Webology (ISSN: 1735-188X)
Volume 18, Number 5, 2021

A Systematic Analysis Of State Agricultural University Library Web Pages In India-An Evaluation

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Abstract
This study concentrates on the content analysis of library websites of Agricultural University libraries in India. 63 Agricultural University library websites were examined in this study. The study mainly focused on the general information available in the library websites, sections in the library, online library services, links to electronic information resources, and OPAC. Based upon the literature, survey objectives were designed, and the investigator identified the list of Agricultural University library websites and based on the predetermined criteria, the content of the Agricultural University library websites was evaluated. The same has been analyzed and presented with useful percentage analysis.

Keywords: Content analysis, Agricultural University library, library websites

Introduction

In today's world, a website is considered the most popular medium for obtaining the most recent updates; thus, every institution has its own webpage that is used to disseminate valuable information to the targeted users. The library is known as a knowledge resource centre in an academic institution, where its users gather information from various information sources based on their information needs. Library websites can offer far more services than a traditional physical library in the digital context. Today's library websites have become the most convenient and effective medium for accessing information resources and interacting with the

library to keep pace with the exponential growth of digital information **(Swapna, Francis, 2014).**The agricultural sector and its growth in India are confronted with new challenges and opportunities in food, nutrition, population, and the environment. India's agricultural libraries must play a critical role in meeting these challenges by providing quick access to information. The Indian government is concerned about the state of agricultural libraries. Many committees have existed in the past to provide agricultural information. As a place where much research is taking place, it is the responsibility of agricultural university library professionals to maintain a good and vibrant website and its contents so that the users also can easily acquire their needed information through these websites. . **(Verma, Manoj Kumar et.al, 2021).** A lot of work has been done and published in content analysis related to agricultural university library websites, but they have only mentioned one or two aspects in the websites. In this study, the investigators studied all the features and services of Agricultural university libraries in India in detail

Review of Literature

(Kiran & Unnikrishnan, Archana, 2018) conducted a study on Content analysis of Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) Library websites. The study mainly focuses on 23 Indian Institute of Technology library websites. And also analyzes the information available in the library websites like general features, information services, collection details, availability of resources, type of print and non-print materials in the library, OPAC service, Web 2.0 applications, etc. The researcher analyzed IIT library websites based on predetermined criteria for this study. The same has been analyzed and presented with useful percentage analysis. The article concluded with findings, suggestions, and conclusions. (**Shivacharan & Sudha Rani et.al, 2017)** presented a study on Documentation of Agricultural University websites in India. Agricultural university websites were documented by browsing the internet, secondary data, and consulting experts. Categorization of Agricultural University websites into Agricultural Universities, veterinary universities, fisheries universities, horticultural universities, universities with agriculture faculty, deemed universities, and central agricultural universities were done. The documentation is done with the help of available secondary data. The information was taken from various online sources like Wikipedia, the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) websites, the University Grants Commission (UGC) website, books, journals, etc. Agricultural Universities were documented considering the status of the universities and Alexa traffic rank, domain name extensions, ranking web of universities in Asia, and National Institutional Ranking framework (**Chikkamanju, 2017)** analyzes the Agricultural University library websites of Karnataka state. Four Karnataka State Agricultural University Library websites are chosen for this study. The study examines the basic information available on the website, library sections, collections, special collections, services, facilities, e-resources, and implementation of social networking sites. For the present study, a checklist was designed for data collection and for evaluating the library websites based on the previous evaluation. The study concluded with various suggestions for the improvement of the websites. (**Swapna & Francis.2014)** investigates the content analysis of Management of library websites of Agricultural Universities in South India. The study mainly focuses on India's 12 South Indian Agricultural University websites. The researchers analyze general

information, services, resources, authority, and accuracy of contents, facilities, website aids, tools, etc., available on the websites through the study. The data are analyzed and presented with useful percentage analysis. This paper gives a detailed account of the research and offers suggestions for developing and managing better library websites. **(Patel & Harsahd kumar, 2013**) conducted a study on Web-based Content Analysis of Gujarat Agricultural University Libraries. The study mainly focuses on the 4 state Agricultural University libraries in Gujarat State. The researchers try to analyze the general information, services, resources, and other content features available on the website through the study. The contents are analyzed based on the studies conducted by a coding system for examining the library websites. The study concluded that the Gujarat state Agricultural University library websites are becoming more user-friendly and effective for information access. This paper tries to analyze and compare the content and usability of four Libraries Websites and presents conclusions regarding the basic functions they problem. (**Suresh, Kothainayaki & Gopalakrishnan, 2012**) conducted an analytic study on Content Organization in Websites of Agricultural Universities in India. 54 Indian Agricultural University websites were taken up for the study. The study examines and explores the various locations and positions of different web objects or links in the Agricultural University websites. The study also helps web designers to improve the usability of websites.

Significance of the Study

Library websites are considered as an extension service of the library towards the users. But in such a pandemic condition, library websites or web pages are essential to give their services to the users through these mediums. So the type of content included in the websites is also considered an important feature. The study tries to verify and measure the contents, web structure, and visibility of the Agricultural University library websites. This study will be helpful to librarians and web admins who are responsible for the development and management of library websites.

Objectives

This study focuses following objectives:

- To analyze the general information available in the Agricultural University library websites regarding library services, library sections, collections, resources, etc.
- To examine the current status of the Agricultural University Library websites or web pages.
- To investigate the essential online services available on the Agricultural University Library website.
- To analyze the usage of ICAR resources in the Agricultural University library.

Methodology

The methodology applied in the study involves content analysis. The investigation in this study considers 63 Agricultural University library websites only. For the present study, a checklist was developed for data collection. The data are analysed and presented with useful percentage

analysis. The data is collected directly from the Agricultural University library websites between April 2021 and June 2021.

Scope & Limitations

- This paper discusses only the contents available on Agricultural University library websites and web pages.
- This study concentrated only on library websites. Other Agricultural University campuses or departmental websites were excluded. Data are only collected from the central libraries.
- Study only concentrating on Agricultural University library websites. Other websites like Institution or University websites are excluded.
- We concentrated only on content analysis.
- Most of the data about libraries like services are kept in document format. In such cases, data collection is complicated.
- Some of the Agricultural University libraries are regularly updated. So some of the information is changed in the time of data collection.
- Internet access facility and computer basic knowledge required to access the websites.
- The period of data gathering took place from April 2021 to June 2021.

Data Analysis

On the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) website, the Indian Agricultural Universities (67) are divided into three. Central Agricultural University (3), ICAR deemed to be university (4) & State Agricultural University (63). We choose the Agricultural University libraries from the ICAR List. The list consists of 63 state agricultural institutions. The data are collected directly from websites. The present study aims to find out the content analysis of agriculture library websites in India.

Agricultural University Libraries with library websites

Table 1 represents the library web address of agriculture library websites and their domains. In 63 Agricultural University libraries, only 54 of them have library websites or web pages. The remaining 9 Agricultural University libraries don't have any websites or web pages.

Table no.1 Agricultural University libraries with the library website

Sl. No.	Institution Name	Short-form	Library web address	Domain
1	Acharya NG Ranga Agricultural University, Guntur	ANGRA	https://angrau.ac.in/angrau/notifications.php?content=Library#	ac.in
2	Dr. YSRHU (APHU), Venkataramannagudem	ALPHA	No website	
3	Sri Venkateswara Veterinary University, Tirupati	SVVU	No website	

4	Assam Agricultural University, Jorhat	ANUJ	http://www.aau.ac.in/academics/library	ac.in
5	Bihar Agricultural University, Sabour, Bhagalpur	BAUS	https://www.bausabour.ac.in/Brief_introduction.aspx	ac.in
6	Bihar Animal Sciences University, Patna	BASU	https://www.basu.org.in/library-e-services/	org.in
7	Indira Gandhi Krishi Viswa Vidhyalaya, Raipur	IGKVV	https://igkv.ac.in/library/	ac.in
8	Chhattisgarh Kamdhenu Visvavidyalaya, Durg	CKV	http://cgkv.ac.in/Files/Library.pdf	ac.in
9	Sardar Krushinagar Dantiwada Agricultural University, Dantiwada	SKODA	http://www.sdau.edu.in/detail/850617/central-library	edu.in
10	Anand Agricultural University, Anand	AQUA	http://www.aau.in/library	.in
11	Navsari Agricultural University, Navsari	NAU	https://nau.in/unithome/university%20library	.in
12	Junagarh Agricultural University, Junagarh	JAN	http://www.jau.in/index.php/university-library	.in
13	Kamdhenu University, Gandhinagar	KU	http://ku-guj.org/index.aspx?ID=105	org
14	Chaudhary Charan Singh Haryana Agricultural University, Hisar	CCSHAU	https://tlsgroup.co.in/hau/index.html	co.in
15	Lala Lajpat Rai University of Veterinary & Animal Sciences, Hisar	LLRUVAS	https://www.luvas.edu.in/library.html	edu.in
16	Haryana State University of Horticultural Sciences, Karnal	HSUHS	No website	
17	Ch. Sarwan Kumar Himachal Pradesh Krishi Viswavidyalaya, Palampur	CSKHPKV	http://www.hillagric.ac.in/library/index.html	ac.in
18	Dr. Yashwant Singh Parmar University of Horticulture & Forestry, Solan	YAPUHF	http://www.yspuniversity.ac.in/library/	ac.in
19	Birsa Agricultural University, Ranchi	BAUR	https://www.bauranchi.org/central-library/	org
20	Sher-e-Kashmir University of Agricultural Science & Technology, Srinagar	SQUATS	https://www.skuastkashmir.ac.in/DisplayInformation.aspx?id=20079	ac.in
21	Sher-e-Kashmir University of Agricultural Science & Technology, Jammu	SKUASTJ	No website	

22	University of Agricultural Sciences, Bangalore	USB	https://uasbangalore.edu.in/index.php/library-en	edu.in
23	Karnataka Veterinary, Animal and Fisheries Sciences University, Bidar	KVAFSU	http://kvafsu.edu.in	edu.in
24	University of Agricultural Sciences, Raichur	USER	https://uasrlibrary.in	in
25	University of Agricultural Sciences, Dharwad	UASD	http://www.uasd.edu/index.php/library/2015-12-03-01-37-45	edu
26	University of Horticulture Science, Bagalkot	UHS	http://uhsbagalkot.edu.in/index.php/education/library	edu.in
27	University of Agriculture & Horticulture Sciences, Shimoga	UAVS	https://uahs.edu.in/education/library/	edu.in
28	Kerala Agricultural University, Thrissur	KAU	http://library.kau.in	in
29	Kerala University of Fisheries and Ocean Studies, Panangad, Kochi	KUDOS	http://kufos.ac.in/university-library/	ac.in
30	Kerala Veterinary and Animal Sciences University, Pookode, Wayanad, Kerala	KIDS	https://www.kvasu.ac.in/library---e-library-1	ac.in
31	Rajmata Vijayaraje Scindia Krishi Vishwa Vidyalaya, Gwalior	RVSKVV	http://rvskvv.ideal.egranth.ac.in	ac.in
32	Nanaji Deshmukh Pashu Chikitsa Visva Vidyalaya, Jabalpur	NDPCVV	http://www.ndvsu.org/index.php/library-details	org
33	Jawaharlal Nehru Krishi Viswa Vidyalaya, Jabalpur	JNKVVV	http://jnkvv.org/eLIBRARY/eLIBRARY_Overview.aspx	org
34	Dr. Balaesahib Sawant Kokan Krishi Vidyapeeth, Dapoli	BSKKV	https://dbskkv.org/Library.html	org
35	Maharastra Animal & Fisheries. Sciences University, Nagpur	MAFIA	http://library.mafsu.in	in
36	Vasantrao Naik Marathwada Krishi Vidyapeeth, Parbhani	VNMKV	No	
37	Mataram Phule Krishi Vidyapeeth, Rahuri	MPKV	http://mpkv.ac.in/Library/About	ac.in
38	Dr. Punjabrao Deshmukh Krishi Viswa Vidyalaya,	PDKVV	https://www.pdkv.ac.in/?page_id=1772	ac.in

	Akola			
39	Orissa University of Agricultural & Technology, Bhubaneswar	OUT	http://www.ouat.nic.in/OUAT_Library	nic.in
40	Guru Angad Dev Veterinary and Animal Sciences University, Ludhiana	HAVASU	https://www.gadvasu.in/page/-about-the-library/109/108	in
41	Punjab Agricultural University, Ludhiana	PAU	https://www.pau.edu/msrlibrary/	edu
42	Maharana Pratap University of Agriculture & Technology, Udaipur	MPUAT	https://www.mpuat.ac.in/singlePage.php?id=53&type=DP	ac.in
43	Swami Keshwanand Rajasthan Agricultural University, Bikaner	SKU	http://raubikaner.org/central_library.asp	org
44	Rajasthan University of Veterinary & Animal Sciences, Bikaner	RIVAS	http://rajuvas.bestbookbuddies.com	com
45	SKN Agriculture University, Jobner	SKU	http://14.139.51.37/centrallibrary/about.php	PHP
46	Agriculture University, Kota	AUK		
47	Agriculture University, Jodhpur	AUJ	https://www.aujodhpur.ac.in/library.php	ac.in
48	Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, Coimbatore	TNAU	https://tnau.ac.in/library/library/	ac.in
49	Tamil Nadu Veterinary & Animal Sciences University, Chennai	VASU	http://www.tanuvas.ac.in/library_mvc.html	ac.in
50	Tamil Nadu Fisheries University, Nagapattinam	TNF	No website	
51	Sri Konda Laxman Telangana State Horticultural University, Hyderabad	SKLTSHU	No website	
52	Sri PV Narsimha Rao Telangana Veterinary University, Hyderabad	PVNRTVU	https://tsvu.nic.in/LIS.aspx	nic.in
53	Professor Jayashankar Telangana State Agricultural University, Hyderabad	JTSAU	https://www.pjtsau.edu.in/library.html	edu.in
54	G.B. Pant University of Agriculture & Technology, Pantnagar	GBP	https://gbpuat.ac.in/facility/library/index.html	ac.in

55	VCSG Uttarakhand University of Horticulture & Forestry, Bharsar	VCSGUUHF	No website	
56	Chandra Shekhar Azad University of Agricultural & Technology, Kanpur	CASUAL	https://csauk.ac.in/central-library-2/	ac.in
57	Narendra Deva University of Agriculture & Technology, Faizabad	EDIT	http://www.nduat.org/#	.org
58	Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel University of Agriculture & Technology, Meerut	SPORT	http://www.svbpmeerut.ac.in/library.html	ac.in
59	U.P. Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Pashu Chikitsa Vigyan Vishwa Vidhyalaya Even Go Anusandhan Sansthan, Mathura	UPVOTE	https://upvetuniv.edu.in/library/	edu.in
60	Banda University of Agricultural and Technology, Banda	BUAT	http://buat.edu.in/library/	edu.in
61	Bidhan Chandra Krishi Viswa Vidhyalaya, Mohanpur	BCKVV	https://www.bckv.edu.in/bckv.php?page=903ce9225fca3e988c2af215d4e544d38f	edu.in
62	West Bengal University of Animal & Fishery Sciences, Kolkata	WBUAFS	http://wbuafscl.ac.in/central-library/	ac.in
63	Uttar Banga Krishi Viswavidhyalaya, Cooch Behar	UBKV	https://www.ubkv.ac.in/facilities/	ac.in

Provision of Web Domain Analysis

Table No. 2 represents the percentage analysis of web domains of Agricultural University libraries. The Majority of Agricultural University library websites use ac.in (40.74074074%) as their domain, and it is also highly appreciated. org.in, co.in, com and PHP are the least used domains among Agricultural University library websites. Considering the 54 Agricultural University library websites, only one of them uses these domains (1.851851852%). 22 Agricultural University libraries are using ac.in (40.74074074%) as their domain. And 10 libraries are using edu.in (18.51851852%). 7 libraries are using org (12.96296296%) and in (12.96296296%) as their domain. Edu (3.703703704%) and nic.in(3.703703704%) are the second least used domains among the Agricultural University library websites.

Through the study, we would like to recommend that 63 academic institutions should use edu.in or ac.in as domains for their institutional websites. Agricultural University libraries are considered academic institutes or educational institutions. ac.in means academic institutes in

India and edu.in means educational institute or colleges or school in India in short educational websites. The main reasons for other domains are that most of them are free of cost. That is why everyone uses it. ac.in and edu.in are the paid domains.

Table no.2 Provision of Web Domain Analysis

Domain	No. Of Institutions	Percentage (N=54)
ac.in	22	40.74074074%
org.in	1	1.851851852%
org	7	12.96296296%
edu.in	10	18.51851852%
edu	2	3.703703704%
co.in	1	1.851851852%
in	7	12.96296296%
nic.in	2	3.703703704%
com	1	1.851851852%
PHP	1	1.851851852%

General features

Table No. 3 represents the percentage analysis of general features of the library. General features are considered as the minimum details that should be included in a library website. Table No. 3 shows that all the libraries provide links from their parent institutions (100%). 34 library websites provide the details about their working hours or library timing. 29 library websites provide the contact information details on the site. Only 23 library websites included the details about the library membership. Considering the details included in the website, 16 libraries provide user orientation or user awareness classes for their users. And only 5 of them provide aims and objectives of library and search facilities on the website. Only one library provides the details about the location and Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ) on the site. It is noticeable that no libraries provide details about library budgets on their websites.

Table no. 3 Percentage analysis of General features

Feature	Occurrence (n=54)	Percentage (n=54)
Parent organization	54	100%
Aims & Objectives	5	9.259259259%
Membership details	23	42.59259259%
Working hours	34	62.96296296%
Library Rules	19	35.18518519%
Library Budget	0	0

Staff Details	19	35.18518519%
User Orientation or User Awareness	16	29.62962963%
FAQ	1	1.851851852%
Location	1	1.851851852%
Contact Details	29	53.7037037%
Search Facilities	5	9.259259259%

Library section details

Table No. 4 represents the percentage analysis of library sections. In the study, it is shown that most of the libraries don't provide any information regarding the different library sections in the library. But 12 of them provide the details about the circulation section and 10 of them provide the details about the journal or periodical section. 6 libraries provide the details about the acquisition. 5 libraries provide the link to the digital library. 4 libraries provide the details about the technical section and only one library provides the details about the maintenance section.

Table no.4 Percentage analysis of Library sections

Section	Occurrence (n=54)	Percentage (n=54)
Acquisition	6	11.11111111%
Technical section	4	7.407407407%
Circulation	12	22.22222222%
Periodical or Journal Section	10	18.51851852%
Digital Library	5	9.259259259%
Maintenance	1	1.851851852%

Library collection details print

Table No. 5 represents the percentage analysis of library collection details in print. In the websites, it is noticed that in most of the library websites the exact separate collection number is not provided or updated after a while. Some of the libraries don't specify their collection strength on websites. In older times the strength of the libraries is shown through the collection number and their special collections. But now on the website it is not correctly mentioned. The study shows that books (44 libraries) are the dominant resources available in the libraries among the library collections. Periodicals (40 libraries) are the second most dominant resources available in the libraries. 31 library websites provide the details of the thesis and 25 library websites have bound volumes. The audio/video, microforms, and standards collection details are rarely available on the sites.

Table no. 5 Percentage analysis of Library collection details print

Collection	Occurrence (n=54)	Percentage (n=54)

Books	44	81.48148148%
Periodicals	40	74.07407407%
Thesis	31	57.40740741%
Bound Volumes	25	46.2962963%
Newspapers	13	24.07407407%
CD/DVD	19	35.18518519%
Audio/Video	4	7.407407407%
Standards	5	9.259259259%
microforms	4	7.407407407%

Library databases and E-resources

Table No. 6 represents the percentage analysis of library databases and E-resources. The table shows that 35 libraries are using e-books. 34 libraries use E-journals. 31 libraries provide links to different databases. 18 libraries are using e-thesis. 9 libraries provide links to their institutional repository. 8 library websites provide links to open access resources. And only one library provides the link to e-Standards and bibliographic databases.

Table no.6 Percentage analysis of Library databases and E-resources

E-Resources	Occurrence (n=54)	Percentage (n=54)
E-Books	35	64.81481481%
E-Journals	34	62.96296296%
Databases	31	57.40740741%
E-Thesis	18	33.33333333%
E-Standards	1	1.851851852%
Institutional Repository	9	16.66666667%
Open access resources	8	14.81481481%
Bibliographic Database	1	1.851851852%

Usage of ICAR Resources

The support from the ICAR enriched and strengthened the libraries at Agricultural Universities for library automation and digitization of resources; adding new titles to the existing collection, strengthening of book banks, library facilities, etc. The latest literature in agriculture and allied subjects helped strengthen the academic program and ensured procurement of additional need-based journals not covered under Ce RA. The academic environment and quality of teaching and research have been enhanced through the use of e-resources, digitization and online access to the literature ensured equity and availability of learning resources in the main campus and off-campus colleges. Book banks for the underprivileged students were established in some AUs.(https://education.icar.gov.in/lib_str.aspx). ICAR also provides the following services to

the Agricultural libraries. CBP(Capacity Building Programme), E-GRANTH (Krishikosh), E-Krishi Shiksha(e-learning on Agricultural education), AU-PIMS(AU-project information Management system), E-learning (e-learning NAHEP Component II), Accreditation system (ICAR Accreditation system of HAEI), Krishi(ICAR research data repository for knowledge management), AURS (Agricultural University Ranking System)
Table No. 7 represents the percentage analysis of usage of ICAR Resources among Agricultural Universities. Among the 63 Agricultural Universities, only 26 libraries provide a link to E-Granth (Krishi kosh) on their website. And only 4 libraries provide a link to E-Krishi Shiksha

Table No. 7 Percentage analysis of usage of ICAR resources

ICAR Resource	Occurrence (n=54)	Percentage (n=54)
E-Granth (Krishi kosh)	26	48.14814815
E-Krishi Shiksha	4	7.407407407

Library services

Table No. 8 represents the percentage analysis of library services. The study shows that 28 libraries provide reprographic services or photostat services to their users. 26 libraries provide reference services and 20 libraries have Book bank facilities for the users. 18 libraries have Inter Library Loan (ILL) or resource sharing service. 11 library websites provide the Current Awareness Service (CAS). 9 Library websites provide new arrivals and Document Delivery Service (DDS) information.7 Libraries offer remote access to their services. 4 libraries have Selective Dissemination of Information (SDI) services. Two libraries provide the details about their faculty publication and ask for a librarian service. Among the 54 libraries, none of them provide services like online reservation, internet implementation, and email alert facilities to the users.

Table No. 8 Percentage analysis of library services

Services	Occurrence (n=54)	Percentage (n=54)
New arrivals	9	16.66666667%
Online Reservation	0	0
Faculty Publication Details	2	3.703703704%
Intranet implementation	0	0
Ask A Librarian	2	3.703703704%
Book Bank	20	37.03703704%
Reprography	28	51.85185185%
Reference Service	26	48.14814815%
InterLibrary Loan (ILL) /Resource sharing	18	33.33333333%
Document Delivery Service (DDS)	9	16.66666667%

Remote Access	7	12.96296296
Current Awareness Service (CAS)	11	20.37037037
Selective Dissemination of Information (SDI)	4	7.407407407
Email alert	0	0

OPAC and Web OPAC

Table No. 9 represents the percentage analysis of OPAC and Web OPAC. Through this table, it is shown that 33 libraries among 54 have their own OPAC. And 16 of them are Web OPAC. The remaining 21 libraries don't possess any OPAC services.

Table no. 9 Percentage analysis of OPAC and Web OPAC

Details of OPAC	Occurrence (n=54)	Percentage (n=54)
OPAC	33	61.11111111
WEB OPAC	16	29.62962963
NO OPAC	21	38.88888889

Findings and Suggestions

- Considering the content analysis, most of the agriculture libraries don't possess any individual library websites or web pages. Most of them are using subdomain web pages of their parent institutions. And the information regarding libraries is scattered, so it is very difficult to gather information about libraries from the website.
- Some of the libraries provide separate or complex multiple links for each information regarding the library. The data should be obtained within three single clicks otherwise it will violate or break the fourth rule of library science.
- Through the study, we recommend that each Agricultural University build up their web page or website for their libraries with a minimum amount of data (general features). And use edu.in or ac.in as domains for their websites.
- Provide importance to each section in the library and display their sections and services through the website or web page.
- Most of the data about libraries are kept in document format. but in this busy world, everyone needs information with a single click. And no one needs library data in document format, most of them visiting your sites to conclude their curiosity. So the web admins should avoid using document format to display their libraries.
- In the library websites or web pages, the details regarding the library collection should be updated regularly because the collection details and special collections show the strength of the library.
- E-Resources are the only way we connect with the users in this pandemic condition. The librarian should try to acquire more e-resources for their libraries.

- ICAR provides technical support to upgrade library services of Agricultural libraries through E-Granth (Krishikosh) & E-Krishi Shiksha. But some of the libraries failed to obtain those services. Only 26 libraries are using E-Granth (Krishikosh) and only 4 libraries using E-Krishi Shiksha. All the Agricultural libraries should utilize these supports of ICAR.
- Most of the library services noted through our study are online. Librarians can adapt these services for their library to upgrade their services.
- Online reservation, intranet implementation, and email alerts are the least used library services. But these services will make a strong impact in each library. We would like to recommend the librarians to adopt minimum these services in their libraries.
- Through the content analysis, it is noticed some libraries have Web OPAC, but actually, their OPAC is only available in their LAN. It is a significant mistake shown on the website. Maybe those things happen because of the unawareness of librarians or webmasters about the OPAC and Web OPAC. These mistakes or wrong information should be avoided.

Conclusion

The pandemic situation is conquering the world, and all services are converted online. The fee collection, admission procedures, and the entire classes, etc. are converted into online platforms. So it is necessary to convert the entire library services into an online platform. In the future, the Librarians should look forward to more online services. Libraries and librarians should catch up with the technologies. Websites or web pages are the first step in connecting users to our libraries. Through that, the users can access the services easily from their homes with the help of a computer or mobile phone. We recommend that all the libraries need their web page or website in this digitalized world to advertise their libraries through the study. It will improve the library's services and make a good impact on the users too.

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DOI: 10.14662/IJALIS2017.030
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