

## EVALUATION OF CONTENT ANALYSIS OF NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITIES LIBRARY PORTALS IN INDIA: AN ANALYTICAL STUDY

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### **ABSTRACT**

*The present study is to investigate the evaluation of content analysis via library portals in order to identify main content elements which are present a substantial extent. Today's they are using Web technologies to promote their services, present their collections to satisfy users' needs. General information elements (100.00%) of NLSU, WBNUJS & HNLU are available followed by 71.42% service offered 83.33% book and journals details about collections followed by 83.33% Circulation Service, e-resources, publication services, 83.33% CD ROM Search Service & social Network sites and etc.*

**KEYWORDS:** *Evaluation of Web Sites, Content Analysis, Website Portals, Website Analysis, Law Universities Website, National Law University Library Web sites*

### **INTRODUCTION**

Content analysis is a research method which allows the qualitative consists of tabulating the occurrences of content units "systematically and reliably so that generalizations can be made from them in relation to the categories of interest to the researcher (Haggarty, 1996). Indeed, content analysis was born as a quantitative technique. (Harold D. Lasswell, Lerner, and de Sola Pool 1952) the father founders of the technique put it in these words: "There is clearly no reason for content analysis unless the question one wants to be answered is quantitative." The original source can be printed publications, broadcast programs, other recordings, the internet, or live situations, spoken or visual communication. It provides a quantitative description. Many content analyses involve media - print newspapers, magazines, television, video, movies, the Internet. Texts can be defined broadly as books, book chapters, essays, interviews, discussions, newspaper headlines and articles, historical documents, speeches, conversations, advertising, theater, informal conversation, or really any occurrence of communicative language. Waples and Berelson (1941: "Systematic content analysis attempts to define more casual descriptions of the content, so as to show objectively the nature and relative strength of the stimuli applied to the reader or listener."

### Objectives of the Study

The study aims to analyse the content of library portals of National Law Universities in India the study has been under made following objectives

- To identify the library portals includes collections, academic & general information
- To study and analyze the homepage contents and contact details of library portals of National Law Universities.
- To know the various kinds of information resources and services offered by the National Law Universities in India
- To know the Information about social Network sites offered by the National Law Universities in India

### Scope and Limitations of the Study

This study is limited to the library portals in National Law, University libraries in India. The websites that were retrievable with the help of search engines only were considered. Researchers have taken only 06 University library portals of India. The study focused on the analysis of the content of University library portals of India. For the present study, the following National Law Universities have been selected on the basis of the convenience of the researcher. (Table 1)

### Methodology

The researcher has utilized Internet Explorer to search and retrieve the contents from National Law University library portals. These Universities are selected on the basis of their reputation, quality of education offered and also on the popularity. Library portals evaluate indicates like 1 for Yes, N for No & Y for Yes, simple percentage and the chi-square test was used. Using MS-EXCEL2007 Version, tabulation, analysis, and interpretation. Then, the information was classified, tabulated and inferences were drawn.

### DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATIONS

**Table 1: Name of Law Universities**

SI No	Name of the Law Universities	Abbreviations	Url	Location
1	National Law School of India University	NLSU	www.nls.ac.in	Bangalore.
2	NALSAR University of Law	NALSARU	www.nalsar.ac.in	Hyderabad.
3	National Law Institute University	NLIU	https://www.nliu.ac.in/	Bhopal.
4	The West Bengal National University of Juridical Sciences	WBNUJS	http://www.nujs.edu/	Kolkata
5	National Law, University	NLU	http://www.nlujodhpur.ac.in/	Jodhpur.
6	Hidayatullah National Law, University	HNLU	https://www.hnlu.ac.in/	Raipur.

Table-1 reveals that, linked about URL viz. NLSU Bangalore, NALSARU Hyderabad, NLIU Bhopal. WBNUJS Kolkata, NLU, Jodhpur, and HNLU Raipur of the National Law school universities in India.

**Table 2: General Information Elements**

SI No	Name of the Law Universities	Elements						Total	%
		About Library	Overview	Rules & Regulations	Library Collections	Copy right			
1	NLSU	1	1	1	1	1	5	100	
2	NALSARU	1	N	1	1	1	4	90	
3	NLIU	1	N	N	N	N	1	10	
4	WBNUJS	1	1	1	1	N	4	90	
5	NLU	N	N	1	1	1	5	100	
6	HNLU	1	1	1	1	1	5	100	

Note: 1=Yes, N=No

Table 2 reveals that, the general information about the libraries, overview, Rules and regulations Library collections and copyright (5; 100%) followed by NLIU (1; 10%), of web sites about general information and (4; 90%) library portals, of WBNUJS library rules details were common features of all library websites

**Table 3: Library Home Page**

SI No	Name of the Law Universities	Elements					Total	%
		Title	Logo	Library Photo Gallery	Menu bar	Site map/ Floor map		
1	NLSU	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	5	100
2	NALSARU	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	5	100
3	NLIU	N	N	N	N	N	0	0
4	WBNUJS	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	5	100
5	NLU	N	Y	Y	N	Y	3	80
6	HNLU	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	5	100

Note: Y=Yes, N=No

Table 3 shows that Information about Library home pages all 5 Law universities, in India have 90% Title, Logo, Library, Photo Gallery, Menu bar, Sitemap/Floor map whereas NLIU, Bhopal did not have any library menus portals

**Table 4: Contact Details**

SI No	Name of the Law Universities	Elements				Total	%
		Library Address	Phone Number	Fax number	E-mail Address		
1	NLSU	Y	Y	Y	Y	4	100
2	NALSARU	Y	Y	N	Y	3	90
3	NLIU	N	N	N	N	0	0
4	WBNUJS	Y	Y	N	Y	3	50
5	NLU	N	N	N	N	0	0
6	HNLU	N	N	N	N	0	0

Note: Y=Yes, N=No

Table 4 shows that Information about contact details, all 3 law universities having contact details viz NLSU 100%, NALSARU 90% & WBNUJS 50% of remaining NLIU did not have any websites about constructions of library websites

Table 5: Academic Elements

SI No	Elements	Name of the Law Universities						Total	%
		NLSU	NALSARU	NLIU	WBNUJS	NLU	HNLU		
1	Librarian	1	N	N	1	1	N	3	42.85
2	Service offered	1	1	N	1	1	1	5	71.42
3	Sections of the libraries	1	1	N	1	N	N	3	42.85
4	Staff	1	1	N	1	1	N	4	57.14
5	Library authority	N	1	N	1	1	N	3	42.85
6	Working hours of library	1	N	N	1	1	N	3	42.85

Note: 1=Yes, N=No

Table 5 also depicts that, National law University libraries, having 71.42% of service offered about academic elements followed by 57.14% of staff, 42.85% of library authority, working hours of library and sections of the libraries observed in the library portals

Table 6: Library Collections

SI No	Collections	Name of the Law Universities						Total	%
		NLSU	NALSARU	NLIU	WBNUJS	NLU	HNLU		
1	Books	1	1	N	1	1	1	5	83.33
2	Journals	1	1	N	1	1	1	5	83.33
3	References sources	1	1	N	1	1	1	5	83.33
4	Theses/ dissertations	N	1	N	N	N	N	1	16.66
5	Magazines	1	1	N	1	N	1	4	66.66
6	Print Journals	1	1	N	1	N	1	4	66.66
7	Back volumes	1	1	N	N	N	1	3	50.00

Note: 1=Yes, N=No

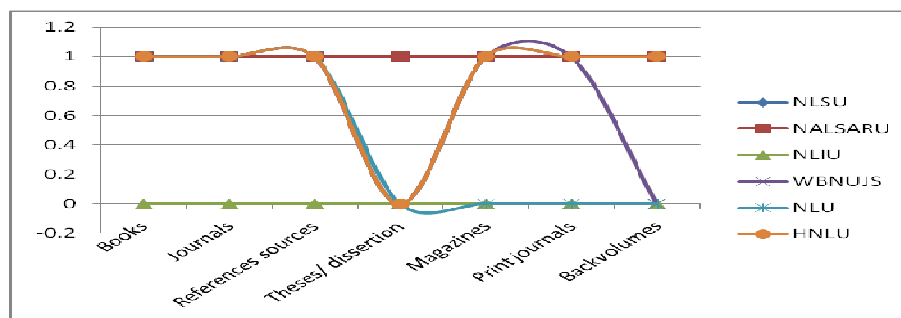


Figure 1

Table 6 and figure-1 also depicts that we have observed from the portals about library collections like 83.33% of Books, Journals, Reference sources, followed by 66.66% of Magazines & print journals and only 16.66% having Theses/ dissertations and 50% of Back volumes are observed from the all national law university library portals in India.

Table 7: Library Services

Sl. No.	Elements	Name of the Law Universities							Total	%	0.05
		NLSU	NALSARU	NLIU	WBNUJS	NLU	HNLU				
1	Circulation Service	1	1	N	1	1	1	5	83.33	$\chi^2 = 5.08.28$ Crit 23.68, Hence 5.08.285 > 23.68, Rejected	
2	Photocopy	1	N	N	1	N	1	3	50.00		
3	Newspaper clippings	1	N	N	1	N	1	3	50.00		
4	Book Bank Service	N	N	N	1	N	1	2	33.33		
5	Study Room Service	1	N	N	1	N	1	3	50.00		
6	Reference Service	1	1	N	1	1	1	5	83.33		
7	Interlibrary loan	1	N	N	N	N	1	2	33.33		
8	Bibliography composition	1	1	N	1	N	1	4	66.66		
9	New Arrivals	1	1	N	1	N	1	4	66.66		
10	Publications	1	1	N	1	1	1	5	83.33		
11	Referral Services	1	N	N	N	N	1	2	33.33		
12	E-resources	1	1	N	1	1	1	5	83.33		
13	Open access	1	1	N	1	N	1	4	66.66		
14	Hyper link	1	1	N	1	1	1	5	83.33		

Note: 1=Yes, N =No

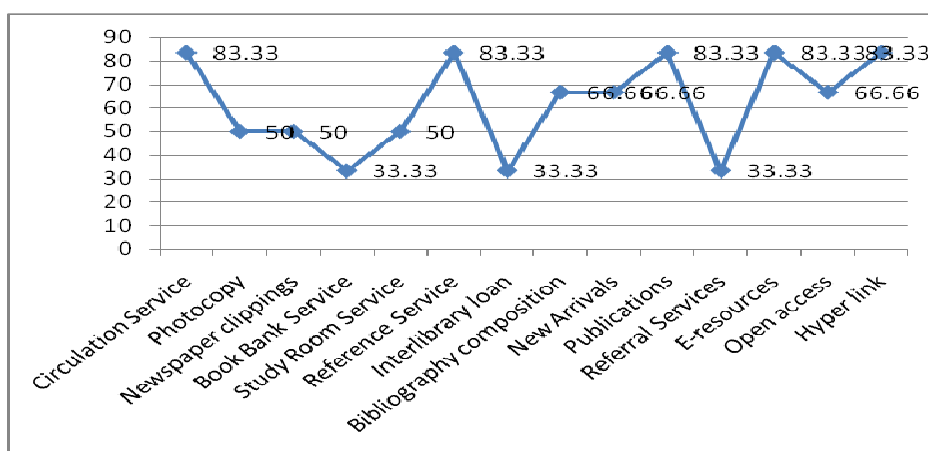


Figure 2

Table 7 and figure-2 also depicts that we have observed from the websites about the library services majority of library services have 83.33% of Circulation Service, Reference Service, Publications, E-resources & Hyperlink followed by 66.66% of Bibliography composition & New Arrivals, then 50% of Newspaper clippings, Photocopies services, and only 33.33% of Book Bank Service like SC/ST, JRF & etc observed from the all national law university library portals in India.  $\chi^2$  value is 5.08.28 Crit. Value is 23.68, Hence 5.08.285 > 23.68, 0.05 is considered to be accepted or higher value is rejected

Table 8: Specialized Service Elements in University Portals

SI No	Elements	Name of the Law Universities								0.05
		NLSU	NALSARU	NLIU	WBNUJS	NLU	HNLU	Total	%	
1	CD ROM Search Service	1	1	N	1	1	1	5	83.33	$\chi^2 = 8.2680$ Crit = 21.03, Hence 8.2609 > 21.03 Rejected
2	Identification of relevant website	1	1	N	1	1	1	5	83.33	
3	Internet browsing services	1	1	N	1	N	1	4	66.66	
4	Web bibliography services	1	1	N	1	N	1	4	66.66	
5	OPAC Services	1	1	N	1	1	1	5	83.33	
6	Audio Visual Service	1	1	N	1	1	1	5	83.33	
7	E-journals	1	1	N	1	1	1	5	83.33	
8	Document Delivery Services	1	N	N	N	N	N	1	16.66	
9	Current Awareness services	1	1	N	1	N	1	4	66.66	
10	Research Databases	1	1	N	1	1	1	5	83.33	
11	Archives	1	1	N	1	N	N	3	50.00	
12	SDI	N	N	N	N	N	N	0	0	

Note: 1=Yes, N =No

Table 8 also depicts that we have observed from the websites about Specialized Service Elements in University portals. The majority of library services have 83.33% of CD ROM Search Service, Identification of relevant website, OPAC Services, Audio Visual Service, E-journals, Research Databases followed by 66.66% of Internet browsing services, Web bibliographic services, and Current Awareness services, then 50% of archives for storage purposes and 16.66% of Document Delivery Services and Current Awareness services.

$\chi^2 = 8.2680$  Crit = 21.03, Hence 8.2609 > 21.03 0.05 is considered to be accepted or higher value is rejected

Table 9: Information about Social Network Sites

SI No	Name of the Law Universities	Elements							Total	%	0.05
		Face book	Twitter	Flicker	You tube	Google+	Linked In				
1	NLSU	1	1	1	1	N	N	4	66.66	$\chi^2 = 13$ , Crit = 12.59, Hence 13 < 12.59 accepted	
2	NALSARU	1	1	N	1	N	N	3	50.00		
3	NLIU	N	N	N	N	N	N	0	0		
4	WBNUJS	1	1	N	1	1	1	5	83.33		
5	NLU	N	N	N	N	N	N	0	0		
6	HNLU	N	N	N	N	N	N	0	0		

Note: 1=Yes, N =No

Table 9 also depicts that we have observed from the websites Information about social Network sites Elements in University portals. The majority of 83.33% of WBNUJS University have a social networks site, like Facebook, Twitter, Flickr, YouTube, Google+ and Linked In followed by 66.66% of NLSU University have used social networking sites, and 50% of NALSARU University.

$\chi^2 = 13$ , Crit = 12.59, Hence  $13 < 12.59$  0.05 is considered to be accepted

## MAJOR FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

- A majority of 100% of National Law, University Library website portals have General Information. Details on library rules and regulations have library portals have Universities, whereas, which NLIU is very few library portals.
- 83.33% of The highest number of university library portals have Library Collections, books journals &etc
- Majority of 83.33% of library services like Circulation Service, Reference & Service, and Publications.
- About 83.33% of Specialized Service Elements in University library portals viz CD ROM Search Service, Identification of relevant website, OPAC Services & etc
- 83.33% of WBNUJS National Law, University library portals using Information about social Network sites

## SUGGESTIONS

A majority of National Law, University library websites are updated frequently, hence it is good to update frequently, NLIU library has not given a link to their library website; it could be more effective and useful to users if libraries are going to make a link to the website. Only five National Law university libraries in their website given a link to suggest/recommend books by users of the library collection, to make a good collection, all libraries should make a link on their website to recommend books by users. Library websites should focus attention to make regular updating to have new arrivals and announcements/upcoming event information. Library services are very essential so all National Law, University Libraries update to time to time is better to library effective services

## CONCLUSIONS

The present study has analyzed the National Law, University library website portals in India. There are a growing number of ways and means to contact users and to provide better library services. Father of Library Science S.R Ranganathan said to save the time of the reader is applied to visit the library websites and available, which are effective library service, hence this study is suitable for 24\*7@365 days the library websites should provide better services. E-Resources, e-books, online periodicals, news and events, social networking sites, Specialized Service.

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