Chapter-3
Research methodology:

1. Introduction

2. The problem

3. Importance of the research study

4. Objectives of the research study

5. Hypothesis of the research study

6. Limitations of the research study

7. Outline of chapter plans

8. References
1. INTRODUCTION

India's higher education system is the world's third largest in terms of students, next to China and the United States. Unlike China, however, India has the advantage of English being the primary language of higher education and research. India educates approximately 11 per cent of its youth in higher education as compared to 20 per cent in China. Governing body at the tertiary level is the University Grants Commission (India), which enforces its standards, advises the government, and helps coordinate between the centre and the state. Universities and its constituent colleges are the main institutes of higher education in India. At present in 2011, there are 227 government-recognized Universities in India. Out of them 20 are central universities, 109 are deemed universities and 11 are Open Universities and rest are state universities. Most of these universities in India have affiliating colleges where undergraduate courses are being taught. However Jawaharlal University is a remarkable exception to this rule. According to the Department of higher Education government of India, 16,885 colleges, including 1800 exclusive women's colleges functioning under these universities and institutions and there are 4.57 lakh teachers and 99.54 lakh students in various higher education institutes in India. Apart from these higher education institutes there are several private institutes in India that offer various professional courses in India. Distance learning is also a feature of the Indian higher education system.

2. THE PROBLEM: As India strives to compete in a globalised economy in areas that require highly trained professionals, the quality of higher education becomes increasingly important. So far, India’s large, educated population base and its reservoir of at least moderately well-trained university graduates have aided the country in moving ahead, but the competition is fierce; from China in particular. Now day’s changes in higher education are very fast and to cope with these changes is really difficult task for the administration/Management of the university system. In present the definition of higher education is totally changed not only that but also duration of higher educational courses are totally changes. The university needs dynamic and excellent leadership who can envisage the vision and mission of ministry human resource development. There are many grey areas in management of the university which are really putting troubles and hindrances for quality development of human resources. Apart from there are many
burning issues which are like learning society, Industry and academic connection, incentives to teachers and researchers, innovative practices, to mobilize resources, student centered education and dynamic methods, public private partnership, to start need based job oriented courses, to have international cooperation, to start cross culture programmes, action plan for improving quality, privatization higher education, Quality development, world class education, personality development, status of academic research studies , fair quality assurance system, examinations reforms, and high-tech libraries, etc.

3. IMPORTANCE OF THE RESEARCH STUDY

For every unsuccessful story management is blamed, and in contrast to management rattles for lack of resources and unfavorable situations. Indian universities are no exceptions. Indian universities for the last for years are following the footsteps of sick units and university education has lost its creditability. Barring a few, Indian university lamented their unsuccessful story of lack of resources and unfavourable situations, in the changing social and economic scenario, any system set-up or organizations needs to be constantly reoriented and made flexible and diversified to meet the emerging challenges. This study shall give very wide views, on different aspects of higher education with in-depth analysis, to improve the management practices of Universities.

4. OBJECTIVES OF THE RESEARCH STUDY:

The major objectives with which this study has been carried out are as follows.

1. To study the higher education scenario of India
2. To examine the growth and status of higher Education in the state of Gujarat
3. To study the quality assurance, assessment and accreditation in Gujarat
4. To examine management practices of different universities in Gujarat
5. To make the suggestions for improvement of management practices in university administrations
5. HYPOTHESIS OF THE RESEARCH STUDY

1. Status of accredited institutions has an impact on university administration
2. There is no significant difference in teaching, learning and evaluation in universities
3. There is an impact of management practices in Universities on research, consultancy and extension
4. There are also impact on management practices of University on infrastructure and learning resources
5. There is no significant difference in innovative practices of different university in Gujarat

6. Universe of Study:

The universe of study consists universities working in the Gujarat states.

7. Sampling Design:

There are about 14 universities are working in Gujarat state on March, 2004. Out of these, 7 universities are multidiscipline university. Therefore researcher has selected seven universities as sample of study. The sample has been selected considering the following criteria.

1. University should be established by state government.
2. Data for the entire period of study i.e. 2009 to 20012 available.
3. The university should be a multidisciplinary

Sample University of Study:

1. Sardar Patel University, Vallabhidyanagar.
2. Saurashtra University, Rajkot
3. V.N.South Gujarat University, Surat.
4. Gujarat University, Ahmedabad
5. Bhavnagar University, Bhavnagar
6. North Gujarat Universities
7. Kutch University
8. Data collection:

The study is based on secondary data. The study related data have gathered from website of different universities, annual reports of the universities, from the site of NAAC, UGC, and department of higher education. Apart from this some data have collected through personal (Interview) method, Questionnaire with the help of Accounts Officer, Chief Accounts Officer and various sections heads to collect relevant information about Finances of the Universities.

Supplementary Data:

Supplementary Data has been collected from the various Journals and Research Reports Published by the concerned institutions, Periodicals published in the field of University Administration

- Southern Economist
- Economic and Political weekly
- University News
- University Hand book
- University Grants Commission Reports
- University Finance Profile
- Harward Business Review
- University Development in India
- Basic-Facts & Figures
- Selected Educational statistics 2000-2001
- Selected Socio-Economic

9. Data Analysis:

When the data are arranged and tabulated, the researcher proceeds to analysis and interpretation of data with the help of following techniques:

1. Percentages
2. Simple Index
3. Ratio Analysis
4. ANOVA test, regression and correlation analysis
10. **Period of the research study (2009 to 2012):** The study was undertaken with reference to the period from 2009 -10 to 2011-12 being sufficient for this purpose considering time, cost and availability of necessary data.

11. **LIMITATIONS OF THE RESEARCH STUDY:**

   The study done on university administration has following limitation

   1. As the work is based on the published at data, the difference of purpose can marginally a fact the inferences drawn from it.
   2. The validity of some of the data cannot be fully guaranteed particularly the cost data are subjected to the Limitations.
   3. Non-availability of the information as required by the researched forms the major limitations of the study.
   4. This study is limited to only grant in aid universities of states. The sample size is only 7 universities which too small to represent the population.
   5. Universities like business organizations, are not profit making or organizations. But this study is based solely on the functioning of the business organizations; will to be ensuring better financial health of the University.

12. **Outline of chapter plans**

   **Chapter 1**

   **Conceptual Framework of University Management practices in India:** this chapter includes natures of University, role of Chancellor, Vice-chancellor, Pro-vic- Chancellor, Senate/Courts, Syndicate/Executive council, Academic council, faculties and Board of studies, Finance committee, Planning and evaluation board, Decision making in University system, Need for administrative training, Affiliated system, politicization in Universities,
Chapter -2


Chapter-3

Research methodology: this chapter includes introduction, problem identification, review of literature, objectives of study, hypothesis, research methodology, data collection, analytical tools, chapter plan and limitation of the study.

Chapter -4 Management practices of universities in Gujarat : This includes Higher Education Scenario in Gujarat which also explains Introduction to Gujarat, Introduction to quality assurance, assessment and accreditation, Quantitative analysis, quantitative analysis of peer team reports of accredited institutes etc.

Chapter-5

Summary, Findings and suggestions. This chapter includes emerging challenges for universities in Gujarat, Unplanned growth of self-financed colleges, Status of accredited institutions, Teaching learning and evaluation, research, consultancy and extension, Infrastructure and learning resources, Student support and progression, organizational and management/governance, leadership and management, healthy practices/ Innovative and best practices and the road map ahead.
References:

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Dongerk ey S.R.: University Education in Idia, Monaktalas, Bombay, p.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Earl A Ronanld shay : “The Heart of aryavarta” constyle and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Co. Ltd. London la 25, p.48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Management, Governance, and the Neo-Weberian State, Oxford: Oxford University Press</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>