Chapter 5
Modern Security Systems in Libraries

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ABSTRACT

One of the most significant difficulties facing libraries and librarians is security. Theft, mutilation, as well as other maltreatment of information resources have posed a significant challenge to the library profession around the world. This study highlights the many physical, environmental, and digital data security systems that are used for library security purposes, as well as the various security measures used in modern libraries. The study looked at some electronic security systems, such as CCTV, RFID, 3M security systems, smart cards, biometrics, access control systems, electromagnetic systems, etc. that are deployed in libraries. The challenges facing library security systems were highlighted, and the study recommends that libraries should give priority to security in their budgets, purchase modern security devices, design and implement effective and efficient security policies, as well as sensitize users and personnel on security issues.

INTRODUCTION

The absence or at least improbability of dangers to a particular thing is typically believed to be the general definition of security. A method designed to protect anything or someone from harm is referred to as security. It's a deterrent to criminal activity. It prevents the unlawful removal or loss of library resources, which is mainly caused by intruders or thieves (Nath, 2021).

One of the most significant difficulties facing librarians is security. According to Ajayi et al., (2018), theft, mutilation and other maltreatment of information resources have posed a significant challenge to the library profession around the world and to provide proper library services and information transmis-

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sion, it is critical to eliminate this threat. This is because the number of resources and users is growing every day, which increases the risk of theft and other connected difficulties (Kumar, 2019).

In today's library environment, there is significant transformation of services and apart from providing the basic services of meeting their users' demands, libraries are striving to stay updated with the latest Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) including self-charging process, automated material handling, high-speed inventory, and, most critically, security (Gupta & Madhusudhan, 2018).These technologies are not only having a significant impact on library management, but also is also affecting the implementation of electronic safety structures. These structures are devices that use electrical and digital equipment to protect impregnable library documents. They aid libraries with preventing and controlling library material theft. Librarians must assess security challenges as they pertain to their libraries in order to manage and safeguard their collections as well as assuring the availability, accessibility, and lifespan of the collections, in addition to provide effective services to the user community (Yusuf, et al., 2018). The most significant aspects of the library security system are protecting library resources, personnel, users, study rooms, and operations. The synchronized functioning of various interdependent components of the protection system can complete the sophisticated library security process. Mechanical protection, an electrical signaling system, and an incident monitoring or responding guard are all part of the system. Preventive measures augment and coordinate all of those elements (Kumar, 2019).

There is a paucity of literature on library security, particularly the use of modern security systems to combat thefts, mutilation, and vandalism of library information resources. This is because previous researches have concentrated on the employment of traditional/manual means to limit library user excesses such as theft, mutilation and vandalism (Odaro, 2019).

This paper aims to discuss the latest technology-based systems that are deployed and available in libraries. Given the importance of libraries, detailed and accurate research is necessary to identify security measures for libraries in terms of their collections, infrastructure, personnel, and users (Kumbhar& Veer, 2016). In the light of this, this study offers a strong foundation for the creation of critical library security measures that guard library and information resources from theft, mutilation, and damage.

LIBRARY SECURITY SYSTEM

A security system is one that detects burglary, or unauthorized access into a facility or other location. Domestic, academic, industrial, commercial, and armed services buildings all have security systems to defend against robbery or vandalism, and safety from intruders (Deka & Nath, 2020).The security system not only provides security, but it also helps libraries enhance and improve their productivity. Nonetheless, the security systems' smooth operation does not interfere with the library's core goal of offering a user-friendly environment(Gupta & Madhusudhan, 2017). All techniques taken to protect the availability, continuity, accessibility, and lifespan of library collections in order to provide effective services to its user population are referred to as library security (Yusuf, et al., 2018).

Library information security encompasses information management, information privacy, and integrity, as well as computer security. It also includes personal security and policies, as well as efforts taken to ensure effective backups and securing computer systems against unauthorized access and usage. It's crucial to remember that while some damages or losses can be repaired, some materials may be lost forever (Deka & Nath, 2020).It may appear that determining what is genuinely vulnerable to theft in libraries is quite difficult, as certain materials are more vulnerable than others. In addition, while in-