



## Virtual Gateways to Knowledge: A Content Evaluation of Library WebPages of Selected Twelve (12) Colleges affiliated to the University of Kalyani.

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### Abstract:

A library Webpage is a virtual mirror of various activities of the library. We live in the age of information exploration with the advancement of information technology (ICT), we noticed that enormous development of internet and web-based technologies and challenges in every sphere of our library services, collections, resources, and facilities. Hence most of the college libraries in India as well as in west Bengal try their best to use ICT based web technology. The prime aim is to disseminate authentic information to their users. Through this library webpage the user can understand about library collections and services virtually before making the physical visit of that particular library. So, a library webpage is act as a digital front door of the library.

The present study is concerned with Web based content analysis of Library WebPages of Selected Govt. Aided colleges Under University of Kalyani. The required content information has been collected through searching, browsing and analyzing the selected library WebPages of college libraries during February 2025 to April 2025. The library WebPages of studied Institutes were identified from Google, Wikipedia and other E-Resources. CC provided maximum information in their library webpage with 36 points scored which is the highest point among the twelve college libraries under University of Kalyani. While KNC, BGC scored with 34 points as 2<sup>nd</sup> highest and KPC library webpage scored with 33 as 3<sup>rd</sup> highest. Out of twelve colleges, CC, KNC, BGC and KPC library WebPages were ranked with 'Excellent' and total scored 36, 34, 34, & 33 out of 40 points. Four library WebPages of BC, NVC, DM & SC are ranked with 'very Good/ Above Average' SSC library webpage scored 24 out of 40 ranked with 'Good/ Average'. The college library of KGC has ranked with 'Very poor/ Need Improvement'.

**Key Words:** Academic Libraries, library Webpage, Electronic Resources, Digital Extension,

**Abbreviation:** KGC- Krishnagar Government College, KNC- Krishnath College, KPC – Karimpur Pannadevi College, BGC- Baharampur Girl's College, BC- Bethuadahari College, SC- Santipur College, KM- Kalyani Mahavidyalaya, CC- Chakdaha College, SSC- Sripat Singh College, NVC- Nabadwip Vidyasagar College, DC- Dumkal College, KWC- Krishnagar Women's College, KU – Kalyani University,

### I. Introduction :

A webpage serves as a digital extension of an educational institution, offering a unified platform that integrates text, images, videos, and other digital resources accessible through a common URL or domain. Functioning through web servers over the Internet or institutional networks, webpages provide a seamless gateway to information and services. In the academic world, educational networking webpages have emerged as powerful tools, enabling teachers and learners alike to engage in professional growth, collaborative learning, and knowledge sharing. For colleges, the webpage has become a dynamic medium to showcase and disseminate institutional activities. Specifically, a library webpage acts as a comprehensive information hub, presenting details such as academic programmes, calendars of events, e-resources, journals, databases, new arrivals, collections, question papers, digital repositories, CDs/DVDs, and institutional archives. Thus, the library webpage is not merely a virtual space but a strategic instrument for enhancing visibility, accessibility, and academic engagement.

The library webpage demands careful design and development, with emphasis on the informational value it delivers in alignment with user needs and expectations. Accreditation bodies such as the National Assessment and Accreditation



Council (NAAC) also underscore the importance of maintaining an effective library webpage as part of quality assurance practices. The analysis of webpage content represents a specialized area of study, focusing on the structure, accessibility, and depth of information available through institutional websites. This process involves the systematic organization of digital resources and the use of various analytical tools and search engines to evaluate efficiency in information retrieval. Much like traditional bibliometric studies, quantitative assessments and content analyses of web resources provide insights into patterns of dissemination and usage. Such evaluations are particularly valuable for students, researchers, and academicians who rely on the World Wide Web (www) as a primary source of scholarly communication and knowledge acquisition.

This paper provides a detailed account of the study and offers checklist for developing and designing better uniform type of library webpages of selected twelve NAAC accredited by A and B+ colleges under University of Kalyani, in West Bengal, India.

**1.1 Conceptual Analysis:** A webpage is fundamentally a digital file constructed using HTML, viewable through any common internet browser. It resides on a web server and can be retrieved by entering its specific web address, known as a URL. Each webpage has a unique URL, ensuring that no two pages share the same link. Webpages often contain a mixture of media content such as written text, photos, illustrations, video clips, and hyperlinks, all of which contribute to a more dynamic and informative user experience. At its core, a webpage serves as a platform for delivering content in various formats. To illustrate, a webpage can be compared to a single page of a book, while the entire website represents the complete volume of books.

### 1.2 Types of Webpages:

- i. Homepage:** It functions as a gateway for users to explore the entire website. Homepage has links to the site's key areas. It often known as the index page, which acts as the main entry point and directs users to the most important areas of the site.
- ii. Feed page:** Websites that update their content typically have a feed page. Its purpose is to give users access to the most recent, updated information. It dynamic in nature, offering users real-time access to the latest updates, news, or posts, keeping content fresh and engaging.

**iii. Menu page:** The purpose of the menu page is to achieve the navigational objective. organizes links into categories, guiding users efficiently through different sections of the site.

**iv. About Us Page:** This page provides details and brief information about the product or website. plays a crucial role in sharing background information, helping visitors understand the mission, values, or services behind the website.

**v. Registration page:** The Registration page allows Users to sign up and create a personalized account. Recognizing visitors helps to create accounts, enabling businesses to offer tailored experiences and exclusive deals.

**vi. Contacts Page:** This is a basic page designed to serves as a direct communication bridge, where users can reach out for support, inquiries, or feedback. Together, these pages form the backbone of a well-structured and user-friendly website.

### 1.3 Library webpage:

A library webpage refers to a digital page that is owned, managed, and maintained by a library with the primary objective of disseminating information to its patrons as well as the wider public. It serves as a virtual gateway to provides seamless access to the library's resources, services, policies, guidelines, ongoing initiatives, and operational procedures. With a focus on enhancing reach and user convenience, this virtual hub offers an interactive space that highlights the library's resources, encourages community involvement, and caters to the educational and informational needs of its audience.

### 1.4 Importance of Library Webpages:

- a)** Library webpages are the main way to access library resources and services, including electronic resources and are often the first point of access for library users.
- b)** Library webpages promote services such as circulation, library events, and interlibrary loan.
- c)** Library webpages showcase the library's print, and electronic resources, and provide information such as library hours, policy information, and staff directory.
- d)** A user friendly library webpage can boost the user experience and make it easy to access electronic resources.
- e)** Library webpage can inform users about various services, products, events, and courses offered by the library.



### 1.5 Role of Library Webpage in the field of Academic Libraries:

In today's knowledge-driven society, access to information holds greater value than mere access to physical spaces. This shift underscores two vital concerns, i.e. the increasingly diverse information needs of users and the importance of user awareness regarding available library resources and services. Furthermore, the Web as a whole fosters expression, interaction, and the free exchange of ideas, enabling users to connect beyond geographical and social boundaries. Addressing these concerns effectively and with a high level of user satisfaction is essential. The library webpage emerges as a strategic tool to meet both objectives. As libraries increasingly transition their services to digital platforms, the library webpage itself evolves into a distinct service entity. The library webpage has evolved into a standalone service entity, significantly enhancing institutional visibility while serving as a comprehensive medium for presenting resource collections, service offerings, and new library initiatives.

By offering 24/7 access to library content, the webpage empowers users to explore collections and services remotely, thereby reducing the need for frequent physical visits. Beyond basic information dissemination, it provides users with insight into the library's history, vision, policies, operational hours, contact details, and direct links to electronic resources. Functioning as a centralized portal, the homepage becomes an essential platform for the promotion and marketing of library services. Key features such as New Arrivals, Online Public Access Catalogue (OPAC), Really Simple Syndication (RSS) feeds, and library blogs further enrich the user experience and to add further value to the webpage. Through OPAC, users can search for the availability of resources not only within their own library but also across broader library networks.

Through these capabilities, the library webpage empowers librarians and staff to effectively meet the varied needs of researchers, faculty, scientists, technical professionals, and students. Furthermore, the wider web environment encourages open expression, collaboration, and the unrestricted flow of ideas without transcending geographical and social barriers. Yet, this openness also places a responsibility on patrons to critically evaluate the authenticity and credibility of the information accessed through academic library webpages. In essence, the library webpage stands as both a service and a safeguard in the digital information landscape.

### 1.6 Scope & Coverage:

The present Study covers webpages of twelve NAAC accredited A and B+ colleges under university of Kalyani in West Bengal, India. The Researcher investigate various important features of webpages available from the above twelve NAAC accredited A and B+ colleges under Kalyani university.

#### Research questions / problems:

Several key questions or challenges emerge in this context, such as:

- i. What methods can be used to identify the core information, features, resources, services, and facilities provided on the library webpages of selected colleges?
- ii. How can one assess the reliability, ease of access, and user-friendliness of these library webpages?
- iii. What approach can be taken to develop a comparative checklist for analyzing the library webpages of twelve NAAC-accredited A and B+ colleges affiliated with the University of Kalyani?
- iv. In what ways can Library and Information Science (LIS) professionals contribute to the design and development of new library webpages, while also enhancing existing ones by integrating modern features to improve usability?

## II. Review of Literature:

A review of literature not only provides glimpses into the earlier studies carried out in this particular area, but also reflects the direction in which it is moving. It also provides a basis for interpretation and discussion of findings. Keeping in mind the objectives set forth in this study, an attempt has been made in this chapter to review the available literature, which has meaningful relevance to the present study.

### 2.1 Significance of Literature Review:

- i. Delivers a targeted and coherent summary of key concepts.
  - ii. Highlights gaps in existing research and pinpoints new areas of interest.
  - iii. Allows adaptable organization and presentation of the review.
  - iv. Proves valuable for subjects that span multiple disciplines.
- Promotes insightful analysis over exhaustive coverage. The literature reviewed has been categorized under the following headings:

**Verma & Devi (2015)** carried out a survey on the content analysis of the Central Universities Library Websites of the North Eastern States of India to analyze the contents available on the library webpage through a checklist. From the present



literature review on various studies of content analysis of library webpages of different universities and colleges, it will be more useful to conduct the study based on various parameters that relate to library resources and services to measure the accuracy and accessibility of webpage and to develop more meaningful library websites for colleges under West Bengal State University in West Bengal.

**Singh (2016)** examines the contents of the web presence of sixteen university library websites in Bihar. The data was collected from the websites of universities from January to August 2015 and has been ranked using a rating scale.

**Hugar(2019)**, investigates and presents the content analysis of engineering college library websites affiliated with Goa University in Goa. It depicts the need to design and develop a unique type of library website and provides suggestions for developing and managing better library websites.

**Rahman & Batcha (2020)**, conducted a study on the content analysis of Library Websites of selected Colleges of Delhi University to examine the accessibility, accuracy, currency, and user friendliness of library websites.

**Tunga(2021)**, analyses and evaluates the content of library websites of state-aided universities in Content Analysis of Library Webpages of General Degree Colleges 154 THE IMPRESSION, VOL. X, Annual Issue 2023 Kolkata, West Bengal, to evaluate eleven library websites, and findings are reported on the basis of library collection, library services, type of content, and basic features.

**Mandal (2021)** studies on content analysis and raking of eleven library websites of the NAAC-accredited college of Kazi Nazrul University were conducted to examine, evaluate, explore, and rank them based on earned scores.

**Das&Gurey(2021)** conducted a study to analyze and evaluate the web contents of twenty-six university websites in West Bengal for accessibility, currency, speed, accuracy, user friendliness, navigation, currency, relevancy, applicability, and available facilities, collections, and services relating to the content of university websites.

**Ambika and Ganesan (2021)** studied the contents of thirteen central university library websites in India using 29 standard checklists. The study ranked the university library based on the assessment of the results and revealed that variations are found in the websites, and a few suggestions are recommended to make the websites more user-friendly.

**Madhu & Kannappanvar(2023)** studied the content analysis of the library websites and webpages of the top twenty NIRF-ranked pharmacy institutes in India to know the domain structure, accessibility, and availability of library collections, services, and facilities.

**Shashidhara (2023)** conducted a study on the content evaluation of library websites and webpages of National Importance in Karnataka to examine the information regarding the library, collections, services, and facilities used in the websites.

### III. Data Analysis:

#### 1. Government & Aided General Degree Colleges Under Kalyani University :

SI. No.	College Under Kalyani University	Abbreviation	Type	Establishment	URL
1	Chakdaha College	CC	Govt. Aided	1973	<a href="https://chakdahacollege.ac.in">https://chakdahacollege.ac.in</a>
2	Krishnath College	KC	Govt. Aided	1863	<a href="https://krishnathcollege.ac.in">https://krishnathcollege.ac.in</a>
3	Baharampur Girl's College	BGC	Govt. Aided	1946	<a href="https://berhamporegirlscollege.ac.in">https://berhamporegirlscollege.ac.in</a>
4	Karimpur Pannadevi Colleges	KPC	Govt. Aided	1968	<a href="https://karimpurpannadevicollege.ac.in">https://karimpurpannadevicollege.ac.in</a>
5	Bethuadahari College	BC	Govt. Aided	1986	<a href="https://www.bethuacollege.in">https://www.bethuacollege.in</a>
6	Nabadwip Vidyasagar College	NVC	Govt. Aided	1942	<a href="https://nvc.ac.in">https://nvc.ac.in</a>



7	Dumkal College	DC	Govt. Aided	1999	<a href="https://dumkalcollege.in">https://dumkalcollege.in</a>
8	Santipur College	SC	Govt. Aided	1948	<a href="http://www.santipurcollege.in">http://www.santipurcollege.in</a>
9	Sripat Singh College	SSC	Govt. Aided	1949	<a href="https://www.sripatsinghcollege.edu.in">https://www.sripatsinghcollege.edu.in</a>
10	Krishnagar Govt. College	KGC	Govt.	1835	<a href="https://www.krishnagargovtcollege.ac.in">https://www.krishnagargovtcollege.ac.in</a>
11	Kalyani Mahavidyalaya	KM	Govt. Aided	1999	<a href="http://kalyanimahavidyalaya.co.in">http://kalyanimahavidyalaya.co.in</a>
12	Krishnagar Women's College	KWC	Govt. Aided	1958	<a href="https://kwc.ac.in/index.html">https://kwc.ac.in/index.html</a>

## 2. Basic Information of College Libraries

**Table 2: Reveals the basic information of selected twelve colleges under university of Kalyani.**

Sl. No	Webpage content on Basic Information	KGC	KNC	CC	BGC	BC	SC	KM	KPC	SSC	NVC	DC	KWC	Total
1	About Library	-	Y	y	Y	Y	Y	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	9
2	Contact us	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	y	-	Y	-	Y	Y	-	9
3	FAQ'S	-	-				-	-		-	Y		-	1
4	Library Hours	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	Y	-	Y	Y	-	7
5	Library Rules	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	8
6	Library Staff	Y	Y	Y	Y	y	-	-	-	-	-		-	5
7	Membership	-	-	-	-		-	-	Y	-	-		-	1
8	Photo Gallery	-	Y	y	Y	y	y	-	Y	-	-	Y	-	7
9	Publication	-	-	y	Y	y	-	-	Y	-	Y		-	5
10	Library Services	-	Y	Y	Y	y	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	8
	Total Score (Max. 10)	2	7	8	8	8	3	0	8	3	7	6	0	-
	Percentage (%)	20	70	80	80	80	30	00	80	30	70	60	00	-

Above table 2: It shows that Library Webpages of twelve colleges such that KGC, KNC, CC, BGC, BC, KM, BGC, SSC, NVC, DC, KWC were provided basic information on About Library, contact us, FAQ'S, Library hours, Library Rules, Library stuff, Membership, photo gallery, publication, Library services. Eight college library webpages like KNC, CC, BC, BGC, KPC, SSC, NVC, DC were provided Library Rules and Library Services. Six colleges were provided maximum information on About Library and Contact Us. Five colleges



were provided Library Staff and Publication and only one college KPC was provided Membership on Library services.

**3. Library Collection :**

**Table 3: Displays the library Collection of Library webpages of twelve colleges:**

SI. No	Webpage content on electronic resources	KG C	KN C	C C	BG C	B C	S C	K M	KP C	SS C	NV C	D C	KW C	Total
1	Digital Archive	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	9
2	E-Books	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	9
3	E-Databases	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	9
4	E-Journals	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	8
5	E-Theses	-	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-	4
6	Links to other Reference Websites	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	10
	Total Source (Max.7)	5	6	6	6	5	4	0	5	5	6	5	00	-
	Percentage(%)	50	60	60	60	50	40	00	50	50	60	50	00	-

Above table 3: It shows that Library webpages of four colleges provided maximum information on E-Resources, library collection, print book and print journals and KNC, CC, BC, SC these four colleges provided 90% information on library webpages.

While both KPC and NVC provided majority 80% information of library collection. Followed by both BC, SSC, DC with 70% information availability on library collection in their library webpages. KGC provided very less 40% information, but there is no record found in these KM and KWC webpages on library collection.

**IV. Electronic Resources :**

**Table – 4: Describe the Library Collection in their library webpages of selected twelve colleges.**

SI. No	Webpage content on collection	KGC	KNC	CC	BGC	BC	SC	KM	KPC	SSC	NVC	DC	KWC	Total
1	CD/ DVD	-	Y	Y	Y	-	Y	-	-	-	Y	-	-	5
2	Digital repository	-	Y	y	Y	Y	Y	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	9
3	E-Resource	Y	y	y	y	Y	Y	-	Y	Y	y	Y	-	10
4	Institutional repository	-	y	y	y	Y	y	-	y	y	y	y	-	9
5	Library Collection	Y	y	y	y	y	y	-	y	y	Y	y	-	10
6	New arrivals	-	y	y	y	-	y	-	y	-	-	y	-	6
7	Print books	Y	y	y	y	Y	y	-	y	Y	Y	y	-	10



8	Print journal	Y	y	y	y	Y	y	-	y	Y	y	y	-	10
9	Question Papers	-	y	y	y	y	y	-	y	y	y	-	-	8
10	Total score (Max.7)	4	9	9	9	7	9	-	8	7	8	7	-	-
	Percentage	40	90	90	90	70	90	-	80	70	80	70	-	-

From this table 4: It reveals that ten college webpages were provided majority information about Links to other Reference Websites, Digital Archive, E-Books, and E-database. Besides, eight colleges were provided information on E-Journals. Therefore, E-journals were provided by only four colleges.

KNC, CC, BC, NVC webpages provided maximum information with 60% on E-Resources. While both five colleges KGC, BC, KPC, SSC, KWC have found 50% record. SC webpage was provided very less information with 40% availability. But There are two colleges KM and KWC have not found any record on library webpages.

**5. Library Services :**

**Table – 5 : Provides information about availability of library service as in library webpages of twelve colleges**

Sl. NO	Webpage content on Library Services	KG C	KN C	C C	BG C	B C	S C	K M	KP C	SS C	NV C	D C	KW C	Total (12)
1	Circulation	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	Y	-	Y	-	-	-	-	7
2	Lending service	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	-	Y	-	9
3	Library Services	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	10
4	CAS	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	Y	Y	-	-	-	6
5	Online library services	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	10
6	OPAC	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	10
7	Reference Services	Y	Y	Y	-	Y	Y	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	9
8	Reprography services	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	Y	-	-	6
9	Reading Room Facility	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y		10
	Total score (Max. 10)	6	9	9	8	8	8	-	8	7	6	6	-	-
	Percentage (%)	60	90	90	80	80	80	-	80	70	60	60	-	-

Ten college webpages provided information on OPAC, Library services, Reading Room facility. Reference services and lending service provided by nine colleges. There seven colleges were provided information on circulation .six college webpages provided information on their webpages.



KNC and CC provided maximum information with 90% on Library services, followed by BGC, BC, SC and KPC provided 80% information on Library services. 70% information was provided by SSC on their webpage. While both KGC, NVC, DC provided 60% information on Library services. KM and KWC have not provided information about the content of Library services.

**6. Features of College library Webpages:**

**Table – 6 : Reveals the features of library webpages of twelve colleges under University of Kalyani.**

Sl. No	Website content on features of library Websites	KG C	KN C	C C	BG C	B C	S C	K M	KP C	SS C	NV C	D C	KW C	TOTAL (12)
1	Ask a Librarian	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
2	Direct Link	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	-	Y	Y	-	8
3	Download Forms	-	-	y	-	-	-	y	y	-	y	-	-	4
4	Registration	Y	-	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	3
5	Remote access to e-resource	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	10
6	Single Window Search	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	10
7	Total score (Max. 6 )	5	3	4	3	4	3	1	4	2	4	4	0	
	Percentage( %)	50	30	40	30	40	30	10	40	20	40	40	00	

From the table 6:It is found that ten college webpages are accessed Remote access to e-resources, single window search. Eight college webpages provided Information on Direct link. Download forms provided by four college webpages. Three college webpages provided information Registration. Only KGC provided information on Ask a Librarian on their library webpage.

KGC webpage provided 50% information on features of library webpages, followed by CC, BC, KPC, NVC, DC, with 40% information on features of library webpages. 30% information availability have found on BG and SC library webpages. SSC provided 20% information on features of library webpage. KM provided very less information with 10% availability on their Library webpage. KWC has not found any information regarding the features of Library Webpage.

**7. Comparative Checklist of Library Webpages of Colleges :**

**Table – 7: Shows information about the overall ranking of the library webpages of twelve selected colleges.**

College Library webpages	Basic Information (out of 10)	Library collection (out of 10)	Electronic Resources (out of 6)	Library services (out of 8)	Features(out of 6)	Total score out of 40
KGC	2	4	5	6	5	22
KNC	7	9	6	9	3	34
CC	8	9	6	9	4	36
BGC	8	9	6	8	3	34
BC	8	7	5	8	4	32
SC	3	9	4	8	3	27



KM	0	0	0	0	1	01
KPC	8	8	5	8	4	33
SSC	3	7	5	7	2	24
NVC	7	8	6	6	4	31
DC	6	7	5	6	4	28
KWC	0	0	0	0	0	00
Total	60	77	53	75	37	302

From the above table 7: It is found that CC provided maximum information in their Library webpages with 36 points score which is the highest points among the twelve colleges under University of Kalyani, While both KNC and BGC with 34 points as 2<sup>nd</sup> highest points and KPC with 33 points as 3<sup>rd</sup> highest. Among the webpage contents of the college library webpages, 'LibraryCollection is provided by majority of the Institute Libraries, followed by Library service, Basic information, and Electronic Resources. Very less information is provided on Features.

**8. Ranking of college library webpages:** A quantitative five-point rating scale was designed to evaluate checklist of Institute Library webpages under University of Kalyani. The five – point rating scale was fixed equally based on the maximum score of 40 points. The range for the rating scale is as follows:

Range of Points	Results
01-08	Very poor/ Need Improvement
09-16	Poor/ Below Average
17-24	Good/Average
25-32	Very Good/ Above Average
33-40	Excellent

**8. Ranking of college library webpages:**

College Library webpages	Total score out of 40	Rank	Rating scale	Result
Chakdaha College Library (CC)	36	1	33-40	Excellent
Krishnath college Library (KNC)	34	2	33-40	Excellent
Baharampur Girl's College Library (BGC)	34	2	33-40	Excellent
KarimpurPannadevi college Library (KPC)	33	3	33-40	Excellent
Bethuadahari college Library (BC)	32	4	25-32	Very Good / Above Average
Nabadwip Vidyasagar college Library (NVC)	31	5	25-32	Very Good/ Above Average
Dumkal college Library (DM)	28	6	25-32	Very Good/ Above Average



Shantipur college Library (SC)	27	7	25-32	Very Good/ Above Average
Sripat Singh college Library (SSC)	24	8	17-24	Good/Average
Krishnagar Government college Library (KGC)	22	9	17-24	Good/ Average
Kalyani Mahavidyalaya College Library (KM)	22	10	17-24	Good/ Average
Krishnagar Women's college Library (KWC)	01	11	9-16	Poor/ Below Average
Total	324	-	-	-

Chakdaha college library got highest total score of 36 out of 40 points ranked with 'Excellent' also followed by KNC ,BGC and KGC,KPC ranked with ' Excellent ' Four college libraries such that BC, NVC , DM, SC scored 32, 31, 28, 27 ranked as Very good / Above Average. SSC,KGC and KM are ranked with 'Good/ Average' one college i.e KWC ranked with 'poor/ Below Average '.

#### 9. Findings:

- i. Only one college i.e. KGC which was established in 1835 has furnished on ' Ask a Librarian'.
- ii. Out of twelve colleges, ten college Library webpages which are direct Remote accessed to e-resource and provided information on Single window search.
- iii. There is no relevant information available in the college website and also Library webpages of two colleges such that KM and KWC.
- iv. KNC,CC,BGC, and SC furnished greatest amount of information on library collection.
- v. CC,BGC, BC & KPC library webpage provided majority 80% of the basic information ,whereas both NVC and KNC library webpages with 70% of basic information ,and there is no record found on basic information in KWC library webpage.
- vi. FAQ'S facility has found in one college that is NVC library webpage and 'Membership' also found in KPC college library webpage.
- vii. CC provided maximum information in their library webpage with 36 points scored which is the highest point among the twelve college libraries under University of Kalyani. While both KNC, BGC scored with 34 points as 2<sup>nd</sup> highest and KPC library webpage scored with 33 as 3<sup>rd</sup> highest.
- viii. Out of twelve colleges, CC,KNC, BGC and KPC library webpages were ranked with ' Excellent' and total scored 36, 34, 34, & 33 out of 40 points.

- ix. Four library webpages of BC, NVC, DM & SC are ranked with 'very Good/ Above Average'.
- x. SSC library webpage scored 24 out of 40 ranked with ' Good/ Average'.
- xi. The college library of KWC has ranked with ' Very poor/ Need Improvement'.

#### 10. Recommendations and Conclusion : Recommendations :

- a. The adoption of open-source Content Management Systems (CMS) should be encouraged to facilitate the efficient development and maintenance of library websites
- b. These webpages must provide comprehensive information, including details about library staff, collections, services, facilities, and contact information.
- c. The library website should be regular updates are essential to ensure the inclusion of the latest data and developments according to its patron needs.
- d. Incorporating a visitor counter or usage statistics feature in the websites can help libraries monitor and analyze user engagement effectively.
- e. Institutional repositories should be established by college libraries and linked directly through the library website to enhance access to locally produced scholarly content.
- f. The integration Web 3.0 technologies should be incorporated in the library websites/ webpages.
- g. The library staff should stay connected with the website development team frequently and should update information regularly.
- h. A library webpage should be well-structured, visually appealing, and user-centric, ensuring ease of navigation, accessibility, and an engaging experience.



i. Library webpages should include descriptive page titles, link text that indicate content and off-screen text for images. Audio and video content should include transcripts.

j. The design should also consider the behaviour and expectations of users, anticipate their queries and present information in a way that encourages continued engagement.

k. Library webpages should be developing effective search functionalities must be incorporated to enable users to quickly locate relevant information within the site.

### Conclusion:

The library webpage serves as a crucial digital gateway for delivering reliable and up-to-date information about the library's services, resources, and ongoing activities to its intended patrons. However, the findings of this study reveal that most college library webpages exhibit only average design quality, with several falling short in terms of layout, content richness, and interactivity. Many of these sites are static, lack dynamic features, and are not updated regularly. The absence of a standardized and comprehensive checklist often results in either the omission of essential information or redundant repetition of the same content.

To address these shortcomings, it is imperative that library webpages are regularly updated with current information and enhanced using modern ICT tools to ensure they are user-friendly, interactive, and accessible. Essential features such as sections for differently-abled users, user feedback options, FAQs, single-window search functions, and access to digital repositories should be integrated. These additions not only improve user experience but also enable Library and Information Science (LIS) professionals to assess the effectiveness of their services and make informed improvements based on user feedback.

Continuous evaluation and improvement of library webpages are vital, keeping in mind the evolving needs of users and the advancement of digital technologies. Thoughtful design planning—emphasizing both visual appeal and functional usability—plays a key role in creating an effective online presence. Factors such as intuitive navigation, responsiveness, and the ability to meet user expectations are central to this process.

Furthermore, the study tries to locate the responsibility of local authorities and institutional administrators to allocate adequate funding and logistical support for the regular maintenance and enhancement of library webpages. By implementing these recommendations, institutions can empower

LIS and technical professionals to bridge existing gaps, upgrade current webpages, and design new ones that truly serve the academic and research needs of their communities.

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