

**ICSSR**

A Report on  
**SOCIAL SCIENCES IN INDIA**  
**RETROSPECTIVE & PROSPECTIVE**

**VOLUME TWO**

**THE INDIAN COUNCIL OF  
SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH  
REVIEW COMMITTEE**

- 50  
300  
INDIA

# **SOCIAL SCIENCE IN INDIA: A REPORT RETROSPECTIVE AND PROSPECTIVE**

**VOLUME II**

**AN ABSTRACT OF SOCIAL SCIENCE STATISTICS**

**NIEPA DC**



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**THE INDIAN COUNCIL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH  
REVIEW COMMITTEE  
1973**

October 1973, The Indian Council of Social Science Research Review Committee

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Date ..... 30-6-73

PRINTED AT THE REGIONAL SCHOOL OF PRINTING, MADRAS 600020

## INTRODUCTION

This second volume of the Report: *Social Science in India: Retrospective and Prospective* is a supporting document to the first volume which sets forth the analysis, conclusions and recommendation of the Indian Council of Social Science Research Review Committee. This second volume is divided into two parts. One part, with which the volume begins, consists of tables with some charts and diagrams, presenting the data concerning the social sciences—University departments, post-graduate enrolment, doctorate awards, staff distribution, professional organizations, journals and articles—drawn from published material of the Indian Council of Social Science Research and the University Grants Commission. This part also sets forth in tabular form information pertaining to the Council—project proposals received and accepted, research grants, publication grants, fellowship applications and awards, *Newsletter* distribution, training courses, budgets. This first part of the volume contains the statistical data: these together with the trend studies prepared by the disciplinary Standing Committees of the Council provide the base on which the analysis of the current status of the social sciences and the past functioning of the Council has been made in Chapters I and IV of Volume I of the Report.

The second part of this volume is in effect an appendix to Volume I. It contains the six questionnaires issued by the Review Committee and addressed to heads of Social Science departments, social scientists, beneficiaries of ICSSR grants and users of research; lists of responses to the questionnaires; summaries of the Committee's discussions with ministers, vice-chancellors, industrialists, social scientists in different parts of the country and with the seven disciplinary Standing Committees of the Council. The conclusions of four regional symposia on the social sciences and the ICSSR's functioning organized by the Committee are also included in this part. This second part provided the Committee with the basic material for identifying the trends and gaps in research (Chapter II) and its recommendations for the perspective development of social science research in the Country (Chapter III), together with its conclusions and recommendations for the future growth and flowering of the Indian Council of Social Science Research (Chapter V) of Volume I of the Report. It need not be emphasised that, while all the statistical and advisory material set forth in this volume was of immense value to the Committee, the body of conclusions and recommendations elaborated in Volume I is the collective and sole responsibility of the Committee.

MALCOLM S. ADISESHIAH  
*Chairman*  
ICSSR REVIEW COMMITTEE



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**SOCIAL SCIENCE IN INDIA : A REPORT  
RETROSPECTIVE AND PROSPECTIVE (1973)**

**VOLUME TWO**

**AN ABSTRACT OF SOCIAL SCIENCE STATISTICS**

TABLE NO. 1  
**POST-GRADUATE SOCIAL SCIENCE DEPARTMENTS  
IN UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES**

	Discipline	University Departments	Affiliated Colleges	Total
1.	Administration	20	4	24
2.	Anthropology	19	1	20
3.	Area Studies	3	—	3
4.	Civics	2	—	2
5.	Commerce	56	92	148
6.	Economics	69	150	219
7.	Geography	48	40	88
8.	Home Science	24	14	38
9.	International Relations	2	—	2
10.	Linguistics	15	—	15
11.	Management	5	—	5
12.	Political Science	59	80	139
13.	Psychology	47	19	66
14.	Social Work	7	7	14
15.	Sociology	49	34	83
	<b>Total :</b>	<b>425</b>	<b>441</b>	<b>866</b>

Table No. I.I

## POST-GRADUATE SOCIAL SCIENCE DEPARTMENTS IN

Name of University	UNIVERSITY DEPARTMENTS												
	Administration	Anthropology	Area Studies	Civics	Commerce	Economics	Geography	Home Science	International Relations	Linguistics	Management	Political Science	Psychology
1. Agra		x			x	x	x	x		x		x	x
2. Aligarh Muslim		x			x	x	x	x		x		x	x
3. Allahabad					x	x	x					x	x
4. Andhra	x	x			x	x	x	x		x		x	x
5. Annamalai	x	x								x		x	x
6. A. P. Singh University					x	x	x	x				x	x
7. Banaras Hindu University			x		x	x	x	x				x	x
8. Bangalore					x	x							x
9. Baroda					x	x	x			x		x	
10. Berhampur					x	x							x
11. Bhagalpur					x	x						x	x
12. Bhopal Viswa Vidyalaya					x	x	x	x				x	x
13. Bihar					x	x						x	x
14. Bombay				x	x	x	x			x		x	x
15. Burdwan					x	x						x	
16. Calcutta		x			x	x	x					x	x
17. Calicut	x		x		x	x	x					x	
18. Delhi	x				x	x	x			x		x	x
19. Dibrugarh					x		x	x				x	
20. Gauhati		x			x	x	x	x				x	
21. Gorakhpur					x	x	x					x	x
22. Gujarat					x	x						x	x
23. Gujarat Ayurvedic													x
24. Himachal Pradesh						x						x	
25. Indore					x	x		x				x	x
26. Jabalpur					x	x	x	x				x	

For column total of each social science discipline, see previous table (p.1).

Table No. I.1

## INDIAN UNIVERSITIES AND AFFILIATED COLLEGES

				AFFILIATED COLLEGES															
<i>Sociology</i>	<i>Social Work</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Grand Total</i>	<i>Administration</i>	<i>Anthropology</i>	<i>Area Studies</i>	<i>Civics</i>	<i>Commerce</i>	<i>Economics</i>	<i>Geography</i>	<i>Home Science</i>	<i>International Relations</i>	<i>Linguistics</i>	<i>Management</i>	<i>Political Science</i>	<i>Psychology</i>	<i>Sociology</i>	<i>Social Work</i>	<i>Total</i>
x		8	71					12	19	10					10	7	5		63
x		9	9											na					
		5	5											na					
x	x	11	11											na					
x		6	6											na					
		6	10					1	2						1				4
x		8	8							na									
		3	7					1	2								1		4
x		6	6							na									
		3	3							na									
x		5	5							na									
x		7	33					5	7	4	1				5	1	3		26
x		5	5					na											
x		8	8					na											
		3	3					na											
		6	6					na											
x		7	18					6	5										11
x	x	9	33					4	10		1				6	2		1	24
x		5	5													na			
		6	6													na			
x		6	6													na			
x		5	17					4	5	1	1						1		12
		1	1							na									
		2	2							na									
x		6	16					3	1		1				2		2	1	10
x		6	17					2	4		1				2	2			11

**N.B.:** Grand Total = Total for University Departments + Total for Affiliated Colleges.

Table No. 1.2

## SOCIAL SCIENCE DEPARTMENTS AND

<i>Name of University</i>	<i>Anthropology</i>	<i>Commerce</i>	<i>Criminology</i>	<i>Demography</i>	<i>Economics</i>
1 Agra					
2 Aligarh		G, PG, PhD			G, PG, PhD
3 Allahabad		G, PG			G, PG
4 Andhra	PG	PG			PG
5 Andhra Pradesh Agriculture					Agro Eco., G, PG
6 Annamalai		G, PG, PhD			G, PG, PhD, D, L
7 Assam Agriculture					
8 Banaras		PG, PhD			G, PG, PhD
9 Bangalore					
10 Berhampur		PG			PG
11 Bhagalpur		PG			PG
12 Bihar					
13 Bombay					PG, PhD
14 Burdwan					
15 Calcutta	PG	PG			PG
16 Calicut		PG			
17 Cochin		PG			
18 Delhi	G, PG, PhD	G, PG, PhD			G, PG, PhD
19 Dibrugarh	PG				PG
20 Gauhati	PG	PG			PG
21 Gorakhpur					
22 Gujarat					
23 Guru Nanak					

CONTINUE

Table No. 1.2

## COURSES IN INDIAN UNIVERSITIES

<i>Ethnography</i>	<i>Geography</i>	<i>International Relations</i>	<i>Management</i>	<i>Political Science</i>	<i>Public Administration</i>	<i>Psychology</i>	<i>Sociology</i>
							PG
	G, PG	G, PG		G, PG, PhD G, PG PG	D PG	G, PG, PhD G, PG PG	G, PG, PhD PG
				G, PG, PhD DL		G, PG, PhD DL	G
				PG, PhD		PG, PhD	PG, PhD
				PG			PG PG
	PG, PhD PG		D, PhD	PG, PhD PG		PG	PG, PhD PG
			PG				
	G, PG, PhD		G, PG, PhD	G, PG, PhD PG PG		PG, PhD PG	G, PG, PhD
						PG	

CONTINUED

<i>Name of University</i>	<i>Anthropology</i>	<i>Commerce</i>	<i>Criminology</i>	<i>Demography</i>	<i>Economics</i>
24 Himachal Pradesh					
25 Haryana Agriculture					PG, PhD
26 Indore					
27 Jabalpur					PG, PhD
28 Jadavpur					G, PG
29 Jammu		PG			PG
30 Jawaharlal Nehru					G, Agri., PG
31 Jodhpur		G, PG, PhD, D			G, PG, PhD, D
32 Kalyani					PG
33 Karnatak	PG, PhD	PG, PhD			PG, PhD
34 Kashmir		PG			PG
35 Kerala					PG
36 Kurukshetra		PG			PG, PhD
37 Lucknow	G,PG, PhD,D	G, PG, PhD, D			G, PG, PhD, D
38 Madras	D, PhD	D			D, PhD
39 Madurai					PG, PhD
40 Magadh		PG			PG
41 Maharaja Sayaji Rao		G, PG, PhD			G, PG, PhD
42 M. S. University, Baroda					
43 Marathwada		PG, PhD			PG, PhD
44 Meerut					
45 Mysore		PG, PhD			PG, PhD

**N.B.** G = Graduate DL = Doctor of Literature PG = Post-graduate  
MP = Master of Philosophy PhD = Doctor of Philosophy D = Diploma

<i>Ethnographu</i>	<i>Geography</i>	<i>International Relations</i>	<i>Management</i>	<i>Political Science</i>	<i>Public Administration</i>	<i>Psychology</i>	<i>Sociology</i>
			D				PG, PhD
		G, PG		PG, PhD			PG, PhD
			PG PhD	G, PG			PhD
	G, PG, PhD, D			PG			PG <sup>1</sup> ,
				G, PG, PhD, D		G, PG, PhD, D	G, PG, PhD, D
							PG
				PG, PhD			PG, PhD
				PG, PhD	PG		
	PG, PhD		PG	PG		PG	PG
				PG, PhD		PG, PhD	
				G, PG, PhD, D	G,PG, D	G, PG, PhD, D	G, PG, PhD, D
	D, PhD		PG	PhD	D, PhD	PG, PhD	PG <sup>1</sup>
	D						
	PG			PG		PG	
	G, PG, PhD			G, PG, PhD		G, PG, PhD	G, PG, PhD
							PG
				PG, PhD			PG, PhD
	PG, PhD			PG, PhD		M Phil	M Phil
						PG, PhD	PG, PhD

Signifies a post-graduate course in Social Science as distinct from Sociology.

CONTINUED



<i>Name of University</i>	<i>Anthropology</i>	<i>Commerce</i>	<i>Criminology</i>	<i>Demography</i>	<i>Economics</i>
46 Nagpur					PG, PhD
47 North Bengal		PG			PG
48 Orissa University of Agricultural Technology					PG, Agricultural Economics
49 Osmania		G, PG, PhD			G, PG, PhD
50 Punjab	PG, PhD	G, PG, PhD			G, PG, PhD
51 Patna		PG, PhD			PG, PhD
52 Poona	PG, PhD	PG, PhD			
53 Punjab Agriculture					G
54 Punjabi	PG, PhD				PG, PhD
55 Punjab Rao Vidyapeeth					G, Agri.
56 Rabindra Bharati					
57 Rajasthan		G			PG, PhD
58 Ranchi	PG				PG
59 Ravi Shankar	PG				PG
60 Sambalpur					PG
61 Sardar Patel		PG, PhD			PG, PhD
62 Saugar	G,PG, PhD	G, PG, PhD	G, PG, PhD		G, PG, PhD
63 Saurashtra		PG			PG
64 Shivaji					PG, PhD
65 South Gujarat					PG
66 Sri Venkateswara	PG, PhD	PG, PhD			PG, PhD

NOTE : G = Graduate DL = Doctor of Literature PG = Post-graduate

<i>Ethnography</i>	<i>Geography</i>	<i>International Relations</i>	<i>Management</i>	<i>Political Science</i>	<i>Public Administration</i>	<i>Psychology</i>	<i>Sociology</i>
			D	PG, PhD PG	PG, PhD	PG, PhD	PG, PhD
	PG						
	G, PG, PhD		PG, PhD	G, PG, PhD	G, PG, PhD	G, PG, PhD	G, PG, PhD
	PG, PhD			PG, PhD	PG, PhD	PG, PhD	PG, PhD
	PG, PhD			PG, PhD		PG, PhD	PG, PhD
				PG, PhD		PG, PhD	PG, PhD
							G
			PG				
				G, PG			
		PG, PhD	G	PG, PhD		PG	PG, PhD
	PG			PG		PG	
	PG					PG	PG
				PG			
				PG, PhD		PG, PhD	PG
	G, PG, PhD			G, PG, PhD	PG	G, PG, PhD	G, PG, PhD
							PG
	PG			PG			PG
			D		PG		PG
				PG, PhD		PG, PhD	PG, PhD

MP = Master of Philosophy

PhD = Doctor of Philosophy

D = Diploma



18	Delhi		42	194	30	46	9	230	50	72	86	759
19	Dibrugarh		25	57				41		57		180
20	Gujarati		26	185	55			316				582
21	Gorakhpur			208	78			153	75	145		659
22	Gujarat			350		46		34	77	142	38	687
23	Indore			439	55			253	37	135	179	1,098
24	Jabalpur			660	61	53	9	359		60		1,202
25	Jadavpur			100			80					180
26	Jammu			52				67				119
27	Jivaji			393	112			334				839
28	Jodhpur			101	35			109	23	22		290
29	Kalyani			149						112		261
30	Kanpur			1,268	235			520	286	356		2,665
31	Karnatak		28	104	16			92		71		311
32	Kashmir		18	63				41				122
33	Kerala			429	10	7	31	93	31	109	81	791
34	Kurukshetra		7	164	45		16	203				435
35	Lucknow		114	39	180			254	49	356	94	1,086
36	Madras		19	894	65	194		63	18	68		1,321
37	Madurai			131								131
38	Magadh			108	48			129				285
39	Marathwada			128				58		42		228
40	Meerut			2,223	258			1,187	143	413		4,224
41	Mysore			68	33			66	30	79		276

CONTINUED

POST-GRADUATE ENROLMENT IN SOCIAL SCIENCES : 1969-70—CONTINUED

<i>Name of University</i>	<i>Administration</i>	<i>Anthropology</i>	<i>Area Studies</i>	<i>Civics</i>	<i>Commerce</i>	<i>Economics</i>	<i>Geography</i>	<i>Home Science</i>	<i>International Relations</i>	<i>Linguistics</i>	<i>Management</i>	<i>Political Science</i>	<i>Psychology</i>	<i>Sociology</i>	<i>Social Work</i>	<i>Total</i>
42 Nagpur	61					392	64	8				338	22	156		1,041
43 North Bengal						51	27					59				137
44 Osmania	64					85	8		8			55	19	20		259
45 Punjab	59	27				525	86	14				1,094	65	64		1,934
46 Patna						159	62					161	68	117	89	656
47 Poona		8				133	37		25			103	44	51		401
48 Punjabi	59	8				388						79				534
49 Rajasthan	114					466	119		2			363		161		1,225
50 Ranchi		67				146	81					154	77			525
51 Ravi Shankar		27				826	54					368	32	53		1,360
52 Sambalpur						49						69				118
53 Sardar Patel						31						4	1	23		59
54 Saugar	15	46				481	79					343	6	9		989
55 Saurashtra						291							19	127		437
56 Shivaji						212	101	13				94				420
57 S. N. D. T.						22	1	30				8		98		159
58 South Gujarat						41										41
59 Sri Venkateswara						51							20			71

60	Udaipur		92	51		88	86	317
61	Utkal	26	238			241	55	560
62	Vikram		801	77		600	12	1,010
63	Visva-Bharathi		18					18
64	Gurukula Kangri						27	27
65	Kashi Vidyapith		195				234	93
66	Tata Institute of Social Sciences				43			77
								120

<i>Discipline</i>	<i>Enrolment</i>
Administration	560
Anthropology	476
Area Studies	
Civics	
Commerce	
Economics	18,170
Geography	3,313
Home Science	472
International Relations	80
Linguistics	212
Management	43
Political Science	11,559
Psychology	2,254
Sociology	4,442
Social Work	498
Total :	42,479

**N.B.** The Classification in the above table does not include certain Agricultural, Technological Universities and other Institutions which are deemed to be Universities since they have no P. G. Programmes or courses in social sciences.

**Source :** University Development in India; Basic Facts and Figures; 1969 - 70; U.G.C.; March 1973.

<i>Discipline</i>	<i>P.G. Enrolment</i>
1 Social Sciences	42,479 36 per cent
2 Humanities	39,600 34 per cent
3 Natural & Physical Sciences	35,127 30 per cent

Table No. 1.4

## ENROLMENT FOR PH. D. COURSES IN SOCIAL SCIENCES IN

<i>Name of University</i>	UNIVERSITY DEPARTMENTS							
	<i>Administration</i>	<i>Anthropology</i>	<i>Commerce</i>	<i>Economics</i>	<i>Geography</i>	<i>Linguistics</i>	<i>Political Science</i>	<i>Psychology</i>
1 Agra						12		
2 Aligarh				19		1	17	13
3 Allahabad				53			11	11
4 Andhra		11		10			5	2
5 Annamalai				1		4		1
6 Banaras				9	6		6	8
7 Bhagalpur							4	7
8 Bombay				60		4	20	9
9 Calcutta		8		2	4		4	
10 Delhi		4		111	6		56	17
11 Gauhati		4		11	2		6	
12 Gorakhpur				21	36		28	27
13 Gujarat								
14 Indore								
15 Jabalpur				2		5		
16 Jammu				2			3	
17 Jodhpur								1
18 Kalyani								
19 Kanpur								
20 Karnatak		11		5	22		15	
21 Kerala				6		6		
22 Kurukshetra				13	17		18	
23 Lucknow	4	6		5			10	8
24 Madras				10	21		3	5
25 Magadh				1	4		1	1
26 M. S. University of Baroda				4			2	18

<sup>1</sup>This includes 155 research students enrolled in the School of International Studies, Jawaharlal Nehru University, for the Ph D Course in Area Studies.

**Table No. 1.4**

**UNIVERSITY DEPARTMENTS AND AFFILIATED COLLEGES : 1969-70**

			AFFILIATED COLLEGES									
<i>Sociology</i>	<i>Social Work</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Commerce</i>	<i>Economics</i>	<i>Geography</i>	<i>Political Science</i>	<i>Psychology</i>	<i>Sociology</i>	<i>Social Work</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Grand Total</i>	
21		33		34	24	21	26	3		108	141	
		50									50	
		75									75	
7		35									35	
		6									6	
3		32									32	
7		18									18	
18		111						1		1	112	
		18									18	
26	5	225									225	
		23									23	
50		162									162	
3		3									3	
				3		6			3	12	12	
6		13									13	
		5									5	
		1									1	
2		2									2	
				26	4	13		13		56	56	
4		57									57	
3		15									15	
		48									48	
26	4	63									63	
		39									39	
		7									7	
		24									24	

CONTINUED



Table No. 1.4

## ENROLMENT FOR PH. D. COURSES IN SOCIAL SCIENCES IN

<i>Name of University</i>	UNIVERSITY DEPARTMENTS							
	<i>Administration</i>	<i>Anthropology</i>	<i>Commerce</i>	<i>Economics</i>	<i>Geography</i>	<i>Linguistics</i>	<i>Political Science</i>	<i>Psychology</i>
27 Marathwada				8			10	
28 Meerut								
29 Nagpur	4			10			5	3
30 North Bengal				1				
31 Punjab	15				6		5	9
32 Patna				8	4		5	9
33 Poona		3		52	3	49	52	18
34 Punjabi				5	1	2		
35 Rajasthan	12			15	5		37	
36 Ranchi		7		8	5		9	14
37 Sardar Patel				8				6
38 Saugar		19		18	18	9	32	16
39 Shivaji				8		1	1	
40 S. N. D. T.								
41 South Gujarat								
42 Sri Venkateswara				4				4
43 Udaipur							2	
44 Vikram				5	5		18	
45 Visva Bharati				2				
46 Kashi Vidyapith				6				
47 Tata Institute of Social Sciences								
48 Birla Institute of Technology							3	
<b>Total</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>73</b>		<b>503</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>388</b>	<b>207</b>

Table No. 1.4

UNIVERSITY DEPARTMENTS AND AFFILIATED COLLEGES: 1969-70—CONTINUED

			AFFILIATED COLLEGES								
<i>Sociology</i>	<i>Social Work</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Commerce</i>	<i>Economics</i>	<i>Geography</i>	<i>Political Science</i>	<i>Psychology</i>	<i>Sociology</i>	<i>Social Work</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Grand Total</i>
2		20									20
				18	5	16				39	39
4		26									26
		1									1
8		43									43
6	4	36									36
16		203									203
		8									8
		69									69
1		44									44
3		17									17
6		118									118
1		11									11
3		3									3
				3			1			4	4
		8									8
1		3									3
3		31	12	10		5				27	58
		2									2
16	1	23									23
16	11	17									17
		3									3
<b>262</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>1751</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>247</b>	<b>1998</b>

TABLE NO. 1.4 CONTINUED

1	Administration	35
2	Anthropology	73
3	Area Studies	55
4	Commerce	12
5	Economics	597
6	Geography	198
7	Linguistics	93
8	Political Science	449
9	Psychology	234
10	Social Work	28
11	Sociology	279
Total		<b>2153</b>
1	Social Sciences 24 per cent	2153
2	Natural and Physical Sciences 39 per cent	3555
3	Humanities 37 per cent	3421
Total		<b>9129</b>

<sup>2</sup>On page 18, the figure for Political Science includes that for Area Studies. See also footnote.

Table No. 1.5

Ph.D. DEGREES AWARDED IN SOCIAL SCIENCES :  
DISCIPLINE- & YEARWISE 1967-70

<i>Discipline</i>	<i>up to</i>	1967	1968	1969	1970	<i>Total</i>
1	Commerce Demography & Economics	869	131	97	142	1239
2	Political Science & International Relations	352	40	52	82	526
3	Administration & Management	20	6	2	12	40
4	Social Work, Sociology & Social Anthropology	296	44	47	51	438
5	Social Psychology & Psychology	207	27	37	41	312
6	Geography : Human, Economic & Political	105	18	20	19	162
Total		<b>1849</b>	<b>266</b>	<b>255</b>	<b>347</b>	<b>2717</b>

**Table No. 1.6**

**Ph.D. DEGREES AWARDED IN SOCIAL SCIENCES :  
DISCIPLINE- & STATEWISE**

<i>State</i>	<i>Commerce, Demography &amp; Economics</i>	<i>Political Science &amp; International Relations</i>	<i>Administration &amp; Management</i>	<i>Sociology Social Anthropology &amp; Social Work</i>	<i>Social Psychology &amp; Psychology</i>	<i>Geography- Human, Econo- mic &amp; Political</i>	<i>Total</i>
1 Andhra Pradesh	18	1	4	4	5	—	32
2 Assam	3	7	—	4	2	1	17
3 Bihar	60	45	1	43	32	10	191
4 Delhi	109	73	8	42	9	1	242
5 Gujarat	27	3	1	15	29	—	75
6 Karnatak	28	12	1	7	16	1	65
7 Kerala	5	5	—	1	4	—	15
8 Maharashtra	247	71	7	125	12	4	466
9 Madhya Pradesh	89	91	3	23	9	21	236
10 Orissa	6	3	—	3	3	—	15
11 Punjab	18	11	3	9	12	4	57
12 Rajasthan	57	28	2	12	7	4	110
13 Tamil Nadu	16	9	1	1	15		42
14 Uttar Pradesh	500	144	9	135	111	107	1006
15 West Bengal	56	23	—	14	47	8	148
<b>Total</b>	<b>1239</b>	<b>526</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>438</b>	<b>312</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>2717</b>

**Table No. 1.7****Ph.Ds IN SOCIAL SCIENCES : STATE- & YEARWISE : 1967-70**

<i>Year</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>up to</i>	1967	1968	1969	1970	<i>Total</i>
1	Andhra Pradesh		22	—	5	5	32
2	Assam		6	1	3	7	17
3	Bihar		94	38	21	38	191
4	Delhi		142	29	27	44	242
5	Gujarat		60	2	9	4	75
6	Karnatak		35	16	6	8	65
7	Kerala		3	5	4	3	15
8	Maharashtra		389	23	30	24	466
9	Madhya Pradesh		132	30	25	49	236
10	Orissa		13	1	1	—	15
11	Punjab		30	5	8	14	57
12	Rajasthan		57	21	13	19	110
13	Tamil Nadu		35	3	2	2	42
14	Uttar Pradesh		709	90	83	124	1006
15	West Bengal		122	2	18	6	148
	<b>Total</b>		<b>1849</b>	<b>266</b>	<b>255</b>	<b>347</b>	<b>2717</b>

**N.B.** (1) No doctorates were awarded in Himachal Pradesh, Haryana, Manipur, Jammu & Kashmir, and Tripura Universities during the period.

(2) Delhi is being treated as a separate State for the purposes of this table.

Table No. 1.8

## DECADEWISE DISTRIBUTION OF Ph.D. DEGREES : 1911-71

<i>Discipline</i>	1911-20	1921-30	1931-40	1941-50	1951-60	1961-70	<i>From 1971</i>	<i>Total</i>
1 Commerce, Demography & Economics	2	4	15	69	323	836	127	1,376
2 Criminology, Social Anthropology, Social Work & Sociology			4	34	79	323	43	483
3 Geography - Human, Social & Political				4	27	125	30	186
4 International Relations, Political Science, & Public Administration	1		1	9	102	414	83	610
5 Management				2	2	32	5	41
6 Psychology				3	51	262	32	348
<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>584</b>	<b>1,992</b>	<b>320</b>	<b>3,044</b>

Table No. 1.9

## STAFFING PATTERNS IN SOCIAL

University	ANTHROPOLOGY							ECONOMICS					
	Professors	Readers	Asst. Professors	Lecturers	Asst. Lecturers	Tutors & Demonstrators	Others	Total	Professors	Readers	Asst. Professors	Lecturers	Asst. Lecturers
1 Aligarh									1	5		9	
2 Allahabad									1	3		16	
3 Andhra	1			3			11	15	2	4		14	4
4 Annamalai									1	2		3	
5 Assam Agriculture									1			1	
6 Banaras									1	5		11	
7 Bangalore									1	1		7	
8 Berhampur													
9 Bhagalpur									1	5		18	
10 Bihar									1	1		30	
11 Burdwan									4			6	
12 Bombay									6	4		2	
13 Calcutta	1	1		5			7	14	2	3		6	
14 Delhi		4		10			1	15	9	12		23	
15 Dibrugarh		1		4				5		1		3	
16 Gauhati	1	2		8			1	12		2		4	
17 Gorakhpur									1	1		8	
18 Gujarat										3		1	
19 Jabalpur									1			2	
20 Jadavpur									2	3		10	
21 Jammu									1	1		3	
22 Jodhpur									1	2		14	
23 Kalyani										1		10	
24 Karnatak									2	1		8	
25 Kashmir										1		3	
26 Kerala									1	2		3	
27 Kurukshetra									2			12	
28 Lucknow		1		5				6	2	5		10	

Table No. 19

SCIENCE DEPARTMENTS

				GEOGRAPHY						POLITICAL SCIENCE								
Tutors & Demonstrators	Others	Total	Professors	Readers	Professors	Lecturers	Asst. Lecturers	Tutors & Demonstrators	Others	Total	Professors	Readers	Asst. Professors	Lecturers	Asst. Lecturers	Tutors & Demonstrators	Others	Total
		15	1	3		8				12	1	3		7				11
		20				11				11		3		12				15
3	6	33										3		4			5	12
		6																
		2																
		17	1	4		19				24	1	1		12				14
	1	10																
												1		2				3
		24				4		2		6	1	4		12				17
		32				9		5		14	1	1		32				34
		10																
	6	18									1	3		2			2	8
		11		3		7			9	19	2	2		18				22
		44	1			8				9	1	5		6				12
		4									1			3				4
		6	1	1		5				7	1			5				6
		10	1	1		8				10	1	1		7				9
		4									1	2		3			1	7
		3									1			2				3
	2	17									1	4		10			4	19
		5									1			2				3
		17				9				9		1		13				14
		11																
		11	1	1		7	3			12	2	3		2				7
		4										1		3				4
	1	7									1	2		2				5
3		17		1		2		1		4	1	2		7				10
		17									1	1		8				10

CONTINUED



University	ANTHROPOLOGY								ECONOMICS				
	Professors	Readers	Asst. Professors	Lecturers	Asst. Lecturers	Tutors & Demonstrators	Others	Total	Professors	Readers	Asst. Professors	Lecturers	Asst. Lecturers
29 Madras		1		2				3	2			3	
30 Madurai									1	1		5	
31 Magadh									1			21	
32 M. S. Baroda									1	1		4	2
33 Marathwada									1	1		5	
34 Mysore									1	5		12	
35 Nagpur									1	1		6	
36 North Bengal										1		10	
37 Osmania									4	12		12	
38 Punjab	1	1		3			3	8	1	2		26	
39 Patna									4	2		15	
40 Poona	1			5				6					
41 Punjab Agriculture									1		2	1	
42 Punjabi		1		3				4	1	1		4	
43 Rajasthan									2	4		13	
44 Ranchi	1	3		4		1	1	10	2	1		22	
45 Ravi Shankar	1			2				3					
46 Sambalpur													
47 Sardar Patel									1	2		2	5
48 Saugar	1	1	6					8	1	1	7		
49 Saurashtra												7	
50 Shivaji										1		2	
51 SNTD										1		6	
52 Sri Venkateswara									1	2		6	1
53 Udaipur									1			5	
54 Utkal	1	1		3		1	1	7	1	1		7	
55 Gujarat Vidyapeth		1		2				3					
56 Vikram										1		6	
57 Visva-Bharathi									2	2		7	

		GEOGRAPHY									POLITICAL SCIENCE							
<i>Tutors &amp; Demonstrators</i>	<i>Others</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Professors</i>	<i>Readers</i>	<i>Professors</i>	<i>Lecturers</i>	<i>Asst. Lecturers</i>	<i>Tutors &amp; Demonstrators</i>	<i>Others</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Professors</i>	<i>Readers</i>	<i>Asst. Professors</i>	<i>Lecturers</i>	<i>Asst. Lecturers</i>	<i>Tutors &amp; Demonstrators</i>	<i>Others</i>	<i>Total</i>
		5				3				3	1	1		3				5
		7																
		22	1	1		15		6		23		1		18				19
		8	1			7	3			11	1	1		1	3			6
		7									1			2				3
		18	3			13				16	2	4		8				14
		8									1	3		4				8
		11				5				5				9				9
		28	1	4		5				10	2	4		15				21
		29	1	2		3				6	2	5		25				32
		21	2		2	9		1		14	3	2	1	15				21
			1	2		3		1	1	8	2	2		2			1	7
		4																
1	2	9																
		19		1		6				7	2	4		13			1	20
	1	26	1	1		13		2	3	20	1	2		18			1	22
				1		2				3								
											1	1		1				3
		10										1		1				2
	1	10	1	2	3					6	1	2	5					8
2		9																
	1	4		1		2			1	4								
		7				5				5								
1		11																
		6	1			6		1		8	1			5				6
	2	11									1	2		9				12
		7				1		3		4		1	1	6				8
		11				1		2		3								

CONTINUED

University	PSYCHOLOGY							LINGUISTICS					
	Professors	Readers	Asst. Professors	Lecturers	Asst. Lecturers	Tutors & Demonstrators	Others	Total	Professors	Readers	Asst. Professors	Lecturers	Asst. Lecturers
23 Madras	1	1		2				4					
24 M. S. Baroda	1	1		2	3			7		1			1
25 Magadh				11		4		15					
26 Marathwada													
27 Mysore	1	2		7				10					2
28 Nagpur				4				4					
29 Osmania	1	1		5				7	1	1			1
30 Punjab		2		2			1	5					
31 Patna	3	1	1	20		1	2	28					
32 Poona	1	1		2		1	2	7	1	2			4
33 Punjabi									1	1			
34 Rajasthan													
35 Ranchi	1	3		13		5	2	24					
36 Ravi Shankar	1			2				3		1			2
37 Sardar Patel													
38 Saugar	1	1	2			1		5					
39 Saurashtra													
40 SNDT	1			7				8					
41 Sri Venkateswara		1		5		2		8					
42 Udaipur													
43 Utkal	1			4		1	1	7					
44 Agricultural Sciences Bangalore	1		1			3		5					
45 Vikram													
46 Gurukul Kangri				4				4					
47 Kashi Vidyapeth				2		1	1	4					
48 Visva Bharati													
49 Tata Institute													
50 Jamia Milia Islamia													
Total :	23	35	4	187	3	32	14	298	12	18	5	17	

				PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION							SOCIOLOGY & SOCIAL WORK							
<i>Tutors &amp; Demonstrators</i>	<i>Others</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Professors</i>	<i>Readers</i>	<i>Asst. Professors</i>	<i>Lecturers</i>	<i>Asst. Lecturers</i>	<i>Tutors &amp; Demonstrators</i>	<i>Others</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Professors</i>	<i>Readers</i>	<i>Asst. Professors</i>	<i>Lecturers</i>	<i>Asst. Lecturers</i>	<i>Tutors &amp; Demonstrators</i>	<i>Others</i>	<i>Total</i>
		2									1	3		8	5			17
											1	1		2				4
		2									1	2		11				14
												1		2				3
		3	2	3		12				17		2		3				5
			1	1		8				10	1	1		3			2	7
											1	1		11				13
4		11																
9		11																
				1		7	8			16	1	2		10			1	14
		3																
												1		2				3
												1		2		1		4
												1		7		1		9
												1		5				6
												1		4				5
												4		19			5	28
												1		9	1			11
											1	6		13				20
											1			14			1	16
1	18	71	6	6		33	8			53	24	48		222	6	4	25	329

**Table No. I.10.i**

SUBJECTWISE DISTRIBUTION OF STAFF IN UNIVERSITY  
DEPARTMENTS AND COLLEGES : 1969-70

<i>Discipline</i>	<i>Professors</i>	<i>Readers</i>	<i>Asst. Professors</i>	<i>Lecturers</i>	<i>Asst. Lecturers</i>	<i>Tutors &amp; Demonstrators</i>	<i>Others</i>	<i>Total</i>
Anthropology	9	18	6	59		2	25	119
Economics	75	112	9	456	12	11	23	698
Geography	19	29	5	198	11	19	14	295
Home Science	17	13	13	110	36	35	2	226
Linguistics	12	18	5	17		1	18	71
Political Science	44	79	8	342	3		15	491
Psychology	23	35	4	187	3	32	14	298
Public Administration	6	6		33	8			53
Social Work	4	12		60	4	2	6	88
Sociology	20	35	1	162	2	4	19	243
<b>Total :</b>	<b>229</b>	<b>357</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>1,624</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>2,582</b>

**Table No. I.10.ii**

**STATEWISE BREAK-UP OF SOCIAL SCIENCE STAFF**

<i>States</i>	<i>Professors</i>	<i>Readers</i>	<i>Asst. Professors</i>	<i>Lecturers</i>	<i>Asst. Lecturers</i>	<i>Tutors &amp; Demonstrators</i>	<i>Others</i>	<i>Total</i>
Andhra Pradesh	15	36		90	4	5	32	182
Assam	5	8		36			1	50
Bihar	26	37	2	348		37	9	459
Delhi	19	27		88		2	5	141
Gujarat	10	22		85	22	5	2	146
Haryana								
Himachal Pradesh								
Jammu & Kashmir	2	3		13				18
Kerala	3	6		10			1	20
Mysore	16	21	1	81	3	3		125
Maharashtra	19	29		60		2	10	120
Madhya Pradesh	15	9	17	40		1	1	83
Orissa	5	6		26		2	4	43
Punjab	12	19	2	99		2	8	142
Rajasthan	12	17	6	119	9		1	164
Tamil Nadu	6	6		28				40
Uttar Pradesh	25	59		260		5	10	359
West Bengal	16	21	9	114	2		11	173
<b>Total :</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>326</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>1,497</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>2,265</b>

Source : University Development in India : Basic Facts and Figures : 1969-70; University Grants Commission, March 1973.

**Table No. I.11**

**SOCIAL SCIENTISTS IN TECHNICAL INSTITUTIONS :  
AGE & COMPOSITION**

<i>Age Group</i>	TOTAL OF		DISTRIBUTION OF					
	S O C I A L		S C I E N T I S T S					
			<i>Agriculture</i>		<i>Engineering</i>		<i>Medicine</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percentage</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percentage</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percentage</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
Below 25	21	5.44	13	6.60	4	45.97	4	3.28
26 – 35	183	47.11	102	51.78	27	40.30	54	44.26
36 – 45	125	32.39	66	33.50	20	29.85	39	31.97
46 – 55	41	10.62	11	5.58	11	16.42	19	15.57
55 and above	9	2.33	1	0.51	3	4.48	5	4.10
Not mentioned	7	1.81	4	2.03	2	2.98	1	0.82
<b>Total :</b>	<b>386</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>100.00</b>

**Source :** Yogesh Atal : Mimeographed Paper Presented at the Asian Conference on Social Science Teaching & Research; May, 1973; Simla.

**Table No. I.12**

**DISCIPLINEWISE BREAK-UP OF SOCIAL SCIENTISTS TEACHING IN  
AGRICULTURAL, ENGINEERING AND MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS**

(As percentage)

<i>Specialization</i>	<i>In Agricultural Institutions</i>	<i>In Engineering Institutions</i>	<i>In Medical Institutions</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Total Numbers</i> =	197	67	122	
1 Sociology & Anthropology	5.58	1.72	6.56	5.31
2 Psychology	2.54	17.24	12.30	7.96
3 Social Work	0.51		8.20	2.92
4 Agricultural Extension	48.73			25.46
5 Commerce	1.52	10.34	0.82	0.53
6 Economics	9.64	48.28	1.64	13.00
7 Education	0.51		0.82	0.53
8 Agriculture	28.43			14.85
9 Veterinary Science	2.03			1.06
10 Social & Preventive Medicine			51.64	16.71
11 Political Science		12.07	0.82	2.12
12 Nursing			4.10	1.33
13 Psychiatry			2.46	0.80
14 Philosophy		3.45		0.53
15 NOT MENTIONED			0.82	0.27
16 OTHERS	0.51	6.90	9.84	4.51
Total :	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source : Yogesh Atal, *op. cit.*



**Table No. I.13**

**RESEARCH AND TRAINING ORGANIZATIONS**

Anthropology	...	11
Commerce Demography & Economics	...	56
Interdisciplinary	...	22
International Relations & Political Science	...	10
Management & Public Administration	...	23
Psychology	...	3
Social Work & Sociology	...	11
	Total	136

**RESEARCH AND TRAINING ORGANIZATIONS IN INDIA**

**I ANTHROPOLOGY**

1. Andaman and Nicobar Station Anthropological Samaj of India, Port Blair
2. Anthropological Samaj of India, Calcutta
3. Bihar Tribal Welfare Research Institute, Ranchi
4. Indian Folklore Society, Calcutta
5. Manicklal Verma Tribal Research Institute & Training Centre, Udaipur
6. Tribal Cultural Research & Training Institute, Hyderabad
7. Tribal Research Bureau, Bhubaneswar
8. Tribal Research & Development Institute, Bhopal
9. Tribal Research Institute, Pune
10. Tribal Research Institute of Tribal Areas & Backward Classes Development Department, Government of Assam, Shillong
11. Tribal Research Institute, Ranchi

**II COMMERCE, DEMOGRAPHY AND ECONOMICS**

1. Agricultural Economics Research Centre, Delhi
2. Agro-economic Research Centre, Allahabad
3. Agro-economic Research Centre, Jabalpur
4. Agro-economic Research Centre for North-east India, Jorhat
5. Agro-economic Research Centre, Santiniketan
6. Agro-economic Research Centre, Vallabh Vidyanagar
7. Agro-economic Research Centre, Waltair
8. Arthick Anuchandan Kendra, Allahabad

9. Central Arid Zone Research Institute, Jodhpur
10. Central Statistical Organization, New Delhi
11. Centre for Regional Development Studies, Surat
12. Economic Department & Department of Statistics, RBI, Bombay
13. Economic Research Centre, New Delhi
14. Economic & Scientific Research Foundation, New Delhi
15. Economic & Statistical Organization, Chandigarh
16. Forward Markets Commission, Bombay
17. Indian Council of Economic Affairs, Calcutta
18. Indian Institute of Economics, Hyderabad
19. Indian Institute of Foreign Trade, New Delhi
20. Institute of Economic Growth, New Delhi
21. Institute of Economic Research, Dharwar
22. Institute for Financial Management and Research, Madras
23. Institute for Techno-Economic Studies, Madras
24. International Institute for Population Studies, Bombay
25. Madras Institute of Development Studies, Madras
26. Maharashtra Economic Development Council, Bombay
27. National Council of Applied Economic Research, New Delhi
28. National Institute of Bank Management, Bombay
29. Sardar Patel Institute of Economic and Social Research, Ahmedabad
30. Institute of Public Enterprise, Osmania University, Hyderabad
31. Agro-economic Research Centre of Madras University, Madras
32. Agro-economic Research Centre, RAK Agricultural Institute, Sesho, Madhya Pradesh
33. Institute of Economic Research, Kanpur
34. Socio-economic Research Institute, Calcutta
35. National Productivity Council, New Delhi
36. Evaluation Organization, Government of Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad
37. Evaluation, Planning & Development Department, Shillong
38. Directorate of Evaluation, Government of Gujarat, Ahmedabad
39. Evaluation Unit, Planning Department, Government of Himachal Pradesh Simla
40. Directorate of Evaluation, Government of Jammu, Srinagar
41. Directorate of Evaluation, Government of Kerala, Trivandrum
42. Evaluation Unit, Finance Department, Government of Maharashtra, Bombay
43. Directorate of Evaluation, Planning, Housing and Social Welfare Department, Government of Mysore, Bangalore
44. Directorate of Evaluation, Government of Madhya Pradesh, Bhopal

45. Evaluation Directorate, Government of Tamil Nadu, Madras
46. Evaluation Unit, Government of Orissa
47. Directorate of Evaluation, Development and Panchayati Raj Department, Government of Punjab
48. Evaluation Organization, Government of Rajasthan, Jaipur
49. Evaluation Unit, Government of Tripura, Agartala
50. Directorate of Evaluation Planning, Government of Uttar Pradesh
51. Research & Statistics Division, Department of Company Law Administration, Government of India, New Delhi
52. Planning & Research Section, All India Handicrafts Board, New Delhi
53. Economic Research Section, Khadi & Village Industries Commission, Bombay
54. Statistical Section, Ministry of Education, New Delhi
55. Indian Statistical Institute, Calcutta

### III INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS AND POLITICAL SCIENCE

1. Centre for Applied Politics, New Delhi
2. Centre for the Study of Developing Societies, Delhi
3. Indian Institute of Asian Studies, Bombay
4. Institute of Asian Studies, Hyderabad
5. Gokhale Institute of Politics & Economics, Pune
6. School of International Studies, New Delhi
7. Indian Institute of Public Opinion, New Delhi
8. Indian Council for Africa, New Delhi
9. Indian Council of World Affairs, New Delhi
10. Indian Society for International Law, New Delhi

### IV PSYCHOLOGY

1. All India Institute of Mental Health, Bangalore
2. Behavioural Sciences Centre, Delhi
3. Directorate of Psychological Research, New Delhi

### V PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND MANAGEMENT

1. Administrative Training Institute, Mysore
2. All India Institute of Local Self-Government, Bombay
3. Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad
4. Indian Institute of Management, Calcutta
5. Indian Institute of Social Welfare and Business Management, Calcutta
6. Jamanalal Bajaj Institute of Management Studies, Bombay
7. Labour Bureau, Simla

8. Management Institute for Training & Research in Asia, Madras
9. National Institute of Labour Management, Bombay
10. National Institute for Training in Industrial Engineering, Bombay
11. Regional Labour Institute, Calcutta
12. Regional Labour Institute, Bombay
13. Sri Ram Centre for Industrial Relations & Human Resources, New Delhi
14. Small Industry Extension Training Institute, Hyderabad
15. Viscount Metha National Institute of Co-operative Management, Pune
16. Xavier Labour Relations Institute, Jamshedpur
17. Indian Institute of Public Administration, New Delhi
18. Administrative Staff College, Hyderabad
19. Thiyagaraja Institute of Management Studies, Madurai
20. South India Textile Research Association, Coimbatore
21. Indian Textile Research Association, Kanpur
22. Ahmedabad Textile Research Association, Ahmedabad
23. Bureau of Policy, Research & Development, New Delhi

#### VI SOCIAL WORK AND SOCIOLOGY

1. Central Bureau of Correctional Services, New Delhi
2. Council for Cultural Studies, New Delhi
3. Council of Social Development, New Delhi
4. Cultural Research Institute, Calcutta
5. Indian Council of Social Welfare, Bombay
6. Indian Social Institute, New Delhi
7. Samaj Prabodhan Samithi, Pune
8. Institute of Social Sciences, Agra
9. Institute of Social Sciences, Khasi Vidhyapeth, Varanasi
10. Research Council for Social Development, New Delhi
11. Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Bombay

#### VII INTERDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH ORGANISATIONS

1. Central Institute of Research & Training in Public Co-operation, New Delhi
2. Gandhian Institute of Studies, Varanasi
3. Gandhigram Institute of Rural Health & Family Planning, Gandhigram
4. Gandhigram Rural Institute, Gandhigram
5. Golden Jubilee Research Centre, Bombay
6. Gujarat Research Society, Bombay
7. Institute of Applied Manpower Research, New Delhi

8. Institute of Defence Studies and Analyses, New Delhi
9. Institute of Public Enterprise, Hyderabad
10. Kasturba Institute of Rural Studies, Patna
11. National Institute of Community Development, Hyderabad
12. National Institute of Health Administration & Education, New Delhi
13. Planning Research & Action Institute, Lucknow
14. Research Department, Shillong
15. Research & Policy Division, New Delhi
16. Rural Health Training Centre, Patna
17. Shivalik Centre of Behavioural Sciences & Education, Raipur
18. Shri V. T. Krishnamachari Institute of Rural Development, Samiala
19. Trade Development Authority, New Delhi
20. U.P. Institute of Agricultural Sciences, Kanpur
21. Gurukul Kangri Visva Vidyalaya
22. Jamia Milia Islamia, New Delhi

**Table No. I.14****PROFESSIONAL ORGANIZATIONS OF SOCIAL SCIENTISTS IN INDIA**

<i>Discipline</i>	<i>National Level</i>	<i>Regional or State Level</i>	<i>Total</i>
1 Agricultural Science	1		1
2 Anthropology	6	2	8
3 Architecture & Country Planning		1	1
4 Commerce	3		3
5 Criminology	1		1
6 Economics	4	3	7
7 Extension Education	1		1
8 Geography	5	5	10
9 History	1		1
10 Interdisciplinary or Multidisciplinary	2	1	3
11 Linguistics	1		1
12 Management (including Business Administration)	3	1	4
13 Political Science		6	6
14 Psychology	3	4	7
15 Social Work	1	1	2
16 Sociology	1	3	4
<b>Total :</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>60</b>

**Table No. I. 15**

**DISCIPLINEWISE DISTRIBUTION OF SOCIAL SCIENCE JOURNALS**

SOURCE I: THE JOURNALS THEMSELVES

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Business Management & Industrial Relations	12
Education	138
Extension Education	3
Folklore	1
Geography	1
Interdisciplinary	9
Psychology, Psychiatry & Parapsychology	16
Public Administration	3
Public Opinion	1
Social Work & Social Welfare	10
Sociology	3

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**Table No. I. 15. i**

SOURCE II: INDIAN PERIODICALS: AN ANNOTATED GUIDE

BY N. N. GIDWANI AND K. NAVALANI

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Anthropology	20	Marketing	22
Communication	20	Political Science	14
Economics	17	Psychology	26
Education	153	Social Science & Humanities	18
Geography	15	Social Work & Social Welfare	60
Labour	196	Sociology	13
Linguistics	29	Self-Government	31
Management	28		

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**Table No. I. 15. ii**

SOURCE III: THE REPORT ON THE PRESS IN INDIA (1971)

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Commerce & Industry	457
Education	205
Finance & Economics	80
Insurance & Banking, and Co-operatives	103
Labour	220
Law & Public Administration	219
Social Welfare	298
<b>Total :</b>	<b>1,582</b>

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The source of all the three tables above : Yogesh Atal : Country Paper Presented at the Asian Conference on Teaching and Research in Social Sciences; Simla; May 1973.



**Table No. I.16(a)**  
**ANTHROPOLOGY**

<i>Name of the Periodical</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Cultural Anthropology</i>	<i>Tribal Ethnography</i>	<i>Material Culture Studies</i>	<i>Folklore Studies</i>	<i>Applied Anthropology</i>	<i>Research Methodology</i>	<i>Total</i>
1 <b>Adivasi</b>	1956					5		5
2 <b>American Anthropologist</b>	1898	1	1	1		1		4
3 <b>Annals of American Academy of Politics &amp; Social Sciences</b>		1						1
4 <b>Anthropological Papers</b>	1935			1				1
5 <b>Anthropos</b>	1905			1				1
6 <b>Bulletin of the Anthropological Survey of India</b>	1951	5	9	13		1	1	29
7 <b>Bulletin of the Bihar Tribal Research Institute</b>	1958	1						1
8 <b>Bulletin of the Cultural Research Institute</b>	1961	1		2		9		12
9 <b>Bulletin of the Institute of Traditional Culture</b>		1		2				3
10 <b>Bulletin of the Madras Government Museum</b>	1935		2					2
11 <b>Calcutta Review</b>	1804		1					1
12 <b>Eastern Anthropologist</b>	1947	9	2		2	1	5	19
13 <b>Ethnos</b>	1935			2				2
14 <b>Far Eastern Quarterly</b>	1950	1						1
15 <b>Folklore</b>				4	50			54
16 <b>International Journal of Comparative Sociology</b>	1959		1					1
17 <b>Journal of the Anthropological Society of Bombay</b>	1915	1	2	1	1	1		6
18 <b>Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal</b>	1934	1	4	7	12			24
19 <b>Journal of the Bihar and Orissa Research Society</b>	1914	1	7		19	2		29

ANTHROPOLOGY—CONTINUED

<i>Name of the Periodical</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Cultural Anthropology</i>	<i>Tribal Ethnography</i>	<i>Material Culture Studies</i>	<i>Folklore Studies</i>	<i>Applied Anthropology</i>	<i>Research Methodology</i>	<i>Total</i>
20 <b>Journal of the Department of Letters</b>	1907		4					4
21 <b>Journal of the Indian Anthropological Institute</b>	1937			1				1
22 <b>Journal of Indian Art and Industries</b>	1890			9				9
23 <b>Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain &amp; Ireland</b>				1				1
24 <b>Man</b>	1900			13		1	1	15
25 <b>Man in India</b>	1942	5	24	16	3	5	2	55
26 <b>March of India</b>	1948			12				12
27 <b>Marg</b>	1946			3				3
28 <b>New Orient</b>	1961			1				1
29 <b>Quarterly Journal of Mythic Society</b>	1910				27			27
30 <b>Rural Sociology</b>	1935						1	1
31 <b>Science and Culture</b>	1934		1	1				2
32 <b>Social Research Journal</b> <sup>1</sup>	1957	4	3			1	1	9
33 <b>Social Welfare</b>	1953			2				2
34 <b>Sociological Bulletin</b>	1951					1	3	4
35 <b>Sociologus</b>	1950	1						1
36 <b>Traveller in India</b>	1956			2				2
37 <b>Tribe</b>	1966	1	4			1		6
38 <b>Vanyajati</b>	1952			12		15		27
		<b>34</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>378</b>

<sup>1</sup>Should really be classified as **Journal of Social Research** which is how it is entitled.

**Table No. I.16.i**

**CLASSIFICATION OF PERIODICALS ACCORDING TO  
DATE OF STARTING**

<i>Period</i>	<i>Cultural Anthropology</i>	<i>Tribal Ethnography</i>	<i>Material Culture Studies</i>	<i>Folklore Studies</i>	<i>Applied Anthropology</i>	<i>Research Methodology</i>	<i>Total</i>
1 BEFORE 1925		16	7	29			52
2 1926 - 1930		4		21			25
3 1931 - 1935	1	6	7	8			22
4 1936 - 1940	1	5	6	2		1	15
5 1941 - 1945	1	3	8	3	1		16
6 1946 - 1950	3	5	3	3			14
7 1951 - 1955	6	3	14	3	5	2	33
8 1956 - 1960	13	8	27	17	19	2	86
9 1961 - 1965	8	6	32	24	17	6	93
10 1966 - 1970	4	7	3		6	2	22
11 SINCE 1971							
	<b>37</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>378</b>

## DISCIPLINARY JOURNALS: PSYCHOLOGY

Name of the Periodical	Year of First Publication	Disciplinary Journals											Total	
		Clinical Psychology	Development Psychology	Education Psychology	Experimental Psychology	Industrial Psychology	Military Psychology	Personality	Physiological and Comparative Psychology	Social Psychology	Methodology and Research Technology			
1 Acta Psychologica	1941	4			4				2	1	8			19
2 Behavioural Research Therapy	1962	1												1
3 British Journal of Psychology	1909	5			5			1	8					19
4 Canadian Psychology	1959	2									1			3
5 Council of Social and Psychological Research Bulletin	1959	3	1	1	9	2		14	2	1	2			33
6 Defence Science Journal	1950							14		1			1	16
7 Education	1940	1		1										2
8 Education and Psychological Review	1960		1	16					2					19
9 Human Organization	1935					4				3		2		9
10 Indian Journal of Industrial Relations	1964					20								20
11 Indian Journal of Medical Research	1912									8	2			10

CONTINUED

DISCIPLINARY JOURNALS : PSYCHOLOGY—CONTINUED

<i>Name of the Periodical</i>	<i>Year of First Publication</i>	<i>Clinical Psychology</i>	<i>Development Psychology</i>	<i>Education Psychology</i>	<i>Experimental Psychology</i>	<i>Industrial Psychology</i>	<i>Military Psychology</i>	<i>Personality</i>	<i>Physiological and Comparative Psychology</i>	<i>Social Psychology</i>	<i>Methodology and Research Technology</i>	<i>Total</i>
12 <b>Indian Journal of Medical Sciences</b>	1946	2	1		1							9
13 <b>Indian Journal of Mental Retardation</b>	1968	13		1	2			1				17
14 <b>Indian Journal of Psychiatry</b>	1958	20						1			1	22
15 <b>Indian Journal of Psycho-Analysis</b>	1919	2										2
16 <b>Indian Journal of Psychology</b>	1922	36	18	5	109	45	2	54	3	117	32	421
17 <b>Indian Journal of Social Work</b>	1940					40		6		16		62
18 <b>Indian Psychological Bulletin</b>	1955								1			1
19 <b>Indian Psychological Review</b>	1965	2		1	3	1	2	7	1	8	4	29
20 <b>International Journal of Addictions</b>	1965	1									1	2
21 <b>International Journal of Clinical and Experimental Hypnosis</b>	1952	6			3			4				13
22 <b>Journal of Abnormal and Social Psychology</b>	1904	4		3	3	1		16		40		67

23	<b>Journal of the Andhra Institute of Mental Health</b>	1957	63			1		3		2		69	
24	<b>Journal of Correctional Work</b>	1953	3									3	
25	<b>Journal of Education and Psychology</b>	1942	21	4	10	13	3		19		17	14	101
26	<b>Journal of Experimental and Applied Psychology</b>	1902	20	4	13	52	29	7	11	2	7	16	161
27	<b>Journal of General Psychology</b>	1890	3			14			2		2		21
28	<b>Journal of the Gujarat Research Society</b>	1938	4										4
29	<b>Journal of Indian Academy of Applied Psychology</b>	1963							53				53
30	<b>Journal of Industrial Psychology</b>	1894	1										1
31	<b>Journal of Madras University</b>	1930		7					10				17
32	<b>Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease</b>	1834	4										4
33	<b>Journal of Neurology and Physiology</b>	1956	1							2			3
34	<b>Journal of Para-psychology</b>	1936							5				5
35	<b>Journal of Psychological Researches</b>	1956	34	27	18	30	12	1	97	2	29	31	281
36	<b>Journal of Research in Indian Medicines</b>	1965								5			5
37	<b>Journal of Vocational and Educational Guidance</b>	1954	29		13		8		8		3	7	68
38	<b>Manas</b>	1953	1			1	6	2	10		8	11	39

CONTINUED



Table No. I.16.ii (b)

## CLASSIFICATION OF PSYCHOLOGY PERIODICALS ACCORDING TO DATE OF STARTING

<i>Period</i>		<i>Clinical Psychology</i>	<i>Development Psychology</i>	<i>Education Psychology</i>	<i>Experimental Psychology</i>	<i>Industrial Psychology</i>	<i>Military Psychology</i>	<i>Personality</i>	<i>Physiological and Comparative Psychology</i>	<i>Social Psychology</i>	<i>Methodology and Research Technology</i>	<i>Total</i>
1	BEFORE 1925				2							2
2	1926 - 1930				17	3		1		9		30
3	1931 - 1935			1	14	1	2	2				20
4	1936 - 1940		2		12					21	1	36
5	1941 - 1945		3	2	17	3	1	2	1	28	1	58
6	1946 - 1950	3	2		10	16		11		21	1	64
7	1951 - 1955	25	5	2	13	22	4	16	2	25	6	120
8	1956 - 1960	82	15	17	48	43	12	48	9	66	30	370
9	1961 - 1965	100	28	20	69	59	15	118	5	63	65	542
10	1966 - 1970	138	25	65	88	42	41	150	12	74	35	670
11	SINCE 1971	3									1	4
<b>Total</b>		<b>351</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>290</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>348</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>307</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>1916</b>



Table No. I.16.iii (a)

## DISCIPLINARY JOURNALS: GEOGRAPHY

<i>Name of the Periodical</i>	<i>Year of First Publication</i>	<i>Economic Geography</i>	<i>Geography &amp; Planning</i>	<i>Historical Geography</i>	<i>Human Geography</i>	<i>Political Geography</i>	<i>Regional Geography</i>	<i>Methods</i>	<i>Total</i>
1 <b>Agricultural Situation in India</b>	1945	1							1
2 <b>Annals of the Association of American Geographers</b>	1960				4				4
3 <b>Annals of Social Sciences</b>	1967	1							1
4 <b>Arid Zone Research</b>	1938	1							1
5 <b>Bombay Geographic Magazine</b>	1952	22	9	1	11	2	2	19	66
6 <b>Bulletin of the National Geographical Society of India</b>	1935	2	1		1				4
7 <b>Calcutta Geographical Review</b>	1938	35	4	4	8	4			55
8 <b>Deccan Geographer</b>	1961	13	2		11			1	27
9 <b>Deccan Geographic Journal</b>	1962					3			3
10 <b>Eastern Express</b>									
11 <b>Economic Geography</b>	1926	2	1		1				4
12 <b>Focus</b>	1949				1				1

13	<b>Gauhati University Journal of Geography</b>		2						2
14	<b>Geographer</b>	1953	22	2	6	14	1	5	50
15	<b>Geographia</b>	1961	2			3			5
16	<b>Geographic Observer</b>	1964	11			2			13
17	<b>Geographical Knowledge</b>	1967	2						2
18	<b>Geographical outlook</b>	1955	6		1	11			18
19	<b>Geographical Review of India</b>	1947	49	10	4	88	4	27	182
20	<b>Geographical Teacher</b>	1964	4						4
21	<b>Geographical Thought</b>	1964	3	1		1			5
22	<b>Indian Forest Bulletin</b>	1891	3						3
23	<b>Indian Forest Record</b>	1938	5						5
24	<b>Indian Forester</b>	1874	17						17
25	<b>Indian Geographer</b>	1955	9	2	1	15	1		28
26	<b>Indian Geographic Society</b>		1						1
27	<b>Indian Geographical Journal</b>	1925	39	7	6	51	7	3	123
28	<b>Indian Geography</b>	1955	2						2
29	<b>Indian Journal of Power &amp; River Valley Development</b>			19					19
30	<b>Indian Journal of Regional Science</b>	1967		1					1
31	<b>Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal</b>				14				14
32	<b>Journal of the Indian Society of Soil Science</b>		2						2

CONTINUED

<i>Name of the Periodical</i>	<i>Year of First Publication</i>	<i>Economic Geography</i>	<i>Geography &amp; Planning</i>	<i>Historical Geography</i>	<i>Human Geography</i>	<i>Political Geography</i>	<i>Regional Geography</i>	<i>Methods</i>	<i>Total</i>
33 <b>Journal of the Institute of Town Planners</b>	1939		3						3
34 <b>Journal of the M.S.U., Baroda</b>					4	4			8
35 <b>Journal of Osmania University</b>			4	1	5				10
36 <b>Journal of Science &amp; Technology</b>	1962	1							1
37 <b>Journal of the United Services Institution of India</b>						6			6
38 <b>Madras Geographical Journal</b>	1925	67	4	10	32				113
39 <b>National Geographer</b>	1957	8	3		9	1			21
40 <b>National Geographical Journal</b>	1954	49	7	3	107			4	170
41 <b>Observer</b>	1952	3	1		2			7	13
42 <b>Oriental Geographer</b>	1956	1							1
		<b>386</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>381</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>1010</b>

**Table No. I.16.iii (b)**

**CLASSIFICATION OF GEOGRAPHY PERIODICALS ACCORDING TO DATE OF STARTING**

<i>Period</i>	<i>Economic Geography</i>	<i>Geography &amp; Planning</i>	<i>Historical Geography</i>	<i>Human Geography</i>	<i>Political Geography</i>	<i>Regional Geography</i>	<i>Methods</i>	<i>Total</i>
1 BEFORE 1925	1		12	1				14
2 1926 - 1930	10		4	5				19
3 1931 - 1935	25	1	7	10				43
4 1936 - 1940	31	3	4	21				59
5 1941 - 1945	35	4	5	16	3	1	1	65
6 1946 - 1950	27	3	6	6	6	2	4	54
7 1951 - 1955	51	8	3	24	4	1	13	104
8 1956 - 1960	76	10	4	90	7		29	216
9 1961 - 1965	73	18	4	118	6		12	231
10 1966 - 1970	59	14	2	55	7		15	152
11 SINCE 1971	4		1					5
<b>Total</b>	<b>392</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>346</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>962</b>



14	<b>Economic &amp; Political Weekly</b>			5	4			4	4	4	8	29	
15	<b>Economic Bulletin for Asia &amp; the Fast East</b>								1			1	
16	<b>Economic Weekly</b>	1951	1	6	4	1	3	2	7		3	1	28
17	<b>Europe Review</b>											2	2
18	<b>India Quarterly</b>	1949			1								1
19	<b>Indian Economic Review</b>									2			2
20	<b>IIPA Publication</b>		10	2			5			2		7	26
21	<b>Indian Journal of Economics</b>	1920		2	6				1		5		14
22	<b>Indian Journal of Industrial Relations</b>	1965		1									1
23	<b>Indian Journal of Public Administration</b>		3	35	18	14	20	27	12	15		59	203
24	<b>Indian Management</b>									1			1
25	<b>Indian Management Science</b>			6	27		1		2	1		2	39
26	<b>Indian Worker</b>											4	4
27	<b>Indian Yearbook of International Affairs</b>			1	2								3
28	<b>Interdiscipline</b>			1									1
29	<b>International Review of Administration Science</b>	1934			1		1			1			3
30	<b>International Social Science Bulletin</b>	1948		1									1
31	<b>Journal of Administration Overseas</b>	1951	1	2			4	3				1	11

CONTINUED

DISCIPLINARY JOURNALS : PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION—CONTINUED

<i>Name of the Periodical</i>	<i>Year of First Publication</i>	<i>Study of Public Administration</i>	<i>Politics &amp; Administration</i>	<i>Union-State Relations</i>	<i>Headquarters Organizations of Government</i>	<i>District Administration</i>	<i>Administration of Urban Areas</i>	<i>Planning</i>	<i>Budgeting &amp; Financial Control</i>	<i>Fiscal Administration</i>	<i>Public Personnel Administration</i>	<i>Total</i>
32 <b>Journal of Administration Sciences</b>	1955		3									3
33 <b>Journal of Constitutional &amp; Parliamentary Studies</b>			1	7								8
34 <b>Journal of Industry and Trade</b>								1				1
35 <b>Journal of the National Academy of Administration</b>	1954		10	1	2	1		2	2		13	31
36 <b>Journal of Parliamentary Information</b>									1			1
37 <b>Kurukshetra</b>	1952		11			2		2				15
38 <b>Lok Udyog</b>			1						16			17
39 <b>Mainstream</b>								2				2
40 <b>Management Accountant</b>									3			3
41 <b>Management Review</b>									1			1
42 <b>Management Topics</b>											2	2
43 <b>Marg</b>	1947		2									2
44 <b>Modern Review</b>			1					2			2	5

45	Monthly Public Opinion Survey of IPO	1955	1		1				2	
46	Nagar Lok				19	1			20	
47	National Herald						2		2	
48	New Administration	1958	1				3	1	5	
49	New Administrator		1		1				2	
50	New Zealand Journal of Public Administration							1	1	
51	Opinion		1						1	
52	Political Science Review	1962	4	2		3		13	22	
53	Public Administration		2						2	
54	Quarterly Journal of the Local Self-Government Institute					23	3	1	27	
55	Quest		1	1					2	
56	RBI Bulletin	1946						7	7	
57	The Review of Indian Politics		1						1	
58	Seminar		3	5				1	1	10
59	Social Action						2		2	
60	Southern Economist						2		2	
61	Tata Quarterly						1	1	2	
62	United Sciences Institution Journal							1	1	
63	Vidhura	1963	6						6	
64	Vidhya	1957	1						1	
65	World Today	1944		1					1	
66	Yojana	1956	4	3			8	1	16	



**Table No. I.16.iv (b)**

**CLASSIFICATION OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION PERIODICALS  
ACCORDING TO DATE OF STARTING**

<i>Period</i>	<i>Study of Public Administration</i>	<i>Politics &amp; Administration</i>	<i>Union-State Relations</i>	<i>Headquarters Organization of Government</i>	<i>District Administration</i>	<i>Administration of Urban Areas</i>	<i>Planning</i>	<i>Budgeting &amp; Financial Control</i>	<i>Fiscal Administration</i>	<i>Public Personnel Administration</i>	<i>Total</i>
1 1946 - 1950			1			1					2
2 1951 - 1955		6	12		1		3	1	3	6	32
3 1956 - 1960		39	8		1	6	9	6	6	43	118
4 1961 - 1965	5	58	34	7	25	19	34	16	18	52	268
5 1966 - 1970	8	38	44	9	15	57	29	43	11	33	287
6 SINCE 1971	1			3	1			1		1	7
<b>Total</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>714</b>

Table No. I.16.v (a)

## DISCIPLINARY JOURNALS: MANAGEMENT

<i>Name of the Periodical</i>	<i>Year of First Publication</i>	<i>Research in Management</i>	<i>General Management</i>	<i>Research on Organization &amp; Administration</i>	<i>Research in Personnel Management &amp; Industrial Relations</i>	<i>Total</i>
1 <b>Administrative Science Quarterly</b>	1956			1		1
2 <b>AICC Economic Review</b>	1948		11	2	1	14
3 <b>Artha Vijnana</b>	1958		7		2	9
4 <b>Asian Economic Review</b>	1957		4			4
5 <b>Banker</b>			1		1	2
6 <b>Business Herald</b>	1969		1			1
7 <b>California Management Limited</b>					1	1
8 <b>Commerce</b>			20		3	23
9 <b>Company News &amp; Notes</b>	1962		13	1		14
10 <b>Eastern Economist</b>			1	1		2
11 <b>Economic &amp; Political Weekly</b>				11	6	17
12 <b>Economic Progress</b>			1			1
13 <b>Economics &amp; Social History Review</b>	1963		9			9
14 <b>Economic Studies</b>	1959		20			20
15 <b>Economic Weekly</b>	1953		28	8	12	48
16 <b>Human Organization</b>	1941			2	2	4
17 <b>Human Relations</b>	1947			2	3	5
18 <b>Indian Economic Review</b>	1965		1			1
19 <b>The Indian Exports &amp; Imports</b>			2			2
20 <b>Indian Industries</b>	1963		9			9
21 <b>Indian Journal of Commerce</b>	1947		28			28

DISCIPLINARY JOURNALS : MANAGEMENT—CONTINUED

<i>Name of the Periodical</i>	<i>Year of First Publication</i>	<i>Research in Management</i>	<i>General Management</i>	<i>Research on Organization &amp; Administration</i>	<i>Research in Personnel Management &amp; Industrial Relations</i>	<i>Total</i>
22 <b>Indian Journal of Co-operative Society</b>	1970	1				1
23 <b>Indian Journal of Economics</b>	1930		2			2
24 <b>The Indian Journal of Industrial Relations</b>	1965			53	76	129
25 <b>Indian Journal of Labour Economics</b>	1958			1	15	16
26 <b>Indian Journal of Public Administration</b>	1954		13	1	4	18
27 <b>Indian Journal of Social Research</b>	1959			1		1
28 <b>Indian Journal of Social Work</b>	1940		2	28	111	141
29 <b>Indian Labour Journal</b>	1959			2	9	11
30 <b>Indian Management</b>	1962		7	54	87	148
31 <b>Indian Workers</b>				1		1
32 <b>Industrial India</b>	1949		14	1		15
33 <b>Integrated Management</b>			2	3	1	6
34 <b>International Labour Review</b>	1932		1	2	3	6
35 <b>Journal of Indian Academy of Applied Psychology</b>	1969			27	51	78
36 <b>Journal of Indian History</b>			3			3
37 <b>Journal of National Academy of Administration</b>				1		1
38 <b>Lok Udyog</b>	1966		3	1	1	5
39 <b>Management Accountant</b>			6			6
40 <b>Management Executive</b>	1955		1			1

CONTINUED

DISCIPLINARY JOURNALS : MANAGEMENT—CONTINUED

<i>Name of the Periodical</i>	<i>Year of First Publication</i>	<i>Research in Management</i>	<i>General Management</i>	<i>Research on Organization &amp; Administration</i>	<i>Research in Personnel Management &amp; Industrial Relations</i>	<i>Total</i>
41 <b>Management Perspectives</b>	1964			4		4
42 <b>Management Review</b>	1961			29	17	46
43 <b>Manas</b>				3		3
44 <b>Manpower Journal</b>					1	1
45 <b>Modern Review</b>				1		1
45 <b>National Bibliography of Cases in Business Administration</b>	1967			2		2
47 <b>Personnel Administration</b>	1937				1	1
48 <b>Personnel Psychology</b>	1947			3	4	7
49 <b>Productivity</b>	1958			6	2	8
50 <b>Psychologic</b>	1957			1		1
51 <b>Psychological Studies</b>				3	5	8
52 <b>Public Relations Journal</b>					1	1
53 <b>Seminar</b>				3	1	4
54 <b>Social Action</b>	1950		1			1
55 <b>Sociological Bulletin</b>				1		1
56 <b>Vidhya</b>	1957			1	2	3
57 <b>Yojana</b>	1956		1			1
		<b>1</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>262</b>	<b>423</b>	<b>897</b>

**Table No. I.16.v (b)**

**CLASSIFICATION OF MANAGEMENT PERIODICALS  
ACCORDING TO DATE OF STARTING**

<i>Period</i>	<i>Research in Management</i>	<i>General Management</i>	<i>Research on Organization &amp; Management</i>	<i>Research in Personnel Management &amp; Industrial Relations</i>	<i>Total</i>
1 1936 - 1940			1	1	2
2 1941 - 1945				1	1
3 1946 - 1950			3	29	32
4 1951 - 1955		2	13	55	70
5 1956 - 1960		28	28	53	109
6 1961 - 1965		109	103	157	369
7 1966 - 1970	1	74	111	124	310
8 SINCE 1971			2		2
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>261</b>	<b>420</b>	<b>895</b>

**Table No. II.1**

**RESPONSE TO QUESTIONNAIRES**

<i>Survey Groups</i>	<i>Number Issued</i>	<i>Number Received</i>	<i>Percentage of Response</i>
1 Social Scientists	400	81	20
2 Heads of Departments	300	75	25
3 ICSSR Research Applicants	300	48	16
4 Users of Research	100	23	23

**Table No. II.2**

**STATEWISE DISTRIBUTION OF PROJECT PROPOSALS:  
RECEIVED & SANCTIONED**

<i>State</i>	<i>Project Applications</i>		<i>Number of Acceptances</i>	<i>Acceptances as percentage (3) to (2)</i>
	<i>Received</i>	<i>Sanctioned</i>		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1 Andhra Pradesh	38	15	6.40	40
2 Assam	5	1	0.40	20
3 Bihar	25	11	4.70	44
4 Delhi	106	42	18.00	40
5 Gujarat	42	20	8.50	48
6 Haryana	6	1	0.40	17
7 Himachal Pradesh	55			
8 Jammu & Kashmir	9	2	0.80	22
9 Mysore (Karnataka)	15	5	2.10	33
10 Kerala	12	5	2.10	42
11 Maharashtra	74	34	14.50	46
12 Manipur	1	1	0.40	100
13 Madhya Pradesh	33	9	3.80	25
14 Orissa	11	3	1.30	27
15 Punjab	25	6	2.60	24
16 Rajasthan	57	16	6.80	28
17 Tamil Nadu	17	8	3.40	47
18 Tripura	2			
19 Uttar Pradesh	97	39	16.60	40
20 West Bengal	51	17	7.20	34
<b>Total :</b>	<b>631</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>37</b>

**Table No. II.3****STATEWISE DISTRIBUTION OF PROJECT APPLICATIONS RECEIVED & SANCTIONED BY ICSSR  
AS RELATED TO NUMBER OF ITS SOCIAL SCIENTISTS**

<i>State</i>	<i>Number of Social Scientists</i>	<i>Project Applications</i>		<i>Percentage of Sanctioned to Total Received</i>	<i>Average Number of Applications per Social Scientist</i>	
		<i>Received</i>	<i>Sanctioned</i>		<i>Received</i>	<i>Sanctioned</i>
1 Andhra Pradesh	52	38	15	40	0.7	0.3
2 Assam	7	5	1	20	0.71	0.14
3 Bihar	56	25	11	44	0.44	0.19
4 Delhi	42	106	42	40	2.52	1.00
5 Gujarat	26	42	20	48	1.61	0.77
6 Haryana	5	6	1	17	1.20	0.30
7 Himachal Pradesh		5				
8 Jammu & Kashmir	5	9	2	22	1.80	0.04
9 Mysore (Karnataka)	37	15	5	33	0.41	0.14
10 Kerala	9	12	5	42	1.3	0.56
11 Maharashtra	49	74	34	46	1.51	0.69
12 Madhya Pradesh	17	33	9	25	1.93	0.53
13 Manipur		1	1	100		
14 Orissa	9	11	3	27	1.2	0.33
15 Punjab	23	25	6	24	1.05	0.22
16 Rajasthan	29	57	16	28	1.96	0.56

17	Tamil Nadu	12	11	8	47	1.43	0.67
18	Tripura		2				
19	Uttar Pradesh	75	97	39	40	1.30	0.52
20	West Bengal	30	51	17	34	1.70	0.57
Total :		483	631	235		1.3	0.6

*N.B.* Only Professors and Readers in University Departments have been reckoned. For want of full and authentic information from all the States, the large number of heads of post-graduate departments and social scientists in other institutions like the IIMs, of whom quite a number are qualified and authorized to supervise and direct Ph.D. or other independent research, has regrettably been left out.

Number of applications received per social scientist: all-India average	1.3	Number of applications accepted per social scientist: all-India average	0.6
Proportion of Acceptances to Total	37	Proportion of Rejections to Total	63



Table No. II.4

DISTRIBUTION OF ICSSR GRANTS ACCORDING TO NUMBER  
OF UNIVERSITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENTISTS IN THE STATES

<i>State</i>	<i>Total Monies Sanctioned (In rupees)</i>	<i>Percentage of State Allocation to Total</i>	<i>Number of Universities in State</i>	<i>Average Allocation per University (In rupees)</i>	<i>Number of Social Scientists in State</i>	<i>Average Allocation per Social Scientist (In rupees)</i>	<i>Population in 1971</i>	<i>Inter-State Ranking of Allocations</i>	<i>Proportion of State to all-India Population as percentage</i>
1 Andhra Pradesh	4,64,367	8.0	4	1,16,091.75	52	8,930.13	43,394,951	5	8.00
2 Assam	23,180	0.4	3	7,726.66	7	3,311.43	14,857,314	15	2.70
3 Bihar	3,14,180	5.6	6	52,363.33	56	5,610.35	56,387,296	8	10.30
4 Delhi	13,20,739	22.0	2	6,60,369.50	42	31,446.16	4,044,338	1	0.80
5 Gujarat	6,38,297	10.6	6	1,06,382.83	26	24,549.88	26,660,929	4	4.90
6 Haryana	5,500	0.1	1	5,500.00	5	1,100.00	9,971,165	17	1.80
7 Himachal Pradesh							3,424,332		0.60
8 Jammu & Kashmir	17,000	0.3	2	8,500.00	5	3,400.00	4,615,176	16	0.80
9 Mysore (Karnataka)	71,171	1.0	4	17,792.75	37	1,926.24	29,224,046	12	5.30
10 Kerala	49,400	0.7	2	24,700.00	9	5,488.89	21,280,397	13	3.80
11 Maharashtra	8,94,766	14.9	8	1,11,845.75	49	18,260.53	50,295,081	3	9.80
12 Madhya Pradesh	2,10,887	3.4	9	23,431.89	17	12,405.12	41,449,729	9	7.80
13 Manipur	5,250	0.1					1,069,555	18	0.20
14 Orissa	36,500	0.6	4	9,125.00	9	4,055.56	21,934,827	14	4.00
15 Punjab	1,65,231	2.7	4	41,307.78	23	7,173.95	13,472,972	10	2.60

16	Rajasthan	3,21,789	5.4	3	1,07,263.00	29	11,096.17	25,724,142	7	4.60
17	Tamil Nadu	1,22,740	2.0	3	40,913.33	12	10,228.33	41,103,125	11	7.30
18	Tripura							1,556,822		0.30
19	Uttar Pradesh	9,58,648	16.0	11	87,149.82	75	12,781.97	88,299,453	2	16.00
20	West Bengal	3,70,833	6.2	7	52,970.14	30	12,361.10	44,440,095	6	8.00
Total:		59,90,478	100.0	79	75,828.83	483	12,402.00	543,205,745		100.00

- N.B.*
- 1 The figures regarding the number of Universities and social scientists are based on *University Development in India: Basic Facts and Figures*, 1969-70; University Grants Commission; March 1973.
  - 2 Figures in Column 5 include the Deemed Universities, so called.
  - 3 Delhi is here treated as a separate State.
  - 4 Includes the Union Territory of Chandigarh.
  - 5 For want of full and authentic information from all States, the large number of heads of post-graduate departments in affiliated colleges and such institutions as the IIMs, of whom quite a number are qualified and authorized to supervise Ph.D. research, is regrettably left out.
  - 6 States are ranked in order of the amount sanctioned to each.
  - 7 Allocation per University: All-India Average: Rs. 75,828.83.
  - 8 Allocation per Social Scientist: All-India Average: Rs. 12,402.

**Table No. II.5**

**DISCIPLINEWISE DISTRIBUTION OF PROJECT PROPOSALS,  
ACCEPTANCES AND REJECTIONS**

<i>Discipline</i>	<i>Number of Social Scientists</i>	<i>Number of Social Science Departments</i>		<i>Project Applications</i>		<i>Percentage (6) to (5)</i>
		<i>University Departments</i>	<i>Affiliated Colleges</i>	<i>Acceptances</i>	<i>Receipts</i>	
1 Administration	53	19	4	68	31	45
2 Anthropology	119	18	1	31	11	35
3 Economics	698	72	149	113	42	37
4 Geography	295	48	40	13	5	38
5 Political Science	491	59	80	169	67	40
6 Psychology	298	46	19	63	21	33
7 Sociology	243	51	34	157	50	32
8 MISCELLANEOUS	297	39	14	17	8	50
<b>Total :</b>	<b>2,494</b>	<b>352</b>	<b>341</b>	<b>631</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>37</b>

**Table No. II.6****DISCIPLINEWISE DISTRIBUTION OF ICSSR RESEARCH GRANTS**

<i>Discipline</i>	<i>Amount (In rupees)</i>	<i>Number of Projects</i>	<i>Percentage of ICSSR Grants</i>
1 Anthropology	2,19,212.00	11	3.7
2 Commerce, Demography & Economics	14,22,682.00	42	23.7
3 Geography-Human, Economic & Political	1,37,626.00	5	2.3
4 Political Science, Government & International Relations	12,94,318.28	67	21.7
5 Psychology & Social Psychology	4,42,174.00	21	7.3
6 Public Administration & Management	8,05,588.00	31	13.5
7 Sociology & Social Work	15,31,648.00	50	25.5
8 MISCELLANEOUS	1,37,230.00	8	2.3
Total :	59,90,478.28	235	100.0

**Table No. II.7**

STATEWISE DISTRIBUTION OF ICSSR GRANTS  
FOR PUBLICATION

	State	<i>Doctoral Theses</i>		<i>Descriptive Theses</i>		<i>Total</i>
		1969-71	1971-72	1969-71	1971-72	
1	Andhra Pradesh	1	6			7
2	Assam					
3	Bihar	1	5		1	7
4	Delhi	10	18			28
5	Gujarat	2	1			3
6	Haryana					
7	Himachal Pradesh		1			1
8	Jammu & Kashmir					
9	Kerala	3	1			4
10	Maharashtra	3	7	2	1	13
11	Madhya Pradesh	2	2			4
12	Manipur					
13	Mysore					
14	Orissa	1				1
15	Punjab		4			4
16	Rajasthan	11	3		1	15
17	Tamil Nadu	1	1			2
18	Uttar Pradesh	3	6	1	1	11
19	West Bengal	1	3			4
20	FOREIGN STATES	1	1			2
Total:		40	59	3	4	106

Table No. II.8

DISCIPLINEWISE GRANTS OF ICSSR PUBLICATIONS

<i>Discipline</i>	<i>Doctoral Theses</i>		<i>Descriptive Theses</i>		<i>ICSSR Sponsored Projects</i>	<i>Total</i>
	1969-71	1971-72	1969-71	1971-72		
1 Anthropology	1	3			3	7
2 Commerce, Demography & Economics	14	16	2	2	4	38
3 Geography	2	4			2	8
4 Inter-Disciplinary	1	5		1	3	10
5 Political Science & International Relations	6	12		1	11	30
6 Psychology	5	5			5	15
7 Public Administration & Management	4	2	1		2	9
8 Sociology & Social Work	7	12			10	29
Total:	40	59	3	4	40	146

Table No. II.9

RESEARCH PROJECTS PUBLISHED BY ICSSR

<i>Title of Report</i>	<i>Value of Grant Sanctioned (In Rupees)</i>
*1 A Psychological Study of Tension among Youth	500
2 Slums and Urban Development: A Case Study to Test Some Hypotheses on the Emergence and Resolution of the Slum Problem	7,130
*3 Role of Weekly Markets in the Tribal-cum-Rural Setting	3,225
4 Socio-Psychological Factors Influencing Adoption of Innovations of Starting an Industry	2,575
*5 Study of Voting in the Fourth General Elections in Rajasthan	5,000
6 Evaluation of Treatment Programmes in Correctional Institutions	7,875
7 Problems of Retired People	6,390
*8 Socio-Psychological Study of Frustration among Indian Scientists	8,558
9 Social Dimensions of the Intensive Agricultural Development Programmes	3,000
*10 Impact of Social Legislation and Social Change: Attitudinal, Behavioural & Material	5,000
11 Study of Educational Administration in Zila Parishads in Maharashtra	5,000
*12 Study of Mid-Term Elections	5,000
*13 Panchayati Raj Institutions in the Fifth Lok Sabha Elections	3,000
*14 Social Stratification and Trends in Income Earnings and Distribution of the Harijan Communities	2,000
*15 Bonus Share Issues and Their Effects	3,000
16 Study of Political Behaviour in Gujarat with Special Reference to the Fourth General Elections	

*N.B.* The reports which have been marked with an asterisk have already been published.

- 17 Geographical Investigation of Agriculture in a 15-year Perspective and Delimitation of the Crop-producing Regions of India
  - 18 Political Parties and the Fourth General Elections in Madhya Pradesh
  - 19 Organization and Working of Selected Utility Services and Levels of Satisfaction among Citizens of Lucknow Corporation
  - 20 Study of Economics of Education with Reference to Techniques, Size and Location of West Bengal Colleges
  - 21 Study of 1971 Elections in Howrah Parliamentary Constituency and Serese Assembly Constituency
  - 22 Changing Leadership in Tribal Society
  - 23 Optimum Utilization of Educational Expenditure in Gujarat
-



**Table No. II.10****DISCIPLINEWISE APPLICATIONS FOR ICSSR DOCTRAL  
FELLOWSHIP: RECEIPTS, AWARDS AND REJECTIONS**

<i>Discipline</i>	<i>Received</i>	<i>Accepted</i>	<i>Rejected</i>
1 Anthropology	24		24
2 Commerce, Demography & Economics	31	4	27
3 Geography	24		24
4 Interdisciplinary	2		2
5 Physical Science	38		38
6 Psychology	28		28
7 Public Administration & Management	5	2	3
8 Sociology & Social Work	29	7	22
9 OTHERS	4	1	3
Total:	185	14	171

Table No. II.11

## STATE AND UNIVERSITYWISE DISTRIBUTION OF ICSSR FELLOWSHIPS

State	Number of Universities in State	Total Applications Received	Fellowships Awarded	Applications Rejected	Average per University		
					Receipt	Acceptance	Rejection
1 Andhra Pradesh	4	8		8	2.0		2.0
2 Assam	3	2		2	0.7		0.7
3 Bihar	6	10		10	1.7		1.7
4 Delhi	5	53	7	46	11.0	1.0	9.0
5 Gujarat	7	2		2	0.3		0.3
6 Haryana	1						
7 Himachal Pradesh	1	2	1	1	2.0	1.0	1.0
8 Jammu & Kashmir	2						
9 Karnataka	5	2		2	0.4		0.4
10 Kerala	3	5		5	1.7		1.7
11 Maharashtra	7	18	1	17	2.6	0.14	2.44
12 Madhya Pradesh	6	10		10	1.66		1.66
13 Manipur							
14 Orissa	4						

CONTINUED

STATE AND UNIVERSITYWISE DISTRIBUTION OF ICSSR FELLOWSHIPS—CONTINUED

State	Number of Universities in State	Total Applications Received	Fellowships Awarded	Applications Rejected	Average per University		
					Receipt	Acceptance	Rejection
15 Punjab	5	5		5	1.0		1.0
16 Rajasthan	4	14		14	3.5		3.5
17 Tamil Nadu	4	2		2	2.0		2.0
18 Tripura							
19 Uttar Pradesh	13	35	1	34	2.7	0.08	2.61
20 West Bengal	8	16	4	12	2.0	0.5	1.5
21 Foreign University	1	1		1	1.0		1.0
Total:	89	185	14	171			

N.B. The figures for the number of Universities is based on the UGC's *Directory of Teaching Departments*.

**Table No. II.12****PUBLICATION GRANTS TO PROJECTS NOT SPONSORED  
BY ICSSR**

UP TO MARCH 31, 1972

<i>Title of the Publication</i>	<i>Value of Grants-in-aid Sanctioned (In rupees)</i>
1 Report on Wage Patterns : Wage and Savings in Kanpur Textile Industry	6,645
2 Dissertations on Ph.D. in Sociology and Social Work	1,500
3 The Avils of Surat	3,000
4 Report on State Control and Panchayat Raj Institutions in Maharashtra	2,949
5 A Study of Bhoodan in Vidarbha	3,000
6 Social-Psychological Analysis of International Understanding and Conflict	2,314
7 A Report on an Enquiry into Determinants of Anxiety in School-children	4,992
8 A Report on State Control and Panchayat Raj Institutions in Madras	3,000
9 A Study of Primary Education in India : Participation and Wastage	3,600
10 Human Factor Aspects of Aircraft Noise	4,500
11 Labour Research in India	5,000
12 The Kols of Pathas	3,000
13 A Report of the Electoral Process in Poona (1967)	1,550
14 Seminar Papers on Social and Cultural Profiles of Calcutta	5,000
15 Sovereign without A Crown	5,000
16 Proceedings of the Symposium on Personality Development and Personal Illness	1,500

CONTINUED

PUBLICATION GRANTS TO PROJECTS NOT SPONSORED BY ICSSR—CONTINUED

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17	Politics of Super-nationalism: World Powers in South and South-east Asia	3,000
18	Corporate Tax Structure	3,000
19	Papers on the Inter-disciplinary Seminar on the Bhagirathi-Hoogly Basin	5,000
20	Political Consciousness among College Students	3,000
21	Portraits of Thai Politics	3,000
22	Papers of the Conference on Balanced Regional Development	3,000
23	Social Mobility among the Professions in a City in Transition	3,000
24	Decentralization in India and Yugoslavia	3,000
25	The Changing Concept of Caste in India	3,000

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RECIPIENTS OF ICSSR'S NEWSLETTER: STATEWISE

AN ILLUSTRATION IN NUMERALS: APRIL 1973

<i>State</i>	<i>Project Directors</i>	<i>Social Scientists</i>	<i>Vice-Chancellors</i>	<i>Heads of Departments</i>	<i>Principals of P.G. Colleges</i>	<i>DPI's</i>	<i>Student Advisory Bureaus/Information Service</i>	<i>State Education Departments</i>
1 Andhra Pradesh	4	6	2	32	5	2	1	1
2 Assam	1	1	3	13		2	1	1
3 Bihar	4	1	5	27	3	1	1	1
4 Delhi	23	22	2	45	18	2	6	1
5 Gujarat	10	6	4	32	57	2	4	1
6 Himachal Pradesh		1	2	15	9	3	3	1
7 Jammu & Kashmir	1		2	6	1	1	2	1
8 Karnataka	2	2	2	15	9	3	2	1
9 Kerala	5	2	3	6	32	4	1	1
10 Madhya Pradesh	2	3		29		2	1	1
11 Maharashtra	14	9	6	52	56	4	4	1
12 Nagaland	1					1		1
13 Orissa	4	1	4	19	1	2	3	1
14 Punjab	5	4	3	23	29	8	1	1
15 Rajasthan	9	7	3	26	10	3	4	1
16 Tamil Nadu	5	6	5	27	31	3	1	1
17 Uttar Pradesh	4	4	11	72	47	3	7	1
18 West Bengal	7	4	6	39	8	3	4	1
Total:	101	79	63	478	316	49	46	18

Table No. II.14

## RESEARCH METHODOLOGY: CENTRES OF TRAINING &amp; STUDY

<i>Name of Centre</i>	<i>Number of Participants</i>	<i>Duration in Weeks</i>	<i>Type of Course</i>
<b>1971</b>			
1 Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Sion-Trombay, Bombay	23	8	
2 The Loyola College of Social Sciences, Trivandrum	17	8	Research Methodology
3 Department of Psychology, Utkal University, Bhubaneswar	17	7	Quantitative Techniques
4 The A.N. Sinha Institute of Social Studies, Patna	18	8	Research Design
5 Department of Sociology, Gujarat University, Ahmedabad	24	8	Practicals in Statistics & Project Proposal
6 The Council of Social Development, New Delhi	28	8	Quantitative Techniques
7 Department of Sociology and Anthropology, University of Saugar	30	8	Anthropological
8 Department of Sociology, Punjab University, Chandigarh	24	8	Research Designs (on slum problems)
9 Indian Statistical Institute, Calcutta	30	8	Quantitative Techniques
10 The Madras Institute of Development Studies, Gandhinagar, Adyar, Madras	30	6	Economic Research Methodology
11 Department of Sociology, Meerut University, Meerut	n.a.	6	Historical
	Total :	241	

1	Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Sion-Trombay, Bombay	30	8	General Training Course
2	The Loyola College of Social Sciences, Trivandrum	23	8	General Training Course
3	Utkal University, Bhubaneswar	22	8	General Training Course
4	The A.N. Sinha Institute of Social Sciences, Patna	30	8	General Training Course
5	University School of Social Sciences, Gujarat University, Ahmedabad	26	4	Special Course for Gujarat Sociology Teachers
6	Council of Social Development, New Delhi	31	8	Use of Machines in Data-processing
7	Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur	20	8	Computer Programming
8	Rajasthan University, Jaipur	23	8	Political Analysis
9	Sardar Patel Institute of Economic & Social Research, Ahmedabad	28	8	Orientation to Mathematical and Statistical Techniques in Economic Research
10	Andhra University, Waltair	33	6	Economics
	Total:	<u>266</u>		

n.a. = not available.



**Table No. II.15**

**RESEARCH METHODOLOGY COURSES:  
DISTRIBUTION OF PARTICIPANTS BY STATES**

<i>State</i>	1971	1972
Andaman Islands	n.s.	1
Andhra Pradesh	14	24
Assam	3	1
Bihar	11	19
Delhi	16	12
Gujarat	21	52
Haryana	1	n.s.
Himachal Pradesh	1	n.s.
Jammu & Kashmir	2	2
Kerala	9	14
Madhya Pradesh	24	9
Maharashtra	19	4
Manipur		1
Mysore	11	5
Orissa	13	3
Punjab	10	2
Rajasthan	12	11
Tamil Nadu	16	15
Tripura	1	1
Uttar Pradesh	12	31
West Bengal	28	4
NOT MENTIONED	n.s.	55
<b>Total:</b>	<b>224*</b>	<b>266</b>

*N.B.* Information about the Trivandrum and Dehra Dun courses not available.

n.s. not specified.

**Table No. II.16**

**SUBJECTWISE DISTRIBUTION OF PARTICIPANTS IN  
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY COURSES**

<i>Subject</i>	1971	1972
1 Psychology & Philosophy	40	30
2 Political Science & Public Administration	42	33
3 Sociology & Social Anthropology	73	54
4 Social Work	19	13
5 Economics	53	84
6 History	2	1
7 Geography	2	1
8 Education	3	7
9 Home Science	1	n.s.
10 Statistics	3	n.s.
11 Agriculture	1	5
12 Commerce	1	3
13 OTHERS	1	13
Total:	241	244*

n.s. not specified.

\*Information for the Utkal course not available.

Table No. II.17

## RESEARCH METHODOLOGY TRAINEES ACCORDING TO QUALIFICATIONS

<i>Centres</i>	1971				1972			
	<i>Qualified Ph.Ds</i>	<i>Ph.D Students</i>	<i>Others</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Qualified Ph.Ds</i>	<i>Ph.D Students</i>	<i>Others</i>	<i>Total</i>
Ahmedabad (Sociology)	...	15	9	24	...	...	26	26
Ahmedabad (Economics)					n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	28
Bhubaneshwar	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	17	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	22
Bombay	...	12	11	23	...	6	24	30
Calcutta	4	12	14	30	—	—	—	—
Chandigarh	1	18	5	24	—	—	—	—
Delhi	...	10	18	28	...	9	22	31
Jaipur	—	—	—	—	...	8	15	23
Kanpur	—	—	—	—	...	8	12	20
Meerut	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	—	—	—	—
Madras	...	9	21	30	—	—	—	—
Patna	...	12	6	18	...	4	26	30
Saugar	...	20	10	30	...			
Trivandrum	...	7	10	17	...	6	17	23
Waltair	—	—	—	—	...	15	18	33
Total:	5	115	104	241		56	160	266

— Not centres for the respective years    ... Nil    n.a. = not available

Table No. II.18

## DISTRIBUTION OF ICSSR BUDGET AS BETWEEN HEADS OF ACCOUNT: 1970-73

(In rupees)

<i>Head of Account</i>	<i>Financial Year</i>	31-3-1970	31-3-1971	31-3-1972	28-2-1973
1 Administration		1,37,414.91 p	3,47,507.19 p	4,63,694.31 p	4,84,855.63 p
2 Programmes		5,60,301.88 p	24,71,374.65 p	26,74,775.60 p	22,45,920.73 p
3 Documentation		94,355.95 p	3,49,900.55 p	4,74,975.20 p	6,44,838.04 p
4 Publications		62,984.35 p	1,91,642.65 p	2,52,829.39 p	2,22,394.43 p
5 Regional Centres					1,50,000.00 p
6 Other Programmes		29,923.64 p	2,19,415.81 p	3,11,960.98 p	5,08,792.59 p
	Total:	8,84,980.73 p	35,79,840.85 p	41,78,235.48 p	42,56,801.42 p

**Table No. II.19**

**AGENCYWISE DISTRIBUTION OF EXPENDITURE ON**

<i>Discipline</i> <i>Agency</i>	<i>Anthropology</i>	<i>Commerce, Demography &amp; Economics</i>	<i>Geography</i>	<i>Interdisciplinary</i>
1 ICSSR	13,638	5,216	10,000	1,31,134
2 Central Government	75,540	38,98,143		5,98,801
3 State Governments	4,300	24,51,774	35,000	30,30,396
4 UGC	3,153	1,904,03	2,188	70,905
5 Foreign Foundations	7,000	6,67,171		1,71,726
6 Local Trusts		42,500	60,000	
7 CSIR				
8 ICAR				6,50,000
9 International Organi- zations				
10 Self-Financing	25,040,56	49,36,458	4,127	4,98,764
<b>Total:</b>	<b>26,07,687</b>	<b>122,01,665</b>	<b>1,11,315</b>	<b>51,51,726</b>

SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH: 1971-72

(All figures in rupees)

<i>International Relations &amp; Political Science</i>	<i>Management</i>	<i>Psychology</i>	<i>Public Administration</i>	<i>Social Welfare, Social Work &amp; Sociology</i>	<i>Total</i>
54,112	38,485	10,961	90,007	40,047	3,93,600
20,000	1,72,717		21,203	3,19,600	51,06,004
1,10,100	56,213	1,44,185		2,09,290	60,51,258
2,687		12,391		2,702	2,84,429
	2,24,526			2,64,257	13,34,680
25,000					1,27,500
	7,350				7,350
					6,50,000
	45,818				45,818
27,713	44,10,684	2,328		39,10,120	1,62,94,250
2,39,612	49,55,793	1,69,865	1,11,210	47,46,016	3,02,94,889

Table No. II.20

OPINION SURVEY ON ICSSR ROLES BASED ON AN ANALYSIS OF REPLIES TO QUESTIONNAIRES

<i>Functional Aspect</i>	<i>Total Number of Respondents</i>	<i>Satisfied</i>	<i>Not Satisfied</i>	<i>No Comments</i>
1 General functions of the ICSSR	87	55 (62)	4 ( 6)	28 (32)
2 Autonomy	69	8 (11)	11 (16)	50 (73)
3 Encouragement to undisciplinay research	156			
4 Encouragement to multi-disciplinary and inter-disciplinary research	69	20 (29)	12 (17)	37 (54)
5 Encouragement to basic research	69	51 (74)	6 ( 9)	12 (17)
6 Encouragement to applied research	69	44 (64)	5 ( 7)	20 (29)
7 Responsive role of the ICSSR	121	57 (47)	21 (16)	43 (37)
8 Promotional role of the ICSSR	35	23 (66)	5 (14)	7 (20)
9 Project screening proccdures	69	9 (13)	5 ( 7)	55 (80)
10 Encouragement to younger social scientists	69	11 (16)	27 (39)	31 (45)
11 Quality of research projects sponsored by the ICSSR	69	33 (49)	21 (30)	15 (21)

12	ICSSR's training course in research methodology	69	30 (44)	26 (37)	13 (19)
13	ICSSR's documentation services	69	5 ( 7)	36 (53)	28 (40)
14	ICSSR's publication programmes	69	31 (45)	6 ( 9)	32 (46)
15	Promotion of utilization of research	69	29 (42)	25 (36)	15 (22)
16	Criteria for accepting/rejecting project applications	69	6 ( 9)	6 ( 9)	57 (82)
17	Organizational and administrative structure and processes of the ICSSR	35	13 (37)	11 (31)	11 (31)

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*N.B.* The figures in brackets denote the percentage of each figure to the row total.



**Table No. II.21****RESEARCH PROJECTS IN RESPECT OF WHICH REPORTS  
HAVE BEEN RECEIVED**

<i>Title of the Project</i>	<i>Name of the Project Director and Address</i>	<i>Grants-in-aid</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
1 Socio-psychological Factors Influencing the Adoption of the Innovations of Starting a Small Industry Unit	Dr. K. G. Christopher, SIET Institute, Hyderabad	Rs. 37,540	Report received
2 Panchayati Raj and Mid-term Elections (FI-81/71-RG)	Dr. K. Seshadri, NICD, Rajendranagar, Hyderabad-30	Rs. 4,750	Report received & Publication Grant sanctioned
3 Administration of Development Programmes at the District, Block and Village Levels in Andhra Pradesh	Professor M. Motalib, Public Administration Department, Osmania University, Hyderabad	Rs. 53,000	Report received
4 Changing Leadership in Tribal Society	Professor L. P. Vidyarthi, Department of Anthropology, Ranchi University, Ranchi	Rs. 48,700	Report received
5 A Study of Participation by Tribals in Non-Traditional Ways of Earning A Livelihood (Ranchi District) (FI-24/70-RG)	Fr Michael V. D. Bogaert, Xavier Institute of Social Service, Ranchi	Rs. 16,286	Report received
6 Social Dimensions of the Intensive Agricultural Development Programmes	Professor Sachichidavasa, Department of Sociology, A.N.S. Institute of Social Sciences, Patna	Rs. 55,156	Report received & Publication Grant sanctioned
7 Mid-term Elections in Bihar	Professor V. P. Verma, Department of Political Science, University of Patna, Patna	Rs. 4,000	Report received
8 Study of General Elections in Bihar (1967)	Professor V. P. Verma, Department of Political Science, University of Patna, Patna	Rs. 45,790	Report received
9 Micro Studies of the Fourth General Elections	Professor B. S. Khanna, Department of Public Administration, Punjab University, Chandigarh	Rs. 40,300	Report received & Publication Grant sanctioned

10	Schedule Tribes and the 1971 Elections (FI-8/71-GR)	Shri Ghanshyam Shah, CSDS, 29, Rajpur Road, Delhi-6	Rs. 22,000	Report received
11	India's Capital Markets and their Relation to Planning	Dr. J. K. S. Ghani, NCAER, I.P. Estate, New Delhi	Rs. 9,000	Report received
12	A Study of the Life of Sir Syed Ahmed	Shri M. Atiq Siddiqui, Nehru Institute of Democratic Socialism, Jamianagar, New Delhi-25	Rs. 5,000	Report received
13	Voting Behaviour in the Fourth General Elections in India	Professor N. Srinivasan, IIPA, I.P. Estate, New Delhi-1	Rs. 50,000	Report received
14	Women in Employment	Dr. O. P. Dhingra, Sri Ram Centre for Industrial Relations, 5, Sadrivas Varmi Marg, New Delhi	Rs. 51,219	Report received
15	A Communication Study of Voting Behaviour at the Fifth General Elections	Dr. Prayag Mehta, Institute of Mass Communication, South Extension, New Delhi	Rs. 10,000	Report received
16	Study of the Labour Market in Ahmedabad-Baroda Region of Gujarat State	Professor R. C. Goyal, IIPA, I.P. Estate, New Delhi-1	Rs. 53,100	Report received
17	Study of Mid-term Elections	Dr. Ramshray Roy, CSDS	Rs. 70,000	Report received
18	A Report on the Re-election of the DMK in Tamil Nadu	Dr. (Miss) S. Saraswathi, Vishwa Yuvak Kendra, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi	Rs. 1,339	Report received
19	Study of Political Behaviour in Gujarat with Special Reference to the Fourth General Elections	Professor D. W. Pathak, Department of Political Science, Gujarat University, Ahmedabad	Rs. 42,000	Report received & Publication Grant sanctioned
20	Optimum Utilization of Educational Expenditures in Gujarat	Dr. D. T. Lakdawala, Sardar Patel Institute of Economics & Social Research, Ahmedabad	Rs. 44,000	Report received & Publication Grant sanctioned
21	Functioning of the Bureaucracy in the Districts of Gujarat with Special Reference to Agricultural Development and Attitudes and Motives of the Bureaucrats in Relation to Development	Dr. J. P. Desai, Centre for Regional Development Studies, Surat	Rs. 22,785	Report received
22	Study of the Slogan of A Separate State by Tribes of South Gujarat	Dr. J. P. Desai, Centre for Regional Development Studies, Suart	Rs. 15,280	Report received

RESEARCH PROJECTS IN RESPECT OF WHICH REPORTS HAVE BEEN RECEIVED—CONTINUED

<i>Title of the Project</i>	<i>Name of the Project Director and Address</i>	<i>Grants-in-aid</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
23 Directory of Voluntary Organisations in Tribal Taluks of Gujarat State	Dr. J. P. Desai, Centre for Regional Development Studies, Suart	Rs. 4,150	Report received
24 The Loan-Scholarship Scheme	Professor S. C. Kuchchal, IIM, Vastrapur, Ahmedabad	Rs. 4,000	Report received
25 The Geographical Investigation of Agriculture in A 15-year Perspective and Delineation of Crop-Producing Regions of India (1951 - 66)	Professor Jasbir Singh, Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra	Rs. 16,000	Report received
26 Industrial Conflict in the Context of Conflicts in the Larger System: A Study of Industrial Conflicts in Kerala	Dr. G. Ramachandra Raj, Department of Sociology, Kerala University, Trivandrum	Rs. 20,500	Report received
27 Agrarian Structure and Social Change in Selected Villages in Kerala: A Pilot Study	Dr. Mathew Kurien, ISSS, Trivandrum	Rs. 1,000	Report received
28 Political Parties and Fourth General Elections in Madhya Pradesh	Professor Avasthi, Department of Political Science & Public Administration, University of Saugar, Saugar.	Rs. 34,085	Report received & Publication Grant sanctioned
29 Comparative Study of Urban, Rural and Tribal Students of Madhya Pradesh	Dr. Jai Prakash, Department of Psychology, Saugar	Rs. 44,310	Report received
30 A Pilot Study on Social Attitudes and Prejudices of Domicile	Dr. S. N. Upadhyaya, Ravi Shankar University, Raipur	Rs. 44,000	Report received
31 Study of General Elections in Maharashtra (1942 - 46)	Dr. Miss. A. J. Dastoor, University of Bombay, Bombay	Rs. 40,849	Report received
32 Study of Voting and Political Behaviour in Bombay Region of Maharashtra	Professor A. R. Desai, Bombay University, Bombay	Rs. 52,750	Report received
33 Comparative Study of Non-Wage Benefits in Different Industries	Dr. A. R. Desai, Bombay University, Bombay	Rs. 41,969	Report received

34	Role of Weekly Markets in Tribal, Rural and Urban Settings	Dr. (Mrs) I. Karve, Deccan College, Poona	Rs. 15,558	Report received & Publication Grant sanctioned
35	Evaluation of Treatment Programmes in Correctional Institutions	Dr. (Mrs) Sabnis, Welfare Commissioner, Government of Maharashtra, Bombay	Rs. 34,546	Report received & Publication Grant sanctioned
36	A Survey of Voting Behaviour of the People of Aurangabad Parliamentary Constituency	Dr. Moin Shakir & Dr. G. N. Sharma, Department of Political Science, Marathwada University, Aurangabad	Rs. 15,000	Report received
37	Study of Educational Administration in Zilla Parishads in Maharashtra	Dr. N. R. Inamdar, Reader, Department of Public Administration, Poona University, Poona	Rs. 19,298	Report received & Publication Grant sanctioned
38	Co-operatives : A New Social Group	Mrs. Padmini Ramaswamy, Deccan College, Poona	Rs. 20,297	Report received
39	Decision-Making in Zilla Parishads in Maharashtra : An Explanatory Study	Dr. S. N. Dube, TISS, Bombay	Rs. 27,615	Report received
40	Study of Developing Party System in Nagpur in the Context of the Fourth General Elections	Dr. V. S. Murthy, Department of Public Administration, Nagpur University, Nagpur	Rs. 24,050	Report received
41	Development of Modernised Agriculture and its Effects in Osmaniabad District	Shri V. Y. Kolkatkar, Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, Poona	Rs. 47,314	Report received
42	Functioning of the Bureaucracy in the Districts of Maharashtra and Gujarat with Special Reference to Agricultural Development and Attitudes and Motives of the Bureaucrats in Relation to Development	Dr. Y. B. Damle, Deccan College, Poona	Rs. 30,114	Report received
43	A Study of the Problems of Rehabilitation and Social Adjustment in the Settled Colony in the Tungabhadra Basin	Dr. K. Chandrasekariah Department of Sociology, Karnatak University, Dharwar	Rs. 19,026	Report received
44	Degree of Industrialization and Its Influence on the Attitudes of Oriyas towards Modernisation	Dr. G. Parida, Department of Psychology, Ravenshaw College, Cuttack	Rs. 5,000	Report received
45	Disposal of Additional Rural Income in Rajasthan	Dr. N. L. Hingorani, M.B. College, Udaipur	Rs. 4,400	Report received

RESEARCH PROJECTS IN RESPECT OF WHICH REPORTS HAVE BEEN RECEIVED—CONTINUED

<i>Title of the Project</i>	<i>Name of the Project Director and Address</i>	<i>Grants-in-aid</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
46 Study of Voting in the Fourth General Elections	Dr. S. P. Varma, Department of Political Science, Rajasthan University, Jaipur	Rs. 53,200	Report received
47 Study of Scholarships Awarded at the University Stage	Dr. D. B. Bright Singh, Department of Economics, Madurai University, Madurai	Rs. 350	Report received
48 Bonus Share Issues and Their Effects; Revision of Report	Professor L. C. Gupta Institute of Financial Management & Research, Madras	Rs. 300	Report received
49 Social Stratification and Trends in Income Earnings and Distribution of the Harijan Community in Tamil Nadu	Dr. M. S. Adiseshiah, MIDS, Madras	Rs. 8,700	Report received & Publication Grant sanctioned
50 Marketing in Public Enterprises in India	Dr. R. Ramadas, Department of Commerce, Madras University, Madras	Rs. 8,300	Report received
51 Impact of Social Legislation and Social Change: Attitudinal, Behavioural and Material	Dr. B. B. Chatterjee, Gandhian Institute of Studies, Varana- nasi	Rs. 21,700	Report received & Publication Grant sanctioned
52 Relationship between Value Orientation and Socio-Economic Development in Five Selected Village Communities of the Terai Region in Narimital	Dr. B. N. Singh, Uttar Pradesh Agriculture University, Pantnagar, Uttar Pradesh	Rs. 29,750	Report received
53 Organization and Working of Selected Utility Services and Levels of Satisfaction among Citizens of Lucknow Corporation	Dr. D. P. Singh & Dr. R. B. Das, Lucknow University, Lucknow	Rs. 44,977	Report received & Publication Grant sanctioned
54 A Study of the Conflict of Generations	Professor Durganand Sinha, Department of Psychology, Allahabad University, Allahabad	Rs. 36,130	Report received

55	Problems of Small Farms	Dr. H. G. P. Srivastava, Department of Commerce, Lucknow University, Lucknow	Rs. 27,495	Report received
56	A Psychological Study of Inter-Generation Conflict in Indian Society	Dr. B. M. Loomba, Department of Psychology, Lucknow University, Lucknow	Rs. 68,145	Report received
57	Problems and Processes Involved in the Emotional and National Integration of the Goan Community in Indian Society	Professor R. N. Saxena Department of Sociology, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh	Rs. 29,960	Report received
58	A Pilot Project for Research in the Social Organization, Attitudes, Motivation of the Selected Denotified Community in Uttar Pradesh	Shri Raja Ram Shastri, Kasi Vidyapith, Varanasi	Rs. 45,000	Report received
59	Study of the Fourth General Elections	Dr. Raj Narain Department of Psychology, Lucknow University, Lucknow	Rs. 48,200	Report received
60	Involvement of Village Panchayats in the Mid-Term Poll for Lok Sabha	Dr. Rafiq Khan, Gandhian Institute of Studies, Varanasi		Report received
61	Changing Family Organisations and Need for Social Security	Dr. S. Zafar Hassan, Lucknow University, Lucknow	Rs. 39,600	Report received
62	Social Psychological Study of Frustration among Indian Scientists	Professor Srichandra, Lucknow University, Lucknow	Rs. 29,466	Report received & Publication Grant sanctioned
63	A Psycho-Social Study of Tension among Youth	Professor Srichandra, Lucknow University, Lucknow	Rs. 45,412	Report received
64	A Cause and Effect Study of Planned Social Change in Three Villages of Eastern Uttar Pradesh	Professor Sugata Das Gupta Gandhian Institute of Studies, Varanasi	Rs. 22,805	Report received
65	A Social-Psychological Study of the Mid-Term Parliamentary Elections in Varanasi	Shri T. S. Dhapola, Department of Psychology, Kasi Vidyapith, Varanasi	Rs. 5,000	Report received
66	Study of Economics of Education with Reference to Techniques, Size and Location of West Bengal Colleges	Professor Amlan Datta Department of Economics, Calcutta University, Calcutta	Rs. 11,750	Report received & Publication Grant sanctioned
67	Scale of Operation and Factor Proportion in Indian Industries	Dr. K. Mukherjee, University College of Commerce, Calcutta	Rs. 35,000	Report received

<i>Title of the Project</i>	<i>Name of the Project Director and Address</i>	<i>Grants-in-aid</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
68 A Study of 1971 Elections in the Howrah Parliamentary Constituency and Seven Assembly Constituencies in this Area	Dr. S. K. Mukherjee, Head, Department of Political Science Calcutta University, Calcutta	Rs. 18,000	Report received
69 Problems of Old People	Dr. K. C. Desai, TISS, Bombay	Rs. 34,150	Report received & Publication Grant sanctioned
70 A Case Study of Unmarried Mothers	Mrs. Tara Shastry, Kale Institute of Social Science, Poona	Rs. 24,575	Report received
71 Functioning of the Bureaucracy in the Districts with Special Reference to Agricultural Development and Attitudes and Motives of the Bureaucrats in Relation to Development	Shri. I. N. Tewari, Gandhian Institute of Studies, Varanasi	Rs. 41,574	Report received

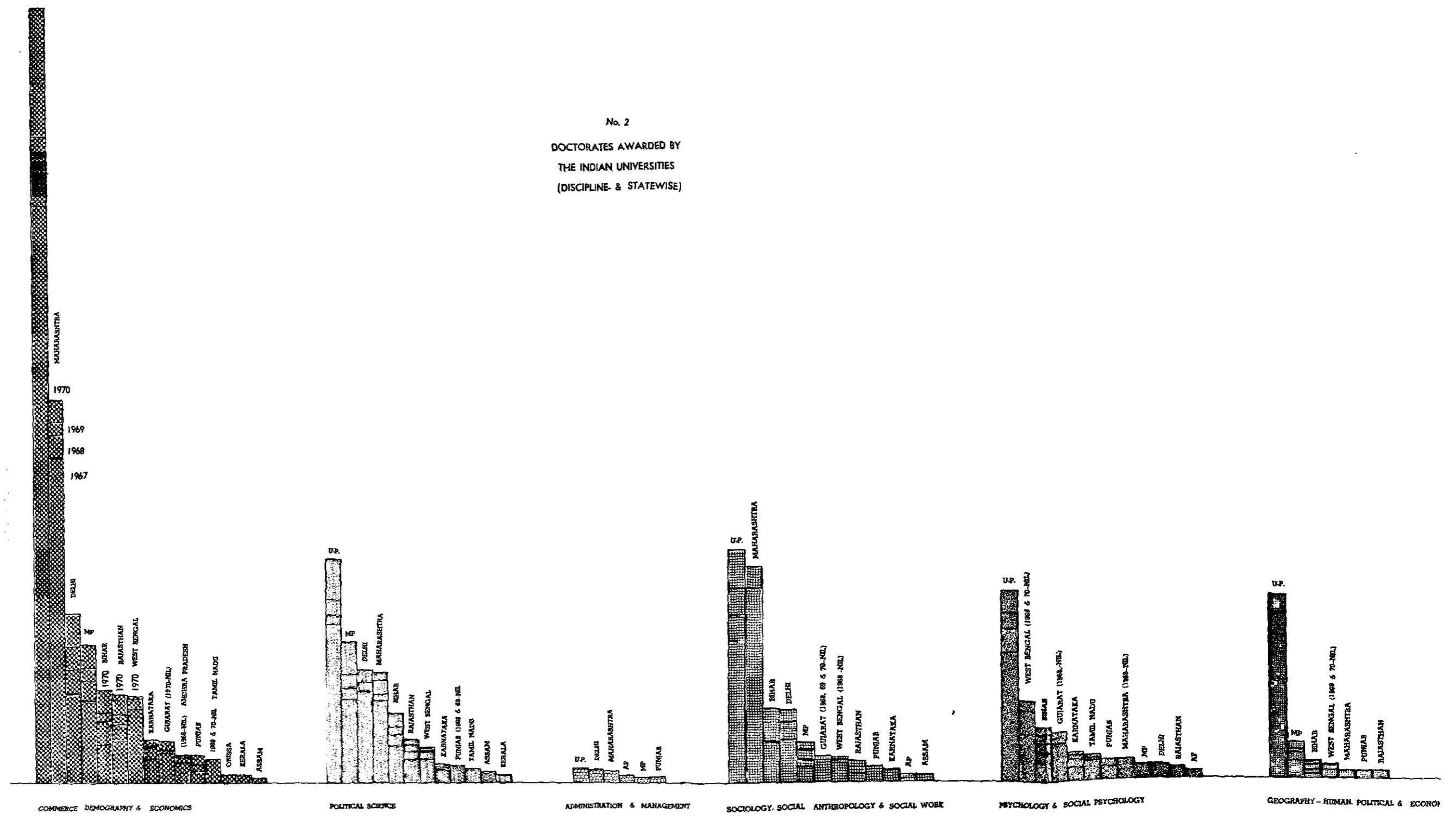
<b>Total Number of Projects Sanctioned</b>	...	<b>340</b>
<b>Reports Received</b>	...	<b>71</b>
<b>Percentage of Reports Received</b>	...	<b>21</b>

DOCTORATES AWARDED BY  
THE INDIAN UNIVERSITIES  
(DISCIPLINE- & YEARWISE)



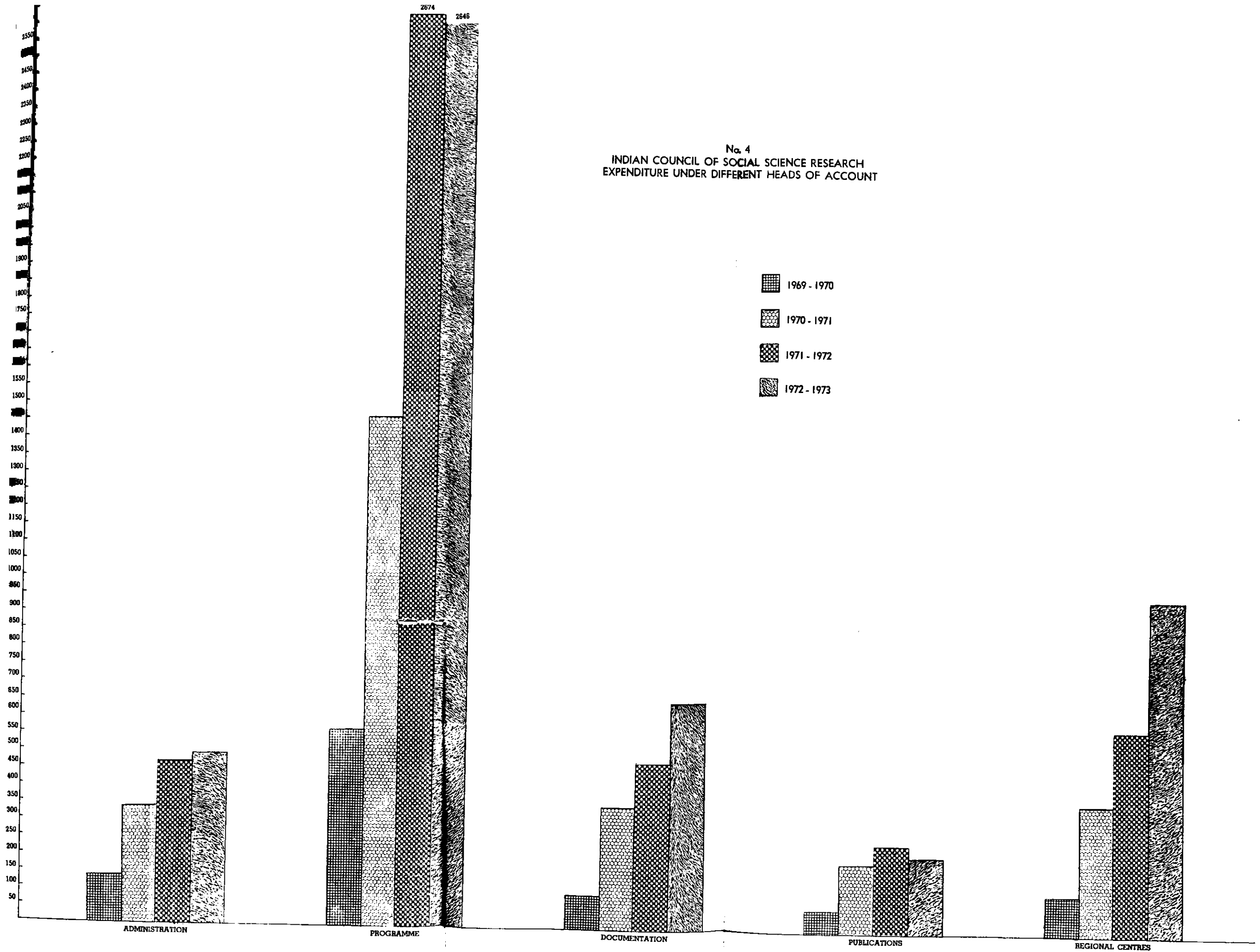


No. 2  
DOCTORATES AWARDED BY  
THE INDIAN UNIVERSITIES  
(DISCIPLINE- & STATEWISE)



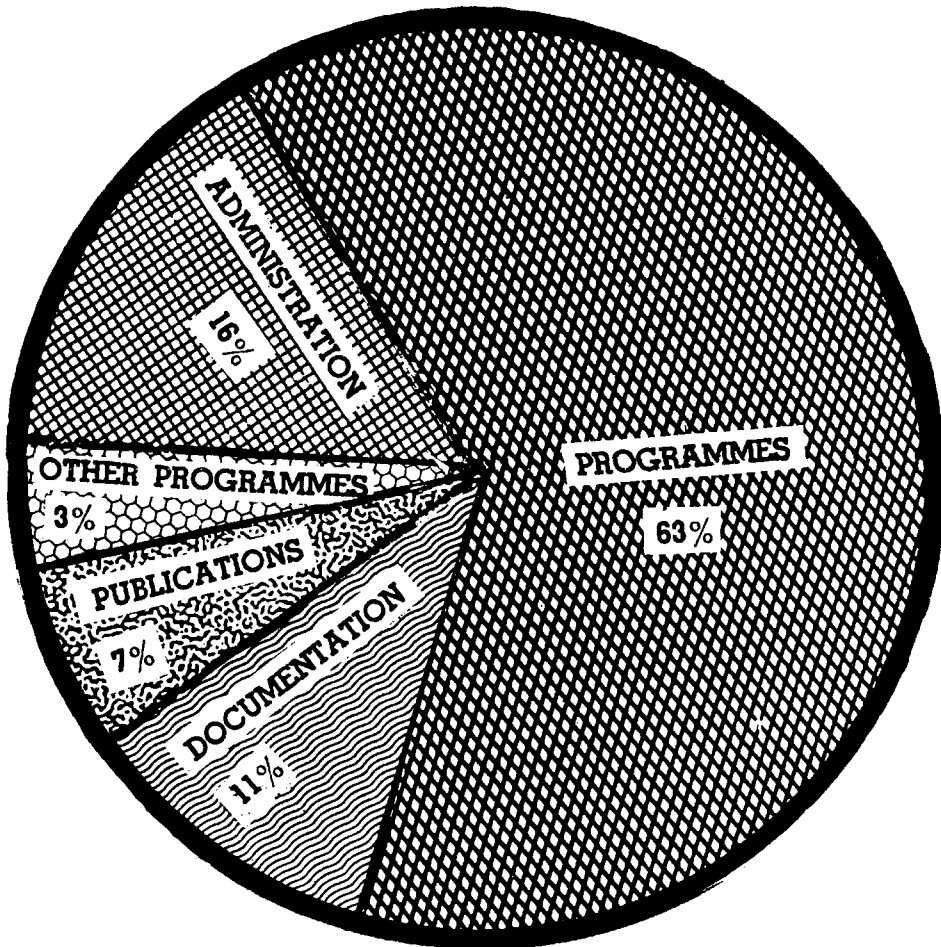


No. 4  
 INDIAN COUNCIL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH  
 EXPENDITURE UNDER DIFFERENT HEADS OF ACCOUNT

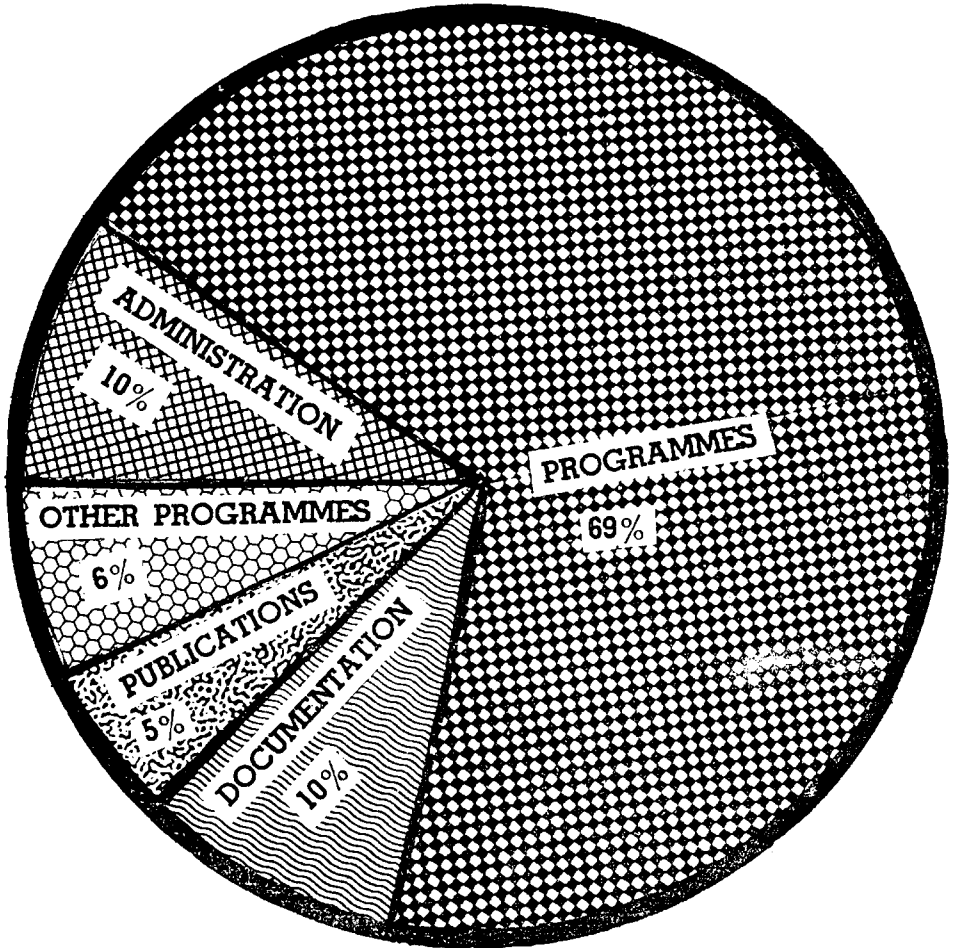


# ICSSR BUDGETARY ALLOCATION

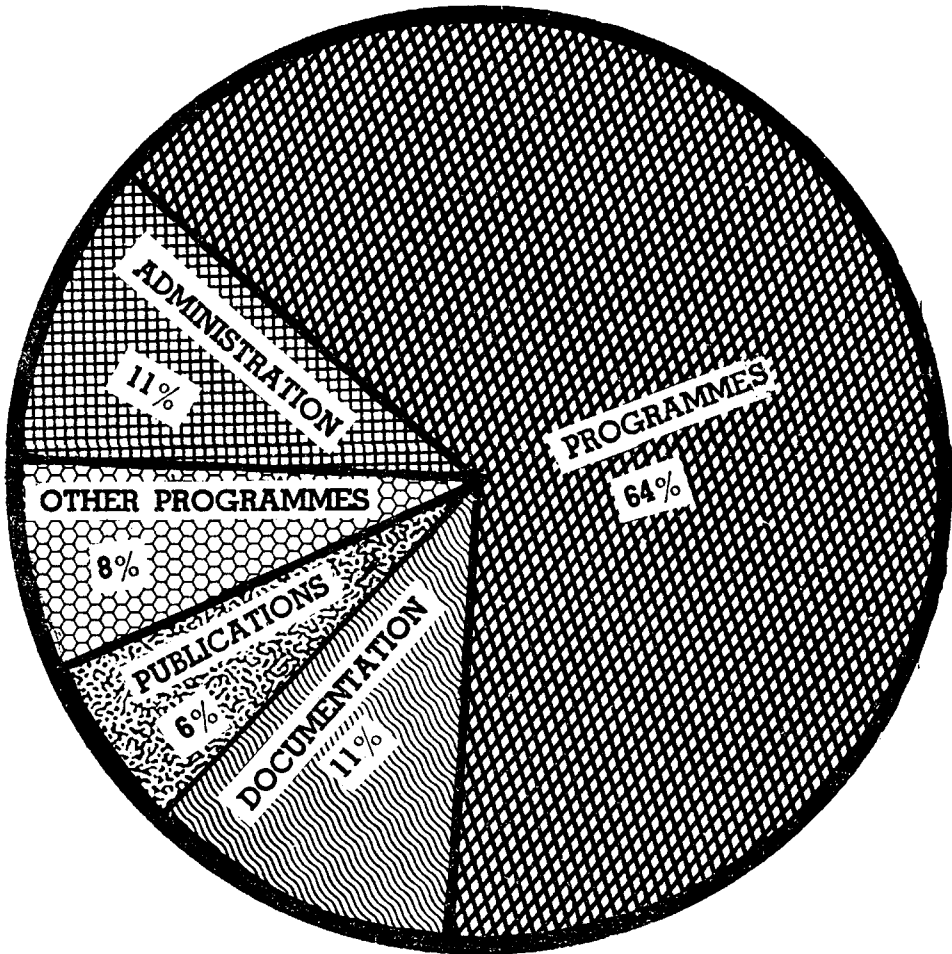
1970



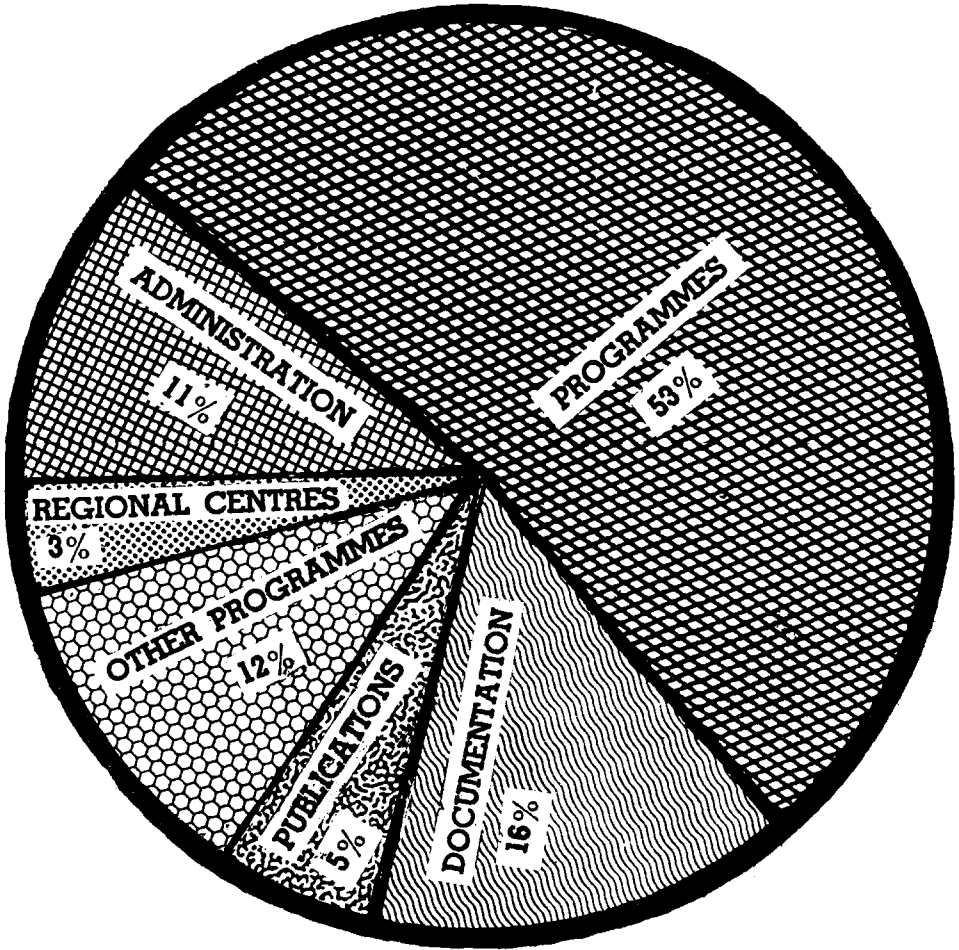
1971



1972

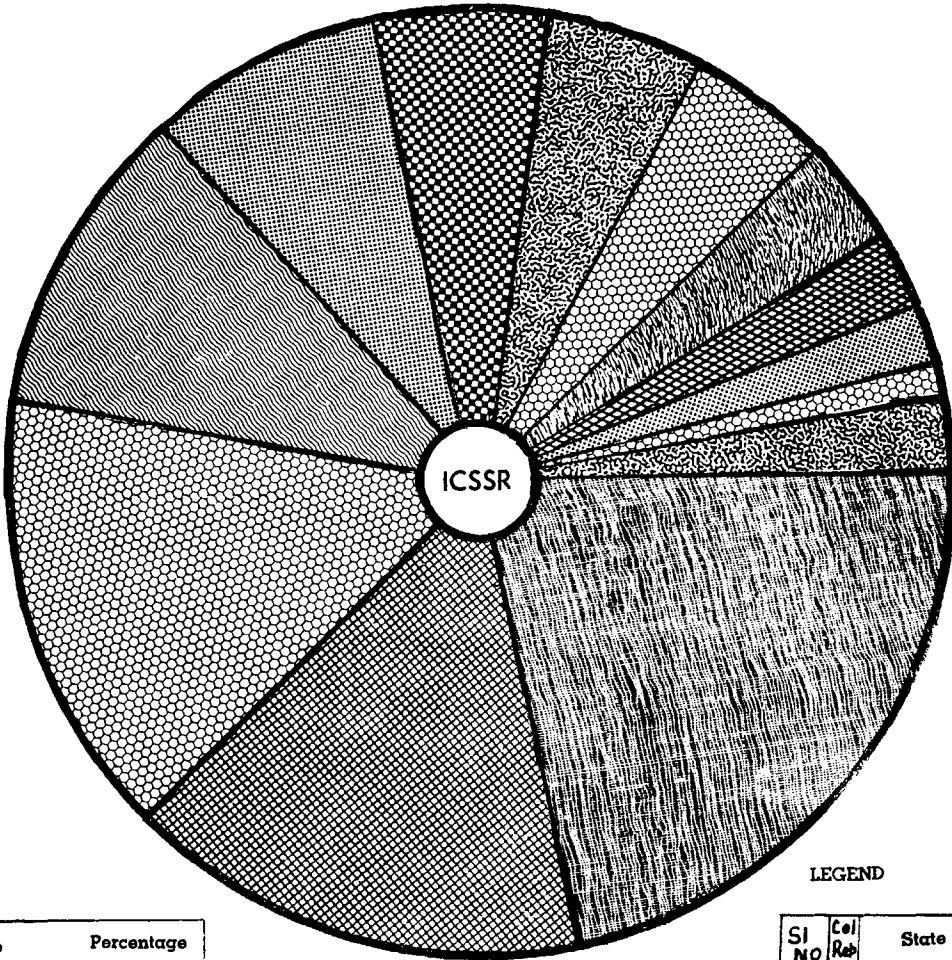


1973



No. 1

ICSSR GRANTS:  
STATEWISE ALLOCATIONS



LEGEND

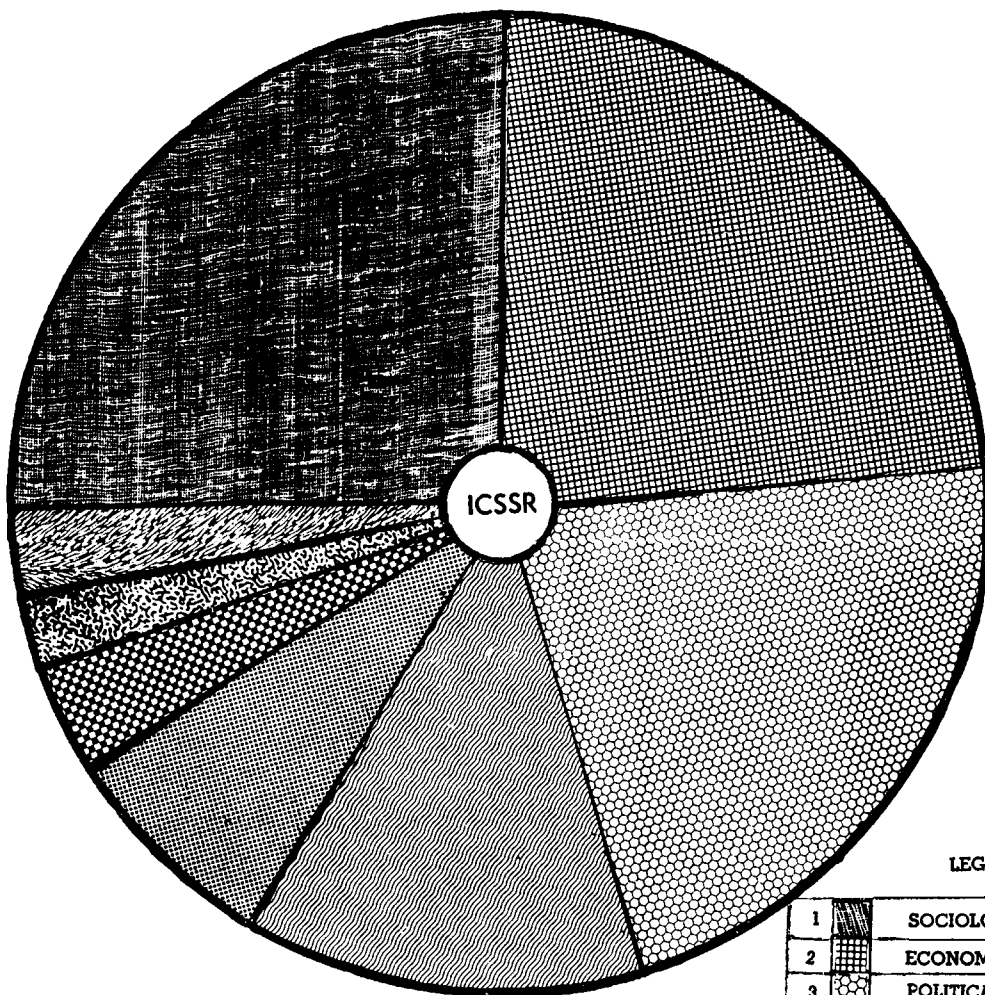
Col Rep	State	Percentage
	DELHI	22
	U.P.	15.98
	MAHARASHTRA	14.91
	GUJARAT	10.73
	AP	7.73
	WEST BENGAL	6.18
	RAJASTHAN	5.36

Sl NO	Col Rep	State	Percentage
8		BIHAR	5.23
9		MP	3.61
10		PUNJAB	2.68
11		TAMIL NADU	2.05
12		KARNATAKA	1.18
13		OTHERS	2.36



No. 2

ICSSR GRANTS:  
DISCIPLINEWISE ALLOCATION



LEGEND

1	SOCIOLOGY,	25.1
2	ECONOMIC	23.4
3	POLITICAL	21.5
4	ADMINISTRATION	13.2
5	ANTHROPOLOGY	7.8
6	GEOGRAPHY	3.7
7	PSYCHOLOGY	2.4
8	MISCELLANEOUS	2.4

## **APPENDICES**



## LETTER OF APPOINTMENT OF THE ICSSR REVIEW COMMITTEE

The Indian Council of Social Science Research is pleased to appoint a Review Committee to evaluate its work during the last four years and to suggest broad guidelines for the development of its work in future and especially in the Fifth Five-Year Plan.

2. *Composition of the Committee:* The Committee will consist of the following:

1. Dr. M. S. Adiseshiah CHAIRMAN
2. Dr. D. T. Lakdawala
3. Dr. Kamla Chowdhry
4. Professor Nitish De
5. Dr. S. C. Dube
6. Dr. V. B. Singh
7. Dr. M. Abel. MEMBER-SECRETARY

3. *Terms of Reference:* The terms of reference of the Committee will be (a) to review the current status of Social Science Research and its further directions; and (b) in the light of its findings, to evaluate the work of the ICSSR in the last four years and to indicate the lines on which it should be developed in the Fifth Five-Year Plan.

4. *Time:* The Committee is requested to submit its report by 30th September, 1973.

5. *Procedure:* The Committee will decide its own procedure of work.

6. *Budget:* The ICSSR will place the necessary funds at the disposal of the Committee.

(Signed) J. P. NAIK,  
*Member-Secretary.*

Indian Council of Social Science Research

QUESTIONNAIRES SENT BY ICSSR REVIEW  
COMMITTEE TO SOCIAL SCIENTISTS

C1 RESEARCH BY MEMBERS OF FACULTY

UNIVERSITY/INSTITUTION :

DEPARTMENT :

<i>Name</i>	<i>Year of Joining Department/ Institution</i>	<i>Designation</i>	<i>Qualifications</i>	<i>Research Done with Titles</i>	<i>*Published/ Unpublished</i>	<i>Brief Note on Methodology</i>	<i>Relevance and Significance of Research</i>
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

\*If published please give the name of the publisher and state whether any publication subsidy given with the name of the Agency. Please state (i) Its relevance to the problems of (a) Country (b) State (c) Region and (d) Locality and (ii) Contribution to the subject.

**CII RESEARCH BY STUDENTS, 1967-72**

UNIVERSITY/INSTITUTION :

DEPARTMENT :

<i>Name of Student</i>	<i>Year of Admission</i>	<i>Degree</i>	<i>Name of Supervisor</i>	<i>Subject</i>	<i>Methodology</i>	<i>*Remarks</i>	<i>Relevance and Significance of Research</i>
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

\*Please state :

1. Whether degree awarded ?
2. If not, why not ?
3. Is the thesis published ?
4. If not, why not ?
5. If published, was it subsidized ?
6. If yes, state Agency.

†Please state :

1. Whether work done relevant to the problems of  
(a) Country (b) State (c) Region and (d) Locality.
2. Please also indicate the contribution of the research to the enrichment of subject.

**CII INFORMATION ON ROLE OF INDIAN COUNCIL OF  
SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH**

UNIVERSITY/INSTITUTION :

DEPARTMENT :

*Please Comment on the Following Questions :*

1. Have you ever applied to the ICSSR for any research assistance? If not, please state the reasons.

2. If yes, please give details regarding the nature of assistance and the titles of projects for which assistance received.

3. To what extent has the ICSSR helped in promoting research in your department/institution ?

4. Briefly comment on the present role of the ICSSR in promoting Social Science Research.

5. Do you wish to suggest any reforms and changes in the structure, organisation and operational methods of ICSSR in order to make it a more effective instrument of social science research ?

6. Please comment on the relevance and significance of research projects sponsored by ICSSR.

7. Please indicate in the order of priority the kinds of subjects and problems which need to be studied and deserve help from ICSSR.

Please sign only if you wish to.

Please enter *pro forma* and send to the address given below before 10th March, 1973.

Professor M. Abel, M.A., Ph.D.,  
Member-Secretary,  
ICSSR Review Committee,  
74, Hind Main Road,  
Madras-600020.

### C III PROBLEMS OF SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

1. How would you define research?
2. Why do you think it is necessary to undertake research ?
3. What in your opinion, is the relation between teaching and research ?
4. What is your teaching load per week?
5. Would you like to be :
  - (a) Completely free from teaching, and do full-time research, and give only occasional lectures?
  - (b) Or combine teaching and research? If yes, how many hours of teaching?
6. What are the major handicaps that you experience in carrying on research?
  - (a) Lack of adequate financial help.
  - (b) Inadequate library facilities, such as books, journals.
  - (c) Administrative delays in obtaining research grants, fellowships, books, equipment, etc.
  - (d) Lack of opportunities for contacts with other scholars in the field.
  - (e) Lack of encouragement from the Department/University/Institution.
  - (f) Lack of provision for study leave.
  - (g) Any other factors.
7. What, in your opinion, are the social sciences which are not given adequate support by the University/College/Institution ?
8. Do you think that the University/College/Institution where you are working gives you enough encouragement to research in your social science?  
 Yes. No.
9. If the answer to question No. 8 is in the negative, please give reasons.
10. Do you receive any financial help for your research? If yes, please name the source.
11. What are the various difficulties in securing financial assistance for research?



12. What do you consider to be the reasons for the inadequate research activity in your field ?
- (a) Weakness of the degree course
  - (b) Lack of financial help
  - (c) Lack of qualified faculty to guide research
  - (d) Low social value attached to research
  - (e) Inadequate job opportunities for holders of research degrees
  - (f) Lack of initiative and drive on the part of the department to recruit research students.
13. Have you ever applied to ICSSR for help in your research? If the reply is negative, please state reasons.
14. If the answer to question No. 13 is yes, please give details regarding the nature of help received, the period of assistance, the purpose for which help received, etc.
15. Please comment on the present role and functions of ICSSR.
16. Do you have any suggestions to make ICSSR more effective as an instrument of social science research?

Signature

(Please sign and give  
your address only if you wish  
to. Else return without signature )

*N.B.* Please return the questionnaire giving your comments *pro forma* to the following address before March, 1973 :

Professor M. Abel, M.A., Ph.D.,  
Member-Secretary,  
ICSSR Review Committee,  
74, Hind Main Road,  
Madras-600020.

**CIV ROLE OF THE ICSSR**

1. Have you ever applied to the ICSSR for research assistance?  
If not, why not?
2. If applied, what was the result ?  
(a) Got assistance  
(b) Did not get assistance
3. If no assistance was granted by ICSSR, please state reasons .
4. If you got ICSSR's help, please state :  

<i>Project Name</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Whether Completed and When</i>	<i>Degree/ No Degree</i>	<i>Published/ Unpublished</i>
			/ /		
5. Do you follow the work of the ICSSR regularly through reading its Annual Reports, Newsletter, occasional publications, etc.?  

Yes.	/ /	No.
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6. Do you think the projects sponsored by the ICSSR are related to the needs of?  
(a) Country ; (b) State ; (c) Region ; and (d) Locality.
7. What are the significant areas of your social science which, in your opinion, have not received adequate attention from the ICSSR ?
8. Please give a list of three topics/subjects for research which deserve to be supported by the ICSSR.
9. What criteria should the ICSSR observe, you think, in granting financial assistance to research projects?
10. Do you think there is need for decentralizing the decision-making process of the ICSSR? If yes, how?
11. What should the ICSSR do to strengthen social science research in places where it is weak?
12. What steps do you think the ICSSR should take in order to promote utilization of research by Government and other agencies ?
13. Have you ever used the documentation services provided by the ICSSR ?  

Yes.	/ /	No.
------	-----	-----
14. If you have, please indicate whether:  
(a) Adequate  
(b) Inadequate  
(c) If inadequate, how to improve.

15. If you have not used, please indicate the reasons :
- (a) Inaccessibility due to distance
  - (b) Inaccessibility due to rigid rules and regulations
  - (c) Centre does not stock the documents you require—what are they?
  - (d) Existence of the documentation centre not known.
16. Do you think the ICSSR should open documentation centres in more places?  
If yes, which places?
17. Please comment on the functioning of the ICSSR in the following areas :
- (a) Co-ordination of research in various social sciences.
  - (b) Training in methodology.
18. What should the ICSSR do to provide institutional support to research in social science ?
- (a) Strengthen existing research departments in Universities and affiliated post-graduate Colleges
  - (b) Help the Universities and colleges to open centres of advanced research
  - (c) Establish regular research departments attached to itself
  - (d) Support on a continuing grant basis national institutes of social sciences in different places in the country on the model of the national scientific laboratories and national institutes of sciences.
- If yes :**
- (i) What should be the financial arrangement ?
  - (ii) What should be the functional relationship between the Council and the Institute ?
- (e) Any other suggestion ?
19. Please suggest, if you wish to, any strategies to be adopted by the ICSSR for developing social science research.
20. In what ways can the ICSSR help in promoting scholarly contacts among social scientists?
21. What should the ICSSR do to cultivate academic freedom and the fearless pursuit of knowledge ?

Please return the questionnaire filled in *pro forma* before March 22, 1973 to :

Professor M. Abel, M.A., Ph.D.,  
Member-Secretary,  
ICSSR Review Committee,  
Madras-600020.

## CV UTILIZATION OF RESEARCH

1. Does your organisation/agency/department conduct research?

If yes, please give details :

- (a) Topics of research
- (b) How the research was organised and conducted
- (c) How the results of research were utilized

2. Does your organisation/agency/department use results of social science research produced in Universities, Colleges and Research Institutes?

If yes, please give details:

- (a) Topics of research used
- (b) When they were used
- (c) Purposes for which they were used
- (d) Comment on the value of research work used

3. If your answer to question No. 2 is negative, please state reasons for not using research results.

4. What should be done in order to make industries, business firms, government departments, etc., to utilize the research results produced by social scientists more fully?

5. Please list three topics on which you want research to be done and indicate whether your firm/concern/department will be able to utilize the results of research on these topics.

6. Please suggest ways and means of promoting collaboration and co-ordination between producers of social science research and those who use such research.

Address :

*Signature.*

Please return the questionnaire filled in *pro forma* before March 22, 1973 to :

Professor M. Abel, M.A., Ph.D.,  
Member-Secretary,  
ICSSR Review Committee,  
74, IInd Main Road,  
Madras-600020.

**C VI AMOUNT SPENT ON SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH: 1971-72**

1. Name of University/Institution/Government Department/Foundation :
2. Total amount of money spent on research in social sciences :
3. Sources of Research Funds :

Rs.

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Name of the Source	Amount (In rupees)
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Total :	Rs.
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*N.B.:* Please return after duly filling *pro forma* before 10th August, 1973, to:

Dr. M. Abel,  
Member-Secretary,  
ICSSR Review Committee,  
74, Hind Main Road,  
Madras-600020.

## **C VII LIST OF RESPONDENTS**

### **A. SOCIAL SCIENTISTS**

#### **I ANTHROPOLOGY**

Nil

#### **II COMMERCE DEMOGRAPHY & ECONOMICS**

- 1 Kali, B. D., Deputy Director, Institute of Economic Research, Vidya Giri, Dharwar
- 2 Dr. Prasad, C., Division of Agricultural Extension, Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi-12
- 3 Assistant Professor of Economics, University of Agricultural Sciences, Bangalore-560024
- 4 Miss Gajalakshmi, M.A., M.Litt., Madurai University, Madurai
- 5 Shri Nanjundappa, D. M., Economic Adviser, Planning Department, Government of Mysore, Bangalore-1
- 6 Datta, K. K., President, Institute of Cost & Works Accountants of India, Santiniketan, West Bengal
- 7 Dr. Kurien, C. T., Madras Christian College, Madras-600059
- 8 Dr. B. Natarajan, Chairman, Institute for Techno-Economic Studies, Madras-600037
- 9 Professor G. R. Damodaran, PSG College of Technology, Coimbatore
- 10 H. C. Mallik, Statistical Officer, Delhi Administration, Bureau of Economics & Statistics, Delhi

#### **III GEOGRAPHY**

- 1 Mr. Chouridule, Assistant Professor, "Oasis", Old Gondia, Gondia, Maharashtra
- 2 Dr. Asthana, V. K., Lecturer, Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra
- 3 Dr. Santhanam, M. R., State Institute of Education, Madras-600024

#### **IV POLITICS**

- 1 Dr. Rajni Kothari, Director, Centre for the Study of Developing Societies, Delhi-6
- 2 Mr. Suryanarayana Rao, T., Visiting Fellow, Gokhale Institute of Politics & Economics, Poona-4

- 3 Professor M. S. Rajan, Professor of International Organisation, School of International Studies, New Delhi-1
- 4 Professor Patil, B. B., Director, Research Unit, Department of Political Science, S.B. College, Gulbarga, Mysore State
- 5 Dr. Gopalakrishna, Centre for the Study of Developing Societies, Delhi-6
- 6 Dr. (Miss) S. Saraswathi, Vishwa Yuvak Kendra, Circular Road, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi-1
- 7 Dr. V. M. Dandekar, Gokhale Institute of Politics & Economics, Poona

#### **V PSYCHOLOGY**

- 1 Kulshrestha, S. P., Academy of Social Sciences, 110, Karanpur, Dehra Dun-248001
- 2 Professor of Psychology, Gandhian Institute of Studies, Varanasi
- 3 Dr. Santhanam, M. R., State Institute of Education, Madras-600034

#### **VI PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION**

- 1 Director, Jamanalal Bajaj Institute of Management Studies, University of Bombay, Bombay-20
- 2 Professor M. A. Muthalif, Director, Regional Centre for Training & Research in Municipal Administration, Osmania University, Hyderabad
- 3 Dr. K. K. Singh, Member of Faculty, Administrative Staff College, Hyderabad-4
- 4 Dr. Mehta, S. N. Assistant Professor of Social Sciences, National Institute of Health Administration & Education, New Delhi-48
- 5 Dr. Maheshwari, B. C., Director of Research, Administrative Staff College, Hyderabad-4
- 6 Samuel Paul, Director, Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad
- 7 Mr. Malhotra, B. B., Director, Indian Institute of Public Administration, New Delhi

#### **VII SOCIOLOGY**

- 1 Dr. Singh, R. C., Department of Labour & Social Welfare, Patna University, Patna
- 2 Dr. Punekar, Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Bombay-88
- 3 Dr. Pillay, K. K., Director, Institute of Traditional Culture, Chepauk, Madras-600005

- 4 Alagh, Y. K., Sardar Patel Institute of Economics & Social Research, Ahmedabad
- 5 Trivedi, J. G., Joint Principal, NCGM College, Bhavanagar, Gujarat
- 6 Shri A. Aiyappan, 6, Convent Road, Madras-600030
- 7 Chaudhri, G. N., Lecturer, J.N. College (HEC), Ranchi
- 8 Kuriakose, P. T., Director, Vishwa Yuvak Kendra, New Delhi-21
- 9 Dr. Banerji, D., Centre of Social Medicine & Community Health, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi-57
- 10 Dr. Desai, K. G., Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Bombay-88
- 11 Director, Xavier Institute of Social Services, Ranchi, Bihar
- 12 Mr. Varma, P., President, All India Crime Prevention Society, Lucknow-3
- 13 Tripathi, E. D., Kashi Vidhyapieth, Varanasi

#### C VII. B HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS

##### I ANTHROPOLOGY

- 1 Dr. Vidyarthi, Ranchi University, Ranchi
- 2 Dr. Damle, Y. B., Department of Anthropology, University of Poona, Poona
- 3 Professor Leela Dube, University of Saugar, Saugar, Madhya Pradesh

##### II COMMERCE DEMOGRAPHY AND ECONOMICS

- 1 Dr. Mudgal, B. S., D.A.V. College, Kanpur
- 2 Shri Narasimha Reddy, D., Sri Venkateswara University, Post-graduate Centre, Sri Venkatesapuram, Anantapur
- 3 Dr. Singh, R. N. P., Bihar Agricultural College, Sabour,
- 4 Aiyasami, P. K., Department of Agricultural Economics, Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, Coimbatore-641003
- 5 Dr. Ramachandran Nair, K., University College, Trivandrum, Kerala
- 6 Dr. Ramaswamy, A., Annamalai University, Annamalai Nagar
- 7 Mathur, K. S., Department of Accountancy & Business Statistics, University of Rajasthan, Jaipur
- 8 Professor Ramdas, R., Professor of Commerce, University of Madras
- 9 Dr. Panchamuki, V. R., Reader in Economics, University of Bombay, Bombay-29
- 10 Mr. Avadhani, T. V., Department of Statistics, Andhra University, Waltair



- 11 Professor, Economics Department, Punjabi University, Patiala
- 12 Dr. Vikas Mishra, Department of Economics, Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra
- 13 Dr. Narayana, D. L., Sri Venkateswara University College, Tirupathi
- 14 Professor, Department of Economics, Sri Venkateswara University, Tirupathi
- 15 Dr. Ghosh, A. B., Department of Commerce, University of Delhi
- 16 Pravin Visaria, Professor of Demography, University of Bombay
- 17 Kothari, V. N., Department of Economics, Maharaja Sayaji Rao, University of Baroda, Baroda
- 18 Professor, Department of Economics, SNDT College for Women, Bombay-20
- 19 Dr. Prasad, K., Department of Economics, Patna University
- 20 Professor Sivayya, K. V., Department of Commerce, Andhra University, Vishakapatnam-3
- 21 Professor (Dr.) Bahadur, R. P., Gorakhpur University, Gorakhpur
- 22 Professor Ghuge, V. B., Shivaji University, Kolhapur
- 23 Raghava Reddy, Reader, Post-graduate Department of Economics, Jawahar Bhalah Kavali, Nellore District
- 24 K. Mukerji, Department of Commerce, University of Calcutta, Calcutta-12
- 25 Dr. Sirohi, A. S., Professor of Agriculture Economics, Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi

### III GEOGRAPHY

- 1 Professor Naregal, S. S., Karnatak University, Dharwar
- 2 Professor Deshpande, C. D., University of Bombay, Bombay-29
- 3 Dr. Saxena, J. P., M.L.B. Commerce College, Gwalior, Madhya Pradesh
- 4 Shri Arunachalam, B., Reader, Department of Geography, University of Bombay, Bombay-29
- 5 Dr. Janaki, V. A., Maharaja Sayaji Rao University of Baroda, Baroda
- 6 Professor Alam, D., Osmania University, Hyderabad
- 7 Dr. Singh, R. N. P., Patna University, Patna

### IV POLITICS

- 1 Professor, Department of Political Science, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh

- 2 Dr. Asha Aam, Post-graduate Department of Political Science, Sambalpur University, Sambalpur, Orissa
- 3 Dastur, A. J., Department of Civics & Politics, University of Bombay, Bombay
- 4 Professor Agwani, School of International Studies, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi-1
- 5 Professor Purohit, B. R., Reader in Political Science, University of Saugar, Saugar, Madhya Pradesh
- 6 Professor Sirsikar, V. M., Poona University, Poona
- 7 Professor Deshpande, N. R., University of Nagpur, Nagpur
- 8 Dr. Singh, S. C., Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra
- 9 Prasad, R. C., Magadh University, Bodh Gaya, Uttar Pradesh
- 10 Dr. Raghaviah, University Campus, Osmania University, Hyderabad
- 11 Dr. Inamdar, N. R., Loka Manya Tilak, Professor of Politics & Public Administration, University of Poona, Poona-7
- 12 Mr. Thomas Penthaur, Reader, Maharaja Sayaji Rao University of Baroda, Baroda

#### **V PSYCHOLOGY**

- 1 Professor, Department of Psychology, University of Gorakhpur, Gorakhpur
- 2 Dr. Shanmugam, T. E., University of Madras, Madras
- 3 Dr. Bhadra, University of Agricultural Sciences, Bangalore
- 4 Professor Asthana, H. S., University of Saugar, Saugar, Madhya Pradesh
- 5 Professor Kali, S. V., Department of Applied Psychology, University of Bombay, Bombay
- 6 Professor Gopal Medhi, Department of Education, Government Degree College, Post Office, Diphu, Mikir Hills, Assam
- 7 Prayag Mehta, University of Udaipur, Udaipur
- 8 Dr. Shridar Sharma, Goa Medical College, Panaji
- 9 Dr. P. V. Ramamurthy, Sri Venkateswara University, Tirupathi
- 10 Dr. Sharma S. N., R.B.S. College, Agra
- 11 Dr. Baqer Medhi, Reader, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh
- 12 P. S. Hundal, Punjab University, Chandigarh-14

#### **VI PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION**

- 1 Dr. James, P. A., Osmania University, Warangal
- 2 Professor Murthi, V. S., Nagpur University, Nagpur

3 Dr. Singh, D. P., Lucknow University, Lucknow

#### VII SOCIOLOGY

- 1 Dr. Rajammal P. Devadas, Avinashilingam Home Science College, Coimbatore
- 2 Rev. Chirackal, G., S. J., Department of Social Work, Loyola College, Madras
- 3 Dr. Prodipto Roy, Director of Research, Council of Social Development, Lodi Estate, New Delhi-3
- 4 Professor Jafar, D. P., Development of Criminology, University of Saugar, Saugar, Madhya Pradesh
- 5 Dr. Pothan, K. P., Indore Christian College, Indore, Madhya Pradesh
- 6 Professor Shah, D. M., University of Delhi, Centre for Advanced Study in Sociology
- 7 Majumdar, P. K., University of Kalyani, Kalyani, West Bengal
- 8 Ranga Rao, K., Andhra University, Waltair
- 9 Professor Kulkarni, M. G., Marathwada University, Aurangabad

#### C VII C. ICSSR PROJECT APPLICANTS

- 1 Shri Prasad, P. C., Department of Political Science, Magadhi University
- 2 Shri Datta, K. K., Institute of Cost & Works Accountants of India, Santiniketan, West Bengal
- 3 Shri Shah, A. M., Department of Sociology, Delhi School of Economics, Delhi
- 4 Shri Dastur, A. J., Department of Civics & Politics, University of Bombay, Bombay
- 5 Dr. Rajni Kothari, Centre for the Study of Developing Societies, Delhi-6
- 6 Dr. Asthana, V. K., Department of Geography, Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra
- 7 Dr. Kurien, C. T., Department of Economics, Madras Christian College, Tambaram
- 8 Dr. Majumdar, P. K., Department of Sociology, Kalyani University
- 9 Shri Surendranath, K. V., Secretary, Kerala Institute of Marxist Studies, Trivandrum
- 10 Professor Patil, Okaly, B. B., Director, Department of Political Science, S.B. College of Arts, Gulbarga, Mysore State

- 11 Professor Gopal Medhi, Department of Education, Government Degree College, P.O. Diphu, Mikir Hills, Assam
- 12 Professor Ramaswamy, A. R., Department of Economics, Annamalai University, Annamalai Nagar
- 13 Professor Raghava Reddy, G., Department of Economics, Jawahar Bharati Kavali, Nellore District
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- 15 Shri Aiyappan, 6, Convent Road, Madras-6
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- 17 Dr. Sinha, R. N. P., Department of Geography, Patna University, Patna-5
- 18 Professor Sirsikar, V. M., Department of Political Science, Poona University, Poona
- 19 Dr. Raghaviah, Osmania University, Hyderabad-7
- 20 Dr. Gopalakrishna, Centre for the Study of Developing Societies, Delhi-6.
- 21 Dr. Sridhar Sharma, Professor of Psychology, Department of Psychiatry, Goa Medical College, Panaji
- 22 Dr. (Miss) Saraswathi, Vishwa Yuvak Kendra, Circular Road, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi-27
- 23 Dr. Singh, S. C., Professor, Department of Politics, Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra
- 24 Shri Ranga Rao, E., Department of Sociology, Andhra University, Waltair
- 25 Shri Chaudhuri, G. N., Department of Sociology, J.N. College, HEC, Ranchi-4
- 26 Shri Kuriakose, P. T., Director, Vishwa Yuvak Kendra, New Delhi-11
- 27 Professor Kulkarni, M. G., Department of Sociology, Marathwada University, Aurangabad
- 28 Professor Inamdar, Department of Politics, University of Poona.
- 29 Professor Murti, V. S., Department of Public Administration, Nagpur University, Nagpur
- 30 Professor Mukerji, K., Faculty of Commerce, Calcutta University, Calcutta
- 31 Professor Deshpande, C. D., Department of Geography, University of Bombay, Bombay
- 32 Dr. Ramamurthi, P. V., Department of Psychology, Sri Venkateswara University, Tirupathi
- 33 Dr. Sharma, S. N., Department of Psychology, R.B.S. College, Agra
- 34 Professor Baquer Medhi, Department of Psychology, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh.
- 35 Shri Hundal, P. S., Department of Psychology, Punjab University, Chandigarh-14
- 36 Shri Arora, S. K., Fellow, ICSSR, 4A. Flagstaff Road, Delhi-6
- 37 Professor Purohit, B. R., Department of Political Science, University of Saugar, Saugar

- 38 Dr. Banerjee, O., Centre for Social Medicines & Community Health, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi-57
- 39 Shri Thomas Penthaur, Department of Politics, Maharaja Sayaji Rao University of Baroda, Baroda, Gujarat
- 40 Dr. Desai, K. G., Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Bombay-88
- 41 Director, Xavier Institute of Social Sciences, Ranchi-1
- 42 Shri Dandekar, V. M., Gokhale Institute of Politics & Economics, Poona-4
- 43 Dr. Mehta, S. R., National Institute of Health Administration & Education, New Delhi-48
- 44 Dr. Maheshwari, B. L., Director of Research, Administrative Staff College, Hyderabad
- 45 Shri Varma, P., President, All India Crime Prevention Society, Lucknow-3
- 46 Professor Tripathi, E. D., Kashi Vidyapith, Varanasi
- 47 Dr. Pillay, K. K., Director, Institute of Traditional Culture, Madras-600005
- 48 Shri Malhotra, B. B., Director, IIPA, New Delhi-1
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- 51 Professor Pravin Visaria, Department of Economics, University of Bombay, Bombay-2
- 52 Director, Jarnalal Bajaj Institute of Management, University of Bombay, Bombay-20
- 53 Dr. Vidyarthi, Department of Anthropology, Ranchi University, Ranchi
- 54 Miss Gajalakshmi, M., Economics Department, Madurai University, Madurai
- 55 Shri Arunachalam, Department of Geography, University of Bombay, Bombay-29
- 56 Professor Sivayya, K. V., Department of Commerce, Andhra University, Vishakapatnam-3
- 57 Shri Jatur, D. P., Department of Criminology, University of Saugar, Saugar, Madhya Pradesh
- 58 Dr. Bhargava, G. D., Department of Library Science, Utkal University, Ujjain, Orissa
- 59 Shri Nanjundappa, D. M., Department of Planning, Government of Mysore, Bangalore-1

#### C VII. D. USERS

- 1 Deputy Secretary, Government Planning & Co-ordinating Department, Government of Orissa
- 2 Shri Mahajan, S. G., Documentation Officer, Jayakar Library, University of Poona, Poona
- 3 Miss Khandekar, M. Research Associate, Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Bombay-88
- 4 Mr. Rajagopal, M. V., I.A.S., Secretary to Government, Department of Education, Government of Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad

- 5 Mr. Purushothaman, B. R., Under-Secretary to Government, Government of Mysore, Planning Department, Bangalore
- 6 Dr. Saxena, P. N., Assistant Director-General, Indian Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi-1
- 7 Mr. Silas, R. G., Senior Fishery Scientist, Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute, Cochin-18
- 8 Central Rice Research Institute, Cuttack
- 9 Central Arid Zone Research Institute, Jodhpur
- 10 Mr. Chatterjee, N., Assistant Secretary, Labour Department, Government of West Bengal, Calcutta
- 11 Mr. Donde, W. B., Director, National Buildings Organisation, New Delhi-11
- 12 Director-General, Research & Development, Ministry of Defence, New Delhi
- 13 Mr. Venkataraman, B., Economic Adviser, Planning Department, Government of Mysore, Bangalore
- 14 Mr. Gomethakavelu, M. K., I.A.S., Director of Harijan Welfare, Government of Tamil Nadu, Madras
- 15 Mr. Balakrishna, C., Secretary, Institute of Chartered Accountants of India, New Delhi-1
- 16 Dr. Prodipto Roy, Director of Research, Council for Social Development, New Delhi-3
- 17 Mr. Sankaran P., I.A.S., Joint Secretary to Government, Social Welfare Department, Fort St., George, Madras-600009
- 18 Mrs. Mukherjee, M. K., Deputy Director, Applied Nutritional Programme, Government of Rajasthan
- 19 Mr. Anandan, K., Deputy Secretary to Government, Rural Development & Local Administration Department, Government of Tamil Nadu, Madras
- 20 Mr. Parthasarathy, S. K., Special Director, Personnel, Tube Investments of India Limited., Tiam House, Madras-600001

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- 1 Principal, Rajaram Collage, Kolhapur
- 2 Economics Department, Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra
- 3 Department of Political Science, Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra
- 4 Department of Commerce, Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra
- 5 Registrar, Madurai University, Madurai
- 6 Registrar, University of Poona, Poona
- 7 Principal, Rajendra College, Balangir
- 8 Registrar, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore
- 9 Associate Dean, Mahatma Phule Krishi Vidyapith Rahuri, Ahmednagar
- 10 Principal, Panchayat College, Bargarh
- 11 Professor and Head, Department of Geography, Osmania University, Hyderabad

- 12 Professor, Post-graduate Department of Political Science, Sambalpur University, Orissa
- 13 University Centre for Post-graduate Studies, Himachal Pradesh University, Simla-5
- 14 Department of Economics, Faculty of Arts, M. S. University of Baroda
- 15 University of Kerala, Trivandrum
- 16 Visva Bharati, Santiniketan, West Bengal
- 17 Jadavpur University, Calcutta
- 18 Principal, Sundargarh College, Sundargarh
- 19 Sardar Patel University, Kaira District, Gujarat
- 20 Utkal University, Bhubaneswar
- 21 Department of Politics & Public Administration, Ganeshkhind, Poona-7
- 22 University of Calicut, Calicut
- 23 Guru Nanak University, Amritsar
- 24 Department of Agricultural Economics, College of Agriculture, Bhubaneswar
- 25 School of Management Studies, University of Cochin, Cochin
- 26 Kameswara Singh Darbanga Viswa Vidyalaya, Darbanga
- 27 Agricultural Economics Research Centre, University of Delhi, Delhi
- 28 Department of Psychology, Annamalai University, Annamalai Nagar
- 29 Department of Political Science, Faculty of Arts, The Maharaja Sayaji Rao University of Baroda, Baroda
- 30 Sri Venketeswara University, Tirupati, Andhra Pradesh
- 31 The Faculty of Home Science, Maharaja Sayajirao University of Baroda,
- 32 Dibrugarh University, Dibrugarh
- 33 Department of Geography, Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra
- 34 Department of Geography, Maharaja Sayajirao University of Baroda,
- 35 Punjab Agricultural University
- 36 University of Agriculture and Technology, Pantnagar, District Nainital
- 37 Indira Kala Sangit Vishwavidyalaya, Khairagarh
- 38 Gujarat University, Ahmedabad-9
- 39 Assam Agricultural University, Jorhat-4
- 40 Deputy Registrar, University House, Indore-1
- 41 Nathibai Damodar Thackersey Women's University, Bombay-20
- 42 The Development Officer, Berhampur University, Orissa
- 43 Anthropological Survey of India, Government of India, Calcutta-13
- 44 National Buildings Organization, New Delhi-11
- 45 Department of Social Welfare, Government of India, New Delhi-1
- 46 Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India, New Delhi
- 47 Regional Labour Institute, Ministry of Labour & Employment, Government of India, Calcutta-28
- 48 Department of Mines, Ministry of Steel & Mines, Government of India, Nagpur

- 49 Forward Markets Commission, Government of India, Bombay-2
- 50 Ministry of Tourism & Civil Aviation, Government of India, New Delhi
- 51 Central Bureau of Correctional Services, Department of Social Welfare, New Delhi-22
- 52 Director, Planning Commission, Yojana Bhavan, New Delhi-1
- 53 Department of Food, Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India, New Delhi-1
- 54 Social Economic Research Unit, Planning Commission, Government of India, New Delhi-1
- 55 Directorate-General of Mines Safety, Department of Labour & Employment, Ministry of Labour & Rehabilitation, Government of India, Dhanbad.
- 56 The Agricultural Production Commissioner, Community Development Department, Himachal Pradesh Government, Simla
- 57 Principal, Government Law College, Bombay
- 58 Local Government Department, Government of Madhya Pradesh, Bhopal
- 59 Evaluation Organization, Government of Rajasthan, Jaipur
- 60 Tamil Nadu Jail Department, Madras-10
- 61 Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Government of Jammu & Kashmir, Srinagar
- 62 Director, Institute of Science, Nagpur
- 63 Directorate of Social Welfare, Delhi Administration, Delhi
- 64 Directorate of Arts, Maharashtra State, Bombay-1
- 65 Education Directorate, Government of Tripura, Agartala
- 66 Chief Engineer of Irrigation, Orissa
- 67 Chief Engineer of Electricity, Bhubaneswar
- 68 Irrigation & Power Department, Government of Maharashtra, Bombay
- 69 Director of Technical Education, Maharashtra State, Bombay
- 70 Department of Cooperation, Government of Himachal Pradesh
- 71 Labour Department, Government of Tripura, Agartala
- 72 Department of Law & Parliamentary Affairs, Government of Mysore, Bangalore
- 73 Department of Finance, Chief Commissioner's Secretariat, Andaman & Nicobar Island Administration, Port Blair
- 74 Water & Power (General & Planning) Department, Government of Kerala, Trivandrum
- 75 Education Department, Government of Kerala, Trivandrum
- 76 Agriculture & Cooperative Department, Government of Maharashtra, Bombay
- 77 Labour Department, Government of Pondicherry
- 78 Administrative Training Institute, Government of Mysore, Mysore
- 79 Finance Department, Government of Mysore, Bangalore
- 80 Industries Department, Government of Orissa, Bhubaneswar
- 81 Excise & Prohibition Department, Government of Tamil Nadu, Madras



- 82 Food Department, Government of Tamil Nadu, Madras
- 83 Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Bombay
- 84 Department of Statistics, Reserve Bank of India, Bombay
- 85 Gandhian Institute of Studies, Varanasi
- 86 National Institute for Training in Industrial Engineering, Bombay
- 87 Indian Institute of Foreign Trade, New Delhi
- 88 Council for Social Development, New Delhi
- 89 Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi
- 90 The Central Institute of Research and Training in Public Cooperation, New Delhi
- 91 Indian Institute of Management, Hyderabad
- 92 Department of Planning & Economic Affairs, Government of Kerala
- 93 Xavier Labour Relations Institute, Jamshedpur
- 94 Sardar Patel Institute of Economics & Social Research, Ahmedabad
- 95 The Gandhigram Institute of Rural Health & Family Planning, Madurai
- 96 National Institute of Community Development, Hyderabad
- 97 Indian Institute of Public Administration, New Delhi
- 98 Agro-economic Research Centre, Visva Bharathi, Santiniketan
- 99 Indian Society of International Law, New Delhi
- 100 Trade & Development Authority, New Delhi
- 101 National Council of Applied Economic Research, New Delhi
- 102 Institute of Social Sciences, Agra University, Agra
- 103 Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur
- 104 Indian Council of Social Welfare, Bombay
- 105 Department of Approved Schools & Vigilances Service, Egmore, Madras
- 106 Demographic Research Centre, Maharaja Sayaji Rao University of Baroda, Baroda-2
- 107 South India Textile Research Association, Coimbatore
- 108 All-India Institute of Mental Health, Bangalore
- 109 Centre for Regional Development Studies
- 110 Madhya Pradesh Tribal Research & Development Institute, Bhopal-2
- 111 Indian Social Institute, New Delhi
- 112 Small Industry Extension Training Institute, Hyderabad
- 113 Maharashtra Economic Development Council, Bombay-1
- 114 Shri V. T. Krishnamachari Institute of Rural Development, Maharaja Sayaji Rao University of Baroda, Baroda
- 115 Director, Bureau of Economics & Statistics, Kerala
- 116 Agro-Economic Research Centre, Andhra University
- 117 Agro-Economic Research Centre, Motilal Nehru Institute of Research Centre, University of Allahabad
- 118 Director of Evaluation, Government of Gujarat, Ahmedabad
- 119 Institute of Financial Management & Research, Madras-34
- 120 International Institute for Population Studies, Deonar, Bombay-88

- 121 Indian Institute of Asian Studies, Andheri, Bombay-58
- 122 Agro-Economic Research Centre, Sardar Patel University, District Kaira, Gujarat
- 123 Gokhale Institute of Politics & Economics, Poona-4
- 124 Indian Council of Economic Affairs, 2, Hare Street, Calcutta-1
- 125 The Gandhigram Rural Institute, Madurai District, Tamil Nadu
- 126 Arthik Anusandhan Kendra, Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh
- 127 National Institute of Bank Management, Bombay-6
- 128 The Development Officer, Berhampur University, Orissa
- 129 Professor, Department of Commerce, Poona University, Poona
- 130 Office of the Labour Commissioner, Orissa
- 131 Commerce Department, Government of Orissa, Bhubaneshwar
- 132 Director of Libraries, Maharashtra State, Bombay
- 133 Anthropological Study of India, Government of India, Andaman & Nicobar Station, Port Blair, Andamans
- 134 Planning Department, Government of Maharashtra, Bombay-32
- 135 Additional Chief Engineer, Government of Orissa
- 136 Transport Department, Government of Tamil Nadu, Madras
- 137 Director of Social Welfare, Gujarat State, Ahmedabad
- 138 Director, Bureau of Applied Economics & Statistics, Calcutta-1
- 139 Education Department, Government of Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad
- 140 Local Self-Government Department, Government of Tripura, Agartala
- 141 Director of Education, Government of Goa, Daman & Diu, Panaji
- 142 Economics & Statistical Adviser, Government of Haryana
- 143 Inspector-General of Police, Government of Tamil Nadu, Madras
- 144 Director, Economics & Statistics, Madhya Pradesh, Bhopal
- 145 Director, Economic Intelligence & Statistics, State Planning Commission, Uttar Pradesh, Lucknow
- 146 Fire Service Department, Tamil Nadu, Madras
- 147 Local Self-government Department, Government of Goa, Daman & Diu, Panaji
- 148 Economics & Statistical Division, State Planning Commission, Lucknow
- 149 Ministry of Shipping & Transport (Road Wing), Government of India, New Delhi-1
- 150 Research Department, Arunachal Pradesh Administration, Government of India, Shillong
- 151 Law & Judiciary Department, Government of Maharashtra, Bombay-32
- 152 Agriculture Department, Government of Tamil Nadu, Madras
- 153 Education Department, Government of Maharashtra, Bombay
- 154 Department of Health & Family Planning, Pondicherry
- 155 Director of Collegiate Education, Government of Mysore, Bangalore
- 156 Registrar, High Court of Judicature, Madras

C VIII A. INDIVIDUAL SOCIAL SCIENTISTS  
INTERVIEWED BY COMMITTEE

I DELHI

- 1 Dr. Rajni Kothari, Director, Centre for the Study of Developing Societies, Delhi-6
- 2 Dr. Y. Nayudamma, Director-General of the CSIR
- 3 Dr. Swaminathan, Director-General, ICAR
- 4 Dr. Mathew Kurien, Director, Indian Institute of Social Sciences
- 5 Dr. Das Gupta, Director, Gandhian Institute of Studies, Varanasi
- 6 Dr. Ravi Mathai, Chairman, Planning Committee, ICSSR
- 7 Dr. D. S. Kothari, Chairman, Indian National Science Academy
- 8 Dr. Y. K. Alagh, Director, Sardar Patel Institute of Economics & Social Research

II BOMBAY

- 1 Dr. V. M. Dandekar, Director, Indian Institute of Political Economy, Poona
- 2 Professor Dantwala, Department of Economics, University of Bombay

III DELHI

- 1 Dr. Wahi, Director-General, ICMR
- 2 Dr. S. Chakravathy, Member, Planning Commission

IV CALCUTTA

- 1 Dr. Bhabatosh Datta

C VIII B. SOCIAL SCIENTISTS INTERVIEWED IN GROUPS

I BOMBAY SESSION

(i) *Anthropology, Psychology, Social Work & Sociology*

- |                              |                        |
|------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1 S. C. Dube <i>Chairman</i> | 6 S. G. Punekar        |
| 2 K. D. Desai                | 7 S. V. Kanekar        |
| 3 Vimal P. Shah              | 8 C. D. Pande          |
| 4 S. V. Kale                 | 9 Y. B. Damle          |
| 5 A. S. Patel                | 10 Shanti Bhai Acharya |

(ii) *Commerce, Demography & Economics*

- |                                 |                        |
|---------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1 Dr. Lakdawala <i>Chairman</i> | 8 C. H. Shah           |
| 2 J. C. Sandesara               | 9 B. V. Mehta          |
| 3 Y. K. Alagh                   | 10 S. V. Kandewale     |
| 4 N. U. Joshi                   | 11 P. R. Brahmananda   |
| 5 V. R. Pancharukhi             | 12 Mahesh Pathak       |
| 6 Pravin Visaria                | 13 V. B. Ghuge         |
| 7 V. V. Borkar                  | 14 Miss K. R. Ranadive |

(iii) *Geography, International Relations, Management,  
Political Science & Public Administration*

- |                               |                      |
|-------------------------------|----------------------|
| 1 Dr. M. Abel <i>Chairman</i> | 7 K. D. Desai        |
| 2 V. M. Sirsikar              | 8 D. Tripathi        |
| 3 C. D. Deshpande             | 9 V. S. Ganathan     |
| 4 N. R. Deshpande             | 10 S. C. Shinde      |
| 5 S. P. Aiyer                 | 11 P. M. Gosh        |
| 6 R. Srinivasan               | 12 Mrs. A. J. Dastur |

**II DELHI SESSION**

(i) *Anthropology, Social Work & Sociology*

- |                                  |                      |
|----------------------------------|----------------------|
| 1 Dr. S. C. Dube <i>Chairman</i> | 6 Indra Deva         |
| 2 D. P. Jatar                    | 7 S. D. Badzaiyan    |
| 3 C. S. Singhrol                 | 8 B. D. Souri        |
| 4 Mirza R. Ahmed                 | 9 Satyendra Tripathi |
| 5 V. S. D'Souza                  | 10 Mr. Leela Dube    |

(ii) *Commerce, Demography & Economics*

- |                                 |                       |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 Dr. Lakdawala <i>Chairman</i> | 8 R. S. Mathur        |
| 2 V. B. Singh                   | 9 D. D. Narula        |
| 3 Jasbir Singh                  | 10 D. S. Nag          |
| 4 C. Prakash                    | 11 R. R. Bhargava     |
| 5 S. B. Ranganekar              | 12 N. P. Ayyar        |
| 6 M. K. Premi                   | 13 Ajit K. Singh      |
| 7 K. Prasad                     | 14 Miss Sheela Bhalla |

(iii) *International Relations & Political Science*

- |                                    |                  |
|------------------------------------|------------------|
| 1 Dr. Nitish R. De <i>Chairman</i> | 4 B. R. Purohit  |
| 2 Ganesh Prasad                    | 5 K. Subramaniam |
| 3 R. K. Avasthi                    | 6 Khanna         |

(iv) *Management, Psychology & Public Administration*

- |                      |                  |
|----------------------|------------------|
| 1 Dr. Kamla Chowdhry | 5 A. N. Agarwala |
| 2 Ishwar Dayal       | 6 Dool Singh     |
| 3 R. K. Avasthi      | 7 L. D. Joshi    |
| 4 B. S. Khanna       | 8 K. Subramaniam |

- 9 V. P. Sharma  
10 Jai Prakash  
11 Harinder Kaur

- 12 Usha Kumar  
13 Avthar Pennathur

### III CALCUTTA SESSION

#### (i) *Anthropology, Social Work & Sociology*

- |                                  |                     |
|----------------------------------|---------------------|
| 1 Dr. S. C. Dube <i>Chairman</i> | 6 S. M. Dubey       |
| 2 M. N. Basu                     | 7 M. C. Goswami     |
| 3 B. K. Srivastava               | 8 D. P. Sinha       |
| 4 L. P. Vidyarthi                | 9 G. P. Krishna Rao |
| 5 B. M. Das                      |                     |

#### (ii) *Commerce, Demography & Economics*

- |                                       |  |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| 1 Dr. D. T. Lakdawala <i>Chairman</i> | 10 Ambika P. Ghose   |
| 2 Naresh Chandra Agarwal              | 11 Suresh Chakravarthi                                       |
| 3 R. Mehrotra                         | 12 Santhosh K. Bhattacharya                                  |
| 4 M. Dasgupta                         | 13 M. Mukherjee  |
| 5 Ashok Chand                         | 14 D. Jha  |
| 6 Amiya Bagchi                        | 15 Amlan Dutta   |
| 7 Barun De                            | 16 S. Sarangapani  |
| 8 Bidhyadhar Misra                    | 17 V. B. Singh ( <i>Member of the<br/>Review Committee</i> ) |
| 9 Karunamoy Mukerjee                  |  |

#### (iii) *Geography*

- |  |                     |
|--|---------------------|
| 1 Dr. M. S. Adiseshiah <i>Chairman</i> | 4 Kanangopal Bagchi |
| 2 Sunil K. Munshi                      | 5 B. Bhattacharya   |
| 3 Satyesh C. Chakraborti               | 6 H. P. Das         |
|  | 7 B. N. Sinha       |

#### (iv) *International Relations & Political Science*

- |                                    |                     |
|------------------------------------|---------------------|
| 1 Dr. Nitish R. De <i>Chairman</i> | 6 V. Venkata Rao    |
| 2 S. C. Dash                       | 7 R. N. Trivedi     |
| 3 S. K. Mukerjee                   | 8 R. C. Mascarenhas |
| 4 R. Chakraborti                   | 9 R. C. Prasad      |
| 5 V. P. Verma                      |                     |

(v) *Management, Psychology & Public Administration*

- |                                      |                            |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1 Dr. Kamla Chowdhry <i>Chairman</i> | 6 S. N. Roy                |
| 2 Kamini Adhikari                    | 7 S. M. Mohsin             |
| 3 Dr. Ramesh Chandra Ghosh           | 8 J. C. Prabhu             |
| 4 B. De                              | 9 Miss Krishna Swaminathan |
| 5 Amar Kumar Singh                   |                            |

**IV MADRAS SESSION**

(i) *Anthropology, Social Work & Sociology*

- |                              |                            |
|------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1 S. C. Dube <i>Chairman</i> | 7 C. M. Abraham            |
| 2 M. N. Srinivas             | 8 Gopala Sarana            |
| 3 K. K. Pillay               | 9 K. Ranga Rao             |
| 4 Fr. George Chirakkal       | 10 C. Lakshmana            |
| 5 Gift Siromoney             | 11 M. Musleluddin Siddiqui |
| 6 C. Rajagopalan             |                            |

(ii) *Commerce, Demography & Economics*

- |  |                         |
|--|-------------------------|
| 1 Dr. D. T. Lakdawala<br><i>Chairman</i> | 12 V. Shanmugasundaram  |
| 2 A. Ramaswamy                           | 13 C. T. Kurien         |
| 3 M. J. Dharmaraj                        | 14 B. V. Krishnamurthy  |
| 4 G. Parthasarathi                       | 15 A. Ramesh            |
| 5 D. L. Narayana                         | 16 S. Jayachandran      |
| 6 T. S. Venkataraman                     | 17 R. Ramanujam         |
| 7 Fr. Rajanayagam                        | 18 T. Sabapathi         |
| 8 L. S. Parthasarathi                    | 19 E. S. Srinivasan     |
| 9 M. Madaih                              | 20 M. Jambunathan       |
| 10 S. Kannan                             | 21 T. C. Mohan          |
| 11 S. A. Xavier                          | 22 Miss C. Parvathi     |
|  | 23 Miss D. N. Chinnappa |

(iii) *International Relations, Political Science  
& Public Administration*

- |                                    |                      |
|------------------------------------|----------------------|
| 1 Dr. Nitish R. De <i>Chairman</i> | 6 C. A. Perumal      |
| 2 T. S. Rama Rao                   | 7 K. Kamalanathan    |
| 3 G. Ram Reddy                     | 8 K. B. Y. Dhottappa |
| 4 S. N. Balasundaram               | 9 V. M. Reddy        |
| 5 R. V. R. Chandrasekara Rao       |                      |

(iv) *Psychology & Management*

- |   |                       |
|---|-----------------------|
| 1 Dr. Kamla Chowdhry<br><i>Chairman</i> | 5 R. K. Gupta         |
| 2 C. R. Parmesh                         | 6 O. R. Krishnaswamy  |
| 3 E. G. Parameswaran                    | 7 M. R. Santhanam     |
| 4 S. Narayana Rao                       | 8 P. V. Veeraraghavan |

**V TRIVANDRUM SESSION**

(i) *Anthropology, Management, Political Science,  
Psychology & Sociology*

- |                                  |                           |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1 Dr. S. C. Dube <i>Chairman</i> | 7 E. I. George            |
| 2 V. K. Sukumaran Nair           | 8 G. Ramachandra Raj      |
| 3 C. V. Satyabalam               | 9 P. K. B. Nair           |
| 4 Fr. Jose Manickam              | 10 E. Desingh Setty       |
| 5 Sr. Marie Cecile               | 11 Fr. J. Puthenkalan     |
| 6 M. V. Pylee                    | 12 Mrs. N. R. Visalakshmi |

(ii) *Commerce, Demography & Economics*

- |  |                          |
|--|--------------------------|
| 1 Dr. D. T. Lakdawala<br><i>Chairman</i> | 7 E. T. Matthew          |
| 2 T. N. Krishan                          | 8 M. A. Oommen           |
| 3 K. Ramachandran                        | 9 K. C. Sankaranarayanan |
| 4 N. S. Raghavan                         | 10 A. V. Jose            |
| 5 S. V. Vaithyanath                      | 11 R. Subramaniyan       |
| 6 P. Madhusudhan Perumal Pillai          | 12 M. K. Sukumaran Nayar |
|  | 13 N. K. Namboodry       |

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|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| 14 P. R. Gopinathan Nair | 19 K. N. Raj          |
| 15 P. A. Vasudevan       | 20 P. G. K. Pannicker |
| 16 P. K. Sarathkumar     | 21 N. Krishna Raj     |
| 17 P. K. M. Raju         | 22 M. V. Kurien       |
| 18 M. Mohandas           |                       |

**C VIII C. LIST OF PARTICIPANTS AT COLLOQUIA IN ALLAHABAD,  
LUCKNOW, HYDERABAD AND BANGALORE**

**PARTICIPANTS AT COLLOQUIUM IN ALLAHABAD**

- 1 Dr. B. B. Chatterji, Professor of Psychology, Gandhian Institute of Studies, Rajghat, Varanasi
- 2 S. K. Srivastava, Professor of Sociology, Arts College, Varanasi
- 3 Dr. S. K. Bhandari, Professor, Commerce Department, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi
- 4 Dr. S. P. Nagendra, Professor, Sociology Department, Gorakhpur University, Gorakhpur
- 5 Professor Raghuveer Singh, Professor, Politics Department, Gorakhpur University, Gorakhpur
- 6 Professor A. N. Agarwal, Professor, Commerce Department, Allahabad University, Allahabad
- 7 Dr. J. S. Mathur, Reader, Commerce Department, Allahabad University, Allahabad
- 8 Dr. S. L. Parmar, Reader, Economics Department, Allahabad University, Allahabad
- 9 Dr. L. R. Singh, Lecturer, Geography Department, Allahabad University, Allahabad
- 10 Dr. S. K. Ghosh, Lecturer, Psychology Department, Allahabad University, Allahabad
- 11 Dr. R. C. Tripathi, Lecturer, Psychology Department, Allahabad University, Allahabad
- 12 Professor D. Sinha, Professor, Psychology Department, Allahabad University, Allahabad



- 13 Sri Mohanlal, Reader, Politics Department, Allahabad University, Allahabad
- 14 Dr. H. M. Jain, Reader, Politics Department, Allahabad University, Allahabad
- 15 Sri Akhtar Majeed, Lecturer, Politics Department, Allahabad University, Allahabad

#### C VIII D. PARTICIPANTS AT COLLOQUIUM IN LUCKNOW

- 1 Professor Baljit Singh, Department of Economics
- 2 Dr. R. B. Das, Department of Public Administration
- 3 Dr. D. P. Singh, Department of Public Administration
- 4 Dr. V. B. Singh, Department of Economics
- 5 Dr. Suresh C. Varma, Department of Sociology
- 6 Dr. Sarla Garg, Department of Social Work
- 7 Dr. Mirza R. Ahmad, Department of Social Work
- 8 Sri R. S. Mathur, Department of Social Work
- 9 Sri A. K. Singh, Department of Social Work
- 10 Dr. R. B. Mathur, Department of Education
- 11 Dr. J. P. Jaiswal, Department of Mathematics
- 12 Shri Shashi Ranjan Tewari, Department of Public Administration
- 13 Shri J. L. Seth, Department of Public Administration
- 14 Sri S. Ram, Department of Public Administration
- 15 Miss Paintal, Department of Psychology

#### C VIII E. PARTICIPANTS AT COLLOQUIUM IN HYDERABAD

- |  |                           |
|--|---------------------------|
| 1 Shri B. P. R. Vithal <i>Chairman</i> | 6 Dr. N. Subbaramayya     |
| 2 Dr. M. Balwant Reddy                 | 7 Dr. E. G. Parameshwaran |
| 3 Dr. M. A. Muttalib                   | 8 Dr. J. Satyanarayana    |
| 4 Dr. Krishna Murthy                   | 9 Dr. Narasimha Rao       |
| 5 Dr. Gautam Mathur                    | 10 Dr. Waheeduddin Khan   |

- |                              |                             |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 11 Dr. Raghaviah             | 19 Shri S. D. Jarkar        |
| 12 Dr. N. Y. Reddy           | 20 Shri P. Satyanarayana    |
| 13 Dr. M. Upadhyaya          | 21 Shri Arvind Koratkar     |
| 14 Dr. Ranga Rao             | 22 Shri Subhaschandra Reddy |
| 15 Dr. Afzal Mohammad        | 23 Mrs. Kausar J. Azam      |
| 16 Dr. (Mrs.) Shalini Bhogle | 24 Dr. S. Manzoor Alam      |
| 17 Shri S. Basheeruddin      | 25 Dr. G. Ram Reddy         |
| 18 Shri K. Madhusudhan Reddy |                             |

C VIII F. PARTICIPANTS AT COLLOQUIUM IN BANGALORE

- 1 Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao, I.S.E.C., Bangalore
- 2 Dr. N. V. Thirtha, Bangalore University
- 3 Professor M. N. Srinivas, I.S.E.C., Bangalore
- 4 Professor S. R. Rohidekar, Bangalore University
- 5 Professor M. K. Mazumdar, I.S.E.C., Bangalore
- 6 Dr. S. Seshiah, I.S.E.C., Bangalore
- 7 Dr. Chandrasekhar Buggi, Agricultural University, Bangalore
- 8 Dr. Mallapa, Karnatak University
- 9 Professor N. A. Sharma, I.S.E.C., Bangalore
- 10 Dr. R. Ramanna, Agricultural University, Bangalore
- 11 Professor V. L. S. Prakasha Rao, I.S.E.C., Bangalore
- 12 Dr. G. Thimmiah, I.S.E.C., Bangalore
- 13 Dr. S. M. Khot, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalor
- 14 Professor A. C. Deve Gowda, I.S.E.C., Bangalore
- 15 Dr. B. Kuppuswamy, Bangalore
- 16 Dr. C. Rajagopalan, Bangalore University
- 17 Dr. K. H. Cheluvvaraju, University of Mysore
- 18 Professor L. S. Venkataramanan, I.S.E.C., Bangalore

C VIII G. UNIVERSITY HEADS & OFFICIALS INTERVIEWED  
BY REVIEW COMMITTEE

I BOMBAY

- 1 Vice-Chancellor, Bombay University
- 2 Registrar, Shivaji University
- 3 Professor N. R. Deshpande, *vice* the Vice-Chancellor Nagpur University

II DELHI

- 1 Vice-Chancellor, Delhi University
- 2 Vice-Chancellor, Agra University
- 3 Vice-Chancellor, Punjab University
- 4 Registrar, Jawaharlal Nehru University

III CALCUTTA

- 1 Vice-Chancellor, Calcutta University
- 2 Registrar, Utkal University

IV TRIVANDRUM

- 1 Vice-Chancellor, Kerala University
- 2 Registrar, Kerala University
- 3 Registrar, Madurai University
- 4 Dr. M. V. Pylec *vice* the Vice-Chancellor, Cochin University

V LUCKNOW

- 1 His Excellency Shri Akbar Ali Khan, Governor & Chancellor of U.P. Universities

C VIII H. USERS OF RESEARCH INTERVIEWED  
BY REVIEW COMMITTEE

I BOMBAY

- 1 J. R. D. Tata
- 2 K. S. Krishnaswamy
- 3 F. A. Mehta
- 4 Naroatham Shah
- 5 A. C. Shah
- 6 P. B. Medhora
- 7 Hannan Ezekiel
- 8 Arun Banerjee
- 9 Telang

II DELHI

- 1 Srivastava
- 2 B. J. Sharma
- 3 M. P. Rodrigues
- 4 G. L. Bansal
- 5 N. Gupta
- 6 Mrs. Jyotsna H. Shah

III CALCUTTA

- 1 R. P. Bhillimoria
- 2 A. N. Bose
- 3 S. C. Sinha
- 4 S. P. Dasgupta
- 5 D. Bandopadhyay
- 6 Pannalal Dasgupta
- 7 Atmaram Saraogi
- 8 M. K. Basu
- 9 B. S. Raghavan
- 10 K. C. Sivaramakrishnan

IV TRIVANDRUM

- 1 Dr. N. S. Kurup

V MADRAS

- 1 R. Narayanan
- 2 J. G. Sambandam
- 3 G. Rangabhashyam
- 4 S. Subbiah
- 5 S. Subramaniam
- 6 V. Natarajan

## C IX SUMMARY OF DISCUSSIONS WITH STANDING COMMITTEES

The following members were present at the discussions with the Standing Committee for :

### I ECONOMICS, COMMERCE AND DEMOGRAPHY

Professor A. M. Khusro

Professor Mathur

*Notes Presented by*

Professor L. Dantawala

Professor K. Raj Krishna

1 The Committee had a discussion with the members of the Standing Committee for Economics and Demography on the present status of research in these disciplines and on the role of the ICSSR in promoting research. The following points emerged from the discussion.

2 The factors retarding research in economics are :

a Research students with M.A. degrees are not equipped with adequate knowledge of contemporary theory, mathematics and statistics to be able to do high-quality research.

b A large number of students joining Ph. D. programmes do not have proper research motivation.

c Most of the supervisors are not equipped with an adequate knowledge of theory and quantitative techniques to be able to guide any high-quality research.

d Most of the economics departments and University libraries are not adequately equipped with primary data, source-books, calculating machines, duplicating machines and travel funds.

3 It was mentioned that the quality of research in economics was rather poor and often unsuitable for policy purposes especially in relation to live issues.

4 As the quality of research is poor, the utilization of research results is limited.

5 Regarding research gaps and priority areas of research in economics, the following points were mentioned.

6 Much research has been done in the area of land reforms. But this need not be given high priority in the future.

7 Research gaps exist in the areas of public finance and monetary policy, project evaluation, economic problems of weaker sections, poverty, economics of distributive justice, industrial economics and unemployment. Of these, research on project evaluation, economic problems of weaker sections, poverty, unemployment, economics of distributive justice and appropriate technology should be given high priority during the Fifth Five-Year Plan period.

8 Research relating to economic planning should be more oriented towards long-term perspective planning.

9 The emphasis in economic research should be shifted from physical factors to technological economics. The present context of economic development requires a Census of all the techniques available from the pre-historic to modern times.

10 Research in econometrics as it is carried on to-day is unscientific and depends too much on classical models of the developed countries of the West which are not suitable and applicable to a developing country like India. This tendency should not be encouraged. What is needed is econometrics capable of producing the much-needed technological data.

11 Inter-disciplinary research, as is often assumed, is not a mere mechanical juxtaposition of a number of social scientists from different disciplines, who do not speak and understand one another's language. It cannot begin with a team of social scientists sitting together and coming up with a unified scheme of research design. On the contrary inter-disciplinary research entails work in a leading discipline with tools and techniques from other disciplines to supplement it. It requires social scientists who possess expertise in more than one discipline and can work together as a team understanding one another's language to promote a particular thesis.

12 There exists at present a gap between research in economics and public policy. In order to bridge this gap and to look ahead of policy-making, research in economics should aim at the "technicalisation" of an issue which is under discussion at the government or party level e.g. location of a steel plant or an irrigation project) and the production of a technical report on the basis of which policy- decisions can be taken. In other words, rigorous economic analysis of a policy issue should precede political decisions. Economics research, to be helpful and influential in policy-making, should aim at improving the information system of the government. In order to obviate the danger of counter-dependence of economists on the government, they should be technically strong in their research and should be aware of the social philosophy and political and ideological premises of the government of the day.

13 Regarding the role of ICSSR in promoting social science research, the following suggestions were made.

14 In order to develop research personnel, the ICSSR should scrap the present short-term training courses of one or two months' duration on research methodology and instead help a few selected departments and institutes to run long-term courses of one or two years' duration in theory, mathematics and statistics for economic researchers as well as supervisors.

15 ICSSR should play an effective role in the functional upgrading of research departments and institutes by helping them to acquire research facilities, such as documentation and bibliographical services, data-processing equipment, field survey facilities, reproduction facilities and adequate supervisory capacity.

16 ICSSR should extend support to professional organizations, especially in respect of their journals and seminars on live economic issues.

17 Younger economists should be encouraged with fellowships and research grants.

18 In the matter of the allocation of resources, the ICSSR should reduce power-bargaining for funds, and besides responding to demands from well-developed centres and disciplines, it should promote research in backward areas and the less developed disciplines.

19 ICSSR should pay special attention to the task of building institutions with an environment congenial for social science research. It should endeavour to realise this by strengthening independent research institutes linked with Universities and by creating permanent research cells or centres in Universities where the research potential exists.

20 In view of the difficulties experienced by social scientists in getting grants and research staff, because of rigid administrative structures and procedures in the Universities, it is necessary to see that Heads of Departments have delegated powers to recruit research staff and to simplify procedures so that research grants are obtained and paid without undue delay.

21 At present, ICSSR's procedure of financing economic research on individual project basis leads to a random and irrational allocation of funds as between different fields of research and does not exemplify any feasible system of priorities. In order to obviate this, the ICSSR should have some scheme of priorities worked out by a Committee of the most distinguished economists and allocate its funds in accordance with it. Individual projects in a particular field should be paid for from the overall allocation for that field.

22 The ICSSR should finance not only projects for short periods of one to three years but also extended and continuing studies of important problems. It is difficult to recruit and retain high-quality research personnel on a temporary basis. It is therefore necessary that the ICSSR should aim at building up permanent research capacity rather than financing an assortment of short-term projects. It will be far better to have sound research capacity built up at a few places than to waste resources on *ad hoc* projects all over the country.

23 Research honoraria, varying from Rs. 300 to 500 a month in addition to the normal University salaries, should be provided for permanent teachers of a University department engaged in research. This will enable lecturers and readers to earn more through good research, even though they may not get higher teaching posts. The ICSSR should also urge the Universities to permit economists to accept paid consultancy contracts from government, private and international agencies.

24 The ICSSR should recognise that an empirical study of the economic landscape in a vast country like India requires the existence and dynamism of at least one or two well-financed, well-equipped and well-staffed research institutions in every State of the Indian Union. The research financing agencies have so far concentrated most of their funds in a few institutions in a few places, namely, the NCAER and the Delhi School of Economics in Delhi, the ISI in Calcutta, the Gokhale Institute in Poona and Bombay University in Bombay. Institutions in the rest of the country have been denied the funds required to build up high-quality research. The ICSSR should see that the allocation of funds is decentralized and one or two good economic research institutions are built up in every State. It

should have a committee of experts to suggest a rational policy with regard to the regional as well as subjectwise allocation of its funds.

25 The ICSSR should soon implement the proposal for an economic documentation centre.

26 Every research institution supported by the ICSSR should be enabled to acquire an adequate amount of statistical material and equipment.

27 The ICSSR in collaboration with the UGC should organise refresher courses and summer schools for college teachers.

28 Facilities should be provided to University teachers to work for limited periods in public and/or private organizations dealing with live economic situations, e.g., the Food Corporation of India, financial institutions, State Finance Corporations, etc.

The following members were present at the discussions with the Standing Committee on :

## II SOCIAL AND CULTURAL ANTHROPOLOGY

- 1 Professor L. P. Vidyarthi,  
Head of the Department of Anthropology,  
Ranchi University,  
Ranchi.
- 2 Dr. Surajit Sinha,  
Director,  
Anthropological Survey of India,  
Indian Museum,  
Jawaharlal Nehru Road,  
Calcutta.
- 3 Professor T. B. Naik,  
Head of the Department of Anthropology,  
Ravi Shankar University,  
Raipur (M.P.)
- 4 Professor Gopal Saran,  
Head of the Department of Anthropology,  
Karnatak University,  
Dharwar.
- 5 Professor K. S. Mathur,  
Head of the Department of Anthropology,  
Lucknow University,  
Lucknow (U.P.).
- 6 Dr. I. P. Singh,  
Head of the Department of Anthropology,  
Delhi University,  
Delhi.

7 Professor M. N. Basu,  
Head of the Department of Anthropology,  
Calcutta University,  
Calcutta

8 Dr. (Mrs.) Leela Dube,  
Head of the Department of Anthropology,  
Saugar University,  
Sagar (M.P.).

1 The Review Committee met the Standing Committee for Anthropology and had a discussion on the present status of research in anthropology and the role of the ICSSR in promoting it. The discussion brought out the following points.

2 The note on anthropology should include information relating to social anthropology and research done in that field. The Chairman of the Standing Committee for Anthropology agreed to send a note on this.

3 It was strongly urged that the ICSSR should adopt an integrated approach to the discipline of anthropology and that it should entertain and finance not only research projects within the boundaries of social anthropology but projects in other areas as well if they have a high degree of social content.

4 The modality of financing research projects in the integrated discipline of anthropology as a whole should be worked out in consultation with other research councils, such as the CSIR and ICMR.

5 With regard to gaps and future directions of research, it was emphasized that the problems of research in anthropology should be chosen and formulated with care; they should have a defined relevance to strategies of nation-building and economic development as well as to the conceptual and methodological growth of the discipline. The attainment of these objectives would require an imaginative organisation of research.

6 The following are the research priorities determined according to the national importance of the problems to be studied :

- a** Cultural Dynamics: change, adjustment and emergence of new ideas and trends;
- b** Economic problems of the tribal communities;
- c** Border area studies;
- d** Socialization of children for absorbing caste norms;
- e** Problems of integration;
- f** Problems of land control and land interest among the tribes and the castes;
- g** Nation-building processes with special reference to India;
- h** Culture of poverty;
- i** Community and group studies;
- j** Industries and cities;
- k** Law and society;
- l** Specific emphasis on professions;



- m** Sociological problems of mixed marriages among different castes and tribal groups;
- n** Impact of prohibition;
- o** Problem of rehabilitation of the tribals;
- p** Studies of small towns.

7 Research priorities determined in terms of the needs of the discipline would include :

- a** Analytical study of caste groups including short histories of individual castes;
- b** Tribes in the context of the region;
- c** A rigorous study of tribal ethnography based on 20 or 30 important tribal communities;
- d** Social biology;
- e** Ethnographic studies of uncovered areas;
- f** Agrarian class structure;
- g** Some analytical studies on the concept of the tribe;
- h** Folk medicine;
- i** Material culture;
- j** Anthropology of civilization;
- k** Cultural history;
- l** Sophisticated studies of tribal groups;
- m** Women in tribal, folk, and developing sciences;
- n** Comparative study of religious institutions;
- o** Ethnomusicology;
- p** Family and kinship.

8 It was suggested that, during the Fifth Five-year Plan period, the following themes should receive high priority in anthropological research.

9 Culture-based research.<sup>1</sup>

10 In the field of applied anthropology, emphasis should be placed on the problems of the poorer sections of the community. In this context, the study of poverty - the concept of poverty, its socio-cultural determinants, levels of poverty, its manifestations and ways of banishing it - in the context of tribal culture and social structure should be given top priority.

11 In view of the prevalence of exploitation and divisiveness among the tribes and their harmful effects, these phenomena need the immediate attention of anthropologists.

12 Research is much needed in the area of folklore studies. The importance of tribal myths, legends and folklore, which reflects the cultural history of the pre-literate community and have social and cultural implications, needs to be brought out in relief. The Chairman of the Standing Committee for Anthropology has agreed to send a note on this subject also.

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<sup>1</sup>The Chairman of the Standing Committee has agreed to send a note on the subject.

13 Policy-oriented research in anthropology is also much needed. Anthropologists particularly must turn their attention to studies intended to provide the much needed information base to the government so that it can formulate and implement suitable policies.

14 On the subject of ICSSR's role in the promotion of anthropological research, the plea was made that it should aid the founding and running of anthropological journals, promote professional associations and inter-and multi-disciplinary research programmes.

15 The ICSSR should work out a different kind of grant-sanctioning mechanism with a view to eliminating red tapism inherent in the administrative structures and procedures of the Universities. In order to realise this, there should be direct contact between the Professors and the ICSSR, and project directors should be given full responsibility for drawing on sanctioned research grants and for recruiting research staff. In this connection the Committee's attention was drawn to the letter addressed by Mr. Naik to the vice-chancellors of Universities. It was suggested that the Committee might study the pattern followed by Delhi University in this matter and make appropriate recommendations.

The following members were present at the discussions held between the Review Committee and the Standing Committee for :

### III PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION & MANAGEMENT

- 1 Professor Ishwar Dayal,  
Indian Institute of Management,  
Vastrapur,  
Ahmedabad-15.
- 2 Dr. M. Krishnamoorthy,  
Director, Indian Institute of Management,  
56-A, B.T. Road,  
Calcutta.
- 3 Professor Nikhil Barat,  
Administrative Staff College of India,  
Bella Vista,  
Hyderabad-4.
- 4 Dr. T. N. Kapoor,  
Department of Commerce and Business  
Administration,  
Punjab University,  
Chandigarh-14.
- 5 Shri Arun Joshi,  
Director, Shri Ram Centre for Industrial  
Relations and Human Resources,  
5, Pusa Road,  
New Delhi-5.

1 The Review Committee met the Standing Committee for Public Administration and Management and had a discussion on the present status of research in these disciplines and the role of the ICSSR in the promotion of research. The following points were highlighted during the discussions.

2 The quantity of research done in public administration and management areas so far has been rather small. This is due to the fact that only a small number of competent researchers are available which in turn is caused by the following factors.

3 In the context of a craze for professional and technical courses which is encouraged by the present educational system and social values, social sciences in general and public administration in particular fail to attract good and talented students. This results in the paucity of intelligent and properly motivated students at the post-graduate research level.

4 Public administration does not attract good researchers as it does not hold out hopes of a career. Public administrators need not be academicians and jobs in the civil and administrative services are open to all degree-holders irrespective of their specialization. In other words, as no careers are exclusively reserved for specialists in public administration, only a very few people are willing to study it.

5 It was also mentioned that the climate in the Universities with their rigid rules and regulations regarding enrolment for the Ph. D. and other research degrees did not make for good research. This was further aggravated by the absence of separate departments of public administration in a vast majority of the Universities.

6 Furthermore, non-utilization of the little research that has been done in public administration had also served to dampen the interest and enthusiasm of prospective research workers.

7 Regarding research gaps and priorities for the future, the following points were mentioned.

8 The emphasis has so far been on applied research which has lacked in any system and coherence. There is thus a need for setting up a first-class centre in applied research headed by a competent specialist in public administration.

9 Systematic effort at theory-building with a view to evolving a theory of Indian administration is lacking.

10 Among themes and subjects for future research in public administration, the following should be given priority in the long run:

- a Relation between the legislature and the administration;
- b Policy-making;
- c Development administration;
- d Administrative behaviour;
- e Comparative studies in public administration with special reference to south Asian countries;

11 Among the short-term priorities for the Fifth Five-Year Plan period, the following should be included :

- a Training in research methodology;
- b Centre-State relations and the establishment of a Centre to promote research in this field;
- c Citizen and the government;
- d Interest groups in public administration;
- e Growth of unionism among public employees;
- f Administrative problems of population control programmes;
- g Administrative machinery for people's participation in plan projects;
- h Comparative State administration;
- i Administration of public sector projects;
- j A long-term continuing research programme for the study of policy formulation and implementation;
- k Establishment of an M. Phil centre to deal with live issues;

12 With regard to the role of the ICSSR in promoting research in public administration, the following suggestions were made.

13 In order to meet the dearth of competent researchers in public administration, the ICSSR should consciously evolve and implement a programme to develop research capabilities of pre-doctoral degree students. In view of the fact that not many have taken advantage of the ICSSR's research programmes and grants, it should as a further inducement enable existing faculty members to take time off their teaching duties and responsibilities to do research. Post-doctoral and pre-doctoral fellowships may be granted freely to researchers in this field. All these are necessary to augment and develop a body of researchers.

14 In order to attract young and talented post-graduates to do research in public administration, the ICSSR, in addition to a liberal scholarship and fellowship programme, should, in consultation with the UGC, explore the possibility and thence the feasibility of opening research - oriented centres in a few selected Universities with emphasis on training in research methodology and leading to the M.Litt. and the M.Phil. degrees.

15 It was suggested that the ICSSR should create a pool of social scientists including public administration specialists and help in finding them employment in Universities and elsewhere. The ICSSR should in addition have research programmes of its own to utilize the services of competent researchers.

16 The ICSSR and the UGC should urge the Universities to expand faculties without insisting on the number of teaching hours.

17 Universities should be also urged to modify their existing staffing pattern which does not permit members of the faculty to undertake consultancy services with the government and private agencies. As there is demand for applied

research in municipal tax administration, water tax administration, etc. public administration specialists should be permitted to work as consultants for short periods as and when occasions arise. For this purpose, the staffing pattern followed in IIMS was recommended for adoption by Universities. ICSSR should help in the creation of a large reserve of personnel within academic institutions for consultancy services.

18 It was also suggested that, in the matter of recruitment to the public services, the administrative staff colleges and similar institutions, preference should be given to public administration specialists.

19 The ICSSR should help in setting up long-term programme-oriented centres of applied research on a multi-disciplinary basis.

20. The ICSSR should endeavour to become more of a promotional than a regulatory agency. It should hereafter follow a more positive and aggressive policy of identifying areas, themes and programmes relevant to national purpose, and also identify institutions and people who can carry out these research programmes. As there are no good research centres in public administration to attract the best personnel, the ICSSR may even consider the possibilities of one or two centres which possess good research potential.

21 ICSSR fellowship programmes should include civil servants who want to conduct research on certain topics.

22 The ICSSR should create opportunities for interaction between administrative theorists and administrative officers at different levels in order to bridge the existing gaps between the government and academic institutions specialising in public administration, and between public policy and administrative instruments to implement policy. Such an interaction will go a long way in exposing the government officials and administrators to research in public administration and thereby promote the utilization of research results.

23 Often members of public administration faculties in the Universities are not conversant with the real problems of government and other live issues. As a result, their research tends to be irrelevant and unutilizable. In order to enable the researchers to gain an insight into the functioning of government, they should be encouraged to work in research centres or University departments for short periods. This would facilitate an exchange of views and experiences between the theorists and practitioners of public administration, foster mutual appreciation between them and promote an understanding of the need for unity between theory and practice in administration.

24 Special training programmes and courses tailored to meet the needs of public officials at different levels should be evolved and implemented.

25 The ICSSR should help in setting up one or two good research institutions endowed with special expertise in institution-building. These could be built round the Indian Institute of Public Administration.

The following members were present at the discussions with the Standing Committee for :

#### IV GEOGRAPHY

- 1 Professor V. L. S. Prakasa Rao,  
Institute for Social and Economic Change,  
Carlton House,  
Palace Road,  
Bangalore.
- 2 Professor R. L. Singh,  
Head of the Department of Geography,  
Banaras Hindu University,  
Varanasi.
- 3 Professor Gurdev Singh Gosal,  
Head of the Department of Geography,  
Punjab University,  
Chandigarh.
- 4 Professor M. Shafi,  
Head of the Department of Geography,  
Aligarh Muslim University,  
Aligarh.
- 5 Professor S. M. Alam,  
Head of the Department of Geography,  
Osmania University,  
Hyderabad.
- 6 Professor R. P. Misra,  
Head of the Department of Geography,  
Mysore University,  
Mysore.
- 7 Professor P. Dayal,  
Department of Geography,  
Patna University,  
Patna
- 8 Professor C. D. Deshpande,  
Professor of Geography,  
Bombay University,  
Kalina Campus,  
Bombay-29 (A.S.).
- 9 Professor S. P. Dasgupta,  
National Atlas Organisation,  
1, Acharya Jagdish Bose Road,  
Calcutta.

10. Professor Moonis Raza,  
Head of the Department of Geography,  
Jawaharlal Nehru University,  
New Delhi.

1 The Review Committee held a discussion with the members of the Standing Committee for Geography on the present status of research and the role of the ICSSR in promoting research in that discipline. The following points emerged from the discussion.

2 One of the problems is the dearth of competent young researchers. There exists also a gap between younger geographers and their senior colleagues. In order to reduce this gap summer institutes and seminars should be conducted, which would help younger geographers to study the latest trends in geographical research.

3 It has not been possible to develop systematic and coordinated research in geography due to the lack of adequate research personnel at various levels.

4 Research in geography is often dependent on foreign models.

5 The following research priorities were mentioned.

6 Regional disparities and regional development; evaluation of resources in backward areas; cross-cultural comparative studies at the national level based on a common methodological design; futuristic studies of designs conducive to human living, and man and environment; designing of industrial towns and centres; and area studies.

7 It was emphasized that, during the Fifth Five-Year Plan period, research on regional development and inter-regional disparities should be given the topmost priority.

8 The following suggestions bearing on the role of the ICSSR were put forward.

9 With a view to developing research personnel, the ICSSR should conduct research training programmes for younger geographers and college teachers.

10 Liberal scholarships should be granted to Ph. D. scholars, junior lecturers and others. In this context the rules and regulations followed by the ICSSR in granting research scholarships should be re-examined and re-interpreted.

11 The ICSSR should, in collaboration with the UGC, evolve schemes to enable faculty members to obtain sabbatical leave for study and research.

12 In the matter of institution-building, the ICSSR should attempt to realize levels of excellence beginning at the undergraduate level in the Universities and thus help University departments of geography to emerge as real research centres. If necessary, the ICSSR should help in establishing advanced centres of research within University structures.

13 The ICSSR should support and facilitate long-term problem-oriented inter- and multi-disciplinary research programmes. It should ensure that these research programmes are relevant to national purpose.

14 As a holistic discipline, geography interacts with many other disciplines, such as economics, demography, agriculture, medicine, and the natural sciences. As such research in geography is meaningful to the extent its interaction with other disciplines is made possible. This requires that, in collaboration with other agencies like the ICAR, ICMR, the Town Planning Board, the Directorate of the Geographical Survey of India, the ICSSR should help in fostering and promoting multi-disciplinary research.

15 Maps are the basic tools of research for geographers. But they are not easily available owing to the rigid rules of the Government of India. If cartographic facilities are to be available to geographers, the ICSSR should collect all the maps in one place and make these accessible to **bona fide** researchers for purposes of map analysis. The government should also be persuaded to relax the severe regulations governing the use of authenticated maps.

16 Geographers experience many difficulties in securing government permission for the maps which they want to include in their books. On the one hand, they are charged an exorbitant fee of Rs. 3,000 for checking the maps and on the other, they have to suffer considerable delays on account of inspection and approval. The ICSSR should try and get these constraints relaxed.

17 The ICSSR should help in the maintenance of a record of inter-regional flow of goods and commodities.

18 It was emphasized that there was a need for a data bank wherein data collected from all the **tehsils** and districts of India could be kept. The ICSSR should extend financial help to any University which is willing to undertake this task.

The following members were present at the discussions with the Standing Committee for :

#### V SOCIOLOGY, SOCIAL WORK & CRIMINOLOGY

- 1 Professor A. R. Desai,  
Head of the Department of Sociology,  
University of Bombay,  
University Campus, C. S. T. Road,  
Kalina,  
Bombay-21 (AS).
- 2 Professor Victor D' Souza,  
Head of the Department of Sociology,  
Punjab University,  
Chandigarh.
- 3 Professor R. K. Mukherjee,  
Director,  
Indian Statistical Institute,  
203, Barrackpur Trunk Road,  
Calcutta-35.



- 4 Dr. Raj Gopalan,  
Head of the Department of Sociology,  
Bangalore University,  
Bangalore.
- 5 Professor S. N. Ranade,  
Principal, Delhi School of Social Work,  
University of Delhi,  
Delhi-7.
- 6 Professor K. N. George,  
Principal,  
Madras School of Social Work,  
23/14, Casa Major Road,  
Egmore,  
Madras-600008.
- 7 Dr. K. C. Panchanadikar,  
Head of the Department of Sociology,  
Maharaja Sayaji Rao University,  
Baroda.
- 8 Professor Sachchidanand,  
Director,  
A. N. Sinha Institute of Social Studies,  
Patna-1.
- 9 Professor R. N. Saxena,  
Head of the Department of Sociology,  
Aligarh Muslim University,  
Aligarh.
- 10 Dr. A. B. Bose,  
Joint Director,  
Planning Commission,  
Yojna Bhavan,  
New Delhi.
- 11 Mrs. Suma Chitnis,  
Tata Institute of Social Sciences,  
Sion-Trombay Road,  
Deonar, Bombay-88.
- 12 Mrs. Veena Das,  
Department of Sociology,  
Delhi School of Economics,  
Delhi University,  
Delhi-7.
- 13 Dr. P. C. Joshi,  
Institute of Economic Growth,  
Delhi University,  
Delhi-7.

1 The following points emerged from the discussion that the Review Committee held with the members of the Standing Committee for Sociology on the present status of research in sociology and the role of the ICSSR in promoting research.

2 Current researchers in sociology seem to be oriented to meet the needs of the prevailing government and its policies. Very often there is no effort on the part of the researchers to examine the postulates and assumptions underlying government policies. There is a feeling that the climate and facilities are created only for "government-required" research. The evaluation of the impact of government policies on the welfare of the masses and on the transformation of the society and a measure of the realization of the nation's socialist goals are not being attempted in contemporary research.

3 Contemporary research in sociology is much too problem-oriented and not adequately concerned with theory-building.

4 With regard to social work, it was pointed out that research should be related to national concerns and that there should take place greater collaboration between researchers and policy-makers in the identification and analysis of evidence as well as formal data on poverty, inequality, discrimination, etc.

5 There is also a feeling that research produced by sociologists is not adequately used by the government. Even research reports sponsored by the government are seldom read by the officials concerned. This is perhaps due to the want of conviction in the government about the need and efficacy of research as a means to State action. Only the convenient findings and recommendations are taken over by the government.

6 Sociologists do not often find a ready market for the results of their research. There is a knowledge gap between producers of research and its consumers caused by the users' unawareness of sociologists' work; by the unrelatedness of research to the specific problems of the users; and by the lack of contact between researchers and users.

7 There is no adequate co-ordination as between sociologists who work in different parts of India but are conducting research in the same field. It would be of great help to the individual researcher if he was aware of parallel research by fellow sociologists. The ICSSR could develop this kind of co-ordination by establishing a "cell" which would keep track of research done in various parts of the country and circulate the information among individual sociologists.

8 Lack of sustained long-term research, which is essential for theory-building, is an important handicap from which sociological research suffers at present. In order to overcome this, the ICSSR should develop countrywide or region-wide research programmes of long duration on specific problems, such as poverty, equality, discrimination.

9 In some Universities, the departments of sociology are not able to undertake research for want of resources. ICSSR should pay special attention to their needs and requirements.

10 Some scholars who have the necessary aptitude and competence for research are not able to engage themselves in research as they do not have an adequate

knowledge of English having had their University education through the medium of the regional language. ICSSR should enable them to acquire a necessary and adequate knowledge of the English language which is absolutely essential for research work.

The following members were present at the discussions with the Standing Committee on :

#### VI PSYCHOLOGY

- 1 Professor Durganand Sinha,  
Head of the Department of Psychology,  
Allahabad University,  
Allahabad (U.P.).
- 2 Professor Shib K. Mitra,  
Joint Director,  
NCERT, Aurobindo Marg,  
New Delhi.
- 3 Professor R. N. Rath,  
Head of the Department of Psychology,  
Utkal University,  
Bhubaneswar.
- 4 Professor B. Krishnan,  
Head of the Department of Psychology,  
Mysore University,  
Mysore.
- 5 Dr. H. S. Asthana,  
Head of the Department of Psychology,  
Saugar University,  
Sagar (M.P.).
- 6 Professor H. C. Ganguli,  
Head of the Department of Psychology,  
Delhi University,  
Delhi-7.
- 7 Dr. Udai Pareek,  
School of Basic Sciences & Humanities,  
University of Udaipur,  
Udaipur.
- 8 Dr. J. B. P. Sinha,  
Professor of Psychology,  
A. N. Sinha Institute of Social Studies,  
Patna.
- 9 Professor Anwar Ansari,  
Department of Psychology,  
Aligarh University,  
Aligarh.

- 10 Dr. P. V. Veera Raghavan,  
The South Indian Textile Research Association,  
Coimbatore Aerodrome P.O.,  
Coimbatore-14.
- 11 Dr. H. H. Murthy,  
All India Institute of Mental Health,  
Bangalore.
- 12 Dr. S. D. Kapoor,  
Secretary,  
Indian Psychological Association,  
L - 17, Green Park,  
New Delhi.
- 13 Dr. C. R. Paramesh,  
Department of Psychology,  
Presidency College,  
Madras-600005.
- 14 Dr. A. K. P. Sinha,  
Director,  
Psychological Research Wing,  
Research & Development Organisation,  
Ministry of Defence, 'M' Block,  
New Delhi.

1 The Review Committee held discussions on the present status of psychology with the Standing Committee for that discipline. The discussions centred on the role of the ICSSR in promoting research and brought out the following points.

2 By and large, the level of research in psychology is satisfactory and quite high.

3 There is at present little co-ordination among researchers studying the same problems in different parts of the country.

4 Research problems are not drawn and selected according to a principle of priority.

5 There is excessive dependence on western methods and models as evidenced by the predominance of work in applied psychology. Not much fundamental research is being done with a view to developing theories suited to our conditions. Research geared to the testing and verification of theories has also been lacking.

6 Sustained long-term research extending over 15 to 20 years is needed to develop some areas in psychology and evolve general theories. Such sustained long-term research has in India been hampered by the lack of an assured and continuous flow of funds and by the fact that researchers change their field and shift their focus of interest within short periods of time preventing the develop-

ment of a research team. This state of affairs is further aggravated by the studied disinterest manifested by individual researchers towards their Indian colleagues and by their unwillingness to build upon one another's work. (A critical mass to be created.)

7 There is a feeling that research in psychology is not much related to our national objectives as evidenced by the lack of multi-disciplinary research on problems of social change, communal conflicts, prejudices, biases, and in "red zone" areas, such as tension and prejudice, violence and aggression, disadvantaged groups and social disabilities, corruption in public life, and industrial conflicts. This state of affairs is perhaps due to the overdependence of psychologists on borrowed ideas and theories, or due to a feeling that research has anyway little impact on social policy and that recognition is not given to psychologists as can be inferred from their absence in policy-making committees.

8 The psychologists want that the ICSSR should help them in developing long-term sustained research programmes by putting up the necessary funds.

9 ICSSR should also help in the establishment of a development centre or institute headed by psychologists and staffed by researchers drawn from other social science disciplines in order to promote multi-disciplinary research.

10 ICSSR should facilitate collaborative inter-University group research on such problems as student agitations, prejudice, discrimination.

11 ICSSR should endeavour to remove regional imbalances in the development of research by making available resources to Universities and research institutions in backward areas.

12 ICSSR should also encourage inter-disciplinary research in Universities.

13 ICSSR should give special consideration to non-University research institutions in the matter of developing applied research.

14 In order to reduce the time involved in processing project applications and facilitate quick decisions, the substantial staff in the ICSSR could be so improved that it is able to undertake a large amount of internal assessing.

15 ICSSR should bring together the consumers and producers of research in order to promote utilization of research results.

The following members were present at the discussions with the Standing Committee on :

## VII POLITICAL SCIENCE & INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

- 1 Professor Rasheed Uddin Khan,  
Head, Centre for the Study of Political Development,  
Jawaharlal Nehru University,  
New Mehrauli Road,  
New Delhi.

- 2 Professor A. Avasthi,  
Head of the Department of Political Science &  
Public Administration,  
Saugar University,  
Sagar (M.P.).
- 3 Dr. Rajni Kothari,  
Centre for the Study of Developing Societies,  
29, Rajpur Road,  
Delhi.
- 4 Dr. N. R. Deshpande,  
Head of the Department of Political Science &  
Public Administration,  
Nagpur University,  
Nagpur.
- 5 Professor Iqbal Narain,  
Professor of Political Science,  
Rajasthan University,  
Jaipur.
- 6 Professor Raghbir Singh,  
Department of Political Science,  
Gorakhpur University,  
Gorakhpur (U.P.).
- 7 Dr. Satish Arora,  
Centre for the Study of Developing Societies,  
29, Rajpur Road,  
Delhi.
- 8 Professor V. M. Sirsikar,  
Professor of Political Science,  
Poona University,  
Poona.
- 9 Dr. J. Bandopadhyaya,  
Professor of International Relations,  
Jadavpur University,  
Jadavpur, (West Bengal)
- 10 Dr. Bashiruddin Ahmed,  
Centre for the Study of Developing Societies,  
29, Rajpur Road,  
Delhi.
- 11 Professor V. Venkata Rao,  
Head of the Department of Politics,  
Gauhati University,  
Gauhati-14 (Assam)

1 The Review Committee met the Standing Committee for Political Science and International Relations and had a discussion on the present status of research in these disciplines with a view to promoting research in this field. The following are the points highlighted in the discussion.

2 It was advocated that International Relations should not be treated as a part of political science but it should be recognised as a separate discipline for ICSSR's purpose.

3 While it was generally agreed that the quantity of research done in political science is satisfactory, different views were expressed by different members regarding the quality of research. Some expressed satisfaction with the quantity of political science research whereas others said that it lacked in quality.

4 It was thought that the doubtful quality of research in political science was due to the following factors : weakness of the researchers in the use of the English language; lack of training in research methodology, want of proper motivation, and the absence of a market for research.

5 The following gaps of research in the major areas of political science were identified : in the area of the political process and system, the study of interaction between the social base and political structure at the local, State and federal levels and within the party system is needed. On matters of basic concern to the nation, research is lacking in Indian socialism, and the ideals of equality and secularism. The entire area under the rubric of Indian democracy and bureaucracy is yet to be explored. No significant research has yet been achieved in the area of political leadership and recruitment in politics. Studies relating to coalitional politics, political theory, party system, and legislative elites, and rural politics are also needed.

6 Besides filling these research gaps, political scientists ought also to pay attention to the task of refining research tools and developing basic concepts and categories suited to the study of Indian political phenomena.

7 It was also pointed out that much of current political science research was not relevant to the Indian situation.

8 In order to improve the status of political science research the following suggestions were made. Research results must be fed into the teaching at the undergraduate and post-graduate levels. Syllabi and courses at the undergraduate levels should be revised and brought up to date so as to provide an adequate base of fundamental and basic knowledge for research. There is also need for training in research methodology, and courses for this purpose may be introduced at the post-M.A. degree level for the benefit of middle-level teachers and research scholars.

9 There is need for ICSSR to conduct summer institutes to train potential researchers in research methodology.

10 Regional data banks being planned by the ICSSR will go a long way towards promoting research in political science.

11 The idea of an advanced centre for fundamental research in politics was put forward by the ICSSR.

12 ICSSR should give thought to the problem of evolving a self-generating system to disseminate modern techniques and theories of research. This may be done through advanced courses which can be centrally organized under the auspices of the ICSSR.

13 In order to attract brilliant young men to the tasks of research in political science, the possibilities of granting them long-term scholarships and fellowships may be explored.

14 A survey research centre at the ICSSR itself as a central agency to supply data to political scientists is necessary.

15 Much remains to be done in the areas of multi-disciplinary research which again would need ICSSR's encouragement and support.

## **C X GROUP DISCUSSIONS WITH SOCIAL SCIENTISTS : BOMBAY, DELHI, CALCUTTA, MADRAS & TRIVANDRUM**

### **I ECONOMICS GROUP IN BOMBAY**

*Professor D. T. Lakdawala's Report of the Discussion in the Economics Group held in Bombay on April 25, 1973.*

In his brief prefatory remarks, the Chairman welcomed the participants, and invited suggestions from the Members of the Group regarding the procedure to be followed in the discussion. It was agreed that the discussion be conducted by topics, and the group then decided to concentrate on the following specific ones :

- I Priorities for Research;
- II Factors Retarding Research;
- III Means of Ensuring Improved Utilization of Research; and
- IV Role of the ICSSR in Research Promotion.

The discussion on the first three topics tended to be, in general, with reference to the role of the ICSSR. Under (IV), therefore, the report specifically mentions only these points which are not explicitly covered under (I), (II) & (III).

#### **I PRIORITIES FOR RESEARCH**

i Initiating the discussion, one of the participants observed that one may visualise four broad kinds of approaches to research : *a* Research involving, principally, the filling up of data gaps; *b* Research based on existing data



or available information; *c* Research of kind *b*, but involving conceptualization with the use of suitable concepts; and *d* Research involving development of methodology related to the *c* type of work.

ii While elaborating his categorization, the participant remarked that, as to *a*, a good deal of work had been done by the various governmental and other agencies. Of *b* also, considerable work, though on an *ad hoc* basis, had been done by research workers at the research institutes, Universities, etc. He observed that the ICSSR did not therefore have much of a role to play in these two kinds of research.

iii On the other hand, while considerable work in the areas covered under categories *c* and *d* had been done in other countries, such attempts were rare in India. The participant therefore argued that the ICSSR should play an increasingly important role in promoting these kinds of research. Such work might involve the forming of hypotheses and forging of tools relevant to the Indian context and experience.

iv The participant then proceeded to outline the implications of his proposals. The first implication, he pointed out, was that the ICSSR should sponsor 'personalized' research' – by which he meant person-based rather project-based research. The latter, he argued, involved concealed exploitation of the individual. In the former kind, great importance attached to him, and he had to do much of the thinking himself. While the programme of short-term fellowships to social scientists initiated by the Council might meet his proposal part of the way, the real need, he thought, was for life-time fellowships for research workers so that they could work on problems of their choice. While the stipend might not be substantial, it should be "inflation-proof" so that the stipend retained its real value. The second implication of his proposal was that the ICSSR should take greater interest in promoting basic rather than applied research and research that was based on western models or concepts.

v The Chairman of the group assured the participant that the ICSSR was aware of the need to evolve the concepts and forge the tools that were relevant in the Indian context. He pointed out the ICSSR did have a programme of individual fellowships which took care of personalized research so called. The ICSSR could, however, have a second glance at its resources, and if need be, augment the relative share of this kind of programme in the total resources. He also assured the participant that the ICSSR would examine the question of the life-time fellowship.

vi While agreeing broadly with the view of the first participant that research should be relevant and purposive, another participant disagreed

with the view that conceptualization without reference to the empirical situation was a better way of developing the science. He argued that, in fact, data-based concepts were not only more relevant and purposive in the short run, but were also good for the development of the science in the long run. He therefore argued for close links between data-based and abstract researches, and emphasized that the ICSSR should not in any way under-emphasize the former and over-emphasize the latter. It was also pointed out that basic research did not require much finance, and that the role of external agencies in this type of research was limited. It was therefore in the fitness of things that a body like the ICSSR should devote a greater proportion of its funds to applied research.

vii One of the participants wanted to know the lines of demarcation between the roles of the UGC and of the ICSSR in the promotion of research. It was clarified that the former was concerned principally with improvements of teaching standards and therefore with research to improve teaching though it also did promote other research on a small scale; the latter on the other hand was concerned more directly with research.

viii Yet another participant wanted to know whether the ICSSR had any view of its own on the research priorities on the basis of the surveys of research sponsored by it, or on any other basis. The Chairman replied that the Council had not yet given thought to this problem. The Chairman, however, pointed out the evidence presented to the Review Committee designated the following as priority areas : monetary and fiscal policy, society's weaker sections, poverty, industrial economics, cost-benefit analysis, class structure, regional economics, etc. The Chairman clarified that, even when the Council did list its priorities, it would not concentrate all its resources on these fields to the exclusion and detriment of others. In fact, he hoped that funds would be available in reasonable quantities to research workers for pursuing their own interests even if these happened to fall within the low priority sectors.

ix The reactions to the list of areas were fourfold: *a* Some participants pointed to many omissions : employment-unemployment, regional and district planning, international economics, public sector enterprises, manpower planning, peace research, etc. *b* Some others felt that the longer the list, the less meaningful became the priorities. They therefore felt that the priority list should be short, and should moreover be framed by the Council in consultation with people in the government and industry. *c* Some participants referred to the fact that many of the areas listed

above such as class structure, peace, regional science, involved inter-disciplinary work for which the traditional structure of the University was not suited. It was therefore necessary that at least some departments were so organised that inter-disciplinary work could be promoted in the Universities. One participant suggested that, as economics had links with the physical and natural sciences, inter-disciplinary work should not be restricted to the social sciences only. *d* Some participants felt that listing priorities in this broad fashion was really not of much help or value to research workers, especially to the young social scientists. The details about how to work on the priorities, such as specific hypotheses, methodology, areas to be covered, etc. should also be spelt out so that more meaningful researches might emerge from their labours.

x The topic of problem-oriented or meaningful or relevant research provoked many different kinds of comments. One of the participants observed that much data were collected by government agencies as part of their routine activities. These data were published after a time lag of five or six years. Secondly, the published data, if presented differently, could be used for meaningful researches. Thirdly these agencies did not part with their data to the research workers, which was often regarded as confidential. The participants therefore suggested that it might be worth while for some agency like the ICSSR to appoint specialists and publish the collected material in a manner that could be more relevant to social scientists. He also suggested that the ICSSR should persuade these agencies to part with the information for the benefit of research workers.

xi Another suggestion related to exchange of personnel as between the Universities, government and industry. Under this exchange programme, persons from the University or research institutes should be encouraged to work with the government or industry on deputation and *vice versa*, so that teachers and researchers would be able to have a better feel of real problems. These researches would to that extent become more meaningful and purposive. On the other hand, people from government and industry would be able the better to appreciate the utility of research for practical purposes.

xii A number of participants agreed with the above views that researches should be problem and purpose-oriented, that the exchange programme could successfully contribute to this end. One participant drew attention to the danger of the financing agencies dictating to the research worker the hypotheses, the methodology and even the conclusions of research. Freedom of thought including the freedom to choose one's problem was

basic to any research, and ICSSR sponsored research was thought in general to be better than researches supported by government or industry.

## II FACTORS RETARDING RESEARCH

The discussion on this subject served merely to list the handicaps :

i Some of the sponsors are interested in sponsoring research for the sake of prestige. They do not use the results of research in decision-making. As a result, research workers tend to become discouraged and even frustrated and the quality of research suffers.

ii Many of the University teachers do not have the urge to take on research projects especially the ones involving large amounts of expenditure for a variety of reasons. Firstly, if the project was big, it involved much administrative work and the project director was unable to put in more than a marginal share on the academic part of the project. Academically, he becomes alienated from his own project. Secondly, very often the research staff has to do its work in addition to the teaching work which at many places is substantial. Thirdly, very often, it is difficult to get expert staff or consultants at smaller places to advise the young teachers on research problems. Fourthly, many places have inadequate library facilities. For example, some of the government documents do not reach the smaller Universities or do so only after a long time. As a result, problem-based research, incorporating or using the latest information, becomes difficult to undertake in such places. The ICSSR could look into these problems with a view to remedying them.

iii Often, it is difficult to find junior research workers for various reasons. Firstly, good graduates of some of the better known Universities are in greater demand, and are soon absorbed in more attractive jobs. Therefore, they do not go in for research. Secondly, the problem of some of the lesser known Universities is the other way round. The graduates of these Universities have studied through the regional languages, and their equipment is poor.

iv Several remedies were proposed. Among the more important of them were the following :

*a* There should be a cell of experts to advise the research workers on the smaller problems of research.

*b* Teachers and research workers should be granted substantial leave so that, being free from their routine work, they could pursue researches on their own.

- c Methodology courses should be planned on a more regular and continuing basis. They should be conducted at the smaller places as well.
- d Government documents, etc. should be made available to research workers and Universities at the earliest. Library facilities should be strengthened.
- e A greater feed-back of research into teaching should be ensured.
- f The procedures for the disposal and disbursement of research funds should be less cumbersome.
- g The ICSSR should consider sanctioning a salary to the project director also, so that he could devote as much time to his research as it requires.
- h Efforts should be made to change courses in economics more frequently.
- i There should be common research programmes for research workers working in the same or similar fields, so that an interchange of ideas takes place in a more concrete manner.
- j The ICSSR should promote a journal like the *American Economist* for the benefit of younger research scientists so that they would be aware of the latest developments in the science.

*Reasons for Poor Utilization of Research*: The participants agreed that the utilization of research was generally poor. Utilization of research had two aspects: One related to the utilization of research in teaching, and the other in decision-making at the macro- as well as micro-levels. In both these aspects, the participants felt that much remained to be done.

The participants devoted some time to the discussion of the reasons for this state of affairs. The following four factors were mentioned in this connection :

- i Sometimes, the research problem chosen by a researcher is of a purely academic nature. The practical world has a different sense of priorities of its problems, and the researchers' problems do not find a place in this category.
- ii Secondly, the quality of researches has been generally poor. And a poor research piece can provide only poor guidelines for decision-makers. Often, the findings of researches are based on unrealistic assumptions and their suggestions, wide of the mark. The methodology of research work is also often poor.
- iii Thirdly, whereas the real problems of the world are more complex, a full understanding and analysis of which involves an inter-disciplinary

approach, most of the researches have tended to tackle one or the other facets of the problem from the viewpoint of one or the other disciplines rather than in an integrated, inter-disciplinary manner. Such researches could provide only poor guidelines for policy purposes.

iv Fourthly, the results of researches are often not published, and/or remain for long in typewritten or mimeographed form. This tends to limit the availability of the research papers/books so that the users of research-teachers as well as decision-takers-do not get to know of the existence of the research papers/books.

### III ENSURING IMPROVED UTILIZATION OF RESEARCH

The participants offered several constructive suggestions towards improving the state of affairs regarding the utilization of research. Attention may be here invited to a number of suggestions which have been listed elsewhere. The report lists below only some of the suggestions which have not been covered there.

i Firstly, it was suggested that the research problems could be more realistic and purposive, if there was a greater exchange of personnel between the Universities and research institutes on the one hand, and the government and industry on the other. From this standpoint, there is much to be said in favour of involving research workers in practical problems as members of Committees, consultants and advisers and should be encouraged.

ii Secondly, the research could be improved in quality if research workers took greater care about their research work. The research methodology and re-orientation courses could do much to help in the long run.

iii It was pointed out that there was a greater need of undertaking and encouraging the inter-disciplinary approach to research problems.

iv As for research-material, it was pointed out it was not desirable to depend upon publications alone. The other media like micro-films, mimeographs, should also be increasingly used. Such material should be systematically collected and preserved, and its availability more widely publicized for the benefit of potential users.

### IV ROLE OF THE ICSSR

The participants agreed that, during the short period of its existence the ICSSR has done much commendable work. In the course of the discussion, the participants made the following observations :

- i Most of the activities of the ICSSR were of a passive kind in the sense that the Council merely “reacted” to the proposals of the research work. It did not undertake a positive or promotional role in the sense of offering ready projects for research in priority areas or did not undertake research on its own as did, for example, the Indian Council of Agricultural Research.
- ii The major share of ICSSR support had gone to applied, project-based research, and little to basic and personalized research.
- iii Thirdly, the ICSSR sponsored research was mostly disciplinewise. While it had a good programme for encouraging inter-disciplinary research, the same had unfortunately not made much headway.
- iv One participant pointed out that a very useful and important activity of the ICSSR was the surveys of research sponsored by it. While these surveys had thrown considerable light on the development of research areas, they had not given adequate attention to the concepts and the techniques used.

Most of the participants felt that the ICSSR should continue its activities along lines on which it had already worked and in which it had acquired some experience. The emphasis here should be on improving the quality of the work done. Among the activities that should receive greater emphasis by the Council in future as distinct from those of the past were mentioned: the promotional research by the ICSSR, basic research, personalized promotion of research, (including promotion through the creation of life-time fellowships) inter-disciplinary research, and sponsoring of surveys of concepts and techniques employed in social science disciplines.

The participants were aware of the fact all this amounted to a tall order on the Council, but they defended their position on the ground that there was no other body like the ICSSR in the country and furthermore that its work had in the past inspired confidence. The participants agreed that the Council had a worthy, viable and potential role and hoped that it would be able to take on these additional responsibilities which the participants wanted the Council to discharge equally well.

The Chairman thanked the participants for finding the time to attend the meeting and for making a number of constructive suggestions. He assured the members that his colleagues and he would examine these suggestions with great care. The meeting ended with a vote of thanks to the Chair.

## (2) SOCIOLOGY

*Professor S. C. Dube's Report of the Discussion in the Group on Sociology, Social Work, Anthropology and Psychology held in Bombay on 25th April, 1973.*

While welcoming the participants, the Chairman made a few observations on the purpose and scope of the discussion, and invited them to express their views and comments on the four major issues which had earlier been highlighted by the Chairman of the Review Committee in his introductory talk to the plenary session.

The discussion brought out the following points.

- 1 General criticism was voiced of the foreignness of social science research in India to-day.
- 2 Problem-oriented research programmes involving team work by social scientists drawn from two or three disciplines should be given high priority without prejudice to research geared to disciplinary needs. To ensure a proper balance between the two types of research, it was suggested that 60 per cent of the resources of the ICSSR should be allotted to problem-oriented research programmes and 40 per cent for research intended to promote the inner growth of the discipline. In problem-oriented research, care should be taken to foster the growth of inter-disciplinary perspectives.
- 3 Post-graduate students coming out of colleges and Universities at present did not have adequate academic preparation and background needed for research. Very often M.A. degree courses were nothing but extensions of undergraduate degree courses. As long as this situation prevailed, social science research could not develop at a faster pace. It was necessary that some "hard courses" should be introduced at the post-graduate level for the benefit of specialists while general courses might be offered to those who did not want to go in for any specialization. There should be an one-year academic programme between the M.A. degree course and Ph. D. research work and two-thirds of this programme should be devoted to the theory and knowledge of the subject and the remaining one-third to be set apart for directed research work on a specific problem with emphasis on research methodology. The ICSSR and UGC should exert moral pressure on Universities to improve academic standards at the post-graduate level and even support and build up a few selected departments in Universities.
- 4 There is a lack of good social science departments and of good students opting for social science courses. Good students either go in for science and



technology courses or get jobs immediately after obtaining the first degree. This causes a dearth of good researchers in social sciences. Since most research projects are *ad hoc* ones, they do not attract competent research scholars. The ICSSR should endeavour to remedy this situation by creating a pool of better research workers.

5 The present authority-based educational system is not congenial to research. The ICSSR should find a way out of this situation.

6 Financial help extended to training courses in research methodology is inadequate. The training programmes sponsored by the ICSSR are by and large satisfactory. But the ICSSR should now go a step further and visualize on-going training programmes with equal attention paid to training in theory as well as in latest research methods and techniques.

7 The teaching load of University teachers is too heavy to allow them to undertake research. The ICSSR can be of help in this matter if it comes forward to provide a substitute to take the place of a senior professor who wishes to go on leave for research.

8 There are some departments in Universities and colleges which are interested in research and demonstrate such interest through small research projects. The ICSSR should harness such research potential by making available to certain selected departments small sums of money for research purposes. To begin with the ICSSR may select 50 to 60 such departments from all over the country and extend financial help so that they may develop into research departments. Care should be taken to exclude from this programme centres of advanced study. The ICSSR should also try to exert moral pressure on the UGC to match this sum with its own grants to these selected departments.

9 The requirement that a scholar should have institutional affiliation before he can apply for an ICSSR fellowship creates some problems. That means one cannot even start his work before getting himself employed in and affiliated to some institution or other. In order to get over this obstacle, the ICSSR should give some seed money to unemployed scholars to enable them to work on their research design and prepare the outline of the research project.

10 The objectives and scope of the ICSSR's functions are not clearly defined. A statement spelling out the relationship of the ICSSR with other agencies like the UGC, CSIR, etc. is needed.

11 The ICSSR is becoming too powerful in the sense that it is now in a position to dictate theory, methods, and themes of research leaving little

freedom to the researcher to choose his own method and theme of research. There is a tendency to go along with radicalism which is too much in the air to-day.

12 The ICSSR should emerge as a real spokesman of social scientists and their academic interests. It should be sensitive and responsive to the views expressed by the professional organizations and associations of social scientists.

13 There is need to evolve criteria for selecting promotional programmes and a list of priorities should be drawn up for work in this area.

14 The ICSSR should help in a wider dissemination of social science research knowledge and information. It should endeavour to make available computer facilities to research workers by working out standing agreements with centres of computer facilities.

15 Five per cent of the project amount given for overhead expenses is not enough. More adequate provision should be made.

16 Funding research projects through the Universities is annoyingly cumbersome.

17 Regarding the problem of utilising research, we should be more worried about non-utilisation of research in Universities themselves than about non-utilisation by others in government, industry and business. To promote research utilisation, ICSSR should *a* present the significant findings of social science research in a comprehensive manner to the potential users, and *b* should try to create a strong public opinion on this matter.

*Professor M. Abel's Report of the Discussion of the Group on Political Science, International Relations, Public Administration, Management and Geography held in Bombay on April 25, 1973.*

The Group discussed the following topics which were mentioned by the Chairman in his introductory address to the plenary session.

- I Handicaps to Research
- II Priorities for Research
- III The Role of the ICSSR
- IV Utilization of Research.

The following is a summary of the discussions of the group :

## I HANDICAPS TO RESEARCH

The group discussed the factors retarding research in social sciences and expressed general agreement on the following points.

1 *Contacts with Other Scholars*: It was agreed that lack of opportunities for contacts and exchange of views among researchers was a real handicap to the progress of social science research. In order to rectify this situation, members suggested that the ICSSR should take the following steps:

*a* Refresher courses lasting 10 to 15 days should be conducted by the ICSSR for the benefit of scholars working in the same field.

*b* ICSSR should aim at fostering scholarly contacts among social scientists based on their research needs.

*c* It would be of great help if the ICSSR could bring together researchers with identity of interests and give them an opportunity to exchange their views and experiences.

*d* If any individual social scientist engaged in a particular piece of research or writing a book requests the ICSSR to help him to get in touch with others working in the same field and get their comment and criticism, the ICSSR should try to help him to meet a group of social scientists to discuss his work with them.

*e* ICSSR should promote inter-disciplinary regional group discussions.

*f* While organising seminars, ICSSR should take care to ensure that the same people do not attend all the seminars. On the contrary it should endeavour to give opportunities to new people with ideas.

2 Regarding *library facilities*, the following points were made.

*a* As there is some difficulty in getting official documents and papers which are classified as secret, many social scientists are not able to pursue research and complete their projects. The ICSSR should try to solve this problem by taking up this matter with the Government and see that such documents are supplied to all University libraries on a standing order basis. The ICSSR should also endeavour to establish a liaison between the agencies publishing research material *a* by arranging to put the names of the Universities on their mailing lists for all publications *b* by suggesting to the University libraries that they earmark certain portions of "the disciplinary funds" for the regular purchase of such documents.

*b* Members welcomed the proposal to establish regional documentation centres.

c The need for data banks was also emphasized.

d Members also favoured the idea of establishing an inter-library loan system.

3 *Study Leave*: It was agreed that periodical study leave was absolutely necessary for research work. In this connection it was mentioned that Universities often found it difficult to grant such study leave on account of the non-availability of suitable substitutes to take the place of the social scientists wanting to go on study leave. In order to meet this situation it was suggested that the ICSSR should prepare panels of competent and well-qualified substitutes and bring them to the notice of the University authorities.

4 *Finance*: Members agreed that finance was not a major obstacle in the way of research. However, some members felt that ICSSR should make provision for a ten per cent unassigned grant on every research project sanctioned in order to facilitate the continued employment of research workers and assistants during the period between the end of a project and the beginning of a new one.

5 *Dearth of Competent Supervisors*: Members agreed that, while this was a serious problem, there was no easy solution to it. It was for the University departments to make the best use of the available research talent. A special plea was made on behalf of the affiliated colleges that their faculty members wanting to guide research should be given carefully planned training.

6 It was pointed out that there was a dearth of research personnel with adequate academic background and competence. This was due to the faulty system of University education which does not make much distinction between undergraduate and post-graduate courses. The ICSSR and UGC should endeavour to remedy this situation by exerting pressure on the Universities to raise academic standards to the post-graduate level. The ICSSR should encourage standardization of courses at the post-graduate level and the periodical revision of courses.

7 Some members of the group expressed the difficulty they experienced in attracting good students to social science courses. They advocated that the ICSSR or UGC should evolve a programme by which better students could be induced to opt for social science courses.

8 Members wanted that the present *ad hoc* programmes of training in research methodology sponsored by the ICSSR should be replaced by more systematically organised ongoing training programmes.

## II PRIORITIES FOR RESEARCH

1 *Inter-disciplinary Research*: It was feared that inter-disciplinary research often led to the dominance of one particular discipline and equally, it was not real inter-disciplinary research. In view of this there was some reluctance to assign a high priority to inter-disciplinary research. However, it was agreed that collaborative research undertaken by a team of social scientists to solve a given problem should be promoted.

2 *Management Topics for Research*: The following priorities were suggested for management: *i* Management of Public Sector projects: comparison with Private Sector undertakings; *ii* Management of agriculture-based enterprises; *iii* Grass-roots research in indigenous management, e.g. Block-development Programmes; *iv* Programme Management, e.g. Family Planning, food controls, etc; *v* Developing new entrepreneurship; *vi* Management of University education; *vii* Personnel management and industrial relations; *viii* Ideology and development; and *ix* A public distribution system.

3 *Political Science*: The following priorities were suggested for political science: *i* Political Process; *ii* Political Parties; *iii* Urban Politics. Geographers agreed with the suggestion of the Standing Committee that regional disparities and regional development should be given high priority during the Fifth Plan period. Some members wanted urban planning also to be included in this.

## III THE ROLE OF THE ICSSR

1 General satisfaction was expressed about the role played by the ICSSR. However, one member said that he was not happy with the functioning of the ICSSR. The reason he mentioned was that the ICSSR took a long time (two years) to process a project application. He wanted it to be particularly noted that he could not meet the consultants though an appointment was fixed for him to meet them on a specific date in New Delhi.

He went all the way to Delhi and returned disappointed without meeting the consultants as they were not available.

During the discussion, it was argued that this must be a special case. In order to avoid such inconveniences, it was suggested that regional panels of consultants should be constituted. It was also felt that panels should be more broadbased.

2 Members favoured decentralization of the decision-making process of the ICSSR. Besides regional documentation centres, they wanted regional

officers empowered to take decisions on projects involving a certain sum of money as a grant.

3 Members agreed that the present practice of anonymity and secrecy observed in the screening of project proposals should go. Every endeavour should be made to bring together the project applicant and the consultants with a view to enabling the former to get the help and guidance of the consultants in revising and finalizing the research design.

4 ICSSR should promote collaborative team work among social scientists belonging to different disciplines.

5 Members felt that there was a preponderance of economists on the various committees of the ICSSR and that this should stop. They wanted all the disciplines to be equally represented on the ICSSR's committees.

6 The group was unanimously opposed to doing away with the discipline-based standing committees and appointing programme committees in their stead. They conceded the need for programme committees, but they said that these should be constituted in addition to the existing disciplinary committees of the ICSSR which should not be scrapped.

#### IV UTILIZATION OF RESEARCH

It was said that the ICSSR could do very little in this matter. It could only publish the research results and bring them to the notice of potential users.

For achieving improved utilization of research in policy and the decision-making processes, the ICSSR could play a limited role by sorting out and compiling the recommendations from Ph.D. theses on an industry, region or government basis and publish them for general circulation. The policy-making agencies are free to comment on the feasibility or otherwise of the suggestions made by research workers. If this could be done, one may hope for free and salutary exchanges of opinion between research workers and policy-makers.

#### ECONOMICS, DEMOGRAPHY & GEOGRAPHY : DELHI

*Dr. D. T. Lakdawala's Report of the Discussion in the Group on Economics, Demography and Geography held in Delhi on May 28, 1973*

The Chairman, Dr. Lakdawala, explained at the outset the wide scope of the discussion which could pertain to the whole range of factors retarding the growth of social science research, and the steps necessary to overcome

the obstacles. He gave a brief account of the activities and programmes of the ICSSR and the issues still under consideration. It was decided by common consent to take up the major issues one by one for group discussion.

### I IMPROVEMENT IN TEACHING

The importance of improving undergraduate and post-graduate teaching in social sciences was emphasized. Though it did not fall within the activities of the ICSSR, success in improving the quality of research was dependent on better teaching. To this end, courses had to be modernized and made more flexible; internal assessment had to be introduced and above all, teachers' knowledge and equipment had to be improved and their attitudes transformed. The ICSSR should specially encourage research schemes meant to provide material for teaching. Eminent social scientists should be induced to spend time in stations distant from centres of research or study so as to encourage workers in these areas and create a healthy atmosphere.

### II SUPPLY OF RESEARCH PERSONNEL

The need of training courses in research methodology was unanimously conceded. The contents, direction and nature of the course evoked wide discussion. It was felt that these would be largely governed by the background of the participants, their needs and the time at their disposal. Students who had just passed their Master's Degree examinations would most benefit from a year's course in which, besides research methodology, the subject itself could be covered on a wider canvas. This was necessary because of the large numbers of post-graduate students in many Universities and the inadequate personal attention that was paid to them earlier as well as the insufficient motivation of students at the Master's degree stage. Certain needs of research students, such as a knowledge of the computer language, field research methods, tabulation were common to all social sciences alike; others varied with the subject. Where the classes were common, it was essential that the teachers should acquire more than a bowing acquaintance with other social sciences, so that they could draw illustrations from all of them. In view of our limited experience, experimentation could be allowed for some time with both uni- and multi-disciplinary courses.

For teachers in centres whom long-term courses would not suit, a series of sequential short-term courses in vacations will have to be held. There should also be courses in the use of tools such as mathematics and statistics and short duration courses in specific specialized topics.

It was felt that the knowledge of English as a library language was absolutely essential for a research worker. Where this was lacking, there should be adequate provision for teaching the language in a long-term methodology course to those who lacked it. To help the increasing number of such students and teachers, translations of selected readings of standard articles in recent years in Hindi and other regional languages should be done either by the ICSSR or by regional associations which should be given financial assistance. Similarly, original work in regional languages should be encouraged.

### III ENCOURAGEMENT TO YOUNG RESEARCHERS

It was felt that teachers who had to function outside major centres under circumstances adverse to research should be given some seed money for formulating and submitting research schemes. They might need to travel and consult libraries and research workers located in centres other than their own places of work. Even the typing cost, travel grants, access to office accommodation, cheap facilities for the stay of workers in bigger centres, guidance facilities and approved consultant's time should be adequately provided and paid for. Similar facilities and computer time-buying would be necessary for the execution of their projects. Young research workers employed on projects should be considered for Ph.D. scholarships following completion of their projects. Universities should permit the use of the project doctor's thesis material. A list should be maintained of persons who have assisted in the successful completion of project directors on them, and the ICSSR should help in their placement. Moreover, in recruitment and promotion, the research record should be given a proper place. It would help if personal posts were created to promote researchers of recognised merit to higher posts.

To promote research, two further steps were highly essential: *a* speeding up of decisions on projects submitted to the ICSSR and *b* transforming the University structure so that arbitrary decisions at the higher levels of decision-making did not stand in the way of the younger staff.

A participant raised the question of devising "correspondence courses" for training researchers. After some discussion it was thought that it should not be taken up at this juncture.

### IV CREATION OF AN INFRA-STRUCTURE

It was pointed out that, to help research workers, the ICSSR should store the questionnaires, working hypotheses and all papers generally from important national and regional surveys as well as all the surveys spon-



sored by them. It should also facilitate access to Government publications. All mimeographed material of Government research departments should be gathered and kept at one place. The Governments should be persuaded to loan all the data at their disposal to *bona fide* research workers for research purposes and, if necessary, the existing law on the subject should be amended suitably.

## V PRIORITIES IN RESEARCH

Dr. Lakdawala gave a brief account of the discussion in Bombay on this issue. It was pointed out that the ICSSR priorities should have relevance to the Fifth Plan and that there should therefore be close liaison between the ICSSR and the Planning Commission. The ICSSR should also be in close touch with the thinking in all the concerned Ministries of the Government.

After some discussion, the following additional topics in economics were recommended for consideration: *i* Instruments of Policy including Patterns of Investment; *ii* Minimum Needs Programme; *iii* Regional Disparities; *iv* Integrated Area Development Planning; *v* Mobilization of Resources, Financial and Manpower; *vi* Problems of Transition (as seen through comparative repeat surveys); *vii* Distribution Machinery for Essential Consumption Goods and Crucial Intermediaries; *viii* "Black Money" Distortions of Market Operations; *ix* Inter-sectoral Interaction (including private and public); *x* Gaps in Vital Data and Means of Filling Them; *xi* Development of an Economic Administration; *xii* Working of the Mixed Economy; *xiii* Social and Institutional Obstacles to Growth; *xiv* Investment Policies; *xv* Technology and Science; *xvi* Difficulties in Getting the Rural Poor to Schools; *xvii* Economics of Education; *xviii* Classification of Public Expenditure Data Series. (A seminar may be convened to discuss the work done hitherto in this field.)

The following priorities were listed in geography: 1 Agricultural Typology; 2 Planned agricultural development based on the study of agricultural change and problems faced at different farm-size levels; 3 Economic Regionalization and Regional Planning; 4 Population and Resources; 5 Urban Hierarchy; 6 Tribal Demography; 7 Study of Market Centres.

It was recommended that some resources should be set apart for good non-priority projects.

## VI UTILIZATION OF RESEARCH

To ensure optimum utilization of research, the following measures were mentioned. *i* Close touch between research workers in Government and

outside; *ii* Bringing research results to the notice of potential consumers including the ministries and departments of the Government; *iii* Close liaison between workers and concerned government officers; *iv* bringing about a proper attitude among policy-makers.

Dr. Lakdawala thanked the participants for their attendance and active help. The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chair.

#### SOCIOLOGY, ANTHROPOLOGY, ETC. : DELHI

*Dr. S. C. Dube's Report of the Discussion in the Group on Sociology, Social Work and Anthropology held in Delhi on May 28, 1973*

The following points were highlighted during the discussion :

- 1 Some expressed dissatisfaction with rigid rules followed by the Universities in forwarding research proposals to the ICSSR. In such a context the need for evolving simplified rules and procedures was pointed out.
- 2 There was a general feeling that the time between the receipt of a project application and decision made on it should not be more than six months. In order to realize this, arrangements should be made for better screening of project applications within the ICSSR Secretariat itself.
- 3 In order to facilitate inter-disciplinary research in Universities, the parametres of such research should be worked out.
- 4 Consultancy services should be made available to younger Project Directors at the stage of the analysis of data. Such consultancy work should be given to bright young people who have the time for it.
- 5 Regarding research priorities some expressed the view that, while national interest should have the first priority in social science research, it should not be at the cost of the inner growth of the discipline itself. It was generally agreed that the distinction between fundamental and applied research was a mythical one beyond a point.
- 6 Small centres of research were thought to be good, but they should not be isolated from the University system. The danger of their developing into elitist centres should be carefully avoided.
- 7 ICSSR should endeavour to foster and promote centres of creativity by helping some departments with good reputation for research capability. It could realize this by allotting at least two research projects to each one of such departments, by ear-marking research scholarships, and by extending unassigned grants to train research students and to carry on field investigations.

8 ICSSR should extend financial help to the tune of Rs. 2000 to 3000 to have inter-disciplinary seminars conducted.

9 While it was necessary to lay down research priorities, they should be revised every two or three years. The problems of policy-makers in determining research priorities must be anticipated.

10 Encouragement should be given to younger social scientists by engaging them as consultants and including bright young men in the various Committees of the ICSSR.

11 Some complained that far too many useless Ph.D. theses were given publication grants. It was recommended that the grant of publication subsidies to theses of poor quality should be avoided in future. It may be alright to distribute duplicated copies of such poor theses.

#### PSYCHOLOGY, MANAGEMENT & PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION : DELHI

*Dr. Kamla Chowdhry's Report of the Discussion in Group on Psychology, Management and Public Administration held in Delhi on May 28, 1973*

The following points were highlighted during the discussion :

1 It was important to take an integrated view of teaching, research and application. Although "consultancy" has a variety of administrative problems, some mechanism for field work should be emphasized in teaching and research if relevance was to be brought in.

2 Research done in a plurality of places and by a number of individuals does not add up to knowledge. If priority areas are identified, and these are communicated widely to teachers and researchers, it could influence research activities.

3 It was mentioned that University rules were very rigid. The ICSSR should have its own uniform policy of expenditure and not leave it to Universities to disburse grants according to their own rules.

4 The financing system for projects by ICSSR needs looking into. The Project Director is not supported and because of his other existing responsibilities, time is not likely to be devoted to research. Again, it is faced with constraints on the salaries of research assistants. If the research assistants are carrying on structured interviews, it is one thing, but if analytical work is required, then higher grade research assistants are required.

5 Eighty per cent of the proposals sent to consultants are inadequate. Better screening by the ICSSR is desirable. Research reports should also be reviewed and evaluated. Discussion with the researchers concerned should be arranged.

6 In order to encourage quality research, dissertation awards (Ph.D.) and publication grants should be instituted.

7 Inter-disciplinary Centres in the University should be encouraged. An exploratory note is necessary on the parameters for developing viable problem-solving inter-disciplinary centres.

8 More seminars and other activities are needed because many researchers really work in intellectual isolation.

9 Strategies for developing inter-disciplinary centres should be evolved and adopted. ICSSR could provide fellowships to such centres to promote inter-disciplinary teaching and research.

10 Research methodology training courses including one on the Systems Approach as part of an Action-Oriented Research Methodology should be conducted.

11 Seminars should be held with a view to upgrading disciplines.

12 Encouragement should be given to younger social scientists.

13 ICSSR's *Newsletter* should be more widely distributed.

*Dr. Nitish R. De's Report of the Discussion in the Group on Political Science and International Relations held in Delhi on May 28, 1973*

A summary of ideas presented and explored is given below :

#### I HANDICAPS IN RESEARCH

*a* Predominant use of Hindi language as a medium of instruction without adequate compensatory mechanisms which are readily available to English language scholars;

*b* Only second-rate students are attracted to social science research;

*c* Lack of analytical research facilities on account of the Government's discrimination against Indian researchers in comparison with foreign scholars in respect of access to government records and documents;

*d* Academic community is reluctant to take a critical stance on matters on which the establishment has a policy—this either out of a fear of punishment or in the hope of expected reward for conformity;

*e* Lack of appropriate "values" in the researchers, which are rooted in social reality.

- f* Dominant influence of the current political culture on the behaviour of researchers;
- g* Prominence given to the engineering technologies to the neglect of social technologies; and
- h* Orientation towards micro-level research to the neglect of macro-level problems.

## II PRIORITIES FOR RESEARCH

*a Behavioural Issues: i* Behaviour pattern of the voter; *ii* Corruption: its form, content and ramification; *iii* Phenomenon of neo-colonialism in the form of cultural hegemony; *iv* Role of political leadership: reactive and proactive aspects; *v* Power structure and extra-constitutional behaviour; *vi* Rise and ramification of interest groups and pressure culture; *vii* Political alienation of the citizen.

*b Structural Issues: i* A study of the viability of federal units; *ii* Centre-State relations; *iii* Inter-State relations; *iv* Border policy issues; *v* Language policy issues; *vi* Role of local self-government in the minimum needs programme.

*c Behavioural-Structural Issues: i* Inter-relationship between policy formation and implementation processes; *ii* Impact of population growth on political and administrative systems; and *iii* Socio-economic legislation and the response of the judiciary.

*d International Relations: i* Study of super-powers in relation to the Indian context: Soviet Union, China and USA; *ii* Study of West Asia in relation to India's security needs; *iii* Political and security implications of the energy crisis; *iv* Technological hegemony and India's needs; *v* Role of international conglomerates.

*e Some Basic Implications: i* Potential of inter-disciplinary focus of many of these research issues; *ii* Long-range implications of most of these issues; *iii* In political science, the research need for an historical/social context; *iv* Need for broader appreciation of social action alternatives in other developing societies.

## III ROLE OF THE ICSSR

*a* Priority on planned research called for; *b* An information infrastructure for backward areas needed; *c* Post-doctoral research to get more emphasis; *d* Summer Research Grants to be encouraged; *e* More importance to be given to inter- and multi-disciplinary research.

#### IV EFFECTIVE UTILIZATION OF RESEARCH RESULTS

- a Seminars involving users of specific research findings;
- b Fund to be made available for summary publication of research results;
- c Feeding research data along with their implications to MPs and MLAs; and
- d Creation of interest in the Press on those research findings which have social implications.

#### ECONOMICS, DEMOGRAPHY & COMMERCE : CALCUTTA

*Dr. D. T. Lakdawala's Report of the Discussion in the Group on Economics, Demography & Commerce held in Calcutta on June 18, 1973*

This is a brief summary of the discussions of the group of social scientists drawn from economics, demography and commerce.

#### RESEARCH METHODOLOGY COURSES

The research methodology courses came in for a great deal of discussion and sustained criticism. It was argued that the methodology instruction in these courses was based on western models. In the Indian circumstances, less sophisticated techniques might prove more suitable, but these, being non-quantitative, would be looked down upon by persons with background in conventional research methodology. For instance, for a long time, linear programming was sought to be applied to Indian agriculture, without any insight into the peculiar problems of farming; now equally zealously, quadratic techniques are being applied. A better post-graduate education and careful evolution and selection of appropriate research techniques were urgently needed to set matters aright and prevent identification according to wrong criteria. A thorough evaluation of research methodology courses conducted by the ICSSR was, therefore, essential. The courses should be run at select centres with persons of known ability in the appropriate research. It was further pointed out that the present short-term courses served no useful purpose; they should be replaced by full-time courses of long duration, say, 12 to 18 months. Not only should a knowledge of tools and their use be imparted but the roles of sets of assumptions in determining methods should also be made explicit. Field work should be made an inherent part of the course.

#### REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION

A suggestion was made that it might help regional allocation if some funds were earmarked for each University in the first instance. It was pointed out that this mechanical remedy would hardly help as projects were not

forthcoming from some places. This could be due to lack of good research workers, to overload of teaching work, to cumbersome University procedures, lack of familiarity with ICSSR techniques, lack of knowledge of the procedures for application, etc. It was these that had to be dealt with. A system of special consultancy or the establishment of ICSSR regional research centres could serve to encourage young college teachers. The earmarking of funds by itself might only endanger the quality of ICSSR-sponsored research which was what needed upgrading.

#### PROMOTION OF RESEARCH

Two ideas that were specially mentioned as instruments were the grant of medium-term, five-year fellowships to competent research workers, including grants to enable researchers stay among the people whom they wanted to study. The ICSSR should also promote institutes in which small groups of research workers working intensively on three or four allied topics could stay together and work. The Princeton model was mentioned in this connection. The running of an ICSSR Quarterly which would review current research in social sciences and encourage scientific controversies was also proposed and help freshers identify research problems.

#### PRIORITY IN RESEARCH

Owing to lack of time this subject could not be discussed satisfactorily. Regional problems were specially emphasized and it was mentioned that, in backward regions, inter-disciplinary research should be intensively encouraged and the social indicators of development especially studied. Among specific problems, relative costs and prices of agricultural products, employment, poverty, and consumption studies were proposed for consideration.

#### ANTHROPOLOGY & SOCIOLOGY : CALCUTTA

*Dr. S. C. Dube's Report of the Discussions in the Group on Anthropology & Sociology held in Calcutta on June 18, 1973*

This is a brief summary of the discussions of the group of social scientists from the disciplines of Anthropology, Sociology and Social Work.

#### I FACTORS RETARDING RESEARCH WORK

1 Absence of team-work: work for co-operation and co-ordination. Accent on individual research should be reduced. Inter-departmental and inter-University co-operation should be encouraged.

- 2 Expert committees should guide and supervise long-term research projects. There should be considerable amount of freedom, but progress should be watched.
- 3 Research on non-traditional areas of study and research, such as industry, organization, education, should be encouraged.
- 4 University Departments should be encouraged to open their doors to "emerging fields" of enquiry.
- 5 Time lag and red tape should be avoided.
6. Some permanent research positions, say, two or three, should be sanctioned in selected departments.
- 7 Senior scholars should be involved in data-gathering.
- 8 The duplication of research should be avoided.
- 9 Research and teaching should go together. Research results should find a place in the teaching.
- 10 Directors should be given monetary incentives.

## II PRIORITIES

- 1 Social implications of industrialization: mining, power, heavy industry, tea gardens.
- 2 North-east: the political and economic development of the constituent units, modernization, conflict and tension, implications of the spread of education.
- 3 More analytical ethnography.
- 4 Study of new demands for recognition of tribal identity.
- 5 Area studies of Nepal, Bhutan, Bangla Desh.
- 6 Action Research: change and development.

## III ROLE OF ICSSR

- 1 *a* Members of the group expressed general satisfaction with the ICSSR. That research in this discipline had moved from sporadic to a more organized state was remarked upon.  
*b* Surveys were excellent.
- 2 Need for nationwide projects, comparisons and national perspectives on major problems.



- 3 Do not ignore bio-cultural aspects of research.
- 4 Accept disciplinary boundaries but concentrate on problems.
- 5 Bring in the younger social scientists.
- 6 Process proposals inside of 12 weeks at the most.
- 7 Special aid to underdeveloped areas in the country.
- 8 Develop a "social science view" of social situations.

#### PSYCHOLOGY, MANAGEMENT & ADMINISTRATION : CALCUTTA

*Dr. Kamla Chowdhry's Report of Discussions in the Group on Psychology, Management & Public Administration held in Calcutta on June 18, 1973*

This is brief summary of the discussions of Group C consisting of social scientists drawn from the fields of Psychology, Management and Public Administration.

- 1 It was demanded that the three disciplines should be recognised as separate.
- 2 Institutions dealing with development and change for those graduating in public management should be identified as also other institutions related to curriculum, thereby creating a market for specialists in public management.
- 3 Adequate representation should be given to different disciplines on ICSSR's committees.
- 4 In teaching and research programmes, emphasis should be placed on the unity of research and teaching.
- 5 ICSSR should respond not merely to the requests and needs of individual scientists, but it should endeavour also to identify and select Universities, departments and research institutions for long-term research programmes.
- 6 ICSSR should create joint committees of social scientists and users of research with a view to promoting the utilisation of research.
- 7 In order to provide a sound foundation for research at the degree level, the development of curriculum and teaching materials is necessary.
- 8 Seminars for those working on cognate projects and themes should be organised to facilitate the mutual sharing of experiences.
- 9 The time taken in processing project applications should be kept to the minimum.

- 10 There is need for two types of courses in research methodology :
- a* A general course on a long-term basis with evening or week-end classes. ICSSR could extend financial assistance to such programmes.
  - b* Special methodology courses tailored to the needs of certain research themes and subjects.
  - c* To inculcate interest in research at the degree level, teaching should be combined with field work, and researchers should be free to elect their courses.
- 11 There should be committees to evaluate research projects.
- 12 Research has not reached a stage where one can talk about its utilization. So the quality of research has to be improved if it is to become marketable.

#### POLITICAL SCIENCE & INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS : CALCUTTA

*Dr. Nitish R. De's Report of the Discussion in the Group on Political Science and International Relations held in Calcutta on June 18, 1973*

A summary of the discussions of Group D consisting of specialists in the fields of political science and international relations is presented below :

##### I HANDICAPS TO RESEARCH

- i* Lack of a striving towards excellence in research work conducted in Indian languages;
- ii* More importance given to behavioural research and less to structural and philosophical issues (macro-studies and Indian political thought studies) by the ICSSR;
- iii* Criteria for approval of research projects not made clear by ICSSR;
- iv* Heavy concentration of research grants in some centres to the relative neglect of others.

##### II PRIORITIES FOR RESEARCH

- a Behavioural Issues* : *i* Role of intermediate castes in eastern Indian politics; *ii* Sociological and political studies of general elections; *iii* Politics of violence.
- b Structural Issues* : *i* History of political thought from the Vedic period to date; *ii* Political systems of the tribal States in the north-east; *iii* A study in depth of the background to the genesis of the Indian constitution.

*c Behavioural-Structural Issues: i* Persistence of backwardness (regional studies); *ii* Political problems of the Eastern States; *iii* Student unrest; *iv* Grievances of the citizens; *v* Minorities in the society and politics of West Bengal; *vi* Kendu Leaf in Orissa Politics; *vii* Role of the erstwhile princely order in Orissa politics; and *viii* Role of the elites in Indian politics.

*d International Relations: i* In-depth study of the neighbouring States: their policies and practices.

### III ROLE OF ICSSR

*i* Priority to be given to research on and teaching of methodological sophistication in political science; *ii* Help in developing computer-based data-processing training programmes for political analysts; *iii* Assistance in the preparation of budget proposals for research projects; *iv* Support to research methodology courses at the master's level; *v* More support to non-behavioural studies; and *vi* Standing Committees' visits to and interaction with outlying educational centres.

### IV IMPROVED UTILISATION OF RESEARCH

*i* Support to speedy publication; and *ii* Conveying relevant research findings by ICSSR to the user groups, particularly the planning and implementation agencies.

### GEOGRAPHY : CALCUTTA

*Dr. Malcolm S. Adiseshiah's Report of the Discussions in the Group on Geography held in Calcutta on June 18, 1973*

1 This is a brief summary of the discussions held in Group E consisting of geographers.

2 The constraints faced by geographers of this region in this research work are: *a* the lack of a methodology for quantification; *b* the lack of a sound data-base; *c* the lack of infrastructural facilities in the Universities; *d* the lack of quality students; *e* the lack of an adequate level of stipends for research fellowships; and *f* the lack of a social science content in the syllabus.

The major need is for a policy decision at the University level to give students training in research technology.

3 The priorities in geography research for this region during the Fifth Plan period are: *a* Hydrology including underground water-resources; *b* Agricultural society including the technology of agriculture, the social and technological constraints on its growth; *c* History of today's industrial

and urban crisis (from Mughal times); *d* Techniques of area planning; *e* Migration studies—in Assam plantations and refugee resettlements in Orissa; and *f* Region and regionalism.

4 *ICSSR's Past Performance*: *a* Recognition of the stimulation to social science research by ICSSR; and *b* its encouragement of research in social geography.

Its involvement in the future should be with the following concerns: *c* ICSSR should establish survey teams who must be received on a long-term basis; *d* Finance the research infrastructure in documentation and trained staff; *e* Promote inter-disciplinary cells; *f* Set up a committee which can recommend the researchers to whom restricted maps can be provided; *g* A panel of ICSSR-UGC-CSIR and ICAR should be formed for the award of doctoral and post-doctoral fellowships to avoid one person receiving three or four awards; *h* Research assistants' posts should be funded by ICSSR; *i* Programme applications should be judged by personal confrontation of the applicant with advisers; *j* Regional centres, which know local and regional problems, should decide on the acceptance or rejection of project proposals; *k* Information about ICSSR and help in the formulation of projects should be provided by regional centres; and *l* The present standing disciplinary committees should be replaced by using UGC committees. ICSSR should form programme committees instead.

5 More use of geography researchers should be ensured in multi-level planning, i.e. in the planning boards at the State level and the planning offices at the district level. The ICSSR should bring this possibility to the attention of the State Planning Boards. It can contribute more effectively, however, to the country's planning really through its regional centres and interdisciplinary programmes.

#### ECONOMICS : MADRAS

*Dr. V. B. Singh's Report of the Discussions in the Group on Economics, held in Madras on July 21, 1973*

The following points were made :

- 1 Complicated and time-consuming procedures of the ICSSR used in approving and sanctioning projects and research grants require to be modified.
- 2 Research, i.e. the promotion of knowledge, is the special function of the University.
- 3 Define priority research, and identify the talent for the projects.

- 4 Heavy teaching work interferes with research: teaching and research must be combined as in Yugoslavia.
- 5 Regional priorities and centres go together.
- 6 ICSSR should function as a co-ordinating agency.
- 7 Affiliated colleges are neglected at present.
- 8 Non-economic disciplines should be encouraged.
- 9 Multi-disciplinary approach to research should be encouraged as it is in the Agricultural University.
- 10 Core grants are necessary for the maintenance of research.
- 11 ICSSR should consult Ministries, for example on the refugee problem, as to their research requirements.
- 12 The district development council should be consulted similarly for a set of studies.
- 13 Soil chemistry, engineering and marketing in agriculture.
- 14 Relationship between social and agricultural sciences.
- 15 Social Science centralisation and decentralisation; application of sectoral input-output analysis in different kinds of development; identification of priorities and priority areas for the future.
- 16 Quantitative methods may be necessary but economic history and logic are necessary conditions which are neglected at the MA level.
- 17 Comprehension and the expression of students are poor from the viewpoint of research.
- 18 ICSSR should help its Hyderabad Centre to develop its documentation, reproduction, and lending library facilities.
- 19 The trend research in ICSSR is very good. In the second remove, sub-trends may be emphasized.
- 20 ICSSR's role should be clarified through the agency of professional organizations, and priority areas, etc., can be publicized through a journal.
- 21 Not priority or non-priority, but spontaneity and scouting and training of researchers are needed.
- 22 Strengthen the use of the English language by researchers and also arrange practice lectures in the regional languages.
- 23 ICSSR is supplementing what the UGC is doing, as it has not met fully the social scientists' expectations.
- 24 Because of status consciousness, people from the South do not apply.
- 25 University bureaucracy is a factor in promoting research.

- 26 Persons more proximate to the ICSSR get their projects through easily.
- 27 Research should be utilised and the research done advertised. Quality must be improved.
- 28 Regional problems e.g. local finance.

## SOCIOLOGY AND ANTHROPOLOGY : MADRAS

*Dr. S. C. Dube's Report on the Discussions in the Group on Sociology and Anthropology held in Madras on July 21, 1973*

### I FACTORS RETARDING RESEARCH

- 1 The social sciences are not attracting good quality students.
- 2 The attitude of the Universities towards social science research is not very encouraging.
- 3 There are delays on the part of the ICSSR in sanctioning projects.
- 4 Many projects, especially in anthropology, are not well formulated.
- 5 Heavy teaching load in the Universities and colleges does not permit enough free time to teaching staff for research work in the field.
- 6 Training in methodology is inadequate. Even those who have a Master's degree often do not have a social science perspective.
- 7 Because of the *ad hoc* character of ICSSR projects, good investigators are not attracted to them. Those who join do not put their heart into their work and are looking for permanent jobs elsewhere.
- 8 Training for the Master's degree in social work does not prepare students for research.
- 9 Teachers in affiliated colleges do not have an adequate conceptual and methodological background. Of course, there are notable exceptions. Something needs to be done for the ill-equipped majority.
- 10 While there is a great deal of talk about inter-disciplinary research, no concrete steps have been taken to prepare research workers for investigations of this nature.
- 11 All good departments of social science should have a permanent research cadre. Research directors should be encouraged to spend some time in outstanding University departments and research centres. These visits should be financed by the ICSSR.
- 12 Efforts should be made to bring historians and other social scientists closer.

13 There is a general impression that the social sciences are soft options. By introducing statistics and field work at the B.A. level, the situation can be remedied.

14 Research by teachers in affiliated colleges should be encouraged through special incentives. Consultancy services should also be obtained for them.

15 Government officials and politicians extend cooperation to foreigners but to Indians not as readily.

16 The average cost of a research project—estimated approximately at Rs. 40,000—is too high for a poor country like India. There should be more investment in PhD research. While they may get fellowships equivalent to those offered by the UGC, a special financial provision should be made to cover their field expenses.

17 Special encouragement should be given to projects in which the researcher collects his own data.

18 Research scholars are required to decide on their projects in advance. This procedure needs to be changed. They should be allowed to do library work for one academic year and thence required to formulate their research proposals.

## II PRIORITIES IN RESEARCH

The group did not have enough time to discuss priorities. The participants were aware, however, that the Standing Committees had worked out a list of priorities each for its respective subject.

## III ROLE OF THE ICSSR

1 The ICSSR has generally done well. Its survey reports are excellent, but it must take stock of things and reorganize itself for a more challenging role in the future.

2 A conscious effort should be made to break the rigidity of the academic structure which is discipline-based.

3 Mechanisms for inter-disciplinary research should be created by the ICSSR.

4 Innovative planning should be done to ensure that social research is extricated from the present multi-disciplinary jumble so that a true inter-disciplinary perspective emerges.

#### IV UTILIZATION OF RESEARCH

- 1 There should be a more effective dialogue between the social scientists on the one hand and between planners and administrators on the other.
- 2 There should be frequent seminars associating users of social research.
- 3 Some officials are sensitive to the potential role of the social sciences. These particularly should be associated with the planning of research programmes on key national issues.
- 4 Some research projects have a high content of theory, but they also have material of practical utility. These portions should be highlighted in separate reports which should be written in non-technical language. Such reports should be distributed widely among prospective consumers.

#### ECONOMICS : TRIVANDRUM

*Dr. V. B. Singh's Report on the Discussions in the Group on Economics held in Trivandrum on July 23, 1973*

##### I FACTORS IMPEDING RESEARCH IN ECONOMICS

*Lack of Adequate Infrastructure: a* Library; *b* training in quantitative methods; *c* trained supervisors; *d* moderation among students; *e* good students do not take to research, since immediately after graduation they get jobs; *f* reasonable financial support for PhD; *g* Let us Rs. 300 + CPA motivation for mobility; *h* non-availability of data; *i* limited market for PhDs in the State; *j* non-response of subjects; *k* equipment; *l* Governments' apathy at times; *m* demand for PhD-level support is there because of; *i* CP of education is high; *ii* demand for employment is low; *iii* parents not willing to support researchers after PG; *iv* to those who cannot afford; *n* methodology of data collection to improve research base; *o* University rules regarding leave and increments should be regularised; *p* trained investigators needed. So maintain a regional pool of investigators; and *q* train your own student for the job.

Technical competence and relevance may be lacking. How to strengthen them? Research should not be taken as a substitute for employment. Mere capability and want of adequate relevance: how to provoke the linkage?

Identify the areas which are neglected e.g. Industrial Economics and let it be discussed by an expert group and publish a brochure with hypotheses and methodology. Micro-level studies can be done even by colleges. A distinct list of subjects to be drawn up so that uni- and multi-disciplinary,



qualitative and non-quantitative methods could be tackled. Without disciplinary development, interdisciplinary research is not possible. Experts working with different methodologies in the same area may be brought together and they produce a document: for example, who is a kulak? or how and when to use the production function or linear programming or input-output analysis?

## II PRIORITIES FOR FIFTH PLAN

- 1 Labour Economics
- 2 Industrial Economics
- 3 Wages
- 4 Labour Relations in Agriculture
- 5 Food & Economics of Housing
- 6 Markets e.g. Labour
- 7 Economic justice at micro-level
- 8 Regional analysis
- 9 Entrepreneurship
- 10 Simultaneous study of the same commodity or problem (e.g. sugar) in different parts of India
- 11 Social Sciences
- 12 Economics of Health & Education.

The Samiksha Trust to be helped.

### SOCIOLOGY, POLITICAL SCIENCE, ETC : TRIVANDRUM

*Dr. S. C. Dube's Report on the Discussions in the Group on Sociology, Anthropology, Psychology, Political Science, International Relations and Public Administration, held at Trivandrum on July 23, 1973*

### I FACTORS RETARDING RESEARCH

- 1 There is need for greater awareness of theoretical and methodological developments in behavioural political science. In south Indian Universities, the links between political science and history continue to be strong to the detriment of the growth of political science. The discipline should become autonomous.
- 2 In southern Universities, there is heavy emphasis on teaching and not on research. This predisposition needs to be changed.
- 3 Political science should be related to the changing contexts of life and manifest a concern for national development.

- 4 The curriculum in the social sciences, especially in political science, is obsolete in the southern Universities.
- 5 Good students are not being drawn towards a study of social sciences.
- 6 Official agencies do not extend adequate cooperation to social scientists. Those working in the field of public administration are particularly handicapped by such non-cooperation.
- 7 Adequate financial support is not available for doctoral work.
- 8 Psychology continues to be tradition-bound. It lays disproportionate emphasis on construction and standardization of tests. New frontiers are not being explored. Orientation courses for teachers are necessary.
- 9 Training in psychology is not linked to field-work.
- 10 In schools of management, students are prepared for managerial positions and not for research. A fellowship of Rs. 3,000 is not attractive to management graduates. Management research should be encouraged among teachers who should have liberal grants.
- 11 Because project jobs are temporary, motivation for research is not strong.
- 12 Important themes for research have not been identified.
- 13 Training in methodology at the MA level should be more intensive involving actual field-work.
- 14 Those with a PhD degree, from southern Universities, are equated with second class MAs in respect of recruitment. To encourage doctoral research, south Indian Universities should be persuaded to grant advance increments to candidates with PhD degrees. Teachers, who acquire a doctoral degree, while in service, should also be financially rewarded.
- 15 Special efforts should be made to train social science students in quantitative methods.
- 16 Work of the ICSSR Fellows should be periodically assessed.
- 17 Leave rules in south Indian Universities should be liberalized.

## II PRIORITIES IN RESEARCH

- 1 Political parties and interest groups
- 2 State politics and administration
- 3 Socialization of college students according to the political criterion
- 4 Dynamics of decision-making at the cabinet level
- 5 Consensus and conflicts in coalition governments

- 6 Role of the Indian languages in the promotion of interests
- 7 Impact of land legislation
- 8 Impact of the mass media
- 9 Social dimensions of the housing schemes
- 10 Studies of political and administrative corruption
- 11 Changing value systems in contemporary youth
- 12 Conflict in the educational system
- 13 Changing caste and sect relations
- 14 Studies on the causes of backwardness
- 15 Studies on the adaptation of Christianity to the Hindu way of life.

### III ROLE OF THE ICSSR

- 1 The participants in methodology courses should be more carefully selected.
- 2 There is delay in the processing of projects.
- 3 Greater flexibility should be allowed to the project director in making adjustments within the financial allocation for a project.

### IV UTILIZATION OF RESEARCH

- 1 Social research should be linked with national needs and problem areas.
- 2 Courses of study should be reorganized and linked to research priorities.
- 3 While there exists an apparatus for thinking at the national level, there is none at the State level. Social scientists should be associated with the planning process.
- 4 Social science research findings should be publicized in the regional languages.

### PSYCHOLOGY & MANAGEMENT : MADRAS

*Dr. Kamla Chowdhry's Report on the Discussions in the Group on Psychology and Management held in Madras on July 21, 1973*

- 1 Two scholars from management, one from education and five persons from psychology attended the session.
- 2 The basic point emphasized in the discussions was that ICSSR should take the initiative of identifying research scholars and institutions for interesting them in problems of national significance. So far the ICSSR had

waited for the proposals to come from the scholars. This would not result in larger groups of persons working on similar problems. Also, the administrative procedures are such that many do not apply/send their proposals to the ICSSR. If the ICSSR wants to encourage good research, it needs to be in touch with research scholars and institutions, remain watchful of their interests and capabilities for research can be organized only on that basis.

3 Another point emphasized was that research should be of the problem-centred, and the problem-solving type. This meant greater emphasis on applied research, but other research should not be ruled out. Since it is the problem-solving type, it would mean also more multi- and inter-disciplinary research.

4 A priority research programme on problems of authority, dependence and apathy of the people was proposed.

5 The psychologists claimed that they had had a raw deal in the matter of allocation of research funds. It was suggested that each discipline be allocated a budget for research and training.

6 The administrative procedures should be revised. ICSSR should have its own budget norms. Funds given to Universities means enormous delays even to get a sanction of Rs. 50. The Project Directors should have some freedom to operate the budget for a research programme.

7 Suggestions were made pointing to the existence of pressure groups in Delhi. Those, who made the loudest noise, got the money.

8 *Research Methodology Courses*: It was suggested that the sandwich-type of courses be organised in places where research methodology was taught and where, additionally, help was provided to the researcher to work out a methodology on a subject of his choice.

9 It was also suggested that teachers be given facilities and fellowships to pursue their PhD. Their salary should be safeguarded during the period of study.

10 On the philosophy that ICSSR should identify research talent and interest in broad areas of research and invite and encourage the chosen researchers to participate in priority areas, it was suggested that such information could be kept on computer cards so that the identification of persons for special projects would become feasible.

11 The ICSSR *Newsletter* should be more widely distributed to the Library as well as to the Heads of the Departments at least; also to be

included are the Post-graduate Institutes and State Departments of Education.

12 Finally, they asked what the point was of such meetings as these and the waste of resources. At least three times earlier, they had sat in meetings or filled questionnaires on the role of ICSSR, the research priorities, etc., but nothing seemed to emerge from these meetings. In fact, these meetings eroded their confidence in the ICSSR because there was no evidence of resultant action.

## C XI SUMMARY OF THE REPORTS OF THE REGIONAL COLLOQUIA:

### I ALLAHABAD

The *colloquium* was held on April 8, 1973, at Allahabad University. It was organised by Professor A. D. Pant, Head of the Department of Political Science, Allahabad University. Seventeen social scientists participated in the *colloquium*. The following is a brief summary of the discussions.

#### I REVIEW OF FUNCTIONING OF ICSSR

*i Information Gap:* There was a widespread feeling that the activities and programmes of the ICSSR were not widely known. The existing practices of circulation of the ICSSR's *Newsletter* were not considered sufficient for bridging this information gap. The remedial measures suggested were:

*a* All ICSSR's publications, the expensive as well as the low priced ones, should be sent to all Universities, important research institutes and major post-graduate colleges.

*b* The libraries in these institutions should be requested to devote a small section entirely to ICSSR publications.

*c* The mailing list of the ICSSR should be enlarged to include all the members listed in the national register of social scientists.

*d* Occasional tours by members of the ICSSR and directors of research projects were also suggested.

*ii Regional Imbalances:* Some members felt that the benefits of the ICSSR were being derived by some privileged persons generally in and around Delhi and by some Universities and institutions, such as the Jawaharlal Nehru University. The opinion was also voiced that "personal contact" mattered greatly in getting projects and proposals sanctioned by the ICSSR. Some contrary opinions were also expressed but it was generally agreed that it was essential for the ICSSR to have a reputation for impartiality and that it should not give the impression of distributing privileges on considerations other than academic.

## II SCRUTINY OF RESEARCH PROJECTS

There was general dissatisfaction among the participants with the screening and approval of project proposals for research. The criticism in this regard mainly centered on the following points :

- i* Projects were sanctioned on an *ad hoc* basis without keeping in view the basic policy and objectives of the ICSSR.
- ii* The procedure of scrutiny was arbitrary.
- iii* When a research project was rejected, the applicant was not given a chance to defend his proposal. It was strongly felt that a meeting between the applicant and the consultant should be arranged to defend and, if necessary, to modify his proposal.
- iv* The feeling was also expressed that pressures and pulls, sometimes political in character, had played their part in the sanction or rejection of project proposals.
- v* Any feeling that personal contact with any of the members of the ICSSR or its officials were instrumental in the sanctioning of a research proposal must be avoided.
- vi* The members of the *colloquium* were "emphatic" that so far care had not been taken in the selection of consultants. The practice of sending a research proposal to any consultant irrespective of the area of his concern had not been a satisfactory one. To obviate this, it was suggested that an expert body like the Standing Committees should prepare lists of consultants for each area which should be revised from time to time, and the consultant for each project should then be selected only from such a list. Leaving the selection of consultants to the "whims and fancies of any officer of the ICSSR" was likely to create a situation where the area of a proposal and the area of the specialization of the consultant might not always coincide resulting in the Consultant's Comment being inadequate.
- vii* There was a feeling that there had been a trend towards concentration of "ICSSR Patronage" in a small group of people located in the institutions in and around Delhi and having certain "political or ideological advantages".

## III SPONSORED PROJECTS

There was considerable criticism regarding the sponsored projects, such as election studies, minorities, scheduled castes and tribes, the grounds of the criticism being as follows :

- i* The composition of subject committees for these projects was not satisfactory as considerations other than academic had seemed to play a part.

- ii* No rigorous scrutiny of projects really came from these committees.
- iii* Many of these sponsored projects were of inferior quality and were being done by people not always of the highest excellence.
- iv* This kind of sponsoring of projects had made the ICSSR into a kind of a research institute. This only served to detract from the Council's original objective.
- v* ICSSR should not itself take up any research project or programme even if it was asked to by the departments of the Government.

#### IV QUALITY OF RESEARCH

The *colloquium* felt that the quality of research projects had not always been high. The following remedial measures were therefore suggested :

- i* Thorough scrutiny of research proposal by experts.
- ii* The work should exemplify proven competence.
- iii* Provision of consultancy services to needy project proposers.
- iv* Scrutiny of completed research work.
- v* Support to long-term co-ordinated and inter-disciplinary programmes of research.
- vi* Assistance to younger researchers so that they might be able to get the guidance of research workers reputed in their fields and also enjoy the facility to travel to places where library and other facilities were available.
- vii* Provide facilities for training to young researchers and organize research methodology courses in the different Universities and regions.
- viii* With the collaboration of the UGC, modernize the syllabi and organise orientation courses for staff members and research scholars.

#### V ORGANIZATION OF ICSSR

Many members felt that the appointment of members of the ICSSR by the Government was not a good procedure and was likely to create the impression that appointments were made on the basis of political, ideological and other considerations. They wanted to be assured that the ICSSR was not a handmaid of the ruling party. The following suggestions were made with this end in view.

- i* The Chairman should be appointed by the Government and should be a full-time paid member with a tenure of three to five years.
- ii* The Secretary should be a full-time officer and need not be a member of the Council.

iii Members of the ICSSR should be appointed by the Government on the recommendation of the Chairman.

iv There was no need to have historians on the Council.

v Due care should be taken to ensure that the ICSSR did not develop a bureaucratic structure. The number of secretarial and non-academic personnel should be kept to a minimum.

#### VI STANDING COMMITTEES

The general importance of the Standing Committees was stressed and it was felt that efforts should be made to decentralise the functioning of the ICSSR through its Standing Committees. They should be more actively involved than at present with the scrutiny, etc., of research proposals.

#### VII REGIONAL CENTRES

The general consensus was that there was need for providing research facilities in the different regions. Regional Centres of the ICSSR were not favoured as such but members wanted the ICSSR to take up with the States the matter of establishing State units financed primarily by the State Governments.

#### VIII ICSSR AND OTHER AGENCIES

It was generally agreed that the ICSSR should work in close co-operation with the UGC. It was further suggested that the Chairman of the ICSSR should be invited to its meetings, whenever matters pertaining to social science subjects and programmes of social science research were discussed in the UGC.

#### IX TRAINING IN RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

There was a "very strong feeling" amongst the members of the *colloquium* that research methodology courses so far organised by the ICSSR were "a complete failure". Measures for improvement suggested were: 1 Careful planning of courses and selection of participants; 2 There should be two types of courses. Firstly, there should be a general course common to all disciplines; specialized courses of advanced research in individual disciplines. A six-week composite course was not serving the purpose; 3 It may be desirable to have specialized courses on context analysis, survey method, interviewing, etc.

#### X APPLIED & FUNDAMENTAL RESEARCH

Equal attention should be paid to applied and fundamental research. However, in view of the objectives of the ICSSR, greater emphasis on applied research was inevitable, and it was emphasized that both the aims would



publicizing of research possibilities and facilities; *iv* the abolition of "research guilds" which prepare theses at a commercial level; *v* each department should have a five-year programme/project of research; *vi* a strict surveillance should, however, be exercised over the selection of Ph.D. subjects, which teachers often undertake only to enhance their own prestige and market value; *vii* among the research project staff, vertical mobility should be promoted. An investigator is often condemned as a visitor from a different world and remains in that state for years.

### III HYDERABAD

The *colloquium* in Hyderabad was held in two sessions in April and May at Osmania University. It was organized by Professor S. Manzoor Alam, Head of the Department of Geography, Osmania University. The following are the final recommendations made by the *colloquium*:

I *a* Theoretical research should be encouraged alongside of applied research. Regional problems should be given more importance. Every discipline and region should concentrate on applied and "regional" research. Wherever feasible, inter-regional and inter-disciplinary co-ordination should also be attempted.

*b* Priorities in fields of specialization were also discussed. The question was considered whether the ICSSR should indicate the fields of specialization. Although a research worker should be free to choose his own subject, some broad programme of research should be suggested or sponsored at the departmental level keeping their social relevance in mind. This will impart a time perspective to the work of the departments. While fixing the overall priorities for research, the ICSSR may bear the sectoral needs and targets of the departments in mind.

II *a* This can be achieved by having a research cell in the social science departments. At the moment, research in social sciences in the Universities is handicapped for a total lack of the necessary facilities. Furthermore, social science research cannot thrive unless field work is made part of the academic curriculum. It is necessary to establish research cells in University Social Science Departments keeping these considerations in mind.

*b* A core of research workers should be gradually developed in the Universities. A second line of supporting social scientists should also be formed.

III *a* Regular workshops and short courses in methodology should be organized in each University. There should also be methodology courses adapted to the requirements of individual disciplines. Research scholars

may be asked to discuss their methodology either in these courses or in specially convened seminars. It is desirable to prepare methodology manuals to help the fresh researchers.

*b* There should be provision for sabbatical leave for University teachers. This has to be organized in collaboration with the UGC.

*c* Physical and natural science research has social implications. Therefore, links should be established between the social scientists on the one hand and physical and natural scientists on the other.

*d* There is a need for establishing regional data banks storing data relevant to research. The regional centres of the ICSSR may take up this work.

IV *a* Social science research, if it is to be meaningful, should take consumer requirements into account, such as those of the Governments. It is, therefore, necessary to establish close liaison between Universities, the Government and other interested bodies on the one hand and the ICSSR on the other. This liaison must be established at the national and State levels.

*b* There should be co-ordination in the activities of the ICSSR and the UGC. This co-ordination may take place at the level of the Chairman or the Secretaries of the two bodies.

V Long-term research programmes should be preferred to short-term projects. There should be long-term programmes into which several short-term research projects should be fitted.

VI The participants were critical of the procedures followed by Universities in the release of funds to the Directors of Projects. It was felt that, even after disbursement by the ICSSR, several obstacles were set up by Universities. It was suggested that the finances released by the ICSSR should be placed at the disposal of the Director of the Project concerned and he should be allowed to open and operate a P.D. Account.

VII It was suggested by some participants that action research should be promoted in consultation with the agencies concerned.

VIII Regarding the publication of the theses, two views were expressed at the meeting. Some suggested that the ICSSR should consider the publication of all the theses in social sciences which had been recommended by the examiners as worthy of publication. Another group felt that the publication should be done on a select basis by the ICSSR. The majority, however, agreed that the ICSSR should continue the present procedure.

IX Promising post-graduate students may be associated with the research projects in the departments. Some money should be set apart to help them if they could thereby gain experience and financial benefit.

X Research Project reports sponsored by the ICSSR and approved for publication by it should be financed fully by that agency.

#### IV BANGALORE

The Review Committee *colloquium* convened by Prof. Thirtha on behalf of the ICSSR met at Bangalore in the premises of the Institute for Social and Economic Change on June 9, 1973 and held two sessions—one in the morning and the other in the afternoon. Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao, Director of the Institute for Social and Economic Change, presided over both the sessions of the *colloquium*. Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao's opening remarks were followed by talks by Prof. M. N. Srinivas and Prof. N. V. Thirtha. The *colloquium* then turned itself into a business group to discuss, and arrive at a consensus on, the following six themes :

- 1 Present status of research in social science disciplines
- 2 Major trends and gaps in researches
- 3 Types of researches needed for the future
- 4 Problems confronting social science researchers
- 5 Evaluation of the role of ICSSR over the previous three years
- 6 Comments on ICSSR's future role.

#### STATUS OF RESEARCH

Regarding the present status of social science disciplines, there was some discussion on the use of the expression "status", and most members felt that what needed to be commented upon was the present state of research in social science disciplines rather than its "status". In this connection most of the members pointed out that all social science disciplines had not reached the same stage of progress in their research nor did they enjoy the same kind of "status" in terms of the importance attached to them by virtue of the resources/prospects they commanded. Members even went on to suggest that there were backward and forward classes among the social science disciplines and that one of the tasks to which the ICSSR should give its attention was to finding out\* (1) how the backward social science disciplines might be brought up to the level of the more advanced

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This and the integers (2), (3) & (4) used subsequently in the course of this report evidently signify the recommendations of this *colloquium* to the Review Committee.

ones. On the whole, members expressed their satisfaction at the recognition which social sciences as such had received by way of facilities for research after the founding of the ICSSR and they felt thankful that such an institution had been established. Some general discussion on the state of social science research followed and there was general agreement that social scientists should pay more attention to problems of national and social importance in their choice of subjects for research. While it was agreed that theoretical research was undoubtedly necessary and would in fact normally emerge from good applied research, they also felt it necessary to emphasize that social sciences would not come into their own unless the fruits of social science research made an impact on public policy and programmes. This would not be achieved unless the subjects selected by the social scientists for their research programmes dealt with matters in which the community had a vital interest—both immediately and in the long run. It was also felt that, for social sciences to become more effective, attention should be paid to the manner of presentation and the reporting of the results of their research. The present research reports took little note of the fact that the audience for social science research was not confined to fellow social scientists but also covered a large body of administrators, political workers and other policy makers some of whom might themselves possess expertise in the social science disciplines.

Members were unanimous in holding the view that the objectives of promoting inter-disciplinary work in the social sciences had not been fulfilled in the present state of research. They were also of the opinion that a special attempt should be made by the ICSSR (2) to promote inter-disciplinary research projects and programmes, and preference be given by it through financial support to projects and programmes essaying a genuine inter-disciplinary approach to the analysis of social science problems. Reference was further made to the fact that there was a tendency to copy western models and western techniques in their research work. While it was agreed that there was certainly a great deal we could learn from western experience, it was also very strongly felt that our research should adapt, rather than copy, western models and western techniques, and that, in every case, either the subjects of research or the method of research should be tailored to suit Indian research and environment and if this were done, not only would the research work be better but it might even contribute to the development of a research methodology in social sciences. The view was expressed—and it received unanimous support—that such of those frustrations which now beset social science research would be got out of the way if our research were more oriented towards problems and less

concerned with the mere collection of data with a view to surveying on a large scale the existing conditions without the formative discipline of an hypothesis. People expect of the researchers that the latter should identify the problems of the community, analyse them and suggest possible ways and means of dealing with these problems and not spend the bulk of their time in merely collecting facts or on the investigation part of the work. The conclusion of the *colloquium*, therefore, was that (3) much more attention should be paid to problem-oriented research rather than to fact-finding surveys if social science research in the country was to have a more rewarding future.

It was suggested that the gaps in social science research could be filled through the encouragement and support of the following multi- and uni-disciplinary studies.

#### MULTI-DISCIPLINARY STUDIES

*i* Emerging patterns of stratification; *ii* Rural and urban networks of communication and interaction; *iii* Child-rearing practices and socialization; *iv* Policy for mass media in the performance of their social and economic functions; *v* Longitudinal studies of an inter-disciplinary nature on the Government's primary education policy and its relation to society's needs; *vi* Man-power studies in respect of education and national income; *vii* Inter-disciplinary studies on tax-evasion; *viii* State-Centre relations; *ix* Regionalization of planning; *x* Changing settlement patterns in villages; *xi* Inter-disciplinary studies on environmental pollution covering both the social and natural sciences; *xii* Inter-disciplinary studies on the social, economic, cultural and other consequences of development projects and their impact, both human and physical, on neighbouring areas; *xiii* Youth and student unrest and its relation to social, economic, educational and political change; *xiv* Frameworks for macro- and micro-studies; *xv* Communication gap as between social sciences and social scientists and as between social scientists and social administrators; *xvi* Elite formation at the State level over a period of years; *xvii* Communalism and parochialism in the employment of teachers; *xviii* Top-level bureaucracy and the evaluation of administrative efficiency with reference to training institutes and training programmes; *xix* Linking of administrative decisions to research findings; and *xx* Play of pressures and pulls on public administration.

#### UNIDISCIPLINARY STUDIES

*a* Child-rearing practices and socialization; *b* Rural attitudes and behaviour towards backward castes; *c* Political leadership and political parties;

*d* The relationship of bureaucracy to developmental administration; *e* Pre-primary education and the medium of instruction; *f* Machinery of distribution and exchange; *g* Industrial market research including transfer of technology; *h* Incidence and impact of public expenditure; *i* Commodity taxation; *j* Municipal finances and State finances; *k* Uniform studies, distributed nationwide, on savings, consumption, income patterns in agriculture, the impact of income disparities on the growth and functioning of progressive farmers; *l* Distribution of agricultural inputs; *m* Evaluation studies on the modernization of Indian agriculture; *n* Case studies in attitude adjustment to social change; and *o* Analysis of the place of new social values in the ideology content of mass behaviour patterns, in youth and working women in the rural areas.

Over and above these specific subjects suggested in the course of the discussions, the members laid great emphasis on the need for the evaluation and analysis of the macro-sources of economic and social data constantly used in social science research. A good deal of attention was directed especially to the National Sample Survey and the opinion was expressed that, in view of the large use being made of the NSS data by social scientists, it was high time that (4) some basic work was done in evaluating the NSS data itself. Other sources of macro-data mentioned during the discussions were the census data and the data issued by different government departments, such as education, health, family planning, agricultural production, price, marketing arrivals. The participants agreed that, in so far as the future of social science research was concerned, more attention should be paid to national priorities and social commitments in the choice of the subjects. While the ICSSR could serve a useful function by indicating what these would be, in the opinion of its collective teams of social scientists, individual social scientists should be allowed to exercise their judgement and autonomy. They would select subjects which, in their opinion, *a* had national or social importance, *b* were vitally linked with felt needs and aspirations of the people of the country or *c* were fundamental in an academic sense. These areas should also receive priority consideration.

The members then went on to discuss the problems faced by social scientists in conducting their research. While there was general appreciation of the new financial and other facilities that the ICSSR had been able to provide, it was felt that the difficulties social scientists had in procuring the necessary data were in many cases insurmountable. All the members stressed the importance of *having data banks, and the regional location of*

*research material* consisting not only of books and blue-books but also of periodical literature, especially pamphlets and newspaper cuttings. While not all these facilities could be provided in all places, ICSSR should set up the machinery by which it should be possible for the different colleges in a region to secure from one another and from a national institute, if any, materials not available in their own colleges. For this purpose, as also for that of providing necessary bibliographical assistance to researchers, it was imperative that there should be union catalogues of all the libraries located in the principal metropolitan centres, such as Delhi, Calcutta, Bangalore, Madras and Bombay.

The opinion was also expressed that the promotion of social science research required some means by which the use of research findings by administrators and policy-makers could be encouraged but it was not possible for the members to outline concrete proposals for bringing about this highly desirable objective.

*Publication and Other Grants*: While all the members welcomed the initiative taken by the ICSSR in providing research grants, travel grants and grants under the fellowships programme all oriented towards promoting individual projects as distinct from research programmes, some of them expressed the opinion (5) that difficulties arose preventing college, and sometimes even University, teachers from taking full advantage of such facilities and these were caused by employing institutions. It was suggested that something might be done by the ICSSR in an informal kind of way to deal with this problem and facilitate the more widespread use of such facilities by college and University teachers.

#### ROLE OF ICSSR

There ensued a lively discussion on the subject of the evaluation of the role of the ICSSR and suggestions regarding its future role. Warm appreciation was expressed by all the members of the work which ICSSR had done for promoting social science research by its programme of fellowships, travel, research and publication grants. Some participants felt, however, that it would be desirable for ICSSR to give more encouragement to publications in fields in which not many works had been published, to publications dealing with in-depth studies in smaller areas and publications of works undertaken for purposes other than preparation for a Ph.D. degree.

*Research Methodology Courses*: Members felt that the nature of the work done by the ICSSR in promoting the training programmes in *research methodology* had not really served the purpose for which it was really

*intended* and their finding was that it was both academically and financially wasteful to organize research methodology courses of four to six weeks' duration in a large number of centres in the country with travelling teams of teachers. They were emphatic that, while it was necessary to promote training in research methodology, this could only be done by selected University Departments and institutions of higher learning, undertaking *a full-time course in research methodology lasting from nine months to one year*, and that *for this purpose, ICSSR should establish such research facilities* in at least one centre in each region of the country and assist the same either by subsidizing the expenditure involved, or by offering a stipend to the trainees, or by doing both these things. They were definitely of the opinion that the ICSSR should discontinue this present programme of holding summer courses in research methodology and instead, use the funds released for promoting or strengthening regular research methodology courses in selected centres. Members were also very critical of the *ICSSR itself undertaking the research projects*. While there was general appreciation of such subjects as scheduled castes/scheduled tribes/and backward classes, which had been assigned for research work by the ICSSR, it was the unanimous feeling of the participants that, in future, such inter-disciplinary research projects of national importance should be undertaken by individuals and institutions and be supervised or guided by an autonomous committee of social scientists which should be set up by the ICSSR. Members welcomed the ban the ICSSR had imposed upon itself in not starting any research institution of its own and acquiescing in its proper role of assisting existing research institutes as well as the new ones proposed. Furthermore the opinion was forcefully voiced that it would be better for the ICSSR to strengthen existing institutes than for it to sponsor or aid new institutions which did not have either the academic or the financial base necessary for a good research organization.

*ICSSR's Liaison with Social Scientists*: Members expressed the opinion that the academic community—those in particular functioning in colleges and others belonging to the lower levels in the University hierarchy—was not even aware of the facilities provided through the ICSSR. Nor was any attempt made by the ICSSR to establish communication with this large mass of under-privileged but potentially able researchers. It was their finding, therefore, that some communication machinery should be established between the ICSSR and the vast body of social scientists in the country working in Universities, colleges and other special institutions. The suggestion was made that some kind of an association or link could be established for this purpose between regular and full-time social scien-



tists and the ICSSR. They could be called upon to pay a subscription in return for which they might be sent all the annual reports of the ICSSR, its *Newsletter* and other publications at a concessional price.

*Regional Committees:* Members also discussed the pattern of the ICSSR and felt as it now stood *with a completely nominated membership in its Council and with its office located in Delhi, there was a certain lack of contact* and, the usefulness of the ICSSR *vis-à-vis* a large number of scientists with their research and other problems and located in different parts of the country was limited in consequence. It was the finding of the members, therefore, that, while the nominated element in the Council's membership could continue in a limited way, there should also *be a measure of democratization of the Council's membership and constitution*. The details of such democratization, however, will have to be discussed. Participants also came to the conclusion that the usefulness of the ICSSR both in locating individuals as well as in coming to appropriate decisions on research projects and problems would be added to if additions to the Council be made by Regional Committees. Such committees could meet at least once or twice a year, and include social scientists residing and functioning in the region concerned.

The members felt that seminars did constitute an important instrument for the promotion of social science research. While members agreed seminars could be overdone, and generally deplored what may be called "the seminar culture", which now prevailed among the academic community, they felt that seminars in restricted numbers on selective problems of genuine, national, social and academic importance could serve a useful role in dealing with, and identifying, problems, in securing exchanges of experiences as between social scientists, and in improving research methodology and techniques. They were, therefore, of the opinion that the ICSSR should *change its present policy of not supporting* seminars and take up a positive position of supporting a limited number of seminars pertaining to social science research, and to the inter-disciplinary approach in particular. Members took note of the fact that the ICSSR, while not supporting seminars held by University and research institution, was itself organizing some either on its own or in collaboration with a University or research institution. Members felt that the ICSSR should not itself hold the seminars. Its policy should be to stimulate others and not undertake any primary activity on its own—starting of research institutes or conducting research projects or seminars. It was recommended accordingly that they should provide support to seminars as they had done for research projects. Participants also agreed that, in order to avoid a flood of seminar applications, the ICSSR

might set a limit on the number it would be prepared to support during the year and broadly lay down the criteria for such support.

Incidentally this *colloquium* was described by Prof. Thirtha, on the authority of the *Encyclopædia of Social Sciences*, as "an informal gathering of brilliant but cynical men who indulge in clever condemnation of good and evil alike and who are generally unsympathetic toward the mental and spiritual limitations of human nature". He also proposed a warm vote of thanks to everybody concerned with the *colloquium*, which had, however, given the lie, he said, to this definition.

## C XII SUMMARY OF INTERVIEWS WITH INDIVIDUAL SOCIAL SCIENTISTS

### I INTERVIEW WITH DR. RAJNI KOTHARI

The Committee met Dr. Rajni Kothari, Director, Centre for the Study of Developing Societies, and had a discussion with him on the role of the ICSSR in the promotion of research in and through non-University research institutions. During the discussion, the following points were emphasized by Dr. Kothari.

- 1 The major role of non-University research institutions lay in the area of basic multi-disciplinary research, both fundamental and policy-oriented.
- 2 The focus of the attention of non-University research institutions should be directed along two dimensions: *i* by generating a body of data relevant to Indian conditions; (For example, in political science, there is need to strengthen the data-base through theoretical research aimed at evolving a model of Indian polity and behavioural studies of political elites and of the people at the various levels of the polity.) and *ii* through comparative studies based on comparisons of methodology as between those in use in India on the one hand and as between Indian and foreign methodologies on the other.
- 3 In a developing country like India, knowledge should be presented and absorbed in such a manner that it informs the policy process. This, again, requires a research strategy that is based on an associated theoretical framework.
- 4 Due to the rigidity of University structures and procedures, there exist gaps between post-graduate and undergraduate teaching, between teaching and research, and between Universities and non-University research institutions. These gaps should be bridged if social science research is to effect a break-through. It is in this task that non-University research institutions have a crucial role to play.

5 ICSSR is tending to take on the same attitudes found in University structures, as evidenced by their emphasis on discipline-based structures as distinct from programme-based structures. The few programme committees already in existence seem to be *ad hoc* bodies. To avert this danger, there is need to make programme committees more important and increase their number by constituting new ones—for, say, comparative studies, policy studies, studies of the future, measurement of social change, science policy.

6 The focus has hitherto been on *ad hoc* individual research projects which in practice do not conduce to the accumulation of knowledge. As against this, there is need to divert ICSSR resources to support *a* long-term research programmes and *b* the work of outstanding and unorthodox individual researchers over a long period of time.

7 The ICSSR should build up an intellectual capability within itself so as to facilitate the quick processing of project applications and apply a preferred scale of priorities to them.

8 In order to optimise the work of full-time research bodies, there is need to form a consortium of major non-University institutions with a managing body with which the ICSSR can establish some kind of working relationship.

9 The ICSSR can identify 10 to 15 non-University research institutions for extending financial support on the basis of a package deal to enable them to nurture and sustain a group of creative scholars, working on the frontiers of knowledge and through well-defined, long-term research programmes. A third of ICSSR's resources should be committed to this end.

10 The ICSSR should give up certain emphases that tend towards conservatism and militate against the accretion of knowledge of high quality among social science researchers. I have in mind such provisions in its working procedure as a ceiling on the number of research projects per institution; a minimum life for journals if they are to qualify for support; unwillingness to finance the salary of the principal researcher undertaking a project; and an unspoken bias in favour of age in awarding "national fellowships". Such practices easily become instruments of vested interests, informal pressures of a political kind, patronage under the guise of "distribution" between regions, and both gerontocracy and undue importance to people who have never done any worth while research but who happen to occupy "positions". The ICSSR, if it is to fulfil its role as a promoter and innovator in the social sciences, must make significant departures from these symptomatic habits of India's ageing Akademia which afflict nearly the whole of our intellectual establishment.

## II INTERVIEW WITH DR. Y. K. ALAGH

The Chairman met Dr. Yoginder K. Alagh, Director of the Sardar Patel Institute of Economic and Social Research, and discussed with him matters relating to the Institute. The following points emerged from the discussion.

1 The Institute was started in 1969 with a nucleus of seven staff members and three committees (for personnel and research needs, buildings and finance). To-day, it is a well established research institute with 14 economists either in a professor's or lecturer's grade.

2 Research programmes at the Institute are developed by the staff according to their interest and commitment as in the case of regional economics. Block analysis is used in processing data. The emphasis is placed upon the conceptualization of data-based problems and the formulation of theories and enunciation of economic policy elements.

3 The Institute pays special attention to the building up of a good library. A sum of approximately Rs. 70,000 has been spent annually on the library, and computer facilities are available for researchers.

4 There are also training programmes conducted for the benefit of interested research scholars. The supervision of research for the PhD degree is also undertaken.

5 The staff of the Institute also teach courses at the University as and when asked, and three of them are doing their own research for the PhD degree.

6 To date a sum of approximately Rs. 16 lakhs has been spent on capital schemes and current expenses amount to Rs. 5 to 6 lakhs annually.

7 The development plans of the Institute during the Fifth Five-Year Plan include the following: *a* Towards capital costs: Rs. 13 lakhs for a students' hostel, staff quarters and back numbers of journals; *b* Recurring costs: Rs. 10 lakhs which will include expansion in the fields of sociology and agriculture; and *c* Funds for five or six PhD researchers, and 10 to 15 M Phil course students.

8 The following are suggested as major priorities for research in the near future: *a* Links between the modern and traditional sectors in relation to the attainment of the objectives of growth and employment; *b* Analysis of import-substitution in industry; *c* Regional Economics; *d* Public Finance; *e* Monetary Economics; and *f* Agriculture and Labour Economics.

### III INTERVIEW WITH PROF. RAVI J. MATHAI

The Committee held discussions with Prof. Ravi J. Mathai, Chairman of the Planning Committee of the ICSSR, on the Council's role. He dwelt upon the following points during the discussions :

- 1 Speaking on the subject of ICSSR's autonomy, he said that, though the Council did not function as a department or agency of the Government, it was subject to certain pressures implicit in the system which emanate from the financial dependence of the Council on the Government. As a means of reducing its financial dependence, he suggested the endowment of the Council with a Capital Block Trust of Rs. 30 crores the income from which would finance the Council's recurring expenditure. Then, as an autonomous institution, the ICSSR could endeavour to raise supplemental capital funds from various sources over and above the grants which the Ministry of Education might sanction.
- 2 He expressed the view that the Chairman and Member-Secretary of the Council should be chosen by the Council itself.
- 3 He said that there were several possible ways in which the members of the Council could be chosen. He was not in favour of adopting the method of election for appointing the members of the Council. As an alternative he suggested a two-stage nomination of the members involving the nomination of a body of selectors in the first instance who in turn would nominate outstanding social scientists as members of the Council. This system of nomination, together with capital funding, he thought, might ensure Council autonomy.
- 4 He wanted programme committees to be set up as instruments in the promotional role of the ICSSR. However, he emphasized that the present disciplinary committees should not be replaced by programme committees but they should co-exist with the latter, the duration of whose life and the functioning of which would be different from those of disciplinary committees.
- 5 Though the growth of social science research under the sponsorship of the ICSSR has been creditable, there seems to be a lack of clarity as to what the promotion of research means. Without clear enough criteria the objectives of promoting research have been confounded by notions of both institutional and geographical egalitarianism.
- 6 Adequate attention had not been paid to developing research personnel.
- 7 The ICSSR should strive to strike a proper balance between its responsive and promotional roles.

8 The research projects should be chosen according to more rigorous criteria.

9 He emphasized that, though the ICSSR was using public funds and so should be publicly accountable, the Secretariat should guard against rules becoming ends in themselves. Furthermore, the work-load should be distributed among the members of the Council, and both the Chairman and the Member-Secretary should be relieved of having to deal with every detail of every activity. He pointed out that the Chairman's load could be relieved if he remained Chairman of only the critical committees and not of all of them. The chairmen of the other committees could then be requested to take on specific responsibility loads for which a small honorarium could be paid. This would relieve both the Chairman and the Member-Secretary of extra work and distribute the responsibility more widely amongst Council Members.

#### IV INTERVIEW WITH DR. Y. NAYUDAMMA

1 The Committee met Dr. Y. Nayudamma, Director-General of the CSIR, and discussed with him the possible area of co-operation between the CSIR and the ICSSR. The following points were discussed and broad agreement was reached.

2 There is an increasing need for inter-science interaction. The CSIR and ICSSR will organize their appropriate activities to meet this need.

3 It is necessary for the two Councils to exchange their publications and documents including in particular the ICSSR Volumes on Trends in Social Sciences Research and the NCST documents on the National Science Plan.

4 In the matter of preparing and implementing research programmes and projects, it is good for the two Councils to consult each other on those elements of research programmes which have some special inter- and multi-disciplinary implications.

5 There is scope for co-operation and joint action between the two Councils in promoting research in the following major areas which are of common interest to the natural, technological and social sciences:  
*a* Technology transfer; *b* Cost-benefit analysis; *c* Scientific management; *d* Mathematical models, systems theory and cybernetics; *e* Man and Environment; *f* Social preconditions and consequences of industrialization; *g* Science and Society; and *h* Science, technology and development.

6 It was suggested that the ICSSR should co-operate with the CSIR in the further elaboration of the Science Plan for the Fifth Plan with regard to the social sciences input into it.

7 It was recognised that, in common fields of operation, such as geography, industrial and urban development, anthropology, there was scope for the two Councils to undertake joint research projects.

8 It was agreed that further consultations should be held between the Director-General of the CSIR and the Chairman of the Review Committee with a view to formulating some guidelines for CSIR/ICSSR co-operation.

## V INTERVIEW WITH DR. M. S. SWAMINATHAN

1 The Committee met Dr. M. S. Swaminathan, Director-General of the Indian Council for Agricultural Research, on March 22 and had discussions on the possible areas of co-operation between the ICAR and the ICSSR in promoting research. The discussion indicated the following lines of co-operation between the two Councils.

2 It was pointed out that, except in fields such as home science and rural sociology, not much interaction had taken place between the social and agricultural sciences. It was agreed that, in future, the two Councils should make conscious efforts to promote such interaction which is essential for economic development and social change.

3 Social scientists have a valuable role to play in the transfer of technology and its decentralization in identifying innovators, in national demonstration schemes for agriculture, in producing attitudinal changes conducive to economic and social development, farm management, the management of water resources.

4 Social scientists can make a valuable contribution towards the success of the programme for high-yielding varieties in wheat, rice and *jowar*.

5 Social scientists can be helpful in running the Krishi Vigyan Kendras.

6 There is an increasing recognition of the fact that the success of agricultural development programmes depends on the co-operation and joint action between agricultural experts and social scientists. It is therefore necessary that the two Councils should consider ways and means of promoting such co-operation.

7 It was suggested that the two Councils might set up Joint Consultative Panels to screen research programmes and projects of common interest in the area of rural economics, rural sociology, extension education, home science, management, etc.

## VI INTERVIEW WITH DR. MATHEW KURIEN

1 The Committee also held discussions with Dr. Mathew Kurien, Director of the Indian Institute of Social Sciences, on the role of the ICSSR. Dr. Kurien put forward the following suggestions during the discussion.

2 While commending the objectives of the ICSSR, Dr. Kurien expressed doubts about the autonomy of the Council.

3 The ICSSR has not done much to correct regional imbalances in the development of social science. Even ICSSR's funds have gone only to a few Universities in a certain area and other Universities have been neglected.

4 Research in certain areas has been wholly neglected. For example, no research has been encouraged with regard to the power structure in India, industrial houses, and injustices in the socio-economic system. Researches in political science and tribal studies are often dominated by an emotional and paternal approach rather than a scientific one.

5 Team research projects are being neglected.

6 The possibilities of giving research grants to competent teachers in primary and secondary schools should be explored.

7 Organizations, such as trade unions, whose main functions may not be research, should also be included in the research programmes of the ICSSR.

8 Scholars not attached to any Universities or research institutes should be enabled to conduct independent research too.

9 There is the danger of the autonomy of the Council being compromised because of its advisory role as a government agency. The ICSSR should be disentangled from this explicit advisory role in the interests of its autonomy. The entire philosophy of the Council seems to be weighted in favour of the maintenance of status and the establishment as evidenced by the lack of support to research programmes which question the assumptions and policies of the government of the day.

10 Research in the following specific areas should be given high priority :  
*a* Land reforms, agrarian structure, class structure of the villages, production relations in agriculture, and social change; *b* The role of pressure groups including large industrial houses, the FICCI, etc. and their political role; *c* The social impact of science and technology; and *d* In foreign policy studies, emphasis should be shifted from the study of relations between governments to relations between peoples.



11 The ICSSR should promote research programmes which are funded for extended periods into the future.

12 Core grants for staff and programmes should be made available.

## VII INTERVIEW WITH MR. DASGUPTA

1 The Committee met Mr. Dasgupta, Director of the Gandhian Institute of Studies, Varanasi, and discussed with him ICSSR's role in promoting social science research. Mr. Dasgupta highlighted the following points during the discussion.

2 The ICSSR has played only a limited role in making social science teachers in the Universities research-minded and none whatsoever to promote research outside the Universities.

3 Even before strengthening the existing institutions, the ICSSR should not have undertaken the task of building a series of new research institutes in places like Calcutta and Lucknow. This has seriously impaired the functioning of certain already well-established research programmes by cutting into their funds. There is also the danger of social science research coming under the influence of governments and ruling parties wedded to particular ideologies. It is not desirable for governments to set up social science research institutions. Just as there is a private sector in economic development, there should be a private sector in social development research too. The need for one will become all the more evident as the private sector of economic development shrinks in size as it should. Instead of building a new "ICSSR-tailored" infrastructure of government-sponsored, social science research, more help and resources should be extended to independent research institutes which are of long standing and have proved their *bona fides* as valid instruments of research.

4 *a* It is regrettable therefore that the ICSSR should be duplicating the work of private and independent research institutes, such as the Gandhian Institute of Studies, by undertaking research programmes relating to the problems of scheduled castes and tribes. It should be remembered that the ICSSR's function is not to do research but to aid work wherever that needs help.

*b* In short, the ICSSR is still confused about its role.

5 Social scientists doing research with the aid of ICSSR and the staff and office-bearers of the ICSSR seem to be functioning as the public relations officers of the establishments of governments subscribing to particular ideologies. This is not conducive to the autonomy and objectivity of social science research.

6 In the matter of methodology and choice of subjects, no attempts have been made to evolve a strategy for understanding society in India. Social science research is much too dependent on borrowed models. There is a feeling among the top echelons of the ICSSR leadership that only those who are trained in the USA and that in quantitative measurement are fit to be called researchers.

7 Future-oriented studies relating to peace research, violence, technology and forms of government, problems of the last man, as also analytical studies based on observations committed to the task of the removal of poverty have been discouraged.

8 Social scientists functioning under the auspices of the ICSSR have accordingly become anti-knowledge because of their worship of the computer and pre-occupation with collection of facts and instant research suited to prove or disprove our positions *vis-à-vis* several American models. The ICSSR seems to be encouraging this trend by laying emphasis on mere data collection and computerization and not promoting independent thinking and social or historical interpretation of data.

9 In order to safeguard the autonomy and neutrality of the ICSSR, it should have a constitution which provides representation for various well-defined constituents in the Council. These should naturally be the established research institutions functioning from pre-ICSSR days.

10 There is no need for privacy in screening projects for approval. If possible, the applicant and the consultant should be brought together to discuss the research design and finalize it for approval. Moreover, whenever there is more than one consultant and secrecy, it is the administrator's view that always prevails.

11 Voluntary effort should be encouraged in building new research institutions. Performance should be the criterion in selecting institutions for support.

12 Greater attention should be paid to the development of researchers, and the ICSSR should not go after too many research projects.

13 In order to facilitate co-ordination and stimulation of non-official research institutions, they should be called together from time to time and consulted. It is desirable to strengthen units within a plural structure.

#### VIII INTERVIEW WITH DR. D. S. KOTHARI

1 The Committee met Dr. D. S. Kothari, Chairman of the Indian National Science Academy, and discussed with him the problem of including social

sciences within the scope of the Indian National Science Academy. Dr. Kothari suggested that, to begin with, social sciences should have a separate academy of their own.

2 From the very beginning, care should be taken to force close co-operation and interaction between the Indian National Academy of Science and the National Academy of Social Sciences.

3 The two academies should organise joint programmes and establish joint working groups for specific programmes.

4 The social sciences should insist on a block grant from the Government to be able to function as an autonomous body.

#### IX INTERVIEW WITH PROF. V. M. DANDEKAR

1 The Committee met Professor V. M. Dandekar, Director, Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, Poona, and also of the Indian School of Political Economy, Lonavala (Maharashtra), and discussed with him the various aspects of social science research in India. Professor Dandekar highlighted the following points during the discussion.

2 In the past few years, the ICSSR (and earlier the Research Programmes Committee) has sponsored a great deal of fact-finding, survey-type research. This is useful in the training of young research workers in the methods of collecting data and in the statistical analysis of such data. However, the reports of such research often tend to be self-contained and show little awareness of other data and literature relevant to the subject. This is detrimental to the development of broad-based scholarship in the social sciences. Positive steps are needed to correct this tendency.

3 There is need to train young research workers in collating and utilising data and literature from diverse sources. Professor Dandekar suggested that high priority should be given to a systematic and comprehensive study of social, economic and political developments in India during the first 25 years of independence. Besides the importance of such a study as a permanent reference work, the project will offer opportunity to employ and train young workers in collating and utilising data and literature from diverse sources. The project will also create a national framework in which data becoming available from piecemeal research might be fully utilized.

4 Much of the data being collected in *ad hoc* surveys is not fully processed and what is processed is not fully utilized and published. Organized effort is needed to process the available data fully and publish the same in a systematic form.

5 Research in social sciences does not at present percolate into the teaching of social sciences; the teaching has therefore remained more or less unaffected by the current research and is becoming increasingly outdated and irrelevant. Active steps are needed to promote the preparation of teaching material incorporating Indian data and experience in the courses at various levels.

6 Social sciences have remained confined to the small circle of social scientists and research workers. It is necessary to make them accessible to a wider audience including social-political workers, legislators, trade union workers, administrators, business executives. It is necessary to prepare relevant material in Indian languages and if possible, conduct short courses for interested persons. Professor Dandekar mentioned that this was the principal objective of the Indian School of Political Economy.

#### X INTERVIEW WITH PROF. DANTWALA

1 The Committee met Professor Dantwala and discussed with him several aspects of social science research in India. Professor Dantwala made the following observations during the discussion.

2 Much research sponsored by the ICSSR is sub-standard. In some areas the findings of research bear no relation to actual situations prevailing in the country.

3 Only a few highly competent people are devoted to sustained research in the country. Most of the top researchers are involved in a large number of other things.

4 There are many young people with good research potential. They need proper training and encouragement.

5 The ICSSR should endeavour to build up an adequate academic infrastructure through the provision of data banks and documentation centres.

6 Many research findings remain unnoticed. The ICSSR should establish a cell to collect the research results as and when they are produced and make them available immediately to policy-makers and other potential users of social science research.

7 ICSSR may also establish regional centres for the dissemination of social science information to different categories of users and to regional readership.

8 Social science research to-day suffers from excessive specialization. The remedy lies in the promotion of inter-disciplinary collaboration in research

programmes. As a first step towards such programmes, inter-disciplinary seminars should be conducted. Moreover, the proper method to promote such research programmes is not to build an inter-disciplinary structure first and then evolve the inter-disciplinary research programmes. On the contrary the structure should be allowed to grow out of the collaboration and co-operation of social scientists of different disciplines working on a common project; the study of rural poverty for example.

9 The ICSSR should refine its programme of training in research methodology with a view to making them more systematic and of longer duration. That is the only way to maintain a flow of trained social scientists.

#### XI INTERVIEW WITH DR. WAHI

1 The Committee met Dr. WahI, Director-General of the ICMR, in his office and discussed with him the possible areas of co-operation between the ICMR and the ICSSR in terms of inter-disciplinary research.

2 It was agreed that there was vast scope for the two Councils to undertake collaborative inter-disciplinary research in the fields of family planning, hospital administration and management, community medicine, environmental pollution, etc.

3 Dr. WahI envisaged the possibility and desirability of the two Councils jointly running orientation courses for medical teachers with a view to changing their attitude to the concept of preventive social medicine.

4 It was pointed out that medical education was estranged from general education and that something ought to be done to introduce social content in medical education.

5 Regarding joint action, it was suggested that joint panels consisting of the representatives of the two Councils could be set up to discuss the problem further and come up with appropriate measures for promoting joint action by the two Councils.

6 As an immediate step it was proposed that a joint seminar of social scientists and doctors should be held to discuss the problem: "Social Science and Medical Examination".

#### XII INTERVIEW WITH DR. S. CHAKRAVARTHY

1 The Committee met Dr. S. Chakravarty, Member in the Union Planning Commission, in his office and discussed with him the role of social science research in economic planning and development, and the role of the ICSSR in this area.

2 Dr. Chakravarthi was of the view that research so far sponsored by the ICSSR had not been of much value.

3 He said that the Planning Commission would like to conduct its own research required for its immediate and short-term needs. He suggested that the ICSSR should endeavour to concentrate on promoting research which would be useful to the Planning Commission in the long run. Educational planning, alternate planning models, planning techniques, etc. were mentioned as possible examples of this kind of research.

4 Inter-disciplinary research on industrial relations, relationship between economics and law, socialism, etc. could be promoted by the ICSSR.

5 Dr. Chakravarthi would send the Council a list of possible priority areas for research during the Fifth Plan which the Council could either undertake itself or sponsor under its aegis.

6 It was agreed that a joint committee of the ICSSR and the Research Programmes Committee of the Planning Commission should be set up to promote co-operation, co-ordination and joint action between the two bodies.

### **XIII INTERVIEW WITH DR. BHABATOSH DATTA**

1 The Committee met Dr. Bhabatosh Datta and held discussions with him at a dinner hosted by Dr. Nitish De on June 18. During the discussion Dr. Datta explained the purpose and functions of his Centre for Studies in Social Sciences in Calcutta, of which he is the Chairman. He stated that research at the Calcutta Centre would be concentrated initially on certain specific problems of eastern and North-Eastern India.

### **C XIII DISCUSSION WITH VICE-CHANCELLORS AND REGISTRARS BOMBAY**

1 The Committee met, on April 25, 1973, the Vice-Chancellor of Bombay University, the Registrar of Shivaji University, and Prof. N. R. Deshpande who represented the Vice-Chancellor of Nagpur University and discussed with them administrative problems relating to the recruitment of research personnel and financial procedures. The following points were made during the discussion.

2 The problem of recruiting research staff is not a serious one in the three Universities represented at the discussion, as research staff needed for a particular project are employed only temporarily. Such temporary appoint-

ments are made by Heads of Departments themselves under intimation to the registrar and hence did not pose any serious problem.

3 Project funds are University funds and they have to be administered according to the rules and regulations of the Universities. Under these, it is difficult to have a separate fund to be directly administered by Heads of Departments. But these rules and regulations do not stand in the way of quick and timely disbursement of research funds to the researchers concerned. Heads of Departments are free to draw advances as and when they need them.

4 Also, it is not good to burden the Heads of Departments with too many administrative problems. The delegation of financial responsibilities to them is likely to create more problems.

5 The reduction of the work-load does not arise in the case of University departments as they are free to draw up the time-table keeping in view the research needs of the members of the departments. This problem is really acute in the case of affiliated colleges and should be solved with the co-operation of the UGC.

6 The UGC must endeavour to forge links between teaching and research.

7 The ICSSR should undertake suitable measures to make research an attractive carrer for young and competent scholars.

8 In view of the varying situations prevailing in these three Universities. it is not possible to follow the 'Delhi Pattern' in the recruitment of research staff and disbursement of funds.

9 The responsibility of the Universities and Vice-Chancellors is primarily to students and towards teaching, and the research commitments of the faculty members should be consistent with this primary responsibility of theirs. This objective may, however, be realized by having two professors in each department set apart completely for research.

10 Agencies like the ICSSR should endeavour to secure a high value for social researchers and foster the concept of the Great Professor.

#### DELHI

1 The Committee met the following Vice-Chancellors and representatives of Universities in the area on May 20, 1973 and discussed with them administrative problems relating to the recruitment of research personnel and financial procedures: The Vice-Chancellor of Delhi University; The Vice-Chancellor of Agra University; The Vice-Chancellor of Punjab University; and The Registrar of Jawaharlal Nehru University.

2 It was generally agreed that, in order to facilitate the quick recruitment of research staff, *ad hoc* appointments could be made by a Committee consisting of the Vice-Chancellor, the Head of the Department concerned and the Project Director.

3 The point was made that lack of uniformity in Universities in teaching methods and courses posed a serious problem and militated against the semester system and other reforms which would facilitate the introduction and promotion of inter-disciplinary teaching.

4 Centres of inter-disciplinary research should be created in the Universities and encouraged.

#### CALCUTTA

1 The Committee met the Vice-Chancellor of Calcutta University and the Registrar of Utkal University and discussed with them the ways and means of promoting research capability and excellence in the various social science departments. It was agreed that the teaching load of the members of faculty should be reduced in order to enable them to devote more time for research. It was also suggested that, in order to promote inter-disciplinary teaching and research, two or three senior professors of different social science departments who were willing to co-operate should be encouraged to work on problems—mutually agreed upon—on an inter-disciplinary basis. Common concepts and language could be developed only by making a humble beginning in this direction. It was also mentioned that inter-disciplinary seminars on common problems could go a long way in creating a congenial atmosphere for inter-disciplinary research to develop. No firm opinion was expressed on the feasibility of establishing inter-disciplinary research cells in Universities.

2 It was pointed out that financial rules and recruitment procedures in the two Universities did not really impede the progress of research.

#### TRIVANDRUM

The Committee had a luncheon meeting with the Vice-Chancellor and Registrar of Kerala University, and the Registrar of Madurai University. Dr. M. V. Pylee was present at the meeting deputizing for the Vice-Chancellor of Cochin University. The discussion centred round the possibility of relaxing the rules pertaining to financial and staff recruitment affairs connected with research projects. It was agreed that every effort should be made to facilitate project directors to get the money and staff needed for their research projects as expeditiously as possible.



## GOVERNOR AND CHANCELLOR OF U.P. UNIVERSITIES

1 The Review Committee met the Governor and Chancellor of UP Universities, Shri Akbar Ali Khan, in his chambers on September 29, 1973. The following were also present at the meeting: Shri Satish Chandra (Adviser, Education); Shri P. N. Chaturvedi (Secretary, Department of Education); and Shri A. K. Mustafy (Vice-Chancellor, Lucknow University).

2 In response to the questions raised by the Chairman, the Chancellor and the others present promised to take favourable action on the following issues :

3 Since the appointments of project staff are temporary and the projects have to be finished within a stated time, these may be made on the recommendations of the Project Director and the Head of the Department concerned. Normal University procedures for staff appointments will not be followed in these cases.

4 It was agreed that the University should advance money to research projects sanctioned by the government and other agencies without waiting until the money was actually received from the authorities concerned. However, it was suggested that the Committee should recommend to the government and other agencies concerned that they should sanction the project and advance the money simultaneously as was the practice with ICSSR research projects. Such a practice would go a long way in enabling the project directors to pay their research staff in time.

5 It was pointed out that, in Lucknow University, some Heads of Departments (for instance, the Department of Public Administration) were authorized to pay project funds into a bank account and operate it themselves. In addition the Heads of Departments were free to draw advances from the University as and when they required them for research projects. In view of this, there was no need to establish a general rule that project funds should be transferred to a separate bank account to be operated by the Head of the Department or the Project Director concerned. It was also agreed that Heads of Departments or Project Directors should not be burdened with financial responsibilities which would distract them from their research work.

6 In order to avoid double auditing, accounts of research projects audited by a Chartered Accountant should be accepted as final and incorporated in the University's triennial audit.

7 It was agreed that, once the project was sanctioned, the Project Director could correspond directly with the research agency concerned, giving intimation to the Registrar of the University.

8 Payment of honoraria from project funds to University staff working on research projects, particularly to the younger staff, should be permitted. University rules standing in the way of the acceptance of such payments should be suitably modified.

9 In computing the total work-load of the staff, the approved research work done by them should be taken into account. The research potential of lecturers would require some reduction in their hours of teaching work.

10 The quantity and quality of PhD work in some Universities will have to be examined. ICSSR's resources should be used to organize methodology courses for University staff who work as guides.

11 The inter-disciplinary tradition of Lucknow University should be further developed in relation to the possibility of setting up an ICSSR-aided cell in the University.

#### **C XIV DISCUSSION WITH USERS OF SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH**

##### **BOMBAY**

1 The Committee met a group of people drawn from industry and business and discussed some problems pertaining to the utilization of research. The following were present at the meeting.

K. S. Krishnaswamy

F. A. Mehta

Narotham Shah

A. C. Shah

P. B. Medhora

Hannan Ezekiel

Telang

Arun Banerjee

2 The following points emerged from the discussion :

3 Social science research tends to be purely academic with excessive emphasis on logical constructs and fundamental theories and bearing but little relevance to concrete situations of social life. Such research support for policy measures is necessary.

4 Social science research suffers from the preoccupation of social scientists with the problem of getting academic recognition from their peers and counterparts in India as well as abroad. Very little attention is paid to problems with which policy-makers in business and industry are faced. Social science research is too remote from policy makers' problems at various levels to be taken seriously by the users of research.

5 There is lack of mutual respect and trust between users and producers of research. This gap should be filled.

6 In order to enable social scientists to relate their research to the problems of real life situations, they should be employed for consultancy services in business firms for short periods.

7 Social science research, in order to be useful to users, must give priority to the following subjects :

*a* Labour Participation in Management;

*b* Spreading Protein to Rural Folks; A study in Social-behavioural Motivation;

*c* Paucity of Polytechnic Skills;

*d* Conspicuous Waste by Poor;

*e* Middle-class Attitudes to Professions;

*f* Ruralization of Professional Skills;

*g* Motivation in Migration to Urban Areas.

8 Mr. J.R.D. Tata invited the members of the Review Committee to lunch on April 25, 1973, and discussed with them the research needs of industry and business. During the discussion, Mr. Tata explained the keen interest evinced by the industrial and business concerns of the Tatas in social research. As evidence of such concern, he mentioned the work being done at Jamshedpur in the community development programmes and other types of social work.

9 He emphasised that India was soon going to face tremendous human problems as a consequence of far-reaching socio-economic transformation of the country under the impact of industrialization and urbanization. The problems of such a post-industrial society should get high priority in any scheme of social science research.

10 He also indicated the large number of man-hours lost due to bad human relations in industry. He maintained that this was not a problem peculiar to capitalist economies only, but it was very much a feature

of socialist economies as well. So he wanted high priority to be given to research on human relations in industry.

11 Furthermore he underlined the need for family planning programmes and studies aimed at facilitating their effective implementation.

12 Lastly, he mentioned the need for studying the habits and attitudes of people with a view to creating a congenial environment for the transfer of modern technology and methods of cultivation to the traditional Indian village communities.

#### DELHI

1 The Committee met a group of persons drawn from government, industry and business and discussed with them some problems pertaining to the utilization of research. The following were present at the meeting :

Srivastava

B. J. Sharma

M. P. Rodrigues

G. L. Bansal

N. Gupta

Mrs. Jyotsna H. Shah

2 The following points emerged from the discussion :

3 The ICSSR should give priority to research relating to the study of people's participation in programmes of nation-building.

4 The ICSSR should give attention to the problems of voluntary organizations,

5 Research on the problems of poverty and evaluation of projects and programmes aiming at the removal of poverty should be encouraged.

6 Encouragement should be given to the study of the impact of social legislation.

7 Dr. Gupta emphasized the need for research on subjects relating to the police. He wanted the ICSSR to extend financial assistance to the Research and Development Division of the Department of Police to study such problems as violence, crime, the revision of the IPC, denotified tribes.

8 Mr. Bansal pointed out that there was no problem of employment for young men with good research degrees. He was of the view that social science research was not being adequately used because much of it was not relevant and up to the expected standard.

9 Mr. B. D. Sharma expressed the view that there was no proper co-ordination of research done in the area of tribal welfare and that the ICSSR should do something to facilitate such co-ordination.

10 Mrs. Jyotsna H. Shah wanted that the ICSSR should devote greater attention to social defence research which can find solutions to current problems.

#### CALCUTTA

1 The Committee met a group of persons drawn from government, industry and business and discussed with them some problems pertaining to the utilization of research. The following were present at the meeting :

A. N. Bose  
S. C. Sinha  
S. P. Dasgupta  
D. Bandopadhyay  
Pannalal Dasgupta  
Atmaram Saraogi  
M. K. Basu  
B. S. Raghavan  
K. C. Sivaramakrishnan

2 The following points emerged from the discussion :

3 If social research is to be utilized by Government, it should be relevant to certain social and economic problems the Government is trying to solve. In this context the need for studying the implementation of land reforms and the mobilization of the rural masses for action was emphasized.

4 Mr. Sivaramakrishnan, Secretary of the Calcutta Metropolitan Development Authority, stated that slums were an inevitable part of the process of urbanization and as such it was unrealistic to speak of eradicating slums. He emphasized that there was need for more effective slum improvement schemes and social science research could play an important role in the formulation and implementation of such programmes.

5 Mr. Sivaramakrishnan also deplored the fact that the new industrial townships which were springing up all over the country as a result of industrialization were not properly planned in the sense that the needs of future generations were not kept in view while planning and developing those townships. Social science research should aim at tackling this pro-

blem by looking far ahead into the future to discern the needs of future generations and indicating the ways and means of meeting those needs.

6 It was also emphasized that social science research was needed in community development programmes.

7 Mr. R. P. Bhillimoria, Director, Personnel, Hindustan Steel Ltd., hosted a lunch to the members of the Committee on June 18. The members discussed with Mr. Bhillimoria some problems pertaining to the utilization of research. He made the following points during the discussion.

8 Dealing with the reasons for the lack of the use of social science research, Mr. Bhillimoria said that there was inadequate appreciation of the value of social science research even at the highest levels of management. He also pointed out that the existing social science research institutions worked in ivory towers with no significant liaison with the customers, viz. business, industry and administration. Moreover, research projects were not evolved in consultation with consumers nor were they the result of research disseminated and directed to the right quarters. Finally, research work done was often of poor quality.

9 The following social science research needs of industry and business were mentioned :

*a* Employment interview and testing techniques for all levels of managers;

*b* Induction techniques for different ethnic groups;

*c* Training and job enrichment programmes and preparation of books on personnel management suited to Indian conditions;

*d* Study of wage policies and incentive schemes;

*e* In-depth study of over-manning;

*f* Studies on the industrial climate such as those sponsored by Quaker Oats in the USA;

*g* Safety and accident prevention in industry; and

*h* Setting up a management research division to meet these needs.

10 Mr. Bhillimoria said that employment prospects for social science researchers of proven quality were good in the fields of interviewing and testing, counselling, training, safety and accident prevention, teaching institutions, management research units established within industry, and in personnel and industrial relations.

11 The following suggestions regarding effective utilization of research and the role of ICSSR were put forward.

- a* The quality of researchers and research facilities must be improved.
- b* There should be closer association with industry and a two-way exchange between social science research groups and industrial units.
- c* Cross-fertilization of ideas should be fostered through job rotation from within, liaison with consultants, and liaison with academic and research bodies like the ICSSR.
- d* Research and Development units manned by specialists should be established within industry.
- e* Social science researchers must establish closer liaison with and strengthen professional bodies like the IIPM through greater membership support and giving of their time to its proper functioning.
- f* Inducting Government, at State and Central levels, into the techniques of the use of social science research. This should be done at the following levels: *i* Generally at the Planning Commission level; *ii* The economic and other major employing ministries at the State and Central levels; *iii* Other ministries and agencies including the Personnel Department in the Prime Minister's Secretariat and in the Home Ministry; and *iv* Training institutions at the State and Central levels such as that for the IAS officers and other training Colleges.
- g* The ICSSR should foster better public relations.

#### MADRAS

1 The Committee met a group of officers belonging to the Department of Public Health, Government of Tamil Nadu, and discussed with them the social science research needed in public health. The following were present:

- R. Narayanan
- H. G. Sambandam
- G. Rangabhashyam
- S. Subbiah
- S. Subramanian
- V. Natarajan

#### TRIVANDRUM

The Committee met a group of demographers from the Bureau of Statistics and Economics headed by Dr. N. S. Kurup and discussed with them the research needed in the area of demography. It was pointed out that research was needed on the following subjects:

- a* Structure of the Family in Kerala
- b* Nature of the Familial Relations
- c* Process of Decision-Making in the Family and Its Impact on Fertility
- d* Study of Social Mobility and Consequent Changes in Fertility and Mortality Rates
- e* Improved Methods of Cultivation and Their Effects on Demographic Patterns
- f* Evaluation of Government Agencies.

## **C XV SUMMARY OF DISCUSSIONS WITH UNION MINISTERS**

### **WITH MINISTER FOR EDUCATION**

- 1 Professor Nurul Hassan, Education Minister, Government of India, invited the members of the Committee to lunch on May 28, 1973, and discussed certain matters relating to the ICSSR. During the discussion, the Minister for Education made the following points.
- 2 The Government would not accept the principle of an endowment grant. However, he assured the committee that the government would not take undue advantage of the procedure for the annual renewal of grants to the ICSSR in order to interfere with its autonomous functioning.
- 3 As the ICSSR is a public agency and not a private body, the government expects it to give advice to the former whenever that was needed.
- 4 Regarding the restriction on the participation of foreign scholars in seminars and conferences held in India, the Minister stated that, as long as foreign scholars were invited through and on behalf of recognized and authorized bodies, there was no problem. In such circumstances the government was liberal in granting permission to visiting foreign scholars. He emphasized the need to bear in mind the country's security requirements in such a situation.
- 5 He also pointed out that care should be taken to see that foreign scholars were not invited to participate in projects of doubtful value and which do not conform to accepted international standards. The Government does recognize the need to promote international co-operation in social science research and as such, will not raise objections to foreign scholars sponsored and invited by authentic bodies.
- 6 Regarding the need of a relationship between the ICSSR & ICHR, he suggested that co-operation and co-ordination should be fostered between the two Councils through joint panels.



#### WITH MINISTER FOR LABOUR

7 Mr. K. V. Raghunatha Reddy, Minister for Labour and Rehabilitation, Government of India, invited the members of the Committee to breakfast on May, 29. They discussed with him the research needs of labour and industry. During the discussion, the Minister underlined the need for research on the following subjects :

- a Alienation of Youth
- b Trade Unions and Political Ideologies
- c A Sociological Study of the Problems of Mobilizing the Rural Masses for Social Action
- d Bureaucracy and Social Reconstruction
- e Attitudes and Values of the People.

#### WITH MINISTER FOR HEAVY INDUSTRY

8 The Committee met Mr. T. A. Pai, Minister for Heavy Industry, Government of India, at his residence and discussed with him problems relating to social science research.

9 Mr. Pai indicated that, at present, policies and decisions of the Government were made on an *ad hoc* basis without a knowledge of the purpose and aim of policy. In the such a context there was need for imaginative studies of what the country needed : what should it do? where should it go?

10 He emphasized the need to pay attention to the problems of the masses, such as illiteracy, involvement of people in the removal of poverty, lawyers and out-of-court settlement of disputes, local leadership, district planning.

#### WITH MINISTER FOR PLANNING

11 The Committee met Mr. D. P. Dhar, Minister for Planning, Government of India, in his office and discussed with him the research needs of the Fifth Plan. The following points emerged from the discussion.

12 Mr. Dhar indicated that, during the Fifth Plan period research was needed on such topics as: fiscal policies; wages and prices; gap between goals and implementations; participation of workers; social complexities, the problems of the backward classes and tribes; district planning, development of backward regions; utilization of our indigenous resources, caste system in education. He underlined that efforts should be made to harness the idealism of educated people for development purposes. He asked the question: how can we bring about a cultural revolution within the democratic system?

13 The Committee met Mr. C. Subramaniam, Minister for Industrial Development, and Science and Technology on August 24, 1973, at his residence and sought his views on the following questions :

*a* What is the role of social science research in industrial development? What are the social science research priorities relevant to industrial development?

*b* Could social science research be financed from the one per cent of the GNP proposed to be allocated to scientific and technological research and development during the Fifth Plan? Could five per cent of this one per cent of the GNP be allocated to social science research?

*c* What should be the relationship between the NCST and the ICSSR to promote interaction between social science research and research in science and technology?

14 Reacting to these questions, the Minister made the following remarks:

*a* He emphasized the need for interaction between social sciences and science and technology. He thought that such interaction was not taking place at present. He also felt the need for close links between the ICSSR and the NCST. As a starting point, he said, he would associate social scientists with the deliberations, plans and activities of the NCST, particularly in regard to the management of science and application of econometrics, operational research and systems analysis.

*b* He stated that social science research had a significant role to play in the industrial development and social transformation of the country. He wanted the social scientists to undertake analytical studies pertaining to social problems and tensions engendered by the applications of science and technology with a view to indicating the action needed to transform society and to resolve those tensions.

*c* He agreed that social science research could be combined with science and technology for purposes of funding. But he also mentioned that this was a matter which should be considered by the Education Ministry which now deals with the subject.

*d* He said that he would be favourable to any proposal to place the ICSSR with the Ministry of Science and Technology.

*e* Concerning the discrimination against social scientists *vis-à-vis* natural and agricultural scientists with regard to certain exemptions from Customs Duties for importing scientific equipment needed for research, the travel tax and other concessions, he said that such anomalies should be removed and wanted the social scientists and the ICSSR to exert influence on the authorities concerned for having the situation rectified.

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