Emperor International Journal of Finance and Management Research

ISSN-2395-5929 Mayas Publication © www.mayas.info

Volume- 8 Issue- 5 May 2022

Brand Image Creation of Management Institutes in Maharashtra

Dr. Gajanan P. Mudholkar,

Asst. Professor,

School of Commerce and Management Sciences,

S.R.T.M. University, Nanded.

Abstract

The management institutes should have brand value so that the students will be fascinated to get admission in the management institute. The branding should be properly done by the management institutes. The brand should be developed by the management institutes. In this research paper, the researcher made an attempt to study the role of advertising in creating the brand value for management institutes. It is found from the cross tabulation and chi square test that Management Institutes in Maharashtra State used advertising for creating the brand value.

Keywords: Advertising, Brand Creation and Management Institutes.

I. INTRODUCTION

Brand management as one of the marketing functions has been around for as long as we have known professional marketing. But, it has been a part of the traditional marketing approach in which many functions of today's brand management were performed in a spread out fashion by the marketing manager and a combination of his team members like the sales manager, the advertising and communications manager, and the marketing administration manager to name a few. The terminology of brand management was not used.

Brand management, in its present integrated form, has come into limelight and focus over the last 20 years. The functional execution has undergone transformation in terms of its description as a substantive job under one head. This implies that the overall functions of brand management are full of substance and therefore are described specifically under the head - brand management and not as disparate parts of the overall marketing functions.

In other words, brand management has not lost its primary roots that are well-entrenched in marketing; it only has acquired explicitly defined dimensions within which the function operates.

To further elucidate the point, there have been functional adjustments within the overallmarketing functions only to bring into clear and sharp focus the specific functions and job of brand management. Brand management now presents itself as a distinct part of an integrated marketing approach in which it connects with all the touch points within and outside of the marketing department.

What is a Brand and Brand Management?

We all know from our study of the basic marketing course and also as consumers that a brand is "a name, term, sign, symbol, design, or a combination of them intended to differentiate one product from those of the competitors".

Perhaps, the most distinctive professional skills of marketing persons are their abilities to create, maintain, and protect a brand in a hostile market. These abilities call for a collective input on part of all within the marketing department and other departments.

Brand creation, therefore, is the end product of a team of professionals and not just one person. It is a team effort. If the art of conceptualizing the brand rests with marketing, then the actual creation of it is the cornerstone of the overall company team.

How Brand Management Came into Being?

We also know that brands have been around for as long as we can look back into the modern business management. However, we need to have a distinct understanding of how brand management came into being in its present form.

Over the decades as businesses and competition grew, in case of multinational corporations in particular, the growth of brands exploded. With economic growth and the technological advances of the later half of the 20th century in particular, various industries ranging from the areas of foods to pharmaceuticals to textiles to cars to electronics and many other registered impressive growth.

Objectives of the Study:

- 1) To study the role of advertising in creating the brand value of management institutes in Maharashtra.
- 2) To analyze the relationship between advertising and brand value for management institutes in Maharashtra.

Hypothesis of the Study

Null Hypothesis: Management Institutes in Maharashtra State used advertising for creating the brand value.

Alternative Hypothesis: Management Institutes in Maharashtra State did not use advertising for creating the brand value.

Research Methodology

In this research an interview and questionnaire solicited for survey were taken in to consideration as a primary source of data. This research was based on deductive reasoning i.e. from more general to more specific (Top-Down approach). The elements of research design are explained as follows:

Sample Size/ Universe: - 95 respondent institutes (each for 4 students, 4 faculties and 1 director & 1 management) around 25% of 389.

Target Customers: - Aspiring students, existing students, alumni, faculties and management.

Research Design: - Descriptive, Diagnostic and experimental design.

Sample Design: - Probability random sampling design.

Population: - Heterogeneous population of the respondents.

Sampling Design Method: - Probability stratified random sampling design.

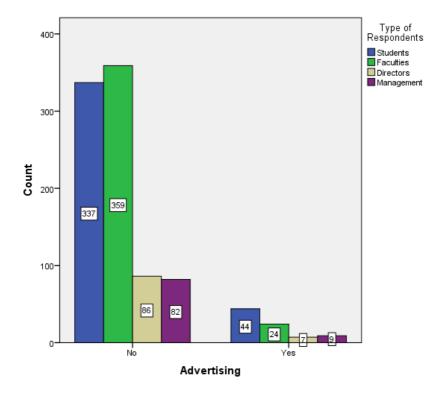
Measurement and Scaling Techniques: - Nominal scale, ordinal scale, rating scales and Likert Scale.

Data analysis and Interpretation

The following table represents the Management Institutes in Maharashtra State used advertising for creating the brand value in dichotomous way as

Table 1.1

Respondents	Yes	No	Total
Students	44	337	381 (100%)
Faculty	24	359	383 (100%)
Director	7	86	93 (100%)
Management	9	82	91 (100%)
Total	84 (8.86%)	864 (91.14%)	948 (100%)



It was observed from the above table and the graph that the Management Institutes in Maharashtra State used advertising for creating the brand value. By statistical information, it was found that 91.14% Management Institutes in Maharashtra State used advertising for creating the brand value comparing with 8.86% Management Institutes in Maharashtra State did not use advertising for creating the brand value.

Table No. 1.2

Chi-Square Tests				
Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)		
6.925a	3	.074		
6.992	3	.072		
1.382	1	.240		
948				
	6.925 ^a 6.992 1.382 948	6.925 ^a 3 6.992 3 1.382 1		

a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 8.06.

From the above table, it is observed that the asymptotic significance value 0.074 is greater than standard significance value, hence the null hypothesis is failed to reject. It means that the null hypothesis 'Management Institutes in Maharashtra State used advertising for creating the brand value' holds.

From the calculations of chi square test, it was proven that Management Institutes in Maharashtra State used advertising for creating the brand value.

II. CONCLUSIONS

It is concluded that the Management Institutes in Maharashtra State used advertising for creating the brand value. By statistical information, it was found that 91.14% Management Institutes in Maharashtra State used advertising for creating the brand value comparing with 8.86% Management Institutes in Maharashtra State did not use advertising for creating the brand value. From the calculations of chi square test, it was proven that Management Institutes in Maharashtra State used advertising for creating the brand value.

III. REFERENCES

- Ramaswamy, V.S., and Namakumary, S., Marketing Management: Planning, Implementation and Control, The Indian Context, Macmillan India Ltd., New Delhi, 1995.
- 2) Rarnesh, M.S., Essentials of Marketing Management- Textbook of Principles and *Practice* of Marketing, Kalyani Publishers, New Delhi, 1984.
- 3) Rathwell, J.M., Marketing in ' the Services *Sector*, Winthrop Publishers Inc. Cambridge, 1974.
- 4) Ravishankar, Distribution of Services-Managing Distribution, Manas Publications, New Delhi, 1992.
- 5) Ravishankar, Services Marketing-The Indian Experiences, South Asia Publications, New Delhi, 1999.
- 6) Ryans, A.B., and Wfmnk, D.R., The Marketing of Services: Categorisation with implications for strategy, in Greenberg, B.A. and Belienger, D.N. (Eds.), Contemporary Marketing Thoughts, American MarketingAssociation, Chicago, 1977.
- 7) Sherlekar, S.A., Marketing Management, Himalaya Publishing House, Mumbai, 1997.
- 8) Sinha and Sahoo (Eds.), Services Marketing *Text* and *Readings*, Himalaya Publishing House, Mumbai, 1994.
- 9) Stanton, William, J., Etzel, Michael, J., and Walker, Bruce, J.,
- Fundamentals of Marketing, McGraw-Hill, International Edition, New York, 1994.
- 11) Verrna, Harsh, V., Marketing of *Services*: Strategies for *Success*, Global Business Press, New Delhi, 1993.
- 12) Wilmshurst, John, The Fundamentals and Practice of Marketing, Butterworth Heinemann, Oxford, 1995.
- 13) R.Mayakkannan(2018) //www.ijpam.eu Special Issue (PDF) Impact of Buying Behaviour of Consumers towards Instant Food Products in Chennai District. Availablefrom:

- https://www.researchgate.net/publication/340633912_Impact_of_Buying_Beha viour_of_Consumers_towards_Instant_Food_Products_in_Chennai_District [accessed May 02 2020]
- 14) Thiruchelvam, C., & Mayakkannan, R. (2011) an Empirical Study of Indian Individual Investor's Behavior. Singaporean Journal Scientific Research, Vol.4, No.2, pp.315-322.
- 15) Mayakkannan (2019) <u>Customer perception on service quality towards retail</u> <u>banking in Chennai</u>; retailing: trends in the new millennium, 2019; MJP Publisher
- 16) Sumathy, KP Vipin (2017) Digital payment systems: Perception and concerns among urban consumers; International Journal of Applied Research: volume 3 issue 6 Pp 1118-1122
- 17) Mayakkannan (2017) A Study on Employee Perception on Public Sector Banks in Chennai City; International Journal of Applied Business and Economic Research; Volume 15 Number 21 (Part 2) PP 29-40 Serials Publications Pvt. Ltd.
- 18) Carmines, E.C. and McIver, J.P. (1981). 'Analyzing models with unobserved variable', In Bohrnstedt G, W. and Borgatta, E.F (ed). Social Measurement: Sage, Beverly Hills.
- 19) Wheaton. B., Muthen, B; Alwin, D.F and summers, G.F. (1977). 'Assessing reliability and stability in panel models', In Heise, D.R. (ed.), pp 84-136, Sociological Methodology, Joessey-Bas, San Francisco.
- 20) Wright, Sewall S. (1921). "Correlation and causation". Journal of Agricultural Research 20: 557–85.
- 21) Dr M. Sumathy (2010) Banking Industry Vision-2010, the Indian banker; Volume2pp33-37
- 22) Mayakkannan (2020) <u>A study on performance evaluation of selected public and private sector banks through camel model in India;</u> Purakala; Volume 31 Issue: 25 pp 202-206
- 23) American Marketing Association Committee on Definitions, A Glossary of Marketing Terms, Chicago, 1960.
- 24) Assael, H., Consumer Behaviour and Marketing Action, Kent Publishing Company, Boston, 1987.
- 25) Balachandran, S., *Customer Driven Services* Management, Response Books, A Division of Sage Publications, New Delhi, 1999.
- 26) Berry, L. L and Parasu ram an, A., *Marketing Services: Competing Through Quafik* Free Press, New York, 1991.

- 27) Booms, B.H. and Bitner, M. J., Marketing Strategies and Organisation Structures for Services Firms, in Donnelly, J.H. and George, W.R. (Eds.), Marketing of Services, American Marketing Association, 1982.
- 28) Burnett, John, J., Promotion Management, A.1.T.B.S Publishers and Distributors, Delhi, 1998.
- 29) Cannon, Tom, Basic Marketing Principles and Practice, Holt, Rinehart and Winston, London, 1980.