ORIGINAL ARTICLE

An Evaluation of Web Content of Top Selected National Institute of Technology (NIT) Libraries of North-East-West-South Region in India

Sanjeev[1], Dheeraj Singh Negi[2], Devendra Kumar[3]

ABSTRACT

This study focused on the Web content of selected North-East-West-South National Institutes of Technology (NITs) Libraries in India. Every aspect consists of various elements examined based on the information on the library website. The General Information, Library Collection and Library feature that NIT J&K scored 7 out of 8; data analysis evaluates the various features of the website and webpages of NIT libraries with the selected criteria. The website has been updated, the second highest in the table, NIT Arunachal Pradesh, got a score of 04 out of 08. NIT Andhra Pradesh got a score of 03 out of 08. NIT Jammu& Kashmir scored highest, i.e. (29) out of thirty-five (35), followed by NIT Arunachal Pradesh Second highest (14) out of Thirty-Five (35), and NIT Andhra Pradesh Library (10) and the 3rd rank.

INTRODUCTION

A website is an assortment of linked material and web pages that are published on at least one web server and are recognized by a common domain name. Websites with specific attention or objectives are usually those related to news, education, commerce, entertainment, or social networking. The navigation of a website is facilitated by hyperlinks between pages, which frequently start on the main page. Following the research, a review of the most popular websites globally in December 2022 revealed that Google, YouTube, Facebook, Twitter, and Instagram were the most popular platforms.

AUTHOR'S AFFILIATION:

[1] Deputy Librarian, Central Library, Mizoram University, Tanhril, Aizawl, Mizoram, India.

[2] University Assistant Librarian, Lingaya's Vidyapeeth Deemed to be University, Faridabad, Haryana, India.

[3] Associate Professor, Department of Library, Government Girls Degree College, Kharkhauda, Meerut, Uttar Pradesh, India.

CORRESPONDING AUTHOR:

Devendra Kumar, Associate Professor, Department of Library, Government Girls Degree College, Kharkhauda, Meerut Uttar Pradesh, India.
E-mail: dkdeobhu@gmail.com

The content analysis methods use the collected content data of any website, such as pages, homepage, service, website section, maps, a website feature, etc. These techniques use systematic and Quantitative descriptions in Valuable form. In this study, the content analysis of the college library's NIT in India

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Various studies have been carried out to analyse the content of institutional library websites. Some of the important studies are discussed here.

Vasishta (2013) evaluated the websites of technical university libraries to assess how libraries were utilising websites for providing access to electronic journals. The author found that most of the libraries' websites were at the nascent stage and had simple structures and designs. Websites need to be adequately utilised for disseminating electronic journal information.

Gayan and Das S. (2017) explored the websites of public libraries in the South Asian region based on specific criteria, including design, region, CAS, search criteria, authority, general information, query, runner rank and resource information such as 64-point registries. The study established that all public universities had library websites; nevertheless, libraries still need to keep pace with emerging web technologies to serve stoners more.

Gupta and Walia (2017) conducted a webometrics study to test the structure of European public library websites using the Checkpoint system. Google Quest Machine and Check Page Rank tool were used to collect webometrics data. The study reported that most European public libraries had a good web presence with multiple web runners, in-links, rich content lines and a user-friendly structure.

Sahu and Panda (2019) explored IIT library websites by developing a canon of 100 details under seven main orders, which were emptiness, navigation and links, authority and currency, general library information, user assistance and resource search tools, library services section, and web 2.0 tools. They established that all IIT libraries still sought to meet the evaluation criteria. 16 libraries scored less than 50 details. The library organizational chart was not established on any IIT library website.

Rahman and Sadiq Baicha (2020) jointly with the University of Delhi conducted a study on library websites of sodalities using a structured canon based on emptiness, fragility, currency, user-philanthropy, and services and establishments. The author reported that most libraries mentioned information about circulation, library staff, library hours and classes on their websites. Still, no library website had features of social networking tools, feedback and regular updates.

Chakraborty and Thakuria (2023) highlighted that NIT Kurukshetra has the highest simple web impact factor, tone-link web impact factor, external link web impact factor and modified web impact factor and ranked top among all the ten studied NIT websites. Has attained. Nevertheless, the presence of broken links has been established in maximum numbers on the NIT Kurukshetra website. By estimating the relationship between the simple web impact factor and the modified web impact factor, it was established that both variables have a correlation of 0.28 in magnitude. This indicates that there is a positive correlation between both variables. Therefore out of all the ten NIT websites, the website of NIT Kurukshetra is the most effective.

Negi (2023) examines the central universities website in all three-web impact factors SWIF, IWIF and EWIF. This study shows the University of Delhi Internal WIF 0.01870, External WIF 0.0000512, Simple WIF 0.0187, Jawaharlal Nehru University found that Internal WIF 0.19612, External WIF 0.01588 and Simple WIF 0.2183, JMI University with Internal WIF 4.09817, External WIF 0.00396 and Simple WIF 4.1038.

OBJECTIVES OF STUDY

The main objectives of this study are as follows:

1. To explore the library services, functions and facilities shown on the website.
2. Find out the website's accuracy, accessibility and feed.
3. Find out the features of the Library website.
4. Examine the Ranking of NIT Libraries website.
5. Find out the service and Function of the selected library.

SCOPE OF STUDY

The present study only covers the Library website of the selected North-South-East-West

NITs Institution of India. Data collected on 20-01-2023 Data was taken only library website no other link.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This study is based on the review of Primary and secondary literature, which includes books, Journals, Documents, and seminar papers, as well as a few good websites and articles that were accessed to prepare a checklist of analysis of the websites of those Selected NITs of India. The checklist was prepared mainly based on earlier studies (Hugar, 2019; Khatari and Beheti, 2013; Kumar Mir, 2017; Haneefa, K. M. and Jiji, 2019; Sahoo and Panda, 2019; Vasishta,

2013). The methodology uses the collected data searching concern website and homepage and calculated to rank the college library website under this study; first upon a total number of NIT library websites. Selected and used quantitative research in a compressive checklist was implemented. Every aspect consists of various elements examined based on the information on the library website.

Following are the main three aspects or categories of the checklist in this study:

- The General information
- Library Collection
- Library feature

Data Analysis and Interpretation

Table 1 Explores the Institution name, Website, Abbreviations, Year of establishment, Region, Sate and Website Link.

Table 1: Institutes Name, Website

Name of NITs	Founded Year	Established in NIT	Region	State	Website link
National Institute of Technology Tadepalligudem, Andhra Pradesh- 534101	2015	2015	South	Andhra Pradesh	http://www.nitandhra.ac.in
National Institute of Technology Yupia, District Papum Pare, Arunachal Pradesh–791112	2010	2010	East	Arunachal Pradesh	http://www.nitap.ac.in
Sardar Vallabhbhai National Institute of Technology Ichchhanath, Surat, Gujarat-395007	1961	2002	West	Gujarat	http://www.svnit.ac.in/
National Institute of Technology Hazaratbal, Srinagar, J&K-190006	1960	2002	North	Jammu and Kashmir	http://www.nitsri.ac.in

The general information about the library is most important for any library website. Table 2 uses the 17 parameters of analysis of the library website of the selected NIT institutions of India.

Table 2: General Information about the Library

General Information	NIT Andhra Pradesh	NIT Arunachal Pradesh	NIT Gujarat	NIT J & K	Out of 100 (%)
Introduction	No	Yes	yes	Yes	75
Mission/Vision	No	No	No	No	0
Library Hours	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	75
Library Rules	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	75
Membership	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	75
Service	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	100
Collection	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	75
Infrastructure	No	No	No	Yes	25
Library Staff	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	75

General Information	NIT Andhra Pradesh	NIT Arunachal Pradesh	NIT Gujarat	NIT J & K	Out of 100 (%)
Library Sections	No	No	No	Yes	25
Statistics	No	No	NO	Yes	25
New Arrivals	No	No	No	No	0
Differently abled section	No	No	No	No	0
Book bank	No	No	Yes	No	25
Photocopy	No	No	No	Yes	25
RFID	No	No	No	Yes	25
Maps	No	No	No	No	0
Total 17	04	07	05	12	

Table 2 reveals that (75%) of NIT libraries have given introductory information; we use the 17 Parameter checklists of the NIT libraries. We found that Mission and Vision not found Institute are given the information own library website. The library hours are 75 % displayed on the website. Almost 07(70%) of the NITs Institute of Library website library rules are available. Library Services information is available 100% on the selected NITs Institute library website. After the checklist, we found NIT J&K got 12 out of 17.

Library resource and Service

The library website plays a significant role in the digital world. The effective tool to access electronic resources. This section provides information about different kinds of e-resources and their links. The e-resource consists of e-books and E-data-based service online resources.

Table 3: Library resource and Service

Resource and Services	NIT Andhra Pradesh	NIT Arunachal Pradesh	NIT Gujarat	NIT J & K	Out of 100(%)
OPAC	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	95(100)
E-Database	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	100
FAQ's	No	No	Yes	Yes	60
User Manual	No	No	No	Yes	20
Remote access	No	No	No	Yes	20
Question paper	No	No	No	Yes	20
N-LIST	No	Yes	No	Yes	90
DELNET	No	No	No	Yes	80
Ask a Librarian	No	No	Yes	Yes	70
Photo Video	Yes	No	No	Yes	40
Total Score (10)	**03**	**03**	**04**	**10**	

Table 3 explains the details of various library facilities and services given by the Library website of Institutions most NITs Institute libraries under study are e-journals. Further analysis of the data shows that most of the Institute websites should have listed specific information through their website. Only 10% of NITs libraries have information related to

the user manual, question papers, newspaper Clipping services, and other OPAC services; top NITs are available on the website. The E-database is available in 10 out of 10 Institute on the website. The total score is 10 out of 10; the maximum features of resources and services are available in NIT J & K.
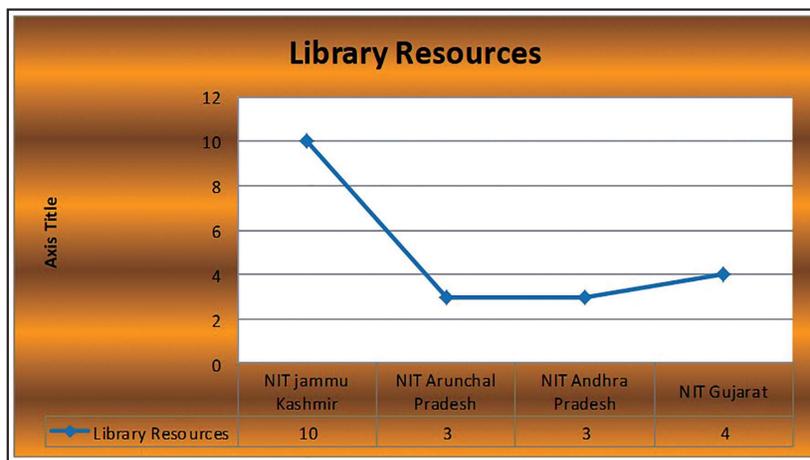

Figure 1

Table 4: Feature of Library website

Feature	NIT Andhra Pradesh	NIT Arunachal Pradesh	NIT Gujarat	NIT J & K	Out of 100 (%)
Navigation	No	No	No	Yes	10
Registration /Login	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	30
Direct Link	No	No	No	Yes	20
Download Forms	No	Yes	No	Yes	30
Social Networking	No	No	No	No	20
Feedback	No	No	No	Yes	30
Layout	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	30
Keyword Search	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	70
Total score (08)	03	04	00	07	

Table 4 shows the Features of the Library website; after the analysis, we found that NIT J & K scored 07 out of 08; data analysis evaluates the various features of the website and webpages of NIT libraries with the selected criteria in table number 04. The website has been updated. The Second highest in the table, NIT Arunachal Pradesh, got a score of 04 out of 08. NIT Andhra Pradesh got a score of 03 out of 08. NIT Gujarat got a Nil score. This table focused on New Features and Technology using Library services and functions.
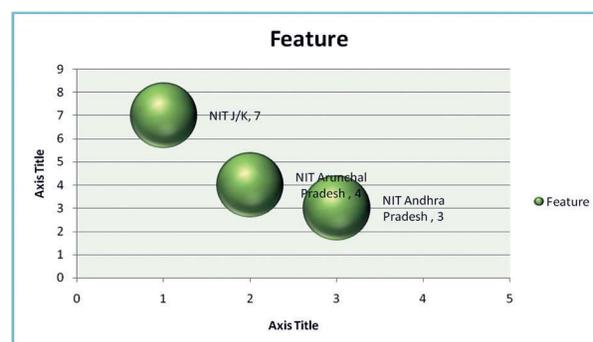

Figure 2

Table 5: North East West South Zone of NITs Institute India

Particulars	NIT J & K	NIT Arunachal Pradesh	NIT Andhra Pradesh	NIT Gujarat
General Information Max score (17)	12	7	04	05
Resource and Service (10)	10	3	03	04
Feature Total Score (08)	07	4	03	-
Total 35	29	14	10	9
Rank wise	1st	2nd	3rd	4th

Table 5 explores the ranking of the selected NITs Library website under study based on the elements available on their website. Among all the library's accessibility and user-friendliness of the library website, this study found that no library webpage has a keyword search facility, and a limited number of institutes have direct-line homepages.

The ranking of NITs Institute under the study is provided based on score points obtained by the library websites based on the availability of web content. It is the analysis that NIT Jammu& Kashmir scored highest, i.e. (29) out of thirty-five (35), followed by NIT Arunachal Pradesh Second highest (14) out of Thirty-Five (35), and NIT Andhra Pradesh Library (10) and got the 3rd rank in this table.
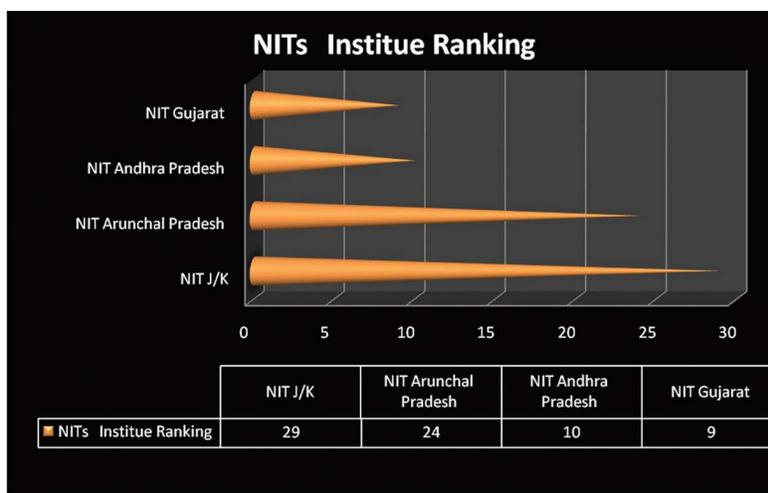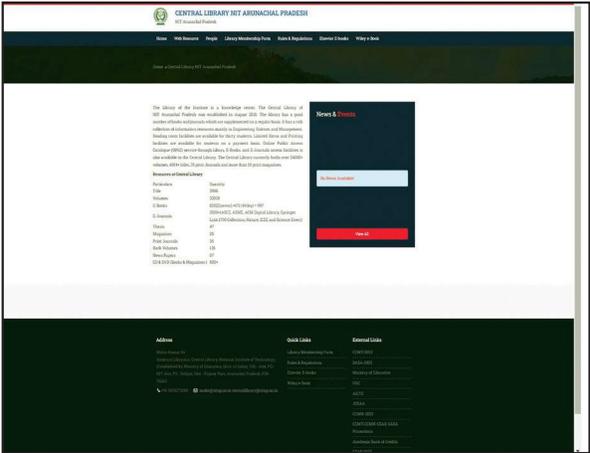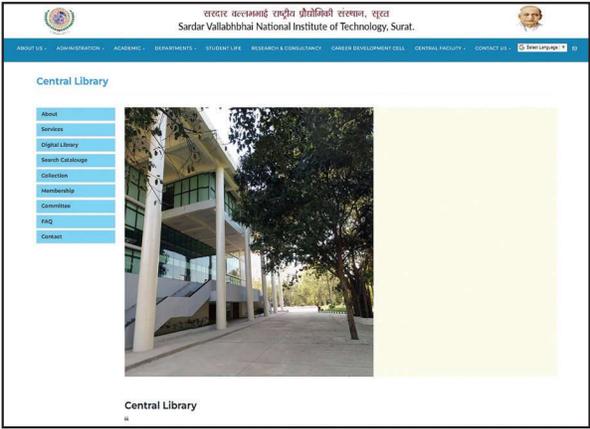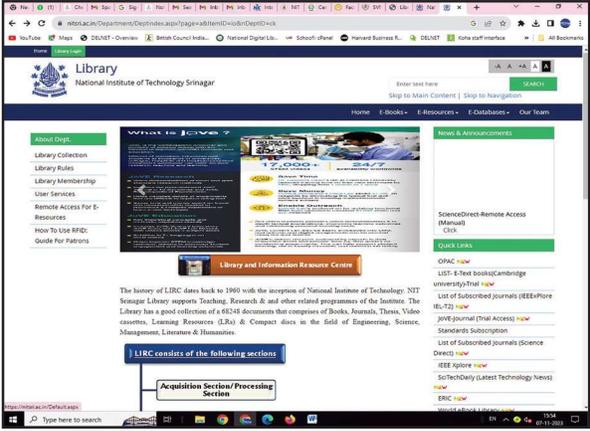

	NIT J/K	NIT Arunchal Pradesh	NIT Andhra Pradesh	NIT Gujarat
NITs Institue Ranking	29	24	10	9

Figure 3

Table 6: Webpages of NITs Library website

S. no.	Name of NITs	Website
1.	National Institute of Technology Tadepalligudem, Andhra Pradesh – 534101. https://nitandhra.ac.in/main/	

S. no.	Name of NITs	Website
2.	National Institute of Technology Yupia, District Papum Pare, Arunachal Pradesh – 791112. https://www.nitap.ac.in/	
3.	Sardar Vallabhbhai National Institute of Technology, Ichchhanath, Surat, Gujarat – 395007. https://www.svnit.ac.in/	
4.	National Institute of Technology Hazaratbal, Srinagar, J&K – 190006. https://nitsri.ac.in/	

MAJOR FINDING

- We found that Selected NITs Libraries have no mission and Vision in their library website.
- Maximum Libraries website has not uploaded an Old Question papers.
- New Arrival Services is not displayed in Selected NITs Libraries.
- Map and navigation features are not displayed in any libraries website.
- NITs Selected Libraries do not have their own Social Network platforms.

MAJOR SUGGESTIONS

- Library websites are accessible and well designed.
- The website layout should be user-friendly and attractive for user satisfaction with the Library website.
- The new technology can be implemented in a website, so the Library website is more dynamic and interactive.
- Advanced technology is used in library websites, so the library quickly solves the user's queries, Instruction and Education.
- The library website should be updated from time to time so more users are connected to this site.

CONCLUSION

This study after the analysis of a Library checklist methodology as a valuable tool for increasing operational efficiency, Improving the user stratification, Experience and improvement with the library. The content analysis is most important for optimizing the collection development, enhancing information retrieval and Evaluating library services and resources.

REFERENCES

1. Chakraborty, Indranil and Thakuria, Abhijit. Relative Evaluation of the Quantitative Aspects of the Websites of the Top Ten Oldest National Institute of Technology (NITs) in India through the Application of Webometric Parameters. *The Journal of Information and Knowledge*. 2023; 60(5): 321-327.

2. Gayan, M. and Das, S. Web Content Analysis of National Library Websites of South Asian Region: A comparative study. *International Journal of Next Generation Library and Technologies*. 2017; 3(4): 1–13.

3. Gupta, M. and Walia, P.K. Web Presence and Structure Evaluation of the European National Libraries' Websites: A Study. 2017. *Library Philosophy and Practice (e-journal)*. 2017; 1809. http://digitalcommons.unl.edu/libphilprac/1809

4. Haneefa, K.M., and Jiji, P.T. Contents and interactivity of national library websites. *DESIDOC Journal of Library and Information Technology*. 2019; 39(3): 131–138. https://doi.org/10.14429/djlit.39.3.14036

5. Hugar, J.G. Content analysis of engineering college library websites in Goa. *Library Philosophy and Practice (e-journal)*. 2019. https://digitalcommons.unl.edu/libphilprac/2320

6. Khatri, A.B. and Baheti, S. Evaluative study of university web sites and their library web pages. *International Journal of Digital Library Services*. 2013; 3(1): 1–11.

7. Kumar, S., and Mir, M.S. Content analysis of central universities library websites of central region of India: A survey. *International Journal of Scientific & Technology Research.* 2017; 6(6): 283-286.

8. Negi, Dheeraj Singh. Web Visibility and Research Productivity of Central Universities in India: A Webometric Study. *International Journal of Information Library and Society*. 2022; 11(1): 21-25.

9. Rahman, A. and Batcha, M.S. Content Analysis of Library Website of Select Colleges of Delhi University: A study. *DESIDOC Journal of Library & Information Technology*. 2020; 40(4): 247- 252. DOI: https://doi.org/10.14429/djlit.40.04.15454

10. Sahoo, S. and Panda, K.C. Content Analysis of Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) Library Websites: An Evaluative Study Web Content Analysis of Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) Library Websites : An Evaluative Study. *Library Philosophy and Practice (e journal)*. 2019; 3949. https://digitalcommons.unl.edu/libphilprac

11. Vasishta, S. Dissemination of electronic journals: A content analysis of the library websites of technical university libraries in North India. *Electronic Library*. 2013; 31(3): 278–289. doi: 10.1108/EL-03-2011-0038. https://doi.org/10.1108/EL-03-2011-0038.