A CRITICAL ANALYSIS OF LIBRARY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION: THE STRATEGIES AND PROSPECTS

By

Mbuotidem Umoh Esq. Ph.D.
Ime Umanah Law Library,
University of Uyo, Uyo,
Akwa Ibom State, Nigreia

ABSTRACT

The study was to investigate a critical analysis of library management system design and implementation, including strategies and prospects. Library management is a sub-discipline of institutional management that focuses on specific issues faced by libraries and library management professionals. It encompasses normal management tasks as well as intellectual freedom, anti-censorship, and fundraising tasks. The study discovered that the library management system gives us complete information about the library. We can enter the record of new books and the details of books available in the library. We can issue the books to the students and maintain their records, and we can also check how many books are issued and how much stock is available in the library. A conclusion was made in the study. The library management system manages and stores book information electronically according to students' needs. The system helps both students and the library manager keep constant track of all the books available in the library. It allows both the administrator and the student to search for the desired book. In the Library Management System, the librarian can add, update, or remove student and book details from the database. One of the recommendations made in the study was that library owners should organize and offer in-house computer training programs for librarians. Besides, they should endeavor to make adequate provision of information and communication technology equipment in order to aid library management.

KEYWORDS: Library Management System, Design, Implementation, Strategies and Prospects

INTRODUCTION

A "library" refers to a structured collection of information sources that are made accessible to the public. The library usually holds the information physically or in digital format. In the previous period, access to the library was frequently used in the library room as the technology developed and the access mode changed to a computer system (Beynon-Davies, 2002). The library is a fast-growing organism, however, and the old methods for maintaining library systems are not dynamic and effective. The application of the modern system has become indispensable for prompt to retrieval and dissemination of information and improved service for the users. Library management is a sub-discipline of institutional management that focuses on specific issues faced by libraries and library management professionals. Library management encompasses normal management tasks as well as intellectual freedom, anti-censorship, and

fundraising tasks. Issues faced in library management frequently overlap those faced in the management of non-profit organizations (Sharma et al., 2005). Library Management System is an application that represents library systems, which could be generally small or medium in size. It is used by the librarian to categorically manage the library by virtue of using a computerized system where he or she can record various transactions like the issue of books, the return of books, the addition of new books, the addition of new students, etc. (Ashutosh and Ashish, 2012).

The library management system gives us complete information about the library. We can enter the record of new books and the details of books available in the library. We can issue the books to the students and maintain their records, and we can also check how many books are issued and how much stock is available in the library. A library management system usually comprises a relational database, software to interact with that database, and two graphical user interfaces (one for users and one for staff). A library management system is a system for a library resource planning, used to access the documents held, orders, payment or lending all made by the clients. The Library Management System (Adamson et al., 2008) is an enterprise resource planning system for a library, used to track items owned, orders made, bills paid, and users who have borrowed. Library Management System supports the general requirement of the library such as the acquisition, cataloguing, circulation and other sections. A library management system usually comprises a relational database, software to interact with that database, and two graphical user interfaces (one for users and one for staff). In most integrated library systems, separate software functions are divided into discrete programs called modules, each of which is integrated with a unified interface.

CONCEPT OF LIBRARY

The library refers to a documentation system that gathers, organizes, retrieves, and disseminates recorded information with the aim of communicating knowledge to its users. Such a system pursues objectives in the documentation field that correspond to its customers' priority information needs. According to the New World Encyclopedia, published in 2022, a library is a collection of information, sources, resources, and services organized for use and maintained by a public body, an institution, or a private individual. In the more traditional sense, it means a collection of books. A library is a place set apart to contain books, periodicals, and other material for reading, viewing, listening, studying, or referencing, as a room, set of rooms, or building where books may be read or borrowed (Dictionary, 2022). It is also a collection of manuscripts, publications, and other materials for reading, viewing, listening, studying, or referencing. This collection and services are used by people who choose not to or cannot afford to purchase an extensive collection themselves, who need material no individual can reasonably be expected to have, or who require professional assistance with their research. The term "library" has itself acquired a secondary meaning: a collection of useful materials for common use, and in this sense it is used in fields such as computer science, mathematics and statistics, electronics, and biology. Library refers to a growing area of interactive and social tools on the web that create and share dynamic content. A "library" refers to a collection of books or a building where a collection of books, periodicals, musical scores, music, and film recordings are stored

(Merriam-Webster, 2021). A library is a place in which literary, musical, artistic, or reference materials (such as books, manuscripts, recordings, or films) are kept for use but not for sale.

A library is a collection of resources in a variety of formats that are organized by information professionals or other experts who provide convenient physical, digital, bibliographic, or intellectual access and offer targeted services and programs with the mission of educating, informing, or entertaining a variety of audiences and the goal of stimulating individual learning and advancing society as a whole (American Library Association, 2019). The term "library" has itself acquired a secondary meaning: a collection of useful materials for common use, and in this sense it is used in fields such as computer science, mathematics and statistics, electronics, and biology. Libraries have been around for a very long time and have traditionally been seen as collections of information and services. Libraries have always played a significant role in enabling people to engage with all kinds of information and knowledge resources. A library is a collection of materials, books, or media that are easily accessible for use and not just for display purposes. It is responsible for housing updated information in order to meet the user's needs on a daily basis. A library is a physical location, a virtual space, or both that provides physical (hard copy documents) or digital access (soft copy materials) (Wikipedia, 2022). A library refers to a place in which literary, musical, artistic, or reference materials (such as books, manuscripts, recordings, or films) are kept for use but not for sale. Any evaluation project presupposes a view of the nature and objectives of a library. Library buildings often provide quiet areas for studying, as well as common areas for group study and collaboration, and may provide public facilities for access to their electronic resources; for instance, computers and access to the Internet (Wikipedia contributors, 2022). The library's clientele and services offered vary depending on its type: users of a public library have different needs from those of a special library or academic library, for example. Libraries may also be community hubs, where programs are delivered and people engage in lifelong learning.

CONCEPT OF LIBRARY MANAGEMENT

Library management is a sub-discipline of institutional management that focuses on specific issues faced by libraries and library management professionals. Library management encompasses normal managerial tasks as well as intellectual freedom and fundraising responsibilities. Issues faced in library management frequently overlap with those faced in managing non-profit organizations (Wikipedia, 2022). The basic functions of library management include overseeing all library operations, managing the library budget, planning and negotiating the acquisition of materials, handling interlibrary loan [ILL] requests, overseeing fee collection, event planning, fundraising, and managing human resources. According to Henry (2006), cited by Bassey & Esiere (2022), some managerial activities in the library include;

- **Planning:**

Planning includes formulation of goals, objectives, decision making for future, strategies, policies, and effective planning.

- **Organizing:**

Organizing includes departmentation, line and staff functions, decentralization, committees and group decisions, and effective organizing.

- **Staffing/Commanding:**

It includes selection, job description, appointing personnel, appraisal, developing library managers and organizational development.

- **Leading (Coordinating):**

It deals with human factor, motivation, leadership, and communication.

- **Controlling:**

It includes system and process of controlling, control techniques, control of overall performance, and effective managing.

Library management refers to the adaptation of principles and techniques of management to the library situation. It includes decision-making and getting the work done by others. The five fundamental management functions are: planning, organizing, staffing, leading, and controlling. An important aspect of library management is planning and maintaining library facilities. According to Hawthorne (2011), successful planning is defined as active planning that ensures an organization will have the right people in the right place at the right time for the right job. The Library Management System maintains the record of books in the library and controls the issue, purchase, and return processes of the books in the library. Library management involves the following functions, which clearly show the scope of management, i.e., directing, organizing, evaluating, staffing, coordinating, reporting, budgeting, and innovating (LISBDNETWORK, 2013). Libraries have an important role to play in facilitating access to information for learning, education, and training. It is a well-known fact that a well-managed library is a successful library. Library management means efficient and effective management of material (information sources), machinery, men (human resources), technology, and money to meet the objectives of the library. Thus, the librarian performs all the functions of a manager or administrator.

CONCEPT OF LIBRARY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

A library management system is software built to handle the primary housekeeping functions of a library. Libraries rely on library management systems to manage asset collections as well as relationships with their members. Library management systems help libraries keep track of the books and their checkouts, as well as members' subscriptions and profiles (Educative, 2022). Library management systems also involve maintaining the database for entering new books and recording books that have been borrowed with their respective due dates. The purpose of a library management system is to operate a library efficiently and at reduced costs. The system being entirely automated streamlines all the tasks involved in the operations of the library. The activities of book purchasing, cataloging, indexing, circulation recording, and stock checking are done by the software. Such software eliminates the need for repetitive manual work and minimizes the chances of errors. According to IGI Global (2022), a library management system (LMS) is also called an automated library system. It is defined as software that has been established to manage the basic housekeeping functions of a library. LMS helps provide information on any book present in the library to the user, as well as the staff number. It also keeps track of books published, given in return, and added to the library. The library management system is software that

manages the manual functions of a library. The software helps manage the entire library operation, from maintaining book records to issuing books (Hodusoft, 2022). In addition, it allows streamlined management of fine details of books such as author name, edition, and many other important details. So, it is easier to search for books and find the right materials for students and the librarian.

A library management system is software that is designed to manage all the functions of a library. It helps librarians maintain the database of new books and the books that are borrowed by members, along with their due dates (Master-Soft, 2021). A library management system refers to the adaptation of principles and techniques of management to the library situation. It includes decision-making and getting the work done by others. The purpose of a library management system is to operate a library efficiently and at reduced costs. The system's being entirely automated streamlines all the tasks involved in the operations of the library (Anurag, 2020). The activities of book purchasing, cataloging, indexing, circulation recording, and stock checking are done by the software. Such software eliminates the need for repetitive manual work and minimizes the chances of errors. Library management systems are designed to manage the movement of books and maintain records of the members in a library. The software solution is designed based on the system requirements, the people involved, the content of the operation, and the activity to be performed. The library management system refers to the overarching database for the library service, which contains book stock and library membership records (Law Insider, 2021). A library management system is an example of an information system. An information system, whether it is computerized or not, is a system that represents objects in a physical system, for example, information resources in a library collection. The catalog discussed in the last chapter is a system that represents the actual information resources of a library, whether that representation consists of marks on a card, marks on a microfiche sheet, or data stored in a computer (School Software, 2022). The term "library management system" is the one most commonly used by librarians and system vendors to describe the systems that perform acquisition, cataloguing, and circulation functions? It has generally replaced earlier terms, such as "library housekeeping system," which used to be in common use in British literature and indicated that this kind of system is used to handle a library’s day-to-day transactions.

LIBRARY MANAGEMENT TECHNIQUES

Modern library management techniques are an integral part of the process of managing any library. The concept of library management techniques can be summarized as a computer-based library management system that can control all functions belonging to the library field, such as indexing, retention, trading, inventory verification, and other frequent routine tasks so that they are performed quickly and systematically (Leo, 2022). Managing a library is an enormous task that now requires that people earn advanced degrees in order to know how to plan, organize, collect, and disseminate information. Tips that will guarantee an effective and efficient management of a library:

- Know what it means to manage a Library:

Managing a library is much more than sitting behind a desk and waiting for individuals to declare interest in any material or even sign out stuff. Library management involves a lot of stuff like planning, making decisions concerning the library's goals, organizing, assembling, and, if need be, coordinating human and other resources required to actualize the library's goals; controlling; monitoring the various performances of the library; and even leading by way of putting efforts to stimulate high performance.

- Define the objectives of your library:

You need to know and clearly state the reason for running your library. This may require that you have knowledge of the people and various knowledge gaps your library is expected to serve, the various categories of books that your library will have in its possession, likely materials that will fascinate your audience, and book selection policies, as well as your pricing model should you offer membership facilities (JD, 2018).

- Make provisions for maintenance of library:

While it is important to have well-stocked shelves, not updating your collections on a regular basis will make them unappealing to readers. A number of procedures may also help in maintaining a library and preserving its materials against decay or deterioration. These include dusting and cleaning, which should be carried out on a regular basis with adequate air and sunlight exposure. Other procedures include carrying out pest control, paying attention to the environment in which the library operates, and replacing renewable resources like fixtures and fittings and worn-out seats.

- Be creative:

It is important that you design strategies and games that can engage library users. Since users are generally inclined to book games and quizzes, you can form a club or category for people according to their taste for materials. This can be engaging and fun, and it can help to retain people and encourage them to frequent the library.

- Create connections:

As a librarian, it is important to create a form of bond with individuals and institutions that can support your constant need for materials. Seeking partnership or fellowship with them will not only encourage the exchange of ideas but will also provide a source for new materials for your library, especially if such individuals or institutions have a thing or two to do with books.

- Updating to the latest trend:

Technology has had a huge effect on the library system, and so getting the technological equivalent of certain resources in the library will not only provide an

alternative source of knowledge but can also increase the zeal to use the library facility. Keeping up with the latest practices in library management can also help ensure that you maintain the appropriate standards.

TYPES OF LIBRARY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

Libraries have a crucial role to play in the education industry worldwide. Schools, colleges, and other educational institutes rely greatly on their libraries for all relevant information (Nayyar, 2022). Library management software is designed to handle the primary functions of a library. It stores, organizes, shares, and retrieves all data and other relevant information essential to performing the day-to-day operations of the library. Here are some of the features of the library management system:

- **Insignia Library System:**

Insignia Library System is a high-end, scalable, and fully integrated library automation system. It is of immense use for K–12, academic, public, and special libraries. Insignia Library System is the most comprehensive library system and can be successfully installed for a single site as well as a consortium of libraries. The system is designed with a reliable, intuitive interface. The system is designed with a reliable, intuitive interface. The Insignia library management system helps users open multiple windows and multiple modules at once. This library automation system is quite user-friendly. Users can conveniently access any feature in this system with the click of a button. The Insignia Library System is an enterprise resource planning system that can effectively track items owned, bills paid, and orders generated.

- **Access it Library:**

Access it Library is not just a means of information; it is a state-of-the-art online library management system used to search the catalog and borrow materials. Let's understand the software a little more in detail. It is designed to help schools build a connected community of learners (Nayyar, 2022). Accessit Library is a quick and convenient school management system for libraries. It fosters the love for learning, reading, and discovering interesting facts each day.

- **Web LIBRARIAN:**

Web LIBRARIAN is a comprehensive web-based library management and automation system. Cataloguing is a key function of web LIBRARIAN. Cataloguing of CDs, annual reports, books, journals, magazines, etc. becomes a reality with this library management software.

- **Genesis G4:**

The Genesis G4 Library Automation software founded by Library Resource Management Systems in 1989. Circulation, cataloging, inventory, reporting (simple & customizable), and borrower management are its key functions. It comes with an extensive training module via documentation, live online, webinars and in-person sessions to ensure hassle-free implementation (TrustRadius, 2022).

- G-Library (Gayatri Library Management):

Developed by Gayatri Software, Gayatri Library Management software takes care of the entire process of library management in schools, colleges and other educational institutes. It provides information related to dues to be cleared by any member, the total number of books available, and other expenses. G-Library uses Excel for bulk uploading of periodicals, books, and members. GLIB provides quick and easy data backup with the click of a button.

THE STRATEGIES FOR LIBRARY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION

The library management system helps to maintain the catalog, the acquisition register, the asset register, reports, and integrates barcode, RFID, smart cards, and biometric systems (Siriam, 2015). Here are five strategies to improve library services:

- Member Management:

Students, faculty, and staff can create profiles, including demographic information, and provide convenient access to library resources and information through multiple channels, including the website, email, chat, messaging, and push notifications from mobile devices such as the iPhone and Android. Members can view issues, returns, fines, notices, and reminders, as well as search for and reserve books and other materials.

- Automated Circulation & Control:

Discard a large collection of books with low circulation. Automated library management systems enable academic libraries to configure and customize rules for circulation. Librarians can simplify circulation and assign tasks to issue books, magazines, and journals and make a check-out. They can send automatic email notifications and SMS alerts to remind patrons of overdue returns of library materials, including automatic calculation of fines. Different kinds of reports can be automatically generated based on the total number of library materials in circulation.

- Next Generation Cataloguing:

Librarians can configure and create a customized catalog for books and other resources based on physical, electronic, and interlibrary loan items. Advanced search and sort options enable patrons to find library items using different criteria and provide an easy way to check the status in real-time. Barcoding enables users to find the book's exact location and the number of books available in real-time, as well as print library cards.

- Student Driven Acquisition:

Automated school libraries identifies an inevitable trend to shift to streamline libraries with value-based library collections. It paves way for improvement in the quantity and quality of materials and make outdated books and materials in the library collection redundant. Normally the procurement of library material is time-consuming,

complicated and costly. The fully automated library procurement process is highly reliable and enable librarian to manage vendors and supplies with improved performance and fast response time to save time and money.

- **Mobile Library Landscape:**

Students can conveniently access the library collections from the classroom, on campus, or from anywhere. The librarian can schedule programs using the events calendar and share them with members. Creatrix Campus offers an integrated cloud-based library management system that will transform school libraries and improve student lives. The library automation solution can reduce librarians' workload, improve efficiencies in the areas of cataloging, acquisition, and circulation, and help students and staff access resources or search for the right information in a safe and secure way.

PROSPECT OF LIBRARY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

A library management system is an example of an information system. An information system, whether it is computerized or not, is a system that represents objects in a physical system, for example, information resources in a library collection. The term "library management system" is the one most commonly used by librarians and system vendors to describe the systems that perform acquisition, cataloguing, and circulation functions (MyEdu, 2019). It has generally replaced earlier terms, such as "library housekeeping system," which used to be in common use in British literature and indicated that this kind of system is used to handle a library's day-to-day transactions. The change in terminology perhaps reflects the fact that these systems also perform management reporting, thus supporting higher levels of library management than the transactional subsystems. The library management system is software that manages the manual functions of a library. The software helps manage the entire library's operations, from maintaining book records to issuing books. In addition, it allows streamlined management of fine details of books such as author name, edition, and many other important details. So, it is easier to search for books and find the right materials for students and the librarian. Library management systems help librarians with their work.

The library management system supports the librarians in encountering all the issues concurrently. The users need not stand in a queue for a long period to return or borrow a book from the library. The single PC contains all the data on it (Bao, 2011). The librarians have to assess the system and provide an entry in it. Through the library management system, the librarian can find the book on the bookshelves. The library management system supports the librarian's ability to add, view, delete, or update details from the library stock (SchoolSoftware, 2022). A library management system is used to maintain library records. It tracks the records of the number of books in the library, how many books are issued, how many books have been returned or renewed, late fine charges, etc. You can find books in an instant, issue or reissue books quickly, and manage all the data efficiently and orderly using this system. The purpose of a library management system is to provide instant and accurate data regarding any type of book, thereby saving a lot of time and effort. One of the functions of the library management system is to automate the management of library borrowing and return of

books, the timely addition and destruction of books, and the updating of user and book information.

DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION OF LIBRARY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

The design and implementation of library management system processes facilitate the designing, development, implementation, and maintenance of library management systems (Sheppy, 2018). The main objective of library management design is to produce logical and physical models of the library system. Some library design models are listed below:

- **Systems Analysis and Design:**

System analysis involves understanding and specifying in detail what a system should do and how its components should be implemented and work together. System analysis and design solve business problems by defining information system requirements and designing such systems using analysis and design techniques. System analysis and design are the most essential phases in the development of a system since the logical system design is arrived at as a result of system analysis, which is then converted into the physical system design.

- **Database Design:**

A database is any collection of data or information that is specially organized for rapid search and retrieval by a computer. Databases are structured to facilitate the storage, retrieval, modification, and deletion of data in conjunction with various data-processing operations. A database is stored as a file or a set of files on magnetic disk or tape, optical disk, or some other secondary storage device. The data in these files can be divided into records, each of which has one or more fields (Studytonight, 2018).

```
CREATE TABLE Status ( code INTEGER, description CHAR(30), PRIMARY KEY (code) );
CREATE TABLE Media( media_id INTEGER, code INTEGER, PRIMARY KEY (media_id),
       FOREIGN KEY (code) REFERENCES Status );
CREATE TABLE Book(ISBNCHAR(14), title CHAR(128), author CHAR(64),
       year INTEGER, dewey INTEGER, price REAL, PRIMARY KEY (ISBN) );
CREATE TABLE BookMedia( media_id INTEGER, ISBN CHAR(14), PRIMARY KEY (media_id),
       FOREIGN KEY (media_id) REFERENCES Media,
       FOREIGN KEY (ISBN) REFERENCES Book);
CREATE TABLE Customer( ID INTEGER, name CHAR(64), addr CHAR(256), DOB CHAR(10),
       phone CHAR(30), username CHAR(16), password CHAR(32), PRIMARY KEY (ID),
       UNIQUE (username) );
CREATE TABLE Card( num INTEGER, fines REAL, ID INTEGER, PRIMARY KEY (num),
       FOREIGN KEY (ID) REFERENCES Customer );
CREATE TABLE Checkout( media_id INTEGER, num INTEGER, since CHAR(10),
       until CHAR(10), PRIMARY KEY (media_id),
       FOREIGN KEY (media_id) REFERENCES Media,
       FOREIGN KEY (num) REFERENCES Card );
CREATE TABLE Location( name CHAR(64), addr CHAR(256), phone CHAR(30),
       PRIMARY KEY (name) );
CREATE TABLE Hold( media_id INTEGER, num INTEGER, name CHAR(64), until CHAR(10),
       queue   INTEGER, PRIMARY KEY (media_id, num),
       FOREIGN KEY (name) REFERENCES Location,
       FOREIGN KEY (num) REFERENCES Card,
       FOREIGN KEY (media_id) REFERENCES Media );
CREATE TABLE Stored_In( media_id INTEGER, name char(64), PRIMARY KEY (media_id),
       FOREIGN KEY (media_id) REFERENCES Media  ON DELETE CASCADE.
```

Figure of a Database Design

- **ER Design;**

Entity relationship (ER) models have played a central role in system specification, analysis, and development. It is clear that the physical objects from the precious section—the borrower name, dye date, book name card, authors, etc.—correspond to entities in the entity relationship model and the operations to be done on those entities. However, a good design will minimize redundancy and attempt to store all the information in as small a space as possible.

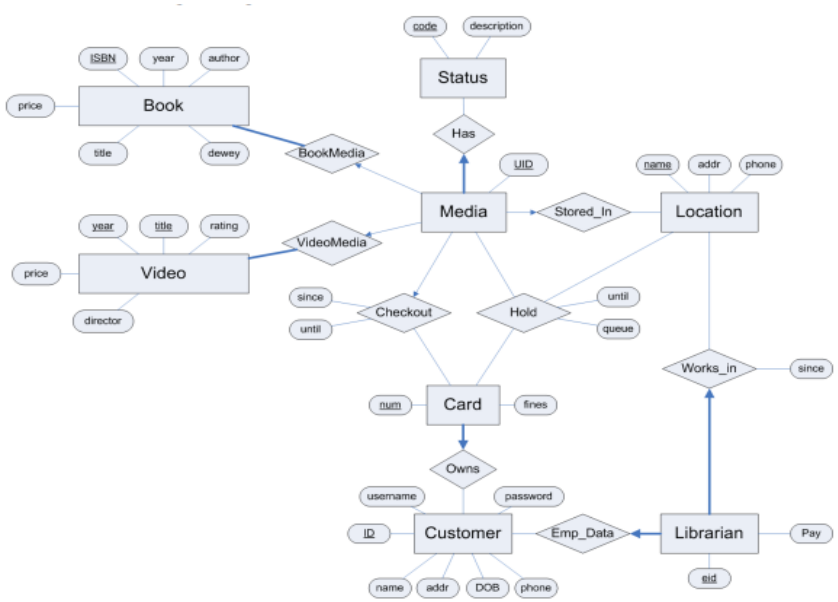

Figure of an ER Design

THE CHALLENGES OF LIBRARY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION

In the modern age, the library management system is suffering from many problems, including a lack of space, ineffective staff, and improper management. Without a proper system in place, most libraries portray a quite haphazard picture to their readers.

- **Sustainable funding:**

The library requires financial and content support to manage digital information and provide users with instant access. Funding for libraries is the most frequent problem faced by professionals; without essential funding, they are not able to manage, transfer, and disseminate information effectively in the present.

- **Unspecialized staff:**

A knowledgeable and skilled staff is required for any institution that has designed a digital library. They also have technical knowledge for handling digital equipment as well as digital information. In the digital library, management has challenged

professional and skilled staff to keep the library updated and implement new activities. Muqueem, Shaista (2007) the library professional also has the challenge of constantly updating their own knowledge and skill base to work in today's rapidly changing digital environment.

- **Inadequate library facilities:**

Globally, libraries and their umbrella institutions are confronted with a huge share of difficulties in keeping up with the cost of commercial library management systems and their attendant licenses. Libraries in less developed economies are even more disadvantaged. These libraries are economically disadvantaged, and they are frequently unable to afford even the most basic equipment for internal staff and patron use.

- **Library automation:**

Automating library operations is primarily aimed at improving the level of service and quality of output and fulfilling the needs that cannot be achieved by manual systems. It is evident that few libraries have automated their services due to inadequate funding for libraries, insufficient executive appreciation of libraries' role in the institutional structure, motivation factors among library managers, and a lack of local ICT skills. Libraries will have to implement automated library management systems capable of serving end users effectively and efficiently to support library collaboration (Lee, 2011).

- **Deficient Management Data:**

Unfortunately, poor data library management systems often lead to creating multiple libraries, sometimes due to multiple tools, which results in data inconsistency and unreliable lifecycle state information. This not only impacts the cost and quality of your products but also takes a toll on the productivity, efficiency, and collaboration of your team.

- **Time Wasting:**

User time is wasted searching for a book that has been borrowed by a user whose record cannot be traced on the paper records.

- **Lack of ICT:**

Lack of ICT skills is a major problem facing librarians and library users. People need to be educated in technology. Technology is becoming more pervasive, so there is a need for knowledge acquisition among librarians to be able to offer efficient services in the emerging ICT era (Haneefa, 2007). Library work has become very slow and discouraging due to a lack of use of the internet and technology, so the use of ICT in the library management system helps users meet their needs with speed and accuracy.

- Inadequate library space;

Users are dissatisfied with the library's limited space, outdated fittings and furnishings, and rigid layouts. Inadequate library space limits library function and activities, thus making the library less usable and convenient.

CONCLUSION

The study concludes that the library management system manages and stores book information electronically according to students' needs. The system helps both students and the library manager keep constant track of all the books available in the library. It allows both the administrator and the student to search for the desired book. In the Library Management System, the librarian can add, update, or remove student and book details from the database. The library management system gives us complete information about the library. We can enter the record of new books and the details of books available in the library. Library Management System helps with general library needs such as acquisition, cataloguing, circulation, and other sections.

RECOMMENDATION

- Library owners should organize and offer in-house computer training programs for librarians. Besides, they should endeavor to make adequate provision of information and communication technology equipment in order to aid library management.
- Library management systems suffer from a lack of financial support by the government; therefore, the government should provide ample financial support to libraries.
- Newly engaged staff must be well acquainted with the library management system through intensive, formalized training sessions before their commencement.

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