



Cost Benefit Analysis of Degree College Library Services of Mysore District

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ABSTRACT

The present study deals with the determination of Cost Benefit Analysis (CBA) of 58 undergraduate College Libraries located in Mysore District. 58 college libraries located in Mysore district were selected for the present study. The CBA was calculated by using the online Calculator. The output of this data calculator generates the cost and Benefit in terms of Magnitude of service. (Library Use Value Calculator: Maine State Library-Maine.gov). The SWOC matrix for all the 12 variables used in the study was developed. Library service benefits for books borrowed were (20.68%). Reference questions asked had a value of 18.56% and Magazines used in Library was 15.51%. These three parameters were the strengths of the study. Journals referred were the next criteria of importance (10.34%) and was grouped under opportunities for further improvement. Weakness in library services were Video tapes borrowed, Computer/Internet use and library space utilized (5.17%). Challenges in the Cost Benefit Analysis were lack in the number of magazines borrowed, Articles viewed online, use of other data base services (3.45%). The highest challenge of CBA was interlibrary loan of Journals (1.72%).

KEYWORDS

Cost, Benefit, Library Services

INTRODUCTION

Cost-benefit analysis (CBA), sometimes called benefit-cost analysis (BCA), is a systematic approach to estimating the strengths and weaknesses of alternatives that satisfy transactions, activities or functional requirements for a business including college library services. The concept of cost-benefit analysis is now increasing day by day and is applied to all the areas of the library. Besides, welfare activity libraries also use the resources of the organization/institution and also see the associated cost and benefits to the organization/institutions.. The planning commission has already decided about the feasibility studies for the various welfare and social projects of different institution/organizations. The United Nation Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) and centre for organization of Economic Co-operation and Development (COECD) have come with the unique publication dealing with the problem of measuring cost benefit analysis.

The present study focuses on the cost benefit analysis of Library services, and to understand and identify the services provided, the benefits of the services, quantify the value of as many of the benefits as possible, and finally measure the costs incurred in providing the services. Annually libraries receive enormous amount of grants from the UGC as well as other funding agencies. These grants are mainly meant for the purchase of text books, Magazines, Journals and other useful reading materials.

The main objectives of Cost Benefit Analysis (CBA) is to highlight the important processes of cost analysis especially CBA. It was also meant to study the limitations among a set of 58 colleges situated in Mysore district of Karnataka State. Library services costs have been increasing rapidly. According to Lahiri and Mahapatra(1986) and Mishra and Phadke(1986) there is a greater need to manage and distribute available resources efficiently. The controlling factor for each activity is the cost of services. Cohen and Cohen (1982) and Stuart and Moran (2004) relate the benefits of library service to the cost of providing it. This program helps to evaluate the programming cost in terms of magnitude of services required. Further a satisfactory running of a library depends on adequate financial support. Secondly there should be a satisfactory service of approved standards. Comparing the difference of economic costs and economic benefits is the key point in

the study of CBA and also in decision. Dasgupta(1994) and Shimmon(2003) state that cost refers to price or the total expenditure involved in a specific activity. Others that support this statement are Wight (1943), Sicheny and Weil (1978), McCabe (1982). Providing some service to the benefits of users may be referred as Cost Benefit Analysis. This is a tool that helps to evaluate the cost of each program in terms of magnitude of service.

Baliarsingh and Mahapatra (1986) conducted the cost benefit analysis of university library and said that user surveys are the best means of measuring the benefits in the context of library and information centre. Similar studies were those of Best and Kahn (2010), Kothari (2005), Verma and Verma(2006), Vaughan(2009) and Carpenter and Vasu(1978).

The objective of the study was to determine the Cost Benefit Analysis and effective utilization of library services among respondents from Government, Private, Autonomous and University College Libraries in the Mysore district.

MATERIALS AND METHODOLOGY

Cost-Benefit Analysis of 58 undergraduate libraries located in Mysore district was undertaken. They included 20 Government colleges, 21 private unaided colleges, 13 Private aided college I and 4 University college libraries

Cost Benefit Analysis (CBA). Interviews were conducted to gather information regarding librarian's experiences and knowledge, opinions and data available regarding the Cost Benefit Analysis of Library services. Such methods have been used by many researchers like Best and Kahn (2010), Verma and Verma(2006), Vaughan(2009) and Carpenter and Varun(1978)The CBA was calculated by using the online Calculator. The output of the calculator generates the cost and benefit in terms of magnitude of services provided for each of the variables as well as the total benefit. The input data is the data collected from librarian's of each of the 58 colleges.

Government Colleges (C1 to C20)

No.	Name of the college	C.No.
1	CAVA, Mysore	C ₁
2	Maharani's Science College for Women, Mysore	C ₂
3	Maharani's Arts College for Women	C ₃

4	Maharani's Commerce College for Women	C ₄
5	Government First Grade College, Kuvempunagar, Mysore	C ₅
6	Government First Grade College for Women, Vijayanagar, Mysore	C ₆
7	Government First Grade College, Siddarth Nagar, Mysore	C ₇
8	Government First Grade College, Bannur	C ₈
9	Government First Grade College, HD Kote	C ₉
10	Sri. D. Devaraja Urs Government First Grade College, Hunsur	C ₁₀
11	Government First Grade College, Hunsur	C ₁₁
12	Government First Grade College, Periyapatna	C ₁₂
13	Government First Grade College, K R Nagar	C ₁₃
14	Government First Grade College for Women, K. R. Nagar	C ₁₄
15	Government First Grade College Saligrama	C ₁₅
16	Government First Grade College Nanjangud	C ₁₆
17	Government First Grade College, T. Narasipura	C ₁₇
18	Government First Grade College. Bilikere	C ₁₈
19	Government First Grade College, Hanagoddu	C ₁₉
20	Government First Grade College, Hullahalli	C ₂₀

Private Aided Colleges (C21 to C33)

No.	Name of the College	C.No.
21	JSS College for Women, Saraswathipuram, Mysore	C ₂₁
22	JSS Arts, Science and Commerce College, Ooty Road, Mysore	C ₂₂
23	St. Philomena's College, Bannimantap, Extension Mysore	C ₂₃
24	Sharada Vilas College, Krishnamurthypuram, Mysore	C ₂₄
25	SBRR Mahajan First Grade College, Jayalakshmi-puram ,Mysore	C ₂₅
26	MallammaMarimallappa Arts and Commerce College, Mysore	C ₂₆
27	D. Manumaiah'S Arts and Commerce College, Mysore	C ₂₇
28	Teresian, College, Siddarthanagar, Mysore	C ₂₈
29	Vidyavardhaka First Grade College, Mysore	C ₂₉
30	BasudevaSomani First Grade College, Kuvempunagar, Mysore	C ₃₀
31	S.SubbaMahalakshmi First Grade College, Sid-drathnagar, Mysore	C ₃₁
32	JSS Arts, Science and Commerce, College, RP Road,Nanjangud	C ₃₂
33	Vidyadaya Arts and Commerce College, T. Narasipura.	C ₃₃

Private Unaided Colleges (C34 to C54)

No.	Name of the College	C. No.
34	MallammaMarimallappa Science and BBM College, Mysore	C ₃₄
35	D. Banumaiah's Evening College, Mysore	C ₃₅
36	Mysore MakkalaKoota and SDM College for Women, Mysore	C ₃₆
37	NIE Science College, Mysore	C ₃₇
38	Sri Nataraja First Grade Residential College for Women, Mysore	C ₃₈
39	MES First Grade College, Mysore	C ₃₉
40	TTL College of Business Management, Mysore	C ₄₀
41	Vidyavikas First Grade College, Mysore	C ₄₁
42	Sri Vani Vilas First Grade College for Women, Mysore	C ₄₂
43	Sri. Lakshmi Hayagreeva Institute of Science, Commerce & Management, Mysore	C ₄₃

44	Bishop Narman Car Sargent College of Commerce & BBM, Mysore	C ₄₄
45	Mahatma Gandhi First Grade College, Mysore	C ₄₅
46	Gopalswamy College of Professional Studies, Mysore	C ₄₆
47	Sri Kaveri First Grade College, Kuvempunagar, Mysore	C ₄₇
48	GIMDS, Mysore	C ₄₈
49	Jnanadeep First Grade College, Mysore	C ₄₉
50	St. Joseph's First Grade College, Mysore	C ₅₀
51	Maharshi First Grade College, Mysore	C ₅₁
52	Sri. Adichunchanagiri First Grade College, H.D. Kote	C ₅₂
53	BharathMatha First Grade College, Koppa	C ₅₃
54	Sri. Hindustan First Grade College, Mysore	C ₅₄

University Colleges (C55 to C58)

No.	Name of The College	C. No
55	Maharaja's College, Mysore	C ₅₅
56	Yuvaraja's College, Mysore	C ₅₆
57	University College of Fine Arts for Women, Mysore	C ₅₇
58	University Evening College, Mysore	C ₅₈

Results and Discussion

Cost benefit analysis of Degree college library services is categorised into four different groups- Government, Private aided, Private unaided and university colleges.

C1 to C20 Government colleges, C21 to C33 Private aided colleges, C34 to C54 Private unaided colleges and C55 to C58 University colleges.

Books Borrowed: - Colleges C2 and C11 issued books to a maximum level as compared to other government colleges followed by C13. Most of the other colleges represented a poor issue of books. The benefit of services was almost correspondingly similar to the number of books borrowed. Among the private aided colleges C22 had the highest input of books with a maximum service benefit. Private unaided colleges had a better input of books C42, C50 and C53 had very high input and benefit of services provided. This is an indication that these colleges had a highly relevant stock of books and must have had better circulation providing better service benefits Among the university colleges C58 had a comparatively higher input and better service benefits A comparative account of all the 58 colleges, with regard to books borrowed and benefit of services indicates that Government College have a high circulation system, while university colleges lack this facility and provide low benefit services. However from the data of all the four groups of colleges it observed that though the govt. college C2 had borrowed maximum books with minimum value of services. .

Magazines borrowed:- Magazines provide important information and cover high academic value articles that benefit a large number of students in particular. They provide updated information on the latest developments and achievements. However, many of the colleges of the present study showed a poor representation of issuing or borrowing magazines. Among the government colleges C12 has the highest input of magazine, while a few other colleges have a fairly high level of magazines borrowed with better, benefits Private aided colleges have a still better output regarding issue of magazines C21, C24,C28,C29 have very high number of magazines borrowed, providing better service benefits .Similarly the Private unaided colleges C34,C36, C50 provide better support of issue of magazines with a high service benefits .Only C58 among the University colleges provides magazine services. On the general consideration it is observed that university colleges provide better magazine services, next to government colleges. Better, cost benefit analysis must be developed by colleges with regard to magazines.

Journals referred: Journals provide knowledge of the most recent developments around the world. Newer ideas and techniques developed are published and the user becomes more acquainted with recent study. Data available in text books may sometimes be outdated, which can be updated by referring to specific journals. The more journals a college has shows its capacity to promote research. This is one of the most important service benefits any library can give. Among the government colleges C12 had highest journals while C4, C11, C13 and C16 also had an equally high number of service benefits with regards to journals. C17, C18, C19, C20 colleges have almost nil and provide poor service benefits. The condition in Private aided colleges was slightly better with C29 provided better service benefits. Interestingly, all, except two colleges provide journal service benefits. In contrast to these Private unaided colleges had low journals service benefits. Only C42 had better service benefits. Among the University colleges, C58 had highest, next to which was C57. It is to be observed that the other two university colleges (C55, C56) do not have service benefits with regards to journals. On an overall consideration, Private aided colleges provided the highest benefits of journal services followed by Private unaided colleges and government colleges.

Videotapes: -Educational video tapes are an asset to any undergraduate library. They depict an animated and live account of the processes, especially to science students and historical account to other branches of Arts and Humanities. It is essential for libraries to maintain good stock of relevant education video tapes, so that very high quality service benefits can be provided. This provision is not sufficiently provided in many of the colleges and therefore many students are deprived of the best literature available. Only C12 among the government colleges had the maximum number of video tapes. Among Private aided college C26 had the maximum utilization of video tapes and cost benefit value of services. Among the Private unaided colleges, about seven colleges had the facility of videotapes, among which C39 had the maximum service benefits. Among the University colleges, Government and Private aided colleges had maximum facilities, Private unaided colleges also had this facility to a certain extent, while University libraries did not have this value services. On an overall comparison C55 has a better cost benefit and services provided in this regard.

Magazines used in the library:-General magazines in a library are the most important knowledge based assets. They provide ample knowledge regarding the regular activities around the localities. Advertisements in magazine regarding recent books, Review articles on general articles are all the present need of the student community, with all such necessities published in magazines, many colleges subscribe very poorly, thus depriving students of the facilities available. Among the government colleges, only C2 had the maximum subscription towards magazines C3 and C4 also subscribed but were poorly represented. Private aided colleges showed better performance and 11 colleges out of 13 subscribed towards magazines C21 had the maximum subscription. Private aided colleges had better provision for subscription in comparison to government colleges. Private unaided colleges had maximum support purchasing and issuing magazines of general interest. About 15 out of 21 subscribed towards magazines. C39 subscribed the highest followed by C42. All other Private unaided colleges had a fairly good subscription. University colleges were lagging behind in subscription towards magazines and only C58 had a maximum subscription. Government colleges stood first in subscription towards magazines. The cost benefit values ranged from a minimum of Rs.35800 to a maximum of Rs.49320.

Interlibrary loan of books: -It is sometimes not possible for all colleges to purchase many important text books, especially when the cost is in dollars and the funds are insufficient. Under these circumstances, it is necessary to go for an inter library loan of books. These can be considered as books for special purpose. Unfortunately it is observed that most of the colleges did not use this facility. Among government colleges

only C9 availed this facility. Only four colleges among the Private aided college availed this facility C26, C29 were very high. C34 and C54 among Private unaided colleges availed inter library loan of books to a maximum extent. All the four University colleges availed this facility. Comparing the inter library loan of books it was observed that Private aided and unaided colleges availed this facility to a maximum extent, although the results indicate that all four types of colleges were involved in interlibrary loan of books exclusively. The cost benefit analysis ranged between a minimum of Rs.3014100 (Government college) to a maximum of Rs.4823200 in University colleges.

Interlibrary loan of journals:-This variable is not well marked in the present study. The possible reasons may be that many undergraduate colleges are not involved in advanced research activities and therefore do not need the facility of borrowing of journals.

None of the government colleges availed this facility. Only C29 among the Private aided colleges was involved in borrowing journals. C37 and C44 of the Private unaided colleges and C58 of University colleges had facilities of inter library loan of journals. Comparatively Private aided colleges stand highest in availing this facility. Cost benefit analysis indicates that it was only Rs.32170 in University colleges with nil in the other three groups.

Computer use/Internet/MS-Office:-Internet is one of the basic needs of any college. They are helpful in deriving advanced knowledge for students of undergraduate colleges. The most recent and advanced knowledge gained by students who have understood computer use and internet basics. A browsing centre is must for any college if it has to meet the present day standard of learning. In spite of these necessities many of the government colleges lacked computer facilities.

Of the 20 government colleges studied only four colleges provided this facility. C2 had the highest facility. Private aided colleges were better off in providing this facility to students. About 11 colleges had better provision among which C28, C29 had the maximum facilities. Among Private unaided colleges, C41 had maximum facility. Only C58 of the University College had internet facilities comparatively internet facilities were not well marked in all the four types of colleges and was only Rs.226200. The cost benefit value of services showed a minimum of Rs.226200 in University colleges to a maximum of Rs.277800 in Government colleges.

Articles online viewed:-It is not always possible to either purchase or borrow special articles of research for teaching. This is mainly due to the fact that facilities are not available, added to technical difficulties. However, such articles are always available in the internet and any one can access these articles, provided they are quoted in the text. This process speeds up reference work and other matters such as writing a fresh article of interest. Among the government colleges C1, C2, C9, C13 and C14 had such facilities, C2 had the highest with a benefit of Rs.212000 and C9 with a benefit analysis of Rs.2208000. Other college lacked this facility. Although 5 Private aided colleges had provision for online viewing C28 was the highest with a cost benefit analysis of Rs.239600. Private unaided colleges were lagging behind in providing this facility. C49 was having higher range of this facility. This benefit was also not well marked in Private aided colleges. Comparatively Private aided colleges viewed online articles to a higher extent.

Use of other database for searching:-Database searching is applicable to college students only where research activities are in excess; however, college students rarely use this facility. About four government colleges made use of database services C5 had maximum while C6, C12 and C13 had lesser utilization. About 9 Private aided colleges made use of databases C24, C28, C29 had high services and other colleges had low services. C37 among Private unaided colleges had higher database searching facilities. The use of other database for searching is nil in University colleges. Comparatively, Private aided colleges had maximum facilities. All the colleges need to enhance use of other databases searching facilities.

Reference Questions asked:-This is one of the major aspects in any library services were students ask many relevant questions, that may be quite useful in improving the conditions in a library, or the types of books, magazines etc that are relevant to the present conditions. A very high service benefits were recorded in government colleges except two colleges C1 and C20 provided answers for many questions among which C12 had the maximum .Number of colleges that participated in reference questions among Private aided colleges were thirteen colleges. C24,C27,C28 had highest participation Private unaided colleges were also high in participation and only C38 had these facilities, while it was poor in University colleges .Comparatively Private aided colleges had maximum participation answering reference questions .

Library space utilized:-Library is mainly meant for books and other reading materials. Sometimes the space available may be used for exhibition of new books, or display of special articles. The space available may be of high value in depicting the richness of any library. Only C15 among Government colleges used this space. C21, C24, C26 and C28 among the Private aided colleges availed the free space in the library for other purposes While in Private unaided colleges it was low It was nil in University colleges From all Private aided colleges used the library space available for other purposes

COST VALUE AND BENEFIT OF LIBRARY SERVICES; (ALL COLLEGES)

Individual considerations of library services for different groups of colleges (Government, Private aided, private unaided and University colleges) has been considered in earlier discussions. The results are promising, but a comparative account of all colleges, simultaneously is necessary for a better understanding of the value of cost and benefit. For such reasons, the following discussions are dealt with for each of the twelve variables. The amount mentioned in the graphs is in Rupees in terms of service benefits.

Books borrowed: C22 (Rs.9316500) stands highest in the value of services with regards to books borrowed. Colleges C17 (Rs.480100), C16 (Rs.419600) followed by C4(Rs.360900), C28(Rs.356800), C32(Rs.3970800) C53(Rs.3867270) are next in line. The remaining colleges show cost benefits below the levels discussed above

Magazines borrowed: There are only 2 colleges with high benefits. C21 (Rs.6520650) has the highest service benefits, followed by C28 (Rs.3568000). All other colleges have service benefits below Rs.2000000. Service benefits with regards to Magazines borrowed are poor in almost all other colleges.

Journals referred: This variable had prominence in most of the colleges analyzed. C28 (Rs.462400) had the highest benefit of services with regards to Journals referred. Next to this were C42 (Rs.1199500). C6 (Rs.98000), C26 (Rs.715800) and C50 (Rs.642200) were next in line. Most other colleges showed service benefits below Rs.1000000.

Video tapes borrowed: Almost all colleges studied had good facilities for video tape services. These were mainly related to the syllabus of the subjects concerned. Among these C2 (Rs.883400) and C26 (Rs.881200) had high value of services. C22 (Rs.440200) stood at the third position. Although many other colleges extended this facility to members the services benefits considered are very low. Comparatively C39, C56, C46 had slightly higher services benefits

Magazines used in Library: This facility was very well practiced in a large number of colleges analysed. C2 (Rs.1501500) had the highest service benefits. C21 (Rs.1194695), C39 (Rs.1264300) were the next highest. There were at least five colleges that had marginal service benefits between the range of Rs.000000 and Rs.2000000. The overall service benefits with regards to magazines used in library in many colleges was satisfactory

Interlibrary loan book facilities: The value and cost benefit of interlibrary loan books was very poor in almost all colleges. C53 (Rs.4823200) had the highest service benefit. C53 (Rs.4823200), C26 (Rs.3585930), C29 (Rs.3213210) and C34 (Rs.3014100) were next among the series. These were the only four colleges that had interlibrary loan book services. This facility needs to be extended to all colleges for a better service benefit to students

Interlibrary loan Journals: C29 (Rs.880680) had the highest and C56 (Rs.32179) had the least service benefits. Reaching C44 (Rs.93200). Rest of the colleges analysed did not represent this facility

Computes/Internet use: This is one of the major requirements of college services. Among the 58 colleges only seven colleges had good internet facilities. C32 (Rs.4499900) had the highest service benefits. C28 (Rs.239600), C29 (Rs.906810) were the next colleges, while the remaining colleges were all below these values. Better service benefits regarding computer/internet must be provided and all colleges must update this facility to provide cost benefit services.

Articles viewed online: Cost benefit of library services with regards to articles viewed on line was poorly represented in all the colleges studied. Only two colleges showed prominent service benefits. C28 (Rs.239600) and C9 (Rs.2208000) were top ranked as far as this service is considered. C29 (Rs.637620) was at the bottom level. The probable reason for this is the fact that most colleges are not involved in research activities and the need for such facilities does not arise.

Use of other database search: Similar to the variable 'Articles viewed online", data base search services also had less importance in colleges. C27 (Rs.1001000) had very high service benefits, C29 (Rs.495950) was next, while C6 was third in position of service benefits.

Reference questions asked: The service value of this variable was high in almost all colleges. Among these C38 (Rs.2005000), C4 (Rs.1861000) were very high. C21 (Rs.1486900) C44 (Rs.1507300) were next. About eight colleges appeared prominently with regard to reference questions asked

Library space utilized: There were very few colleges that utilized the library space for other purposes such as conduct of book or art exhibitions etc. C41 (Rs.492500) utilized the maximum space with a high service benefit. C34 (Rs.333500) was next and C15 (Rs.167485) was third in position. There were four other colleges that utilized the library space, but to a very low extent. Service and benefit of library space utilized for other purposes was not promising among the colleges analysed.

List of Colleges scoring high values with regards to service benefits (Level One)

No.	Services provided	College	Service benefit(Rs.)
1	Books borrowed	C22: JSS Arts, Science and Commerce College, Ooty Road, Mysore	9316500
2	Magazine borrowed	C21: JSS College for Women, Saraswathipuram, Mysore	6520650
3	Journals referred	C28: Teresian College, Siddarth Nagar, Mysore	1462400
4	Video tapes borrowed	C2: Maharani's Science College for Women, Mysore	883400
5	Magazines used in Library	C2: Maharani's Science College for Women, Mysore	1501500
6	Interlibrary loan books	C53: Bharathmata !st Grade College, Koppa	4823200
7	Interlibrary loan journals	C29: Vidyavardhaka First Grade College, Mysore	880680
8	Computer/Internet use	C32: JSS Arts, Science and Commerce College, Rasthraphathi Road, Nanjangud	4499900

9	Article viewed online	C29:Vidyavardhaka First Grade College, Mysore	637620
10	Use of data base search	C27: D Banumaiah's Arts and Commerce College, Mysore	1001000
11	Reference questions asked	C38:Sri Nataraja First Grade Resedential College, Mysore	2005000
12	Library space utilized	C41:VidyaVikas First Grade College, Mysore	492500

Type of College (High Scoring in terms of service benefits)

College	Type	College	Type	College	Type
C22	Private Aided	C2	Government	C29	Private aided
C21	Private Aided	C53	Private Unaided	C27	Private Aided
C28	Private aided	C29	Private Aided	C38	Private Unaided
C2	Government	C32	Private Aided	C32	Private aided

UGC Grants and Service Benefits; In spite of the fact that the UGC sanctions sufficient grants towards strengthening of library facilities to provide better services to college students and staff, most of the colleges analysed in the study were not of very high standards. Some of them were good in one aspect of the cost benefit services were not up to the mark. Secondly the sanction of grant varies from one college to the other and depends mainly on the strength of the students. C16 was highest in service benefits of books (Rs.25394) but it was high with Journals (Rs.1135000). C3 and C4 were not provided with any grants for journals but had sufficiently high service benefits for books. These two colleges were the second highest in service benefits of books with regards to UGC grants. C21 (Rs.11134) was third for journal services and Books (Rs.647613).C32 (Rs.300361), C9 and C22 had more service benefit with regards to books used. The remaining colleges had service benefit values below the above mentioned colleges. Some had service benefits for only books, while others had for Journals. Very few colleges had good facilities for both. Because of the uneven distribution of UGC grants a direct comparison and conclusion cannot be drawn for all colleges simultaneously. F

College grants utilized towards Books and Journals:

Many of the colleges provide matching grants for purchase of books and subscription towards journals of importance. C48 had service benefit towards Journals (Rs.25000) and Books (Rs.800000) towards books and was the highest among all the colleges. C46 was next with (Rs.35188) for Books, Rs.1052 for Journals. Next in position was C14 with Rs.10000 for Journals and Rs.500000 for books. C8 had (Rs.6720) for Journals and Rs.350000 for Books; and C45 (Rs.2000) for Journals and Rs.300000 for Books remained at the fourth position. Other colleges had low service benefit and were almost at the same position below Rs.200000. A fairly good amount of matching grants was provided by the colleges and service benefits were equally good. More expenditure towards service benefits of other parameters is required.

Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Challenges' of the Study(SWOC Analysis)

The SWOC matrix for all the 12 variables used in the study was developed. Library service benefits for books borrowed were (20.68%). This value is the highest. Reference questions asked had a value of 18.56% and Magazines used in Library was 15.51%. These three parameters were the strengths of the study. Journals referred were the next criteria of importance (10.34%) and was grouped under opportunities for further improvement. Weakness in library services were Video tapes borrowed, Computer/Internet use and library space utilized (5.17%). Challenges in the Cost Benefit Analysis were lack in the number of magazines borrowed, Articles viewed online, use of other data base services (3.45). The highest challenge of CBA was interlibrary loan of Journals (1.72%).

There is scope for improvement of weakness but the challenges need to be stressed by many of the colleges. Summary

The present study deals with the determination of Cost Benefit Analysis (CBA) of 58 undergraduate College Libraries located in Mysore District. The criteria chosen are Books and Magazines borrowed, Journals referred in the libraries, Video tapes, CDs utilized, Magazines referred in the library, Inter library loan books, magazines and journals, computer use, articles viewed on line, data bases used for searching, reference questions asked and library space utilized. The time limit for the study was from 2014 to 2016.

Among these were 20 Government college libraries, 21 private unaided college libraries, 13 Private aided college libraries and 4 University college libraries. The most common method of observation was by inquiry. Interviews were conducted to gather information regarding librarian's experiences and knowledge, opinions and data available regarding the Cost Benefit Analysis of Library services. The CBA was calculated by using the online Calculator. The output of this data calculator generates the cost and Benefit in terms of Magnitude of services provided for each of the variables as well as the total benefit. The input data is that collected from each of the 58 colleges and all colleges as a whole. Comparison between parameters for each of the 12 variables was done. Further the amount of Grants received from the UGC and the College Matching Grants were also correlated to find the utilization pattern of grants for books and Journal Borrowed.

Conclusion

The low cost and high benefit of library in terms of magnitude of services depended mainly on the circulation of books and magazines. This is an indication that in under graduate libraries-"More the use of books and journals more will be the benefit of services. All other variables become secondary. Use of library space for book exhibitions for new arrivals, journals and for publishers must be encouraged. This will enable students to have a glimpse of a variety of books, not only of their subject of choice but also general knowledge. Use of video tapes, online searching and extensive use of internet must be strengthened. Many of the colleges studied lack this facility. Maintenance of authority files and staff manual is very much necessary. Without these most colleges have inconsistent entries. This may be one of the reasons that well established colleges have not given detailed information about their libraries. Frequent arrangement of extension programs must be conducted to impress upon the use of books. Statistics of use of reference books, periodicals and books used in reading hall must be maintained separately. Cost Benefit Analysis (CBA) of library services must be done on monthly bases and displayed only the library notice board. In spite of the fact that there were a few drawbacks in the data collected, the results indicate that the benefit of library services in almost all the colleges was satisfactory. The SWOC matrix for all the 12 variables used in the study was developed. Library service benefits for books borrowed were (20.68%). This value is the highest. Reference questions asked had a value of 18.56% and Magazines used in Library was 15.51%. These three parameters were the strengths of the study. Journals referred were the next criteria of importance (10.34%) and was grouped under opportunities for further improvement. Weakness in library services were Video tapes borrowed, Computer/Internet use and library space utilized (5.17%). Challenges in the Cost Benefit Analysis were lack in the number of magazines borrowed, Articles viewed online, use of other data base services (3.45). The highest challenge of CBA was interlibrary loan of Journals (1.72%). There is scope for improvement of weakness but the challenges need to be stressed by many of the colleges. The SWOC matrix for all the 12 variables used in the study was developed. Library service benefits for books borrowed were (20.68%). This value is the highest. Reference questions asked had a value of 18.56% and Magazines used in Library was 15.51%. These three parameters were the strengths of the study. Journals referred were the next criteria of importance (10.34%) and was grouped under opportunities for further

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SWOC MATRIX:

COST BENEFIT ANALYSIS FOR 58 COLLEGE LIBRARIES OF MYSORE DISTRICT

	HELPFUL	HARMFUL
INTERNAL (INSIDE ORGANIZATION)	Strengths: Books borrowed: C4,C17,C16,C32,C53,C28,C29,C21,C42,C50,C26,C37 (12)=(20.68%) Reference questions asked:C38, C4,C44,C21,C7,C16,C3,C26,C19,C12,11(11)(18.96%) Magazines used in Library: C2,C39,C21,C42,C28,C26,C22,C29,C31(9)(15.51%)	Weaknesses Video Tapes borrowed: C2, C26, C22 (3)(5.17%) Computer/Internet use: C32, C28, C29(3)(5.17%) Library space utilized: C41, C34, C15 : (3) 5.17%) Interlibrary Loan Books: C53, C26, C29, C34 (4) (6.89%)
EXTER-NAL(OUTSIDE ORGANIZATION)	Opportunities Journals referred: C28, C42, C22, C6, C26, C50 (6) (10.34%)	Challenges Magazines borrowed: C21, C28(2) (3.45%) Articles viewed online: C28, C9(2)(3.45%) Use of other data base search: C27,C29(2) (3.45%) Interlibrary loan of journals: C29(1)(1.72%)

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