



**EFFECTS OF TECHNOLOGY ON LIBRARIES OF PROFESSIONAL COLLEGES  
AND ITS IMPROVEMENT OF SERVICES AND  
FACILITIES IN THE LIBRARIES**

**Pankaj Ramesh Deshmukh**, Research Scholar, Department of Library and Information Science,  
K. B. C. North Maharashtra University, Jalgaon.

**Dr. Sudhir S. Patil**, Research Guide, Librarian, SSBT's College of Engineering and  
Technology, Bambhori, Jalgaon.

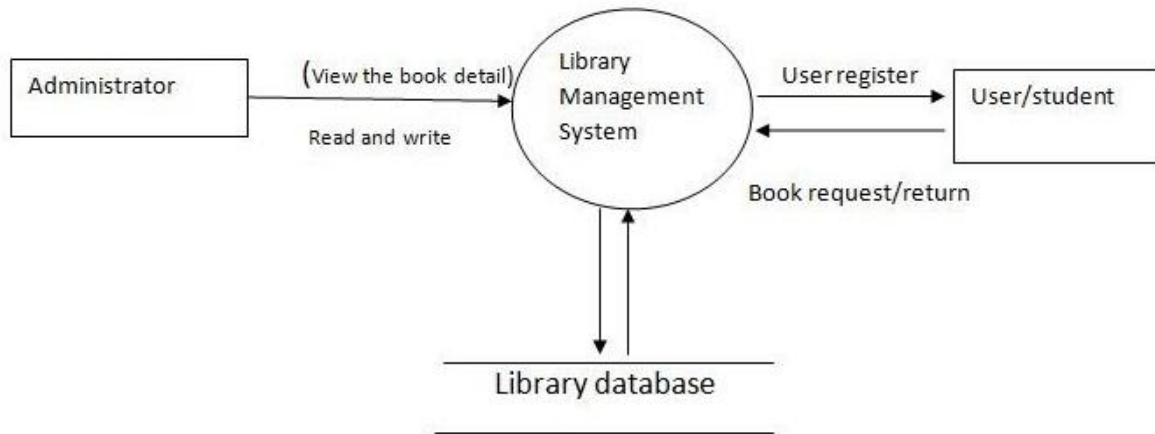
**ABSTRACT**

This research study analyses the significant influence of technology on libraries in professional colleges, specifically looking at how library services and facilities have changed in response to technological improvements. The incorporation of technology has fundamentally transformed the conventional function of libraries as storage facilities of knowledge, resulting in substantial alterations in the methods of accessing, organising, and distributing information. This paper offers insights into the main factors, difficulties, and possibilities related to the implementation of technology in professional college libraries, based on an analysis of existing literature and empirical studies. The paper commences by examining the progression of technology in libraries, charting its historical advancement from initial automation to the advent of computers, the internet, and digital libraries. The text emphasises the significance of integrated library systems (ILS), open access efforts, and institutional repositories as important developments in the digital evolution of library services. The article additionally investigates the influence of mobile technology, artificial intelligence, and new technologies like virtual reality and augmented reality on library operations and user experiences. Moreover, the research investigates the precise impacts of technology on library services and facilities in professional colleges. The article examines the impact of infrastructure modernization, digital resource growth, self-service technology adoption, and information literacy promotion on user access, engagement, and satisfaction. The report also discusses the obstacles that professional college libraries may face when using technology, including financial constraints, reluctance to change, and technological limitations. Additionally, the paper outlines methods for enhancing library services and amenities in professional colleges, such as upgrading infrastructure, expanding digital resources, implementing integrated library systems, introducing self-service technologies, fostering collaboration with academic departments, promoting information literacy, prioritising user experience, and embracing ongoing improvement and assessment.

**Keywords:** Technology Integrated Library, Profession College Library and Traditional Library System.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

In recent years, the integration of technology has significantly transformed the landscape of libraries in professional colleges. This review paper explores the profound effects of technology on these academic repositories and examines how advancements have led to the enhancement of services and facilities within these libraries. The evolution of technology has revolutionized traditional library practices, reshaping the way information is accessed, disseminated, and utilized within the academic community. As professional colleges strive to adapt to the digital age, understanding the impact of technology on library services becomes imperative for optimizing resources and meeting the evolving needs of students, faculty, and researchers. This paper aims to provide a comprehensive overview of the role of technology in shaping the modern professional college library, highlighting both the challenges and opportunities it presents for improving service delivery and facilitating academic success.



**Figure No-1:** Working of Technology Integrated Libraries (Google)

### 1.1 - Comparison between Technology Integrated Library System (ILS) and Traditional Library System

**Table No-1:** Differences between Technologies Integrated Library System and Traditional Library

	<b>Technology Integrated Library System</b>	<b>Traditional Library</b>
<b>Access to Information</b>	Provides online access to a vast array of electronic resources, including e-books, journals, databases, and multimedia materials.	Traditional Library: Offers access to physical materials such as printed books, journals, and other physical media

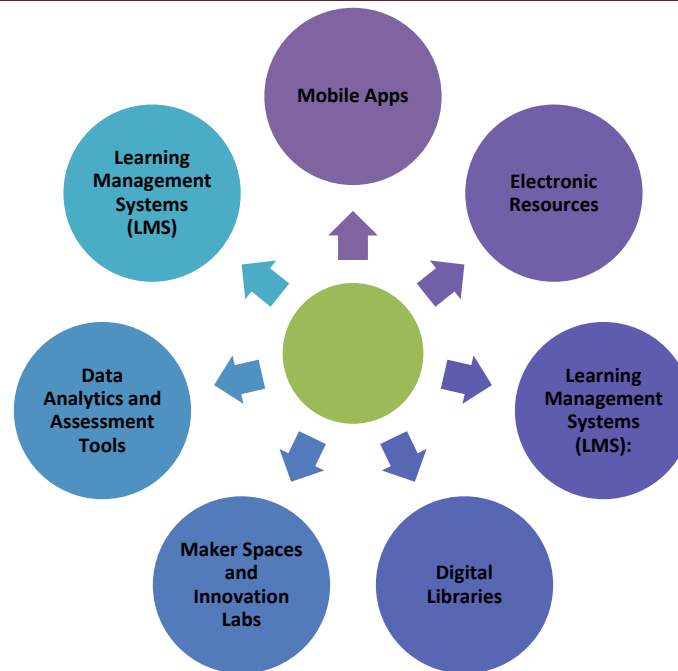
<b>Cataloguing and Organization</b>	Automates cataloguing processes, streamlining the organization and management of library collections.	Traditional Library: Relies on manual cataloguing methods, which can be time-consuming and prone to human error
<b>Circulation and Patron Management</b>	Facilitates circulation processes, including check-in, check-out, and renewal of library materials, as well as patron management.	Traditional Library: Requires manual handling of circulation tasks, such as stamping due dates on library cards and tracking borrower information.
<b>Search and Discovery</b>	Offers sophisticated search capabilities, allowing users to explore library resources through advanced search filters and federated search options.	Traditional Library: Users rely on card catalogues or manual browsing of shelves to locate materials, which may be less efficient and comprehensive.
<b>Accessibility and Convenience</b>	Provides anytime, anywhere access to library resources through online platforms, enabling remote access and facilitating research and learning.	Traditional Library: Requires physical presence at the library for accessing materials, which may be inconvenient for users with busy schedules or limited mobility.
<b>Integration with Learning Management Systems (LMS):</b>	Integrates seamlessly with LMS platforms, enabling integration of library resources into academic courses and facilitating collaborative learning activities.	Traditional Library: May lack integration with LMS systems, requiring manual coordination between library services and academic curriculum.
<b>Efficiency and Automation</b>	Automates routine library tasks such as inventory management, resource allocation, and patron tracking, improving operational efficiency and reducing administrative burden.	Traditional Library: Relies on manual processes for library management, which can be labour-intensive and prone to inefficiencies.
<b>Data Analytics and Insights</b>	Enables data-driven decision-making through analytics tools, providing insights into library usage patterns, resource preferences, and user behaviour.	Traditional Library: Limited capacity for data analysis and insights due to reliance on manual record-keeping and cataloguing methods.



## 1.2 - Technology Integrated Libraries

Technology for college libraries encompasses a wide range of tools and systems designed to enhance the accessibility, management, and utilization of information resources within academic settings. These technologies play a crucial role in modernizing library services and transforming the way users interact with library collections. Some key aspects of technology for college libraries include:

1. **Library Management Systems (LMS):** LMS software automates various library functions such as cataloguing, circulation, and inventory management. It allows librarians to efficiently organize and track library materials, streamline workflows, and provide seamless access to resources for patrons.
2. **Digital Libraries:** Digital library platforms enable the digitization and preservation of print materials, audio-visual resources, and archival collections. Users can access digital content remotely, facilitating anytime, anywhere learning and research.
3. **Online Catalogues:** Online catalogue systems provide searchable databases of library holdings, allowing users to easily locate and request materials. Advanced search functionalities, filters, and personalized recommendations enhance the user experience and promote resource discovery.
4. **Electronic Resources:** College libraries offer access to a wide range of electronic resources, including e-books, academic journals, databases, and multimedia content. Subscription-based services and open-access repositories provide access to scholarly information across various disciplines.
5. **Learning Management Systems (LMS):** Integration with LMS platforms allows libraries to embed library resources directly into course materials, enabling seamless access to readings, assignments, and research tools within the learning environment.
6. **Mobile Apps:** Libraries develop mobile applications to provide users with on-the-go access to library services and resources. Mobile apps enable functions such as searching the catalogue, renewing materials, accessing digital content, and receiving notifications.
7. **Maker Spaces and Innovation Labs:** Many college libraries incorporate maker spaces and innovation labs equipped with 3D printers, prototyping tools, and multimedia equipment. These spaces foster creativity, collaboration, and hands-on learning opportunities for students and faculty.
8. **Data Analytics and Assessment Tools:** Libraries utilize data analytics tools to analyze usage patterns, assess collection effectiveness, and make informed decisions about resource allocation and service improvements. User feedback mechanisms and surveys help libraries gather input from patrons and evaluate user satisfaction.



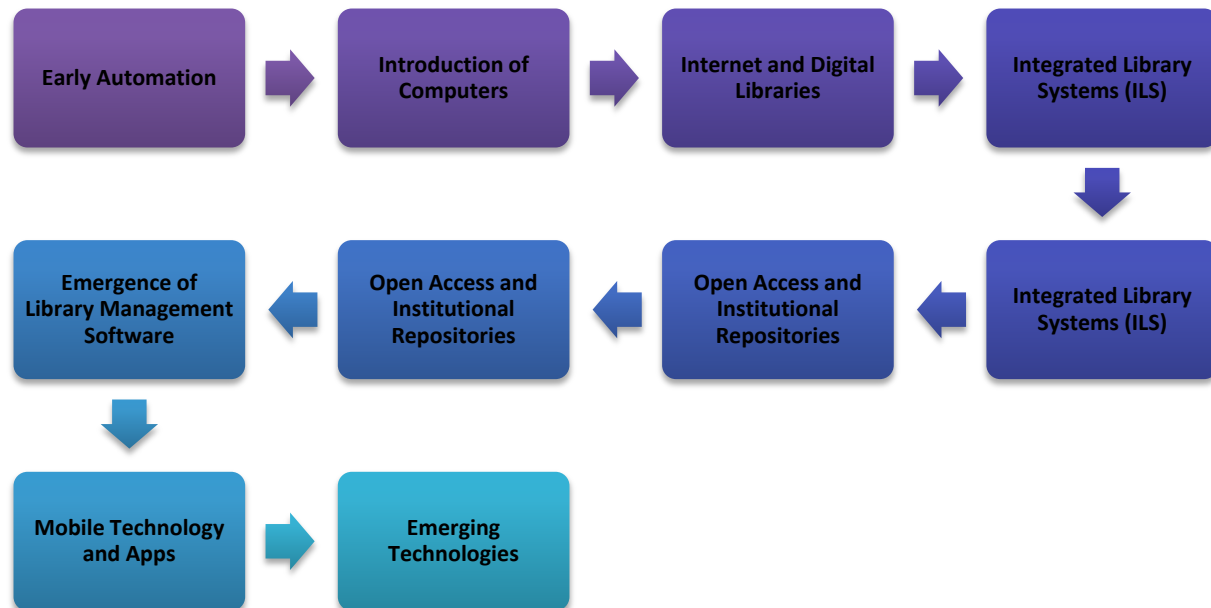
**Figure No-2:** *Main Components of Technology Integrated Libraries*

Overall, technology plays a vital role in modern college libraries, empowering librarians to deliver innovative services, expand access to information resources, and support the diverse teaching, learning, and research needs of the academic community.

## **2. EVOLUTION OF TECHNOLOGY IN LIBRARIES**

The evolution of technology in libraries has been transformative, reshaping how information is accessed, managed, and disseminated, fundamentally altering the traditional role of libraries as repositories of knowledge. Beginning with early automation, libraries embraced computerized systems to automate cataloguing, circulation, and inventory management, laying the groundwork for further advancements. The introduction of computers in the mid-20th century marked a significant milestone, facilitating cataloguing, indexing, and searching of library collections and expanding access to information through online databases and electronic resources. The advent of the internet in the 1990s revolutionized library services, ushering in digital libraries and online repositories that democratized access to resources worldwide. Integrated Library Systems (ILS) emerged as comprehensive solutions for managing library operations, streamlining workflows, and enhancing user experiences. Open access initiatives and institutional repositories further democratized access to scholarly research. Library management software solutions evolved to meet the changing needs of libraries, offering integrated modules for collection management and resource sharing. The proliferation of mobile technology enabled users to access library resources on-the-go, while emerging technologies like AI, machine learning, VR, and AR are being explored to enhance user experiences and innovate library services. Overall, technology has empowered libraries to adapt to the digital age, enabling them

to serve as essential hubs of knowledge, education, and community engagement in the modern era.



**Figure No-3:** *Stages of evolution of Library technologies*

### 3. INTEGRATION OF TECHNOLOGY IN PROFESSIONAL COLLEGE LIBRARIES

The integration of technology in professional college libraries has revolutionized the way academic resources are accessed, managed, and utilized by students and faculty. These libraries have embraced various technological tools and systems to enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of library services. This integration includes the implementation of integrated library management systems (ILMS), which streamline cataloguing, circulation, and resource management processes, thereby improving overall library operations. Additionally, professional college libraries have adopted digital library platforms and online databases to provide seamless access to electronic resources such as e-books, journals, and research databases. Furthermore, the integration of technologies like RFID (Radio Frequency Identification) tagging and self-checkout systems has facilitated easier and faster circulation of library materials. Moreover, the use of library automation software enables libraries to track inventory, manage acquisitions, and generate analytical reports to better understand user needs and preferences. The integration of technology has not only modernized professional college libraries but has also transformed them into dynamic learning hubs that cater to the evolving needs of students, faculty, and researchers in the digital age.

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#### **4. IMPACT OF TECHNOLOGY ON LIBRARY SERVICES**

The impact of technology on library services has been profound, revolutionizing the way libraries operate and the services they offer to users. Here are several key aspects of this impact:

1. **Accessibility:** Technology has significantly improved the accessibility of library resources by providing online catalogues, databases, and digital collections. Users can access these resources remotely, anytime, and from anywhere with an internet connection, eliminating the constraints of physical proximity to the library.
2. **Efficiency:** Automation and digitization have streamlined library processes, leading to increased efficiency in tasks such as cataloguing, circulation, and resource management. Integrated library management systems (ILMS) and library automation software have reduced manual workloads, allowing staff to focus on higher-value activities.
3. **Collaboration:** Technology has facilitated collaboration among libraries and academic institutions through resource sharing networks, interlibrary loan systems, and consortium memberships. Libraries can easily exchange materials, share expertise, and collaborate on projects, enhancing the overall quality and breadth of resources available to users.
4. **Personalization:** Advanced search algorithms and recommendation systems enable libraries to personalize services and content recommendations based on user preferences and behaviour. This personalization enhances the user experience by delivering relevant resources tailored to individual needs and interests.
5. **Preservation:** Digital preservation technologies have enabled libraries to digitize and preserve rare, fragile, and out-of-print materials, ensuring their long-term accessibility and



safeguarding cultural heritage. Digital archives and repositories provide a secure and permanent storage solution for valuable historical and scholarly resources.

6. **Outreach:** Technology has expanded the reach of libraries beyond their physical walls, allowing them to engage with broader and more diverse audiences. Libraries use websites, social media, and online platforms to promote events, share information, and interact with users, fostering community engagement and participation.
7. **Innovation:** Libraries are embracing emerging technologies such as artificial intelligence, virtual reality, and augmented reality to innovate and enhance library services. These technologies offer new opportunities for interactive learning, immersive experiences, and creative expression, transforming libraries into dynamic centres of exploration and innovation.

## **5. ENHANCING FACILITIES AND SERVICES IN PROFESSIONAL COLLEGE LIBRARIES**

Professional college libraries are transforming to better serve their community by upgrading infrastructure, expanding digital resources, and implementing Integrated Library Systems (ILS). They're adopting self-service technologies for efficiency and collaborating with academic departments to tailor services. Promoting information literacy and prioritizing user experience are key, with ongoing assessment driving continuous improvement.

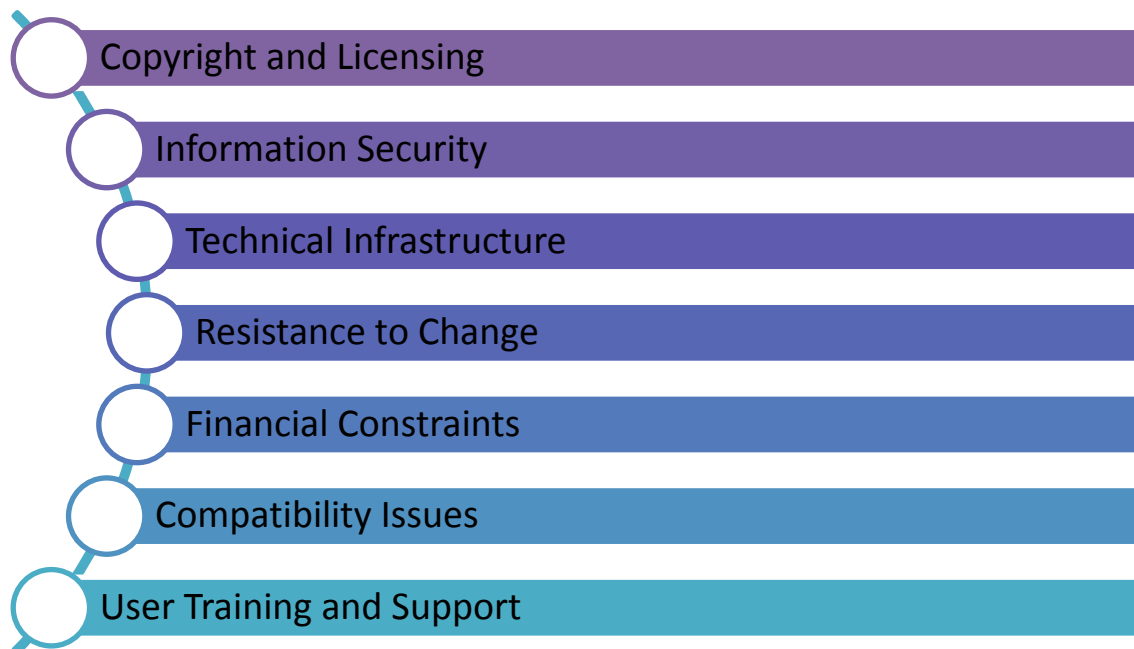
1. **Modernization of Infrastructure:** Professional college libraries upgrade their infrastructure, renovating spaces and deploying advanced technology like high-speed internet and multimedia facilities to create conducive learning environments.
2. **Expansion of Digital Resources:** Libraries broaden their digital collections, offering e-books, journals, databases, and multimedia materials for remote access, enhancing convenience and flexibility for users.
3. **Implementation of Integrated Library Systems (ILS):** Libraries streamline operations with ILS platforms, automating cataloguing, circulation, and inventory management processes to improve efficiency and user experience.
4. **Introduction of Self-Service Technologies:** Libraries adopt self-service technologies such as RFID tagging and self-checkout systems, reducing waiting times and empowering users to manage borrowing transactions independently.
5. **Collaboration with Academic Departments:** Libraries collaborate closely with academic departments to tailor collections, instruction programs, and research support services to meet specific disciplinary needs, aligning resources with curriculum requirements.
6. **Promotion of Information Literacy:** Libraries actively promote information literacy skills through instructional programs, workshops, and online tutorials, empowering students to evaluate and use information effectively for academic success and lifelong learning.



7. Enhancement of User Experience: Libraries prioritize user experience by focusing on ease of access, navigation, and usability of resources and services, ensuring a seamless and intuitive experience for users through user-centric design principles.
8. Continuous Improvement and Assessment: Libraries commit to continuous improvement through ongoing assessment and feedback mechanisms, gathering user input and analyzing usage data to enhance facilities and services based on user needs and preferences.
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## 6. CHALLENGES AND BARRIERS IN ADOPTING TECHNOLOGY

Adopting technology in college libraries presents several challenges and barriers that need to be addressed for successful implementation:



**Figure No-4:** *Challenges and Barriers in Adopting Technology*

Adopting technology in college libraries introduces several challenges and barriers that demand attention for successful integration. Firstly, financial constraints may impede the acquisition of advanced technology and infrastructure upgrades essential for modernization. Moreover, resistance to change among staff and faculty, stemming from unfamiliarity or concerns about job displacement, necessitates comprehensive training and support initiatives. Additionally, inadequate technical infrastructure, such as outdated hardware or insufficient network bandwidth, poses obstacles to seamless technology integration. Data privacy and security concerns may arise with digital system implementation, demanding robust cybersecurity measures and policies. Compatibility issues between different systems and software further complicate integration efforts, while insufficient user training and support can hinder adoption rates. Socioeconomic disparities among students and faculty may exacerbate the digital divide,



limiting access to technology and digital resources. Furthermore, compliance with copyright laws and licensing agreements for digital content presents challenges for libraries. Sustainability concerns arise due to the rapid pace of technological advancements, requiring continual system updates and maintenance. Lastly, staffing shortages and lack of expertise in technology implementation may necessitate investment in professional development and recruitment efforts. Addressing these challenges mandates strategic planning, stakeholder collaboration, infrastructure investment, and ongoing evaluation and adaptation of technology adoption strategies.

## **7. STRATEGIES FOR IMPROVING LIBRARY SERVICES AND FACILITIES**

Improving library services and facilities involves implementing various strategies aimed at enhancing user experience and meeting the evolving needs of patrons. Key strategies include modernizing infrastructure through upgrades in library spaces and facilities, such as renovations, ergonomic furniture, and integration of modern technology. Additionally, libraries are expanding digital resources to provide users with convenient access to electronic materials like e-books, journals, and databases. Integration of Integrated Library Systems (ILS) streamlines operations by automating cataloguing, circulation, and inventory management processes, while the introduction of self-service technologies like RFID tagging and self-checkout systems reduces waiting times and empowers users. Collaboration with academic departments helps tailor resources and services to meet curriculum requirements and research needs. Libraries also prioritize information literacy by offering instructional programs and workshops to enhance users' abilities to evaluate and utilize information effectively. User experience is further improved through a focus on ease of access, navigation, and usability of resources and services. Continuous improvement and assessment mechanisms allow libraries to gather user feedback and analyze usage data to identify areas for enhancement and ensure ongoing alignment with user needs and preferences. These strategies collectively enhance library services and facilities to better support academic success and research excellence.

## **8. CONCLUSION**

This review article offers a thorough analysis of the impact of technology on libraries in professional colleges and the resulting enhancements in services and facilities. The incorporation of technology has greatly revolutionised library functions, improving accessibility, productivity, and user satisfaction. Libraries have successfully adjusted to the changing demands of students, professors, and researchers by implementing modernization strategies, including the enlargement of digital resources, integration of library systems, and use of self-service technologies. The enhancement of library services is further facilitated by collaborating with academic departments, promoting information literacy, and prioritising user experience. Libraries employ continuous improvement and assessment systems to effectively address customer feedback and adapt to changing technological trends. In general, the integration of technology has allowed professional college libraries to transform into vibrant educational centres that play a pivotal role

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in facilitating academic achievement and promoting outstanding research in the era of digitalization.

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