
Perception of Undergraduate Library Users on the Use of Video Surveillance System in Bayero University Kano Library

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ABSTRACT

This research investigates the perception of undergraduate users on the use of video surveillance system in Bayero University Kano. A cross-sectional survey design was employed by the study. Self-developed questionnaire was the instrument used for data collection. A population of 3, 715 registered undergraduate library users of 2024/2025 session was used. Ten percent (10%) of the study population was used as a sample size of the study. Thus, total of 372 copies of the questionnaire were administered, out of which 304(81.7%) were retrieved and found usable for the analysis. Frequency and Percentages were employed to analyse the data. The results of the study indicate that more than half of the users 175(57.6%) were aware that libraries can use closed-circuit television (CCTV) to identify visitors and employees, monitor work areas, deter theft; and that libraries can use surveillance motion detection camera to monitor the movement of staff and users within the library. On the perception of the library users, the findings revealed that majority 182(59.9%) strongly agreed that VSS helps to determine the movement of staff and users within the storage area of the library as to know how they are moving and whether they are assessing library resources or just reading; enable the library to recognize if a moving object is a moving person or a crawling person; allows management and security to check-in on libraries at any time should security concerns arise; use the cameras and network recorder allow libraries to broadcast their surveillance footage over the internet; and VSS could help prevent book theft and monitor the move of books and other resources from one user to another. The paper then concludes that to ensure effective and sustainable information resources security among the libraries, it is therefore, important for information professionals to embark on serious investigation in order to come up with accurate framework that will help them to plan and provide adequate security of user services. Among other things, the university management should encourage their libraries to sensitize users on the benefits of Video surveillance systems so as to move simultaneously current development of information security services.

Keywords: Perception, Library Users, Video Surveillance System, Bayero University Kano, Library

INTRODUCTION

Inclusive Education has been broadened to encompass not only students with disabilities but all those who may be disadvantaged or marginalized (Ashir, Eke & Benedict, 2017). However, Effective inclusion in libraries requires appropriate environment to address professional development to reflect beliefs, values as well as enhancement on clientele skills to address their information and security needs.

The security of library materials is of utmost importance to the librarian and information specialist for the purpose of reducing or avoiding unauthorized access to information bearing materials available in the library (Parker, 2002). To avoid unauthorized access to library resources, library management and information professionals must devise strategies which will enable them to provide adequate security that can protect the information resources available

in the library. According to Aina (2004), library resources or materials must be safe; hence security. The integration of electronic surveillance is frequently categorized as an innovative approach to sustainable library service delivery (Saka and Okee,).

Academic library stakeholders broadly view Closed-Circuit Television (CCTV) as a necessary technological intervention to address rising security threats in academic environments. Scholars like Cherdantseva and Hilton (2013) noted that if the security risk assessment investigation determines that the library location has the potential for burglary through windows or vandalism to the windows, then guards, bars, security screens should be installed.

As reported by Yahaya and usman (2016) Sustainable Development goal (goal NO.16) advocates Promotion of peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, to provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels. Academic libraries as university aiming at achieving should not be left behind. Understanding the perception of undergraduate users on the use of video surveillance system is extremely necessary for information institutions aiming to ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements.

Statement of the Problem

Researches indicate that the presence of Video Surveillance cameras acts as a significant psychological deterrent to potential offenders, even when the systems are not actively monitored or functional at all times. The implementation of these systems in libraries is viewed as a proactive measure to curb security threats, including unauthorized access and the illicit removal of information resources.

Libraries of modern days are encouraged to ensure public Access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with international agreements and legislations. Nevertheless, despite all these, a preliminary observation has shown that specific quantitative data on student satisfaction scores on the implementation of such innovation is limited. A gap observed after reviewing the literature is that there are few or no apparent study carried out that has examined the perception of undergraduate users on the use of video surveillance system with reference to Bayero University Kano library.

In response to this therefore, a study of this nature become necessary in order to ascertain and provide insight into the level of perception of undergraduate users on the use of video surveillance system because they are expected to benefit from the implementation of these practices in their libraries.

Research Objectives

1. To examine the awareness of Undergraduate Library Users on the Use of Video Surveillance Systems for library security in Bayero University Kano
2. To determine the Perception of undergraduate Library Users on The Use of Video Surveillance Systems in Bayero University Kano

Research Questions

1. What is the awareness of Undergraduate Library Users on the Use of Video Surveillance Systems for library security in Bayero University Kano?
2. What is the Perception of Undergraduate Library Users on The Use of Video Surveillance Systems in Bayero University Kano?

Video Surveillance System (CCTV)

Video surveillance and closed-circuit television (CCTV) systems serve as a way to monitor and record security, deter crime and ensure safety. Advances in CCTV technology and reduction in cost have also made video surveillance a cost effective management tool for library facilities. As remarked by Ezeabasil, (2018) the ongoing challenge for university administrations lies in ensuring that these systems are not only installed but are also integrated into a robust, consistently applied security strategy that balances the need for surveillance with the academic mission of the library.

According to McCahill and Norris (2002), the major benefits of using electronic security system in the library are:

1. Maximum Security: Patrons of all ages and types use libraries every day. Security cameras placed around the library can help to keep safe while reading, researching and browsing as well as the information resources they are using.
2. Prevent Theft: Every part of a library's collection is valuable. A video surveillance system working in conjunction with a barcode and magnetic book control system could help prevent book theft and monitor the move of books and other resources as it moves from one user to another.
3. Flexibility: If video systems allow users to place cameras where they are needed, and reconfigure them in a whim libraries, especially those that host community events, author readings or children book clubs, could greatly benefit from the flexible security that IP video provides
4. Remote monitoring: Video surveillance systems that use the cameras and network recorder allow libraries to

broadcast their surveillance footage over the internet. This allows management and security to check in on libraries at any time should security concerns arise, the broadcast function could also be to archive speakers or special events at the library.

Issues in Library Security

The consensus across studies is that electronic surveillance is a favored component of modern library infrastructure. Despite that the literature emphasizes the functional utility of surveillance, it also highlights that the effectiveness of these systems is tied to their maintenance and consistent application. Scholars like Sadiku (2005) identified the consequences of insecurity in libraries which include; users' dissatisfaction or unfamiliarity with library services, lack of concern for the need of others and few library users take library theft and mutilation as a crime. According to Alokun (2004) other security issues in libraries to include; disruptive patron behaviour, poorly secured premises, disaster, and non-return of items.

Oyewusi and Oyeboade (2009) stressed that the issue of library security is of growing concern to all type of libraries in order to protect the intellectual property from theft, mutilation and other related crimes.

Although undergraduate students are the subjects of these monitoring efforts, the provided research suggests that the collective priority among users is the preservation of library resources to ensure equitable access (Nweke & Ukwueze, 2025). Kabarak University for instance, have adopted CCTV surveillance specifically to minimize the loss of library materials, reflecting institutional and user-end reliance on technology to maintain order (Rutto, 2011).

Use of Closed Circuit Television in Libraries

CCTV systems are quickly becoming one of the most important and economic security and safety tools available to libraries. According to Jodhar and Kulkami (2000), “The primary purpose of a CCTV system are detection, observe, monitor and record observation, provide real time information for detection identification, recording, provides after the fact material for assessment, analysis and review, usually with overlaid time, date and location information.

McCahill and Norris (2002) noted that “libraries can use closed-circuit television (CCTV) to identify visitors and employees, monitor work areas, deter theft and ensure the security can also use to monitor and record evidence on clientele and staff misconduct in the library.

In various university settings, the installation of CCTV is identified as a critical strategy to combat anti-social behaviors, including the theft and mutilation of library resources (Ama-Abasi & Ifere, 2024).

Perception of Library Users

The term Awareness according to Yahaya and Kamba (2019) involves moving from a state of being unaware to being aware of a new innovation. It is used synonymously with the words understanding, appreciation, familiarity, and recognition. Perception in this study is used to refer to the way undergraduate Library users understand and interpret the Use of Video Surveillance System for library security.

Maidabino (2012) reported the negative perception towards the library environment and frustration among the library users, as the effect of which can result into devastating psychological and educational consequences in terms of effective access to the library and its collection. Chourasia

(2024) Identified that recommendations for enhancing library security often include the formalization of policies regarding theft and vandalism, alongside the regular maintenance of electronic surveillance infrastructure to ensure that deterrents remain credible to the students body. Hence, a community analysis by information professional is required so as to ascertain the perception level of their users vis-à-vis adoption of Video Surveillance System for library security.

To emphasize the importance of library security Lynn (2001) stated that it is important to continue to maintain a single point of entry to the secure area of the library. The discourse surrounding privacy remains nuanced, as the primary focus in academic literature is directed toward the protection of library assets and the mitigation of criminal activity. Moreover, theft, mutilation, natural and artificial disaster, disruptive patron behaviour and library staff attitudes and ignorance of security issues are some of the major types of security threats that affect library information resources.

However, the overall satisfaction among users is implicitly linked to the perceived success of electronic systems in maintaining a secure learning environment. Because anti-social behaviors and resource loss continue to increase in many academic libraries, there is a noted demand for the installation or upgrading of working CCTV systems (Ama-Abasi & Ifere, 2024).

Challenges Associated With the Use of Video Surveillance Systems

Scholars like Marcus (2007), noted that these surveillance motion detection imaging and camera can be used to monitor several places in the library premises. However, despite that the literature emphasizes the functional utility of surveillance, it also

highlights that the effectiveness of these systems is tied to their maintenance and consistent application.

A study of federal university libraries in Southern Nigeria found that while electronic security systems are considered adequate for checking threats, their impact is often limited by irregular usage patterns (Ezeabasili, 2008). Also Chourasia (2024) stressed that the transition from the mere presence of hardware to an effective security framework requires comprehensive policy support.

METHODOLOGY

A quantitative research approach was used for the study and a cross-sectional survey design was employed by the researcher.

RESULTS

Self-developed questionnaire was the instrument used for data collection. The population of the study consists of 3,715 undergraduate registered undergraduate users of Bayero University Kano Library as at 2024/2025 session. According to Haruna (2010) in determining a sample size of a research population that runs in thousands 5 to 10 percentage is recommended as a sample. Therefore, in compliance with this, ten percent (10%) of the study population was used as a sample size of the study. Thus, total of 372 copies of the questionnaire were administered, out of which 304(81.7%) were retrieved and found usable for the analysis. Descriptive statistics with the aid of frequency and percentages were employed to analyse the data.

Table 1: Awareness of Library Users on the Use of Surveillance Systems

Statements	Very High	High	Moderate	Low	Very Low
I am aware that libraries can use closed-circuit television (CCTV) to identify visitors and employees, monitor work areas, deter theft	175(57.6%)	77(25.3%)	33(10.9%)	4(1.3)	15(4.9%)
I am aware that libraries can use closed-circuit television (CCTV) to monitor and record evidence on clientele and staff misconduct in the library	170(55.9%)	76(25.0%)	39(12.8%)	3(1.0%)	16(5.3%)
I am aware that libraries can use surveillance motion detection imaging and camera to monitor library premises like parking area, library shelf, driveway etc.	168(55.3%)	76(25.0%)	40(13.2%)	18(5.9%)	2(0.7%)
I am aware that libraries can use surveillance motion detection camera to monitor library equipment, such as library computers located in each offices and exchange of materials within the library	160(52.6%)	58(19.1%)	47(15.5%)	3(1.0%)	36(11.8%)
I am aware that libraries can use surveillance motion detection camera to monitor the movement of staff and users within the library	175(57.6%)	67(22.0%)	39(12.8%)	21(6.9%)	2(0.7%)

Table 1 indicates that more than half 175(57.6%) of the respondents were very highly aware that libraries can use closed-circuit television (CCTV) to identify visitors and employees, monitor work areas, deter theft. A quarter 77(25.3%) of the respondents rated their awareness of libraries use of closed-circuit television (CCTV) to identify visitors and employees, monitor work areas, deter theft, few 33(10.9%) were moderately aware, very few 15(4.9%) of the respondents rated their awareness of libraries use of closed-circuit television (CCTV) to identify visitors and employees, monitor work areas, deter theft 'very low', and least 4(1.3) of the respondents rated their awareness of libraries use of closed-circuit television (CCTV) to identify visitors and employees, monitor work areas, deter theft 'low'.

Majority 170(55.9%) of the respondents were very highly aware that libraries can use closed-circuit television (CCTV) to monitor and record evidence on clientele and staff misconduct in the library. A quarter 76(25.0%) of the respondents rated their awareness of libraries use of closed-circuit television (CCTV) to monitor and record evidence on clientele and staff misconduct in the library, few 39(12.8%) were moderately aware, very few 16(5.3%) of the respondents rated their awareness of libraries use of closed-circuit television (CCTV) to monitor and record evidence on clientele and staff misconduct in the library 'very low', and least 3(1.0%) of the respondents rated their awareness of libraries use of closed-circuit television (CCTV) to monitor and record evidence on clientele and staff misconduct in the library 'low'.

Majority 168(55.3%) of the respondents were very highly aware that aware that libraries can use surveillance motion detection imaging and camera to monitor

library premises like parking area, library shelf, driveway etc. A quarter 76(25.0%) of the respondents rated their awareness of libraries use of surveillance motion detection imaging and camera to monitor library premises like parking area, library shelf, driveway etc., few 40(13.2%) were moderately aware, very few 18(5.9%) of the respondents rated their awareness of libraries use of surveillance motion detection imaging and camera to monitor library premises like parking area, library shelf, driveway etc., as 'low', and least 2(0.7%) of the respondents rated their awareness of libraries use of surveillance motion detection imaging and camera to monitor library premises like parking area, library shelf, driveway etc 'very low'.

Majority 160(52.6%) of the respondents were very highly aware that aware that libraries can use surveillance motion detection camera to monitor library equipment, such as library computers located in each offices and exchange of materials within the library. Less than quarter 58(19.1%) of the respondents rated their awareness of libraries use of surveillance motion detection camera to monitor library equipment, such as library computers located in each offices and exchange of materials within the library, few 47(15.5%) were moderately aware, very few 36(11.8%) of the respondents rated their awareness of libraries use of surveillance motion detection camera to monitor library equipment, such as library computers located in each offices and exchange of materials within the library 'very low', and least 3(1.0%) of the respondents rated their awareness of libraries use of surveillance motion detection camera to monitor library equipment, such as library computers located in each offices and exchange of materials within the library as 'low'.

Majority 175(57.6%) of the respondents were very highly aware that that libraries can use surveillance motion detection camera to monitor the movement of staff and users within the library. Less than quarter 67(22.0%) of the respondents rated their awareness of libraries use of surveillance motion detection imaging and camera to monitor library premises like parking area, library shelf, driveway etc.,

few 39(12.8%) were moderately aware, very few 21(6.9%) of the respondents rated their awareness of libraries can use surveillance motion detection camera to monitor the movement of staff and users within the library as 'low', and least 2(0.7%) of the respondents rated their awareness of libraries use surveillance motion detection camera to monitor the movement of staff and users within the library 'very low'.

Perception of Library Users on The Use of Surveillance Systems in Library

	Statement	SA	A	UD	D	SD
1	Information security is necessary to ensure that information bearing materials or documents (electronic or physical) are genuine.	165(54.3%)	62(20.4%)	41(13.5%)	32(10.5%)	4(1.3%)
2	Magnetic theft detection devices should be placed at strategic location to sound an alarm, if unchecked library materials are taken out of the library	155(51.0%)	60(19.7%)	48(15.8%)	35(11.5%)	6(2.0%)
3	A video surveillance system could help prevent book theft and monitor the movement of books and other resources from one user to another	157(51.6%)	68(22.4%)	44(14.5%)	30(9.9%)	5(1.6%)
4	Video surveillance systems that use the cameras and network recorder allow libraries to broadcast their surveillance footage over the internet.	162(53.3%)	65(21.4%)	39(12.8%)	33(10.9%)	5(1.6%)
5	Video surveillance system allows management and security to check-in on libraries at any time should security concerns arise	164(53.9%)	76(25.0%)	38(12.5%)	22(7.2%)	4(1.3%)
6	Video surveillance system enable the library to recognize if a moving object is a moving person or a crawling person.	178(58.6%)	67(22.0%)	43(14.1%)	13(4.3)	3(1.0%)
7	Video surveillance system helps to determine the	182(59.9%)	67(22.0%)	33(10.9%)	19(6.2%)	3(1.0%)

movement of people i.e. staff and users within the storage area of the library as to how they are moving and whether they are assessing library resources or just reading.

Table 2: revealed that more than half 165(54.3%) of the respondents strongly agree that Information security is necessary to ensure that information bearing materials or documents (electronic or physical) are genuine. Less than quarter 62(20.4%) of the respondents agreed with this statement, and few 41(13.5%) of the respondents decline to indicate their agreement on whether Information security is necessary to ensure that information bearing materials or documents (electronic or physical) are genuine or not. Very few 32(10.5%) of the respondents disagreed and least 4(1.3%) of the respondents strongly disagreed with this statement.

More than half 155(51.0%) of the respondents strongly agree that Magnetic theft detection devices should be placed at strategic location to sound an alarm, if unchecked library materials are taken out of the library. Less than quarter 60(19.7%) of the respondents agreed with this statement, and few 48(15.8%) of the respondents were undecided to indicate their agreement on whether Information security is necessary to ensure that information bearing materials or documents (electronic or physical) are genuine or not. Very few 35(11.5%) of the respondents disagreed and least 6(2.0%) of the respondents strongly disagreed with this statement.

Majority 157(51.6%) of the respondents strongly agree that a video surveillance system could help prevent book theft and monitor the movement of books and other resources from one user to another. Almost quarter 68(22.4%) of the respondents

agreed with this statement, and few 44(14.5%) of the respondents were undecided to indicate their agreement on whether a video surveillance system could help prevent book theft and monitor the movement of books and other resources from one user to another or not. Very few 30(9.9%) of the respondents disagreed and least 5(1.6%) of the respondents strongly disagreed with this statement.

In addition, majority 162 (53.3%) of the respondents strongly agree that Video surveillance systems that use the cameras and network recorder allow libraries to broadcast their surveillance footage over the internet. Almost quarter 65(21.4%) of the respondents agreed with this statement, and few 39(12.8%) of the respondents were undecided to indicate their agreement on whether Video surveillance systems that use the cameras and network recorder allow libraries to broadcast their surveillance footage over the internet or not. Very few 33(10.9%) of the respondents disagreed and least 5(1.6%) of the respondents strongly disagreed with this statement.

More than half 164(53.9%) of the respondents strongly agree that Video surveillance system allows management and security to check-in on libraries at any time should security concerns arise. A quarter 76(25.0%) of the respondents agreed with this statement, and few 38(12.5%) of the respondents were undecided to indicate their agreement on whether Video surveillance system allows management and security to check-in on libraries at any time should security concerns arise or not. Very

few 22(7.2%) of the respondents disagreed and least 4(1.3%) of the respondents strongly disagreed with this statement.

However, more than half 178(58.6%) of the respondents strongly agree that Video surveillance system enable the library to recognize if a moving object is a moving person or a crawling person. Less than quarter 67(22.0%) of the respondents agreed with this statement, and few 43(14.1%) of the respondents were undecided to indicate their agreement on whether Video surveillance system enable the library to recognize if a moving object is a moving person or a crawling person or not. Very few 13(4.3) of the respondents disagreed and least 3(1.0%) of the respondents strongly disagreed with this statement.

Majority 182(59.9%) of the respondents strongly agree that Video surveillance system helps to determine the movement of people i.e. staff and users within the storage area of the library as to how they are moving and whether they are assessing library resources or just reading. Almost quarter 67(22.0%) of the respondents agreed with this statement, and few 33(10.9%) of the respondents were undecided to indicate their agreement on whether Video surveillance system helps to determine the movement of people i.e. staff and users within the storage area of the library as to how they are moving and whether they are assessing library resources or just reading or not. Very few 19(6.2%) of the respondents disagreed and least 3(1.0%) of the respondents strongly disagreed with this statement.

DISCUSSION

In response to the awareness of undergraduate library users on the use of Video Surveillance System, the study revealed that majority 175(57.6%) of the respondents were very highly aware that

libraries can use closed-circuit television (CCTV) to identify visitors and employees, monitor work areas, deter theft. Majority 175(57.6%) of the respondents were very highly aware that that libraries can use surveillance motion detection camera to monitor the movement of staff and users within the library. More than half 170(55.9%) of the respondents were very highly aware that libraries can use closed-circuit television (CCTV) to monitor and record evidence on clientele and staff misconduct in the library. More than half 168(55.3%) of the respondents were very highly aware that aware that libraries can use surveillance motion detection imaging and camera to monitor library premises like parking area, library shelf, driveway etc. More than half 160(52.6%) of the respondents were very highly aware that libraries can use surveillance motion detection camera to monitor library equipment, such as library computers located in each offices and exchange of materials within the library. This findings justifies the students' understanding with the submission of Aina (2004), that library resources or materials must be safe; hence security. It also shows students' compliance with the submission of Oyewusi and Oyeboade (2009) who stressed that the issue of library security is of growing concern to all type of libraries in order to protect the intellectual property from theft, mutilation and other related crimes. The findings also justifies the students recognition of the major benefits of using electronic security system in the library as highlighted by McCahill and Norris (2002), which include maximum security, Prevent theft, Flexibility and remote monitoring.

In response to the perception of undergraduate library users on the use of Video Surveillance System, the study revealed that majority 182(59.9%) of the library users strongly agree that Video

surveillance system helps to determine the movement of people i.e. staff and users within the storage area of the library as to how they are moving and whether they are assessing library resources or just reading. More than half 178(58.6%) of the library users strongly agree that Video surveillance system enable the library to recognize if a moving object is a moving person or a crawling person. More than half 165(54.3%) of the library users strongly agree that Information security is necessary to ensure that information bearing materials or documents (electronic or physical) are genuine. More than half 164(53.9%) of the library users strongly agree that Video surveillance system allows management and security to check-in on libraries at any time should security concerns arise. More than half 162(53.3%) of the library users strongly agree that Video surveillance systems that use the cameras and network recorder allow libraries to broadcast their surveillance footage over the internet. More than half 157(51.6%) of the library users strongly agree that a video surveillance system could help prevent book theft and monitor the movement of books and other resources from one user to another. More than half 155(51.0%) of the library users strongly agree that Magnetic theft detection devices should be placed at strategic location to sound an alarm, if unchecked library materials are taken out of the library. This finding corresponds to the study of Lawal and Yahaya (2020) on the perception of Undergraduate student-users of Umaru Musa Yar'adua University Library, Katsina State, Nigeria. Their findings also revealed that majority (78.5%) of the users indicated that they embrace e-database for its ease of use and usefulness as electronic information source. It further coincides with the study of Auyo, Mohammed and Yahaya (2018) on the perception of agricultural library student-users in Bayero University Kano.

Their findings showed that, the students perceived that all members of WhatsApp group enjoy equal rights. The finding further justifies the finding of Abubakar and Yahaya (2021) which shows the perception of the users on the use of EIRs in tertiary institution libraries in Kano metropolis. Their result indicated that 172 (48.0%) of the respondents strongly agreed that Electronic resources are valuable.

CONCLUSION

Findings from the study revealed that more than half of the users were aware that libraries can use closed-circuit television (CCTV) to identify visitors and employees, monitor work areas, deter theft; and that libraries can use surveillance motion detection camera to monitor the movement of staff and users within the library. Majority of the library users perceived that VSS helps to determine the movement of people i.e. staff and users within the storage area of the library as to know how they are moving and whether they are assessing library resources or just reading; enable the library to recognize if a moving object is a moving person or a crawling person; Information security is necessary to ensure that information bearing materials or documents are genuine; allows management and security to check-in on libraries at any time should security concerns arise; use the cameras and network recorder allow libraries to broadcast their surveillance footage over the internet; and video surveillance system could help prevent book theft and monitor the move of books and other resources from one user to another. This therefore justifies that perception of library users is extremely relevant for inclusive library service which is seen as a programme that allows all categories of users to have a stake in the affairs of library services through an appropriate support. It is therefore, important for information

professionals to embark on serious investigation in order to come up with accurate framework that will help them to plan and provide adequate security of user services. However, to ensure effective and sustainable information resources security among the libraries, all types of libraries must embrace the use of modern ICT facilities for the activities. The libraries should be provided with adequate funding in order to enable them to overcome the challenges associated with the practices.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The study recommends for the following:

1. The university management should encourage their libraries to sensitize users on the benefits of Video surveillance systems so as to move simultaneously current development of information security services.
2. The library management should be more proactive to integrate and support training of their staff on policies of CCTV adoption. This would help boost their expertise level to be more committed to its adoption for better and improved services.
3. There is the need for the libraries to increase their efforts on engaging all stakeholders for video surveillance installation practices

The library management should comply with user right protection strategies for mitigating the risks involved in the users' privacy right.

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