

## NEED FOR LIBRARY WEBSITES: AN OVERVIEW

Dr. Siddiqui Eraj Azeza \*

\* **Librarian**

Dr. Rafiq Zakaria College for Women,  
Aurangabad, Maharashtra, India.

QR Code



### INTRODUCTION

The academic libraries in India, in particular the University Libraries of today, are improving their service base especially with application of Information technology for access and delivery of e-content to their clients. In this process they are also adapting to the change, altering their image, by executing new functions and providing varieties of services in an evolving continuum. The rapid developments in information technologies have already laid a solid foundation for a new innovative evolution of university in the on going digital era. Impacted by new advances in emerging and cutting -edge technologies, however, “academic libraries have

already transformed their specific functions in today's changing world as; information center, learning center, training center, publication center” (Lilili, 2009). The World Wide Web (WWW), the invention of Tim Barnes Lee, has also created tremendous influence in the transformation of libraries as knowledge resource centres, rather than store house of print media.

The impact of this change is all pervasive and affecting all the aspects of library operations, information resources and services, staff skills requirements and users expectations. The accelerating pace of technological developments has tremendously increased the ability to access, store, process, communicate and deliver

information services to the desk-tops of the libraries' clients.

The vast majority of library services are now Web-enabled and so attention is being focused on designing user-friendly and easily managed and maintained library websites. According to Diaz (1998), "a library website can play different roles; it can serve as a workstation where a user finds databases, electronic texts, and the online catalog. It is a way to make library-made products available, it is used as a window to the WWW by making Internet resources available on a selective basis, and it is a communication tool where information about services, people and facilities and collections can be found." Considering these face books as excellent user interfaces to provide access to vast knowledge resources.

## **HISTORY OF THE INTERNET**

The **history of the Internet** began with the development of electronic computers in the 1950s. The public was first introduced to the Internet when a message was sent from computer science Professor Leonard Kleinrock's laboratory at University of California, Los Angeles (UCLA), after the second piece of network equipment was installed at Stanford Research Institute (SRI). This connection not only enabled the first transmission to be made, but is also considered to be the first Internet backbone. This began the point-to-point communication between mainframe computers and terminals, expanded to point-to-point

connections between computers and then early research into packet switching. Packet switched networks such as ARPANET, Mark I at NPL in the UK, CYCLADES, Merit Network, Tymnet, and Telenet, were developed in the late 1960s and early 1970s using a variety of protocols. The ARPANET in particular led to the development of protocols for internetworking, where multiple separate networks could be joined together into a network of networks.

## **INTERNET**

The Internet (or internet) is a global system of interconnected computer networks that use the standard Internet protocol suite (TCP/IP) to serve billions of users worldwide. It is a network of networks that consists of millions of private, public, academic, business, and government networks, of local to global scope, that are linked by a broad array of electronic, wireless and optical networking technologies. The Internet carries an extensive range of information resources and services, such as the inter-linked hypertext documents of the World Wide Web (WWW) and the infrastructure to support email.

Most traditional communications media including telephone, music, film, and television are being reshaped or redefined by the Internet, giving birth to new services such as Voice over Internet Protocol (VoIP) and Internet Protocol Television (IPTV). Newspaper, book and other print publishing are adapting to Web site

technology, or are reshaped into blogging and web feeds.

## **WEBSITE ARCHITECTURE**

**Website architecture** is an approach to the design and planning of websites which, like architecture itself, involves technical, aesthetic and functional criteria. As in traditional architecture, the focus is properly on the user and on user requirements. This requires particular attention to web content, a business plan, usability, interaction design, information architecture and web design. For effective search engine optimization it is necessary to have an appreciation of how a single website relates to the World Wide Web.

## **WEB DESIGN**

**Web design** encompasses many different skills and disciplines in the production and maintenance of websites. The different areas of web design include web graphic design; interface design; authoring, including standardized code and proprietary software; user experience design; and search engine optimization. Often many individuals will work in teams covering different aspects of the design process, although some designers will cover them all. The term web design is normally used to describe the design process relating to the front-end (client side) design of a website including writing mark up, but this is a grey area as this is also covered by web development. Web designers are expected to have an awareness of usability and if their role involves

creating markup then they are also expected to be up to date with web accessibility guidelines.

## **NEED OF INTERNET FOR UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES-**

Through the internet technology, universities can render better information services to the users just in time for the following benefits:-

- Reduction in the number of costly subscriptions to periodicals and journals.
- Instant Access to information
- Access to Up to Date information
- Internet service removes time consuming job of searching manual systems of information.
- Papers are being published and made available on internet and a number electronic journal articles are available on the web.
- Internet is most frequently used to search web.

The WWW is a navigational tool on the internet that enables browsing the information linked to other related information. With the help of WWW and related Internet technologies any organization and institution can make their presence on the internet.

## THE OBJECTIVES OF LIBRARY WEBSITE AND ITS LIBRARY ARE :-

1. To provide information about the university and its library.
2. To provide information about its activities.
3. For promotional aspects.
4. For providing information services online.
5. For providing links to relevant important sites.
6. For collection feedback from the users.
7. To strengthen and enhance the university research , teaching and public service programs for facilitating easy access to information and resources

## WEBOMETRIC

The science of webometrics (also cybermetrics) tries to measure the World Wide Web to get knowledge about the number and types of hyperlinks, structure of the World Wide Web and usage patterns. According to Björneborn and Ingwersen (2004), the definition of webometrics is "the study of the quantitative aspects of the construction and use of information resources, structures and technologies on the Web drawing on bibliometric and informetric approaches." The term *webometrics* was first coined by Almind and Ingwersen (1997). A second definition of webometrics has also been introduced, "the study of web-based content with primarily quantitative methods for social science research goals using

techniques that are not specific to one field of study" (Thelwall, 2009), which emphasises the development of applied methods for use in the wider social sciences. The purpose of this alternative definition was to help publicise appropriate methods outside of the information science discipline rather than to replace the original definition within information science.

## REFERENCES:

- History of the Internet - Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia. *Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia*. January 6, 2014, from [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History\\_of\\_the\\_Internet](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_the_Internet)
- Internet - Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia. (n.d.). *Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia*. January 6, 2014, from <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Internet>
- Internet, Advantages, Disadvantages. (n.d.). *IGNOU, Assignments, MBA Projects, Ignou MCA, BCA, Project Report, Assignment*. January 6, 2014, from <http://www.universalteachpublications.com/univ/free-asgn/2008/cs610/page4.htm>