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Adaptation of Web 2.0 Applications in State Agricultural University Websites under Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR*)* - A Content Analysis

Kiran C K [1], Vijesh P. V[2] & Joseph, M K[3]

[1] Librarian
M E S T O Abdulla Memorial College, Kunnukara, Kerala,India
Email - kirankrishnakumar242@gmail.com

[2] Librarian, Rajagiri Business School
Rajagiri Valley, Kochi, Kerala,India
Email-vijesh@rajagiri.edu

[3] Associate Professor, Department of Social Work,
Rajagiri College of Social Sciences
Kalamassery, Kerala,India
Email - emkay2001@gmail.com

Abstract
The study focuses on the adaptation and quality control of Web 2.0 applications in State Agricultural University Websites. The data was collected by website observation and content analysis. This study scrutinized the availability and accessibility of Web 2.0 in Agricultural University websites under ICAR. The study identified that among the 63 State Agricultural University websites, 62 of them have their website. There are 12 different Web 2.0 applications identified in Agricultural University websites. Facebook (53.96%), Twitter (44.44%), YouTube (41.26%), and Instagram (12.69%) are the major Web 2.0 Applications used in Agricultural University websites. The findings of the study discussed the accuracy of links available on the websites.
Keywords: Content analysis, Web 2.0, Agricultural University, ICAR, Website.

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1. Introduction:

Virtual communication has a significant impact on today's culture and is becoming more prominent every day. Users are experimenting with various methods to find the most up-to-date and relevant information. Adaptation of new technologies in educational institutions is part of their growth. All around the world, educational institutions are attempting to provide high-quality online experiences on their websites to keep up with the fast-expanding universe of digital information resources.[11] The web is no longer just about websites and search engines; it now refers to a shareable and accessible network, with increased storage capacity. Compared to traditional web technology, Web 2.0 technology serves as a platform that offers many additional services. It refers to more advanced services that promote collaboration, communication, and exchange of information. The traditional web, often known as Web 1.0, only allows for one-way communication, with users reading content provided by webmasters. With the introduction of Web 2.0 technology, two-way communication became possible. The internet is no longer only about websites and search engines. Web 2.0's developments, such as social networking, blogs, wikis, video sharing, and other tools for collaboration, participatory content production, and communication, are spawning new learning models. The purpose of this study was to determine the significance of Web 2.0 tools linked to agricultural university websites, which allow users to do more than receive information from the web.

Web 2.0

Web 2.0 also refers to websites that emphasize user-generated content, ease of use, participatory culture, and end-user interoperability, and is also known as Participative or Participatory, and Social Web.[14] Web 2.0 gives users access to new user interfaces, software, and storage options. Their browser makes it all possible. For computing, this is known as "network as a platform." Social networking sites, user-created websites, self-publishing platforms, tagging, and social bookmarking are some of the significant elements of Web 2.0.[14] The users can produce, describe, post, search, collaborate, share, and transmit online material in various formats, from music and bookmarks to images and papers, using Web 2.0.[7] Web 2.0 applications make it simple for users to get information. Web 2.0 facilitates content production, allowing users to better their research.

Web 2.0 Technologies and Services

Most multipurpose Web 2.0 applications assist in creating an engaging user community and provide a chat function, as well as the ability to share photographs, videos, events, and much more. The following are some of the most well-known multipurpose Web 2.0 applications.

Facebook: Facebook is an online social media and social networking site. Facebook helps users to connect with their friends without any barriers. With the help of a Gmail id, anyone can create a Facebook account for free. Users can

make friends, and the medium helps them to share and chat with each other. Most importantly, through the Facebook account, users can exchange and share their content and information.

Twitter: The concept of Twitter is quite similar to Facebook. But the contents for the information posted in the Twitter accounts are called "tweets." And the share or retweet option is only available to those who have registered user ID; they can only read the contents available on the site.

YouTube: YouTube is a video-sharing and social media platform. In this platform, by a single search, thousands of related videos are displayed on the screen. Anyone can access the video free of cost. The people who upload the videos are called YouTubers.

Instagram: Instagram is also called Insta. It is also a photo & video-sharing social networking service. Anyone can join Instagram with a user id and password for free. Instagram is quite similar to Facebook. But privacy is more of a concern on Instagram. Without the following option, no one can't access your account. It displays only your profile picture and general information. Through this platform, users can post photos and share the content.

Google+: Google+ was a social network owned and operated by Google. Google Plus allows users to be separated or segmented more thoroughly. We can add users to "Circles." "Circles" could be users with similar subject interests or users from a different category. As a result, posts/messages can be sent to specific circles, allowing users to receive only the information they want. Google Plus combines Google services such as Google Drive, Google Calendar, Picasa, Blogger, and YouTube into a single platform. Due to very low usage and lack of consumer engagement Google shutdown the consumer (personal) & brand version of Google+ on April 2019 on. Google+ continued to be available as “Google+ for G Suite”, all users transitioned to “Google trends” later.[15]

LinkedIn: LinkedIn is an employment-oriented online service that operates through websites and mobile applications. The latest job notifications and vacancies exhibit to the public through this LinkedIn account. The platform helps employers to advertise their requirements and allows the employees to find out their careers. The detailed job description and other details are available to the public.

Whats App: WhatsApp is an online messaging or chatting platform. Anyone can create an account on Whatsapp with the help of their mobile number. And with the help of contacts that data's available on the user's phone, the user can chat with each other. Users can create group chats and conduct video chats through this platform.

RSS Feed: RSS (Really Simple Syndication or RDF Site Summary) is a web feed that allows users and applications to get updates from websites in a standardized, computer-readable format. These feeds can be used to keep track of multiple websites in one news aggregator.[16]

Pinterest: Pinterest is an image sharing and social networking platform based in the United States that allows users to save and find information (particularly "ideas") on the internet through the use of photos and, on a smaller scale, animated GIFs and videos, in the form of pinboards. [17]

Wikipedia: Wikipedia is a free, multilingual online encyclopaedia that is produced and maintained by a community of volunteer contributors utilising a wiki-based editing system and a model of open cooperation. [18]
Research gate: ResearchGate is a commercial European social networking site where scientists and academics may share articles, ask and answer questions, and connect with partners. [19]
Blogs: A blog or weblog, is a discussion or informational website on the Internet that consists of discrete, frequently informal diary-style text entries (posts). The most recent post is usually displayed first in reverse chronological order at the top of the web page. A blog can also be used as a verb, implying that it is maintained or updated.[20]

2. Review of Literature

Web 2.0 applications are not a new term in the field of library and information science. There are numerous papers and research works are conducted on this topic. Web 2.0 describes websites that use technology beyond the static pages of earlier websites. The term Web 2.0 was coined in 1999 by Darcy DiNucci and was popularized by Tim O' Reilly at the Reilly Media Web 2.0 Conference in late 2004. Users can do more than merely retrieve information with Web 2.0 applications. Patel, Sandip S., & Bhatt, Atul, (2019) conducted a study on the Application of Web 2.0 Tools in State University Libraries of India. The study identified that 69% of the Indian State University Libraries have official websites. And 9.77% of Indian State University Libraries use Web 2.0 technologies to provide services to their users. The studies emphases that the state of Kerala has the highest Web 2.0 application index. Mandal, Sujata, Mukhopadhyay, Parthasarathi, and Dutta, Anirban, (2019) reported the services and procedures of the Information mashup through the application of Web 2.0 tools. The study discovered the services given by the top ten central libraries of global, national (India), Asian, and state (West Bengal) universities using information mashup technology and also compared the services supplied by the university libraries. Mannes theory which emphasizes on changing the scenario of librarianship with the presence of the web. Based on the Mannes theory Shehu, Abdullahi Bala & Singh, K P., (2017) conducted a survey on application of Web 2.0 in private University libraries of Northern Nigeria. The study discovered that only 40% of the private universities had applied web 2.0 tools. A comparative survey conducted by Verma, Manoj Kumar & Verma, Nitesh Kumar (2015) on the use of Web 2.0 Technology by the IITs & IIMs. And the study shows that IIM Institutions used eight types of Web 2.0 applications in their websites. And the IIT institutions used 9 types of Web 2.0 applications in their websites. Rakshikar, Nidhi N, (2015) conducted an online survey to discuss the application of Web 2.0 in academic libraries with special reference to college libraries in Mumbai. The study discovered that the most popular Web 2.0 technology used among librarians are blogs and social networking sites. Gadad, Ruju & Gurikar, Rushanasab R., (2015) conducted a study on Relationship building of libraries through social networks.The study identified

that the implementing social networking sites in libraries also helps to upgrade their services like new arrival services, reference services, recall facilities, extension activities, referral services, and current awareness services (CAS). A web page survey is conducted by Singha, Sur Chandra, Paul, Sumit., & Singha, Pradip Kumar. (2015) to analyse the convergence of Web 2.0 technologies in IIT libraries. Among the Sixteen IIT libraries, Twelve of them have already adapted the Web 2.0 technologies in their libraries. Costopoulou, C., Ntaliani, M., Sideridis, A. B., (2013) conducted a study on the adoption of Web 2.0 tools in agricultural education. The purpose of this study is to emphasize the importance of improving tutors' skills and promoting the use of Web 2.0 tools in educational practice. As a result, it builds on the success of a European project that teaches agricultural educators how to use Web 2.0 tools. All agricultural tutors face the problem of incorporating Web 2.0 resources into present curricula and teaching. By exploring the application of Web 2.0 features in university library websites Harinarayan, N S & Vasantha Raju, N., (2010) discovered that the Web 2.0 applications are widely used to advertise the Library services. RSS feeds, Blogs, Wiki and instant messaging are the widely used Web 2.0 applications. An investigation on the use of Web 2.0 in library websites by Chua, A. & Goh, D., (2010) The study discovered that there are one hundred twenty library websites among North America, Europe, and Asia, divided equally between public and academic. In comparison to their European and Asian counterparts, North American libraries dominate in adopting Web 2.0 applications, according to the report. There are commonly six common Web 2.0 applications identified. The most popular Web 2.0 applications among library websites are blogs, RSS, instant messaging, social networking services, wikis, and social tagging .Kannikaparameshwari, G. & Nikam, Khaiser., (2009) evaluates the Web 2.0 Technologies Application in selected Indian Libraries like IIT's, IIM's, National Law schools. It is discovered that 25% of libraries deployed at least one or more Web 2.0 technologies. Out of Twenty Eight Indian librairies three libraries are using Web 2.0 technologies, with an application index of 34.8. Maness, Jack M., (2006) focuses on the implications of Web 2.0 in Libraries. The paper applies the theory and definition to the practice of librarianship, specifically addressing how Web 2.0 technologies such as synchronous messaging and streaming media, blogs, wikis, social networks, tagging, RSS feeds, and mashups might intimate changes in how libraries provide access to their collections and user support for that access.

3. Objectives

The study tried to analyze the following objectives

- To identify different types of Web 2.0 applications available in the Agricultural University websites
- To analyze and compare the different Agricultural University websites which provide Web 2.0 applications
- Availability and implementation of Web 2.0 in Agricultural University websites.

- To check the quality control of Web 2.0 applications in Agricultural University websites.

4. Methodology

The data is directly collected through institution website observation and analyzed through website content analysis. From the ICAR website, Sixty three State Agricultural University websites were identified and selected for the study. From each website, the availability,accessibility and quality control of Web 2.0 features are investigated. For the data collection, a checklist was created. The percentage of institutions that included Web 2.0 features on the institutions website was tabulated. The data is collected directly from the websites of the State Agricultural University in between April 2021 and June 2021.

The study concentrated only on Agricultural University websites. Other university, educational and academic websites are excluded from the study. The study is incomplete without Internet access facility and basic knowledge on computers. The data is created with the help of information available on the official university websites. In this pandemic situation Web 2.0 applications are the best method to connect universities and users. Through this, the users get the up to date information.

5. Data analysis

5.1 State Agricultural University Websites

There are Sixty Three state Agricultural Universities under ICAR. Table No.1 shows that Sixty Two State Agricultural Universities have their websites. And only one University (Chaudhary Charan Singh Haryana Agricultural University, Hisar) doesn't possess any website.

5.2 Web 2.0 Applications

There are Twelve different Web 2.0 Applications observed in Agricultural University websites in this study. As depicted in Table No. 2, the most commonly used applications are Facebook, Twitter, YouTube, Instagram and LinkedIn. And the least used Web 2.0 applications are Google+, Whatsapp, RSS Feed, Pinterest, Wikipedia and Research gate. It is also noted that, most of the agricultural universities have their own Wikipedia pages, but only one University website provides a link to their Wikipedia page. And none of the agricultural universities has any Blogs.

5.3 After removing nominal links

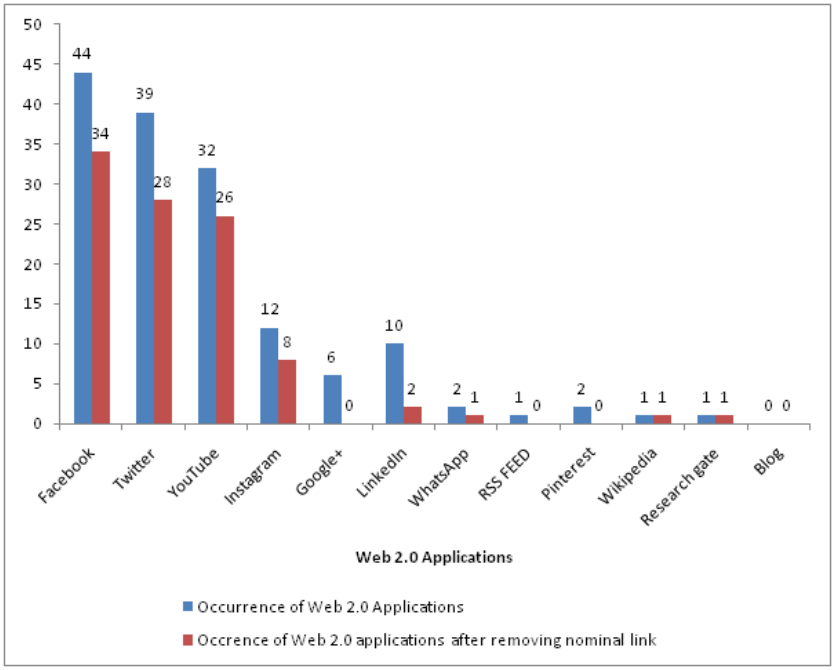
Table No. 3 shows the availability of Web 2.0 applications after removing the nominal links. In most websites, the webmaster builds links to social networking sites or Web 2.0 applications at the beginning of the website creation. But in the

future, they forgot to update or add links to these accounts. Because of this attitude, most Web 2.0 application links remain nominal or broken links in the websites. The study tries to check the quality control of Web 2.0 Applications in the websites. The study concentrates not only on the presence of Web 2.0 applications in the websites but also checks that the links are working or not too. After removing the nominal links or broken links, there is a significant difference in the occurrence and percentage analysis of Web 2.0 applications in Agricultural University websites. As depicted in Table No. 3, the most commonly used applications are Facebook, Twitter, YouTube and Instagram. And the least used Web 2.0 applications are LinkedIn, What's app, Wikipedia and Research Gate. And none of the agricultural universities has any Google+ account, RSS Feed, Interest and Blog.

After removing the nominal links, it is noticed that there is a vast range of changes in the result. According to Table No.3, none of the Agricultural Universities uses Google+, RSS Feed, Pinterest, and Blog.

5.4 Comparison graph of Table No.2 & 3

According to Graph No.1 is the comparison chart of Table No. 2 & 3. According to the graph, quality control of Web 20 applications in websites is an important factor. After removing the nominal links or broken links there is a huge range of change in the result. Comparing Table No. 2 & 3, LinkedIn Web 2.0 Application is moved to the category of least used Web 2.0 Applications. In Particular, the presence of Google+,+- RSS Feed, Pinterest, and Blog disappeared from Table No.2.



Graph No. 1 Comparison Chart of Table No.2 & 3

6. Findings

- Among the Sixty Three State Agricultural Universities, Sixty two agricultural universities have their websites. And only one University (Chaudhary Charan Singh Haryana Agricultural University, Hisar) doesn't possess any website. Every University need their website
- Facebook (53.96%), Twitter (44.44%), YouTube (41.26%), and Instagram (12.69%) are the major Web 2.0 Applications used in Agricultural University websites.
- Web 2.0 applications like LinkedIn (3.17%), WhatsApp (1.58%), Wikipedia (1.58%), and Research gate (1.58%) are the least used applications in Agricultural University websites.
- Most of the agricultural universities have accounts in Google+, RSS Feed, Pinterest, and Blog. But they failed to provide a link to accounts. So according to the data, none of the agricultural universities use these Web 2.0 applications.
- Through this study, it is observed that most of the Web 2.0 applications available on the websites are nominal.
- The study suggests that the webmaster should take an action to avoid nominal or broken links from the websites. Regular updating of the site is necessary.

- The information available on the websites should be true and clear. The wrong information and nominal links affect the credibility of the institution.
- The majority of these social media sites are dominated by the younger generations. By implementing Web 2.0 applications, librarians can disseminate their services and facilities through this medium. This will make a direct impact on the younger generations.

7. Discussion

The study analyzes the adaptation of Web 2.0 Applications in State Agricultural University Websites under Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR*)*. And also tries to point out the availability, accessibility and quality control of Web 2.0 applications in the websites. Table No. 1 states that among the Sixty Three state Agricultural Universities, only one University (Chaudhary Charan Singh Haryana Agricultural University, Hisar) doesn't possess any website. There are different Web 2.0 applications available in the market. State Agricultural University websites are using the selected and commonly used Web 2.0 applications in their websites. In Table No.2 there are Twelve different Web 2.0 Applications observed in this study. The most commonly used Web 2.0 applications are Facebook, Twitter, YouTube, Instagram and LinkedIn. And the least used Web 2.0 applications are Google+, Whatsapp, RSS Feed, Pinterest, Wikipedia and Research gate. The comparison study of Table No. 2 & 3 proved that the quality control of Web 2.0 applications in websites are necessary. It affects the genuinity of the institutions.

8. Conclusion

In this century, the massive growth of data and the internet forces everyone to enhance their level of view. It also has a significant impact on their services and abilities. Institutions are encouraged to develop new technologies to demonstrate their efficiency. Web 2.0 applications are the latest and new technologies that directly connect users with their information. In such a pandemic situation, the implementation of Web 2.0 applications helps academic institutions to upgrade their services. Web 2.0 applications can be used for institutional promotion and multi-directional sharing of information, videos, photographs, news, and other materials for a variety of academic purposes. The study projects the current level of adaptation of Web 2.0 in agricultural universities. The promise of Web 2.0 for agricultural education activities will only come to realize if more training in applying this new method is provided.. To determine the best ways to exploit this strategy to enhance agrarian teachings/learning productivity, more careful thought, and research is required.[8]

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14. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Web_2.0
15. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Google%2B
16. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/RSS
17. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pinterest
18. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia
19. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/ResearchGate
20. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Blog
21. https://education.icar.gov.in/State_Agri_University.aspx

APPENDIX

Table no. 1 State Agricultural University websites

Sl. No.	Institution Name	Short form	Institution website
1	Acharya NG Ranga Agricultural University, Guntur	ANG RAU	https://angrau.ac.in/angrau/index.php
2	Dr. YSRHU (APHU), Venkataramannagudem	APHU	https://www.drysrhu.edu.in/index.php#
3	Sri Venkateswara Veterinary University, Tirupati	SVVU	https://svvu.edu.in
4	Assam Agricultural University, Jorhat	AAUJ	http://www.aau.ac.in
5	Bihar Agricultural University, Sabour, Bhagalpur	BAUS	https://www.bausabour.ac.in
6	Bihar Animal Sciences University, Patna	BASU	https://www.basu.org.in
7	Indira Gandhi Krishi Viswa Vidhyalaya, Raipur	IGKV V	https://igkv.ac.in/New_Website/Portal/P/index.aspx
8	Chhattisgarh Kamdhenu Visvavidyalaya, Durg	CKV	http://cgkv.ac.in
9	Sardar Krushinagar Dantiwada Agricultural University, Dantiwada	SKDA U	http://www.sdau.edu.in
10	Anand Agricultural University, Anand	AAU A	http://www.aau.in
11	Navsari Agricultural University, Navsari	NAU	https://nau.in/index
12	Junagarh Agricultural University, Junagarh	JAU	http://www.jau.in
13	Kamdhenu University, Gandhinagar	KU	http://www.ku-guj.org/Kamdhenu-University
14	Chaudhary Charan Singh Haryana Agricultural University, Hisar	CCSH AU	No website
15	Lala Lajpat Rai University of Veterinary & Animal Sciences, Hisar	LLRU VAS	https://www.luvas.edu.in
16	Haryana State University of Horticultural Sciences, Karnal	HSUH S	http://www.mhu.ac.in
17	Ch. Sarwan Kumar Himachal Pradesh Krishi Viswavidyalaya, Palampur	CSKH PKV	http://www.hillagric.ac.in

18	Dr. Yaswant Singh Parmar University of Horticulture & Forestry, Solan	YAPUHF	http://www.yspuniversity.ac.in
19	Birsa Agricultural University, Ranchi	BAUR	https://www.bauranchi.org
20	Sher-e-Kashmir University of Agricultural Science & Technology, Srinagar	SKUASTS	https://www.skuastkashmir.ac.in
21	Sher-e-Kashmir University of Agricultural Science & Technology, Jammu	SKUASTJ	https://www.skuast.org
22	University of Agricultural Sciences, Bangalore	UASB	https://uasbangalore.edu.in/index.php/kannada-uas
23	Karnataka Veterinary, Animal and Fisheries Sciences University, Bidar	KVAFSU	http://kvafsu.edu.in
24	University of Agricultural Sciences, Raichur	UASR	http://www.uasraichur.edu.in/index.php/en/
25	University of Agricultural Sciences, Dharwad	UASD	http://www.uasd.edu
26	University of Horticulture Science, Bagalkot	UHS	https://www.uhsbagalkot.edu.in
27	University of Agriculture & Horticulture Sciences, Shimoga	UAHS	https://uahs.edu.in
28	Kerala Agricultural University, Thrissur	KAU	http://www.kau.in
29	Kerala University of Fisheries and Ocean Studies, Panangad, Kochi	KUFOS	http://www.kufos.ac.in
30	Kerala Veterinary and Animal Sciences University, Pookode, Wayanand, Kerala	KVASU	https://www.kvasu.ac.in
31	Rajmata Vijayaraje Scindia Krishi VishwaVidyalaya, Gwalior	RVSKVV	http://www.rvskvv.net
32	Nanaji Deshmukh Pashu ChikitsaVisvaVidyalaya, Jabalpur	NDPCVV	http://www.ndvsu.org
33	Jawaharlal Nehru Krishi Viswa Vidyalaya, Jabalpur	JNKVVV	http://jnkvv.org
34	Dr. Balaesahib Sawant Kokan KrishiVidyapeeth, Dapoli	BSKKV	https://dbskkv.org
35	Maharastra Animal & Fisheries. Sciences University, Nagpur	MAFSU	http://www.mafsu.in
36	Vasantrao Naik Marathwada Krishi Vidyapeeth, Parbhani	VNMKV	https://www.vnmkv.ac.in
37	Matatam Phule Krishi Vidyapeeth, Rahuri	MPKV	http://mpkv.ac.in

38	Dr. Punjabrao Deshmukh KrishiViswaVidyalaya, Akola	PDKVV	https://www.pdkv.ac.in
39	Orissa University of Agricultural & Technology, Bhubaneswar	OUAT	http://www.ouat.nic.in
40	Guru Angad Dev Veterinary and Animal Sciences University, Ludhiana	GADVASU	https://www.gadvasu.in
41	Punjab Agricultural University, Ludhiana	PAU	https://www.pau.edu
42	Maharana Pratap University of Agriculture & Technology, Udaipur	MPUAT	https://www.mpuat.ac.in
43	Swami Keshwanand Rajasthan Agricultural University, Bikaner	SKRAU	http://raubikaner.org
44	Rajasthan University of Veterinary & Animal Sciences, Bikaner	RUVAS	http://rajuvas.org
45	SKN Agriculture University, Jobner	SKNAU	http://sknau.ac.in
46	Agriculture University, Kota	AUK	http://aukota.org
47	Agriculture University, Jodhpur	AUJ	https://www.aujodhpur.ac.in
48	Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, Coimbatore	TNAU	https://tnau.ac.in
49	Tamil Nadu Veterinary & Animal Sciences University, Chennai	TNVASU	http://www.tanuvas.ac.in
50	Tamil Nadu Fisheries University, Nagapattinam	TNFU	https://www.tnjfu.ac.in
51	Sri Konda Laxman Telangana State Horticultural University, Hyderabad	SKLTSHU	http://skltshu.ac.in
52	Sri PV Narasimha Rao Telangana Veterinary University, Hyderabad	PVNRTVU	https://tsvu.nic.in/home.aspx
53	Professor Jayashankar Telangana State Agricultural University, Hyderabad	JTSAU	https://www.pjtsau.edu.in
54	G.B. Pant University of Agriculture & Technology, Pantnagar	GBPUAT	https://gbpuat.ac.in
55	VCSG Uttarakhand University of Horticulture & Forestry, Bharsar	VCSGUUHF	https://www.uuhf.ac.in
56	Chandra Shekhar Azad University of Agricultural & Technology, Kanpur	CSAUAT	https://csauk.ac.in

57	Narendra Deva University of Agriculture & Technology, Faizabad	NDUAT	http://www.nduat.org
58	Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel University of Agriculture & Technology, Meerut	SVPUAT	http://www.svbpmeerut.ac.in
59	U.P. Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Pashu Chikitsa VigyanVishwaVidhyalaya Evem Go Anusandhan Sansthan, Mathura	UPVETU	https://upvetuniv.edu.in
60	Banda University of Agricultural and Technology, Banda	BUAT	http://buat.edu.in
61	Bidhan Chandra Krishi Viswa Vidhyalaya, Mohanpur	BCKVV	https://www.bckv.edu.in
62	West Bengal University of Animal & Fishery Sciences, Kolkata	WBUAFS	http://wbuafscl.ac.in
63	Uttar Banga Krishi Viswavidhyalaya, Cooch Behar	UBKV	https://www.ubkv.ac.in

Table no.2 Percentage analysis of Web 2.0 Applications

Web 2.0 Applications	Occurrence (n=63)	Percentage (n=63)
Facebook	44	69.84%
Twitter	39	61.90%
YouTube	32	50.79%
Instagram	12	19.04%
Google+	6	9.52%
LinkedIn	10	15.87%
WhatsApp	2	3.17%
RSS FEED	1	1.58%
Pinterest	2	3.17%
Wikipedia	1	1.58%
Research gate	1	1.58%
Blog	0	0%

Table no.3 Percentage analysis of Web 2.0 Applications after removing the nominal links

Web 2.0 Applications	Occurrence (n=63)	Percentage (n=63)
Facebook	34	53.96%
Twitter	28	44.44%
YouTube	26	41.27%
Instagram	8	12.69%
Google+	0	0
LinkedIn	2	3.17%
WhatsApp	1	1.58%
RSS FEED	0	0
Pinterest	0	0
Wikipedia	1	1.58%
Research gate	1	1.58%
Blog	0	0