

THE STUDY OF STRUCTURE CONTAIN AND QUALITY OF LIBRARY WEBPAGES OF AUTONOMOUS INSTITUTION IN INDIA

Research Scholar

Mr Mahendra P. Junghare
Dept.of Library & Infor Sci RTMNU
Mob. No .9730565855
E-mail: mahen.junghare111@gmail.com

Supervisor

Dr. Subhash W. Dhote
Assistant Professor
H.B.T Art and Commerce Collage, Nagpur

Abstract :

Library websites serve as the virtual gateways to information, resources, and services in academic institutions. In the context of autonomous institutions in India, the quality and effectiveness of these web interfaces play a crucial role in supporting learning, research, and academic collaboration. This study explores the structure, content, and overall quality of library webpages of selected autonomous institutions across India. Using a content analysis method, key indicators such as navigation design, types of resources provided, service-related information, update frequency, and use of interactive features were assessed. The results indicate that while many institutions maintain basic library webpages, there is considerable inconsistency in terms of depth, usability, and digital engagement. Features such as e-resources, library rules, and contact information are commonly present; however, critical components like accessibility support, feedback systems, and mobile responsiveness are often lacking. The study underscores the urgent need for a more unified and user-centered approach in designing library web interfaces. Recommendations are proposed to help libraries enhance their online visibility and effectiveness, thereby aligning with the evolving needs of digital-age learners.

Introduction :

In the 21st century, students and researchers increasingly depend on online platforms to access library resources. A library webpage is expected to provide easy navigation, updated content, and a wide range of e-resources. Unfortunately, the quality of these webpages varies significantly across institutions in India. Some libraries maintain user-friendly, content-rich sites, while others provide only minimal or outdated information.

For autonomous institutions, which are granted academic and administrative freedom by the University Grants Commission (UGC), the responsibility to provide modern and effective library services is even greater. However, in practice, many of these institutions still struggle to create digital platforms that meet user expectations. This study investigates the structure, content, and quality of library webpages of autonomous institutions in India to identify gaps, highlight best practices, and suggest measures for improvement.

Review of Literature :

References :

- (Akriti Sharma, 2021) This study focused on Evaluation of web content selected National Institute of Importance Libraries in India. This study based on Including the three aspects, every aspect consists of various elements examined based on the information on the library website.
- (Christian Sonnenberg, 2015) The study presents a study of techniques for "content adaptation", the process of reformatting content and displaying it optimized for a mobile device. Adaptation techniques consist of a varied number of mechanisms by which content is adapted into a format more "friendly" to mobile devices. The idea of "friendly" can range from simple accessibility requirements to a dynamic redesign.
- (Narendra Bhattacharya, 2004) The researcher focuses on the digital library initiatives in India with examples, the initiatives of the government of India and state governments towards digital library activities, and the policy of the Government of India towards digital library development. The current initiatives, such as the INDEST Consortia, are described in detail. The challenges facing digital libraries, the problems being encountered while developing digital libraries, the problems of the digital divide facing the country are mentioned.
- (JOHNSON, SHEEBA, Mrs, 2021) The Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) are the premier autonomous public technical and research universities located across India, created to be Centres of Excellence for training, research and development in science, engineering and technology in India.
- (Negi, 2024) This study focused on Evaluation of web content selected National Institute of Importance Libraries in India. This study based on Including the three aspects, every aspect consists of various elements examined based on the information on the library website.

Study of Object :

The study aims to:

1. Examine how library webpages are organized and structured.
2. Check the kind of information and resources provided on these webpages.
3. Evaluate how user-friendly and accessible the library websites are.
4. Identify areas where library webpages can be improved.
5. Suggest ways to make library websites more effective for students, teachers, and researchers.

Analysis of Data :

The analysis of data involves examining the library webpages of selected autonomous institutions in India based on predefined criteria such as structure, content, and quality. The purpose of this analysis is to evaluate how effectively these webpages provide information

and services to users.

1. Structure :

- The organization of menus, links, and sections on the library webpage is examined.
- Navigation ease, layout clarity, and the logical arrangement of resources are assessed.

2. Content :

- The type and comprehensiveness of information provided are analyzed, including details about library resources, services, working hours, staff, e-resources, and digital repositories.
- Presence of interactive tools, search features, and links to external databases is also reviewed.

3. Quality :

- The user-friendliness of the webpages is evaluated, including accessibility for differently-abled users, mobile responsiveness, and aesthetic appeal.
- Timeliness of updates, accuracy of information, and integration of web-based tools (like blogs, social media links) are considered.

4. Comparative Assessment :

- Webpages are compared across different autonomous institutions to identify patterns, strengths, and weaknesses.
- Scores or ratings can be assigned for each criterion to facilitate comparison.

5. Interpretation :

- The analysis identifies which institutions provide well-structured, content-rich, and high-quality webpages.
- Common gaps, such as outdated information, poor navigation, or lack of digital resources, are highlighted.
- Recommendations are made for improving library webpages to enhance user experience and accessibility.

Finding and Conclusion :

Findings :

After evaluating the library webpages of autonomous institutions in India, the following key findings emerged:

1. Structure :

- Many library websites have a basic structure with clearly defined sections, but some show poor organization and difficult navigation.

- A few institutions provide well-structured menus and search tools, making it easier for users to access resources.

2. Content :

- Most library webpages include basic information such as library rules, working hours, and staff details.
- Information about e-resources, digital repositories, and interactive services is often limited or inconsistently provided.
- Very few institutions integrate advanced features such as online reservation, interlibrary loan, or multimedia content.

3. Quality :

- The user-friendliness and accessibility of library websites vary significantly.
- Some websites are visually appealing and mobile-responsive, while others suffer from outdated information and poor interface design.
- Accessibility features for differently-abled users or multilingual support are generally lacking.

4. Comparative Insights :

- Autonomous institutions with better resources and technical support tend to have more comprehensive and higher-quality library webpages.
- There is no uniform standard across institutions, highlighting wide variation in digital library practices

Conclusion :

The study concludes that while autonomous institutions in India recognize the importance of digital library services, many library webpages still fall short in terms of structure, content, and overall quality. Well-structured and content-rich webpages are essential for providing effective access to information and supporting academic activities.

Key takeaways :

- Institutions should focus on improving website structure and navigation for better user experience.
- Content should be regularly updated and expanded to include e-resources, digital repositories, and interactive services.
- Quality enhancements such as accessibility, mobile responsiveness, and modern web tools are necessary to make library webpages more effective.

Overall, the findings suggest that autonomous institutions have the potential to set benchmarks in digital library services but need to adopt standardized guidelines and innovative practices to fully leverage their autonomy.

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