

## “CONTENT ANALYSIS OF THE NATIONAL SANSKRIT UNIVERSITY LIBRARY WEBSITE: RESOURCES AND SERVICES”

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**Abstract :**

*The article investigates the effectiveness of the library website in packaging its resources and services for its users under the title “Content Analysis of the National Sanskrit University Library Website: Resources and Services.” A descriptive method and analysis with a structured checklist were employed to generate qualitative aspects and quantitative data on resources in the form of books, manuscripts, and periodicals. The research results reveal that the website advertises heavily about its rich collection and INFLIBNET access but suffers from poor digital access, hardly any technical guidance to users, and no multilingual content. The study goes on to stress the importance of the website as a digital avenue to support the promotion of Sanskrit studies and directly assist Sanskrit scholars on a global scale.*

**Keywords :** Library Website, Content Analysis, Sanskrit Studies, Digital Resources, User Services,

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**Introduction :**

In this Information and Communication Technology era, the world of library websites represents libraries' new mediums for information dissemination and academic probiotic production. A library is no longer confined within four walls; it has extended itself onto new dimensions, one of which is providing access to resources and services using digital platforms. Thus, the library website bases itself as a well-functioning portal for interrogation by scholars, researchers, and teaching faculty en route to search catalogues, manuscripts, e-books, journals, and reference services irrespective of any geographical barrier. A library website thus exists on the premise that it should fill the gap between physical resources and digital accessibility that turns all academic communities toward the world of information for the assistance.

In particular, university libraries play an indispensable part in assisting higher education and research. With the rapid changes in the digital domain, these libraries felt forced to modernize their services and implement digital solutions such as online catalogs, databases, electronic journals, and networking facilities. The website of a university library is considered to be one information centre functioning for promotion of the academic and cultural heritage of its institute. It also helps in the preservation of rare manuscripts, promotion of research

activities, and establishment of communication links among national and international academic networks. Thus, in the digital environment, university libraries can no longer be considered just as depositories but manage local knowledge, disseminate knowledge, and collaborate in a globalized academic arena.

The National Sanskrit University Library stands tall as a fine example of such an academic and cultural institution. Named after its first Chancellor, Mahamahopadhyaya Sri Pattabhirama Sastri, the library boasts almost 1,22,946 books (on 31.05. 2023) and over 6,000 manuscripts in several languages and scripts, among which Sanskrit, Telugu, Grantha, Tamil, Devanagari, Kannada, and Tigalari figure prominently. The library is divided into sections such as Circulation, Periodicals, Manuscripts, Reference, Acquisitions, Stack, and Technical to fully support the needs of the students and scholars. It subscribes to about 140 periodicals every year and has good archival back volumes. Being a member of INFLIBNET, its resources are harnessed to promote Sanskrit studies and scholarly networks all over the country and the world.

Delving into the rich resources and having contributed enormously to their build-up, comes the question of effectiveness of the National Sanskrit University Library website in providing these resources or services. Thus the problem that this study addresses is: "How effectively does the website advertise its resources and services?" This question is an important one because just the existence of materials of value shall not suffice unless they are communicated well to the user through the website.

**The objectives of the study are therefore :**

1. To analyze the content of the National Sanskrit University Library website with reference to its resources and services.
2. To evaluate the accessibility and user-friendliness of the website.
3. To identify the strengths and limitations of the website in presenting information.
4. To suggest improvements for enhancing the digital presence of the library.

Through this study, an attempt is made to highlight the digital strengths of the National Sanskrit University Library while also pointing out the gaps that need to be addressed to make it a more effective academic resource centre for Sanskrit scholars worldwide.

**Review of Literature :**

1. Bharati (2022) conducted a comprehensive study on the websites of Central University Libraries in India. The research focused on analyzing the content, organization, and usability of these library websites. The study highlighted the extent to which libraries provide access to digital resources, e-books, periodicals, and user support services. The findings revealed variations in website quality, with some libraries demonstrating well-structured digital content while others lacked adequate user guidance and interactive

features. This thesis underscores the importance of effective website design and content management in facilitating access to academic resources and enhancing user experience.

2. Swapna V. S. (2015) conducted a study titled *Content Analysis of Library Websites: A Study with Special Reference to Agricultural Universities in India* at Karpagam University. Under the guidance of A. T. Francis, the research examined the design, content, and functionality of agricultural university library websites in India. The study focused on aspects such as accessibility of digital resources, organization of information, and user support services. By analyzing these websites, the researcher highlighted both the strengths and weaknesses in presenting library resources online. The study emphasized the importance of user-friendly interfaces, effective navigation, and the integration of digital tools to enhance academic support and resource utilization, particularly in the fields of arts, humanities, and multidisciplinary research.
3. Under the guidance of A. T. Francis, Swapna (2015) examined the content, design, and functionality of library websites of agricultural universities in India. The study analyzed accessibility of digital resources, organization of information, and user support services, highlighting both strengths and limitations of these websites. Findings emphasized the importance of user-friendly interfaces, clear navigation, and integration of digital tools to facilitate academic research, particularly in arts, humanities, and multidisciplinary studies. This work contributes to understanding how agricultural university libraries can enhance their online presence to better serve students, faculty, and researchers.
4. Under the guidance of Shilpi Verma, Kumar (2019) conducted an evaluative study of selected university library websites across India. The research focused on assessing the quality, content, and usability of these websites, including digital resources, navigation, user support services, and accessibility features. The study revealed variations in website effectiveness, highlighting that while some universities maintained well-organized and interactive platforms, others lacked essential user-centric features. The findings emphasize the need for systematic website evaluation and continuous improvement to enhance access to academic resources and support scholarly activities.
5. **Patel (2022)** examined the impact of platforms like INFLIBNET on university libraries. The findings indicated that INFLIBNET connectivity enhances national and international information sharing. However, the study noted that very few content analyses have been conducted specifically on Sanskrit-focused university library websites.

### Methodology :

For the purpose of the present study, a descriptive-analytical approach is adopted to analyze the content of the National Sanskrit University Library website. The foremost instrument in the study is a checklist meant for analyzing website content and this contains items for navigating key aspects such as navigation, resources, services, and digital features. The data are taken chiefly from the official website of the National Sanskrit University Library.

Analysis deals with the organization of information, user access to information, and the presentation of resources and services on the website. Both qualitative and quantitative manners have been used. Qualitatively, the clarity of information, content arrangement, and user-friendliness of the website have been examined. Quantitatively, the parameters of measurement included the availability and number of resources (books, manuscripts, periodicals), as well as the services provided (circulation, reference, INFLIBNET access). In this way, the methodology serves to merge descriptive observations with analytical evaluations that shall jointly provide a thorough assessment of the effectiveness of the library website. **Table: National Sanskrit University Library Homepage Content**

Category	Sections / Links on Homepage	Purpose / Remarks
<b>General Information</b>	About Library, Library Policy, Library Rules & Regulations	Provides background, policies, and usage guidelines for users
<b>Resources (Print &amp; Digital)</b>	Manuscript Catalogue, E-Library, E-Books, New Arrivals, Resources Subscribed, NAI Resources	Gives access to rare manuscripts, subscribed resources, newly added books, and digital collections
<b>Research Support</b>	Plagiarism Detection Software, Shodhganga, Shodhgangotri	Ensures academic integrity and provides access to theses, dissertations, and ongoing research works
<b>Administration</b>	Library Committee	Information about governance, decision-making, and management
<b>Reports &amp; References</b>	Important Govt. Reports	Repository of official/government reports relevant for research

The analysis of the National Sanskrit University Library website indicates that it presents a well-balanced combination of resources, services, and research support. The general information section, which includes About Library, Library Policy, and Rules and Regulations, gives clarity in perspective to the usage and policies. The Resources section is the principal strength of the Library website. It provides access to Manuscript Catalogue, E-Library, E-Books, Resources Subscribed, New Arrivals, and NAI Resources, all of which present an interesting balance between traditional manuscripts and digital resources. On the other hand, research support tools like Plagiarism Detection Software, Shodhganga, and Shodhgangotri uphold academic integrity and facilitate the availability of valuable research resources for the benefit of students and scholars. The availability of Important Government Reports adds merit to the research utility of the site, while the existence of a Library Committee instills confidence in transparent administration. The website clearly showcases rich collections, integrating modern digital technology; however, some other facilities like multilingual accessibility, guided tours for novices, and mobile compatibility can be further considered for improving the user experience.

### Library Policy :

- **Overdues:** Books can be borrowed for **14 days**; late return fine **Re.1 per day**.  
Lost/damaged books charged **twice or more** the price. Borrowing suspended if not returned within **1 month**.
- **Working Hours:**
  - Monday–Friday: **9:00 a.m. – 8:00 p.m.**
  - Saturday & Sunday: **9:00 a.m. – 1:00 p.m.**
  - Issue/Return: **9:30 a.m.–1:00 p.m.** and **2:00–5:30 p.m.**
- **Membership:** Only **staff and students** of the University, with Registrar's recommendation.

### Rules and Regulations of the Library :

The library rules are related to discipline, trainees' accountability while utilizing resources, and maintaining order. Membership is open only to Rashtriya Sanskrit University students and staff carrying valid identity cards, and a Unique ID card shall be returned if lost or else a duplicate ID shall be obtained on payment. Personal belongings are not allowed inside, and the member should sign the gate register at the entrance. Strict silence and no use of mobile phones are very strictly enjoined. Books, periodicals, and reference materials must be cautiously treated and left on the tables after use, and generally, they are not issued for lending. Reprographic services are a facility available only for the library materials. The violation of rules may suspend the privileges and disciplinary action on the violators, thus ensuring the smooth functioning and safeguard of resources.

### Library Committee :

The Library Committee is important for the formulation of policies, management, and development of the library. It helps the Librarian set the rules, coordinate collection development, and ensure efficient delivery of documentation services. It looks after modernization, optimum use of resources, and maximization of readership across constituencies. The committee conducts budgeting, developing plans, and recommending charges or fees when necessary. It takes user feedback, submits annual reports covering the library's functioning, and tries to implement steps to enhance membership options outside the university. Hence, by and large, it ensures the library is lively, resourceful, and user-friendly.

### Manuscript Catalogue :

The Library is named after the founder and first Chancellor Mahamahopadhyaya Sri Pattabhirama Sastri. It consists of some 5500 manuscripts in several languages like Sanskrit, Telugu, Grantha, Tamil, etc., and in various scripts such as Devanagari, Grantha, Telugu, Kannada, Tigalari, etc. These manuscripts treat divergent topics such as Agama, Prayoga, Dharma Sastra, Veda, Vedanga, Kavya, etc., and are recorded on different kinds of substances. The listings below give just a basic idea about the manuscripts shall be found



with the University. Please contact the University Librarian for further information.

**Website Main Subject / Category table**

Main Subject / Category	Contents / Works
Veda – Aranyaka	Brahmana, Aitareya Brahmanam Alochanam (incomplete)
Veda – Samhita	Srauta – Satyashadha Srauta Sutra with the commentary of Gopinatha (9th–10th prasnas)
Veda – Upanishad	Various Upanishadic manuscripts
Itihasa – Srīman Mahabharatam	Udyoga, Bhishma & Drona Parva; Krishnaji Edition 1888; Ydyoga Parva – Nilakantha Tika – Krishnaji Press 1886; Bhishma Parva with Nilakantha Tika – Krishnaji Press 1886
Vyakarana (Grammar)	Shabdika Grantha, Arthika Grantha, Vimarsatmaka Grantha, Prakrita texts, Prakrita Pravesha, Prakriya, Dhathu Rathnavali, Siddhantakaumudi with Balamanorama (Bhvadi)
Nyaya	Pracheenya Nyaya, Navya Nyaya, Vimarsatmaka Grantha
Advaita Vedanta	Prasthan Traya; Brahmasutra Sankara Bhashya (Adhyaya 2, Pada 1); Prakarana Grantha; Mahavakya Ratnavali; Brahmasutranugunya Siddhi; Brahmasutrabhashyam of Vijnana Bhikshu (upto II adhyaya 4th pada); Vimarsatmaka Grantha
Visishtadvaita Vedanta	Prasthan Traya; Prakarana Grantha; Siddhitraya with Commentary; Srimadbrahasyatrayasara – 15265; Vimarsatmaka Grantha
Dvaita Vedanta	Prasthan Traya; Prakarana Grantha; Vimarsatmaka Grantha; A Short Treatise on Dvaita Philosophy
Mimamsa	Sutra, Bhashya, Prakarana Grantha, Vimarsatmaka Grantha
Sankhya	Sankhyasutram with Vritti of Aniruddha (6 chapters)
Yoga	Sutra & Bhashya, Prakarana Grantha, Vimarsatmaka Grantha
Sahitya (Literature & Poetics)	Kavyaprakasa with Sanketa of Manikya Chandra, Chandraloka, Rasagangadhara Hridayam; Lakshya Grantha; Maha Kavya – Raghuvamsha of Kalidasa (Eng. tr. M.R. Kale, 1–5 sargas), Kiratarjuniyam with Ghantapatha; Khanda Kavya; Gadya Kavya – Bhoja Prabandha, Bharata Sangraha 1; Champu Kavya – Nilakantavijaya; Rupaka – Malavikagnimitram with Balabodhini, Balamartanda Vijaya by Devaraja Kavi, Uttara Ramacharitam with Viraraghava Tika (1903); Giti Kavya; Vimarsatmaka Grantha – Kalidasa Kavya Sourabham, Arvacheena Samskrita Maha Kavya Vimarsha
Agama – Saiva	Mulagama, Paddhati, Sakalagama Sara Sangraha
Agama – Vaishnava	Pancharatra, Vaikhanasa
Agama – Sakta	Sakta texts
Tantra	Saiva Tantra, Sakta Tantra

Ganitha (Mathematics)	Tab content (unspecified)
Ayurveda	Ayurvedic manuscripts (titles not specified)
Jyotisha (Astronomy & Astrology)	Siddhanta, Ganitadhyaya (upto p.274), Phalita
Dharma Sastra	Smritis, Paddhati, Saraswathi Vilasa – Vyavahara Kanda
Artha Sastra	Raja Sastra, Vyavahara Sastra
Bauddha	Buddhist manuscripts (titles not specified)
Jaina	Jaina texts (titles not specified)
Sanskrit for Beginners	Sanskrita Vani
Journals	Udyana Patrika (multiple issues between 1943–1967: 1943–44, 1944–45 ... up to 1961–62 and 1967)
Hindi Books	Nau Kahaniyan, Mrityu Rahasya, Numerology, Kavyanga Parichay (Hindi)
Telugu Books	Megha Duta (Telugu translation), Prapancha Jeeva Vinoda Yatra (Parts II & III), Swami Vivekananda Kavita Vaibhavam
Tamil Books	Saiva Shodasha Prakasikai, Dravida Sirpa Rahasyam
English Books	Mythology to History Through Astronomy, African Survey – 3202

The manuscript and rare works collection of the National Sanskrit University Library represents a vast treasure of India's intellectual and cultural heritage. It encompasses diverse branches of Sanskrit knowledge such as the Vedas, Upanishads, and Brahmanas, including rare texts like the Aitareya Brahmanam and Satyashadha Srauta Sutra with commentaries. The library also preserves monumental epics like the *Mahabharata* with Nilakantha's Tika and other critical editions. Classical philosophies are well represented through Advaita, Visishtadvaita, and Dvaita Vedanta texts, along with works in Nyaya, Mimamsa, Sankhya, and Yoga. Literary heritage finds expression in manuscripts of Kalidasa's *Raghuvamsha*, *Kiratarjuniyam*, and other poetic and dramatic works. Additionally, the collection spans Agamas, Tantras, Ayurveda, Jyotisha, Dharma Sastra, and Artha Sastra. It also holds Buddhist and Jaina manuscripts, journals like *Udyana Patrika*, and works in Hindi, Telugu, Tamil, and English. This unique repository demonstrates the university's role in conserving and promoting India's multidisciplinary knowledge traditions.

### E-Books Table

Title	Format	Category
Paniniyadhatuparyayakosa Vol.I	eBook	Classical Sanskrit Texts
Paniniyadhatuparyayakosa Vol.II	eBook	Classical Sanskrit Texts
Raghuvamsam Vol.I	eBook	Classical Sanskrit Texts
Raghuvamsam Vol.II	eBook	Classical Sanskrit Texts
Sishupalavadham Vol I	eBook	Classical Sanskrit Texts

Naishadiyacharitam Vol I	eBook	Classical Sanskrit Texts
Naishadiyacharitam Vol II	eBook	Classical Sanskrit Texts

### Discussion :

The National Sanskrit University Library site analysis shows very appreciable strengths, however, along with some glaringly obvious holes. The site emphasizes the unique nature of their materials, that is, the manuscript catalogue and e-books, which denote the university's stance on the preservation of India's intellectual heritage. Integrating Shodhganga, Shodhgangotri, and plagiarism detection software is another way the library tries to cater to the current academic and research situation. Access to INFLIBNET, therefore, increases information access, strengthening the overall research support system for scholars pursuing Sanskrit.

Despite such achievements, several limitations have proven to reduce the impact of the site. The absence of the multi-language access and user orientation restricts its reading worldwide inasmuch as those who are not familiar with Sanskrit find it challenging to navigate the contents. The site lacks any mobile interface or digital tutorial, which discourages its interactivity among younger users-so greatly dependent on smart devices. The rules of libraries and committee details can serve as information manuals for users but need to be simplified into formats attractive enough for first-time users.

Besides, the content analytic says that while such libraries retain wherein vast collections are held, digitizing the riches remains just partially done. Manuscript descriptions, for example, are limited and only a handful of works are offered as open digital resources.

Content analysis shows that despite the enormous collection at this library, the digital representation remains only partial. For example, manuscript descriptions are cursory, and very few works are available as open-access digital resources. This very lacuna draws attention to the need for digitization projects, user-facing features, and improved content organization. Addressing those service gaps will indeed add to its usability and, equally, to giving visibility to Sanskrit scholarship internationally.

In an overall view, it can be said that the term of discussion in contrast states that the National Sanskrit University Library website offers good service as a digital platform; yet, specific improvements can be made related to accessibility and interactivity and with a reach at global outreach to establish it as a complete academic service center for Sanskrit studies.

### Conclusion :

Being a repository of India's rich intellectual and cultural heritage, the National Sanskrit University Library's website acts as a digital portal to these resources. Content



analysis of the library site shows that a wide spectrum of materials has been made available to users, from classical Sanskrit literature to philosophical treatises, scientific manuscripts, and works of modern scholarship. These include Vedic texts, Brahmanas, Upanishads, Itihasa, Vyakarana, Nyaya, Advaita, Visishtadvaita, Dvaita Vedanta, Mimamsa, Sankhya, Yoga, Sahitya, Agama texts, Tantras, Ayurveda, Jyotisha, Dharma Sastra, Artha Sastra, and manuscripts in Buddhist and Jaina traditions. Such a wide array of resources proves that the library assumes a key role in preserving intellectual heritage in India and offers a base upon which academic research can be pursued further. The website hosts e-books such as Paniniyadhatuparyayakosa, Raghuvamsam, Sishupalavadham, and Naishadiyacharitam, thus providing digital access to classical texts paramount to both research and pedagogy.

The other modern functionalities featured on this library website are the library's access to Shodhganga and Shodhgangotri, plagiarism detection software facilities offered through the INFLIBNET. These tools provide an excellent array of research support and academic integrity possibilities. Hence, scholars, students, and faculty members worldwide can virtually perform wide-ranging research. The sequential layout of the portal's resources, new arrivals, journals subscribed to, and manuscript catalogues brings clarity and usability to the platform. Research tools, library administration, policies, and details of various committees add to the transparency, governance, and accountability. These all act together in making this website a reliable, knowledge-based, and working digitized academic platform.

The study, however, does identify a few critical areas requiring attention. Foremost among these concerns is the limited online accessibility of the website, especially as regards interfaces for other languages. Hindi and any major regional language in addition to Sanskrit and English will greatly facilitate widening the user base, especially among scholars that do not speak Sanskrit. The user interface provides order but lacks any other character; in particular, it is not interactive, mobile-friendly, or accompanied by a guided tutorial that introduces a new user to the functionality. These requirements are only becoming more important in online learning today. Third, while collections of some 6,000 manuscripts and half a million books are present, the digitization represents but a small fraction, pointing to an incapacitating gap in digitization efforts. Increasing digital availability of these manuscripts, critical editions, and other rare books would protect these resources and ensure that their scholarly impact goes beyond geographical barriers.

In concluding, the National Sanskrit University Library website is a fundamental step in digitizing knowledge in the arena of Sanskrit studies. Highly resourceful, well organized, and equipped with useful digital research tools, it acts as a strong cushion to academic development. However, there still lies a challenge for enhancement in areas such as multilingual access, manuscript digitization, interaction design, and global outreach. Filling such gaps will certainly transform the library website into an ideal academic portal, giving as much attention to the conservation of ancient knowledge as to the requirements of modern-day scholarship. This will afford the library enhanced usability and accessibility while furthering the promotion of Sanskrit studies worldwide, placing the National Sanskrit University Library

as an example in digital academic resource management.

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