

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF RESEARCH IN COMMERCE, IT & MANAGEMENT

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- Schemenner, R.W., Huber, J.C. and Cook, R.L. (1987), "Geographic Differences and the Location of New Manufacturing Facilities," Journal of Urban Economics, Vol. 21, No. 1, pp. 83-104.

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AN OVERVIEW OF RESEARCH IN COMMERCE AND MANAGEMENT IN SHIVAJI UNIVERSITY

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ABSTRACT

The paper attempts to present an overview of Ph. D. level researches in the Shivaji University in the discipline of Commerce and Management in order to understand the pace, pattern and gaps in academic research. The study is based on secondary data. Research topic, specialisation, year of degree are the parameters of data collection. The period of investigation is of 50 years from 1962-1963 to 2011-2012 (up to Dec.2011). Initially, there was scarcity of research supervisors in commerce and management in the university. As a result, pace of the research in the first three decades was very slow while, it has accelerated during the last two decades. In the recent past, the number of aspiring researchers in commerce and management is increasing steadily. The pattern of researches shows that more researches are of repetitive nature. HRM, marketing, banking and finance are favourite subjects among the researchers. However, very few researchers have studied the contemporary issues relating to business world. The subjects like Accountancy, Costing, Taxation, Computer application and insurance are neglected.

KEYWORDS

academic research, aspiring researchers, Co-operatives, knowledge, research supervisor.

1. INTRODUCTION

Research for new knowledge, information and /or facts in any branch of knowledge or discipline that expands the boundaries of human thoughts and knowledge is the research. It is a systematic enquiry initiated with an intention to sharpen the way of thinking for the betterment of humankind. The research devise superior alternative and leads to follow it. The research is the tool to meet ever-changing educational demands (Sekar-2008). This process improves skills as well as performance, which provide new path for development. Hon. A. P. J. Abdul Kalam (2010) the Ex-President of India, said 'in order to see India as a super power by 2020, the academicians are to involve and concentrate more on research and the Government need to allocate more budget for research'.

Again, the research is considered as an essential component of dynamic teaching. (Namrata Gupta et. al.-2011). Recognising this link between the research and development, The University Grants Commission (UGC) and The Governments have laid down more emphasis on academic research. The plans and policies framed, time to time, by the UGC have depicted the facts invariably.

There are two types of researches- academic and professional. Academic research deals with theoretical and conceptual framework that brings improvement in the ways, means, methods, policies, and practice of acquisition and assimilation of knowledge. The professional researches relate to practical problems in the real life. Both of these ultimately lead to increase the living standard.

The academic research now days are receiving more weightage in the academic field; on the contrary, they are also criticized more on the part of its quality. Therefore, it is of worth importance to know the quantity and quality of academic researches undertaken in the universities. A close overview on these researches will give an idea about the areas of great concern and the areas that have attracted very less attention of the academic researchers. This will enable the aspiring academic researchers to know the areas in which research can be undertaken in future.

2. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

DNANAM A. (2011) has explained the status of university research and has suggested multi-disciplinary approach in order to increase practical implication of research in the real life. He has also of the opinion that the ICT will provide additional inputs. The reforms in the field of research at all levels will produce quality teachers for colleges and universities. These reforms must be made and implemented with the spirit that was put in immediately after independence in order to spread literacy and education among the masses in India.

NAIK, K. S. (2011) has made comparative analysis of the ethics in research in US and that in India. He revealed some serious issues relating to unethical behavior of the researchers that hamper the quality of research. Researchers have to recognize their responsibility to ensure that they evenly balance their drive for innovation with sound ethical practices. The guides/supervisors should monitor the progress of the research of the scholars under their guidance. educate them on ethical practices and act as an effective mentor.

SASTREE, NALIN K. (2008) observed that there is inadequate financial support and inadequate research management that poses serious problems in many Indian Universities. On the contrary, some developed countries are attracting brilliant scholars from other countries towards their research activities. Further, he has pointed out an alarming threat. If this trend remains continue, India may face a shortage of R and D personnel very soon.

MISHRA AND PANI (2008) pointed out that there is no perfect methodology, as is used in perfect science, which may be used in social science research. Social science research has not kept pace with the changing contours of social realities. They have reiterated the paucity of funds for social science research. The State Governments have almost neglected funding for social science research. Despite of the potential in research, the university departments find it difficult to mobilize resources for researches.

BALRAM GUPTA ED. (MARCH-2012) has thrown light on prevailing practices in the field of research. He has highlighted upon the ethical part of research, which hampers the quality of research.

SEKAR, G. (2008) says the quality of research is the main concern. He is of the opinion that we have ample knowledge, better skills, efficient human resources, well infrastructure and experience to do sustainable research and produce the best, but what is lacking is commitment and inquisitiveness on the part of some researchers. This hampers the quality of research.

MATHESARAN V. P. (2008) studied in detail the problems confronting the research scholars in higher education. Among all, the researchers have ranked administrative problem as the topmost one followed by that of lack of infrastructure facilities, material collection, unusual environment, financial and placement. In addition to this, lack of cordial relationship between scholars and supervisors, attraction of youth towards IT related courses, departmental problems that delay the research work. These are the causes for reduction in the number of researchers. He suggested some remedies for improvement in the research environment. Offering opportunity to non-stipendiary scholars as a guest faculty, provision of ICT, short-term courses on statistical application and encouragement to scholars to attend and present research in conferences, seminars and workshops.

DHIMAN ANILKUMAR & SHARMA HEMANT (2008) have unveiled different resources available for researchers in various areas of higher education and research. **IMRAN ALI, IQBAL HUSSAIN AND AFZAL HUSSAIN (2008)** have tried to put before the aspirant researchers and scholars the resources available for researchers in various areas of higher education.

MAHESHWARI L. K. (2008) has presented the way of Ph. D. research carried out at BITS and salient features of the scheme and analysis of completed research work over past few years.

SETHURAM, R. (2008) has elaborated ongoing research activities at SASTRA University, resources available, research outcome (patents got), in the discipline of medicine and health.

DOSHI, HETAL M. (2008) tried to find out such reasons, which hamper the growth of educational research.

SHARMA, JITENDRA (2008) has focused on regulations relating to teachers' qualifications to be appointed in the colleges of education. He is of the opinion that there is no (clear and fixed) proper co-ordination among the statutory and regulatory bodies in order to maintain standard of and in higher education in India.

GUPTA, NAMRATA ET AL. (2008) have studied research culture prevailing in the departments in the academic institutions in India, through empirical research. They found that presence of few favorable factors and lack of critical ones adversely affects research activity, which lowers the possibility of research publications. The nature of power exercised and the support of others in the department to those in the power is more important than centralization or decentralization of power per se.

Review of literature emphasize the need of university research to improve teachers quality, simultaneously give note of caution about the quality of academic research and its applicability for practical solutions to the problems of the society.

3. RESEARCH IN COMMERCE AND MANAGEMENT

The history of research in commerce and management might have begun with barter system to evolve modern multi-national companies in the present liberalisation, privatisation and globalisation (LPG) scenario. Initiation of academic research took place from the establishment of the universities. The format of current Ph. D. course was designed in European Universities during the middle age (Gnanam-2011). The endeavour began in the area of western Maharashtra in the year 1962 with establishment of Shivaji University, Kolhapur. However, academic research in the university in commerce and management initiated, actually, from establishment of an independent Department of Commerce in June, 1990 and the Management Department in the year 2004 under the faculty of commerce and management. The faculty covers large area of studies with diverse specialisations. The Commerce and Management are the two basic streams under which more specialisations have introduced. Accountancy, Costing, Taxation, Insurance and Risk Management, Banking and Finance, Co-operation, Marketing and Supply Chain Management, Transportation, Administration, Human Resource Development and Management, Corporate Governance, Tourism and Hotel Management are the few. It is an attempt through this study to explore the areas of great concern among researchers vis-à-vis the research areas which needs to focus more in the future.

4. PROFILE OF THE UNIVERSITY

Shivaji University is one of the leading universities in the Maharashtra State, which is established in 1962 to cater the need of higher education in western Maharashtra with few undergraduate and post-graduate affiliated colleges. Presently, there are 251 affiliated colleges (see Table- 1). Out of which 35 colleges are running postgraduate courses. In addition to the department of commerce and management in the University, more than 50 percent colleges (127 including one postgraduate institute) affiliated to the university are imparting commerce and management education. About 50 percent colleges are imparting professional education such as engineering, education, pharmacy and law which include 41 (16.33 percent) education colleges, 25 (9.96 percent) engineering colleges as on 31st October, 2010.

THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND MANAGEMENT

The department started in the university in June 1990. It has accompanied with the management course since 2004. Before the establishment of the department, two prominent institutes viz. D. R. K. College of Commerce and Chh. Shahu Institute of Business Education and Research (SIBER) were imparting the Commerce and business education. The research work began in the university (1990 onwards) from the inception of the department of Commerce. The department initiated with one full time faculty and a classroom offering a degree of M. Com. Presently the department has five full time permanent, four temporary and twenty-eight visiting faculties. The department has two chairs. 1) IDBI bank's Late. Shri R. N. Godbole Chair in Financial Management and Banking Research 2) Bank of India Chair in Rural Banking. The department at present is running eight postgraduate courses - M. Com., M. Phil., Ph. D., M. B. A., M. C. A., Two P. G. Diplomas and MCM to MCA upgradation course.

It will be of great interest to see the impact of the establishment of an independent department of Commerce and Management in the university on the performance of the university in academic research in commerce and management education.

5. STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

The Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) and the University Grants Commission (UGC) have been emphasizing more on research activities in the university education system and supported with allocation of special grants. The amount of grants and the boundaries of specialisations are widening day by day to cover all areas. As a result, very wide areas of interdisciplinary researches are opening for upcoming researchers. Consequently, some researchers in this direction have taken initiatives. This implies that more and more academicians are expected to involve and engage in the research activities.

From this point of view, it is important to know how far the academicians are attracting towards the research activities and to know how much the universities are succeeding in this endeavour. In the light of this, present study is an attempt to take an overview of the Shivaji University, Kolhapur in academic research in its golden jubilee year. Title of the study is "An Overview of Research in Commerce and Management in Shivaji University"

6. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The core objective of this research is to take an overview of research in commerce and management in Shivaji University. The specific objectives of the study are set as under.

1. To study the pace, pattern and gaps in academic researches in commerce and management education in Shivaji University.
2. To explore new research areas in commerce and management education.

7. METHODOLOGY

The present study is an attempt to relook in to the researches undertaken in the Shivaji University under the faculty of commerce and management in order to understand the areas of great concern among the researchers.

7.1 DATA BASE- The study is carried on the basis of secondary data. The records of the University Library, the Board of University Teaching and Research (BUTR), University website and the Department of Commerce and Management of the university are the main sources of the data. Name of the awardees, name of the supervisors (guides), title of the topic studied and the year of award are the parameters of data collection. For this purpose, only the data on Ph. D. theses (awarded) are considered.

7.2 SAMPLE- As stated earlier, the researchers have chosen the department of Commerce and Management of Shivaji University, Kolhapur as a sample of the study for convenience purpose.

7.3 TIME SPAN OF THE ENQUIRY- The time span of the study ranges from the establishment of the university (1962-63 to 2010-12 Dec.2011) to cover all the researches undertaken. Thus, the time span of fifty years is taken for the present study.

7.4 STUDY AREA- All the researches undertaken in commerce and management and submitted to Shivaji University for the degree of Ph. D. have considered, irrespective of the place of enquiry.

8. FINDINGS

8.1 PERIODIC PERFORMANCE- The data in table -2 reveals the pace of academic research in commerce and management undertaken in Shivaji University. It is found that there was no one Ph. D. declared in the university during first decade (1962-63 to 1971-72) from the establishment of the University. There was scarcity of research supervisors during this period. In addition to this, the available supervisors did not take efforts to encourage aspiring researchers. Consequently, the pace of research during the second decade (1972-73 to 1981-82) was very slow. Only five Ph. D.s were awarded during this period, accounting to 2.18 percent of the total researches in the study period. However, the number of researches during third decade (1982-83 to 1991-92) was six times more than that in the earlier decade, estimating to 12.60 percent. The performance during fourth decade (1992-93 to 2001-02) was quite satisfactory. More than 38 percent researches have carried out in the university during this period. Further, it is found that the research work during the last decade (2002-03 to 2011-12) has taken leap performance. About 47 percent researches out of total have carried out during this period. There found increasing number of researchers in the university in the department of Commerce and Management during 2010 and 2011. The numbers was almost ten times of the seats available in the department.

8.2 SPECIALISATIONS OF RESEARCH TOPICS - At the time of classification of researches as per the subject specialisations, it was observed that, all the theses are submitted, under the faculty of 'Commerce and Management', without specifying specialisation. It is a regular practice in the university. For the present study, researchers have classified all researches (Table-3) on the basis of titles of the study topics. For the sake of convenience, the researches are classified into eight subject specialisations including a broad category of commerce and management. It is found that about 32 percent researches come under the specialisation of 'Commerce and Management'. The subject 'Human Resource' and 'Marketing' have attracted 21.40 and 20.96 percent researchers respectively. 'Banking and Finance' is studied by 16.59 percent researchers. Chart-1 exhibits the fact quite clearly.

Other subjects such as 'Co-operation', 'Accountancy', 'Costing and Taxation' and 'Computer Management', though have greater importance in the real life, have been studied by very few researchers.

8.3 THE INDUSTRY WISE RESEARCH- Table-4 shows classification of researches as per the type of industry on which the researches are undertaken. It is found that 16.59 percent studies are undertaken on Banking and Finance industry, followed by SSIs (13.10 percent). Government Organisations, Agriculture and Food Processing industries and Sugar Industry each have studied by 9.61 percent researchers. Socio-economic aspects were duly considered by 9.30 percent researchers. Co-operative Societies-other than Sugar Co-operatives have formed the areas of interest of the 8.30 percent researchers. It was observed that more studies have been undertaken on different co-operatives. It is so, because the Western Maharashtra is regarded as the belt of co-operatives.

8.4 RESEARCHES ON CO-OPERATIVES- Table-5 shows, under the co-operatives, Banks and Credit Co-operatives are the areas of interest among 52 Percent researchers. Sugar Co-operatives are also studied by 22.73 percent researchers. It is clear that all types of co-operatives such as Woman Co-operatives, Marketing Co-operatives, Consumer Co-operatives and Dairy Co-operatives have been covered in the university researches. Chart -2 shows the picture clearly.

8.5 LEVEL OF ENQUIRY OF RESEARCHES- As per the level of enquiry of the studies undertaken (Table-6), majority researches are related with the local district areas to which the researchers belong. About 18 percent researchers have studied the topics pertaining to a particular city or town. Only 14 percent researchers have made state level enquiry. Chart -3 shows the picture clearly.

9. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

Present study primarily aimed to take an overview of Shivaji University during the golden jubilee years -1962-63 to 2011-12 in terms of pace, pattern and gaps in academic research in commerce and management. The periodic performance of the university in academic research in commerce and management is commendable. However, the number of researchers, as compared to that of teachers working in affiliated colleges, is not satisfactory.

Another trend in the recent past is observed that the number of aspiring researchers in commerce and management is increasing steadily. However, limited number of supervisors is the major constraint. Again, there is lack of interdisciplinary approach in research in academic community and its approval on the part of the university. Therefore, the university should take necessary steps to inculcate interdisciplinary approach, as well as independent research by the researchers so that no aspiring researcher may be deprived of admission for want of supervisors.

The phenomenon of increasing aspirants for research may be because of monetary benefits offered to awardees of Ph. D. degree. Measurement of impact of financial incentive attached to academic research will be one more research work. At the same time, measurement of impact of researches on the field of commerce and management will be another research.

Quality of higher education is of major concern to funding agencies, policy makers in the field and to the government as well. Therefore, Ph. D. is made mandatory for teachers to enter into any authoritative and academic bodies of the University. In future Ph. D. will be the degree for survival and also golden gate to enter into new avenues of progress. Therefore, there is a threat of mad rush and deterioration of quality of research in consequence. The supervisors have to search for new avenues of research for the aspirants.

It is found that the researches under the general specialisation of Commerce and Management, Human Resource, Marketing, and Banking and Finance are more in number. Other subjects, like Co-operation, Accountancy, Costing and Taxation and Computer Application and Management are neglected by researchers. About 10 percent (22) studies are undertaken on performance evaluation by changing the organizations and the study area. This kind of repetitions must bring out the minute observations of the units studied and provide practical implications for further improvement. However, it is found rarely. The university has been awarding Ph. D. degree under the faculty of 'Commerce and Management', without specifying subject specialisation, however, it is quit necessary to specify specific subject specialisation of the degree.

Banking and Finance industries, Small Scale Industries, Government Organizations, Agriculture and Food Processing industries, Sugar and Co-operative Industries are of greater interest of the researchers. On the contrary, emerging industries like Service Industry, Retail industry, Automobile and Engineering, Education, Non-Government Organizations, Hotel and Tourism and their linkages with local resources are to be studied intensively.

It is observed that maximum numbers of researches are related with co-operatives and that too with local level of enquiry for research. This depicts unevenness in the research in the university under the faculty of commerce and management. The university should compile the data on past researches (present researchers have collected and compiled the data on research in the faculty of commerce and management since 1962 to 2011) and should prepare a databank of the new avenues available for future research (**annexure -I** provides few areas for future research in the field). The supervisors and researchers should be kept updated with the above information. The academic bodies and authorities should have scrutiny and control of the area and level of enquiry of research.

It seems that, the matter of convenience of researchers has outweighed the level of enquiry of research. The enquiry into the national and global trends in the field will give a broader outlook to the research and will have a better practicability.

Despite of valuable suggestions through the researches, the industrial and business sector could not felt the findings of the studies useful, mainly because of non-acceptance of the study results. This implied that these studies are considered useful to the academicians only. This underlines the need of persistent interaction between industry and institutions. The academicians are to take initiative in this direction.

10. LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY SCOPE FOR FUTURE RESEARCH

Present work is restricted to take an overview of research in commerce and Management in Shivaji University. It is quite desirable to cover researches of all the departments and streams of education in the university. The researchers insist up on further major research to cover all academic research activities being carried out in all departments in the University.cover. The researches for M. Phil. degree as well as that are taken for minor and major projects in commerce and management have not been considered for the present study.

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WEBSITE

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12. ANNEXURES

ANNEXURE I : AREAS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH

ACCOUNTANCY AND AUDITING

1. Accounting Policies and Practices in different types of Organisations
2. An Enquiry into increasing Frauds
3. Application and Utility of Accounting Standards
4. Adoption and impact of IFRS
5. Application of Accounting in agriculture sector
6. Auditing- the Assurance of Fairness of Accounts
7. Auditing the Way to Authentication of Accounts
8. Financial Reporting – The Summary of Financial Performance
9. Environment Accounting
10. Independence of Auditors in Different types of Organisations
11. Innovations in Accounting Practices
12. Innovations in Auditing Practices
13. Role of Auditors in the Management and Success of an Organisation

BANKING AND FINANCE

1. Assets and liability management in banks
2. Capital Adequacy
3. Capital Formation in Agriculture sector
4. Capitalisation and Capital Structure
5. Co-ordination of credit and development agencies for improving rural credit
6. Credit needs of drought prone areas
7. Evaluation of consumer durable finance by banks in rural areas
8. Evaluation of finance to weaker sections by banks
9. Financing Oral Lessees/tenant Farmers
10. Impact and evaluation of MNREGP schemes
11. Impact of dairy on finance, employment generation, standard of living etc.
12. Impact of farm mechanization
13. Impact of Introduction of Kisan Credit Card
14. Impact of LPG on Government run Business Organisation
15. Impact of new private sector bank on rural development
16. Impact of publicity, extension services, social activities undertaken by banks
17. Impact of retail banking and housing finance in rural areas
18. Innovations in kisan credit card and diversified needs of farmers
19. Innovative deposits schemes and growth of deposits
20. Interest rates on priority sector advances
21. Kisan Credit Cards and insurance benefits
22. Microfinance – Its impact

23. Microfinance-Viable business proposition for rural and semi urban branches
24. NPA in priority sector-causes and remedial measures
25. NPA- The Performance indicator of bank and Financial Institutes
26. Pattern of Capital Formation and development in rural Area
27. Portfolio Management and Investment Strategy
28. Poultry Farming – An Ideal Emerging Business in Hilly area
29. Pricing of Agriculture Produce
30. Problems and Prospects of Marketing of Agriculture Produce
31. Productivity of rural and semi urban bank branches
32. Profitability of rural branches in relation to cost of deposits yield on advances and the operational cost
33. Reforms in Local Taxes and Its Impact
34. Role of Stock Markets and Mutual Funds in Mobilisation of Funds
35. Role of subsidy to self help groups under SGSY scheme
36. Scale of finance of selected crops
37. Swapping of RRB branches with commercial bank branches
38. Tax Reforms In India and Its Impacts on Economy
39. Tax Reforms In India and Its Impacts on Tax Payers' Perception

COMMERCE

1. Agro Economic Zones (AEZ)
2. Business potentials in folk Literature- Collection and Marketing
3. Commercialisation of Education
4. Economics of tractor for sugarcane transport
5. Efforts for Balanced Growth
6. Entrepreneurship Development through Microfinance
7. Evaluation of area based development schemes in selected districts
8. Evolution of Agri-Clinics scheme
9. Increasing employment in rural areas through non-farm activities
10. Pattern of Entrepreneurship in Rural and Urban Area and the Pattern of rural Development
11. Potentials of Transportation, Tourism and Hospitality in Kolhapur District

CO-OPERATION

1. Application of principles of Co-operation and the Need of Amendments
2. Co-operative System -A Successive History, Failure Presence and Dark Future
3. History of Co-operation and the Changing Leadership Style.

HUMAN RESOURCE

1. Communication Technology and Human Mobility
2. Development of Skills through Education
3. Emotional Intelligence and Employee Performance
4. HRD issues in RRBs
5. Human Resource Accounting
6. Human Resource Development in Rural area
7. Human Resource Development Through Microfinance
8. Human Resource Utilisation in Educational Organisations
9. Impact of VRS on working of rural branches
10. Labour Turnover –Causes, Impacts and Solutions
11. Leadership Development through Co-operatives
12. Policy and Practice of Talent Management in different Organisations
13. Role and status of specialized officers in bank
14. Study of socio-economic condition of harvest contract labour
15. Training needs of bank staff working in rural and semi urban areas
16. Work life Balance

INSURANCE

1. Accident insurance scheme for SGSY beneficiaries
2. Evaluation of crop insurance scheme

MANAGEMENT

1. Acquisitions and Mergers in Corporate World
2. Assessment and Accreditation A wakeup Alarm for Quality in Higher Education
3. Awareness and motivation needs of bank staff to increase rural credit
4. Comparative Analysis of Grantable and Non-grant Educational Organisations
5. Comparative Analysis of Entrepreneurship Development in Rural and Urban Area
6. Corporate Governance
7. Customer Relationship Management in rural and Urban areas in different Organisations
8. Customer service in Rural and Urban area in different Organisations
9. E-governance and its implications on performance of an Organisation
10. Hi-tech agriculture-problems and prospects
11. Impact of Assessment and Accreditation on Higher Education Institutions
12. Impact of Electronic Media on Service and Manufacturing Organisations
13. Increasing efficiency of irrigation through appropriate system
14. Lessons from Recession – The Indian Path of Stability and Sustainability
15. Livestock - A tool of Poverty alleviation
16. Managerial Style of Second generation Leaders
17. Opportunities in Contract Farming
18. Role of controlling offices in development of rural credit
19. Search for increase in productivity
20. Strengthening Co-operative Movement for Balanced Economic Development.
21. Study of infrastructure needs in rural area.

22. Study of systems and procedures of RRBs
23. Study of water shed development programs
24. Total Quality Management

MARKETING

1. Consumer Perception about Quality of Products and Services
2. Determinants of Factors in Customer Retention in Retailing in Rural and Urban areas.
3. E-commerce the new way towards marketing
4. Evolution of Retailing and Supply Chains
5. Export Potential of Agriculture produce
6. Impact of Innovations in Communication Tools and Techniques
7. Supply Chain Management
8. Service Quality Awareness among the Customers / Stakeholders.
9. Service Quality in Higher Education Institutions

ANNEXURE-II TABLES AND FIGURES**TABLE- 1: NUMBER OF COLLEGES IN SHIVAJI UNIVERSITY**

| Sr. No. | Types of Colleges | No. Colleges | Percentage to Total |
|---------|---|--------------|---------------------|
| | Colleges having Commerce Faculty | 126 | 50.20 |
| | Colleges having no Commerce Faculty | 35 | 13.94 |
| 1 | Total Arts, Commerce and Science Colleges | 161 | 64.14 |
| 2 | Education Colleges | 41 | 16.33 |
| 3 | Engineering Colleges | 25 | 9.96 |
| 4 | Pharmacy Colleges | 12 | 4.78 |
| 5 | Law Colleges | 7 | 2.79 |
| 6 | B. P. Ed. Colleges | 4 | 1.60 |
| 7 | Recognised Institute | 1 | 0.40 |
| | Grand Total | 251 | 100.00 |

Source- Compilation of data from University website (www.unishivaji.ac.in)

TABLE- 2: DECADAL RESEARCH PERFORMANCE IN COMMERCE AND MANAGEMENT

| Sr. No. | Time Span | No. of Researches | Percentage to Total |
|---------|--------------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| 1 | 1962-63 to 1971-72 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 2 | 1972-73 to 1981-82 | 5 | 2.18 |
| 3 | 1982-83 to 1991-92 | 29 | 12.66 |
| 4 | 1992-93 to 2001-02 | 88 | 38.43 |
| 5 | 2002-03 to 2011-12 | 107 | 46.72 |
| | Total | 229 | 100.00 |

Source – Compilation of data

Note- Total of percentage may not agree due to adjustment of fractions

TABLE- 3: SPECIALISATION OF RESEARCHES IN COMMERCE AND MANAGEMENT

| Sr. No. | Subject Specialisation | No. of Researches | Percentage to Total |
|---------|----------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| 1 | Commerce and Management | 73 | 31.88 |
| 2 | Human Resource | 49 | 21.40 |
| 3 | Marketing | 48 | 20.96 |
| 4 | Banking and Finance | 38 | 16.59 |
| 5 | Co-operation | 10 | 4.37 |
| 6 | Computer Management/ Application | 6 | 2.62 |
| 7 | Accountancy and Costing | 3 | 1.31 |
| 8 | Taxation | 2 | 0.87 |
| | Grand Total | 229 | 100.00 |

Source – Compilation of data

Note- Total of percentage may not agree due to adjustment of fractions

TABLE- 4: CLASSIFICATION AS PER THE INDUSTRY/ORGANIZATION

| Sr. No. | Type of Industry | No. of Researches | Percentage to Total |
|---------|--|-------------------|---------------------|
| 1 | Banking and Finance | 38 | 16.59 |
| 2 | Small Scale Industries | 30 | 13.10 |
| 3 | Government Organisation | 22 | 9.61 |
| 4 | Agriculture and Food Processing | 22 | 9.61 |
| 5 | Sugar Industry | 22 | 9.61 |
| 6 | Socio economic aspects | 20 | 8.73 |
| 7 | Co-operatives (Excluding Sugar Co-op.) | 19 | 8.30 |
| 8 | Computer and Telecommunications | 10 | 4.37 |
| 9 | Automobile and Engineering | 9 | 3.93 |
| 10 | Education | 8 | 3.49 |
| 11 | Non-Government Organisations | 7 | 3.06 |
| 12 | Textile | 6 | 2.62 |
| 13 | Hotel and Tourism | 6 | 2.62 |
| 14 | Corporate Industry | 3 | 1.31 |
| 15 | Insurance | 3 | 1.31 |
| 16 | Cement | 2 | 0.87 |
| 17 | Pharmaceutical | 1 | 0.44 |
| 18 | Lather | 1 | 0.44 |
| | Grand Total | 229 | 100.00 |

Source – Compilation of data

Note- Total of percentage may not agree due to adjustment of fractions

TABLE- 5: RESEARCHES UNDERTAKEN IN SHIVAJI UNIVERSITY ON CO-OPERATIVES

| Sr. No. | Types of Co-operative Societies | No. of Researches | Percentage to Total |
|---------|---------------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| 1 | Banks and Credit Co-operatives | 25 | 53.19 |
| 2 | Sugar Co-operatives | 11 | 23.40 |
| 3 | Woman Co-operatives | 2 | 4.26 |
| 4 | Marketing Co-operatives | 2 | 4.26 |
| 5 | Consumer Co-operatives | 2 | 4.26 |
| 6 | Dairy Co-operatives | 2 | 4.26 |
| 7 | Spinning Co-operatives | 2 | 4.26 |
| 8 | Other- Village artisans Co-operatives | 1 | 2.13 |
| | Total | 47 | 100.00 |

Source – Compilation of data

Note- Total of percentage may not agree due to adjustment of fractions

TABLE- 6: CLASSIFICATION OF RESEARCHES ON THE BASIS OF LEVEL OF ENQUIRY

| Sr. No. | Level of Enquiry | No. of Researches | Percentage to Total |
|---------|--------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| 1 | Global Level | 2 | 0.87 |
| 2 | National Level | 17 | 7.42 |
| 3 | State Level | 29 | 12.66 |
| 4 | Regional Level | 32 | 13.97 |
| 5 | District Level | 86 | 37.55 |
| 6 | Taluka Level | 6 | 2.62 |
| 7 | City Level | 38 | 16.59 |
| 8 | Firm/ Organisation Level | 19 | 8.30 |
| | Grand Total | 229 | 100.00 |

Source – Compilation of data

Note- Total of percentage may not agree due to adjustment of fractions

CHART 1: CLASSIFICATION OF RESEARCHES PER SUBJECT SPECIALISATIONS

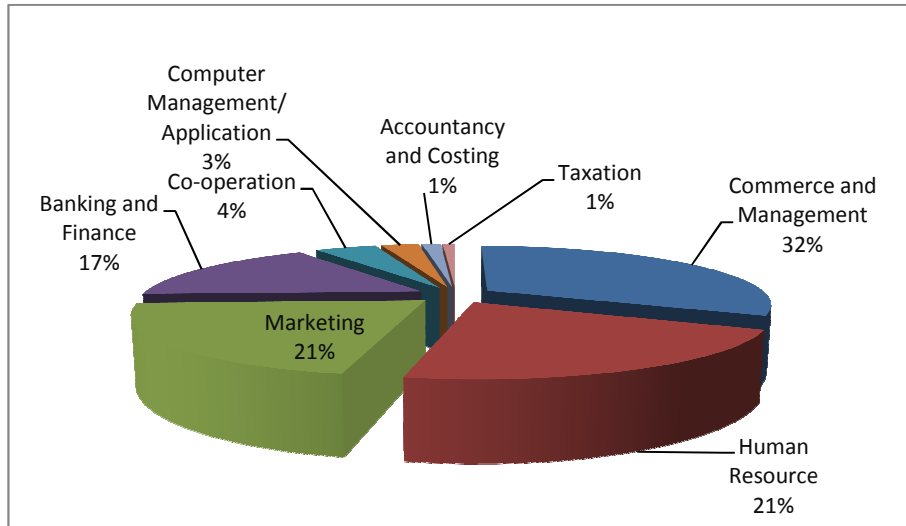


CHART-2: RESEARCHES UNDERTAKEN ON DIFFERENT TYPES OF CO-OPERATIVES

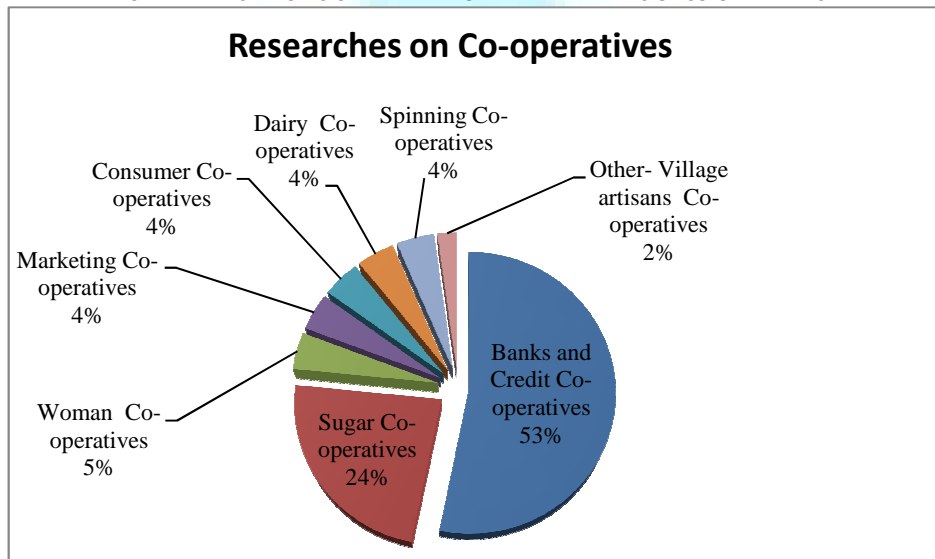
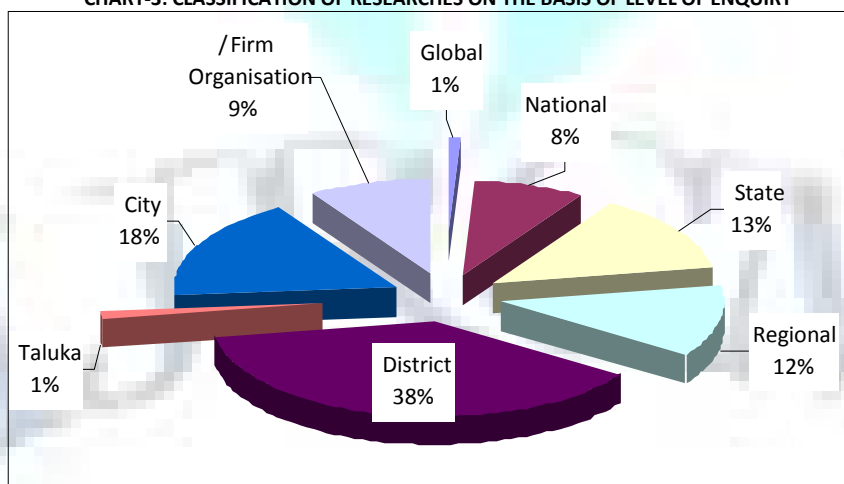


CHART-3: CLASSIFICATION OF RESEARCHES ON THE BASIS OF LEVEL OF ENQUIRY



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Looking forward an appropriate consideration.

With sincere regards

Thanking you profoundly

Academically yours

Sd/-

Co-ordinator

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