WEBOMETRIC ANALYSIS OF MANUSCRIPT RESOURCE CENTRES IN WEST REGION IN INDIA: A STUDY

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Abstract:

In the current age of digitization and the use of online services, websites plays an important role in the dissemination of information to the users. The websites offers platform to the users to navigate the related information about manuscript. This study presents a webometric study focused on the 10 Manuscript resource centre in west region in India Study examines the domain, domain age, domain, internal and external links and total links, web impact factor of Manuscript resource centre websites. To collect data for this study, smallseotools.com and similarweb.com had used to find out domain age, domain authority, page authority and total, internal and external links of Manuscript websites covered in this study.

Keywords : Manuscript, Webometric study, Website analysis, Webometric analysis, Library webpages, Domain & Page Authority, Web Impact Factor, Internal links, External Link, Domain Age and Back Links.

Introduction :

The rapid development and applications of information and communication technology (ICT) in the twenty-first century have not only changed our society from an information society to a knowledge society, but they have also fundamentally changed the conceptual framework of library services from traditional based to web-enabled services. The World Wide Web (WWW) has become the main online communication platform for information access, sharing, and exchange, and users and researchers in all sectors are becoming more and more information-demanding in this changed knowledge society. Therefore, the simplest way to collect, organize, and disseminate knowledge in an economical and efficient manner is to publish websites that enable scholarly discussion with everyone.

The website reflects the library's image and acts as a mirror for it. Singh and Gautama (2016). The content analysis method was used to perform the study's investigation. Content analysis is the practice of assessing content based on a variety of criteria. This method can analyse the many aspects of the information on the website (Singh and Gautam, 2016). Thus, the study's objective is to assess the information found on the Manuscript Resource Centres in West Region in India.

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413

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Literature Review :

Previous studies mainly used a checklist method to assess the content of library websites. The major studies which evaluated the library websites are discussed in the present study.

Kawale Y. S. and K. Vandana are explored the study a webometric analysis on four autonomous institutes in the Goa state Four autonomous institutes in the state of Goa are the subject of a webometric investigation in the current study. The main goal is to use a variety of webometrics to evaluate and analyse their online presence. These include the number of web pages, page authority, domain names, and linked pages. Other significant the study calculates several online impact metrics, such as Google page rank, the Self-Link Web Impact Factor (SLWIF), the External Link online Impact Factor (ELWIF), and the Revised Web Impact Factor (RWIF). As a representation of an organization's identity, reach, and resources, websites are a crucial digital interface. They represent institutional functioning and are a valuable source of information for stakeholders.

Mohanan, Neethu explored the study on Webometric analysis of Websites of Autonomous Colleges under Mahatma Gandhi University, Kottayam: A Study. The World Wide Web is a technologically revolutionary invention. Because websites are increasingly being used as platforms for interpersonal communication, web traffic has increased dramatically in recent years. Metrics can be used to estimate the number of connected individuals to the internet and the material they share and find engaging. The websites of educational institutions can disseminate a wide variety of information to the user community through the development and maintenance of attractive and well-designed institutional websites.

Objectives of the Study :

- To analyse the URL of Manuscript Resource Centres in West Region of India.
- To calculate three types of web impact factors (Simple web impact factor, internal link web impact factor, External link web impact factor).
- To rank the websites on the basis of three types of web impact factors.
- To calculate the back link of the websites.
- To examine the domain authority and page authority of Manuscript Resource Centres in West Region of India.

Methodology :

The research method used in this study is observation. Data have been collected from the 10 selected Manuscript Resource Centres in West Region of India. For calculating three types of web impact factors (Simple WIF, Internal link WIF and External link WIF) the number of links has been counted from a link analyzer tool named CleverStat. Data have been collected during 28th Sept to 30th Sept 2025.

For calculating the number of webpages of a any particular site "site:domain name"

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414

syntax has been used(Sarkar and Pal, 2018)

Scope & Limitation :

The present study is entitled "Webometric Study of the Manuscript Resource Centres in West Region of India. This study is limited to Manuscript Resource Centres in West Region of India.

Table 1: List of Manuscript Resource Centres in West Region of India

Sr. No	Name of the Institute	Official Website	Location
01	Rajasthan Oriental Research Institute	https://jkk.artandculture.rajasthan.gov.in/content/ArtandCulture/en/rajasthan-oriental-research-institute/contact.html	Jodhpur
02	Lalbhai Dalpatbhai Institute of Indology	https://www.ldmuseum.co.in/	Ahmedabad
03	Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute	https://bori.ac.in/	Pune
04	Kavikulaguru Kalidasa Sanskrit Univ.	https://kksu.org/	Ramtek
05	Institute for Oriental Studies (Shiva Shakti)	https://www.orientalthane.com/	Thane
06	Sat Shrut Prabhavana Trust	https://www.shrimadkoba.org/	Bhavnagar
07	Anandashram Sansatha	https://www.aanandashram-sanstha.org/	Pune
08	Balasaheb Khardekar Library, Shivaji Univ	https://www.unishivaji.ac.in/library/	Kolhapur
09	Rajasthan Sanskrit Academy	http://www.svcsw.in/	Kota
10	University of Mumbai	https://mu.ac.in/	Mumbai

Data Analysis:

The following table shows the Number of web pages, Internal links, External links and total number of links details of the selected State health websites.

Table no. 2: Link analysis of Manuscript Resource Centres in West Region of India

Webpages of Manuscript Resource Centres in West Region					
Sr. No.	Manuscript Resource Centres	Internal Links	External Links	Total Web Pages	Rank
01	Rajasthan Oriental Research Institute	54	07	61	07
02	Lalbhai Dalpatbhai Institute of Indology	50	01	51	08
03	Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute	72	16	88	05
04	Kavikulaguru Kalidasa Sanskrit University	126	73	199	03
05	Institute for Oriental Studies (Shiva Shakti)	390	35	425	02

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415

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06	Sat Shrut Prabhavana Trust	131	34	165	04
07	Anandashram Sansatha	40	01	41	09
08	Barr. Balasaheb Khardekar Library, Shivaji Univ.	77	05	82	06
09	Rajasthan Sanskrit Academy	21	01	22	10
10	University of Mumbai	465	51	516	01

Table No. 2 illustrates the Number of WebPages (WPs), Internal Links (ILs), External Links (ELs) and Total number of Links (TLs) of the Manuscript Resource Centres in West Region of India, in which University of Mumbai with 516 WP occupies the first place, followed by Institute for Oriental Studies (Shiva Shakti) with 425 WP and Kavikulaguru Kalidasa Sanskrit University with 199 WP. University of Mumbai with 465 ILs occupies the first place, followed by Institute for Oriental Studies (Shiva Shakti) with 390 ILs and Sat Shrut Prabhavana Trust with 131 ILs. Kavikulaguru Kalidasa Sanskrit University with 73 ELs occupies the first position followed by University of Mumbai with 51 ELs and Institute for Oriental Studies (Shiva Shakti) with 35 occupies the third place in ELs.

Table no. 3: Domain Authority of Manuscript Resource Centres in West Region of India

Domain Authority of Manuscript Resource Centres in West Region			
Sr. No.	Name of Autonomous College	Domain Authority	Rank
01	Rajasthan Oriental Research Institute	69	01
02	Lalbhai Dalpatbhai Institute of Indology	18	07
03	Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute	29	05
04	Kavikulaguru Kalidasa Sanskrit University	20	06
05	Institute for Oriental Studies (Shiva Shakti)	30	04
06	Sat Shrut Prabhavana Trust	13	08
07	Anandashram Sansatha	09	09
08	Barr. Balasaheb Khardekar Library, Shivaji University	41	03
09	Rajasthan Sanskrit Academy	01	10
10	University of Mumbai	54	02

Table 3 shows the Manuscript Resource Centres in West Region Domain Authority. It is found that Rajasthan Oriental Research Institute having 69 highest score followed by University of Mumbai having 54 second highest score and Barr. Balasaheb Khardekar Library, Shivaji University with 41 score in Domain Authority

Table no. 4: Page Authority of Manuscript Resource Centres in West Region of India

Page Authority of Manuscript Resource Centres in West Region			
Sr. No.	Name of Autonomous College	Page Authority	Rank
01	Rajasthan Oriental Research Institute	35	02
02	Lalbhai Dalpatbhai Institute of Indology	33	03

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Volume-11 (2025) : Issue-1 (October-2025)

416

03	Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute	35	02
04	Kavikulaguru Kalidasa Sanskrit University	30	05
05	Institute for Oriental Studies (Shiva Shakti)	32	04
06	Sat Shrut Prabhavana Trust	30	06
07	Anandashram Sansatha	21	07
08	Barr. Balasaheb Khardekar Library, Shivaji University	35	02
09	Rajasthan Sanskrit Academy	01	08
10	University of Mumbai	55	01

Table 4 shows the Manuscript Resource Centres in West Region Page authority. It examines that page authority of University of Mumbai with 55 highest score followed Rajasthan Oriental Research Institute, Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, with 35 second score and Lalbhai Dalpatbhai Institute of Indology secured third position with 33 score.

Table no. 5 Domain Age of Manuscript Resource Centres in West Region

Domain Age of Manuscript Resource Centres in West Region			
Sr. No.	**Name of Autonomous College**	**Domain Age**	**Rank**
01	Rajasthan Oriental Research Institute	22 Year 03 Month 30 Day	03
02	Lalbhai Dalpatbhai Institute of Indology	11 Year 07 Month 22 Day	06
03	Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute	10 Year 09 Month 18 Day	08
04	Kavikulaguru Kalidasa Sanskrit University	07 Year 03 Month 09 Day	09
05	Institute for Oriental Studies (Shiva Shakti)	26 Year 03 Month 13 Day	01
06	Sat Shrut Prabhavana Trust	14 Year 08 Month 20 Day	05
07	Anandashram Sansatha	10 Year 08 Month 3 Day	07
08	Barr. Balasaheb Khardekar Library, Shivaji University	21 Year 03 Month 30 Day	04
09	Rajasthan Sanskrit Academy	06 Year 10 Month 04 Day	10
10	University of Mumbai	22 Year 07 Month 20 Day	02

Table 5 shows the Domain Age of Manuscript Resource Centres in West Region their domain age and rank. It is found that Institute for Oriental Studies (Shiva Shakti) Website having oldest domain age that is 26 year 03 month 13 day followed by the University of Mumbai website having second oldest domain and the age of the domain is 22 year 07 month 20 day respectively and the Rajasthan Oriental Research Institute website having third oldest domain age of 22 year 03 month 30 day.

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417

Conclusion :

This study investigates that Institute for Oriental Studies (Shiva Shakti) Website having oldest domain age that is 26 year 03 month 13 day followed by the University of Mumbai website having second oldest domain and the age of the domain is 22 year 07 month 20 day respectively and the Rajasthan Oriental Research Institute website having third oldest domain age of 22 year 03 month 30 day. The paper investigates the website, its domain age, domain registration, internal and external links of 10 Manuscript Resource Centres in West Region in India and rank them orderly. It was found that there exits websites of 10 Manuscript Resource Centres in West Region websites also found significant differences in number of internal link, and external link among the website of 10 Manuscript Resource Centres. It is found that the Number of WebPages (WPs), Internal Links (ILs), External Links (ELs) and Total number of Links (TLs) of the Manuscript Resource Centres in West Region of India, in which University of Mumbai with 516 WP occupies the first place, followed by Institute for Oriental Studies (Shiva Shakti) with 425 WP and Kavikulaguru Kalidasa Sanskrit University with 199 WP. University of Mumbai with 465 ILs occupies the first place, followed by Institute for Oriental Studies (Shiva Shakti) with 390 ILs and Sat Shrut Prabhavana Trust with 131 ILs. Kavikulaguru Kalidasa Sanskrit University with 73 ELs occupies the first position followed by University of Mumbai with 51 ELs and Institute for Oriental Studies (Shiva Shakti) with 35 occupies the third place in ELs.

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418