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SANTOSH KUMAR TUNGA

RISHI BANKIM CHANDRA EVENING COLLEGE, WEST BENGAL, INDIA, tungask@rediffmail.com

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TUNGA, SANTOSH KUMAR, "COVID-19 and Web-based Services: A Content Analysis of Library Associations' Web Pages of India" (2021). *Library Philosophy and Practice (e-journal)*. 5953. <https://digitalcommons.unl.edu/libphilprac/5953>

COVID-19 AND WEB-BASED SERVICES: A CONTENT ANALYSIS OF LIBRARY ASSOCIATIONS' WEBPAGES OF INDIA

SANTOSH KUMAR TUNGA

[ORCID: 0000-0001-5534-4861]

Librarian, Rishi Bankim Chandra Evening College
Naihati, North 24 Parganas, West Bengal-743165, India

Email: tungask@rediffmail.com

Abstract

Due to COVID-19 pandemic lockdown situation, every academic institutions and professional associations has been affected with corona virus. We will stay safe by maintaining social distancing and using masks, globes, face shield and washing hands frequently with water and soap. Researchers and academicians in India are completely at home and follow the COVID-19 guidelines to help him, family and community stay safe. In this critical phases of COVID-19 situation, the present study attempts to identify the web-based services provided by the library associations of national importance in India during this COVID-19 pandemic environment. This paper has tried to evaluate the content of the webpages of fourteen selected library associations of national importance in India during April to June, 2021. The content information was collected through searching, tabulated and analyzing those Library Associations' webpages for interpretation and discussion purposes. After evaluating the content of webpages of selected fourteen library associations in India, it is found that IASLIC, Kolkata provided maximum information in their webpage score with 32 points out of 50 points, which is the highest points score among the fourteen library associations of national importance in India, followed by CGLA, Dehradun with 25 points score as 2nd highest score and DLA, Delhi with 23 points as 3rd highest score. The results of the study will be more useful to the developers and authorities of library associations' webpages for quality of evaluation factors and self-development.

Keywords: COVID-19, Content Analysis, Library Associations, Web-based Services, Webpages

1. Introduction

The unified approach of all librarians and library staff working in libraries, library and information science (LIS) centres and school of library science has to come one place to constitute associations for their common objectives. Library associations as professional societies are formed of, by and for professionals only concerned with librarians, library staff, library science teachers, users of libraries and LIS professionals. They play a vital role in improvement of libraries and the interest of library professionals. They promote the library movement in a country, provide library education, support need-based services to the library professionals, share the demanded information among professionals and improve the status and service condition of librarians including all library professionals in our country. To enhance the professional skills and quality of professionalism, library associations organize different training programmes, short term courses, seminar, conferences, workshops and special lectures regularly. They play a vital role for the assistance and cooperation among libraries and their associated professional members. Library associations establish cooperation with associations of our country and also associations of outside country.

Due to COVID-19 pandemic environment and the application of information and communication technology the maximum library associations in India has prepared their own Webpages. These Webpages reflect the mirror of the library associations and it often serve the important role of associations' workstation both for the librarians, LIS professionals and for the administrators of the association serving them. Webpages are the important display platforms to publish the various activities of the associations. Library associations' webpages provide the details of helpful information, activities, publications, online support information, library facility, information services, awards and fellowships information used by all LIS library professionals for professional development.

This paper has tried to evaluate the content of the Webpages/websites of library associations of national importance in India and offers evaluative factors/indicators for developing and designing better uniform type of library associations' webpages in India. Present study aims to know about the web content information available in library associations' websites of national importance in India.

2. Library Associations of National Importance in India

2.1. Andhra Pradesh Library Association (APLA), Vijayawada, Andhra Pradesh

Andhra Desa Grantha Bhandagara Sangham, is the first library association in India, was setup on 10th April, 1914, later named as Andhra Pradesh Library Association (APLA). APLA has established a library named as 'Sarvottama Granthalayam' which is useful for researchers in Telugu literature. It conducts certificate course in library science with English and Telugu languages. APLA involves in the activities of printing and publishing of books and journals.

2.2. Bengal Library Association (BLA), Kolkata, West Bengal

BLA was established in 1925, named as Bangiya Granthagar Parishad in Bengali to lead the library movement in Bengal. It organizes training courses, refresher courses and workshops in library and information science field and publishes books, periodicals, reports and journal named as 'Granthagar', first Bengali periodical on library science since 1937.

2.3. Bombay Science Librarians' Association (BOSLA), Mumbai, Maharashtra

BOSLA is a professional association for LIS professionals established in October, 1975 at Mumbai by some librarians of scientific institutions in India. It acts to develop the library services, professional standards of library staff of the Bombay Science Libraries and to improve the status and service conditions of the library staff in Bombay. It organizes seminars, conferences, workshops and different training programmes. It publishes 'BOSLA Newsletter' since 2003.

2.4. Central Government Library Association (CGLA), Dehradun

CGLA was established at Dehradun, Uttaranchal on May 2004 for the development of the central government libraries and staff. It organizes seminars, conferences, workshops and book exhibitions. It helps and assistant to library professionals associated to this CGLA. It has four branches i.e. Delhi, Kolkata, Nagpur and Dehradun.

2.5. Delhi Library Association (DLA), Delhi

DLA was founded in 1953 for promoting library movement in Delhi, providing training facilities in library science for library professional and taking up publications in library science. It publishes 'Library Herald' journal regularly since 1958 and organizes seminars, conferences and special lectures. DLA conducts certificate course in library science and diploma in LIT course.

**2.6. Indian Association of Special Libraries & Information Centres (IASLIC),
Kolkata, West Bengal**

IASLIC is a non-profit making national, professional body in India that supports development in special librarianship in India established in 3rd September, 1955. It conducts short term training courses, organizes seminars, conferences, special memorial lectures. It also publishes monographs, manuals, newsletters, papers, proceedings and reports. IASLIC collaborates with other professional bodies in promoting the interests of the LIS profession. 'IASLIC Bulletin', a peer reviewed quarterly journal, is the UGC CARE Listed journal published regularly by IASLIC.

**2.7. Indian Association of Teachers of Library and Information Science (IATLIS),
Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh**

IATLIS is a national professional organization to promote library education in India established by the teachers of library science on 19th December, 1969. It encourages interchange concepts and ideas on education in LIS, research in education in LIS and the publication of books and periodicals on education in LIS. It organizes seminars, lecture series, workshops, conference, training of the teachers of LIS in India, consultation service on education in LIS, and welfare of teachers of LIS in India.

2.8. Indian Library Association (ILA), Delhi

ILA was setup on 13th September, 1933 at the First All India Library Conference at Calcutta. It acts in the library movement in India and promotes in the training of the librarians. ILA organizes seminars, conferences, and meetings for discussion of professional, technical and organizational issues. 'Journal of Indian Library association (JILA)' is an official organ of ILA published regularly since 1965.

2.9. Madras Library Association (MALA), Chennai, Tamil Nadu

MALA was established on 31st January, 1928 by Dr. S. R. Ranganathan and Mr. K. V. Krishnanswamy Aiyer. It leads to promote the library movement and creates general awareness among the rural public by supplying books and libraries. It organizes lectures, film shows, exhibitions and other professional activities. It publishes a e-journal named as 'International Journal of MALA (IJMALA)' since 2019.

**2.10. Maharashtra University & College Librarians' Association (MUCLA), Jalgaon,
Maharashtra**

MUCLA established in 2013, is the effort of LIS professionals for the benefit of University and College libraries in Maharashtra state and working library professionals working in these institutions. It organizes lectures, seminar, conferences, workshops and different training programmes in order to development of libraries. It publishes newsletter, books and conference proceedings regularly.

2.11. Rajasthan Technical Library Association (RTL), Jaipur, Rajasthan

RTL is a state-level LIS professional association for sharing new knowledge, exchange innovative ideas among professional to improve the quality of LIS centers. It organizes seminars, discussions, research activities and publishes e-newsletter. It starts to offer the Best Technical Librarian Award since 2011.

2.12. Society for Advancement of Library & Information Science (SALIS), Chennai, Tamil Nadu

The SALIS as professional association was established in March 2002. It has thirteen chapters located at different cities in India. It provides need-based services to the LIS professionals and works for the advancement of LIS field. SALIS organizes Continuing Education Programme (CPE), lecture series, training programmes like e-publishing, web resources, Internet applications, information literacy and creates e-group for exchange of required information.

2.13. Society for Information Science (SIS), New Delhi

The SIS acts to promote and encourage the information science professionals and exchange the required information among information specialists established in 1975. It organizes annual conferences, seminars, discussions, training programmes, workshops and different courses time to time regularly. The SIS publishes SISCOM (Society for Information Science Communication) monthly since 1981 and SISTRAN (Society for Information Science Transaction) since July, 1982.

2.14. West Bengal College Librarians' Association (WBCLA), Kolkata, West Bengal

WBCLA was formed in 1962 by some college librarians and university professional staff to promote the interests of LIS professionals working in these institutions and safeguard their rights and privileges. It organizes annual conference, discussions for the professional development, seminars, training programme, workshops, etc. WBCLA publishes newsletter, books, handbook, directory and a peer reviewed quarterly journal 'College Libraries' regularly which is UGC CARE listed journal since 1983.

3. Previous Studies

Evaluations of the web content from websites of different types Universities in India have been conducted over the years such as: Kumar and Singh Mir (2017) conducted study of the content of Central Universities of central zone of India, Singh and Gautam (2016) analyzed the content of central university library websites of Delhi, Verma and Devi (2015) studied the contents available in the library website of the Central Universities of the North Eastern States in India, Prakash (2013) evaluated the content of Central University libraries Websites in India and Shukla and Tripathi (2010) conducted a comparative study of 20 Central Universities and 19 Institutes of national importance in India.

Some considerable studies conducted the evaluation of websites of Deemed University in India in different years such as: Savitha (2016) evaluated the content information available in Deemed University library websites of Karnataka state, Krishnakumar and Nirmala (2014) investigated the websites of Deemed Universities in Tamilnadu. A Content analysis have been studied the websites of Technical University libraries by Vasishta (2013). A study has been conducted on the universities library websites in Karnataka comprising of 16 General State Universities by Jange (2014).

A few evaluative studies have been conducted the websites of Engineering College libraries in eIndia in time to time such as: Kannappanavar, Jayaprakash and Bachalapur (2011) evaluated the content of Engineering College library websites in Tumkur distric, Chikkamanju (2015) analyzed the web content of selected autonomous Engineering Colleges in Tamil Nadu, Hugar (2019) investigated the content analysis of Goa University affiliated Engineering College library websites in Goa and Ambika & Ganesan (2020) studied the websites of NAAC accredited Engineering College library of Bangalore, India.

It is found from the above reviews that considerable studies are conducted on the content analysis and evaluation of the Central University, Deemed University, Technical University, general State University and Engineering College library websites conducted in other parts of India. Similar studies of library associations' websites in India were not conducted. So it is helpful to conduct this study to develop more meaningful the websites of library associations of national importance in India.

4. Objectives of the Study

Present study tries to know about the web content information available in library association's webpages of national importance in India with following objectives:

- To know the number of library association of national importance functioning in India during study period.
- To identify the criteria for the content evaluation of library associations' webpages
- To study the general information available in these library associations' webpages
- To know the activities, publications, organization, online services and COVID-19 related services available in library associations' webpages
- To find out the information about awards and fellowships introduced by studied library associations.
- To prepare the comparative evaluative factors/indicators for the assessment of webpages of library associations of national importance in India.

5. Materials and Methods

To evaluate the content of the library associations' webpages of national importance in India the investigator first of all visited the websites through Google search engine from the Internet in details. After visiting the entire available webpages of library associations during April to June, 2021, eighteen Library Associations' websites of national importance in all over the India were appeared under this investigation. But four Library Associations i.e. Academy of Library Science and Documentation (ALSD) established in 1965, Indian Technological Library Association (ITLA) established in 1985, Indian Theological Library Association (ITHLA) established in 1985 and Medical Library Association of India (MLAI) established in 1981 did not have webpages during the study period. Therefore, these four library associations were not consider for the present study. Hence fourteen library associations of national importance in India are consider and analyzed for the study. The content information was collected through searching, tabulated and analyzing the selected library associations' webpages for interpretation and discussion purposes. The whole study is based on the following evaluation indicators checklist considered for the evaluation of studied library associations in India.

5.1. Evaluation Factors and Its Evaluation Point

Table 1 shows the evaluation factors with their points considered for the evaluation of webpages of library association in India.

Table 1: Evaluation Factors with their points

Identified Evaluation Factors	Points	Total Points	Identified Evaluation Factors	Points	Total Points
1. General Information:			5. Awards/ Fellowships		
About Us	1	9	Best article/paper award	1	15
Branches/chapters	1		Best leadership award	1	
Constitution	1		Best librarian award	1	
Contact Us	1		Best LIS teacher award	1	
Election	1		Best retired librarian award	1	
History	1		Best school library award	1	
Mission & vision	1		Best technical librarian award	1	
News & events	1		Best university library award	1	
Photo gallery	1		Best women LIS teacher award	1	
2. Activities:			Best young LIS teacher award	1	
Information service	1	7	Best young librarian award	1	
Lecture series	1		Best young information scientist award	1	
Library education	1		Lifetime achievement award	1	
Library services	1		Research promotion award	1	
Seminars/conferences/webinars	1		Fellowships	1	
Study circle	1				
Training/workshops	1				
3. Publications			6. Online Facilities:		
Annual reports	1	5	Archive/ Repository	1	9
Conference proceedings	1		Download Facility	1	
Journals	1		Online application form for awards/fellowships	1	
Newsletters	1		Online article submission facility	1	
Special publications	1		Online conference greeting news	1	
			Online journals & newsletter	1	
		Online membership form	1		
		Online video lectures	1		
		Quick links	1		

4. Organization			7. COVID-19 Services:		
Executive committee	1		COVID-19 Information	1	2
Governing body	1	3	COVID-19 Support	1	
Office bearer	1				

Seven evaluation indicators/factors such that general information, activities, publication, organization, awards/fellowships, online facilities and COVID-19 support services are considered for the evaluation of web content of Library Associations in India during study period. Here total evaluation points 50 (9+7+5+3+15+9+2) are considered under this investigation.

6. Analysis and Discussion

This paper aims to analyze the web content collected from websites of fourteen selected national importance library association of India for study purpose.

6.1. Library Association of National Importance in India

Table 1 reveals the list of studied library associations of national importance in India with name, year of establishment and website addresses.

Table 2
List of Library Association of National Importance in India

Sl. No.	Name of the Library Association and Addresses	Abbreviation	Established	URL
1	Academy of Library Science and Documentation, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh	ALSD	1965	No webpage
2	Andhra Pradesh Library Association, Vijayawada, Andhra Pradesh	APLA	1914	http://www.apla.co.in
3	Bengal Library Association, Kolkata, West Bengal	BLA	1925	http://www.blacal.org
4	Bombay Science Librarians' Association, Navi Mumbai, Maharashtra	BOSLA	1975	https://bosla2013.wixsite.com
5	Central Government Library Association, Dehradun, Uttaranchal	CGLA	2004	https://cgla.org.in
6	Delhi Library Association, Delhi	DLA	1953	https://www.dlaindia.in
7	Association of Special Libraries & Information Centres, Kolkata, West Bengal	IASLIC	1955	http://www.iaslic1955.org.in

8	Indian Association of Teachers of Library & Information Science, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh	IATLIS	1969	http://www.iatlis.org
9	Indian Library Association, New Delhi	ILA	1933	https://www.ilaindia.co.in
10	Indian Technological Library Association, Maharashtra	ITLA	1985	No webpage
11	Indian Theological Library Association, Maharashtra	ITHLA	1985	No webpage
12	Madras Library Association, Chennai, Tamil Nadu	MALA	1928	http://www.madraslibraryassociation.com
13	Maharashtra University & College Librarians Association, Jalgaon, Maharashtra	MUCLA	2013	https://www.mucla.in
14	Medical Library Association of India	MLAI	1981	No webpage
15	Rajasthan Technical Library Association, Jaipur, Rajasthan	RTLA	2010	https://www.rtlaindia.org
16	Society for Advancement of Library & Information Science, Chennai, Tamil Nadu	SALIS	2002	http://www.salis.in
17	Society for Information Science, New Delhi	SIS	1976	http://www.sis.org.in
18	West Bengal College Librarians' Association, Kolkata, West Bengal	WBCLA	1962	http://www.wbcla.org.in

APLA is the oldest library association in India established at Vijawada, Andhra Pradesh in 1914, followed by BLA, Kolkata, West Bengal state in 1925, MALA, Chennai, Tamil Nadu in 1928 and ILA, New Delhi in 1933. Out of fourteen Library Associations, the maximum three library associations i.e BLA, IASLIC and IASLIC are located at Kolkata cities in West Bengal state, followed by two library associations i.e. BOSLA and MUCLA in Maharashtra state, two library associations i.e. APLA and IATLIS in Andhra Pradesh state and two associations i.e. ILA and SIS located in New Delhi.

Out of fourteen library associations, only IATLIS is established for the interests of teachers of library science and SIS for the interests of information scientists. Remaining twelve library associations are established for the interests of library professionals in different types of libraries such that college library, university library, science library and technical library.

6.2. General Information of Library Associations' Websites

Table 3 reveals the general information displayed in the webpages of library associations of India during the study period.

Table 3: General Information of Library Associations' Websites

Sl. No.	General Information displayed in associations' webpages	A	B	B	C	D	I	I	I	M	M	R	S	S	W	Total (out of 14 points)
		P	L	O	G	L	A	A	L	A	U	T	A	I	B	
		L	A	S	L	A	S	T	A	L	C	L	L	S	C	
		A		A			L	L		A	L	A	S	L	A	
1	About Us	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	14
2	Branches/ Chapters	-	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-	Y	-	-	3
3	Constitution	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-	-	Y	3
4	Contact Us	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	Y	13
5	Election	-	-	-	Y	-	Y	Y	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	4
6	History	-	Y	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	3
7	Mission & Vision	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	12
8	News & Events	-	Y	-	Y	Y	Y	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	11
9	Photo Gallery	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	Y	Y	-	-	Y	-	10
	Total (out of 9)	4	6	4	8	6	6	5	4	5	6	4	5	4	6	-

Regarding the general information displayed in webpages of library associations, it is seen from the above table that the CGLA got highest score with 8 points out of 9 points, followed by five library associations such as BLA, DLA, IASLIC, MUCLA, and WBCLA with 6 points each and webpages of three library associations such as IATLIS, MALA and SALIS with 5 points each.

The maximum 14 library associations' webpages provided information on 'About us' in their webpages, followed by 13 library associations' webpages provided information on 'Contact us', 12 library associations' webpages provided information on 'Mission & vision', and 11 library associations' webpages provided information on 'News & events'.

6.3. Activities of Library Associations

The various activities displayed in the webpages of library associations are shown in following Table 4.

Table 4: Activities of Library Associations

Sl. No.	Activities displayed in associations' webpages	A P L A	B L A	B O L A	C G L A	D L A	I A S L I C	I A T L I S	I L A	M A L A	M U C L A	R L A	S L I S	S I S	W B C L A	Total (out of 14 points)
1	Information Services	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
2	Lecture Series	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-	-	5
3	Library Education	Y	Y	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
4	Library Services	Y	Y	-	-	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
5	Seminars/Conferences/Webinars	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	14
6	Study Circle	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
7	Training/Workshop	Y	Y	-	-	Y	Y	-	Y	-	-	-	-	Y	-	6
	Total (out of 7 points)	4	4	2	2	5	6	1	2	1	1	2	1	2	1	-

IASLIC has obtained the highest score with 6 points as they provided the provided information on activities related information displayed in their webpage, followed by DLA scores with 5 points, and APLA & BLA score with 4 points each. On the other hand IATLIS, MALA, MUCLA, SALIS and WBCLA provided very less information about activities and score with only 1 point.

The maximum 14 library associations' webpages provided information on 'Seminars/Conferences/Webinars' in their webpages, followed by 6 library associations' webpages provided information on 'Training/Worshops', 5 library associations' webpages provided information on 'Lecture series', and 4 library associations' webpages provided information on 'Library services'.

6.4. Publications of Library Associations

Table 5 displays the publications information displayed in webpages of library associations' webpages during this study.

Table 5: Publications of Library Associations

Sl. No .	Publications of library association displayed in webpages	A P L A	B L A	B O S L A	C G L A	D L A	I A S L I C	I A T L I S	I A L A	M A L A	M U C L A	R T L A	S A L I S	S I S	W B C L A	Total (out of 14 points)
1	Annual report	-	-	-	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
2	Conference proceedings	-	Y	-	Y	-	-	Y	Y	-	Y	-	-	-	-	5
3	Journals	-	Y	-	-	Y	Y	-	Y	Y	-	-	Y	-	Y	7
4	Newsletter	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	Y	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	11
5	Special publications	-	-	-	Y	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	3
	Total (out of 5 points)	1	3	1	4	2	3	1	3	2	2	1	2	1	2	-

Here Special publications include the abstract, directory, handbook and monograph. It is seen from the above table that in connection with publication information CGLA got the highest score with 4 points out of 5 points and followed by BLA and IASLIC and ILA score with 3 points each. The five library associations such that APLA, BOSLA, IATLIS, RTLA and SIS provided the very less information on publications score with only 1 point each.

The maximum 11 library associations’ webpages provided information on ‘Newsletter’ in their webpages, followed by 7 library associations webpages provided information on ‘Journal’ and 5 library associations’ webpages provided information on ‘Conference proceedings’ in their webpages.

6.5. Organization of Library Associations

Table 6 shows the organization information displayed in webpages of library association during this investigations.

Table 6: Organization of Library Associations

Sl. No .	Organization displayed in webpages	A P L A	B L A	B O S L A	C G L A	D L A	I A S L I C	I A T L I S	I A L A	M A L A	M U C L A	R T L A	S A L I S	S I S	W B C L A	Total (out of 14 points)
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	librarian award															
6	Best School library award	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
7	Best technical librarian award	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-	-	1
8	Best university library award	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
9	Best women LIS teacher award	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
10	Best young LIS teacher award	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
11	Best young librarian award	-	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	Y	-	-	3
12	Best young Information scientist award	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	1
13	Lifetime achievement award	-	-	-	Y	Y	-	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
14	Research promotion award	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
15	Fellowship	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	Y	-	2
	Total (out of 15 points)	-	-	-	5	4	5	4	5	1	3	1	3	2	-	-

It is seen from the above table that three library associations i.e. CGLA, IASLIC and ILA got the highest score with 5 points each in connection with the information about awards and fellowship displayed in webpages, followed by DLA and IATLIS obtained score with 4 points each and MUCLA and SALIS score with 3 points each. Four library associations such that APLA, BLA, BOSLA and WBCLA did not provided any information regarding awards and fellowships in their webpages during this investigation.

The maximum 5 library associations provided information on ‘Best Article Award’ and ‘Best Librarian Award’ in their webpages, followed by 4 library associations provided information on ‘Best LIS Teacher Award’ and ‘Lifetime Achievement Award’ and 3 library associations provided information on ‘Best Young Librarian Award’.

6.7. Online Facilities Information of Library Associations

Table 8 shows the information about online facilities displayed in webpages of library associations in India during this study.

Table 8: Online Facilities Information of Library associations

Sl. No.	Online facilities displayed in webpages	A P L A	B L A	B O S L A	C G L A	D L A	I A S L I C	I A S T L I S	I A L A	M A L A	M U C L A	R T L A	S A L I S	S I S	W B C L A	Total (out of 14 points)
1	Archive/ Repository	Y	-	-	-	Y	Y	Y	-	Y	Y	-	-	-	Y	7
2	Download facility	Y	Y	-	Y	Y	Y	-	Y	Y	-	-	Y	Y	Y	10
3	Online application form for award & fellowship	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	Y	Y	Y	-	Y	-	-	5
4	Online article submission facility	-	-	-	-	Y	Y	-	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	Y	5
5	Online conference greeting news	-	-	Y	Y	-	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-	5
6	Online journals/ Newsletters	Y	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	Y	Y	Y	-	Y	Y	Y	11
7	Online membership form	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	13
8	Online video lectures	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
9	Quick link	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	6
	Total (out of 9 points)	5	2	3	4	4	8	3	6	6	5	2	6	4	5	-

Regarding the online facilities provide by the library associations in India, it is seen that IASLIC got the highest score with 8 points out of 9 points, followed by three library associations such as ILA, MALA and SALIS got the second position score with 6 points each, APLA, MUCLA and WBCLA got score with 5 points each.

The maximum 13 library associations provided information on ‘Online Membership Form’ in their webpages, followed by 11 library associations provided information on ‘Online Journal and Newsletter’, 10 library associations provided information on ‘Download Facility’ and 7 associations provided information on ‘Archieve/Repository’ in their webpages.

6.8. COVID-19 Information of Library Associations

Table 9 displays information about COVID-19 displayed in webpages of library associations of India during this study period.

Table 9: COVID-19 Information of Library Associations

Sl. No.	COVID-19 related services Display in Webpages	A P L A	B L A	B O S L A	C G L A	D L A	I A S L I C	I A T L I S	I L A	M A L A	M U L A	R L A	S A L I S	S I S	W B C L A	Total (out of 14 points)
1	COVID-19 information	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
2	COVID-19 support	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-	1
	Total (out of 2 points)	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-

Out of fourteen library associations in India, only one library association i.e. IASLIC, Kolkata, West Bengal provided COVID-19 information in their webpage and SALIS, Chennai, Tamil Nadu provided COVID-19 support services displayed in their webpage.

6.9. Library Associations-wise Comparative Identified Evaluation Factors

Table 10 shows the librarian associations-wise comparative identified evaluation factors/indicators considered under this investigation.

Table 10: Library Association-wise Comparative Identified Evaluation Factors

Name of Library Associations	General Information (9 points)	Activities (7 points)	Publications (5 points)	Organization (3 points)	Award / Fellowship (15 points)	Online services (9 points)	COVID -19 Services (2 points)	Total (out of 50 points)
APLA	4	4	1	3	-	5	-	17
BLA	6	4	3	2	-	2	-	17
BOSLA	4	2	1	2	-	3	-	12
CGLA	8	2	4	2	5	4	-	25
DLA	6	5	2	2	4	4	-	23
IASLIC	6	6	3	3	5	8	1	32
IATLIS	5	1	1	1	4	3	-	15
ILA	4	2	3	2	5	6	-	22

MALA	5	1	2	2	1	6	-	17
MUCLA	6	1	2	2	3	5	-	19
RTLA	4	2	1	2	1	2	1	13
SALIS	5	1	2	1	3	6	-	18
SIS	4	2	1	2	2	4	-	15
WEBCLA	6	1	2	2	-	5	-	16
Total	73	34	28	28	33	63	2	-

From the above table it is observed that IASLIC, Kolkata provided maximum information in their webpage with 32 points out of 50 score, which is the highest points score among the fourteen library associations of national importance in India, followed by CGLA, Dehradun with 25 points score as 2nd highest score, DLA, Delhi with 23 points as 3rd highest score and ILA, New Delhi with 22 points as 4th highest score.

Among the content of webpages of fourteen studied library associations in India, 'General Information' is provided by the majority of the library associations in their webpages, followed by information on 'Online Services', 'Activities' and 'Awards and Fellowships'. The very less information is provided on 'COVID-19' by the library associations in their webpages.

7. Major Findings

- Four Library Associations such as ALSD, Hyderabad which was established in 1965, ITLA, Maharashtra established in 1985, ITHLA, Maharashtra established in 1985 and MLAI, New Delhi established in 1981 did not have webpages during the study period.
- Regarding general information displayed in webpages of library associations CGLA got highest score with 8 points out of 9 points, followed by five library associations such as BLA, DLA, IASLIC, MUCLA, and WBCLA with 6 points each.
- IASLIC has obtained the highest score with 6 points as they provided the provided information on activities related information displayed in their webpage, followed by DLA scores with 5 points, and APLA & BLA score with 4 points each.
- IASLIC got the highest score with 8 points out of 9 points as they provided information about online facilities, followed by three library associations such as ILA, MALA and

SALIS got the second position score with 6 points each, APLA, MUCLA and WBCLA got score with 5 points each.

- Out of fourteen library associations of India, only one library association i.e. IASLIC, Kolkata, West Bengal provided COVID-19 information in their webpage and SALIS, Chennai, Tamil Nadu provided COVID-19 support services displayed in their webpage.
- IASLIC, Kolkata provided maximum information in their webpage with 32 points out of 50 score, which is the highest points score among the fourteen library associations of India, followed by CGLA, Dehradun with 25 points score as 2nd highest score and DLA, Delhi with 23 points as 3rd highest score.

8. Conclusion

It has been found that some library associations are designing and developing their own webpages and the maximum library associations' webpages in India are not updated regularly. At the same time the standard quality of content information of the webpages of some library associations are also not up to the mark. The webpages of studied library associations of India should be developed into a more informative, attractive and compatible with web 2.0. These modern tools and technologies are offering informative and user friendly webpages for the improvement of LIS professionals and library science teachers which embedded with semantic web and interoperability of various tools and technologies. Every positive and constructive effort should be made on a fundamental basis to update the content of webpages of library associations in India regularly. Each study of webpage of a library association should compare its own website with other similar webpages of library associations on a regular basis in order to continuous development of webpages of library associations in India. The results of the study will be more useful to the developers and authorities of library associations' webpages for quality checking and self-development.

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