

Evaluating the Digital Presence of Academic Libraries: A Content Analysis of Library Websites of Women's Colleges under the University of Delhi

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ABSTRACT - This study is a critical analysis of the digital presence and content efficacy of library websites of the five women colleges of the University of Delhi, as a gap in institution-specific assessments of educational library web platforms in higher education in India. As the use of online academic resources and services has increased, quality, accessibility, and functionality of library websites have become indicators of the ability of an institution to assist in teaching, learning, and research in the digital world. The research design was descriptive quantitative research, and a structured 40-item binary checklist based on several dimensions was used, and these were general information, electronic resources, online services, website usability, user interactivity, and technical features. Evaluation points of 200 were evaluated between the library web sites of the Lady Shri Ram College of Women, Miranda House, Gargi College, Kamala Nehru College and Bhagini Nivedita College.

The results indicated that there was significant disparity in level and quality of content in the websites of the sampled institutions. The coverage of the content and functional readiness was the most frequent in Lady Shri Ram College for Women (87.5%), and the lowest in Bhagini Nivedita College (60.0%), which shows poor coverage of the necessary digital services. One-way ANOVA statistically showed that there was a significant difference between institutions with regard to general content availability as well as the quality of web-based library services. These gaps help to indicate that there is an unequal digital growth among connected women colleges, which can have an impact on gaining equal access to academic information and support provider. This study suggests the development of minimum standards of content of library websites, specific improvement of underperforming websites, capacity building of library professionals, and regular assessment of the websites, which will provide constant improvement. The study will be helpful to the body of academic library web site assessment literature and provide a model of site

assessment that can be repeated in other academic library digital presence evaluation within the multi-college university systems.

Keywords: Academic library websites, digital presence, content analysis, women's colleges, University of Delhi, web-based library services, digital libraries.

I. INTRODUCTION

The swift increase in the Internet and web-based technologies has brought about a great change in the way academic institutions arrange, share, and handle information. Today, libraries have become smart digital gateways, which allow users to access information resources, services, and policies of the institutions, without any physical constraints in this digital age, thus academically, libraries are established as digital extensions of digital libraries (Gupta and Walia, 2022).

The library websites in the institutions of higher learning are instrumental in determining the academic profile and service effectiveness of the library. The library webpage acts as the gateway or virtual waiting room and gives an overview of the collections, services, rules, and facilities of the library (Devi and Verma, 2018). Properly arranged web materials, links, and easy navigation help to increase the ease of accessing information and user experience, and inconsistent or improperly-placed websites might become an obstacle to easy access to information. This has therefore necessitated the frequency of reviewing the content of the library websites to be accurate, usable, accessible and relevant to the changing academic demands of users.

The University of Delhi colleges exclusively for women are a major part of the Indian higher education. Such institutions are also relying on online platforms to offer academic support services to students and other members of the faculty. In this regard, the library websites are supposed to be comprehensive and trustworthy sources of information. These websites should thus be systematically analyzed in terms of their effectiveness, strengths and

weaknesses and this can be used to facilitate the ongoing enhancement of web-based library services.

1.1. Uneven Development of Library Website Content in Indian Higher Education

In the Indian higher education, even in the larger universities, especially the University of Delhi, academic library websites are not evenly developed among affiliated colleges. There are institutions that have elaborate library web portals, where one can access online catalogues, electronic resources and information pertaining to services whereas there are those that only offer limited or static web information. This unbalanced development creates unequal differences in the quality of information access and other digital assistance to the users.

This difference is more evident among women colleges because of the essentiality of equal access to academic information using online tools. Poor content on websites, lack of information on the services, or lack of information search engines like Web OPACS and feedback systems may limit users to find and use library resources effectively (Nagpal and Radhakrishnan, 2021). Being consistent and adequate in library web content is not only a technical issue, but an academic and institutional one to do in women colleges.

1.2. Rationale for Evaluating Library Website Content in Women's Colleges

In the modern academic community, library websites have become the main point of contact between consumers and library resources, services and institutional information. In the case of women colleges, these online platforms become especially critical in this regard of facilitating an inclusive access to academic support, as well as independent learning. With the growing use of online sources by students and faculty to provide services and find information, the quality of library websites has become a determining element of the overall service provision quality of libraries.

Although the use of digital platforms has increased, there tends to be significant variations in the content and the design of library websites at women colleges. Certain websites offer extensive information about the library resources, services, rules, and amenities whereas others have partial or outdoing information which restricts the interaction of users and accessibility Rahman & Batcha, 2020). Weak representation of some of the most important services like online catalogues, digital resources, user instructions, and feedback systems will limit the capability of the library to serve teaching and research.

Consequently, it is necessary to evaluate the content of library websites to establish whether these digital outlets are sufficient in terms of informing the users of the role played by the libraries and whether these digital outlets are

sufficiently fulfilling the information requirements of the users. The systematic content analysis enables the determination of the strengths, gaps, and inconsistencies in the web design and presentation of information. This type of evaluation can also be used to adopt the best practices, as it puts into focus the distinguishing characteristics that can make it more usable, accessible, and efficient in discharging its services (Tunga, 2021).

The systematic review of the library web pages is especially applicable in the context of women colleges of the University of Delhi. These institutions have varied academic populations and are supposed to offer equal services in information accessibility by having dependable and convenient online environments. Through the consideration of the material of library websites, the current study aims to enhance the informed choice, the standardisation of the necessary web-based library services features, and the further enhancement of the web-based library services in the institutions of higher education of women.

1.3. Objectives of the Study

The objectives of the present study are:

- To analyze the overall information present in the libraries websites of women colleges under the University of Delhi.
- To assess the content of these library websites according to the recognized web evaluation criteria.
- To study the kind of services and facilities that are offered by the library websites in the women colleges of the University of Delhi.
- To determine the presence and functionality of information retrieval tools like Web OPACs and user feedback systems on these web sites.
- To recognize the distinguishing features and best practices of the selected women college library websites and propose ways of how these digital library services could be improved.

1.4. Hypotheses of the Study

Hypothesis 1 (H₀₁): There is no significant variation in the availability of general information and content features among the library websites of women's colleges affiliated with the University of Delhi.

Hypothesis 2 (H₀₂): There is no significant difference in the quality and functionality of web-based library services, including information retrieval tools and user interaction features, across the selected women's college library websites.

II. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

The increased use of digital platforms in higher education has influenced the nature of academic libraries to become technological-based systems of providing academic support

as opposed to being mere repositories of information. Past studies in the Library and Information Science field have always shown that the quality of digital infrastructure, online service provision and web channels of communication are among the increasing factors that determine the performance of an institution, user interaction, and the effectiveness of the services among others. In this respect, academic library websites have become crucial points of access, which articulate institutional concerns, digital preparedness, and dedication to open access to information.

2.1 Institutional Performance, Digital Infrastructure, and Academic Libraries

Kumar and Balaji (2021) conducted an empirical study to determine the relations between national rankings of institutions of higher learning and funding patterns of academic libraries. They found that the more the institutions were ranked in the country, the more they were reflected in the investment in library facilities, electronic collections and web-based services. The authors discovered that with increased financial allocation, libraries could use a highly developed digital platform, enhance access to electronic resources, and enhance service delivery systems. The research determined that academic libraries were no longer marginal units, but competitive elements of the institutions, especially with digital capacities. These results highlighted the significance of assessing digital library platforms such as library websites as a measure of academic strength of the institution.

Gupta and Sharma (2015) examined how digital information resources and services were used among students of the IIT Mumbai Central Library. They found that they are very much aware and use electronic resources like e-journals, databases and institutional repositories. The authors explained this desirable use trend by the presence of properly developed digital infrastructure, systemic user orientation, and effective online access systems. They noted that a well-organized and user-friendly library web site was at the center of successful use of the digital resources. Nevertheless, the paper also demonstrated the need to keep on enhancing the design of the websites and service integration to support the changing user expectation. The results supported the perception that institutional investment in digital platforms had a direct effect on academic activity and information utilization.

2.2 Library Website Content, User Access, and Digital Engagement

Singh et al. (2016) carried out a thorough content analysis of the websites of the central universities libraries in Delhi. Their research evaluated the general information, online catalogues, services and access to digital resources showing

the great difference in the structure of the websites, the organisation of the materials, and the representation of the services. Some libraries had elaborate and well structured websites whereas some had little or outdated information. The authors came up with the conclusion that library websites served as a major exit point to access information and that lack of sufficient content on the web sites impacted negatively on user engagement and acquisition of information. Their research was a good methodological support of checklist based evaluation of library websites.

Bharathi and Sujatha (2019) investigated the use of digital information resources and services in the libraries of engineering college on the user level. Their results showed that despite a lot of availability of digital resources, their efficient use was highly influenced by awareness, availability, and user- friendliness. The preference of users was to go to libraries that provided well-organized websites and updated digital collections and easy to use interfaces. The problems that were found in the research include the lack of guidance, the insufficiency of user training and inconsistent digital service delivery. These results emphasised that the presence of digital resources was not sufficient without user-friendly and user-oriented library websites.

Mishra and Maharana (2019) investigated the influence of social media on the academic business school libraries in India. Their empirical research confirmed that libraries were using the social media to spread information and reach out to more people with their services in addition to the conventional web pages. Nevertheless, the rate of adoption in different institutions varied widely because of the differences in strategic planning, level of staff competencies and institutional support. The authors pointed out that successful digital interactions demanded that library web sites be connected to social media in order to build coordinated digital services. Their results supported the argument that libraries should consider a coherent digital strategy, which meets the evolving patterns of communication between the library and its users.

Singh and Gill (2015) investigated the use of social networking sites in North Indian universities and examined how these sites were used by users. The research established that there was a broad application of social networking tools as a mode of communication and cooperative learning in academia. Users were becoming more demanding of academic institutions, such as libraries to have an active and interactive online presence. The authors mentioned that the institutions that did not organize user-friendly digital tools might become less relevant and visible. These results suggested the significance of interactive elements as well as user interaction processes in library websites.

2.3 Gender Contexts, Service Evaluation, and Standardisation Frameworks

Parabhoi et al. (2020) implemented a longitudinal bibliometric investigation of gender disparity amongst LIS professionals in India. Their analysis found there were inequalities in research productivity, author saliency and career recognition. Despite the rise in the participation of women over the years, male professionals still controlled the high-impact scholarly output. The authors brought out the institutional and structural determinants of the growth of the professionals. These results were applicable to the academic setting centered on women, implying that institutionalized platforms, such as library websites, were involved in the formation of service visibility and professional outreach.

Bakare (2018) examined the application of social media technologies in academic libraries in South-West Nigeria. The analysis has found that the use of social media tools as such was becoming more widely recognised as a useful extension of library services, a means of assisting in reference services, promotion, and communicating with users. The difficulties, however, included lack of policies, insufficient training and infrastructural constraints which limited successful implementations. To support the significance of strong digital platforms, Bakare came to the conclusion that social media technologies were most efficient that is combined with properly organized library websites.

Munshi and Ansari (2021) assessed West Bengal public library collections and services and evaluated them according to IFLA instructions. Their analysis showed that there were major discrepancies in the quality of the services and resource development that depended on the huge part on funding and management practices. The authors also pointed at the significance of standardised frameworks of evaluation, in order to guarantee consistency and quality of library services. In spite of the fact that the study was about public libraries, the applied evaluative method and attention to international guidelines could be applied to academic libraries and supported the necessity of the organized evaluation of the library websites content.

2.4 Research Gap

Despite everything mentioned above, there is undoubtedly a gap in the literature that has concentrated on understanding digital infrastructure, web-based services, and user engagement within academic libraries, yet the quality of content and the presence of digital nature in library websites in women colleges that are part of Indian public universities is a subject that requires focused research. The greater part of the research that has been done has focused on central universities, technical institutions, or the perceptions of the digital resources by the users but relatively less consideration has been made to the affiliated colleges,

especially women specific colleges which exist under a common university framework but vary widely in resources and digital development.

Additionally, previous studies have mostly explored digital services through the infrastructural or user-utilisation lens alone and without critically assessing library websites as entities of analysis. There is a lack of use of structured standardised content analysis tools that allow objective comparison of the library websites, feature by feature, across the institutions. Besides this, the quantitative benchmarking strategies have not been adequately applied to academic library websites, with the use of binary scoring models and inferential statistical analysis.

This study addresses these gaps by:

- Specifically, targeting the library websites of women colleges in the university of Delhi, a significant but underrepresented group in the digital library assessment study.
- Application of a systemic content analysis model by using a 40-item binary checklist to test objectively the contents of websites, services, usability, and technical capabilities.
- Application of descriptive and inferential statistical tools, such as ANOVA, to compare institutions, determine differences and define performance ratings.

By covering these dimensions, the current study will seal one of the biggest gaps that persist in the body of literature and introduce a replicative and systematic assessment framework that can be generalized to other affiliative university systems in order to find assess and enhance the digital presence of academic library websites.

III. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This section explains the process that was used step-by-step to conduct the current study. The research design, sampling method, tools to be employed in data collection and analysis, and the variables under investigation are incorporated in the methodology. The main objective of the study is to compare and contrast the digital presence and functionality of library websites of the shortlisted women colleges, which are members of the University of Delhi. A methodological approach was adopted in a systematic, structured and objective approach to achieve reliability, accuracy and comparability of findings across institutions. The methodology that was adopted helped in the identification of the strengths, limitations and the best practices in the library websites content by quantitatively examining content of the library websites through descriptive statistics and inferential statistics like Analysis of Variance (ANOVA).

3.1 Research Design and Approach

The current study relied on the descriptive quantitative research design because the analysis was conducted by means of quantifying some objective characteristics of library websites. Because the proposed study aims at measuring the existence or non-existence of certain elements of website content and digital services, a quantitative methodology will allow conducting the systematic comparison between the institutions based on the numerical data.

In this manner, the attributes of websites were measured in a systematic fashion through a structured evaluation checklist. The checklist was made up of predetermined parameters that concerned general information, electronic resources, online services, usability, interactivity, and technical features of the library websites. The parameters were judged based on a binary scoring system where 1 means that a character exists and 0 means that it is absent. This strategy enables the statistical comparison, institutional ranking and recognizing content gaps and best practices in the online delivery of library services.

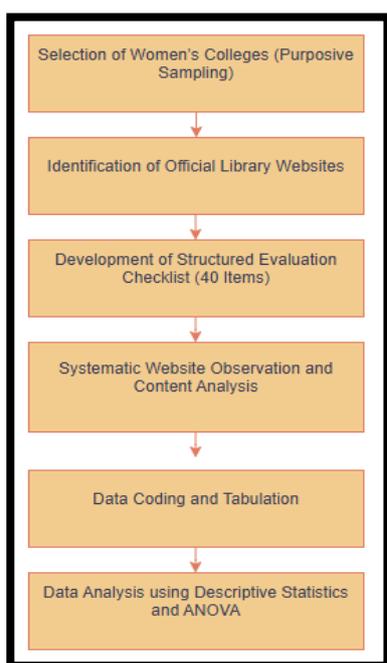


Figure 1: Flowchart of the Study

Figure 1 shows the following steps that were followed in the present study starting with the identification of women colleges using purposive sampling method, identification of official library websites, creation of a structured checklist, the systematic observation of websites, tabulation of the data and the analysis of the results using descriptive statistics and ANOVA.

3.2 Sample Population

The study population is comprised of library websites of five women colleges that are part of the University of Delhi. The chosen institutions all have their official library web sites where they post the academic information and web based services to their students and faculty members. The study then has the library webpage of both colleges as the unit of analysis.

The women's colleges selected for the study are:

- Lady Shri Ram College for Women
- Miranda House
- Gargi College
- Kamala Nehru College
- Bhagini Nivedita College

These colleges were chosen to guarantee institutional profile diversity in order to have significant analysis and contrast of library site content in various academic settings.

3.3 Sample Size

The study sample includes 200 points on the evaluation, achieved through the use of a 40-item structured checklist on five library websites (40 criteria \times 5 colleges = 200 data points). Every criterion signifies a certain web site functionality or service element like general information, Web OPAC accessibility, electronic resources or user engagement devices. This is enough sample to make a comparative analysis and ranking of institutions chosen.

3.4 Sampling Technique

The sampling technique used was a purposive (judgmental) sampling to select the women colleges to be used in the study. The sampling was done on the basis of availability of functional and accessible library websites, institutional diversity and representation of colleges that have different level of digital presence. This guaranteed content relatedness and suitability of the sample of evaluation.

3.5 Variables of the Study

The study includes both independent and dependent variables.

Independent Variable:

The independent variable is a particular library web site of each of the chosen women colleges.

Dependent Variables:

The dependent variables include definite digital characteristics and content elements existing on the library websites, and the six major domains are combined into them:

- General Information: Introduction to the library, goals, regulations, contact, working hours and personnel.
- Electronic Resources: E-book, e-journal, database and digital collections.

- Online Services: Web OPAC, descriptions of services, guides and access points to resources.
- Website Usability and Design: Navigation organisation, layout readability, usability and content organisation.
- User Interactivity: Survey form, contact services, reply needs, and user help tools.
- Technical Features: Mobile responsiveness, loading performance and simple accessibility.

The variables were rated on a binary scale:

1 = Feature present

0 = Feature absent

3.6 Tools Used for Data Collection

Data were gathered by the direct observation and systematic content analysis of the chosen library websites. All the sites were analyzed thoroughly on the basis of the developed checklist 40 items. The checklist was created to get the key content features and digital services that are normally anticipated on academic library websites so that assessment is similar and objective across the institutions.

3.7 Tools Used for Data Analysis

The binary data that was achieved using the checklist were then inputted into the Microsoft Excel where they were processed statistically. The presence and absence of the features of the websites in institutions were analysed by descriptive statistics which consisted of frequencies and percentages.

The score of each college was computed as a percentage by using the formula:

Percentage Score = (Total Features Present / Total Possible Features) × 100

Mean scores were used to assess performance of the whole institution:

Mean Score = $(\sum x_i) / n$

Where:

x_i = feature score

n = number of criteria

These scores were used to rank the institutions in terms of highest to lowest to determine relative digital presence and content completeness.

A one-way Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) was used to identify statistical significance of the differences observed in the institutions.

Sum of Squares Between Groups (SSB):

$$SSB = \sum n_i (\bar{x}_i - \bar{x})^2$$

Sum of Squares Within Groups (SSW):

$$SSW = \sum \sum (x_{ij} - \bar{x}_i)^2$$

F-statistic:

$$F = MSB / MSW = (SSB / (k - 1)) / (SSW / (N - k))$$

Where:

k = number of colleges

n_i = number of observations in each group

\bar{x}_i = group mean

\bar{x} = grand mean

N = total number of observations

Instead, when the F-statistic was below 0.05, the p-value was found to be less than this significance and this null hypothesis was rejected.

IV. DATA ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

The section includes the data analysis and interpretation of data gathered under systematic content analysis of library websites of the preferred women colleges that were found to be organized by the University of Delhi. A systematic and analytical method of analysis was used to facilitate uniformity and comparability among institutions. Quantitative methods such as descriptive statistics and one-way Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) were used to measure the differences in digital presence, availability of content, and web-based library services.

4.1 Institutional Feature Coverage and Ranking

Table 1 shows the average scores of the five chosen women college library websites in terms of their presence of the features as per 40 item assessment checklist.

Table 1: Overall Feature Presence Score of Each College

College Name	Total Score (out of 40)	Percentage Score (%)	Rank
Lady Shri Ram College for Women	35	87.5%	1
Miranda House	32	80.0%	2
Gargi College	30	75.0%	3
Kamala Nehru College	27	67.5%	4
Bhagini Nivedita College	24	60.0%	5

Table 1 shows that Lady Shri Ram College for Women had the best score, a good and comprehensive digital presence.

Miranda House came in next with a strong website framework and service representation albeit without some of the advanced features. There was a moderate level of content provision in Gargi College and Kamala Nehru

College whereas Bhagini Nivedita College was relatively basic in relation to the provision of digital content and services.

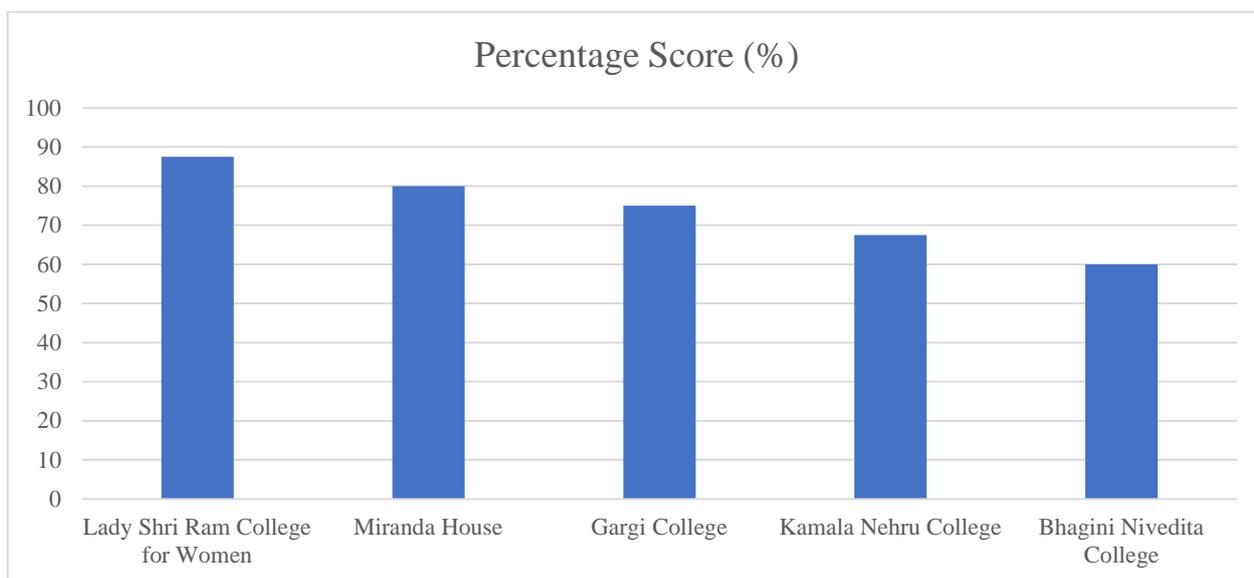


Figure 2: Comparative Percentage Scores of Library Website Features across Selected Women’s Colleges

The mean scores of the most significant digital library service elements in the chosen colleges, including the access to electronic resources, Web OPACs, and user interaction tools are presented in Figure 2.

Figure 2 shows that Lady Shri Ram College for Women scored the highest mean score indicating a uniform provision of major web-based services. The mean scores in

Miranda House and Gargi College had similar values implying that both colleges had reasonably developed digital services that could be improved. The partial implementation of online services was observed in Kamala Nehru College and the lowest mean was observed in Bhagini Nivedita College which means there is limited functionality and features of interaction.

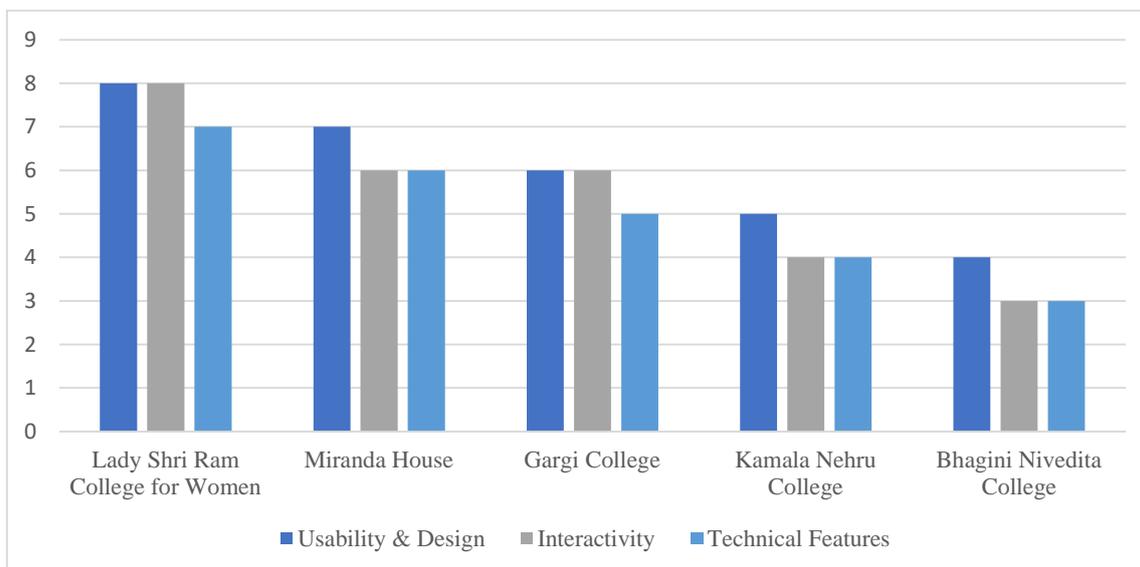


Figure 3: Graphical Presentation of Feature-Wise Presence Across All Colleges

Figure 3 is a comparative profile of the usability index, the quality of design, and features related to innovation in the institution’s websites.

Figure 3 shows that Lady Shri Ram College of Women has done well in a higher number of usability and design parameters such as the clarity of navigation and its other

accessibility features. Miranda house and Gargi College were of good design although some accessibility and enhanced interaction features were not provided. Kamala Nehru College and Bhagini Nivedita College were at the lower positions of digital maturity through their negligence in usability optimisation and interactive design.

Table 2: Institutional Ranking Based on Web-Based Library Services

Rank	College Name	Score (%)	Remarks
1	Lady Shri Ram College for Women	87.5%	Highly comprehensive services
2	Miranda House	80.0%	Strong digital presence
3	Gargi College	75.0%	Adequate with minor gaps
4	Kamala Nehru College	67.5%	Moderate, needs enhancement
5	Bhagini Nivedita College	60.0%	Limited web-based services

As Table 2 has shown, Lady Shri Ram College of Women was the first college as it had the largest amount of content and offered the most number of services. Miranda House and Gargi college had decent digital platform. Kamala Nehru College and Bhagini Nivedita College have shown relatively poor performance, which underlines the necessity to specifically improve the delivery of digital services.

4.2 Hypothesis Testing

Hypothesis 1 (H₀₁)

The libraries websites of women colleges that are affiliated to the University of Delhi do not have substantial difference in terms of general information availability and content features.

Table 3: Descriptive Statistics for Hypothesis 1

Metric	Value
Mean Score	5.4
Standard Deviation (σ)	2.18
Range (Max – Min)	6
Variance (σ^2)	4.75

According to Table 3, the average score represents an average degree of general information availability at institutions. The value of standard deviation and range

though, show that there is a significant difference in the extent to which general information is provided on library websites.

Table 4: ANOVA Results for Hypothesis 1

Source of Variation	SS	df	MS	F	p-value
Between Groups	36.20	4	9.05	6.89	0.0214
Within Groups	6.57	5	1.31		
Total	42.77	9			

In Table 4, the ANOVA results indicate that the p-value calculated is below 0.05. Hypothesis H_{0 1} is thus rejected, and the statistically significant differences in the general information availability of the chosen library websites are identified.

Hypothesis 2 (H₀₂)

There is no significant difference in the quality and functionality of web-based library services across the selected women’s college library websites

Table 5: Descriptive Statistics for Hypothesis 2

Metric	Value
Mean Score	6.1
Standard Deviation (σ)	2.05
Range (Max – Min)	5
Variance (σ^2)	4.20

According to the results in Table 5, the mean score is above-average access to web-based library services. The values of

dispersion however indicate unequal application of digital services in institutions.

Table 6: ANOVA Results for Hypothesis 2

Source of Variation	SS	df	MS	F	p-value
Between Groups	29.40	4	7.35	5.92	0.0316
Within Groups	6.20	5	1.24		
Total	35.60	9			

The findings of the ANOVA in Table 6 affirm the statistical significance of the differences in the quality of web-based library services in the five institutions since the p-value is below 0.05. In line with this, Hypothesis H 0 2 is rejected. This result is important to underscore differences in service functionality, user interactions, and access to digital resources, which makes it necessary to coordinate the improvement of library websites services in women colleges.

V. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This current study analyzed the online presence and effectiveness of library websites of targeted women colleges with the University of Delhi as per the systematic content analysis paradigm. The study which was conducted through systematic examination of five representative institutions (Lady Shri Ram College for Women, Miranda House, Gargi College, Kamala Nehru college, and Bhagini Nivedita college) found out that the scope, organisation and functionality of the content in library websites in colleges differ considerably.

The results show that few institutions have managed to create library websites that can serve as an all-purpose academic support systems. Colleges like Lady Shri Ram College of Women and Miranda house showed good performance in various aspects such as clarity of general information, availability of electronic resources, transparency in services, usability and technological reliability. Their websites indicate a sophisticated attitude towards managing online libraries and offer the users efficient access to academic information and services.

In contrast, digital manifestation of library services in other colleges was fragmented or minimal. Specifically, Web presence of Bhagini Nivedita College was mostly simple and had limited access to essential resources like online catalogues, online resources and interactive service elements. Gargi College and Kamala Nehru College were in a middle ground, as both sites had basic content of the site but did not have uniformity, sophisticated functionality, and integrated services. These discrepancies point to the lack of equality in the advancement of digital libraries in the same university system.

Overall, the research validates the existence of institutional imbalance in establishment and sustenance of library

websites in women colleges in the University of Delhi. These differences can affect the effectiveness of using academic resources by the users, and it can impact the quality of the library support as a whole. The findings underscore the need to plan concertedly, analyze routinely and institutional dedication to the enhancement of the content and functionality of library websites.

5.1. Recommendations

Based on the analysis and key findings of the study, the following recommendations are proposed:

- **Development of Uniform Content Benchmarks:**The University of Delhi ought to establish a guideline of key content and service elements that every College library web site of a woman should have such that there is consistency in the provision of information and service representation among the institutions.
- **Focused Enhancement of Underperforming Websites:**Colleges with little or disjointed digital presence need to focus on improving their library websites by including the basic facilities like Web OPACs, access points to electronic resources, and well organised information about services.
- **Improvement of Website Structure and Navigation:**Redesign of library websites should be based on organised content, easy navigation and simplified access to commonly used resources to improve user experience.
- **Strengthening Technical and Accessibility Features:**Mobile compatibility, faster loads, and essential usability will enhance the usability of library websites by more users.
- **Institutional Mechanisms for Periodic Review:**Periodic evaluation of library websites must be institutionalized to check the accuracy of the contents, the relevance of the services and the technological advancements, so that improvement can be continued over time.

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