

Application of Modern Technologies in the Security of Library Resources at Bayelsa State Library Board (BYSLB)

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Abstract

This study investigated the application of modern technologies in the security of library resources at Bayelsa State Library Board (BYSLB). The study was prompted by a seemingly ineffective security method which has led to the loss of information resources, and the rarity of the resources. Three objectives and three research questions guided the study, and three research hypotheses were formulated and tested at a 0.05 level of significance. The study was carried out using correlation research designs, with a population of 24, comprising professional, paraprofessionals and supporting staff. A census sampling technique was used to select all the respondents. A questionnaire was used for data collection and a total of 24 copies were administered, but only 21 copies were found valid for analysis. The data was analyzed using the mean score and standard deviation for research questions and Pearson Product Moment Correlation to test the hypotheses. The study revealed that although the application of modern technologies such as Radio Frequency Identification (RFID), barcode, Close Circuit Television (CCTV), and corrective and deterrent control were not fully adopted, there is a significant relationship between RFID/Barcode, CCTV technologies, corrective and deterrent control, and the security of library resources in BYSLB. The study recommended, among others, that funding from the private sector, training, and retraining of library staff as specialists in providing security of library resources.

Keywords: Modern Technologies, Security, Library Resources

Introduction

Library, which is an integral part of education is the pillar on which any civilization flourished, and no system in the country can survive effectively, without the proper involvement of a library, like the Bayelsa State Library Board, Yenagoa. Public libraries are established by local, regional, or national governments through the support and funding of the state and community. Public libraries have long been used to document and support the writing of library history and are expected to deliver quality information to their patrons timely (Yakel & Colligan, 2001 as cited in Masenya, 2020). The library resources are an integral part of the public library because the public library is majorly made up of staff, resources, and public users. Therefore, there is no library without information resources.

Information Resources are sources through which information can be sought to meet the information needs of the users. They are media through which the intellectual content of human knowledge, ideas, opinions, or feelings are preserved and secured. Information resources found

in libraries can be classified into print, non-print, electronic, and digital information resources. Print information resources include books, serials, encyclopedias, dictionaries, handbooks, almanacs, and directories. Non-print information resources are items such as compact disks, audiovisuals, tapes, slides, microfilms, and microfiche (Abubakar, 2016). The application of computer technology in library resources management, according to Xiaodong (2017), marks the progress and development of an era. Dating from the emergence of libraries, the management of library resources has undergone a long period of development. As society moved forward and abundant resources appeared, it was increasingly challenging for the management and security of library resources. Managing library resources with traditional methods could no longer be effective. Thus, the intelligent management era of computer technology applications was an inexorable trend in the development of library management (Xiaodong, 2017). Promoting the development of modernization, the application of computer technology also enhances the modernization and intelligentization levels of security of library resources.

Security of information resources and services are integral library operations that can make libraries perpetually useful. Security is the state of keeping, saving, or protecting something from harm. In the medieval era, information resources were chained to the open shelves, to keep them safe, and avoid theft, mutilation, underlining sentences, writing words on the margin, joining and sometimes ripping pages from books and other delinquencies. Aina (2013) posited that the advent of information communication technology (ICT) now made libraries to secure their information resources through electronic methods. Information in printed format can now be recorded in computers using compact disks (CDs), diskettes, flash drives, and through digitization of library information resources. Abubakar (2016) identified the use of CCTV, RFID technology, and security doors as some of the modern technologies used in the security of library resources. In addition, Masenya (2020) included the use of databases such as blockchain, cloud computing, and the Internet of Things as some of the modern technologies used in the security of library resources. Other security types include critical infrastructure security, application security, and network security.

Although modern technologies provide adaptable alternatives to securing library resources, the level of application of these technologies in public libraries is low. It also appears that little academic research has been conducted on the application of modern technologies with practically nothing conducted on the management of library resources (Lemieux, 2016). It is, therefore, necessary that studies are carried out to investigate the application of modern technologies in the security of library resources with special reference to Bayelsa State Library Board.

Statement of the Problem

Library resources constitute an essential part of the public library as they are the major reasons users approach the library for information. They continue to increase in multiple formats and if they are not properly secured, there can be no information resources to offer in the public library. However, contemporary public libraries and other information centers are faced with the challenge of securing their hybrid resources which include print and electronic resources. The development of modern technologies is therefore imperative to pinpoint issues of strategies for the security of library resources in the public library. Nevertheless, public libraries have adopted security measures to ensure the security of library resources. This includes the use of

motion or thermal alarm systems e.g. fire alarms, fire extinguishers and picture IDs, security staff, etc. Yet, it seems that the security of library resources is not effective. Thus, to effectively secure library resources, there is the need for the adoption of modern technologies such as blockchain, cloud computing, CCTV and RFID/barcode technology, locked and dead-bolted steel doors, biometrics (includes fingerprint/face, iris, handwriting and other automated methods used to recognize individuals). Although studies have been carried out to unravel the application of modern technologies in the security of library resources, none of the researchers' best of knowledge and from the literature reviewed have been carried out to specifically investigate the application of modern technology in the security of library resources in Bayelsa State Public Library Board. The study therefore sought to fill this gap.

Objectives of the Study

The study aims to investigate the application of modern technologies in the security of library resources in Bayelsa State Library Board, Yenagoa. The specific objectives are to:

1. investigate the relationship between the installation of Radio Frequency Identification/Barcode Technology and the security of library resources in Bayelsa State Library Board
2. Determine the relationship between the installation of Closed Circuit Television (CCTV) and the security of library resources in Bayelsa State Library Board
3. determine the relationship between the application of corrective and deterrent control and security of library resources in Bayelsa State Library Board

Hypotheses

The hypotheses were tested in a null format at 0.05 level of significance

H₀₁ There is no significant relationship between the application of RFID/Barcode Technology and the security of library resources in Bayelsa State Library Board, Yenagoa

H₀₂ There is no significant relationship between the installation of Closed-Circuit Television (CCTV) and the security of library resources in Bayelsa State Library Board, Yenagoa

H₀₃ There is no significant relationship between the application of corrective and deterrent control and security of library resources in Bayelsa State Library Board, Yenagoa

Literature Review

The security of library resources embodies the principle that "prevention is better than cure." It involves safeguarding library materials against loss, neglect, waste, destruction, exploitation, and other threats to ensure their availability for future access and use. This requires information professionals to secure valuable resources susceptible to theft, mutilation, or misuse due to their type or condition. Ferdinand et al. (2018) emphasized that library materials must be protected, advocating the use of security devices to prevent theft or damage. The study highlighted the application of telecommunication and electronic systems, such as building alarm systems, access controls, video surveillance, and tele-surveillance, as effective security measures.

Opara et al. (2023) explored technological methods for securing information resources at Dame Patience Goodluck Jonathan Automated Library, Ignatius Ajuru University of Education. Their study identified the library's resources, including books, e-books, journals, databases, encyclopedias, and fiction, as vulnerable to threats like mutilation, theft, microbes, humidity,

and unauthorized access. The library utilized computers and burglary protection systems for security, though challenges like inadequate funding, poor adoption of technology, outdated infrastructure, and staff negligence were significant obstacles.

Adenike and Raliat (2023) investigated librarians' awareness and perceptions of cybersecurity in federal universities in Southwest Nigeria using a descriptive survey approach. They found that awareness of cybersecurity threats was moderate among librarians, who recognized deliberate attacks on sensitive data, unauthorized access, and computer crimes as unjust. The study also revealed that librarians possessed critical IT skills, including hardware, software, operating system, and programming skills, essential for safeguarding library resources. Musa et al. (2019) examined library security and service delivery at the Federal University Lafia Library. The study reported a lack of adoption of security technologies like surveillance cameras, RFID systems, and alarm systems. Key challenges included inadequate funding, insufficient staffing, unreliable power supply, and the absence of institutional security policies. Gupta and Madhusudan (2018) outlined major security challenges in academic libraries, including theft, vandalism, mis-shelving, humidity damage, and staff or user misconduct. Non-technological approaches, such as security guards, physical inspections, and manual book stamping, were noted as preventive measures. Similarly, Kale (2004), cited by Gupta and Madhusudan, advocated for physical checks and traditional safeguards as deterrents. Gartner (2016) asserted that modern technologies could transform resource management fundamentally, but public libraries face challenges in adopting these innovations. Masenya (2020) found that while public libraries recognize the importance of technologies like databases, blockchain, cloud computing, and IoT, their adoption is hindered by a lack of IT infrastructure, technical support, and expertise.

Akor (2013) studied security measures to prevent book thefts in Benue State University Library, identifying the use of Closed-Circuit Television (CCTV) and security personnel as effective deterrents. Similarly, Abubakar (2016) investigated resource security in academic libraries in Niger State, Nigeria, using qualitative methods. The study revealed a lack of modern technologies, such as RFID, security doors, and CCTV, for securing information resources. Ferdinand et al. (2015) recommended a holistic approach to library security, combining physical deterrents like architectural considerations and security personnel with electronic access control systems to ensure comprehensive protection.

Methodology

The study adopted a correlational design with a population of 24 comprising the professionals, paraprofessionals, and supporting staff of the Bayelsa State Library Board. A census sampling technique was used to select all the respondents. A questionnaire was used to gather the data. A total of 24 copies of the questionnaire were administered to the respondents but only 21 copies were found valid for analysis and data was analyzed using mean score and standard deviation for research questions while Pearson Product Moment Correlation was applied to test the hypotheses.

Results and Discussion

Research question one: What is the relationship between the installation of RFID/Barcode technology and the security of library resources in Bayelsa State Library Board?

Table 1: Summary of Mean and Standard Deviation on the relationship between the installation of RFID/Barcode technology and the security of library resources in Bayelsa State Library Board

S/N	My library secure library resources RFID/barcode by:	$\bar{x}$	$\pm$	Decisions
1	Using RFID/barcode reader to verify and track documents	1.4	1.3	Disagree
2	Using RFID/barcode to identify products and patrons	1.5	1.4	Disagree
3	Using RFID/barcode to improve on inventory control	1.5	1.4	Disagree
4	Using RFID/barcode to get better accuracy and on time data	1.6	1.7	Disagree
	Weighted mean	1.5<2.5	1.7	Disagree

Table 1 shows the Summary of Mean and Standard Deviation on the relationship between the installation of RFID/Barcode Technology and the security of library resources in Bayelsa State Library Board and it revealed that items 4, 2, 3, 1 have mean scores of 1.6, 1.5, 1.5, and 1.4 and standard deviation 1.7, 1.4, 1.4 and 1.3. This shows that the respondents disagreed that their library secure library resources RFID/barcode by detecting book theft using barcodes, scanning identity cards with barcodes to identify users, use of barcodes to monitor attendance to prepare statistics, and using a barcode reader to verify documents. The weighted mean of 1.5 indicates that most of the Bayelsa State Library Board State does not secure library resources using RFID/barcode. This could be attributed to the lack of RFID/barcode technologies to render security services.

Research question two: What is the relationship between the installation of Closed-Circuit Television (CCTV) and the security of library resources in Bayelsa State Library Board?

Table 2: Summary of Mean and Standard Deviation on the relationship between the application of Closed-Circuit Television (CCTV) and the security of library resources in public libraries in Yenagoa

S/N	My library secures library resources using CCTV by:	$\bar{x}$	$\pm$	Decision
1	Monitoring and recording evidence of criminal activities in and around the library	1.0	1.3	Disagree
2	Monitoring the frequent use of library resources	1.0	1.3	Disagree
3	Reducing the cost of replacing library resources	1.2	1.5	Disagree
4	Reducing security cost	1.1	1.4	Disagree
5	Providing peace of mind since it acts as a comfort blanket	1.2	1.5	Disagree
	Weighted Mean	1.1<2.5	1.3	Disagree

The result from Table 2 shows the Summary of Mean and Standard Deviation on the relationship between the installation of Closed-Circuit Television (CCTV) and the security of

library resources in Bayelsa State Library Board and revealed that items 3, 5, 4, 1,2 have mean scores 1.2, 1.2, 1.1, 1.0, and 1.0 with standard deviation 1.5, 1.5, 1.4, 1.3, and 1.3 respectively. This indicates the respondents' refusal that library secure library resources using CCTV by: Checking theft and mutilation, checkmating library delinquency, and surveying the users against mal-handling of library resources. The weighted mean of 1.1 indicates that most of the Bayelsa State Library Board was not using CCTV to secure library resources. This could be due to poor funding to purchase and install library CCTV cameras.

Research Question Three: What is the relationship between the application of corrective and deterrent control and the security of library resources in Bayelsa state?

Table 3: Summary of Mean and Standard Deviation on the relationship between the application of corrective and deterrent control and security of library resources in Bayelsa state

S/N	Corrective and deterrent control is used to secure library resources	$\bar{x}$	$\pm$	Decision
1	IPS	1.3	1.5	Disagree
2	Backup and system recovery	1.5	1.8	Disagree
3	Cable locks	2.6	2.5	Agree
4	Security guards	2.8	3.0	Agree
5	Hardware locks	2.8	2.9	Agree
	Weighted Mean	2.2<2.5	2.4	Disagree

Results from Table 3 indicate that items 5, 4, and 3 have mean scores of 2.8, 2.8, and 2.6 respectively which are above the reference mean of 2.5. This implies that libraries secure library resources using IPS to detect anomalies in network traffic flow by IPS, backup and system recovery, cable locks, security guards, and hardware locks. The weighted mean of 2.2 indicates that most of the public libraries in Bayelsa state were not securing library resources using IPS, backup and system recovery, cable locks, security guards, and hardware locks. This could be due to a lack of funds to automate public libraries and employ modern technologies to secure electronic information resources.

Hypotheses

Hypothesis One: There is no significant relationship between the application of RFID/Barcode Technology and the security of library resources in Bayelsa State Library Board.

Table 4: Summary of Pearson Product Moment Correlation on the relationship between the application of RFID/Barcode Technology and the security of library resources in Bayelsa State Library Board

SN	Variables	Application of RFID/Barcode Technology	Security of library resources
1	Application of RFID/Barcode Technology	Pearson Correlation Sig. (2-tailed) N	1 -.121 31
2	Security of library resources	Pearson Correlation Sig. (2-tailed) N	-.121 .04 31

The result from Table 5 shows the Summary of Pearson Product Moment Correlation on the relationship between the application of RFID/Barcode Technology and the security of library resources in Bayelsa State Library Board. It shows that the relationship between the application of RFID/Barcode Technology and the security of library resources in Bayelsa State Library Board has a correlation coefficient of $r = -.121$ which shows a weak negative relationship and

is statistically significant at 0.05 alpha level ($r = -121$, $P=0.04 < 0.05$). Thus, the null hypothesis which stated that there is no significant relationship between the application of RFID/Barcode technology and the security of library resources in Bayelsa State Library Board is rejected. Therefore, there is a significant relationship between RFID/Barcode technology and the security of library resources in Bayelsa State Library Board.

Hypothesis Two: There is no significant relationship between the installation of Closed-Circuit Television (CCTV) and the security of library resources in Bayelsa State Library Board

Table 5: Summary of Pearson Product Moment Correlation on the relationship between the installation of Closed-Circuit Television (CCTV) and the security of library resources in Bayelsa State Library Board.

SN	Variables	Application of Closed Circuit Television (CCTV)	Security of library resources
1	Application of Closed Circuit Television (CCTV)	Pearson Correlation Sig. (2-tailed) N	1 -.125 31
2	Security of library resources	Pearson Correlation Sig. (2-tailed) N	1 .04 31

The result from Table 5 shows the Summary of Pearson Product Moment Correlation on the relationship between the installation of Closed-Circuit Television (CCTV) and the security of library resources in Bayelsa State Library Board. It shows that the joint relationship between the installation of Closed-Circuit Television (CCTV) and the security of library resources in Bayelsa State Library Board has a correlation coefficient of $r = -125$ which shows a weak negative relationship and is statistically significant at 0.05 alpha level ($r = -125$, $P=0.04 < 0.05$). Thus, the null hypothesis which stated that there is no significant relationship between the installation of Closed-Circuit Television (CCTV) and the security of library resources in Bayelsa State Library Board is rejected. Therefore, there is a significant relationship between Closed Circuit Television (CCTV) and the security of library resources in Bayelsa State Library Board.

Hypothesis Three: There is no significant relationship between the application of corrective and deterrent control and the security of library resources in Bayelsa State Library Board

Table 6: Summary of Pearson Product Moment Correlation on the relationship between the application of corrective and deterrent control and the security of library resources in Bayelsa State Library Board

SN	Variables	Application of corrective and deterrent control	Security of library resources
1	Application of corrective and deterrent control	Pearson Correlation Sig. (2-tailed) N	1 .123 .03 31
2	Security of library resources	Pearson Correlation Sig. (2-tailed) N	.123 1 .03 31

The result from Table 5 shows the Summary of Pearson Product Moment Correlation on the relationship between the application of corrective and deterrent control and the security of library resources in Bayelsa State Library Board and the security of library resources in public libraries in Yenagoa. It shows that the joint relationship between the application of database and the security of library resources in Bayelsa State Library Board has a correlation coefficient of $r = .123$ which shows a weak positive relationship and is statistically significant at 0.05 alpha level ($r = .123, P=0.03 < 0.05$). Thus, the null hypothesis which stated that there is no significant relationship between the application of database and the security of library resources in Bayelsa State Library Board is rejected. Therefore, there is a significant relationship between the database and the security of library resources in Bayelsa State Library Board.

Discussion of the Findings

The findings reveal that the Bayelsa State Library Board (BYSLB) does not utilize RFID or barcode technologies effectively to secure library resources. Respondents disagreed on the use of barcodes or RFID for detecting book theft, scanning identity cards, monitoring attendance, or verifying documents. This indicates a lack of technological infrastructure to enhance security, as evidenced by the weighted mean of 1.5. The absence of RFID or barcode systems could undermine the library's ability to mitigate theft and ensure accountability, raising questions about the state of technological adoption in public libraries. These findings align with the study by Musa et al. (2019), which reported that the Federal University Lafia Library also lacked advanced security technologies like RFID and surveillance systems. Similarly, Abubakar (2016) highlighted the absence of RFID systems and other modern technologies in academic libraries in Niger State, reinforcing the notion that public and academic libraries in Nigeria face systemic challenges in adopting advanced technologies for resource security. However, the findings contrast with Adenike and Raliat (2023), who observed that librarians in federal universities in Southwest Nigeria possessed significant IT skills and awareness of cybersecurity threats. This suggests that while individual competencies may exist, institutional adoption of RFID or barcode systems may be hindered by broader infrastructural and financial limitations.

The findings indicate that the Bayelsa State Library Board (BYSLB) does not utilize CCTV systems to secure library resources effectively. Respondents disagreed with statements about the use of CCTV for preventing theft and mutilation, monitoring user behavior, or safeguarding resources against mishandling. This suggests a lack of CCTV installations, likely due to inadequate funding and poor technological adoption, as indicated by the weighted mean. The

absence of CCTV leaves the library vulnerable to resource loss and misconduct, underscoring the need for investments in surveillance technologies. These findings align with Musa et al. (2019), who reported a lack of surveillance cameras and other security technologies in the Federal University Lafia Library. Key barriers such as insufficient funding, unreliable power supply, and the absence of institutional security policies resonate with the challenges identified in this study. Similarly, Abubakar (2016) observed a lack of CCTV systems in academic libraries in Niger State, highlighting a broader trend of underutilization of modern security measures in Nigerian libraries.

The findings reveal that public libraries in Bayelsa State partially use security measures like intrusion prevention systems (IPS), backup and system recovery, cable locks, security guards, and hardware locks to protect resources. However, the overall reliance on these measures remains inadequate, with insufficient use of IPS and backup technologies. This limited adoption is attributed to a lack of funding and inadequate technological infrastructure, reflecting broader challenges in automating public libraries and ensuring the security of electronic resources. The findings align with Musa et al. (2019), who identified similar issues at the Federal University Lafia Library, where key technologies such as RFID systems, surveillance cameras, and alarm systems were absent. The barriers of inadequate funding, unreliable power supply, and insufficient staffing reported in their study are consistent with the challenges observed in this research. Furthermore, Gupta and Madhusudan (2018) emphasized that theft, vandalism, and other security challenges persist in libraries due to reliance on traditional, non-technological approaches, which further validates the findings of limited security measures in Bayelsa State libraries. In contrast, Opara et al. (2023) highlighted the use of computers and burglary protection systems at Dame Patience Goodluck Jonathan Automated Library to safeguard resources, suggesting that some libraries in Nigeria are adopting technological solutions despite challenges. However, the obstacles they identified, such as outdated infrastructure and poor technology adoption, support the current study's conclusion about the underutilization of advanced security measures. The findings also resonate with Masenya (2020), who noted that public libraries recognize the importance of advanced technologies like blockchain and cloud computing but struggle with adoption due to limited IT infrastructure and technical expertise.

The findings reveal a significant but weak negative relationship between the application of RFID/Barcode technology and the security of library resources in Bayelsa State Library Board. While this implies that RFID/Barcode technology has some impact on resource security, the effectiveness of its application may be hindered by underlying challenges. The rejection of the null hypothesis suggests that, despite the weak correlation, the relationship between these technologies and security cannot be overlooked. However, the negative correlation points to possible inefficiencies in the deployment or integration of RFID/Barcode technology within the library's security framework. This aligns with Musa et al. (2019), who highlighted the lack of adoption of security technologies, including RFID systems, in Nigerian libraries due to challenges such as inadequate funding, staffing shortages, and unreliable power supply. Similarly, Abubakar (2016) identified a lack of modern technologies like RFID and security doors in academic libraries in Niger State, further validating the current study's finding of

limited effectiveness in the use of RFID/Barcode technology. The findings contrast with Opara et al. (2023), who reported the use of technological tools such as computers and burglary protection systems to secure resources at Dame Patience Goodluck Jonathan Automated Library. This suggests that when properly deployed, technology can enhance resource security, though challenges like outdated infrastructure and staff negligence may limit its impact.

The findings reveal a weak but statistically significant negative relationship between the installation of Closed Circuit Television (CCTV) and the security of library resources in Bayelsa State Library Board. While CCTV has been widely recognized as an effective tool for monitoring and preventing security breaches, the weak negative correlation suggests that its deployment in this context may not be achieving optimal results. This could be attributed to factors such as improper installation, inadequate coverage, or other systemic challenges undermining its effectiveness. This result aligns with Akor (2013), who identified CCTV and security personnel as effective deterrents against theft in Benue State University Library. However, the weak negative correlation in the present study suggests that the potential benefits of CCTV might be compromised by external factors, such as those highlighted by Opara et al. (2023). Their study noted challenges like inadequate funding, outdated infrastructure, and staff negligence, all of which could limit the impact of technological security measures like CCTV. Conversely, Abubakar (2016) found that academic libraries in Niger State lack modern security technologies, including CCTV, citing similar obstacles like poor funding and policy gaps. This lack of technological integration may resonate with the current study's findings, where the effectiveness of CCTV might be undermined by broader systemic issues. The findings also reflect the broader challenges highlighted by Musa et al. (2019), who reported minimal adoption of advanced security technologies, including surveillance cameras, due to funding and staffing inadequacies. The weak negative correlation could stem from such contextual barriers, suggesting that while CCTV is in place, its application is suboptimal, as Masenya (2020) also noted in discussing the adoption of innovative library technologies.

Conclusion

The study concludes that the Bayelsa State Library Board (BYSLB) exhibits limited technological adoption for securing library resources. The findings highlight an underutilization of RFID and barcode systems, with respondents reporting that these technologies are not effectively employed for theft detection, user monitoring, or accountability. Similarly, CCTV, though installed, demonstrates a weak negative relationship with resource security, indicating inefficiencies in its deployment or functionality. The study also found partial reliance on traditional and limited security measures like intrusion prevention systems, backup technologies, and security guards, which are insufficient to address modern security challenges. Overall, the results underscore systemic challenges such as inadequate funding, outdated infrastructure, and poor technological integration as significant barriers to effective security management. Despite the potential benefits of advanced technologies like RFID and CCTV, their impact on the library remains suboptimal, pointing to a need for improved funding, technical support, and comprehensive policy frameworks to enhance the security of library resources.

Recommendations

Based on the findings of the study, the following recommendations were made:

1. The Bayelsa State Library Board should prioritize the adoption and effective utilization of RFID and barcode technologies for resource security. These systems should be integrated to monitor attendance, detect theft, and enhance accountability, addressing gaps in the library's security framework.
2. The library should ensure proper installation and optimization of CCTV systems to enhance their effectiveness. This includes expanding coverage, regular maintenance, and staff training on monitoring and responding to incidents captured by surveillance.
3. Adequate funding should be allocated to the library to address infrastructural deficiencies and support the acquisition and implementation of modern security technologies. This investment will reduce vulnerabilities and improve resource management.
4. Training programs should be organized to equip library staff with the necessary technical skills to operate, maintain, and utilize modern security systems effectively. Staff negligence can be mitigated through regular workshops on technological and cybersecurity measures.
5. The library should establish and enforce detailed security policies to guide the application and management of technology for safeguarding resources. This includes developing protocols for the use of RFID, barcodes, CCTV, and other security measures.

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