

**ADOPTION OF SECURITY SYSTEM FOR LIBRARY AND
INFORMATION SERVICES PROVISION BY THE STAFF OF FEDERAL
POLYTECHNIC BIDA NIGER STATE, NIGERIA**

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Abstract

The study investigated the Adoption of Security System for Library and Information Services provision by the staff of Federal Polytechnic Bida Niger State, Nigeria. In conducting the study three research questions were formulated, what types of security systems are used for library and information services provision by the staff of Federal Polytechnic Bida Niger State, Nigeria. What are the needs for security systems for library and information services provision by the staff of Federal Polytechnic Bida Niger State, Nigeria? The study's methodology was quantitative research methodology with a survey research design. The target population of the study comprises the staff of Federal Polytechnic Bida Niger State, Nigeria. The study's sample size was 52 employees, and the data collection instrument was a structured questionnaire. The findings revealed that security clearance procedure, 3m exit detection, and video recording surveillance were the main Types of security systems used for library and information services provision, revealed that protecting materials on exhibit and controlling entrances and exits were the needs for a security system for library and information services provision and revealed that, Lack of funding, mishandling behaviours of materials and inadequate staff/personnel were the main Challenge staffs encountered for using security systems provision. The study concluded that library staff were not very aware of the different types of security systems available in libraries but, the library management needs to make a positive move toward improving security measures, as it is a known fact that libraries are not always safe and secure places, and they are facing a variety of social concerns. The study recommended that the management of should provide, ID cards and access authorization, electronic video Recording Surveillance,

security guards employed to patrol, electronic eye detection, and signature of every user (Gate Registration among others The Management should enhance marks of ownership accessibility and use, inventory control and vigilance, guarding against mutilation and vandalism, protecting materials in book drops, among others, The Management of should provide more solutions on mutilation of books, book, vandalism of materials, stealing of personal belongings of staff and patrons.

Keywords: Adoption, Security System, Library, Information, Security and Services provision

Introduction

A security system is an important and complex challenge in contemporary societies. Not only do individuals require security and safety of their lives and properties, but also university libraries in particular, strive to provide information resources in both print and non-print materials to support the educational services of the university community and humanity at large where adoption of security system in Library and information systems and services are key actors in providing unhindered access to essential resources for research, decision making, economic, and cultural advance.

Library and information services are a crucial factor in national development and contribute to safeguarding intellectual works from any threats of harm. That is to say, knowledge and information in the library must be safe from security threats and vulnerability which the arrangements provided for safe and secure facilities by library staff and the resources. Library and information systems and services play a fundamental role in academic libraries that the resources and services they offer create opportunities for learning and teaching, support literacy and education, and research, also help to shape the new ideas and perspectives that are central to a creative and innovative society (White, 2012).

It is also important that the adoption of security systems in the library should perform their functions as seamlessly as possible, without interfering with the primary objective of any library i.e. providing user services with ease and simplicity which includes the protection of personnel (both staff and users), collections, equipment, physical facilities, and information from harms such as mutilation, theft, physical attack, accident damage, and others. However, the library security system provides a safe and secure environment not only for

library employees but also for library resources and library patrons too as well (Nath & Deka, 2020). Protecting the library documents, employee users, reading rooms and workflow are the most important areas of the library security system (Kumar & Mamta 2019). Library security is a simple technique for effective methods of protecting information resources. Gupta and Madhusudham (2018) observed that library security is a broad term and can be defined as the arrangements provided for safe and secure facilities for library staff, library resources, equipment, and library users. Library security practices encompass both technical and non-technical issues to safeguard organizational assets from a variety of threats.

Statement of the problem

A security system is a stable relatively predictable environment in which an individual or group may pursue its ends without disruption or harm, without fear of such disturbance or injury, Library security is one of the big threats faced by library professionals and library staff to preserve and conserve information resources secured which cannot be overemphasized as users depend on library resources for knowledge and new ideas to enhance intellectual development, a Security system is an essential factor that faces libraries services which lead to the loss of library materials as a recurring factor that face libraries in all over the world, but it seems to be more serious in academic libraries in Nigeria. it's observed that many terms inadequate security measures to control behaviours and the loss of books and other documents like the behavioural problem of patron and staff, technical and administrative problems, habitual, and architectural, etc. It is also observed the illegal practices in academic libraries are so common that they need strenuous efforts to control their spread. The illegal practices in academic libraries are treated as theft and mutilation of books, hiding of books and misplacement, unauthorized borrowing, non-return of books, vandalism of library property, disruptive behaviour by the users etc. These are more prevalent in academic libraries. It is also a common practice among students to steal or remove pages of library materials because of the high cost of books in Nigeria. Some students find it difficult to make ends meet and as such cannot afford recommended textbooks. The only way out for some students is to resort to tearing off pages of the textbooks or stealing a complete from the library's collection. Most academic libraries do not have photocopy facilities for users in case of any need, when available in some cases incessant changes in power do not give room for users to make copies of urgent materials needed. However, the researcher observed that many times mishandling, and vandalism of the facilities

such as CD ROM, DVD, and magnetic tape can easily crack when it's not handled with care or falls on the ground. The CD ROM, and DVD, may be damaged and information on it can be lost. Accessibility of the information services cannot be possible as a result of data loss by mishandling of CD ROM, DVD, and magnetic tape among others. Theft of books, journals, CD ROM, microfilm, computers and other library collections, diminish materials in the library. These crimes, which are committed by some users, have deprived many users of fully achieving their information needs as it has led to the loss of many valuable materials in university libraries

Research questions

1. What types of security systems are used for library and information services provision by the staff of Federal Polytechnic Bida Niger State, Nigeria?
2. What are the needs for a security system for library and information services provision by the staff of Federal Polytechnic Bida Niger State, Nigeria?
3. What are the challenges encountered in using security systems for library and information services provision of the staff of Federal Polytechnic Bida Niger State, Nigeria?

Literature review

Types of security systems used for library and information services provision for easy accessibility of the information services, Ramana (2010) contributed that "Closed Circuit Television (CCTV) uses in the libraries can enhance the ability to control the book thefts and tearing off the pages from the books and magazines. Kumbhar and Veer (2016) submitted that the various library security technologies and systems available today include RFID, 3M Technology, Magnetic tape, web cameras etc. manual systems are surveillance, key and locks, surveillance, guards, lighting at late night etc. Academic libraries are libraries attached to institutions of higher learning or tertiary institutions such as universities, colleges of education, polytechnics and colleges of technologies. Crime and library security control in academic libraries have taken on a serious dimension by serious-minded librarians. The increased accessibility to library collections by potential library users increased the threats of theft and mutilation. In many instances, the greater the financial value of the book the prospect of its vulnerability to theft. The statistics of book theft and losses are, however, scanty, if not unknown, in Nigerian academic libraries. Fire

extinguisher & security equipment: A fire extinguisher is an active hearth protection machine used to extinguish or manipulate small fires, regularly in emergencies.

It is no longer supposed for use on an out-of-control fire, such as one which has reached the ceiling, endangers the consumer (i.e., no break out route, smoke, explosion hazard, etc.), or in any other case requires the know-how of a furnace brigade. Typically, a furnace extinguisher consists of a hand-held cylindrical strain vessel containing an agent which can be discharged to extinguish a fire. Fire extinguishers manufactured with non-cylindrical strain vessels additionally exist, but are much less common ID cards and access authorization as a minimum, an identification card must contain the individual's name, color photograph or digitized image, the name of the issuing department/organization, date of expiry (maximum five years from the date of issue) and a number unique to the card. Locks & Key System A key is a device that is used to operate a lock (such as to lock or unlock it). A typical key is a small piece of metal consisting of two parts: the bit or blade, which slides into the keyway of the lock and distinguishes between special keys, and the bow, which is left protruding so that torque can be applied by the user. Security Clearance Procedure A protection clearance is an authorization that permits entry to information that would otherwise be forbidden. Security clearances are regularly used in enterprises and government. ... When a safety clearance is required to get admission to particular information, the data is stated to be classified. Security guards employed to patrol A security guard (also known as a security officer or protective agent) is a person employed through a public or personal party to guard the employing party's assets (property, people, equipment, money, etc.) from a range of dangers (such as waste, broken property, hazardous worker behaviour, crook undertaking such as theft, etc.) employing enforcing preventative measures. Security guards do this using preserving a high-visibility presence to deter unlawful and inappropriate actions, looking (either directly, through patrols or indirectly, with the aid of monitoring alarm structures or video surveillance cameras) for signs and symptoms of crime or different hazards (such as a fire), taking motion to decrease harm Signature of every user (Gate Registration) (Ramana, 2010))

The global leader in library security for over three decades, 3M Library Systems through the combination of Tattle-Tape™ Security Strips, innovative detection systems and circulation accessories – protect billions of individual items in thousands of libraries across the world. Alarm systems an alarm device or

system of alarm devices gives an audible, visual or other form of alarm signal about a problem or condition. Alarm devices are often outfitted with a siren. Biometrics Biometric security is a security mechanism used to authenticate and provide access to a facility or system based on the automatic and instant verification of an individual's physical characteristics. Because biometric security evaluates an individual's bodily elements or biological data, it is the strongest and most foolproof physical security technique used for identity verification. CCTV cameras Closed-circuit TV (CCTV), additionally considered as video surveillance is the use of video cameras to transmit a signal to a particular place, on a limited set of monitors.

An open circuit gadget refers to a device that is focused at an indefinite wide variety of people, as in tv broadcasts. Closed-circuit systems, on the other hand, are designed to provide video to distinctive viewers. One closed-circuit gadget that is particularly designed for surveillance purposes is typically referred to as a closed-circuit television or CCTV system. two CCTV is used in a vast range of functions which consist of security, disaster prevention, electricity and manpower saving, income advertising and records services, manufacturing management, industrial measurement, scientific care, training and military fields. Electronic Eye Detection An electric eye is a photodetector used to detect obstruction of a light beam. An example is the door safety system used on garage door openers that use a light transmitter and receiver at the bottom of the door to prevent closing if there is any obstruction in the way that breaks the light beam. etc. RFID system Radio-Frequency Identification (RFID) based access-control gadget permits solely accredited human beings to enter a particular place of an establishment. Authorized human beings are provided with special tags, the use of which they can get admission to that area. This RFID primarily based safety gadget is primarily based on microcontroller AT89C52 and contains an RFID module, an LCD module for showing the status and a relay for opening the door and other library operations like check-out, check-in management. (Ramana, 2010).

Library Security is an important and complex challenge in an academic library. Maidabino (2010) asserts that the issue of collection security is of growing concern to university libraries and librarians. An academic library in particular, seeks to provide information resources in both print and non-print to support the educational services of the university community and humanity at large. Berek (2016) defined an Electronic Security System as a system connected to the integrated library system which brings completely independent theft protection into effect through the provision of unique identification of books or

other documents. This system assists libraries in controlling, minimising or avoiding library material theft and unethical losses. Examples of electronic security systems used by academic libraries are Radio Frequency Identification (RFID) systems (both Transponder and Reader), electronic surveillance cameras (CCTV), Fire/Smoke sensors, moisture sensors, 3M electronic security exit detectors, perimeter alarm systems, etc. Berek (2016) also emphasize library Security System for the safety of the library's collection is realized in three forms: preservation, preventive protection and recovery protection.

The need for a security system for library and information services provision is very paramount in the provision of efficient and effective library service delivery. Where there is insecurity of library collections, the resources are exposed to dangers such as theft, mutilation, and vandalism among others. Edem (2010). Libraries and archives must have safety and security plans in place to ensure that staff is prepared to respond to fire, water emergencies, and other large-scale threats to collections (Cornell University Library, 2014). Ajegbomogun (2014), observed that collection security refers to a process designed to protect library collections against unauthorized removal or loss. The security of library materials (book and non-book material) is of utmost importance to the librarians and information specialists to reduce or avoid unauthorized access to information-bearing materials available in the library (Omoisekejimi, Ijiekhuamhen & Ojeme 2015). The security of library materials (book and non-book material) is of utmost importance to the librarians and information specialists to reduce or avoid unauthorized access to information-bearing materials available in the library (Omoisekejimi, Ijiekhuamhen & Ojeme 2015).

The library has several different types of reading rooms as CCTV was inside, from low security to high security, as well as a specific room for scientific journals. In the high-security reading rooms, the camera density is much higher and the recordings are kept for longer as the library is trying to hold a record of “what happened at each desk on a particular day”. The lower security reading rooms merely have area surveillance and the feeds aren't as high quality. All feeds from all cameras are kept for a minimum of 31 days and a maximum of 1 year. Data is stored on-site on secure servers, to which only the security team has access. Dean (2014) observed that access card technology has been used to safeguard. This involves protecting resources against disasters as well as thieves or intruders. From the perspective of Maidabino (2010), library security management has to do with taking necessary measures to ensure that the materials available for use in the library are kept in good condition and prevented from being stolen. Security management in libraries can be conceptualized to mean the

overall manner in which security policies, programs, procedures, or measures are adopted to mitigate the risk and ensure access. Also observed was a high rate of book theft, mutilation and misplacement of books in Nigerian academic libraries. Further suggested measures to reduce the problems which include tightening security at the library entrance and exit, and the expulsion of students involved in theft. Abubakar, Abdullahi, Dewa, Barkindo and Zubairu (2020) opined that electronic security systems are technological devices that are used with the aid of electrical apparatus to secure library materials from theft and vandalism.

The library security system needs to provide a safe and secure environment not only for library employees but also for library resources and library patrons too as well (Nath and Deka, 2020). Protecting the library documents, employee users, reading rooms and workflow are the most important areas of the library security system (Kumar and Mamta 2019) The security of library materials (book and non-book material) are of utmost importance to the librarians and information specialists to reduce or avoid unauthorized access to information-bearing materials available in the library (Omosekejimi, Ijiekhuamhen &Ojeme 2015). Library resources are the information-bearing materials that enable the library to fulfil its goal of meeting the information needs of its users. Ajegbomogun (2014) posits that overall, how policies, programmes, procedures, or measures are deployed to mitigate risk and ensure access to library resources is not encouraging; a security practice simply refers to the different types of actions and measures or practices adopted to stop a crime Randall and Newell (2014) identified three main ways the library views its use of the CCTV cameras firstly, the cameras are used to maintain the library's external perimeters so that the security can monitor access to the library site, particularly at night. The exterior cameras are motion-activated at night, to assist security in identifying sectors where an intruder may be trying to scale the fence. Secondly, an element of the CCTV cameras is to monitor the public areas of the library and observe. Abubakar, Abdullahi, Dewa, Barkindo and Zubairu (2020) cited Nancy (2016) on the use of electronic security to combat book theft and the experiences involved in their installation in the United States. Nancy further stressed that the adoption of video surveillance and closed-circuit television (CCTV) systems serve as a way to monitor vandalism in the library. The system can also be used to monitor and record evidence on clientele and employee misconduct. The two basic elements of electronic surveillance, primarily, are the device or trigger that is fitted into each book-hardback, paperback or journal, cassette, record or disc.

Records also access cards can be used in conjunction with video surveillance to control and monitor large collections and equipment. Further, explain that access cards can be integrated as photo ID cards for library employees and can be used as temporary keys for library clientele to have access to restricted areas. The access system can also be used for monitoring employee time and attendance, and security patrols of the property and can limit access to sensitive areas in the library. Electronic access control systems enhance safety and protect valuable library assets. Access control solutions range from simple authorized access systems to advanced closed-circuit monitoring and exception reports delivered through secure internet connections. Khurshid (2015) stated that electronic security systems for libraries cover access control, radio frequency identification systems (RFID), electronic alarm systems, smoke detectors, flame detectors, security sensors, burglary protection, video surveillance, CCTV, biometric identification and database management programs can be used to control vandalism in the library. The use of an electromagnetic security (EM) surveillance system for managing security challenges arising from theft and vandalism, electromagnetic security (EM) is another most used library security measure worldwide in the protection of books and other media from vandal activities (Adamu and Abdullahi 2018).

One such challenge is the issue of collection security for print and non-print resources. In modern knowledge and learning environments, university libraries have to look for creative solutions to are relevant to the needs and demands of customers (Ondiek, 2013). Although the security of library material is essential to its effective exploitation or use due to knowledge expansion, compound factors disturb the protection of library resources. Previous studies have reported that the application of ESSs emanates from human factors, organizational factors and technological factors (Masenya & Mubofu et al., 2022; Ngamba & Maidabino, 2010) Aina (2013) opined that the use of electronic resources management systems to safeguard resources is the advent of information and communication technology (ICT) now has made libraries preserve their information resources through electronic methods. Information in printed format can now be recorded on a computer using compact disk (CD) diskettes, flash drives and through digitization of library information resources.

The majority of people consider security associated with a system as protection against theft and deliberate destruction. The events of accidents cause loss of materials and other equipment's, missing collections (Parul Gupta,2018).

Ismail and Zainab (2011) observed that library materials can be damaged by various factors such as environment, atmospheric hazards, natural calamities, and user and staff behaviour and that valuable resources of the libraries need extra care in terms of security. Library security is one of the big threats faced by library professionals and library staff in preserving and conserving information resources. Library security is a simple technique for effective methods of protecting information resources. Gupta and Madhusudham (2018) observed that library security is a broad term and can be defined as the arrangements provided for safe and secure facilities for library staff, library resources, equipment, and library users. Library security practices encompass both technical and non-technical issues to safeguard organizational assets from a variety of threats. Information systems (IS) in libraries support the delivery of images, services and collections to local and remote patrons and this availability over the internet inevitably exposes it to security threats that academic libraries have been faced with varying degrees of criminal behaviours in the use of their resources especially materials.

Methodology

The research methodology adopted was quantitative research because is more concerned with systematic empirical investigation of social observable phenomena via statistical, mathematical, or computational techniques (Suleiman 2007). A cross-sectional survey research design was adopted for the study. The population comprised of the academic librarians and non-academic librarians of the federal polytechnic library Bida where the population are fifty-two (52) in federal polytechnic library Bida Niger state, Nigeria staffs were used as a sample of the study. A structured questionnaire was used for data collection. The data used to answer the research question was analyzed using frequency and percentage at 50% benchmark for acceptances.

Table 1. Types of security systems used for library and information services provision by the staff of Federal Polytechnic Bida Niger State, Nigeria

S/N	types of security systems used for library and information services provision	Category of The Respondents		f	%
		Academic Librarians	Non-Academic Librarians		
1	Security Clearance Procedure	15(28%)	14(26.9)	29	55.7%
2	ID Cards and Access Authorization	21(40.3)	3(5.7)	24	45.1%

3	3m Exit detection	9(17.3)	18(34.6)	27	51.9%
4	Electronic Video Recording Surveillance	17(32.6)	9(17.3)	26	50%
5	Security Guards Employed to Patrol	10(19.2)	11(21.1)	21	40.3%
6	Electronic Eye Detection	7(13.3)	12(23.0)	19	36.5%
7	Electronic Video Recording Surveillance	4(7.6)	19(36.5)	23	44.2%
8	Fire Extinguisher and security equipment	5(9.6)	6(11.5)	11	21.1%
9	Signature of every User (Gate Registration)	7(13.3)	11(21.1)	18	34.6%
10	Closed–Circuit Television (CCTV)	5(9.6)	3(5.7)	8	15.3%
11	Smart Card	6(9.6)	3(5.7)	9	17.3%

Sources: Field Survey 2024

Table 1. revealed that, security clearance procedure with 29(55.7%) had the highest percentage. follow by 3m exit detection with 27(51.9%), then, Electronic Video Recording Surveillance With 26(50%). While, ID cards and access authorization with 24(45.1%). Follow by electronic video Recording Surveillance23(44.2%). Follow by security guards employed to patrol with 21(40.3%). Then, electronic eye detection with 19(36.5%). Follow by signature of every user (Gate Registration) with 18(34.6%). Follow by smart card with 9(17.3%) and closed–circuit Television (CCTV) with 8(15.3%). In the light of the finding security clearance procedure, 3m exit detection, video recording surveillance were the main Types of security system used for library and information services provision by the staff of Federal Polytechnic Bida Niger State, Nigeria these in line with Maidabino (2010), agreed that high rate of book theft, mutilation and misplacement of books in Nigerian academic libraries. Further suggested measures to reduce the problems which include tightening security at library entrance and exit, the expulsion of students involved in theft. They have the percentage above the benchmark of 50%.

Table 2. Needs for security system for library and information services provision by the staff of Federal Polytechnic Bida Niger State, Nigeria

S/N	Needs for security system for library and information services	Category of Respondents	f	%
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	provision	Academic Librarians	Non-Academic Librarians		
1	Accessibility and use	12(23.0)	7(13.3)	19	36.5%
2	Marks of ownership	11(21.1)	10(19.2)	21	40.3%
3	Taking precautions against theft	2(3.8)	8(15.3)	10	19.2%
4	Protecting materials on exhibit	14(26.9)	15(28%)	29	55.7%
5	Guarding against mutilation and vandalism	4(7.6)	9(17.3)	13	25%
6	Controlling entrance and exits	18(34.6)	9(17.3)	27	51.9%
7	Inventory control and vigilance	6(11.5)	12(23.0)	18	34.6%
8	Protecting materials in book drops	6(11.5)	5(9.6)	11	21.1%

Sources: Field Survey 2024

Table 2. revealed that, protecting materials on exhibit with 29(55.7%) had the highest percentage. follow by controlling entrance and exits with 27(51.9%). While, marks of ownership with 21(40.3%). Follow by Accessibility and use with 19(36.5%). Follow by inventory control and vigilance with 18(34.6%). Then, guarding against mutilation and vandalism with 13(25%). Follow by Protecting materials in book drops with 11(21.1%) and Taking precautions against theft with 10(19.2%). In the light of the finding protecting materials on exhibit and controlling entrance and exits were the main needs for security system for library and information services provision by the staff of Federal Polytechnic Bida Niger State, Nigeria. In line with Kumar and Mamta (2019) stress that Protecting the library documents, employee users, reading rooms and workflow are the most important areas of the library security system.

Table 3. What are the challenge staffs encountered for using security systems for library and information services provision by the staff of Federal Polytechnic Bida Niger State, Nigeria

S/N	challenge staffs encountered for using security systems for library and information services provision	Category of the respondents		f	%
		Academic Librarians	Non-Academic Librarians		
1	Vandalism of materials	3(5.7)	21(40.3)	24	45.1%
2	Mutilation of books	16(30.7)	9(17.3)	25	48.0%
3	Stealing of personal belongings	7(13.3)	16(30.7)	23	44.2%

	of staff and patrons				
4	Inadequate staff/personnel	18(34.6)	9(17.3)	27	51.9%
5	Book theft	20(38.4)	5(9.6)	25	48.0%
6	Sabotage of library security by the staff	14(26.9)	7(13.3)	21	40.3%
7	Poor lighting in important areas of the library	3(5.7)	6(9.6)	9	17.3%
8	mishandling behaviors of materials	17(32.6)	14(26.9)	31	59.6%
9	Lack of institutional security policy	4(7.6)	8(15.3)	12	23.0%
10	Inadequate and non-functional library security measures	12(23.0)	10(19.2)	22	65.3%),
11	Lack of funding	25	9(17.3)	34	65.3%

Sources: Field Survey 2024

Table 3. revealed that, Lack of funding with 34(65.3%) %) had the highest percentage. follow by mishandling behaviors of materials with 31(59.6%), follow by inadequate staff/personnel with 51(51.9%). While, mutilation of books and book theft with 25(48.0%), follow by vandalism of materials with 24(45.1%), follow by stealing of personal belongings of staff and patrons with 23(44.2%), follow by Inadequate and non-functional library security measures with 22(65.3%), follow by sabotage of library security by the staff with 21(40.3%), then, lack of institutional security policy with 12(23.0%) then poor lighting in important areas of the library with 9(17.3%).

In the light of the finding, Lack of funding, mishandling behaviors of materials and inadequate staff/personnel were the main the challenge staffs encountered for using security systems for library and information services provision by the staff of Federal Polytechnic Bida Niger State, Nigeria. In the light of the Nwosu, Ifeka, & Okeke (2013), observed that the challenge of digital information is to make books, journals, vertical files, indexes, and other (print) materials found in libraries accessible to patrons in an electronic format, preferably from any location. finding lack of funding, mishandling behaviors of materials and inadequate staff/personnel were the main

Summary of the Findings

The findings for this research study are:

1. Majority of the respondents revealed that security clearance procedure, 3m exit detection, video recording surveillance were the main Types of security system used for library and information services provision by the staff of Federal Polytechnic Bida Niger State, Nigeria
2. Majority of the respondents revealed that protecting materials on exhibit and controlling entrance and exits were the needs for security system for library and information services provision by the staff of Federal Polytechnic Bida Niger State, Nigeria
3. Majority of the respondents revealed that, Lack of funding, mishandling behaviors of materials and inadequate staff/personnel were the main the challenge staffs encountered for using security systems for library and information services provision by the staff of Federal Polytechnic Bida Niger State, Nigeria.

Conclusion

Based on the findings of this Study, the following recommendations are made
The study concluded that library staff were not much aware of different types of security systems available in libraries but, the library management needs to make a positive move toward improving security measures, as it is a known fact that libraries are not always safe and secure places, and they are facing a variety of social concerns As libraries play vital roles in our society, the study also exposed the relevance and necessity of security measures that can be adopted in the library either conventional or electronic security systems.

Recommendations

Based on the findings of this Study, the following recommendations are made

1. The Management of should provide, ID cards and access authorization, electronic video Recording Surveillance, security guards employed to patrol, electronic eye detection, signature of every user (Gate Registration), smart card and closed–circuit Television (CCTV) in improving the Types of security system used for library and information services provision by the staff of Federal Polytechnic Bida Niger State, Nigeria.
2. The Management of should enhance on marks of ownership accessibility and use, inventory control and vigilance, guarding against mutilation and vandalism, protecting materials in book drops, Taking precautions against theft for the needs for security system for library

- and information services provision by the staff of Federal Polytechnic Bida Niger State, Nigeria
3. The Management of should provide more solutions on mutilation of books, book, vandalism of materials, stealing of personal belongings of staff and patrons, Inadequate and non-functional library security measures, sabotage of library security, lack of institutional security policy, poor lighting in important areas of the library to improve on the the challenge staffs encountered for using security systems for library and information services provision by the staff of Federal Polytechnic Bida Niger State, Nigeria

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