for the study. The first stage involved selecting a university per senatorial district using simple random sampling, while the final stage involved selecting 375 students from among 400 students at the selected universities using simple random sampling. A questionnaire was used to collect data from the students on usefulness of library resources, types of deviant behaviours, causes and measures to curb various deviant behaviours in the library. Data was analysed using descriptive statistics and Pearson Product Moment Correlation (PPMC). The results on the major benefits of library resources identified by the students were, making studies effective ($\overline{x}$ = 3.51), undertaking assignments and projects easily ($\overline{x}$ =3.40), conducting research ($\overline{x}$ = 3.38) and preparing for examinations ($\overline{x}$ = 3.35). However, the major types of deviant behaviours identified by the students were mis-shelving of books ($\overline{x}$ = 2.57), withholding of information materials beyond due dates ($\overline{x}$ = 2.47), highlighting of texts with pen ($\overline{x}$ = 2.42) and library seat reservation ($\overline{x}$ = 2.36). The major causes of student's deviant behaviour in the use of library resources in university libraries in Ogun State are high cost of books ($\overline{x}$ =2.69), high demand of certain books ($\overline{x}$ =2.67) and selfishness on the part of students to hide library resources The study concluded that there was a manifestation of deviant behaviour in the use of library resources among students at the selected universities in Ogun State. The study recommended that libraries should create more awareness and counsel students about the dangerous effects of deviant behaviour in the use of library resources.

Keywords: Deviant behaviour, Library resources, Libraries, Universities, Nigeria.

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INTRODUCTION

The mission of the library is to provide adequate information resources in both print and non-print formats to support teaching, learning and research with an emphasis on meeting the information needs of its users. Libraries are social institutions with the mission of safeguarding knowledge, preserving cultural legacy, and providing information for users' educational, research, and recreational purposes (Oyewusi and Oyebode, 2011; Bernard and Dulie, 2014). According to Rajan (2017), libraries assist individuals by making knowledge, resources, materials, and recommendations available. They provide a conducive study atmosphere and act as a social gathering place. Libraries promote informal self-education and serve as portals to worldwide information resources. Krista, Jan and Shane (2013) conducted a study on library use and students' performances in University of Minnesota and found out that undergraduate students who use the library resources have higher GPA grade than those that do not use the library. Library resources help students to prepare for examination, complete projects and assignments, receive up-to-date information, updated lecture notes and carryout research work (Solarin, 2013). Therefore, the preservation of library resources should be germane to both librarians and users but in most cases it is eroded by little negligence.

Library security is intended to prevent unlawful removal or loss of library materials. It also entails protecting library collections from misuse in order to ensure their efficient usage, lifespan, and accessibility (Inyang, Usang and Ayilade, 2014; Mamatha and Khasier, 2016). Despite efforts such as using security men to guard the library's entrance, searching students as they exit the library, and using caution and reprisals to protect library materials, students still use a variety of methods to destroy or steal library materials, such as hiding books in their clothes, mutilating books, and so on. This has added to the depletion of the library's collection and contributed to the shelves becoming empty. According to Nwezeh (2010), due to the country's current economic state, books have grown so expensive that many Nigerian students cannot purchase them and rely completely on the library to provide information needed. How to secure library resources against deviant behaviour is another difficulty faced by academic libraries while providing useful information to users.

Deviant behaviour is defined as a failure to adhere to the standards and social norms that allow members of a society to coexist peacefully (Inyang, Usang and Ayilade 2014). Aggressiveness, disobedience, a lack of communication and cooperation, impulsiveness, disrespect for the safety of oneself, others, and materials, irresponsibility, lack of remorse, inflated self-worth, and many other characteristics characterize deviant behaviour. Adults with deviant behaviour disorders show this pattern before the age of fifteen, according to the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSMM). Therefore parents need to take part in socializing with children to help them grow into well-adjusted people in the society, and encourage children to be autonomous and behave well (Anja, 2010). Poor discipline, supervision, insufficient parental care, coldness and rejection, physical and sexual abuse, parental conflicts, substance misuse, melancholy or stress, and parents' failure to carry out their responsibilities are all factors that contribute to deviant behaviour in emerging individuals. Some parents believe that school is part of the meso-system (a combination of home and social environment) that influences students' behaviour, and that instructors have a responsibility to manage deviant behaviour because most of these children spend chunk of their time at school. Other school

issues that might lead to deviant behaviour include poor grooming, poor teaching, poor role modeling, and peer pressure in some schools (Njendu, 2014).

Any deviant behaviour in the library is an unacceptable activity that will harm individuals as well as the library community. In this context, it refers to the constant violation of socially acceptable norms and patterns in the use of library resources. Mutilation of library materials, defacing of books, theft, hiding of library books between the shelves, and withholding of library overdue materials are examples of deviant behaviour in the library. Other deviant behaviour includes: noise, chewing, eating, and drinking in undesignated places in the library, littering, loitering, indecent dressing, vandalism, noisy phone calls, harassment, computer crimes, abuse, violence, arson, and other criminal activities. These disruptive behaviours violate the library's rules and regulations and, if repeated, may result in sanctions, expulsion, and withdrawal from the use of library resources. Deviant behaviour is on the increase in the library, causing a serious problem with the build-up of books and collection development (Nwezeh, 2010). This implies that deviant behaviour is a threat to library development. Therefore, for effective services delivery, librarians are increasingly becoming sensitive to users' studies as it offers a means of understanding the library clientele, establishing levels of needs and services and channeling services to meet the interests and needs of the clients (Gunasekera, 2010). It is crucial to measure library use from the users' perspective in order to strategize on how best to provide efficient services.

Ajegbomogun (2004) affirms that many users of academic libraries display deviant attitudes by mutilating and stealing materials and, if not checked, may lead to serious damage or depletion of the knowledge base of the institution. However, the preliminary investigation by the researcher revealed that, despite the measures put in place by academic libraries to maintain library materials and discourage deviant behaviour among students, recurring cases of deviant behaviour among students tends to be on the increase. It was against this background that this study sought to examine students' deviant behaviour in the use of library resources in university libraries in Ogun State, Nigeria.

LITERATURE REVIEW
Ntui, (2014) opined that deviant activities are more prevalent in third world countries and it is a common problem in Nigerian university libraries. If not curbed, it could lead to a serious threat to the library's collection. Nweke (2019) noted that the extent of theft and mutilation of library resources in academic libraries in Nigeria is very high. Moreover, Ntui (2014) corroborated the intensity of these forms of deviant behaviour and its effect on library resources. Deviant behaviour problems among students have been found in the use of library resources in many tertiary institutions of learning. These behaviour patterns increase with time and become destructive in nature to library resources, facilities, students and staff in general and thereby disturb the school environment. Additionally, deviant behaviour in the library is regarded as criminal behaviour by library users. This behaviour discourages the creation, distribution, and use of relevant library resources provided, or causes access to information sources to be blocked. This leads to a shortage of the volume of good resources and services available and an inadequacy in the quality of these resources (Inyang, Usang and Ayanlade 2014). A study by Raji, Oyedun and Aloe (2017) concluded that the scarcity of these materials encourages theft.

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This could be attributed to poor financial allocations to the library, which affects the provision of adequate resources, student population that out numbers the number of available resources to cater for the needs of users, selfishness on the part of the users, a lack of proper orientation exercise, poverty on the part of the users, unfamiliarity and dissatisfaction with the library.

Theft is also referred to as a crime committed by human agents (library users) that can result in the complete or partial loss of library materials, rendering the materials inaccessible to other library users. Daniel, Akanji and Olabode (2014) placed book theft into five categories; users who suffer from a compulsion to steal - kleptomaniacs, those who steal for personal possession, those who destroy and steal in anger, those who steal when the opportunity comes and those who steal for profit. This delinquent behaviour is against library rules and regulations and, if not checked, may likely deplete the library's resources. Ogbonyomi (2011) observed that threats to intellectual property and facilities through theft have been identified as a major source of concern for libraries. The intensity of this may vary from library to library. Isebe (2014) asserted that theft of library materials has remained unabated despite lots of efforts and an increase in resources by library and information centre managers. In American libraries, theft is taken very seriously. According to William (2013), Rod Rosentein prosecuted Landau and Leslie Waffen, National Archives employees, for stealing thousands of historic WWI and WWI films and wax audio cylinder recordings. Similarly, Landau and Savedoff were found with 60 documents from historical society hidden in their personal belongings in a museum locker and 10,000 documents from other institutions were found in their apartment. Landau was found guilty and sentenced to 7 years of imprisonment, while Sandoff was jailed for 12 months. Attorney Rod Rosentein concluded that when thieves steal documents from the country's libraries and archives, they rob all Americans, present and future, of the stories found therein.

Mamatha and Khasier (2016) conducted a study on upgrading of scarcity measures to reduce book theft and damage in college libraries in forty-seven University of Mysore degree colleges in the United Kingdom. It was discovered that missing pages in important and costly textbooks resulted in significant differences in the use of library resources. The percentage of respondents who agreed was (26.8%), followed by strongly agreed (26.6%), disagreed (17.8%), strongly disagreed (16.9%), and (11.9%) either agreed or disagreed. The students perceived theft and mutilation as inevitable because of the difficulties they encountered in the use of library resources. Akor (2013) conducted a study into security management and prevention of book thefts in university libraries, in the case of the Benue State University Library in Nigeria. The findings show that there are several methods for stealing library materials, including tearing book pages (s), removing the book jacket cover, and hiding books under pockets and clothes.

Ajala and Oyeabode (2008) evaluated the prevalent rate of book theft in academic libraries in four higher institutions' libraries in Oyo, Ogbomoso and Ibadan. The study reveals that reference materials and serial publications such as newspapers, magazines and journals are the worst hit (affected). Methods of stealing books from the library include: concealing books in clothes before passing through the security post, tearing off the most needed pages, throwing down books from the window, using a date due slip to smuggle books out, walking out with materials when security is not looking, and collusion with security. Illegal behaviour such as damaging the properties of the library intentionally, acts of vandalizing and mutilation of library

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materials are not acceptable behaviour in the library. Mutilation is an unauthorized removal of any part of a material or rendering of book and library resources imperfect either by cutting off or damaging a part of it. Mutilation refers to any act that makes materials unfit for reading, either completely or partially. Isebe (2014) reported that mutilation encompasses acts such as cutting, underlining, marking of pages and margins of books, adding stickers and letters which were not originally included in the information materials. Other deviant behaviour in the library includes the wrong shelving of books. It means the wrong placement of processed or used books on the shelf. The user can search for a book either through the author, title, code or other information provided. Shelving involves the placement of books on the shelf to encourage manual searching or the use of software for easy searching. Shelf reading is also done to ensure that the book on the shelf is a true representation of the catalogue. Sometimes, users find it difficult to locate books because the very location of the book returned by the database or catalogue box differs from its present position. Some users willingly hide their books. Books consulted are meant to be left on the table for the library staff to shelve them properly (Farooq, Amar, Asad, Iqbal, and Hassan, 2010). Nixon (2009) reported that at the Purdue University library, patrons complained that one out of five books could not be found in the library. Study of the problem revealed that 20% of the books were either missing or mis-shelved. Later, after 5 years of annual inventory using a handheld device to gather barcodes and interface with the catalogue records to find out what happened to the books, the missing books rate dropped from 5.6% to less than 1and half percent and subsequently the number of missing books dropped to 90% confirming the problem of mis-shelved books.

Defacement of books occurs when books are torn, marked with a pen, underlined, folded at the edges or poured upon with any type of substance. These are part of deviant behaviours in the library. Extensive defacement occurs when students leave remnants of what they eat in the book, such as food and other documents which are not supposed to be inside. Fuller (2017) reported on deviant behaviour in the library about one Joe Orthom and his boyfriend, Kenneth Halliwell who defaced 72 library books in the 1960's, pasting pictures of giant cats on Agatha Christie's novel simply because they did not like the selection offer. They were caught and charged with malicious damage and sentenced to six months in prison for damaging the library's property. Also, a librarian was reported to have found a whole cooked shrimp inside a book, although the culprit was not seen (Fuller, 2017). Theft in academic libraries is deviant behaviour, unlawful and regarded as a serious offence in the library. It is the felonious act of removing or taking something that belongs to someone with the aim of depriving the rightful owner from using it. This act of stealing and deviant behaviour of library users is regarded as a setback to library collection development. The cost of replacing these stolen materials and repairs will be enormous, not only for the library, but also for the society as a whole. Most times, students are found scribbling on the margins of borrowed books or tearing off relevant pages to stop other users from having access to such pages. Also, some users doctored the blurbs on the inside and cut the pictures on the cover. Other setbacks are: loss of faith in the library, unusable library resources, and unease in the library (Usang and Ayilade, 2014).

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY
The overall objectives of this study were to examine the deviant behaviour of students in the use of library resources. Specifically, the study sought to:

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1. Examine the usefulness of library resources to students in university libraries in Ogun State;
2. Examine the types of deviant behaviour exhibited by students in the use of library resources in university libraries in Ogun State;
3. Examine the causes of students' deviant behaviour in the use of library resources in university libraries in Ogun State;
4. Ascertain students' opinions on measures to curb deviant behaviour in the use of library resources in university libraries in Ogun State.

RESEARCH QUESTIONS

In order to successfully conduct the study, some specific research questions were generated to guide the study. They include:

1. What is the usefulness of library resources to students in university libraries in Ogun State?
2. What are the types of deviant behaviour exhibited by students in the use of library resources in university libraries in Ogun State?
3. What are the causes of students' deviant behaviour in the use of library resources in university libraries in Ogun State?
4. What are the measures to curb deviant behaviour in the use of library resources in university libraries in Ogun State?

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This study adopted the survey design to investigate and report the variables as they exist in their current situation. The data for the study was gathered using a questionnaire. The population of the study comprises final year undergraduate students in public and private universities in the three senatorial districts in Ogun state. The population was as follows: Federal University of Agriculture, Abeokuta (FUNAAB) (3,239), Tai Solarin University of Education, Ijebu-Ode (TASUED) (6,360) and Bells University of Technology, Ota (BELLSTECH) (526). The total population is 10,134. These three universities were purposively selected from the fourteen other universities in Ogun state. The rationale behind the selection of these three universities was because of the robust policies about deviant behaviour practised in the university libraries. Secondly, the selection of the three universities is based on ownership status: Federal, State and Private. Proportionate Sampling was used to select the number of students used in each school. Taro Yamene (1967) formula was used to determine the sample size of the study. A sample of 375, at a 95% confidence level and a 5% margin of error, is adequate for a population of 10,134 people.

Research findings
Table 1: Usefulness of library resources to students in the university libraries in Ogun state.

S/N	Items	SA	A	D	SD	$\bar{x}$	S.D
1	Library resources make studies effective	200 54.1%	162 43.8%	6 1.6%	2 0.5%	3.51	0.56

2	It enables me to undertake my assignment and project easily	163 44.1%	195 52.7%	10 2.7%	2 0.5%	3.40	0.57
3	It helps me in my research	168 45.4%	177 47.8%	23 6.2%	2 0.5%	3.38	0.63
4	It helps me to adequately prepare for examination	157 42.4%	190 51.4%	20 5.4%	3 0.8%	3.35	0.62
5	It improves my academic performance	145 39.2%	202 54.6%	17 4.6%	6 1.6%	3.31	0.64
6	It improves my information literacy	142 38.4%	199 53.8%	26 7.0%	3 0.8%	3.30	0.63
7	It helps in my personal self-development	133 35.9%	198 53.5%	30 8.1%	9 2.4%	3.23	0.70
8	It provides me with up to date information	119 32.2%	188 50.8%	51 13.8%	12 3.2%	3.12	0.76
	Weighted Mean = 3.33						

Key: SA = Strongly Agree, A = Agree, D= Disagree, SD = Strongly Disagree

The rating of the usefulness of library resources to students in university libraries in Ogun state shows that library resources make studies more effective ($\overline{x}$ =3.51), make it easier for students to complete assignments and projects ($\overline{x}$ =3.40), assist students with research ($\overline{x}$ =.38), and help students adequately prepare for ($\overline{x}$ .35).The above expressions imply that the major benefits of library resources to students in university libraries in Ogun state are: making studies more effective, completing assignments and projects more easily, conducting research, and improving adequate preparation for examinations. It provides students with up-to-date information was the least indicated ($\overline{x}$ =3.12). This finding is in line with that of Solarin (2013) that library resources help students to prepare for examinations, complete projects and assignments, update lecture notes and carry out research work.

Table 2: Deviant behaviour exhibited by students in the use of library resources

s/n	Items	SA	A	D	SD	$\overline{x}$	S.D
1	Mis-shelving of books	52 14.1%	162 43.8%	102 27.6%	54 14.6%	2.57	0.91
2	Withholding of information materials beyond due dates	45 12.2%	156 42.2%	96 25.9%	73 19.7%	2.47	0.94
3	Highlighting of text with pen	40 10.8%	145 39.2%	117 31.6%	68 18.4%	2.42	0.91
4	Seat reservation	51 13.8%	115 31.1%	119 32.2%	85 23.0%	2.36	0.98
5	Littering library premises	47 12.7%	103 27.8%	135 36.5%	85 23.0%	2.30	0.96
6	Loitering in the library corridors	39 10.5%	84 22.7%	154 41.6%	93 25.1%	2.19	0.93
7	Tearing off pages of book resources	31 8.4%	92 24.9%	146 39.5%	101 27.3%	2.14	0.92

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8	Indecent dressing	27 7.3%	95 25.7%	149 40.3%	99 26.8%	2.14	0.89
9	Hiding of library materials in between shelves	28 7.6%	100 27.0%	139 37.6%	103 27.8%	2.14	0.91
10	Defacing of information materials	24 6.5%	101 27.3%	144 38.9%	101 27.3%	2.13	0.89
11	Theft of library materials	36 9.7%	84 22.7%	133 35.9%	117 31.6%	2.11	0.96
12	Noise	37 10.0%	73 19.7%	149 40.3%	111 30.0%	2.10	0.94
13	Vandalism of materials	28 7.6%	84 22.7%	151 40.8%	107 28.9%	2.09	0.90
14	Mutilation of library materials	20 5.4%	98 26.5%	140 37.8%	112 30.3%	2.07	0.88
15	Computer crime activities	28 7.6%	78 21.1%	142 38.4%	122 33.0%	2.03	0.92
16	Abuse and harassment of users	19 5.1%	65 17.6%	170 45.9%	116 31.4%	1.96	0.83
17	Violence	25 6.8%	54 14.6%	165 44.6%	126 34.1%	1.94	0.87
	Weighted Mean = 2.19						

Key: SA = Strongly Agree, A = Agree, D= Disagree, SD = Strongly Disagree

The types of deviant behaviour indicated by the majority of the students in the use of library resources in university libraries in Ogun state, Nigeria are mis-shelving of books ($\overline{x}$ =2.57). Followed by withholding of information materials beyond due dates ($\overline{x}$ =2.47), highlighting of text with pen ($\overline{x}$ =2.42) and seat reservation ($\overline{x}$ =2.36) respectively. Violence was the lowest ($\overline{x}$ =1.94). According to the above expressions, the major types of deviant behaviour displayed by students in their studies are: mis-shelving of books, withholding of information materials past due dates, highlighting of text with a pen, seat reservations, littering library premises, and loitering in library corridors. This finding confirms that of Nixon (2009) that at the Purdue University library, patrons complained that one out of five books could not be found in the library.

Table 3. Causes of student's deviant behaviour in the use of library resources

s/n	Items	SA	A	D	SD	$\overline{x}$	S.D
1	High cost of books	79 21.4%	147 39.7%	94 25.4%	50 13.5%	2.69	0.96
2	High demand of certain books	75 20.3%	154 41.6%	85 23.0%	56 15.1%	2.67	0.97
3	Selfishness on the part of students to hide library resources	55 14.9%	169 45.7%	104 28.1%	42 11.4%	2.64	0.87

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4	Lack of good orientation exercise	65 17.6%	159 43.0%	92 24.9%	54 14.6%	2.64	0.94
5	Short period of loaning by the library	45 12.2%	185 50.0%	87 23.5%	53 14.3%	2.60	0.88
6	Inadequate copies of books in the library	53 14.3%	162 43.8%	101 27.3%	54 14.6%	2.58	0.91
7	Ignorance	59 15.9%	146 39.5%	105 28.4%	60 16.2%	2.55	0.94
8	Poverty on the part of students	54 14.6%	144 38.9%	119 32.2%	53 14.3%	2.54	0.91
9	Peer pressure	53 14.3%	157 42.4%	98 26.5%	62 16.8%	2.54	0.93
10	Short operational periods by the library	53 14.3%	117 31.6%	124 33.5%	76 20.5%	2.40	0.97
11	Lack of proper security	38 10.3%	116 31.4%	150 40.5%	66 17.8%	2.34	089
12	Lack of photocopying machine	40 10.8%	110 29.7%	149 40.3%	71 19.2%	2.32	0.91
	Weighted Mean = 2.54						

Key: SA = Strongly Agree, A = Agree, D= Disagree, SD = Strongly Disagree

The major causes of students' deviant behaviour in the use of library resources in university libraries in Ogun State are high cost of books ($\bar{x}$ =2.69) , high demand of certain books ($\bar{x}$ =2.67) and selfishness on the part of students to hide library resources ($\bar{x}$ =2.64) as these results were above the weighted mean of 2.54. Lack of photocopying machine ($\bar{x}$ =2.32) was the least cause.

The result of the findings confirms that deviant behaviour is caused by the identified factors because when the cost of library materials becomes high, adequate copies of such materials will not be provided by the library and available ones in high demand will be placed on short loan period, as a result demand will become high especially when majority of the students cannot afford it. This can lead to selfishness on the part of students to hide such materials. This result matches some findings by Raji, Oyedum and Aloe (2017) that high cost of books, students' population that outweighs the available library resources and poor financial situation in the country affect provision of adequate resources to students.

Table 4: Measures to curb deviant behaviour in the use of library resources

s/n	Items	SA	A	D	SD	$\bar{x}$	S.D
1	Replacement of stolen or mutilated library item and fine	176 47.6%	152 41.1%	28 7.6%	14 3.8%	3.32	0.85
2	Use of signs, notices, circulars and newsletter as a reminder to warn students	170 45.9%	151 40.8%	30 8.1%	19 5.1%	3.28	0.82
3	Use of CCTV or surveillance cameras	173	137	35	25	3.24	0.88

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		46.8%	37.0%	9.5%	6.8%		
4	Counseling and proper orientation	166 44.9%	146 39.5%	31 8.4%	27 7.3%	3.22	0.88
5	Adequate trained security personnel for supervision	166 44.9%	136 36.8%	42 11.4%	26 7.0%	3.19	0.90
6	Periodic stock taking of library materials	126 34.1%	175 47.3%	46 12.4%	23 6.2%	3.09	0.84
7	Adequate facilities for photocopying	134 36.2%	157 42.4%	46 12.4%	33 8.9%	3.06	0.92
8	Reward in cash or kind to encourage whistle blowers that discovered theft of library resources	109 29.5%	170 45.9%	62 16.8%	29 7.8%	2.97	0.88
9	Withdrawal from the use of library for a period of time	92 24.9%	150 40.5%	83 22.4%	45 12.2%	2.78	0.96
10	Suspension from the university	57 15.4%	115 31.1%	119 32.2%	79 21.4%	2.41	0.99
11	Prosecution in the law court	46 12.4%	101 27.3%	142 38.4%	81 21.9%	2.30	0.95
12	Expulsion from the university	43 11.6%	91 24.6%	140 37.8%	96 25.9%	2.22	0.96
	Weighted Mean = 2.92						

Key: SA = Strongly Agree, A = Agree, D= Disagree, SD = Strongly Disagree

The measures to curb deviant behaviour in the use of library resources in university libraries in Ogun State are replacement of stolen or mutilated library items and fines ($\bar{x}$ =3.32), use of signs, notices, circulars and newsletters as a reminder to warn students ($\bar{x}$ =3.28), use of CCTV or surveillance cameras ($\bar{x}$ =3.24) and counselling and proper orientation ($\bar{x}$ =3.22) respectively. Expulsion from the university" ($\bar{x}$ =2.22) was the least. The inference drawn from the above expressions was that replacement of stolen or mutilated library items and fines, use of signs, notices, circulars and newsletters as a reminder to warn students, use of CCTV or surveillance cameras, counselling and proper orientation, adequate trained security personnel for supervision, periodic stock taking of library materials, adequate facilities for photocopying, and rewards in cash or kind to encourage whistle blowers to discover theft of library resources are the main measures to curb deviant behaviour in the use of library resources in university libraries in Ogun State. These measures are at variance with those of Akor (2013), which include the expulsion of students involved in theft and periodic searching of students' hostels and staff as measures to curb deviant behaviour in university libraries. These are minor measures indicated by the students. The result shows that the major benefits of library resources to students in university libraries in Ogun state are: making studies more effective, completing assignments and projects more easily, conducting research, and improving adequate preparation for examinations. It provides students with up-to-date information was the least indicated ($\bar{x}$ =3.12).

CONCLUSION

The study concludes that students' deviant behaviour in the use of library resources in university libraries in Ogun State, Nigeria, is very low. The major types of deviant behaviour displayed by students in their studies are: mis-shelving of books, withholding of information on overdue materials, highlighting of text with a pen, seat reservations, littering library premises, and loitering in library corridors. The major causes of student's deviant behaviour in the use of library resources in university libraries in Ogun State are high cost of books, high demand of certain books and selfishness on the part of students to hide library resources. Replacement of stolen or mutilated library items and fines, use of signs, notices, circulars and newsletters as a reminder to warn students, use of CCTV or surveillance cameras, counselling and proper orientation, adequate trained security personnel for supervision, periodic stock taking of library materials, adequate facilities for photocopying and rewards in cash or kind to encourage whistle blowers who discover theft of library resources are the main measures to curb deviant behaviour in the use of library resources in university libraries in Ogun State.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Given the finding from this study, it is therefore recommended that:

- There should be regular stock taking and shelf reading to make sure that books are in their right position on the shelf.
- The emphasis should be on leaving all the consulted books on the table, to be shelved by the library staff.
- The use of signs, notices, messages, circulars and newsletters is necessary as a reminder to warn students against deviant acts,
- Electronic security monitoring systems such as surveillance video cameras and alarms should be installed to monitor students' behaviour

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