

DOI:<https://doi.org/10.61841/n6kdye91>

Publication URL:<https://nnpub.org/index.php/SSH/article/view/2721>

ASSESSING THE PRESENCE OF LIBRARY INFORMATION ON THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY WEBSITES IN KERALA: A STUDY ON INSTITUTIONAL BACKGROUND

¹Anandraj K.C, ²Dr. S Aravind

¹*Part time Ph.D Research Scholar, Department of Library and Information Science, Madurai Kamaraj University, Madurai
Email: anandrajkc@gmail.com*

²*College Librarian & Head, Central Library and Department of Library and Information Science, G.T.N.Arts College (Autonomous), Dindigul, India.
Email: aravindlibrarian@gtnartscollege.ac.in*

How to cite this article:

K C, A., & Aravind, S. . (2025). ASSESSING THE PRESENCE OF LIBRARY INFORMATION ON THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY WEBSITES IN KERALA: A STUDY ON INSTITUTIONAL BACKGROUND. Journal of Advance Research in Social Science and Humanities (ISSN 2208-2387), 11(1), 88-96. <https://doi.org/10.61841/n6kdye91>

ABSTRACT: *This study explores the web presence of library information at theological seminaries in the state of Kerala, specializing on the impact of institutional context on their online library information resources. Using a web-based survey methodology, the accessibility and completeness of library information on the Web sites of 20 major theological seminaries representing a various Christian denominations were appraised. Ten seminaries were chosen by the researcher based on factors such as the clarity and availability of the library services and digital resources which satisfied the study purpose. Core components including theological library collections, digital access and catalogue, and general website usability were examined as a part of the assessment. The websites were analysed directly to collect the data, paying special attention to the influence of each seminary's denomination and edge, and how their libraries' available range reflected this. The study investigates how the online libraries information can facilitate theological education through increasing availability of resources, encouraging lifelong learning as well as involving both faculties and students. It also points out gaps and challenges with the goal of identifying deficiencies, outdated content and usability problems with an eye towards improving the quality of online library services for theological education. The results finally aim to offer perspectives on how useful digital library resources are in aiding theological education in Kerala.*

KEYWORDS: *Theological Seminaries, Seminary Libraries, Online Library Presence, Website Evaluation*

INTRODUCTION

In the digital age world, the role of the internet in facilitating access to information has grown critical, particularly in higher education. As centres of academic and ecclesiastical scholarship, theological seminaries, have found their way to the web as a means of connecting with prospective students and their academic communities, and. Central to this engagement is the extent to which library-related material is available and accessible on seminary websites; this material is a critical resource for students, faculty, and researchers. In the state of Kerala, theological seminaries are part of the religious and academic life and offer theological education to various Christian denominations. There is a robust tradition in theological scholarship to support these institutions, and they serve a broad constituency. As digital resources become increasingly prominent, it is important to know how theological seminaries have been presenting library information on their websites. Information regarding the library hours, collections, rules and regulations and access to online resources is important for users to efficiently navigate the library's offerings.

This study aims to assess the presence of library information on the websites of the theological seminaries of Kerala with respect to the institutional background of the seminaries. The seminary's denomination, university affiliation, denomination, accreditation status, and establishment year are important factors that define its online presence and educational approach. By examine these factors this study seeks to shed light on the ways in which theological seminaries are using their websites to convey important library resources and information, and how this relates to the institutional identity and educational mission, through the analysis of these factors. The present study provides the present scenario on digital accessibility of academic resources in theology libraries in Kerala, identifies challenges, and makes suggestions for improving the accessibility of library information or services online to seminary communities

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Madhu & Kannappanavar (2025) evaluates the web content of 28 library websites from NIRF-ranked pharmacy institutes in South India, finding that most libraries provide basic information and e-resources, but there is room for improvement in web design and the use of Web 2.0 technologies. **Dei (2025)** analyses 30 academic library websites across six tertiary institution types in Ghana, revealing that while public universities provide comprehensive content, other institutions like nursing schools struggle with offering adequate electronic resources and navigational tools. **Archana (2021)** analyses 32 Arts and Science college library websites in Kerala, noting that while most colleges have a web presence, there is limited access to e-resources and insufficient linking to subscribe digital materials. **Keck (2018)** examined the relationship between theological libraries and scholarly publishing, highlighting a disconnect between rising publishing costs and declining library budgets, resulting in theological libraries acquiring less scholarship. **Selln & Sornam (2016)** focuses on the implementation of resource discovery tools in theological libraries in India, recommending VuFind as an effective solution to enhance access to scholarly information, especially in institutions with limited resources. **Sellan & Sornam (2013)** studied the use of ICT in theological libraries in Bangalore, noting progress in tools like social media and union catalogues, but indicating that users still seek more regular updates about new library materials. **Voolapalli (2012)** explores the resources and services in theological libraries in Goa and Coastal Karnataka, highlighting challenges such as budget constraints and out-dated resources, which affect their effectiveness in theological education. **Bardol (2011)** discusses the impact of ICT on library services, noting that although many theological libraries are still in the early stages of automation, further development is necessary for improving information access. **Merciamma & Rosamma (2003)** surveyed the libraries of seminaries and Christian congregations in Kerala, evaluating library services and the role of IT in enhancing library organization and services in major Christian denominations. **Chao (2002)** developed and tested an instrument to assess the quality of academic libraries on the web (Libweb), refining 68 indicators down to 16 and identifying eight key factors for evaluating library websites, with tools for improving their design and quality.

INSTITUTIONAL BACKGROUND AND NEED FOR THE STUDY

Seminaries in Kerala are theological colleges that offer courses in theology and related fields. The libraries play an important role in supporting the academic curriculums but the information about faculty and student access and the data logging of library information on seminary websites has not been disclosed as to how many libraries have a presence on the internet. As we are increasingly dependent on the digital platform, it is essential to evaluate the extent to which library resources are being showcased on the theological seminary websites in Kerala. The study attempts to find gaps in online representation, and demonstrates how websites can promote access to theological resources for students and faculty.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- To examine the availability and accessibility of library information in the sites of theological seminaries in Kerala.
- To assess the reach of digital resources and services of these libraries on the web.
- Elicit gaps and challenges of library information presenting on seminary websites.
- To study the role of the online library information in the support of the theological education in Kerala.

METHODOLOGY

The study employed web-based survey methodology to examine the existence of library information on theological seminary websites in Kerala according to the affiliation of the seminary in the institution. The researcher identified the total 20 major seminaries from various Christian denomination across the state. After reviewing the availability of library and information online, 10 seminaries were selected based on the accessibility and completeness of their library resources. The evaluation focused on the extent and clarity of library services, digital resources and their online presence. Data were gathered through direct examination of the websites, with an emphasis on how the seminaries' institutional context influenced their offerings in the realm of their online library. The results were intended to help identify gaps in the online representation of library information and to assess that information's effectiveness in improving access to resources by students and faculty.

MAJOR SEMINARIES AND ITS DENOMINATIONS IN KERALA

The table below shows 20 major seminaries and their denominations, along with their year of establishment. These seminaries vary in their Christian denominational affiliations, including Evangelical/Pentecostal, Roman Catholic, Orthodox, and Protestant. Most of the seminaries were founded in the 20th century, with founding years between 1927 and 2009. Evangelical/Pentecostal and Roman Catholic, the two largest denominations in the region, both have multiple seminaries on the list. There is significant diversity in the theological training given across the region and its many denominational traditions. This analysis of library web pages explores access to academic resources and services via the web at seminary libraries. The study identifies areas where library websites can be improved so that students and faculty are able to efficiently use library resources for their theological studies. The fact that most of the data is accessed through the digital platform and thus, library webpages are organized and informative, would serve to enrich the learning and researching process in seminaries.

Table 1 Major Seminaries and its Denominations

Sl. No	Major Seminaries	Denomination	Year of Estd.
1	Believers church Theological seminary(Thiruvalla),	Evangelical/Pentacost	1993
2	Bethel Bible college and seminary (Kollam)	Bapist/Evangelical	1927
3	Carmelgiri Major Seminary(Aluva),	Roman Catholic	1932
4	Faith Baptist College and Seminary (Pathanamthitta),	Bapist/Evangelical	1997
5	Good Sheperd Major seminary(Kunnoth)	Latin Catholic	2000
6	Gospel for Asia (GFA) Biblical Seminar,Kuttapuzha, Ernakulam	Protestant	1999
7	Indian Bible college and seminary(Kumbanad)	Evangelical/pentacost	1930
8	IPC Theological Seminary ,Kottayam	Pentecostal Christian institution	2001
9	Kerala United Theological (Pallimukku ,Trivandrum),	Orthodox & Protestant	1943
10	Ltle flower Seminary,Aluva	Roman Catholic	1960
11	Malankara Syrian orthodox Seminary (Vettickel,Ernakulam),	Orthodox & Protestant	1990
12	Mar Thoma Theological Seminary (Kottayam),	Orthodox & Protestant	1925
13	Mary Matha major seminary(Thrissur)	Roman Catholic	1983
14	Mount Carmel Petit Seminary(Fort Kochi)	Roman Catholic	1960
15	New India Bible seminary(Changanassery,Kottayam)	Protestant	1975
16	Soul Winning Mission Theological Seminary(Trivandrum)	Evangelical/pentacost	2008
17	St.Joseph Pontifical seminary (Aluva)	Latin/ Catholic	1682
18	St.Marys Malankara Major seminary (Trivandrum)	Orthodox	1990
19	St.Thomas Apostolic seminary(Koyyam)	Latin/Roman Catholic	1962
20	Syrian orthodox Seminary Theological Seminary (Kottayam),	Orthodox & Protestant	1816

ACADEMIC PROGRAMS AND AFFILIATIONS OF MAJOR SEMINARIES:

This analysis offers (Table 2) a brief overview of the academic offerings and affiliations of major ten seminaries. These schools offer a variety of theological studies, ranging from Bachelor's, Master's, and Doctoral degrees in areas like Theology, Philosophy, Ministry, and Divinity. These seminaries which have academic accreditation-in apart from academic credibility-are associated with many prestigious universities like Serampore University, MG University and Lateran University. Most seminaries offer around 12 and some have 2–7 like programs in Divinity and Theology. The general academic or research needs of data and research these information on libraries find seminary built into sites along the features provided on a website is important from the point for further study. Academic libraries constitute a well-structured library part to provide users access to collections (physical or digital), OPAC (Online Public Access Catalog), Wi-Fi, Xerox, etc. These resources are an opportunity for students and faculty to fully embrace the academic tools at their fingertips in order to further their studies.

Table 2 Overview of Academic Programs and Affiliations of Major Seminaries

Sl.No.	Major Seminaries	Affiliation/ Accreditation	Courses	No. of Courses
1	Bethel Bible college and seminary (Kollam)	Serampore University, Calcutta	Associate of Arts in Ministry, Associate of Arts in Biblical Studies, Bachelor of Arts in Ministry, Bachelor of Christian Studies (BCS), Master of Arts in Ministry, Doctor of Philosophy in Pastoral Ministry, Doctor of Education specializing in Christian Education	7
2	Faith Baptist College and Seminary (Pathanamthitta),	Association of Baptist Bible Colleges & Seminaries	Bachelor of Philosophy (B.Ph.), Master of Philosophy (M.Ph.), Master of Divinity (M.Div.), Master of Theology (M.Th.), Counseling, Doctor of Theology (D.Th.), Master of Divinity (M.Div.)	6
3	Indian Bible college and Seminary (Kumbanad)	Asia Theological Association	Bachelor of Theology (B.Th.), Master of Divinity (M.Div.), Christian Ministry (C.Min.), Doctor of Ministry (D.Min.)	4
4	Little flower Seminary, Aluva	MG university, Kottayam	Bachelor of Philosophy (B.Ph.), Bachelor of Theology (B.Th.)	2
5	Malankara Syrian orthodox Seminary (Ernakulam),	Serampore University Calcutta	Bachelor of Divinity (B.Div.), Diploma in Syriac, Liturgy of the Church, Homiletics and Church History	4
6	Mar Thoma Theological Seminary (Kottayam),	Serampore University	Master of Theology (M.Th.), Doctor of Theology (D.Th.)	2
7	Soul Winning Mission Theological Seminary (Trivandrum)	KU,Dharward and Approved NAAC.	Master of Divinity (M.Div.), Bachelor of Theology (B.Th.), Master of Theology (M.Th.)	3
8	St.Joseph Pontifical Seminary (Aluva)	Lateran University, Rome	Bachelor of Theology (B.Th.), Bachelor of Philosophy (B.Ph.), Doctorate in Theology, Certificate in Classical Languages (Hebrew and Greek)	4
9	St.Thomas Apostolic Seminary (Koyyam)	Serampore University, Calcutta	Licentiate Degree in Eastern Canon Law, Diploma Course in Ecclesiastical Tribunal Praxis, Bachelor of Theology (B.Th.), Bachelor of Philosophy (B.Ph.)	4
10	Syrian Orthodox Seminary Theological Seminary (Kottayam),	Serampore University, Calcutta	Bachelor of Theology (B.Th.), Bachelor of Divinity (B.Div.), Master of Theology (M.Th.), Doctor of Theology (D.Th.)	4

THEOLOGICAL SEMINARIES AND ITS LIBRARY WEBPAGES:

Table 3 provides the web page addresses of libraries at the ten largest seminaries and is an illustration of the increasing prominence of online resources and services supporting academic research and learning. All of the seminaries have pages devoted to their libraries that provide easy access to their catalogs, collections, periodicals, borrowing policies (and so much more Example, like Bethel Bible College, Kollam library page is very simple, <https://bbcunathur.org/library.php>; and Faith Baptist College, Pathanamthitta. Multiple library pages like <https://fbcindia.org/> and <https://libguides.globaldlit.org/home>.

Dedicated pages like those on Soul Winning Mission Theological Seminary, Trivandrum (https://www.swmission.org/SWMTS_Library.html) and St. Joseph Pontifical Seminary Library, Aluva (<https://www.mangalapuzha.org/library.php>) give more information on available resources, policies and service. These library web pages are the key to providing remote access to academic content, overcoming geographic (and other) obstacles, and just generally making it possible for students/faculty/researchers to discover and access what the library owns. This trend towards web-based library services illustrates how essential another area of operation has become in the institution: accessibility, not just for users on campus, but those that are using the library remotely, thus being able to support users anywhere in the world in their studies.

Table 3 Theological Seminaries and its Library Webpage's

S.I No	Name of Seminaries	Library Webpage Address/Details
1	Bethel Bible college and seminary (Kollam)	https://bbcpunahur.org/library.php
2	Faith Baptist College and Seminary (Pathanamthitta)	https://fbccindia.org/library/ and https://libguides.globalddl.org/home
3	Indian Bible college and seminary(Kumbanad)	https://ibc.ac.in/library/
4	Little flower Seminar(Aluva)	https://www.lfsaluva.org/index.php/library
5	Malankara Syrian Orthodox Theological Seminary(Ernakulam)	https://msotseminary.edu.in/library
6	Mar Thoma Theological Seminary (Kottayam),	https://marthomatheologicalseminary.org/library-and-archives/
7	Soul Winning Mission Theological Seminary(Trivandrum)	https://www.swmission.org/SWMTS_Library.html
8	St.Joseph Pontifical seminary Library(Aluva)	https://www.mangalapuzha.org/library.php
9	St.Thomas Apostolic seminary(Koyyam)	https://santhom.org/library/
10	Syrian orthodox Seminary Theological Seminary (Kottayam)	https://www.ots.edu.in/mem/top-menu/library/45

THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY LIBRARIES COLLECTIONS (BOOKS & PERIODICALS):

The scale of the resources listed on the seminary library webpages varies greatly, with larger seminary collections providing more resources. Seminaries Pontifical St. Joseph Library has the collection of 738,000 books and about 400 periodicals, and its library is more resource-rich books and academic periodicals. Although possessing limited resources to sustain their libraries, Bethel Bible College and Faith Baptist College still maintain reasonably respectable collections of 20,200 and 25,000 books respectively. There is also much, much less range of periodicals.

St. Joseph Pontifical Seminary again leads with 400 periodicals, indicating its broader focus on academic publications, while other seminaries like Malankara Syrian Orthodox Theological Seminary and St. Thomas Apostolic Seminary provide a moderate selection of 50+ to 120 periodicals, making their library webpages an important source of specialized academic journals for research. Libraries with smaller collections, like Faith Baptist College, may focus more on core resources but could enhance their webpages by providing access to digital content or linking to external academic databases. Overall, the variety in the size of book and periodical collections highlights the importance of a comprehensive and accessible library webpage to support the educational and research needs of students and faculty.

Table 4 Theological Seminary Libraries Collections (Books & periodicals)

Sl. No	Name of Seminaries	Books	Periodicals
1	Bethel Bible college and seminary,(Kollam)	20200	75
2	Faith Baptist College and Seminary	25000	15
3	Little flower Seminary, Aluva	25000	75
4	Malankara Syrian Orthodox Theological Seminary	50000	50+
5	Mar Thoma Theological Seminary (Kottayam),	25100	165
6	Soul Winning Mission Theological Seminary (Trivandrum)	25100	65
7	St.Joseph Pontifical Seminary Library	738000	400
8	St.Marys Malankara Major seminary (Trivandrum)	26000	125
9	St.Thomas Apostolic Seminary(Kottayam)	85000	120 +
10	Syrian Orthodox Seminary Theological Seminary (Kottayam)	35000	150

INFORMATION AVAILABLE FROM THE LIBRARY WEB PAGE:

The table 5 shows the distribution of various library services available across the websites of ten seminaries. "About Library" is the most prevalent, appearing on all ten websites, suggesting it's a foundational element for every library's online presence. Library Collection is also widely available, present on nine sites, highlighting its importance to users seeking resource information. Rules and Regulations appear on seven websites, indicating a significant focus on guiding library users. Working Hours are available on six sites, which is useful for scheduling visits.

Digital Library and Computerized Library are featured on five websites each, reflecting a modern trend towards digitalization, but not universally implemented. Other features like Xerox Services, Wi-Fi Services, and List of Journals are each mentioned on four websites, suggesting these are helpful but secondary services. The Repositories Details is the least common, listed on only one website, which may reflect a more specialized service. Library Personnel is also rarely shared, appearing on just two websites, indicating that not all seminaries provide detailed staff information online. Most seminaries prioritize basic library information, collections, and rules, with a notable trend towards digitization, though some services like staff details and repository information are less commonly featured.

Table 5 Information Available from the Library Web Page

SI No	Information Available from the Library Web Page	Count
1	About Library	10
2	Archives Information	4
3	Computerized Library	5
4	Contact Information	5
5	Digital Library	5
6	Library Building	4
7	Library Classification & Cataloguing	4
8	Library Collection	9
9	Library Personnel	2
10	List of Journals	5
11	Repositories Details	1
12	Rules and Regulations	7
13	Web OPAC	4
14	Wi-Fi Services	4
15	Working Hours	6
16	Xerox Services	4

ROLE OF ONLINE LIBRARY INFORMATION IN SUPPORTING THEOLOGICAL EDUCATION:

The role of online library information in supporting theological education in Kerala is crucial as it provides easy access to theological texts, research materials, e-books, and periodicals. These resources and opportunities allow seminarians and faculty to dive deeper into their studies and expand their knowledge beyond standard textbook theology. These digital tools, such as e-journals and online catalogues, serve to enrich the theological education experience through technological integration. Online library services enable flexible learning and provide students with the ability to access materials for self-study and research outside of regular classroom hours. Diversifying learning resources improves accessibility and also aids continuous learning, thus contributing to academic success. The significance of online library information is that it provides a diverse range of theological perspectives and a wide variety of resources that encourage a broader understanding of theological topics. It is also a key to adapt to the digital surrounding, helping seminarians to be in touch with the

world of academia and research. It also facilitates academic collaboration and information sharing, which adds value to the theological education process.



Fig 1. Role of Online Library Information in Theological Education

GAPS AND CHALLENGES IN PRESENTING LIBRARY INFORMATION ON SEMINARY WEBSITES

This study identifies issues with providing libraries with seminary websites. These factors include missing or incomplete information such as catalogs and borrowing policies, user experience issues like difficult navigation, and a lack of digital resources like e-books or online catalogs. Many websites also are not user-friendly for users with disabilities; most of them have obsolete content, and almost have not integration with other academic platforms. Lack of adequate support for remote learning and poorly planned mobile optimization further crowds the accessibility space. Such gaps prevent the effective access to library services, and require corrections and improvements to use library services by users and to access library resources.

Table 6 Gaps and Challenges in presenting library information on seminary websites

Sl. No.	Gap/Challenge	Description
1	Incomplete or Missing Information	Lack of essential details like up-to-date catalogs, borrowing policies, or resources.
2	User Experience (UX) Issues	Difficult navigation or cluttered layouts that hinder easy access to resources.
3	Lack of Digital Resources	Absence of online catalogs, e-books, or databases, limiting remote access to resources.
4	Limited Accessibility	Website accessibility issues, such as not accommodating users with disabilities or limited internet access.
5	Outdated Content	Outdated information about library hours, collections, or services, leading to user confusion.
6	Lack of Integration with Other Academic Resources	Disconnection from course materials, research databases, or learning platforms.
7	Insufficient Support for Remote Learning	Missing features like online borrowing, e-resource access, or virtual reference services for remote students.
8	Inadequate Mobile Optimization	Websites not optimized for mobile access, limiting usability on smartphones and tablets.

FINDINGS

The analysis of library services available on the websites of the ten seminaries shows variable degrees of details and kinds of services offered. Bethel Bible College and Seminary (Kollam) - Provides basic information, Wi-Fi services offered, and a general overview of the library collection. Although the site offers useful resources, it does not specify important information like hours of operation or borrowing methods. Faith Baptist College and Seminary (Pathanamthitta) website, which primarily highlights its digital library services, with the main page

linking to an Open Library webpage, indicates a strong emphasis on accessibility and online resources. Indian Bible College and Seminary (Kumbanad) offers more detailed information, including library timings, periodic details, different library collections, Xerox etc., emphasizing its importance of both Physical library as well as E library services. Little Flower Seminary, Aluva provide detailed information with library working hours, reference hall, library rules, fines, borrowing details, etc., which shows a well design structure of the physical library.

The Malankara Syrian Orthodox Theological Seminary (Ernakulam) provides a variety of services ranging from access to library rooms (Stack Room, Reference Room, Temporary Reference, Reading Room, etc.) to digital library access. The library's operating hours and rules and regulations are also mentioned on its website for the convenience of the users and where they can guide you in a better way. Mar Thoma Theological Seminary (Kottayam) Center like the computer center technical descriptions and practical information such as contact detail, working hours and information on archives and library collections Soul Winning Mission Theological Seminary (Trivandrum)s general library information is somewhat limited, as is the rest of the data, although they still mention the collection. St. Joseph Pontifical Seminary Library (Aluva) A brief overview of the library is also presented in view of the OPAC, library collections, reference sections, stack rooms and archives along with a specific mention of holy books, giving it uniqueness in terms of its religious focus.

St. Thomas Apostolic Seminary (Kottayam), on the other hand, has more overview information of the library available. They provide a general overview of essential libraries, yet simplicity rather than pack in services or features. Finally, Syrian Orthodox Seminary Theological Seminary (Kottayam) also classifies general library information based on the need of the library and forwards the library in detail. Overall, the institutions differ in their website content detail, some heavily focused on digital assets, some heavily focused on print management, and others some mix of both.

SUGGESTIONS

- **Enhance Digital Library Features:** While five seminaries include digital library services, expanding this feature to all seminaries would greatly benefit users, particularly in accessing online resources, journals, and e-books. It could also include remote access options for students.
- **Increase Availability of Library Personnel Information:** Since only two seminaries provide information about library personnel, including staff contact details or roles could improve user interaction and help users get personalized assistance more easily.
- **Provide Clearer Repositories Information:** Repositories are mentioned on only one website. Providing information about institutional repositories or digital archives would help users understand how to access academic work, theses, and research conducted at the seminary.
- **More Detailed Working Hours:** While six seminaries include working hours, it would be helpful to display more specific hours for different services (e.g., reference, Xerox, etc.) and mention holiday timings, ensuring users can better plan their visits.
- **Expand on Library Services:** Offering detailed information about additional services like study rooms, group discussions, or quiet zones could make the websites more informative, showcasing all the resources available to students.
- **Highlight Rules and Regulations:** Given that seven seminaries provide this information, it's beneficial for all libraries to include comprehensive rules and borrowing policies on their websites to avoid confusion and ensure smooth operations.
- **Improve Access to WiFi Services Information:** As WiFi services are available in four seminaries, providing clear instructions on accessing WiFi, along with available bandwidth and login procedures, would be helpful, especially for users needing internet access during library visits.
- **Add More Journal Lists and Research Resources:** Four seminaries list journals, but this could be expanded to include links to online databases or journal subscriptions, which would help students locate relevant research material.
- **Integrate Online Catalog Systems:** Ensure that all seminaries have an Online Public Access Catalog (OPAC) to allow users to easily search for books, articles, and other resources. If OPAC is not available, consider adding it.

LIMITATIONS

The study is limited in scope because it has selection bias; it uses only 10 of 20 possible seminaries with available library webpages. The limitation of only those institutions with a library page representations an exclusion that might constraint the comprehensiveness of the findings and limit generalizability. To better understand library services among seminaries, future research should include study participants from institutions without digital library collections as well. This article frames a few significant recommendations for

improving library web pages keeping the needs of students and researches in mind. ed only comes from the seminaries that have online library pages. It may be noted that there are no institutions which do not possess the digital presence of their services, which hinders the comprehensive understanding of the extents of library services at the seminaries that may not have strong digital assets.

CONCLUSION

The current study offers significant data on the availability of library services from seminaries with the presence of online library web pages. The analysis uncovers a wide variety of services from access to digital libraries and Wi-Fi to knowledge of library collections, rules and working hours. Furthermore, the study is limited in scope because it has selection bias; it uses only 10 of 20 possible seminaries with available library webpages. The limitation of including only those institutions with a library page representation is an exclusion that might constrain the comprehensiveness of the findings and limit generalizability. To better understand library services among seminaries, future research should include study participants from institutions without digital library collections as well. This article frames a few significant recommendations for improving library web pages keeping the needs of students and researches in mind.

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