



**REPORT OF
THE COMMITTEE ON
SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH**

**PLANNING COMMISSION
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
NEW DELHI—1968**

**REPORT OF
THE COMMITTEE ON
SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH**

**PLANNING COMMISSION
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
NEW DELHI—1968**

CONTENTS

CHAPTER		PAGE
I	Introductory	1
II	Output and Quality of Research	4
III	Problems in Developing Research	25
IV	Recommendations	42
	Tables	53
	Annexures	78

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTORY

1. The Committee on Social Science Research was appointed by a resolution* of the Planning Commission on 8th August 1965. The terms of reference stated in the resolution set for the Committee a two-fold task:

- (i) to survey the current situation in relation to research in social sciences in the country, and
- (ii) to make recommendations regarding its future line of development as also the organisational and other steps necessary.

Scope of enquiry

2. Our terms of reference use the concept of 'social sciences'. Hence the enquiry had to be limited to disciplines presenting systematised knowledge of the social phenomena. There was, however, the problem of specifying such disciplines. We gave a good deal of thought on its subject-coverage, and finally decided to include within the scope of our enquiry (1) economics and commerce†, (2) Political science and public administration‡, (3) sociology and social work**, (4) social anthropology and social psychology ||. Our choice was governed by two major considerations. These are the disciplines in which teaching and research facility at present exists in the country and as between them, they cover all major aspects of the study of social phenomena.

3. The survey of the current situation in relation to research in these disciplines as mentioned in the first part of our terms of reference, if broadly interpreted, involves several dimensions. It could cover a countrywide survey of all institutions engaged in social science research—universities and colleges, research institutions and government departments. It could assess their present position, output growth, and examine the problems faced by them in organising and financing research activity and go into the division of responsibility and the extent of co-ordination between them.

4. Such a comprehensive survey would require facts and opinions to be gathered from a large sample of participants in research activity in the country. While planning the scope and content of enquiry, as also the method to be followed we had considered the feasibility aspect in view of the strict

*Annexure I.

†Includes economic history, economic and demographic statistics, and industrial and labour management.

‡Including personnel management.

**Including social demography and social history.

|| Includes criminology and ethnography.

constraints in which we had to operate. The Committee did not have full-time membership. It was an *ad-hoc* committee not having powers similar to full-fledged commissions. Above all, time was the limiting factor. Because of all these factors the Committee could not visit different centres and institutions in the country for collecting evidences through personal contacts or discussions with participants; and undertake a comprehensive survey. It had to limit the scope of enquiry and adopt the mailed questionnaire method, even though it was apprehensive of its usual drawback *viz.*, low response ratio. The Committee drew up separate questionnaires for universities and post-graduate colleges, research institutions and government departments. In all, we issued questionnaires to 884 respondents. Out of this, 177 have returned the questionnaires duly filled in. The overall response ratio (20 per cent) got depressed really by the poor response from post-graduate colleges. If these are excluded the response ratio improves to 32 per cent and varies from 28 per cent in the case of university departments to 49 per cent for research institutions.

5. The degree of response, however, varied for different types of questions. While the respondents answered questions pertaining to output of research and problems faced by them in conducting research fairly satisfactorily, questions on organisational set-up, coordination of research activities and utilisation of research were inadequately replied. The Committee also attempted to gather from the U. G. C. such information as were collected by them as part of their normal work or in connection with special enquiries related to teaching and research. Materials available in published sources like foreign and Indian journals, annual reports of Government Departments and Institutions were also culled out and used to supplement the information obtained from the questionnaire. All these were utilised for the survey and analysis which the Committee was required to undertake.

Procedure

6. The Committee started functioning on 4th September 1965 when its first meeting was held. This was followed by seven more meetings including the last at which the report was finalized for submission to the Planning Commission.

7. In addition, the Committee also arranged with the various learned Associations in the country to hold a sitting at their annual conference to discuss the problems of social science research. Such discussions were organised at (i) the 25th Conference of Indian Society of Agricultural Economics, (ii) the 48th Conference of Indian Economics Association, (iii) the 9th Indian Labour Economics Conference, (iv) the 19th Indian Commerce Conference, (v) the 27th Indian Political Science Conference, (vi) the 6th Annual Conference of the Indian Association of Central Libraries and Information Centres and (vii) at the Biennial Conference of the Indian Conference of Social Work. The Indian Society of Agricultural Statistics also considered the various issues pertaining to social science research and conveyed their

views to the Committee. The discussion at Varanasi was initiated by Prof. D. R. Gadgil, at Bangalore by Dr. J. N. Khosla, at Bombay by Dr. M. S. Gore and at Allahabad by Dr. Harbans Lal, the Secretary of the Committee. A number of eminent scholars participated in these discussions and the Committee was able to obtain the views of a galaxy of research workers.

8. A further effort was made for exchange of views between the members of the Committee and distinguished scholars* drawn from the various disciplines at New Delhi on 1st December 1966. The discussions at this Conference pertained mainly to (a) scope, possibilities and problems of inter-disciplinary research and (b) problems pertaining to research training, research personnel, research incentive, research facility, research coordination and research utilisation. The proceedings of this sitting have been very valuable to the Committee in formulating their proposals.

9. Despite these efforts, the Committee found the materials deficient for presenting any comprehensive survey of current situation of research in all its various aspects. It therefore, decided to limit its scope to survey the output and quality of research and the problems in developing Social Science Research mainly based on replies to the questionnaire and published materials cited above. The next four chapters contain the text of our report. Chapter II presents our assessment of the output and quality of research and Chapter III discusses the problems in developing Social Science Research. These Chapters, thus deal with the first part of our terms of reference. Chapter IV of the report deals with the second part of our terms of reference and gives our recommendations on the organisational and other measures to be taken.

*Listed In Annexure IV.

CHAPTER II

OUTPUT AND QUALITY OF-RESEARCH

10. Social science research is conducted in this country mainly in (1) Universities, (2) Research Institutions and (3) Government Departments. Our assessment of the output and quality of research turned out by these agencies in recent years is presented in the following sections.

I. Universities

11. Research in universities falls into two categories :

- (i) Student research.
- (ii) Faculty research.

The former comprises research work done by students under the supervision of a teacher and the latter research by teachers undertaken in their individual capacity or in collaboration with other members of the teaching and research staff. The two being distinctly of different standard, we will deal with each of them separately.

(i) Student Research

12. Student research in the Universities again falls into two classes :

- (a) Preparation of thesis by students for a research degree, M.Litt., Ph.D. or D.Litt.
- (b) Preparation of dissertation or project reports on field work towards part fulfilment of the requirement for a Master's Degree or equivalent Post-Graduate Diploma.

Nearly all universities provide facility for registration of students for a Ph.D. degree in social science subjects. Some of them also provide for a higher degree, D.Litt., although a few confer these higher degrees only on the basis of published work. Some universities also have provision in their rules for a lower research degree, namely, M.Litt. The Ph.D. degree being common to all universities, we propose to assess the output and quality of research by students registered for research degree with reference to their Ph.D. work.

13. The questionnaires issued to the University Administration solicited information on the enrolment and awards of Ph.D. degrees to students during the last 10 years. 10 out of 57 universities to whom we addressed our questionnaire and which provide facility for teaching and research in social science furnished the information. This gives a response ratio of 17 per cent. Table 1.1 constructed on the basis of replies shows that over the decade 1955 to 1965, 202 students were registered by the universities for the Ph.D. degree. This

gives an average of 2 registrations per university per year. Discipline-wise also, the average registration ranges between 1 to 2 per year.

14. The total registration during 1964-65 was reported to be 48, as against 25 in 1960-61 and 4 in 1965-66. This sharp rise is mainly accounted for by the increases in Ph.D. registrations in Economics, Commerce, Political Science and Sociology. This improvement in registration would be significant and a healthy sign if it were accompanied by corresponding improvement in the award of Ph.D. degree. To get some basis for our judgment on this issue, we made a further exercise. Since most of the universities permit Ph.D. students to submit their thesis after a period of two years from the date of registration, we related the enrolment and awards with a two-year lag. Table 1.2 shows that only 4 out of the 10 universities reported award of Ph.D. degree. Thus, 60 per cent of the universities registering students for Ph.D. did not award any degree. Further, the total number of awards during the period of 8 years from 1957 to 1965 was 25 only. This was hardly 1/5th of the total number of registered students who should have completed the work and been awarded the degree. In other words, 80 per cent of these registered for Ph.D. degree either did not complete their work or were not awarded the degree. The probability for the latter is less since enrolment of students for a Ph.D. degree, choice of supervisors, selection of titles of their thesis, approval of synopsis are done on a close scrutiny by the highest body in the university and on the advice of a Board or Committee of experts including experts from outside the concerned universities. The standard for the Ph.D. thesis laid down by most of the universities is also by no means very stiff. Most of the universities consider the thesis to be of qualifying standard if it is able to discover new facts or present a fresh interpretation of available facts. Only a few regard suitability for publication as a criterion for its approval for the award. Nearly all universities require the thesis to be evaluated by three examiners, at least one of whom is to be from outside the university. A degree is awarded if at least two out of three examiners recommend the award. It is, thus, apparent that the low accomplishment of Ph.D. students is neither due to a very high standard expected of them nor due to any liberal procedure in admitting students. The probability seems to be that a large number of students succeed in getting themselves registered for a Ph.D. degree because they are found suitable for taking up the course, and this number has also gone up. But most of these do not complete the work and probably continue so long as they do not get any suitable employment. This drifting away from research is a real problem and involves substantial wastage of resources for it is certain that most of the registered students could have been successful in getting the Ph.D. degree, had they continued their full period of study. Why they do not do so, we will examine in Chapter III.

15. The overall picture of accomplishment though itself not a very satisfactory one, a wide variation in the accomplishment of Ph.D. students as between different disciplines is also revealed by table 1.3. The highest

accomplishment goes to the credit of students taking Ph.D. research in Social Anthropology. This is followed by Social Psychology and Economics. Sociology and Political Science show very poor accomplishment.

16. The second category of student research comprises dissertations prepared towards part fulfilment of the requirements for a Master's degree or equivalent Post-Graduate Diploma. A number of residential universities which had a provision for this type of student research have now amended, their regulations and abolished this provision. This is particularly true for Economics. Even where the regulation continues to be on the statute, in actual practice students are not encouraged to take up research in lieu of one or two optional papers. The provision for this type of student research however, continues both in theory as well as practice in examining universities and some of the residential universities, particularly in some disciplines like sociology, social anthropology and social psychology. A few universities as also schools of social work have made it obligatory for their post-graduate students to submit a dissertation or a project report in part fulfilment of the Master's Degree or equivalent Diploma. This is particularly true of M.A. in sociology, social anthropology and Post-Graduate Diploma in labour or social work. In our questionnaire issued to the universities, we had asked for information on the output and quality of this type of student research as well. Only one school of social work and one post-graduate college have reported and there too the information furnished is not complete.

17. The quality of this type of student research in the field of labour studies was discussed at a seminar on labour research in schools of social work held in October 1965 under the auspices of Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Bombay. This seminar was sponsored by the University Grants Commission. A working paper on labour research in schools of social work prepared by the Tata institute brings out the limitations of student research to focus the seminar's attention.

The following extracts from the working paper indicate the position :

“The research projects undertaken by students, as a part of requirement of their Diploma or Degree, have obvious limitations. These limitations arise from the limited time, money and resources available at their disposal. As the students have to complete the entire course, including research, within two years, they cannot spare adequate time or efforts required for full-fledged thesis. Naturally, most of the projects submitted are below standard from the view point of both the methodology and content. The following are some of the limitations noticed, as far as the students' research is concerned :

- (i) The academic, educational level of the students in general is not high. Very few of them appear to be research-minded. Though all of them are graduates, their level of comprehension, expression, initiative in thinking and participation need to be improved....

- (ii) There appears to be a general indifference to the research project, both by teachers and students.... The teacher has to guide as many as 10 students at a time and that too within a short period of about 8 months. The nature and scope of many of the research projects is unnecessarily large.
- (iii) There appears to be a great fear on the part of many students (particularly lady students) about the application of statistics.
- (iv) Research projects are defective in relation to the following :—
 - (a) *Statement of the problem and objectives in particular*:—Poor planning for research, hasty formulation of problems, lack of hypotheses formulation, lack of preparation for study ;
 - (b) *Theoretical orientation and orientation to previous research*:—Ignorance of the work of predecessors ;
 - (c) *Definition of key concept* : Careless, vague and ambiguous use of terms ;
 - (d) *Sampling*:—Inaccuracy in determining units, poor sampling;
 - (e) *Instrument of data collection*:—Neglect of pilot study, use of poor questionnaires, too frequent use of questionnaires, ignorance in use of other tools ;
 - (f) *Secondary sources*:—Useless statistics, poor knowledge of sources of secondary data ;
 - (g) *Treatment of data*:—Asserting too great accuracy to data, careless use of percentages, combining and comparing units of different kinds, ignorant use of methods of classification of data, arithmetical inaccuracy ;
 - (h) *Statement of conclusions based on findings*:—Emotionalism during reporting, over confidence in results, announcement of half truths and untruths, drawing unreasonable conclusions, making unwise and incorrect interpretations, presenting results unintelligently, internal inconsistency, violating the law of parsimony, inaccuracy in quoting, plagiarism, unsound treatment.
 - (i) *General problem*:—Impatience with research procedures, hasty report, poor grammar and many typing mistakes.”

18. What has been said above in respect of student research in the field of labour, holds good by and large to other fields of social sciences as well. The deficiencies are too serious and require a view to be taken on the quality of such research and more particularly whether it should be done under compulsion. We will probe into the reasons for the deficiency in Chapter III.

(ii) Faculty Research

19. Faculty research being the more important category of research in universities, we requested all university departments in the social science

subjects to furnish inventory of research work completed during the last 7 years 1959-66. 54 university departments constituting 15 per cent of the total number to whom we addressed our questionnaire furnished this information. As will be seen from table 1.4 these departments completed 274 units of research work during the last 7 year period. Discipline-wise, economics and commerce, reported the highest number and political science the lowest. The ratio of the "units of completed research work" to the "number of reporting departments" was, however the highest for social anthropology, next for sociology and the lowest for economics and political science.

While the total number of units of completed research work appears to be large, the average per department per year works out to not even 1. Discipline-wise only social anthropology and sociology completed one or more than one unit per department per year.

20. One may agree that the analysis for a 7 year period together conceals the growth element in faculty research. The average output for the 7 year period was also depressed by the low output of early years. To explore this aspect, we continued the analysis further. During the last two years of the Third Plan, 1964-66, units of faculty research completed in all social science disciplines was three times the number in the last two years of the Second Plan. The distribution of units of completed research between the various disciplines is shown in table 1.5. Only sociology and social psychology registered three times increase in units of completed research. This growth in the output of faculty research was largely due to the increase in the number of departments reporting completed research work. In 1959-61, 13 university departments reported to have completed 27 units of research work; in 1964-66, 33 departments reported completion of 80 units of research work. As a consequence, units of work completed per department showed only a marginal improvement over the period. Discipline-wise units of completed research per department registered an improvement in social psychology as well as economics and commerce, while deterioration is noticed in political science and sociology. Looked at from another angle, the accomplishment per department would appear still poor. Assuming 5 teachers per department, and one unit of completed research per teacher as the norm, each department should be expected to complete at least 5 units of research work per year. As against this, the actual accomplishment was just over 1 per department in 1964-66. The conclusion, therefore, follows that nearly 4/5th of the potential for faculty research remained unutilised even by 1964-66 despite the absolute increase in output over the period.

2. Research Institutions

21. There are 47* research institutions in the country. Of these, 34 are organised for economic studies, 7 for management studies, 4 for sociological studies and 1 each for public administration and international relations. We

*Listed in Annexure V.

sought particulars of research work completed during 1959-66 through our questionnaire. 20 research institutions forming 43 percent of the total, furnished the required information. In aggregate these 20 institutions completed 376 research projects during the period. Of this total, 284 were economic studies, and 92 social studies. In the former category, economic surveys had the major share. In the latter, studies in public administration, mainly local administration and Panchayat Raj were the more important. The area-wise distribution of the studies, undertaken by research institutions is shown in table 1.6. If 101 projects reported to have been completed by one single institution during the period 1959-66 are excluded, 275 projects were completed by the 19 remaining institutions. Such an accomplishment can hardly be considered as satisfying, when these institutions are manned by whole-time research workers, who are almost wholly engaged in research.

22. Here too, the average performance of institutions may have been depressed by relatively smaller output in early years. The average for 7 years period taken together, conceals the element of growth in this case as well. To get an idea of the trend in research output over time, table 1.7 was constructed on the basis of the data supplied by 19 institutions. The total output of research measured in terms of units of research projects completed during 1964-66 was double the output in the last two years of the Second Plan 1959-61. The relative growth in units of social studies completed was larger than in units of economic studies. Despite this growth, research output per institution in 1964-66 works out to only 2 per year, if we exclude 25 research projects completed by one single institution.

3. Government Departments

23. There are 65* units in Central and State Government departments which conduct social and economic studies. These include economic divisions of the various Ministries, technical divisions of the Planning Commission, Programme Evaluation Organisation and bureaus and directorates of research at the centre as also evaluation organisation, bureaus of economics and statistics, and tribal research institutions in the States. We addressed separate questionnaires to all of them seeking information on research work completed by them during the period 1959 to 1966. 19 departments representing 27 percent of the total, furnished the required particulars. These 19 departments together completed 442 research projects during 7 years period 1959-66. Of these 326 were economic studies and 116 social studies. Of the former the largest number were economic surveys, particularly pertaining to handicrafts and evaluation studies. Among the social studies, tribal research constituted the largest area of studies. The area-wise distribution of studies completed by Government departments during 1959-66 is shown in table 1.8.

24. On the basis of the figures given above, the average works out to 3 per department every year. This average figure again has been depressed

*Listed in Annexure VI.

by smaller output in the early years of the period as will be seen from table 1.9. Research output during the last 2 years of the Third Plan was $1\frac{1}{2}$ times larger than the output of government departments during the corresponding period of the Second Plan. Among economic studies, the largest increase is registered under agricultural economics while in social studies, the highest increase is in social welfare studies, particularly of backward under-privileged classes. These increases show the relative shift in emphasis in departmental research. Even after taking account of the growth over the period, the average output in 1964-66 works out to 3 per department per year. When judged against the background that most of the projects taken up by government departments are short projects and these departments are manned by whole-time qualified staff, the average of 3 projects per year cannot be regarded as high accomplishment.

Sponsored Research

25. Research projects completed by university departments and research institutions include projects sponsored by Government, foreign agencies and private organisations. To get quantitative idea of the weight of such sponsored studies, we requested our respondents to furnish a break-up of projects started during 1964-65 between sponsored and non-sponsored research. We also requested them to give the distribution of sponsored research by sponsoring agencies. 11 university departments and 21 research institutions have furnished the required information. The data supplied by them are presented in table 1.10. The table reveals that sponsored projects constituted 43 per cent of the total number of projects started by university departments during 1964-65. As between individual disciplines, the proportion was highest in sociology and social work (67 percent). For other disciplines, the proportion was 40 percent or lower. For research institutions the proportion of sponsored projects was as high as 94 percent. The lowest proportion was for sociology and social work (73 percent). For other disciplines, it was 98 percent and over.

26. Government has been the major sponsoring agency in respect of both university departments and research institutions. For university departments, only one project was sponsored by foreign agencies and private institutions, respectively. The share of these agencies was, however, larger in respect of research institutions. 20 projects were sponsored by foreign agencies and 7 by private agencies mainly industries. The distribution of sponsored projects by sponsoring agencies is indicated in table 1.11.

Research in Individual Disciplines

27. A comprehensive survey of research in each of the disciplines covered in this report requires a minimum of an exhaustive bibliography and a list of contents of each item of the bibliography in order to be able to check on the depth and the breadth of the problems covered by the individual items of the bibliography. This is a massive task and would need concentrated work by a team of research workers on a full time basis. Within the time at our

disposal, we could not undertake this task. We, therefore, relied upon whatever material we could lay our hand on, for the assessment of research in each discipline presented in the following paragraphs.

Economics

28. Table 1.12 lists 954 studies undertaken in different fields of economics related to planning for economic development during the period 1950-1964. This is by no means an exhaustive list but it does represent a fairly comprehensive sample of the type of problems that have been dealt with in this field for a period of fifteen years. The topic headings and the brief description of the subject matter dealt with, make it quite clear, that it is only in recent years that quantitative economics has started to gain ground. A bulk of the studies has been more descriptive than analytical in nature and the earlier the date of the study the more likely is its being descriptive. It is only latterly that mathematical models are being tried out and greater help taken of sophisticated statistical tools. The trend, therefore, is encouraging in this respect. However, the lack of coordination, comparison, consultation and dovetailing of results of different studies is quite obvious from even this meagre survey of bibliography. This is obviously due to the absence of an agency to coordinate and act as a clearing house of information.

29. Among the gaps revealed are studies on capital-labour output ratios, elasticities of demand in response to rises in income, the relation between income and other economic characteristics and demographic behaviour, the saving propensities, the effect of the tax system in redistribution of income, the investible surplus, the inflation potential in planned industrialisation and many allied problems. Such research cannot be undertaken by government departments alone, because of the pressure of current problems on their time, nor can they be undertaken by individuals within the universities without facilities for sustained quantitative research on what should be almost a full-time basis. It can best be conducted perhaps only under long-term favourable conditions that should be assured to the research workers and may, therefore, have to be taken up by an independent research agency, which would coordinate the work of individual researchers. Even in advanced societies where social science research has progressed considerably, typical drawbacks to be met within research have been sought to be remedied through instituting national coordination agencies.

30. Agricultural economics is of special interest to our economy for well known reasons and hence progress in this field is of great concern to our country. A fairly good account has been kept of research undertaken in agricultural economics by the Indian Society of Agricultural Economics. Table 1.13 gives the position in respect of research in agricultural economics during the period 1957 to 1963. It is satisfactory to note that research in agricultural economics had been conducted on a much larger scale as compared to

the position a decade ago. Problems of farm production, planning and management, of land utilisation and resource-use, of rural change and socio-economic surveys, and of agricultural prices and marketing have received relatively greater attention in educational institutions during the period under reference. Interest has also been evinced in the study of the impact of irrigation on agricultural development and on cost-benefit analysis in major and medium irrigation projects. Government and research institutions have been paying greater attention to the study of problems of rural credit, adoption of improved agricultural practices, agricultural prices, socio-economic surveys etc. Techno-economic surveys of resources of States to find out potentialities of their development have recently gained in importance. The major fields of interest of research scholars in universities and colleges are farm organisation and agrarian structure and cooperation followed by farm production planning, agricultural marketing and prices.

31. Demography is another field where a good impetus to research has been given by the setting up of demographic research centres in different regions of the country. Some excellent work in this field is also being done by universities. Over the period 1951-66, some 672 units of research have been undertaken in this field by individual research workers as well as institutions. These are spread over a wide range of subjects as can be seen from table 1.14. The more important subjects covered in demographic research are family planning, fertility and mortality trends, regional community studies, migration and organisation.

32. On the whole, therefore, there is much in recent years to make one optimistic about the status of research in economics, particularly in respect of the variety of topics and the depth in which they have been also dealt with. Further, the last 7-10 years have also seen considerable progress in quantitative economics, econometrics, statistical treatment of economic problems and so on. It must be pointed out, however, that such treatment is severely restricted by the capacity of the individual researchers, the quality of his training, his own initiative, intuition and insight etc. Another encouraging trend is that a large proportion of the recent studies are based on primary data collected specifically for the purpose from the field surveys whereas the bulk of studies a decade back had to depend upon secondary sources of information.

Social Anthropology

33. The field and scope for anthropological research has expanded during the last two decades. This has been both in breadth and depth as can be seen from table 1.15. Even so, research in social anthropology cannot be said to have fully developed. There are several reasons for this state of affairs one of which is that there is not enough number of highly qualified men for the top posts. In most universities, a good research degree is not insisted upon as a qualification for university lecturers teaching at the post-graduate stage.

The assessment of research by selection committee is often slipshod. Anthropological research involves long and arduous field work, but university teachers tied down to routine find it difficult to get released for long periods in the field. There is hardly any arrangement in this country to give periodical leave of absence, with pay and allowances, to undertake field work.

34. The Anthropologist's role as expert in tribal affairs has, however, been recognised and the various state governments are utilising research findings. One would, however, wish that better use is made of research findings in the matter of tribal education, tribal participation in local self-government, colonization schemes etc. and this can be achieved with better understanding between the administrators and the anthropologists and participation of the latter at all levels from planning to execution. This kind of liaison and dialogue between the anthropologist and the executive arm of the government is new in India and for it, to be fruitful the administrator should develop receptivity and the researcher should aim at the operationability of his findings.

35. At present, tribal welfare programmes are generally oriented towards individual tribes. This is the general pattern except in NEFA and Dandakaranya and a few other places such as the Aruku Valley in Andhra Pradesh. In future we hope the emphasis will be more on regional planning and development in the place of the present piece-meal efforts. In the strategy of anthropological surveying too, area studies by teams of specialists will be the pattern which would ensure comprehensiveness and thoroughness as well as speed and some economy in the long run. In any region of the Indian Union, research workers of at least three categories are interested—the state governments' social scientists, the regional station of the Anthropological Survey and the Department of Anthropology of the local university. There is very little coordination of research efforts now between these bodies, but such coordination is not only desirable but essential to conserve our scarce resources in men and money. Research, instead of being sporadic, isolated and individualistic ought to become planned, cooperative and if possible, interdisciplinary. Team work of this kind has been with Anthropology from the days of Handon's Torres Strait Expedition. The Anthropological Survey of India is also familiar with it. Our hope is that this tradition will be consolidated and applied to area research.

Sociology

36. Although research in Sociology has made some strides in recent years, its tempo is slow and not very satisfying. Table 1.15 gives the subject-wise break-up of research undertaken in recent years. Any improvement over the prevailing situation, however, is made difficult by the historical antecedents to sociology in India, their persistent influence thereto, and the consequences therefrom:

37. One of these antecedents, which is the oldest of all, is social philosophy. It influences sociological research from a "normative" standpoint: "Normative" research, however, is not the common phenomenon in India today. It is mostly limited to a few well-known sociologists and research institutions.

38. The other important antecedent to the development of sociology as a discipline in India is the state of research in economics and social anthropology in the 1930s and 1940s. Several economists in that period began to emphasise, the terms of reference to their study as the examination of the relation *among* men, with respect to material goods and services, instead of that between man *and* material goods. This antecedence has played, and is still playing, a dominant role in the development of sociology and sociological research in India today. It has given an *empirical* base to sociological research and has raised sociology as a discipline to a *proto-scientific* status. But because of certain limitations which are found to have run concurrently with the process, sociology in India has hardly attained the status of a precise scientific discipline as yet:

39. The most important of these limitations refer to (1) the subject-matter of sociological research, (2) its conceptual background, (3) its specific terms of reference, and (4) the manner of planning, executing, and drawing inferences from the appropriate studies. They may be briefly described and illustrated as follows :—

Sociological research in India has hardly had the antecedence of "social surveys" conducted to give an overview of the *society at large* in connection with social reform or social work movements. Instead, it has drawn its experience solely from the large-scale economic surveys of the 1930s and 1940s; Frequently, therefore, it is seen that the "fact finding" studies undertaken by the sociologists are more or less similar to the corresponding economic studies. Rarely, these "social surveys" can be regarded to fall under the category of sociological research *per se*.

40. As a counter-blast to this state of empirical sociological research, the conceptual basis of social anthropology is often brought to bear upon sociological studies in India in order to prepare its frame of reference. But this may not alleviate the situation, for, the concepts of social anthropology are peculiarly suited to micro studies. They may, therefore, have a negative effect on sociological research by leading the sociologists to "miss the wood for the trees". Further, the terms of reference to sociological research have also not yet been precisely defined. For instance:

- (a) What is the "field" for sociological investigation in respect of, say, the appraisal of the motivation of people to the planned programme for India's development which is increasingly drawing the attention of all brands of social scientists?

- (b) What are the "social facts", as against the currently accepted economic facts" and "anthropological facts", with reference to the "information" to be collected for the study of any *social problem* ?
- (c) How can the "sociological situation" be distinguished from the corresponding "economic" and "anthropological" situations when undertaking a course of "situational" analysis?

41. The shortcomings in sociological research in India at the moment would possibly be ironed out, in course of time, purely by the process of trial and error. If, however, an organisation can be set up which will look after improvements in sociological research, by defining its position relatively to other disciplines, in the family of social sciences, and by attending to its specific needs, the process can be usefully short-circuited.

Social Work

42. Until about the fifties student research was almost the only research activity in the schools of social work. There was hardly any research of significance undertaken by the teachers. Practically none of the institutions had any full-fledged research department. In recent years,* however, the status of research in social work (more specially in social welfare) has been considerably enhanced and its quantum sizeably increased. This spurt can be directly attributed to the initiative of the Central Government and the Planning Commission through its Research Programmes Committee;

43. Generally, the majority of research in social work and related fields are socio-economic surveys and descriptive accounts of the life in individual communities. The few studies on the social problems (e.g. crime and delinquency, prohibition, alcoholism, unemployment, family disorganisation etc.) relate to a few large cities only. The schools of social work in particular, have tended to concern themselves with research on practical and tangible problems in some communities rather than with theoretical problems or the examination of methodology. This may seem only natural considering that social work as a profession is committed, in a way, to the study and solution of the visible problems in social relations and social life. But even in this aspect of research, the schools have by no means done more than scratch the surface. Broadly, one may say that there has been an obvious fragmentation of research which has resulted in a series of independent and unrelated studies on different problems. Even where a number of studies have been done on the same problem these are invariably non-comparable because the methodological tools differ, the basic concepts vary, and the very presentation of findings is divergent. It is, therefore, obvious that we need really comparable and continuing stream of research in order that our social policy may be attuned to the needs, resources and expectations of people.

*See table 1.15.

44. Such a development has been handicapped, by the fact, that the cadre of researchers of high calibre has been more or less stagnant. Experts in social work, by and large, are not methodologists and *vice versa*. As a result, knowledge of the field and methodological skills, have invariably not been brought together. Additionally, the absence of a core research staff in the institutions has been responsible not only for the above situation but also for the absence of technical and substantially sound research schemes. The main drawback is the non-availability of funds for developmental purposes, including the setting up of social work research units or even for the appointment of a core staff for the initial planning of research, secondary analysis, an installation of processing equipment etc.

Social Psychology

45. In the last two decades, social psychology has assumed considerable importance in Indian Universities. It is now one of the required courses of studies at the under-graduate, as well as, the post-graduate levels. At present 27 universities are offering post-graduate courses in psychology. Seventeen universities have introduced social psychology as a compulsory paper at M.A. level. Ten universities provide advanced specialisation in social psychology.

46. Research work in social psychology is concentrated mainly on attitudes, values, aspirations, motivation and social tension. Grants from the Ministry of Education have stimulated universities to undertake a number of studies on social tension and inter-group relations since 1949. Likewise, empirical studies have been carried in the field of communal, caste and human relations. There have also been some studies with respect to social development. The problems of crime, juvenile delinquency and student unrest have also attracted attention of research workers. But there is still considerable scope for research in these fields. More recently studies in leadership, human motivation, particularly with respect of achievement and motivation among students and industrial entrepreneurs have also been undertaken. Similarly, studies in the adoption of innovations in the agricultural field had lately attracted social psychologists although such studies have yet to gather momentum. Some work on mass media has also been done but it must be admitted that studies in depth in this area are lacking.

47. The quality of the research work done is far from satisfactory. Research has been following the traditionally old pattern of survey method. The need seems to be for vigorous experimental studies particularly with techniques of behaviour modification and socio-economic change. The limiting factor for experimental social psychological research and action programmes is the level of competence and research skill. University departments and other agencies working in the field of social psychology have to give much more serious consideration for improvement of the general research methodology, for identification of relevant research problems and for design, plan and conduct of research.

Political Science and Public Administration

48. Table 1.16 gives areawise break-up of recent research studies in Political Science and Public Administration. For the past three decades and over, one could safely generalise that barring exceptions, studies in political science have been essentially legalistic, structural and with juridico-constitutional focus. Hardly any worthwhile attempt has been made to empirically analyse and evaluate the various political developments, institutions and process; neither have efforts been made to co-relate the impact of these, on the overall political development, culture and environment. Partly, the reason for such an absence of research efforts may have been, because of a very limited number of universities offering post-graduate courses in political science as a major discipline. Concomitantly, there has been a limited number of competent scholars having a capacity and interest in research. Even those who joined the faculties were not always research-oriented and they were trained to teach the subject in a traditional way. Secondly, the teachers largely relied on textbooks authored by outside scholars and on subjects having very little relevance to the Indian political context.

49. It is often questioned in many academic circles why our political scientists did not enquire into current political affairs through analytical and observational studies, inspite of the fact that actual 'politics' dominated the entire society for over a century. One possible answer to this could be that most of our political scientists were over cautious in communicating their ideas through research, or otherwise, which could at some stage have serious repercussions. As a result, critics point out, that even those who were distinguished teachers in the field, considered it appropriate either to describe institutions structurally, or to produce a historical perspective on a current problem. This trend continues even today. Such a tradition has obvious implications in the development of a growing discipline. It is necessary now to make a departure from the past tradition and increasing emphasis should be given on 'behavioural' and 'area' studies. The present tendency to pick up broadly-based subjects, wide in scope and diffused in focus should be discouraged. More attention also needs to be given to "empirical" and problematical studies, which in ultimate analysis would help strengthen the discipline of political science.

50. Research in public administration is yet another field which has attracted attention of scholars in recent years. With the establishment of the Indian Institute and the Indian School of Public Administration at Delhi in 1954 and subsequently its regional branches in Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab and U. P. as also with the creation of separate institutes or departments of public administration in some of the universities, a great fillip has been given to research work in this field. The Indian Institute of Public Administration and its regional branches, have published a number of studies on various aspects of public administration and procedural problems, functioning of bureaucracy at district and village levels, financial

administration, personnel management, training and recruitment policies, socio-economic administration, organisation and control of public enterprises, institutional innovations in public administration, and problems of administration in a federal State. In addition, it has stimulated researches by its faculty members, and students enrolled for Ph.D. degree and other scholars through the annual prize essay competition. These have gone far to supplement the work in this field by the universities, other staff colleges and management institutes as also by the central and state government departments concerned with administrative reorganisation and procedural reforms. The strides made, so far, are on right lines. But we cannot as yet say with any degree of confidence that such studies and researches, as have so far been undertaken, have made any real impact on the knowledge of our administrative system or contributed much towards improvement in the practice of public administration. Any progress towards this objective would call for more systematic and widespread researches, particularly problem oriented researches, as also distinctive improvement in the calibre and outlook of research workers in this growing discipline.

Inter-disciplinary Research

51. Research projects undertaken by university departments, research institutions and government departments during the period 1959-66 fall into the category of unidisciplinary research. Some of the survey research projects did, however, involve collaboration of statisticians but this collaboration was limited to the designing of sample frame and framing of schedules. In a few cases, their collaboration was also sought for testing significance of co-efficients worked out on the basis of survey data. The technoeconomic surveys also availed of the services of technologists, but here too their collaboration was strictly limited, to a few aspects of technical advice. There was hardly any intimate collaboration of experts belonging to disciplines other than economics and their intensive involvement in designing of the project, conduct of field work, tabulation and analysis of data and drawing of inferences as well as preparation of the report. Quite a number of projects, particularly, in the field of industrial and agricultural economics undertaken by university departments and research institutions did have several facets—economic, administrative, sociological and psychological, and required an integrated view to be taken by experts belonging to each of these areas. Such an approach requires an intimate involvement of experts in the concerned disciplines all through the implementation of the research projects. Inter-disciplinary research of this type is yet to get into strides in this country. Its importance and utility has been recognised and even emphasised at several seminars held from time to time, for example, at the seminar organised by UNESCO Research Centre at Calcutta in 1959 and the Seminar organised by the Gandhian Institute of Social Studies at Varanasi in 1965. In putting inter-disciplinary research on sound footing, steps will have to be taken, to deal with problems in promoting

such research. What these problems are, we will discuss in Chapter III and what measures need be taken in Chapter IV.

Quality of Research

52. So far our assessment has been confined mainly to the output and nature of research conducted by the various categories of institutions and in various disciplines. An important aspect is to assess the quality of the research output. With this end in view, we had addressed the heads of university departments to give us their opinion on the improvement or deterioration, in the quality of research, during the past decade. 17 heads of university departments favoured us with their views. Table 1.17 gives the details.

53. Contrary to the majority view, in favour of improvement emerging from table 1.17, a good deal of concern was expressed on the poor quality of research in social sciences, at the annual conferences of learned associations. A number of knowledgeable experts stressed the need for steps to be taken towards quality improvement in social science research. Among experts invited for exchange of views with the Committee, quite a number endorsed this view. In view of a measure of conflict in the opinions expressed on the quality of research, we adopted a few indicators of quality research for the purpose of our assessment. The approval for publication of reports of research projects, particularly, sponsored research projects, where such approval was accorded after due scrutiny and assessment of the work by experts, was taken as the first indicator. For this purpose, we selected reports prepared on projects sponsored by Research Programmes Committee, since this Committee approves a project report for publication only if it stands the scrutiny and wins recommendations from its publication committee, constituted by senior social scientists, representing economics, political science and public administration, sociology and social anthropology. Over the period 1953 to 1966, 127 reports were prepared on the projects sponsored by Research Programmes Committee. Out of this total 110 were approved for publication, on the recommendation of Publications Committee and 86 have already been published. Their distribution by area of research is shown in table 1.18.

54. The high proportion of reports approved for publication is an index of satisfactory quality of reports on research projects sponsored by Research Programmes Committee. It may be said that this result is principally due to the involvement of Research Programmes Committee, in all stages of work, on the project through its technical experts, technical sub-committee and committees of direction. This involvement may not be present in projects sponsored by other agencies or in non-sponsored projects. We felt that there is some validity in this argument and, therefore, adopted another indicator for assessing the quality of non-sponsored research, *viz.*, the contribution of Indian scholars to standard foreign journals in the form of articles and notes. The Economic Journal issued by the Royal

Economic Society, London lists in each of its quarterly issues articles published in standard journals in disciplines other than economics as well. The more important of these are British Journal of Sociology, Sociological Review, Journal of Accountancy, Political Quarterly, International Affairs and Political Studies. From the articles listed in these journals in the issues of Economic Journal during 1961-65, contributions of Indians were sorted out and classified into basic and applied research. To these we added contribution by Indian scholars to Economic Journal itself classifying these also between basic and applied research. For the purpose of this classification, basic research was taken to mean research concerned with discovery and refinement of concepts or conceptual relations, as also their measurement testing and applicability. The result of this exercise is presented in table 1.19.

55. The infinitely small number of contributions in the field of sociology, political science and social anthropology was very disquieting. We felt, that it may be due to under-representation of these disciplines in the journals consulted. We, therefore, selected the following additional journals in disciplines other than economics and scanned through their issues over the period 1950-1963 to sort out contributions by Indian scholars :

Sociology

1. American Sociological Review.
2. Journal of Sociology.
3. Journal of Social Forces.

Political Science

1. Journal of Politics.
2. Western Political Quarterly.
3. American Political Science Review.

Only two articles were contributed by Indian scholars in the above journals of Sociology and there was no contribution by Indian scholars in the journals of Political Science during the period of 13 years covered in our search. This confirmed the conclusion that contributions of Indian scholars in disciplines other than economics have been negligible. As for economics also, the sizeable number of articles and notes contributed by Indian scholars, the upward trend in these contributions and a rising proportion of basic research though apparently satisfying ceases to be so satisfying on a closer analysis. All the 126 articles and notes appearing in foreign journals were contributed by 76 economists and out of these 55 belong to four centres of research, Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Poona. Judged against the background that there are 600 members of Indian Economic Association who may be deemed to have potential for quality research and these are spread over 50 University centres, the conclusion follows

that a large number of economists in the country have yet to be enthused to become contributors of articles and notes to foreign journals. Quality research of this type has also to get diversified in terms of centres of contributions.

56. One may argue that the pessimistic picture emerging from the analysis in the preceding para is due to our restricting the analysis, to contributions by Indian scholars to foreign journals only. There may be wilful preference among Indian scholars for feeding standard journals published within the country and a certain measure of indifference to contributing articles and notes to foreign journals. We felt that there is some force in this argument and, therefore, pursued the analysis with reference to contributions of Indian scholars to standard journals published in India, in the various disciplines. The number of standard journals published in each discipline is itself an indicator of the flow of research output in the form of articles and notes : larger the number of standard journals regularly issued in a discipline, larger would be the output of articles and notes to feed them. From this criterion, economics again emerges to be the most important discipline. As many as 7 standard journals are regularly issued in economics, as against 3 in sociology and social work, 2 in political science and 2 in social anthropology. Disciplinewise list of these journals is indicated in table 1.20.

57. We also selected two standard journals in each discipline except in social work where only one standard journal is issued and in social psychology in which there is no standard journal published in India. The contributions to these journals by Indian scholars, were classified into basic and applied and totalled up for each discipline. The criterion used for distinguishing basic from applied research was the same as adopted in para 54. The result of this exercise for the period 1960-65 is presented in table 1.21. Even in this table, economics shows maximum number of contributions, although, all the standard journals issued in economics have not been considered. Further, the table shows a fairly even ratio of the basic contributions to the applied, the ratio varying from 20 per cent to 35 per cent in the various disciplines.

58. The analysis in the preceding paragraphs concern research work appearing as articles in standard journals. Assessment of the quality of research work published in book form remains yet to be made. For this purpose, we studied the reviews of books by Indian scholars, appearing in foreign and Indian journals in recent years. These reviews were classified into 'favourable' and 'not favourable', the latter including adverse reviews as well as those where the reviewer was neutral. The picture emerging from this analysis is presented in table 1.22. It will be seen that favourable reviews were distinctly larger in economics among books by Indian authors reviewed in foreign journals. The same is true for books by Indian scholars reviewed in Indian journals. Social Anthropology, however, also earned

relatively larger favourable reviews among those appearing in Indian Journals. On the other hand, reviews of works by Indian scholars were overwhelmingly "not favourable" in sociology and political science. It, therefore, can be said that these disciplines have yet to come up to the standard of quality research produced in their sister disciplines of economics and social anthropology.

59. Table 1.23 indicates on the basis of the available data the total output of published research and its break-up between books as well as articles and notes. Discipline-wise figures of the number of books published during the period 1960-65 have been arrived at by counting books, other than text books, pamphlets or collections of articles from the Indian National Bibliography issued by the Central Reference Library, Calcutta, for each year. The number of articles, in foreign journals, is based on our analysis of contributions by Indian scholars to foreign journals in para 54. As for articles and notes published in Indian journals during the period we have counted all articles by Indian contributors appearing during 1960-65 in the issues of the standard journals under each discipline listed in para 56. The picture emerging from such an effort is indicated in table 1.23. The table again brings out the relatively more advanced position of economics. This is true of books, as well as, articles. The total output of published research in social sciences on the basis of the above table amounts to 2,332 during the 5 year period. This gives an annual average of 466. Of this, the share of economics alone was 63%. In absolute terms the average output varied from 3 per year in social psychology to 292 per year in economics. The average output is, therefore, definitely on the low side for every discipline including even economics, when we consider it against the number of potential research workers in the country.

60. Within each discipline there still remains a great scope for improvement in the quality of research. A large number of so-called analytical studies in economics, even now, suffer from lack of proper application of available tools. Imperfections and mistakes persist all the way, from the basic design of the problem to report writing. There is need for a lot more attention to scientific sampling in the selection stage, linking of sample design to hypotheses in the basic design and to drawing of scientific inferences at the reporting stage. Likewise, the quality of research in social anthropology though improving cannot yet be said to measure up to the international standard. The application of mathematical models and statistical logic, so successfully adopted in economics, is still strongly resisted by the majority of social anthropologists in India.

61. In respect of other social science disciplines the quality content can hardly be considered as any satisfactory; "sociological" findings are frequently found to be diffused or fallacious in character. Deductions and inferences drawn are not unusually found to be generalisations which are so broad in nature that they could have been made without any findings

at all. In several cases they are based on incomplete or inconsistent premises. Currently a large number of the empirically conceived research projects in sociology are found to be essentially (if not entirely) descriptive. Even where some of them are directed to enquire into causal or concomitant relations among social phenomena they are seldom designed with respect to the "universe" under reference, the "unit" under investigation, the "variables" to be collected in reference to a particular hypothesis and the method of testing that hypothesis for purposes of "classification" and or "measurement" of the "information" obtained thereby. Moreover, the underlying axioms and assumptions to the application of statistical tools and methods are not usually taken care of.

62. Much of the research in social work cannot meet the standards of rigorous professional work and there is conspicuous absence of competent criticism which would ensure minimum standard of quality. There has also been an obvious fragmentation of research in this field which has resulted in a series of independent and unrelated studies on different problems. Even where a number of studies have been done on the same problem these are invariably non-comparable because the methodological tools differ, the basic concepts vary and the very presentation of findings is divergent. The sporadic nature of research in social work and related fields in India has, to a large degree, contributed to the poor quality in terms of initial preparation of design of the study, reliability and accuracy of data, strength of evidence to justify conclusions and lucidity of presentation.

63. Research in Political Science is still in incipient stage. Research effort in this field is hardly clinical. The available diagnostic tools and analytical techniques including the quantitative techniques of data collection and integration have been seldom used. Studies in political behaviour are woefully lacking. Fundamental researches in the theory and/or philosophy of public administration, appropriate for a developing country like India or depth studies in the motivation, morale and behaviour patterns of the personnel engaged in the administration of the complex and expanding socio-economic development programmes by Government, at different levels, are very few. Systems analysis and materials management or action research and case studies have hardly made any significant progress. Also some vagueness and confusion pervades the definition and scope of the central theme of the subject of public administration when the activities of the State are spread over every aspect of life in society. The distinction between public and private administration is becoming blurred and public and private bureaucracies are criss-crossing and inter-acting, at many points. It seems, therefore, necessary to study the inner dynamics of the private and public bureaucracies as dominant instruments of national development.

64. In sum, our assessment shows a very uneven development both in quantity and quality of research work in the various disciplines. Economics alone can claim to have made some strides but here too a large research

potential remains yet to be utilized. Greater effort will undoubtedly be needed to bring about more rapid and more balanced advance in social science research whether conducted in Universities, research institutions or governmental departments. Research institutions, by and large, depend upon projects sponsored by governments but dependence of university departments on such sponsored research is also in no way insignificant. Interdisciplinary research is yet to develop in the country, and most of the research work done falls in the category of uni-disciplinary research. A fair proportion of research work in the various disciplines, is of the character of basic research. In this respect, economics comes out markedly in view of a steadily rising proportion of basic research. The possibilities of accomplishing sustained and accelerated advance in the output and quality of research are indicated by the trend in recent years. What is called for, is a clear assessment of deterring factors and necessary measures to eradicate such deterrents. We will turn to these in the next and the subsequent chapters.

CHAPTER III

PROBLEMS IN DEVELOPING RESEARCH

65. Our analysis in the preceding chapter has shown that recent growth of research in social science has neither been balanced nor rapid enough. We propose to analyse in this chapter factors impinging upon social science research and size up the problems that will need to be tackled if it is to be developed on sound lines and at a faster pace. We will conduct our analysis in two sections. Section I deals with problems of student research which forms a distinct category and is mainly intended for building a corps of research workers with proved and tested ability for original thinking. The problems in developing non-student research, which includes research undertaken by teachers in university and college departments, as also by social scientists employed in research institutions or government departments will be discussed in section II.

I. Student Research

66. In para 14 our analysis of the wide disparity between enrolment and awards of Ph.D. degree led us to the conclusion that a large number of students registered for Ph.D. degree do not complete the work and probably drift away from research. We tested this inference on the social scientists of established reputation invited for oral discussion with us at a conference held in Delhi.* The consensus of opinion at the conference was in support of our inference. A number of reasons for students not continuing research over the period prescribed for the award of the degree were also made at the conference. The more important among them were financial difficulties, parental or family pressure, uncertainty of employment particularly employment of the type where their research ability could be utilised, scepticism and diffidence in their capacity for research work developed in initial period, inadequacy of facility and guidance and purely personal reasons. We have considered all these factors and have come to the conclusion that students gave up research after registration for Ph.D. largely under economic compulsion. The more important factors compelling them to take up employment as soon as the opportunity comes and give up research are, in our view, (i) small number of research studentship/scholarship, (ii) low value of scholarships and (iii) absence of assured career for utilising their research ability developed during the period of research studentship. Each one of these are discussed below:—

67. (i) *Number of research scholarships.*—The number of research scholars prosecuting studies for Ph.D. degree on their own is negligible in our country. This system is yet to be built into our university education.

* See list of participants in Annexure IV.

We had requested university administration to indicate the number of research scholarships/stipends/studentships available for Ph.D. students in social science disciplines and their distribution by sources like universities' own funds, private endowments, Central and State Governments and University Grants Commission. 29 universities have responded to our request. 10 of the reporting universities have indicated no award from any source. Only one of them has reported award of 11 research scholarships, for Ph.D. students in social sciences from university funds. Of these one has reported award of 19 scholarships, another has reported 8 research scholarships at the rate of 2 per department, while the remaining 4 have reported 6 scholarships. Further, 3 have reported award of 6 research scholarships from University Grants Commission. Another 6 have reported 38 research scholarships from University Grants Commission, for humanities and science together, their allocation by subjects, depending upon the availability of candidates and their relative merit.

68. Table 2.0 constructed on the basis of information available in published reports indicates the relative position of research scholarships awarded in humanities and social sciences *vis-a-vis* science and technology. The table shows that in 1960-61 hardly 14 per cent of the total number of scholarships awarded by Government and University Grants Commission was allocated for research in humanities and social sciences. Similar picture for later years cannot be constructed for lack of information. The Report of the Ministry of Education for 1964-65 mentions award of 915 scholarships from Government for research in science and technology, but the number of awards for humanities is not indicated. For the same year, University Grants Commission reports award of 99 scholarships in science and technology and 147 in humanities and social sciences. The relative position of research scholarships available for humanities and social sciences *vis-a-vis* science and technology during 1964-65 is, therefore, not likely to be different from what it was in 1960-61, even if the figure for the award of the research scholarships in humanities by the Government was available.

69. The above analysis does not throw any light on the number of research scholarships available for social sciences separately, since the required break-up is not provided in the published reports. We have, however, obtained from the University Grants Commission the break-up of the number of scholarships awarded in humanities and social sciences during 1964-65. This is reproduced in Table 2.1. The table indicates that only 56 research scholarships were awarded by University Grants Commission for research in social sciences out of the total of 147 research scholarships during 1964-65. Thus on an average the number of research scholarships for Ph.D. students in social sciences works out to not even 1 per university. On the basis of the figures of registration for Ph.D. degree supplied to us for 1964-65, the average registration per reporting university works out to 4. If this average is assumed to hold good for all Universities, it follows that 3/4th of the

registered candidates have had to go without any research scholarship from University Grants Commission.

70. (ii) *Low value of scholarships.*—Research scholarships awarded out of university funds vary in value from Rs. 75 to Rs. 200 per month. Initially the value of scholarships awarded by the University Grants Commission was Rs. 200 p.m., but it has since been raised to Rs. 250 p.m. The value of research scholarships is, in our view, definitely low to what the qualifications of research scholars would fetch as emoluments in alternative lines. Only a few with flair for research could afford to forego such employment opportunities for the sake of research studentship.

71. The duration for which the scholarships are tenable is normally two years. But wherever necessary it is extended by one or more years so as to enable a student to complete his Ph.D. work. Some feel that such extensions in duration of scholarships may tempt a student to delay the preparation of Ph.D. thesis, while others consider the minimum period of 2 years very short for producing a worthwhile thesis in social sciences.

72. The University Grants Commission also awards junior fellowships of the value of Rs. 300 per month. Table 2.2 gives the discipline wise breakup of the number of junior fellowships awarded by University Grants Commission during 1964-65. The table shows that lowest number of awards of junior research fellowships from the University Grants Commission went to social sciences. It constituted 1/3rd of the number of awards in science and technology and 2/3rd of the award of junior fellowships to humanities excluding social sciences. Even if the research scholarships and junior fellowships awarded to Ph.D. students in social sciences are taken together, the total number works out to 90. On this basis, Ph.D. students getting financial support from the U.G.C. average to $1\frac{1}{2}$ per university. If financial support available from private sources and university funds are also taken into account, the average number of students would hardly rise beyond 2 per university. As compared to average figure of 4 registrations per University, the financial support from all sources on this reckoning becomes available to only 50 per cent of the registered students. The other half have to fall on their own resources for financing their Ph.D. studentship. There is, therefore, no surprise if a large number of them gave up research because of their inability to carry the financial burden. To continue research for Ph.D. in preference to taking up employment involves a double burden. On the one hand, Ph.D. students lose the emoluments that such an employment will bring and on the other, they draw upon the pool of their parental or family resources instead of contributing to it. Such a strain, on the limited financial resources of most of the families from which Ph.D. students come could hardly be bearable.

73. (iii) *Employment opportunities.*—A Ph.D. degree holder in social sciences would naturally be inclined to take up employment in universities, post-

graduate colleges, research institutions or Government departments where he can get opportunity for developing his research faculty further. Such opportunities are limited and not readily open to them. In the first place, number of vacancies in these institutions occurring every year is small. Secondly, the terms of advertisement for these vacancies usually prescribe a requirement of at least 2 years' experience of teaching or research in recognised institutions and for this purpose, the period of Ph.D. studentship is not reckoned. This latter condition is invariably found in all advertisements issued by the U.P.S.C. for Government appointments or in advertisements issued by the universities for appointment of lecturers. Fresh Ph.Ds. with no experience of teaching get a chance of appointment, only under exceptional circumstances, when the experienced candidates are either not available or a special case is made for their selection by the administrative head of the department where vacancies occur. It is, thus apparent that fresh Ph.Ds. have to fall back upon those appointments which they would have got even without Ph.D. *viz.* lecturership in degree colleges or junior investigators in government departments and research institutions. The chances of their being absorbed into posts of Research Officers or even senior investigators in Government and research institutions or as lecturers in a university are under the prevailing conditions, very remote. If this is the state of affairs, Ph.D. students would naturally be inclined to take up such employment and leave research work, as soon as the opportunity comes. Two years' experience as a lecturer in a degree college or as junior investigator in government department or research institutions, would at least qualify them for their being considered for the posts of university lecturers or senior investigators, which they will forfeit if they continued research for Ph.D. This advantage, apart from the immediate financial gain, is too great to be sacrificed.

74. University Grants Commission awards senior fellowships for post-doctoral research to those who have already obtained Ph.D. These awards are of the value of Rs. 500 per month and are tenable for three or four years. The availability of such awards is indeed an inducement for young research workers to continue their work and obtain Ph.D. in order to qualify for the senior fellowship award. The value of the award is also comparable to what he can get in alternative lines but the number of senior fellowships are so small that its effectiveness in preventing drift of students from Ph.D. research is reduced. In 1964-65 only 9 senior research fellowships were awarded in social science subjects, 3 each in economics and social psychology, and one each in commerce, political science and sociology. As against this, 27 senior fellowships were awarded in humanities excluding social science and 38 in science and technology.

75. The factors discussed in the three sections, will need to be effectively counter-acted, if the large scale drift of students from research in social sciences after their registration for Ph.D. is to be prevented. This is a serious problem. We will turn to the measures that could be taken towards this end in

chapter IV. If the factors compelling students to leave research for Ph.D. are counteracted, a sustained and continued interest in research studentship will emerge, but it pre-supposes adequate supervision and guidance to research students preparing for Ph.D. In initial stages of research work, guidance from research supervisor plays a decisive role in determining the quality of student research.

76. To get an idea of adequacy or otherwise of guidance, we requested university departments to furnish figures of actual hours devoted by professors and readers in supervising the work of Ph.D. students. Table 2·3 sets forth the data obtained from the universities. The table reveals that on an average, professors devoted 6 hours a week and readers and lecturers 4 hours a week on supervision of the work of Ph.D. students. The average hours of supervision, however, varies from discipline to discipline. For estimating the adequacy of supervision hours, we also need data on number of students per supervisor. Table 2·4 constructed on the basis of data available in U.G.C. team reports, for political science, economics and sociology shows that the average number of students per supervisor works out to 5.

77. If the figures emerging from the tables 2·3 and 2·4 are considered together, we find that teachers supervising Ph.D. students devoted 4 to 6 hours per week per teacher. If the average number of students per teacher is 5, it is evident that the supervisor is able to meet such student at least once a week. If the reported hours and the reported number of students per teacher are accurate, the position does not appear to be unsatisfactory. It would have been useful to conduct a survey of research students, in order to find out the extent and quality of supervision which they received from their supervisors. Such a survey would naturally have to be based on interviews because research students could hardly be expected to express their opinion, on supervision by their teachers in writing. Within the time and the resources at our disposal, the planning and conduct of such field survey was not practicable. We had, therefore, to rely and base our inferences on whatever information we could get from universities or other sources. We, however, appreciate the utility of field survey of research students with a view to identifying their problems, but leave such surveys to be conducted by the University Grants Commission or other co-ordinating agencies interested in promoting student research.

78. So far, we have considered problems in developing student research for Ph.D. degree. There is another class of student research, undertaken in part fulfilment of the requirement for M.A. degree or equivalent post-graduate diploma, whose output and quality we analysed in para 16 to 18. Our general conclusion was that this category of research work by students, is of very poor quality. The seminar organised by the Tata Institute, attributed this, to poor technical equipment of students, inadequacy of time given to research projects, high student-supervisor ratio and inadequacy of

3—4 Plan. Com/68

research training to students undertaking research. The seminar, however, felt that the quality could be "improved if the scope of research projects is narrowed down, keeping in view the general equipment of the students and other limitations inherent in the curricula of the schools of social work." Provision for basic training in research, proper choice of research topics, some reduction in the load of teachers' work, facilities for publication of research findings in the form of abstracts, and arrangements for refresher course for research supervisors, would in their opinion go a long way towards improving this category of research.

79. We have given thought over this question and are of the view that the standard of under-graduate teaching, as it is obtaining today, is hardly capable of equipping graduates with the analytical capacity which research or project work requires. Mere narrowing down scope or limitation of area will not do. The technical equipment of the students, can only be brought up to the standard required when the level of under-graduate teaching effectively improves. This will take quite some time. Till this is possible, imposing research on untrained and ill equipped graduates, would hardly make any improvement. The high student-supervisor ratio is itself the result of obligatory research required from the students. Inadequacy of time devoted to research students flows from the fact, that research constitutes only a part of the M.A. or Post-graduate diploma course. The major part including around six papers, cannot be sacrificed for the sake of a minor portion, if success in the examination is to be assured. Above all, institutions like departments of labour economics or institutes of social work are intended to train young men, for a particular professional career, such as in the field of labour management or social welfare. It is not an institute for producing trained economists or sociologists. It is for the consideration that there is some point in keeping these institutions open to graduates in subjects other than those strictly related, for example, economics or sociology. With such an assortment of students joining the institute for equipping themselves for a particular career, there is hardly any strong case for loading them with research work in addition to their general overall training. Most of them would seldom need such training, in the day to day discharge of their responsibility, and it is also unlikely that the type of job which they may have to take up will afford opportunity for original research. We, therefore, feel that the entire question of research at M.A. or post-graduate diploma level, whether obligatory or optional, needs to be reconsidered from the point of view its need, as well as utility.

2 Non-student Research

80. To identify problems, in developing research by social scientists employed in universities, research institutions or government departments, we requested heads of university departments to list factors impeding progress of research and rank them in order of importance. 77 heads of departments constituting 26 per cent of the total number responded to request. On the basis of information furnished by them, we picked

out factors which each one of them considered to be of the highest importance. The factor to which highest importance was given by the largest number of departments was placed at the top and that which was ranked first by the lowest number of departments, was placed at the bottom of the list. The result of this exercise is presented in Table 2.5. The table shows that inadequacy of funds was regarded as the most important factor impeding progress of research by 44 per cent of the total number of respondents. Shortage of personnel was next in importance and was followed by inadequacy of research facility, particularly, in respect of documentation equipment, publication and communication facility. Heavy load of teaching was 4th in sequence followed by lack of incentives, administrative bottlenecks, lack of research training facility and other reasons. We will discuss these one by one.

Inadequacy of Funds

81. Social science research like research in any other field, involves a cost. Even doctoral and post-doctoral research by students involves expenditure on stationery, typing and binding of thesis, as also on travel cost for collecting material depending upon the scope and the design of the research plan. It is in view of this that University Grants Commission gives a lump sum grant of Rs. 1000/- per student, to those receiving junior and senior fellowships. The cost of research work by university teachers or research institutions and government departments is still larger, in view of the expenditure, on supporting staff-technical as well as non-technical, travel cost, tabulation charges and other expenses on stationery, printing, postage etc. The cost varies from project to project depending upon the type of research to be undertaken, the scope of study and the duration over which this is to be completed. For instance, a large scale survey research would undoubtedly cost more than a small scale survey. Further, survey research is more expensive than projects based on case studies or content analysis of records or materials available in published source. To get an idea of the average cost per project and its break-up by component items we have built up table 2.6 on the basis of the approved cost data available for 101 current projects among those sponsored by Research Programmes Committee. The table clearly brings out that salary and allowances of technical and non-technical supporting staff constitute, the most important element of the average cost of the project. This is followed by travel cost & stationery & printing. The average cost works out to Rs. 12,021/- for projects of less than 1 year, Rs. 30,616/- for projects of 1 to 2 years and Rs. 84,474/- for projects of more than 2 years duration.

82. We have seen in our analysis, in para 25 and 26, that research institutions by and large depend upon sponsored projects and a sizeable proportion of research work in universities is also on similar projects. Further, government is the major sponsoring authority for both. It is, therefore, apparent that the output of research in universities as well as research institutions

is directly related to the financial support which they receive from government through the medium of sponsored research projects. Since ready made figures of total financial support to research and its distribution by the various groups of disciplines is not available, we have had to take recourse to the strenuous process of building it up, from the details given in the demands for grants of the various Ministries of Government of India. Within the time and resources available to us we could not follow the same procedure and analyse the support given by State Governments, from their own resources. Since the amount of support given from State sources is not likely to be large, the picture emerging from our analysis of financial support given by the Government of India, for research activities in this country, would not alter. Table 2.7 sets forth the figures of financial support to research actually given by Government of India, during 1964-65, as also the revised estimates for 1965-66 and the budget estimates for 1966-67. The total figures are also broken down by 4 groups of disciplines, natural sciences, education, social sciences and other disciplines. It will be seen from the table that bulk of the financial support to research goes to natural sciences. Social science is almost at the bottom of the list. Education receives larger financial support for research. The absolute amount of financial support to research in social sciences is only Rs. 1.81 crores which roughly amounts to 2 per cent of the sum spent on research in natural sciences. Over the 3-year period, the rise of financial support to social science research pales into insignificance, when compared to the growth in financial support to natural sciences. The figure therefore clearly indicates, the lack of proper appreciation, of the need to support research in social sciences. It may be due to the fact that social sciences do not have yet any central organisation that could put forward its case on par with the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, Indian Council of Agricultural Research, Indian Council of Medical Research, Atomic Energy Commission, Central Water and Power Commission and National Council of Educational Research and Training.

83. The expenditure of Rs. 1.81 crores includes, direct expenditure of government on institutions primarily engaged in conducting or sponsoring research, on socio-economic problems. Expenditure on departments or units whose primary responsibility is administrative or advisory, or expenditure on institutions primarily engaged in education and training are not included. These organisations or institutions may be conducting or sponsoring some research, as well, but it is not possible to separate or allocate expenditure on it for inclusion in the table. In addition to direct expenditure, the figure also includes current and capital grants for research projects and research institutions, private as well as governmental. Bulk of these grants are for sponsored projects. Since details are not always available, it is not possible for us to separate all the elements of the total financial support to social science research or to provide a breakdown by disciplines. In any case, the total sum provided for social science research is too small relative to other groups of disciplines. A single discipline "education" receives a larger amount

of financial support than what is available for all the disciplines in social sciences. This is bound to result in inadequacy of funds for social science research. We are inclined to support the majority view among university departments that inadequacy of funds is the most serious handicap to the advance of social science research.

Shortage of Research Personnel

84. 24 per cent of the total number of reporting university departments regarded shortage of research personnel as the greatest impediment to social science research. To get an idea, of the level on which this shortage was felt, we had requested the respondents to indicate whether the shortage was at the supervisory level or in supporting staff. Out of 14 university departments which have furnished this information, 12 have indicated shortage of supporting personnel. To identify factors accounting for this shortage, we had requested the various university departments to indicate factors impeding the flow of research workers. 72 university departments furnished the reasons for inadequate flow of research workers. Uncertain employment, poor pay, inadequate facility, low status of research worker, lack of aptitude and low status of research, are stated to be the principal reasons.

Factors impeding flow of research workers

	No. of reporting University departments.
1. Uncertain employment	65
2. Poor pay	54
3. Inadequate facilities or training in research methods	51
4. Low status of research workers	35
5. Lack of aptitude	32
6. Low status of work	25
7. Others	7

85. In sponsored research projects, the grants and the staffing pattern approved by the sponsoring authority are for the period, over which the project is scheduled to be completed. This limitation is inherent in the system of projects based grants. Since most of the university departments and nearly all research institutions conduct project based research, the employment offered to research personnel is naturally for a limited duration. A certain element of uncertainty is inevitable. There is, however, the chance of re-employment of the research personnel discharged from one project either in the same or better position in another project given to the same supervisor or another supervisor. The chances of research personnel getting absorbed in other posts also improve, by virtue of their experience. There may, however, be a time interval between their giving up one job and taking another which needs to be bridged over. Research experience is by itself an asset, conducive to improvement in output and quality of research and should not be allowed

to be lost by experienced research workers getting into other jobs for the sake of security and continuity of employment. The problem of insecurity faced by research workers in sponsored projects will need to be effectively tackled if the flow of entrants to research career is to be maintained in accordance with requirement. The salary paid to the supporting research personnel is, in most cases, fair. An investigator or officer of equivalent rank gets between Rs. 250 to 300, a Research Officer Rs. 400 to 500 and a Deputy Director Rs. 600 to 700. These are about the same emoluments which he could expect to get in alternative lines of employment. We, therefore, do not consider pay as the more relevant impediment. It is the lack of continuity in employment and inadequate facility for research training, about which we have already mentioned in earlier paragraphs, that appear to us to be the more important impediments. Lack of aptitude also in part flows from the absence of opportunities for research career which is again largely responsible for low status of research worker, as well as of research work. What is required is opening up of a research career to the talented which promises certainty of employment and prospects not inferior to what he can expect in other lines.

Inadequacy of Research Facility

86. Organised research in social sciences does require some basic facility in the form of library and documentation service, equipments for recording, computing and tabulation and facility for publication and communication of results of research. Those university departments which have given highest importance to inadequacy of research facility have regarded, underequipped libraries and absence of documentation service as the more important elements of this deficiency. We had also requested the university departments to indicate, if the facility now available shows an improvement or deterioration over what was available 10 years ago. 66 university departments favoured us with their views. As will be seen from table 2.8 an overwhelming majority of university departments have registered their opinion in favour of improvement in facility for research. Only 8 out of 66 have indicated a deterioration in the standard of facilities available.

87. That the facilities have improved is also corroborated by facts available, from published reports, as well as, general observation. University Grants Commission has been giving grants to the universities for library books and library buildings for quite some years. During 1964-65, 40 universities were given grants for library books amounting to Rs. 19.27 lakhs and 25 universities were given grants of Rs. 27.92 lakhs for library buildings. These grants, over the past few years, have undoubtedly gone to improve university libraries. Likewise, libraries of All India importance like National Library, Calcutta, have also been developed in respect of both the number of books as well as library services provided. Special facilities are offered by these libraries to research scholars. For instance, 244 research scholars obtained special facilities from the National Library at Calcutta during the

year 1964-65. The library also lent to other libraries and learned institutions in India over 2,000 volumes and arranged for the supply of photo copies of research material to both Indian and foreign scholars. It has also a section specially devoted to reference and research work. 5 volumes of Indian National Bibliography were brought out by the Indian National Bibliography unit of the Central Reference Library, Calcutta which provides a catalogue of recent publications to assist scholars in various disciplines. Likewise, the Central Secretariat Library attends to reference queries from scholars. Over 9,000 queries were attended in 1964. The Ministry of Education budget for 1966-67 provides an expenditure of Rs. 44.7 lakhs as against the revised estimate of Rs. 37.8 lakhs for 1965-66, for expenditure on libraries maintained and developed by the Union Government, including the Institute of Library Science.

88. While these indicators show improvement in library facilities in the country, we do feel that there are certain basic deficiencies still continuing which need to be corrected for the growth of social science research on faster and sound lines. These deficiencies pertain to absence of organised documentation service. But there is hardly any organised attempt for rendering documentation service to scholars, working in different fields of social sciences. The libraries are also deficient in the stock of reports and journals and even regular supply of these is not often maintained. There is another aspect of deficiency. A number of research projects have been completed in the university departments, research institutions or government departments. These have thrown up a good amount of useful raw data which, if preserved, would provide a wealth of material for research workers. The Research Programmes Committee have undertaken the task of preserving, cataloguing and, wherever possible, codifying the raw data thrown by the projects sponsored by it. If the same procedure is adopted and arrangements made for codification, transcription on punch cards, and then micro-filming of data thrown up by all projects, their usefulness to research workers in different parts of the country will improve. We had requested our respondents to express their views on the desirability of setting up data library, storage of raw data and micro-filming of the processed data collected for the various research projects. As expected an overwhelming majority of departments supported these steps. Table 2.9 registers their opinion.

Load of Teaching

89. 5 reporting university departments have given highest importance to heavy load of teaching, has an impediment to social science research in the universities. We have attempted to verify the role of this factor by the analysis of teaching hours per week, reported by the universities in reply to a separate item in our questionnaire. Table 2.10 built up on the basis of the replies from universities gives the figures of hours per week by category of teachers in all India as well as in the 4 regions, north, west, east and south. For measuring the excess load, we have adopted the norm of 6 hours per week for professors,

12 hours per week for readers and 18 hours per week for lecturers. If the excesses over these norms be taken as criterion for heavy load of work, we find that it is only in the case of professors that large number of reporting universities have shown more than 6 hours work, per professor per week. In the case of readers and lecturers, the position is reverse. Even in the case of professors, the heavy load is true for the north and the south only where larger number of universities report more than 6 hours of work, per professor per week. There is apparently no excess work in west as nearly all the reporting universities have indicated 6 hours or less work per professor. In the east also larger number of reporting universities have indicated 6 hours or less work per week. In the other 2 categories, there is hardly any indication of excess work. In the case of north, only the number of universities reporting 12 hours and less are equal to those reporting more than 12 hours. The problem of excess work, therefore appears to be one of the northern universities and to some extent of southern universities and restricted to the category of professors.

Lack of Research Incentives

90. Of the total of 19 universities, which have reported to us, on the existence or non-existence of incentives for encouraging research work among teachers, 11 have indicated that no such incentives are provided by the universities. Among 8 universities, which provide some sort of incentive its most important form is by way of advance increments to teachers obtaining Ph. D. degrees during the tenure of their service in the university. There is hardly any incentive provided for post-doctoral or non-doctoral research by teachers. University Grants Commission provides grants to teachers, for conducting their own research but the value of this grant is only upto a ceiling of Rs. 5,000 per teacher. During 1964-66 assistance under this scheme was given to 81 teachers, at rates varying from Rs. 300 to Rs. 3,000/-. Further, these amounts are utilised largely for primary data collection and travel expenses. They are not available for secondary analysis or for tabulation expenses.

Research Training

91. Out of 85 university departments which furnished information on training in research methodology, as many as 52 indicated complete absence of research training facility and only 28 reported its existence in the university. Majority of departments reporting non-existence of training facility fall in economics, political science and commerce, while those reporting existence predominantly belong to sociology, social psychology, social anthropology where provision exists for training in research methodology as part of M. A. course. This is borne out by table 2.11. The Tata Institute of Social Sciences has been offering a specialisation sequence of 8 courses in research methodology since 1955. It also confers M. A. Degree in social work, with specialisation in social work research, besides, a one-year certificate course in social research. The Research Programmes Committee organised, with the assistance from Ford Foundation, Centres for training in research methodology at 6 universities.

Nominees from central and State Governments, university and college lecturers and persons employed in institutions conducting research were admitted as junior or senior fellows and given training under this programme. The finance for the programme was available for 4 years. One of the centres, however, was able to get the financial support extended and is still continuing the programme. Another centre has also been able to continue because of the assistance from University Grants Commission, made available after the expiry of the Ford Foundation grant. Two centres have been able to continue it with the assistance from the university or with the help from the unspent balance of the Ford Foundation grant. Lack of funds has, however, compelled the rest of the two, to cut down the facility and if financial assistance is not available others may have to follow suit in the coming years. The Research Programmes Committee also sponsored recently regional seminars on research methodology held at Patna, Lucknow and Hyderabad where research workers were invited to discuss problems in the conduct of research and exchange their experiences. While these steps are useful, there is no denying the fact that adequate facilities for training in research methodology do not exist. This not only affects the quality of research but also the flow of research workers.

Obstacles to Communication and Utilization of Research

92. Contact between research workers and particularly between young research workers and those with accumulated experience is necessary for promoting quality research. Such contacts are promoted through participation of research workers in seminars and conferences. If such seminars and conferences are also attended by Government officials and policy-makers, they promote utilisation of the results of research as well. Facility to research workers to participate in such seminars and conferences has to be provided by every institution employing them. Several university departments have reported that universities do not even allow their employees to do so, except in holidays or on admissible leave. No duty leave is granted and in some cases no permission is given for teachers to attend such learned gatherings when the teaching session is on. Similar obstacles have also been reported to tours of professors and readers guiding research projects or their travel for collection of data or consultation with other experts. Hardly any university provides facility to their teachers by way of sabbatical leave, for conducting research at other centres where better facilities for their work exist. Such obstacles are inconsistent with the policy of encouraging contacts followed by the Government or the University Grants Commission. Various Ministries and departments of the government as also University Grants Commission have been sponsoring and financing seminars, conferences, workshops and study groups with a view to bringing research workers together and in some cases affording opportunity for contact between research workers, administrators and policy-makers. The University Grants Commission alone has during the last three years, financed as many as 32 seminars, 14 in political science, 8 in sociology and 5 each in economics and psychology. While there is need for more frequent

holding of such seminars, conferences, etc., in different parts of the country, there is also an equal need for a more liberal view to be taken by employers in granting permission for participation by their employees. It must be recognised that their non-participation may, itself, be responsible for their unawareness of research activity going on elsewhere and for the non-utilization of the results of their research. Both are not conducive to improvement in output and quality of research. Such gatherings prove effective channels for communicating results of research and are specially valuable when facilities for publication of research are not adequate. Hardly one or two standard journals are regularly published in several disciplines; and even they being dependent on voluntary contribution of subscribers or members of learned associations or institutions which issue them are invariably in financial difficulties. There is hardly any financial assistance from Government. University Grants Commission gives grants to universities for publication of research work and doctoral thesis but the value of such grant ranges from Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 15,000 per University which would hardly finance publication of standard works in all the disciplines combined. Those sponsoring research projects like Research Programmes Committee do give publication grant for printing the Project Reports approved for publication. But this is limited to printing of 500 copies. Under such conditions, there is no surprise if 17 out of 43 university departments which furnished information attributed non-utilization of results of research, to absence of effective channels of communication, while 12 have indicated non-publication of research work, as the most important reason.

Absence of Machinery for Research Planning and Coordination

93. Except Research Programmes Committee, there is no central organisation for advance programming of research in social sciences or for giving technical assistance in designing and execution of research projects. There are advisory or technical committees set up by other sponsoring agencies but their scope is limited to specific aspects of a single discipline and their responsibility is limited to the approval of research projects, submitted by scholars for financial support. For example, University Grants Commission has an advisory committee for training and research in community development and panchayati raj, National Institute of Community Development has also an advisory committee for approval of research projects in community development. Likewise, the institute of agricultural research has also a technical committee for agricultural economics and marketing which considers proposals for research in this field and accords approval for sponsoring them. None of these covers areas belonging to disciplines, beyond that related to its scope of activity nor is it intimately involved like the Research Programmes Committee in the identification of areas and topics of research, designing of research projects and lay out of studies and rendering of technical assistance through its committee of direction or experts in the Secretariat in the various stages of the conduct of studies. A large number of potential research workers in the universities and colleges

are not able to take up research because of the non-availability of technical assistance, in planning and designing research work. Quite a number of those, who undertake research are also not able to produce work of high quality because of this deficiency. The Research Programmes Committee has undoubtedly made up this deficiency to some extent, but it also suffers from certain inherent limitations. It does sponsor projects in fields other than economics like sociology, public administration, social psychology, social anthropology and political behaviour but the type of projects that it can sponsor has to be necessarily and directly related to the problems of development and planning and also fall within the area and topics laid down in its five year programme of research. This limitation precludes Research Programmes Committee from planning, co-ordinating or sponsoring basic research or research on topics not related to development planning or independently selected by research workers due to their interest. The sponsoring, being project based, also prohibits financing a programme of linked projects, however well designed or useful they may be from the point of view of addition to the stock of knowledge.

94. The discussion, in the preceding paragraphs, leads to the conclusion that the more important factors which account for the generally low output and quality of research in social sciences are inadequacy of financial support, shortage of supporting technical personnel, lack of facility for training in research methodology, obstacles to effective communication and utilisation of research, and absence of machinery for technical assistance in planning, designing, executing and co-ordinating research projects in the various disciplines. A question naturally arises if these factors also explain the uneven development of research in the various disciplines which our analysis in chapter II brought out. The evidences available do not indicate the effectiveness of all the factors mentioned above, in explaining such an uneven development. We have seen in para 91 above, that facility for training in research methodology exists in disciplines like sociology, social anthropology and social psychology while it does not exist in disciplines like economics and commerce but the progress of research has been better in the latter group of disciplines than in the former. Inadequate library and documentation service, absence of machinery for planning and co-ordination of research, lack of proper incentives to research workers, shortage of technical personnel are factors common to all disciplines and do not explain the differential growth of research as between individual disciplines. The overall inadequacy of funds is also an universally operating factor but since sponsored projects constitute a sizeable part of research currently undertaken, it may be, that difference in the weight given to various disciplines, in sponsoring, might work towards creating unbalanced growth. We have looked into the factual position in this regard and find that if at all, there was any under-weightage of disciplines other than economics, in early years, it has been corrected and greater balance has been restored between economic studies and social studies. As will be seen from the figures in para 25, only 4 out of 9 sponsored projects taken by university departments in 1964-65 pertain to economics and commerce. The remaining 5 belong to

public administration, sociology and social work, social anthropology and social psychology. The area-wise distribution of projects completed by Research Institutions shown in para 22 reveals that the ratio of social studies to economic studies was a little over 1:4 in 1959-61 but it improved to 1:2 in 1964-65. Since, research institutions, by and large, depend, upon sponsored projects, this improvement in ratio of social studies to economic studies is significant.

95. The uneven development has, in our view, largely been due to differential growth in output of non-sponsored research, particularly, in the form of research articles published in standard journals, foreign or Indian. This is supported by the figures given in table 1.23. The output of research articles, and to some extent also of books in economics is much larger than any other discipline although even in economics the average output is not commensurate with the potential available in the country for conducting research. This low output and quality of research is due to the divorce between post-graduate teaching and research obtaining in the country. Research is yet to be built into the system of teaching. If research work is to automatically flow from the portals of the universities, a reorientation of the syllabus and teaching at the post-graduate and undergraduate level is urgently required.

Inter-disciplinary Research

96. The little progress in inter-disciplinary research in this country is also the result of the absence of any tradition for this type of research. Apart from a few individual scholars in different disciplines who have been collaborating in research on problems with facets pertaining to their disciplines, no organised institution has been founded nor any concerted efforts made for developing inter-disciplinary research. As already mentioned in para 51, the importance of inter-disciplinary research is sufficiently recognised. It is also appreciated that in a developing society like ours, most of the problems lend themselves to inter-disciplinary approach. The big change in the fast changing society to which we belong has its multi-dimensional repercussions. To make it orderly, smooth and regulated, requires policies and actions on several fronts. The designing of these in a satisfactory manner, pre-supposes an integrated view of the phenomena and the problems of changing society in its multi-dimensional complex. There is thus ample scope for inter-disciplinary research particularly in the problem and policy oriented studies. What is required is to bring together expertise in different disciplines and create their involvement in such studies right from the stage of designing to the final stage of report writing. It is only when organised effort is made by way of setting up a few nucleus units for this type of collaboration and results accomplished that some of the fears, which are more imaginary than real, will disappear. There is for example, the fear that inter-disciplinary approach will adversely affect uni-disciplinary specialisation. There is also the ego factor or autonomy considerations which stand in the way of inter-disciplinary research. In true sense, inter-disciplinary research thrives only on high level of specialisation in

individual disciplines. It supplements and does not supplant specialisation. It involves collaboration between specialists. The ego factor or the fear of loss of autonomy, will itself disappear by demonstration of successful collaboration. Such collaboration has been possible in other countries and on minor and limited scale, even in this country. There is no reason why it cannot be developed further. In fact, collaboration between different specialists had led to the evolution of some new disciplines and sub-disciplines. Ceybernetics, operations research and political sociology are some of the clear examples.

CHAPTER IV

RECOMMENDATIONS

97. The factors impeding progress of social science research have been outlined and the tasks that will have to be attended to for putting research in social science disciplines on the path of sound development are given below:

- (a) Accelerating improvement in the output and the quality of research work.
- (b) Promoting a coordinated and balanced distribution of research over different disciplines, different regions and different categories of research.
- (c) Building up an expanding corps of research workers.

To attain these objectives, a number of problems will have to be tackled and the operation of several deterrents countered. We will now turn to steps necessary for this purpose.

Need for a Policy of Social Science Research

98. Government of India has recognised this in the Scientific Policy Resolution of March 1958 which declares its faith in scientific and technological research, as also the directives of action for its promotion. What is needed is an extension of this declaration to social science research with similar emphasis and expression of governmental attitude. Understanding of the social phenomena and human behaviour, knowledge about the social process and its determinants, are essential for designing policies to promote social change and to produce a dynamic society capable of absorbing and utilizing the scientific and technological developments, for the welfare of human beings. The importance of social science research and its utility in human progress has its roots in this fundamental consideration.

Machinery needed : Indian Council of Social Science Research

99. Unsatisfactory stage of social science research is due to the absence of any central or national organisation which could, not only bring the social scientists together and provide a forum for exchange of views between them but also act as a spokesman for social science research and elicit support and recognition by government. Such a gap in the institutional set up is not unique to India.

100. In specific terms we recommend that an Indian Council of Social Science Research be set up by a Government of India Resolution in the same manner as the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research was set up. (*Vide*

Department of Commerce Resolution No. 148 I&D (57)/41 dated 26th September, 1942.) The Council should be a registered society under the Registration of Society Act (Act 21 of 1860). This is important to give necessary autonomy to the Council and ensure objectivity in the discharge of its responsibility. The council should be under the Education Ministry for administrative and budgetary purposes, as is the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research. It should consist of a chairman and 25 members nominated by the government. The chairman of the Council should invariably be a leading social scientist of the country. We suggest the following composition of members :

(i) Social Scientists	15
From universities, specialised research institutions/ associations and government representatives.	
(ii) Users : government and private	6
(iii) Ex-officio members	5
Secretary, University Grants Commission.	
Director-General, Council of Scientific and Industrial Research.	
Director, National Council of Educational Research and Training.	
Secretary, Indian Council of Agricultural Research.	
Member-Secretary, Indian Council of Social Science Research.	

The tenure of office of its members should be 5 years, after which a fresh nomination may be made by the government.

Functions of the Council

101. The responsibility of the Indian Council of Social Science Research will be as follows:—

1. To indicate periodically areas and topics on which research is to be promoted.
2. To initiate and conduct research in neglected or new areas.
3. To sponsor research programmes, as well as, research projects, and administer grants to institutions and individuals for research in social sciences and to give financial support to learned associations, standard journals and institutions or organisations engaged in the conduct or sponsoring of research.
4. To give both development and maintenance grants to research institutions in social sciences that do not constitute either affiliated or constituent institutions of statutory universities in India.
5. To provide technical assistance for the formulation of research programmes and designing of research projects by individuals or institutions, and to organize and support institutional arrangements for training in research methodology.

6. To review the progress of research and to give advice to the users of research in government or outside.
7. To coordinate research activities in the field of social sciences.
8. To encourage programmes of inter-disciplinary research through grants and technical assistance and initiate and, if necessary, conduct inter-disciplinary research when considered necessary.
9. To act as a liaison with foreign agencies sponsoring and financing research in India and undertake collaborative arrangements.
10. To develop and support centres for documentation service, maintenance, and supply of data, inventory of current research work and preparation of national register of social scientists.
11. To organise, sponsor and finance seminars, workshops, study circles, working groups/parties, and conferences for promoting research or utilisation of research.
12. To give grants for publication of research work and to undertake publication of research digests, periodicals and journals.
13. To institute and administer a pool of social scientists.
14. To institute and administer research scholarships, fellowships and awards for research by students, teachers and other research workers and in particular to award senior fellowships, for research in social sciences that will enable research workers in universities to complete their research work for publication, or undertake whole time research for a defined period, on topics in which they are specially interested and for doing research, on which, they are specially qualified.
15. To increase utilisation in government of social science research findings.

Operational Arrangements

102. The council will operate through committees and sub-committees constituted by it from among social scientists working in different universities, institutions or government departments. It will be provided with a strong and permanent secretariat. A competent social scientist will be the Member-Secretary of the Council and head of the secretariat which will be manned by qualified social scientists representing different disciplines. The details of the secretariat set up will be as outlined in the Article of the Memorandum of the Council. The Headquarters of the Council will be at Delhi. The Council will meet at least twice a year.

103. We have ascertained the requirements of the Council in the initial years and recommend to the Government to make a provision of Rs. one crore per year initially. This amount should, however, be progressively raised.

as the requirements of the Council will grow as it takes on more responsibility. The Council should, however, have powers to obtain donations or funds from other sources, such as foundations or endowments etc. and administer these funds for the purpose of promoting social science research. Provision should also be made for the Council, to supplement its resources out of such fees, sale proceeds, royalties or earnings as may accrue from its activities.

Relation with University Grants Commission

104. The proposed Indian Council of Social Science Research will supplement the University Grants Commission. The U.G.C. is really concerned with the development of departments in the universities and institutions etc., creation of new posts and enlargement of staff. It thus gives only structural support, to institutions of higher learning and is principally concerned with problems connected with development and functioning of universities. The proposed Council on the other hand will be concerned with provision of the facilities like documentation, data library, promotional facilities for seminars, workshops and conferences, etc. which really supplement the structure already existing in the universities and institutions. The Council will supplement the U.G.C. in another way also—it will cover the growing number of research institutions, which do not qualify, for the assistance from the University Grants Commission.

105. It is for this reason that separate Councils have been established for scientific research, medical research, agricultural research and educational research even though research and teaching in the concerned disciplines are conducted in universities or university-like institutions. The composition of the University Grants Commission provides for the representation of university administration and of all disciplines including humanities, social science, physical science and technology while the composition of Social Science Research Council will need representation of social science disciplines, institutions and government departments conducting research in social sciences as also the users of social sciences research. We envisage this body to provide technical assistance for promotion of social science research and not merely be an administrative or grant making body. These latter functions are incidental and its major responsibility is of building research potential and promoting its effective utilisation. Research programming, designing of research projects, technical guidance and assistance to research institutions and research workers will form the core of its activities. Sponsoring of research and financial support to research workers and research institutions or research students will only be subsequent links, in the chain of its responsibility.

Relation with Research Programmes Committee

106. We also recognise the useful role of the Research Programmes Committee of the Planning Commission over the past 14 years in promoting research on socio-economic problems. The Committee has been able to create a climate for socio-economic research in universities and research institutions,

4—4 Plan, Com./68

mobilise research talents outside government for undertaking research on problems directly related to socio-economic planning and development. In the process it has succeeded in the production of some highly valuable pieces of research. In a small way, it has also created awareness of research findings among policy-makers, as well as, formulators and implementors of development programmes. As research is an integral part of planning, such an organisation has to continue within the Planning Commission, to assist the Commission in identifying areas and problems of research emerging in the process of formulating and implementing development plans and to mobilise talented research workers outside government, to bring to bear on these problems their technical expertise. The Committee is, undoubtedly, to be reconstituted and its activities more closely and directly related to the needs of the Planning Commission. The entire field of research falling outside the scope of the R.P.C. will be the function of the Council.

Suggested Course of action and steps to be taken by the Council

107. We suggest below a course of action by the Council for the coming years, which flows from our analysis in the preceding chapters.

1. Identification of areas of Research and designing of Research

The Council should, soon after, its establishment, arrange to prepare a programme of research periodically identifying areas and topics to sponsor programmes and projects for research in various disciplines. It should also prepare guide-lines for designing projects by research workers in universities and institutions, and provide technical assistance in designing, coding, tabulation programme etc.

2. Research Training

Adequate provision for training in research methodology is essential for improving the output and quality of research. The Council should organise or sponsor periodical seminars or summer schools for training in research methodology to research students as well as to social scientists employed in universities, colleges, research institutions or government departments. It should also arrange with foreign foundations or foreign universities for overseas training of social scientists from this country in research methodology and advance techniques of research.

3. Promotion of Research in New Areas

For encouraging research in neglected or new areas such as inter-disciplinary research, the Council may, when necessary, give special grants or provide technical and such other assistance as is within the competence of the Council.

4. Data Library and Documentation Centres

There is a strong case for setting up data library and documentation centres. We recommend that the Council may in the first instance put up a

strong data library and documentation centre at the headquarters and then fan out such centres to other towns in the country—at least one each in east, north-east, west, south, north-west and central region. The data library and the documentation centre should maintain catalogues, bibliographies classified by disciplines, areas and sub-areas in order to cater to the requirements of research workers.

5. Conferences, Seminars and Workshops

For promoting coordinated development in research, it may hold periodical conferences or meetings for exchange of views between research workers of different institutions as also policy makers, administrators, representatives of industries and those who are the users of research, etc.

6. Publication Grants

Another step in right direction would be, administration of publication grants to research workers and institutions to facilitate wider dissemination of the results of their research. The Council should supplement the University Grants Commission and other agencies in financing publication of research work. Since large part of research in universities takes the form of articles or papers in standard journals, the Council should also give financial assistance to learned associations or journals connected with promotion of research in social sciences. It should keep itself informed of the financial position of such associations as also of research institutions conducting social science research and give such general support, as may be called for, to put them on sound financial footing. This is yet another aspect of deficiency in the existing system of financial support.

7. Special Awards for Research

Further, we suggest that the Council should institute special awards for research work undertaken by teachers or others on their own. The value of the award may be placed at Rs. 1000/- to Rs. 5000/- depending on the nature and the quality of research work. As a further incentive, the Council should extend financial assistance to teachers or non-doctoral research workers, (other than those receiving awards or assistance from other sources) through an annual grant of a value sufficient to cover the cost of conducting such work. This should be routed through the employing agency and disbursed in instalments subject to satisfactory programme of work.

8. National Register of Social Scientists

In addition, we suggest that the Council should also maintain a register of all social scientists giving particulars of their qualifications, present post, salary, experience, research publications and willingness or unwillingness for assignments to temporary or permanent research posts. This register will

provide information on the availability of research personnel of varying qualifications and level of experience. The information will prove useful in sponsoring research projects as also in mobilising higher level research personnel with requisite qualifications and experience. "

9. National Register of Ph. D. Students

The Indian Council of Social Science Research should prepare a register of all candidates working for Ph. D. degree whether financed by it or not. It should make arrangements for keeping track of the progress of their work.

10. National Pool of Research Workers

The Council should institute a pool of research workers carrying an emolument of Rs. 400/- a month. The recruitment to the pool should be made from those obtaining Ph. D. degree in social sciences for allocating to projects sponsored by the Council or in response to the request for research personnel received from universities, institutions or government departments. The pool may also have junior sector to which non-Ph.Ds with research experience in the field surveys may be recruited. The remuneration of this class may be Rs. 300/- per month. Research personnel released from a project on completion, will revert to the pool till they are absorbed in another project. During the period of their employment in projects, their salary will be charged to the project and not to the Council funds. For selecting pool officers, the Council will set up a selection committee, consisting of the Chairman of the Council, Member-Secretary and two or three advisers.

11. Building Research Workers

A sustained and rapid progress of social science research requires an enlarged flow of research workers. To ensure this, it is suggested that Indian Council of Social Science Research should institute at least 200 research scholarships of the value of Rs. 300/- per month in addition to the number of research scholarships granted by the U.G.C. or from university funds. We would also suggest that University Grants Commission should raise the value of its own research scholarships to Rs. 300/-. The research scholarships to be instituted by the Indian Council of Social Science Research should be tenable for two years from the date of admission. Provision should, however, be made for the extension beyond two years due to unforeseen circumstances, and in exceptional cases for a period not exceeding one year. A lump sum grant of Rs. 1000/- per Ph.D. student should also be provided to cover expenses incidental to the preparation of his thesis such as typing, stationery, travel for collection of data etc.

The Indian Council of Social Science Research should institute one hundred fellowships of the value of Rs. 500/- per month, for Post-Doctoral research by Ph. D. degree holders or others, irrespective of whether it is done for a

higher degree or not. This fellowship should also carry a lump sum grant of Rs. 1000/- for incidental expenditure connected with the work.

12. Modernisation of syllabi and re-orientation of teaching in social sciences

We understand that the University Grants Commission is already seized with the problem of revising the syllabus prescribed for postgraduate and undergraduate teaching in social sciences and has set up committees for this purpose. The Indian Council of social Science Research should be associated with this work and represented on the committees so as to lend weight to the needs of social science research.

108. We realise that the Committee has exceeded the time-limit set for its work by the Commission. But the magnitude of the task and the heavy demands on the time of the ever-busy members of the Committee rendered it unavoidable. We have been able to complete the work even within 26 months because of the willing co-operation received from fellow social-scientists, university and college administration and heads of universities and college departments, research institutions and government departments. We are grateful to all of them. While submitting the report, we also record our appreciation of the valuable assistance from the Secretary, Dr. Harbans Lal and his colleagues in the Socio-Economic Research Division of the Planning Commission in the various stages of our work.

(V. K. R. V. RAO)
CHAIRMAN

D. R. GADGIL
Member

A. AIYAPPAN
Member

K. L. JOSHI
Member

J. N. KHOSLA
Member

R. MUKHERJEE
Member

M. S. GORE
Member

HARBANS LAL
Secretary

TABLES

List of Tables

- 1.0 Number of questionnaires issued and received.
- 1.1 Students enrolled for Ph.D. degree 1955-65.
- 1.2 Ph.D. Enrolment and Award with two years lag.
- 1.3 Ph.D. Enrolment and Award.
- 1.4 Faculty Research 1959-66.
- 1.5 Faculty Research 1959-61 to 1964-66.
- 1.6 Units of Research Projects completed by Research Institutions : 1959-66.
- 1.7 Units of Research Projects completed by Research Institutions—1959-61, 1964-66.
- 1.8 Distribution of studies completed by Government Departments during 1959-66.
- 1.9 Research Projects completed by Government Departments during the period 1959-61 and 1964-66.
- 1.10 Sponsored Research Projects during 1964-65.
- 1.11 Distribution of sponsored projects by sponsoring agencies.
- 1.12 Selected studies relating to Planning and Economic Development 1950-1964.
- 1.13 Research in Agricultural Economics in India.
- 1.14 Areas and topics of Research in Demography—1951-66.
- 1.15 Selected studies in the fields of Social Anthropology, Sociology, Social Work and Social Psychology undertaken during 1950-64.
- 1.16 Selected studies in the fields of Political Science and Public Administration.
- 1.17 Improvement/Deterioration in quality of research work over the last decade.
- 1.18 Number of Project Reports prepared, approved for publication and published—1953-66.
- 1.19 Articles contributed to foreign journals by Indian Scholars.
- 1.20 Standard Journals Published in India—Disciplinewise.
- 1.21 Articles and Notes contributed by Indian Scholars to 2 standard journals in each discipline.
- 1.22 Reviews of books by Indian Scholars appearing in Foreign and India Journals.
- 1.23 Total output of Social Science Research by Indian Scholars—1960-65.
- 2.0 Research scholarships for Ph.D. Students.
- 2.1 Research scholarships for Ph.D. students awarded by University Grants Commission 1964-65.
- 2.2 Junior Research Fellowships granted by University Grants Commission in 1964-65.
- 2.3 Supervision of Ph.D. students by University teachers.
- 2.4 Student-supervisor ratio in Universities.
- 2.5 Factors impeding progress of research.
- 2.6 Average cost of Research Projects sponsored by R.P.C.
- 2.7. Government of India financial support to research.
- 2.8 Improvement or deterioration in facilities for research.
- 2.9 Number of institutions expressing opinion on Data Library-Storage and Micro-filming facilities.
- 2.10 Number of University Departments reporting hours of work per week by category of teachers.
- 2.11 Facilities for training in Research Methodology.

TABLE 1.0
Number of questionnaires issued and received

	Number issued@	Number received*	Response Ratio%
1. Universities :			
(i) Administration	57	17	30.0
(ii) Departments	306	85	27.7
2. Post-Graduate Colleges : **			
(i) Administration	143	10	7.0
(ii) Departments	266	15	5.6
3. Research Institutions	47	23	48.9
4. Government Departments	65	27	40.0
	884	177	20.0
Total excluding Post-Graduate Colleges	475	152	32.0

@Excludes 43 unfilled questionnaires returned to us.

*Includes departments of constituent colleges.

**Affiliated colleges only.

TABLE 1.1
Students enrolled for Ph.D. degree : 1955-65
Number of Universities reporting : 10

Discipline	No. of University Departments reporting	1955-56	1960-61	1964-65	1955-65
1. Economics & Commerce	6	1	12	25	84
2. Political Science	2	--	2	10	39
3. Sociology	3	--	5	10	33
4. Social Psychology	2	3	4	3	31
5. Social Anthropology	1	--	2	--	15
TOTAL	14	4	25	48	202

TABLE 1.2

Ph.D. Enrolment and Award with two-year lag

Year of enrolment	Number enrolled (Reporting Universities : 10)	Year of award	Number awarded (Reporting Universities : 4)
1955-56	4	1957-58	—
1956-57	7	1958-59	4
1957-58	7	1959-60	2
1958-59	13	1960-61	7
1959-60	15	1961-62	2
1960-61	25	1962-63	4
1961-62	28	1963-64	4
1962-63	23	1964-65	2
	122		25

TABLE 1.3

Ph.D. Enrolment and Award

Discipline	Enrolment	Award	%
	(1955-63)	(1957-65)	
Economics & Commerce	48	7	14.6
Political Science	22	1	4.5
Sociology	17	1	6.0
Social Psychology	24	7	29.1
Social Anthropology	11	9	81.3
TOTAL	122	25	20.1

TABLE 1.4
Faculty Research 1959-66

Discipline	No. of reporting Departments	Units of completed research work
1. Economics & Commerce	24	88
2. Political Science	7	26
3. Sociology	9	63
4. Social Psychology	8	47
5. Social Anthropology	6	50
TOTAL	54	274

TABLE 1.5
Faculty Research 1959-61 to 1964-66

Discipline	1960-61		1964-65	
	No. of reporting Departments	Units of completed research	No. of reporting Departments	Units of completed research
1. Economics and Commerce	7	14	15	35
2. Political Science	1	2	5	7
3. Sociology	1	5	6	20
4. Social Psychology	2	4	5	16
5. Social Anthropology	2	2	2	2
TOTAL	13	27	33	80

TABLE 1.6

Units of Research Projects completed by Research Institutions : 1959-66

No. of reporting Institutions	1959-66
	20
Economic Studies	284
1. Industrial problems	57
2. Demographic Studies	18
3. Labour & Employment	59
4. Taxation & Fiscal Problems	13
5. Agricultural Economics	47
6. Irrigation	2
7. Economic Surveys	61
8. Others	27
Social Studies	92
1. Tribal Studies	4
2. Political Science & Public Administration	63
3. Social Welfare & other studies	25
TOTAL	376

TABLE 1.7

Units of Research Projects completed by Research Institutions : 1959-61, 1964-66

No. of Reporting Institutions	1959-61	1964-65
	19	19
Economic Studies	48	79
1. Industrial Problems	7	12
2. Demographic Studies . . . . .	..	3
3. Labour & Employment	12	19
4. Taxation & Fiscal Problems	3	4
5. Agricultural Economics	6	20
6. Irrigation	—	1
7. Economic Surveys	16	10
8. Others	4	10
Social Studies	11	37
1. Tribal Studies	2	1
2. Political Science & Public Admn.	8	22
3. Social Welfare & Other Studies	1	14
TOTAL	59	116

TABLE 1.8

Distribution of studies completed by Government Departments during 1959-66

	1959-66
No. of Reporting Departments : 19	
Economic Studies	326
Economic Surveys	109
Taxation, Capital Formation, National Income and Social Accounting	82
Industrial Economics	52
Agricultural Economics	32
Labour Economics	30
Demography	21
Social Studies	116
Tribal Research	73
Public Administration	26
Social Change, Social Structure and Social Welfare	17
TOTAL	442

TABLE 1.9

Research Projects completed by Government Departments : 1959-61, 1964-66

	1959-61	1964-66
No. of Reporting Government Depts		
	19	19
Economic Studies	29	75
Taxation, Capital Formation, National Income and Social Accounting	11	19
Economic Surveys	2	8
Industrial Economics	3	11
Agricultural Economics	3	16
Labour Economics	5	13
Demography	5	8
Social Studies	24	61
Tribal Research	15	35
Public Administration	8	15
Social Welfare	1	11
TOTAL	53	136

TABLE 1.10

Sponsored Research projects during 1964-65

	University Departments				Research Institutions				
	No. of reporting Departments	No. of Projects		(4) as per cent of (3)	No. of reporting institutions	No. of Projects		(8) as per cent of (7)	
(1)	(2)	Star- ted (3)	Spon- sored (4)	(5)	(6)	Star- ted (7)	Spon- sored (8)	(9)	
Economics & Commerce	6	10	4	40	10	58	55	95	
Political Science & Public Administration.	1	3	1	33	6	11	11	100	
Sociology and Social Work .	2	3	2	67	4	15	11	73	
Social Anthropology & Social Psychology.	2	5	2	40	1	1	1	100	
TOTAL		11	21	9	43	21	85	78	92

TABLE 1.11

Distribution of Sponsored Projects by sponsoring agencies

Discipline	Government	Private Institutions	Foreign Agencies
Economics	3	..	1
Political Science	1	..	..
Sociology	2	..	..
Psychology	1	1	..
Commerce	..	..	..
Anthropology	..	..	..
TOTAL	7	1	1
	Research Institutions		
Economics	41	5	9
Political Science	5	..	6
Sociology	5	2	4
Social Psychology	..	..	1
TOTAL	51	7	20

TABLE 1.1

Selected studies relating to Planning for Economic Development 1950-1964

Subject	No. of Studies
1. Agriculture (including land reforms and land utilisator)	102
2. Forestry	4
3. Fisheries	1
4. Animal Husbandry	19
5. Irrigation	35
6. Energy, power, coal, petroleum, etc.	30
7. Industry (including village & small scale)	83
8. Public enterprises	7
9. Mining and mineral other than coal	3
10. Transport	29
11. Communication	—
12. Population	61
13. Economics of Housing and construction	11
14. Labour and employment	92
15. Banking and finance (including public finance and economic resources)	19
16. National accounts, input, output tables, commodity balances, national income, savings, investment and capital formation	112
17. Regional input-output tables, other regional studies including state income	37
18. Planning and Planning methodology	96
19. Prices and internal trade	2
20. Demand and supply studies	35
21. International trade, investment and cooperation	17
22. Economic Survey of levels of living and consumption studies	102
23. Economic indicators, indicators of growth etc.	2
24. Others	40
GRAND TOTAL	954

TABLE 1.13

Research in Agricultural Economics in India

(Units of research)

	Research Projects		Ph. D. Theses	Total
	Univer- sities and Colleges	Govt. & Research Instt.	Univer- sities	
1	2	3	4	5
1. Agricultural Development	1	9	7	17
2. Land Use	27	20	6	53
3. Agricultural Production and Productivity	6	18	4	28
4. Agrarian Structure	7	10	13	30
5. Land Tenure, Tenancy and Reforms . .	11	17	3	31
6. Consumption and Nutrition	6	5	..	11
7. Levels of living	2	16	..	18
8. Land Taxation . . . . .	..	4	3	7
9. Farm Planning and Management	34	37	10	81
10. Labour	10	18	9	37
11. Agricultural Credit and Co-operation .	7	50	16	73
12. Agricultural Marketing and Prices . .	20	29	13	62
13. Mechanisation	2	1	1	4
14. Irrigation	20	16	3	39
15. Animal Husbandry	2	6	4	12
16. Agricultural Incomes . . . . .	..	9	5	14
17. Food Administration	14	13	2	29
18. Foreign Trade . . . . .	..	1	1	2
19. Community Development and Panchayati Raj	7	13	2	22
20. Study of Rural Change and Village Sur- veys	30	10	2	42
21. Studies and Research in Agricultural Economics . . . . .	..	3	1	4
22. Techno-Economic Surveys . . . . .	..	10	..	10
23. Rural industrialisation	2	2	4	8
TOTAL	208	317	109	634

Source :—Indian Journal of Agricultural Economics; August 1953, October-November, 1963 and October-December, 1965.

TABLE 1.14
Areas and Topics of Research in Demography 1951-66

Classified Groups	No. of articles published in Journals	No. of Books written on the subject	No. of technical papers at Demographic Research Centres				National Sample survey report	Studies undertaken by other Orgns.	Grand Total
			Total	Completed in 1965	Completed in 1966	Studies in progress & new projects			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Family planning and population policy studies .	48	10	98	67	21	10	4	17	177
2. Fertility and mortality rates studies . . .	27	6	51	41	2	8	7	18	109
3. Manpower studies . . .	9	2	3	2	..	1	..	33	50
4. Marriage studies . . .	3	2	11	10	..	1	..	2	29
5. Migration studies . . .	23	17	28	22	..	6	..	10	106
6. Morbidity studies . . .	2	11	8	8	..	..	..	11	40
7. Population projection studies .	2	1	4	4	..	..	..	3	14
8. Population theories and techniques of population analysis .	8	8	27	11	14	2	..	8	78
9. Regional country studies .	28	14	36	26	—	10	..	6	120
10. Survey & research techniques . . .	5	1	12	12	..	..	..	2	32
11. Urbanisation .	1	9	17	11	2	4	..	19	63
TOTAL .	156	81	295	214	39	42	11	129	967

Source :—Demography and Development Digest Vol. I No. 1, January 1967 by Demographic Research Centre, Lucknow University.

TABLE 1.15

*Selected studies in the fields of Sociology, Social Work and Psychology
undertaken during 1950-64*

Sr.No.	Subject	No. of Studies
1	2	3
1.	Inter-group relations	15
2.	Group dynamics, social integration, co-operation and conflict	80
3.	Sociology of education	54
4.	Sociology of religion	3
5.	Political sociology	25
6.	Industrial sociology	30
7.	Marriage and family	60
8.	Educational psychology	34
9.	Social change	44
10.	Village studies	32
11.	Tribal studies	90
12.	Community studies	18
13.	Community development	10
14.	Urbanisation	7
15.	Urban sociology	15
16.	Values, relief systems, motivations, opinions and attitudes	294
17.	Social structure, stratification and integration	273
18.	Social mobility	6
19.	Studies of migration, displacement and rehabilitation	27
20.	Sociology of crime and delinquency	256
21.	Social problems	41
22.	Problems of students and youth discipline	184
23.	Mental hygiene	11
24.	Welfare	20
25.	Social institution	3
26.	Social development of children	23
27.	Socialisation	9
28.	Sociometry	67
29.	Social control and propaganda	10
30.	Prejudice, stereotype and social distance	102
31.	Mass communications	55
32.	Interpersonal communication	20
33.	Industrial behaviour	67
34.	Adoption and innovation	90
35.	Others	44
TOTAL		1,919

TABLE 1.16

Selected studies in the field of Political Science and Public Administration during 1950-64

Sr. No.	Subject	Number of Studies
1	2	3
1.	Development administration	29
2.	Democratic decentralisation	33
3.	Legislative	10
4.	Elections	13
5.	Political parties	18
6.	Constitutional development	9
7.	Foreign affairs	16
8.	Political thought	17
9.	Civil service	5
10.	Union state relations	6
11.	Political sociology	8
12.	Studies in leadership	14
13.	Judiciary	3
14.	Forms of government . . . . .	..
15.	Others	18
	TOTAL	199

TABLE 1.17

Improvement/deterioration in quality of research work over the last decade

Discipline	No. of reporting departments	Improvement	Deterioration	No change
1	2	3	4	5
Economics	7	4	3	..
Political science	6	2	4	..
Sociology	1	1	..	..
Psychology	2	2	..	..
Anthropology	1	1	..	..
TOTAL	17	10	7	..

TABLE 1.18
Number of project reports prepared, approved for publication and published, 1953-66

Sl. No.	Area of research	No. of Project Reports		
		Prepared	Approved for publication	Publish- ed
1	2	3	4	5
I	Rural Economic Problems	40	39	37
	1. Land reforms	12	12	10
	2. Rural employment and others	6	5	5
	3. Farm management	22	22	22*
II	Macro-Economic Aspects of Indian Economy	11	8	4
	1. Analytical studies	7	7	4
	2. Resources for development	4	1	..
III	Regional Development	48	37	27
	1. Urban and regional surveys	25	21	16
	2. Surveys of cottage and small scale industries	13**	6	5
	3. Irrigation projects	10	10	6
IV	Social Dynamics and Social Welfare	17	15	12
	1. Tribal welfare	4	4	4
	2. Social structure, social welfare and social security	6	66	44
	3. Social change & social welfare	7	5	4
V	Political Science and Public Administration	7	7	5
VI	Labour Problems	4	4	1
	1. Industrial relations	3	3	1
	2. Wage patterns and non-wage incentives to workers	1	1	..
TOTAL .		127	110	86

NOTE.—

*22 reports have been published in respect of 6 Farm management surveys sponsored by R. P. C.

**Includes report on Small industry in a big city based on Bombay City Survey.

TABLE 1.19
Articles contributed to Foreign Journals by Indian Scholars

Discipline	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Economics	15	22	26	30	33	126
(a) Basic research	7	9	11	14	18	59
(b) Applied research	8	13	15	16	15	67
2. Sociology	..	1	..	..	..	1
(a) Basic research	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Applied research	..	1	..	..	..	1
3. Political Science	1	..	..	..	1	2
(a) Basic research	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Applied research	1	..	..	..	1	2
4. Social Anthropology	..	..	..	1	..	1
(a) Basic research	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Applied research	..	..	..	1	..	1

TABLE 1.20
Standard Journals Published in India : Discipline-wise

Economics	Political Science	Sociology & Social Work	Social Anthropology and Social Psychology
1	2	3	4
1. Indian Economic Journal.	1. Indian Journal of Political Science.	1. Sociological Bulletin.	1. Man in India.
2. Indian Economic Review.	2. Indian Journal of Public Administration.	2. Indian Journal of Social Research.	2. Eastern Anthropology
3. Arthavigyana.		3. Indian Journal of Social Work.	
4. Arthaniti.			
5. Indian Journal of Agricultural Economics.			
6. Indian Journal of Economics.			
7. Asian Economic Review.			

NOTE.—Only Journals of 5 year standing or more are taken into account.

TABLE 1.21

Articles and notes contributed by Indian scholars to Standard Journals in each discipline.

1960-65				
Disciplines	Basic	Applied	Total	
Economics	75	186	261	
1. Indian Economic Journal	51	83	134	
2. Artha Vijnana	24	103	127	
Political Science and Public Administration	65	192	257	
1. Indian Journal of Political Science	45	104	149	
2. Indian Journal of Public Administration	20	88	108	
Sociology & Social Work	22	38	60	
1. Sociological Bulletin	16	19	35	
2. Indian Journal of Social Research	6	19	25	
Social Anthropology	47	83	130	
1. Man in India	18	53	71	
2. Eastern Anthropology	29	30	59	
Social Psychology	..	..	..
None*	*	*	*	
Social Work	..	..	..
Indian Journal of Social Work	30	118	148	
TOTAL	239	617	856	

*Two Journals are published in Psychology and are mainly devoted to studies on perception, learning and psychometrics. A few articles on Social Psychology also appear in these Journals but these are not taken into account.

TABLE 1.22

Reviews of books by Indian Scholars appearing in Foreign and Indian Journals.

Journals	Number of Reviews		Total
	Favourable	Non-favourable	
1	2	3	4
Foreign Journals			
Economics			
1. Economic Journal (1961-65)	99	33	132
Sociology			
1. American Sociological Review (1950-63)	7	8	15
2. Journal of Sociology (1950-63)			
3. Journal of Social Forces (1950-63)			
Political Science			
1. Journal of Politics (1950-63)	..	..	..
2. Eastern Political Quarterly (1950-63)			
3. American Political Science Review (1950-63)			
Indian Journals			
Economics			
1. Indian Economic Journal (1960-65)	40	20	60
2. Indian Journal of Agricultural Economics (1961-65)	68	36	104
Sociology (1960-65)			
1. Sociological Bulletin	5	6	11
2. Indian Journal of Social Research	4	16	20
Political Science (1960-65)			
1. Indian Journal of Political Science	7	9	16
2. Indian Journal of Public Administration	5	12	17
Social Anthropology (1960-65)			
1. Man in India	22	14	36
2. Eastern Anthropology	16	19	35

TABLE 1.23

Total output of Social Science Research by Indian Scholars—1960-65.

Discipline	No. of articles and notes		No. of books	Total	Average per year
	Indian Journals	Foreign Journals			
Economics	1,118	126	216	1,460	292
Political Science and Public Administration	257	2	96	355	71
Sociology and Social Work	208	1	89	290	50
Social Anthropology	130	1	71	202	40
Social Psychology	12	..	5	17	3
TOTAL	1,725	130	477	2,332	466

TABLE 2.0

Research Scholarships for Ph.D. Students.

Source	Humanities Social Sciences	Science & Technology	Total
University Grants Commission	50	93	143
Government	100*	800	900
TOTAL	150	893	1,043

*Source : For 1960-61 : Education in India, 1960-61, Ministry of Education, Govt. of India, 1966.

TABLE 2.1

Research Scholarships for Ph.D. students awarded by University Grants Commission 1964-65.

	Number
A. Social Sciences	56
1. Economics	14
2. Commerce	12
3. Political Science	12
4. Public Administration	—
5. Sociology	5
6. Social Anthropology	4
7. Social Psychology	8
8. Social Work	1
B. Humanities	91
C. Humanities and Social Sciences (A+B)	147

TABLE 2.2

Junior Research Fellowships granted by University Grants Commission in 1964-65.

Discipline	Number
A. Social Sciences	
1. Economics	8
2. Commerce	5
3. Political Science	6
4. Public Administration . . . . .	..
5. Sociology	6
6. Social Anthropology	1
7. Social Psychology	8
8. Social Work . . . . .	..
	34
B. Humanities	49
C. Total Humanities & Social Science (A+B)	83
D. Science & Technology	105
GRAND TOTAL (C+D)	188

TABLE 2.3

Supervision of Ph.D. students by University Teachers.

	No. of teachers reporting	Hours per week	Average
Economics & Commerce :			
Professors	10	51	5.1
Readers-lecturers	12	44	4.6
Political Science :			
Professors	5	43	8.0
Readers-lecturers	2	13	6.5
Sociology :			
Professors	3	21	7.0
Readers-lecturers	2	5	2.5
Social Psychology & Social Anthropology :			
Professors	7	38	5.4
Readers-lecturers	9	48	5.5
TOTAL :			
Professors	25	153	6.0
Readers-lecturers	25	107	4.5

TABLE 2.4

Student-Supervisor ratio in Universities

Discipline	No. of students per supervisor*	No. of Universities	No. of students per supervisor (weighted average)
Economics	6	11	5
	5	16	
Political Science	6	11	5
	5	8	
	3	7	
Sociology	6	6	5
	5	5	
	3	4	

*The maximum number of students per supervisor has been taken into account.

Source : University Grants Commission Team reports.

TABLE 2.5

Factors impeding progress of Research.

Factors	No. of University Department giving highest importance
1. Inadequacy of funds	34
2. Shortage of trained personnel	18
3. Inadequacy of research facility	9
(i) Library & documentation service	5
(ii) Equipment	2
(iii) Publication and communication	2
4. Heavy load of teaching	5
5. Lack of incentives	4
6. Administrative obstacles	4
7. Lack of research training facility and other reasons	3
TOTAL	77

TABLE 2.6

Average Cost of Research Projects.

1. Duration of projects	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	Over 2 years		
2. No. of projects	5	86	10		
3. Average cost	Rs. 12021	Rs. 30616	Rs. 84474		
4. Distribution among components	Amount (Rs.)	Per cent	Amount (Rs.)	Per cent	Amount (Rs.)
Salary	8787	73	21002	69	58594
Travel	1817	15	3057	10	10473
Stationery & Printing	390	3	3277	11	8276
Tabulation	600	5	1932	6	3250
Overhead	427	4	1348	4	3881

TABLE 2.7
Government of India Financial Support to Research

(Amount in Rs. crores)

	1964-65 Accounts		1965-66 Revised Estimate		1966-67 Budget Estimate	
	Amount	Per cent	Amount	Per cent	Amount	Per cent
1. Natural Sciences	33.10	90	38.70	89	48.40	92
1.1 Scientific & Industrial re- search*	13.24	36	17.19	40	17.79	34
1.2 Atomicresearch	10.58	28	12.11	28	15.35	29
1.3 Agriculturalresearch	6.97	19	6.62	15	12.23	23
1.4 Medical research	1.49	4	1.85	4	2.09	4
1.5 Irrigation, Power & Fuel research	0.82	2	0.93	2	0.94	2
2. Education†	2.13	6	2.51	6	1.97	4
3. Social Sciences	1.50	4	1.92	4	1.81	3
4. Other Disciplines@	0.06	..	0.12	1	0.31	1
TOTAL	36.79	100	43.25	100	52.49	100

* Includes Telecommunication, Aviation and Meteorology also.

† Bulk of support to Education represents Grants to National Council of Education Research and Training. The amounts are :

1.80 2.10 1.60

@Includes, Philosophy, History, Culture, Literature and Linguistics.

Source : Government of India, Budget Papers, 1966-67

TABLE 2.8
Improvement or deterioration in facility for research

Discipline	No. of reporting university departments	Number Reporting		
		Improve-ment	No im- provement No dete- rioration	Dete- riora- tion
Economics	18	13	2	4
Political science	16	13	1	2
Sociology	7	4	2	1
Psychology	10	9	1	..
Commerce	8	8	1	..
Anthropology	5	3	1	1
TOTAL	66	50	8	8

TABLE 2.9

Number of institutions expressing opinion on Data Library-Storage and Micro-filming facilities

	Number expressing opinion		
	For	Against	Neutral
A. University Departments :			
1. Data Library	66	7	12
2. Storage of raw data	56	8	21
3. Micro-filming of processed data	58	8	19
B. Government Departments :			
1. Data Library	19	..	8
2. Storage of raw data	12	5	10
3. Micro-filming of processed data	12	5	10
C. Research Institutions :			
1. Data Library	21	1	1
2. Storage of raw data	17	1	5
3. Micro-filming of processed data	18	1	4

TABLE 2.10

Number of University Departments reporting hours of work per week by category of teachers

No. of respondents	North	West	East	South	All India
Professors :					
6 hours and less	1	6	9	4	20
More than 6 hours	18	1	8	7	34
TOTAL	19	7	17	11	54
Readers :					
12 hours and less	9	5	8	6	28
More than 12 hours	9	..	3	2	14
TOTAL	18	5	11	8	42
Lecturers :					
18 hours and less	17	7	13	10	47
More than 18 hours	3	1	1	1	6
TOTAL	20	8	14	11	53

TABLE 2.11
Facilities for training in Research Methodology

(No. of reporting departments)

University departments	Facility exists	Facility does not exist	Not answer- ed
Economics	3	20	2
Political science	3	15	1
Sociology	8	3	2
Social psychology	7	5	..
Commerce	1	8	..
Social anthropology	6	1	—
TOTAL	28	52	5

ANNEXURES

ANNEXURES

Government of India Resolution constituting the Committee on Social Science Research.	79
Questionnaires.	80
List of Respondents.	102
List of Participants in the discussions on Social Science Research held on 1st December, 1966	107
List of Research Institutes	108
List of Government Departments	110
Scientific Policy Resolution, Government of India, dated the 4th March, 1958	113
Abstract showing composition, functions and financing of Social Science Research Councils in United States, U.K., Australia Norway, Poland, Netherlands, Finland and Canada	115

ANNEXURE I
(To be Published in Part I, Section I of the Gazette of India)
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
PLANNING COMMISSION
RESOLUTION

New Delhi, the 11th September, 1965.

No. F. 1-2/65-RPG.

In recognition of the important contribution that social sciences can make to planning and development, suitable provision had been made in each Plan for organising, in cooperation with the Universities and other institutions, investigation and research on economic, social and administrative problems of national development. The experience of the last thirteen years in promoting social research and directing it to the requirements of planning has revealed the need for a review of the whole field by an appropriate body. Government feel that such a review would be helpful in bringing about a more coordinated growth of social research in the country as well as providing guidelines for its expansion, in the light of the emerging requirements of the developing economy. Accordingly, the Government of India have decided to constitute a Committee to review the status of social science research in the country and suggest guidelines for the future.

2. The Committee will consist of the following :

- | | |
|---|-----------|
| 1. Prof. V. K. R. V. Rao | Chairman |
| 2. Prof. D. R. Gadgil | Member |
| 3. Prof. Ramkrishna Mukherjee | Member |
| 4. Prof. A. Aiyappan | Member |
| 5. Dr. J. N. Khosla | Member |
| 6. Prof. M. S. Gore | Member |
| 7. Shri K. L. Joshi | Member |
| 8. Member-Secretary, Research Programms Committee | Secretary |

3. The terms of reference of the Committee will be as follows :

To survey the current situation in relation to research in the Social Sciences in India and make recommendations regarding their future line of development, including the organisational steps necessary for the same.

4. The Committee will hold its meetings as and when necessary and may invite to its meetings such persons as may be considered necessary. The headquarters of the Committee will be in New Delhi.

5. The Committee will submit its report within a period of six months.

ORDER

ORDERED that this Resolution be communicated to all State Governments, Department of Parliamentary Affairs, Lok Sabha Secretariat, all Ministries of the Government of India, Prime Minister's Secretariat, the Private and Military Secretaries to the President, the Cabinet Secretariat and the Comptroller and Auditor General of India.

ORDERED also that the Resolution be published in the Gazette of India for general information.

Sd/-

(G. R. KAMAT)

Secretary to the Government of India

To

The General Manager,
Government of India Press,
FARIDABAD.

ANNEXURE II

Questionnaires to :

- (i) Universities—to be answered by the Administration (Part I)
- (ii) Universities—to be answered by the Heads of the Departments (Part II)
- (iii) Research Institutions/Foundations/Commercial Bodies/Chambers/Associations.
- (iv) Government Departments—Centre and State.

Ref. No. ...

QUESTIONNAIRE TO UNIVERSITIES

Name of University/College/Institute/Association
Govt. Department
Address
Name and designation of Person with whom the
Secretary of the Committee may correspond

NOTE.—For the purpose of the questionnaire "Social Sciences" include Economics, Politics, Psychology, Sociology, Management Sciences (Public Administration, Business Management, Labour Administration etc.), Commerce, Demography, Social Anthropology, Social Work, Human Geography, Criminology and Co-operation.

If the space provided under any of the question is not sufficient for answer, additional sheet may be used.

QUESTIONNAIRE TO UNIVERSITIES

PART I—To be answered by the Administration

SECTION—I. Structure and Organisation

1. Organisation of Teaching and Research in Social Sciences.—

1.1. Please state the organisational arrangements for teaching and research* in Social Sciences in particular please indicate :

- (a) Whether the above disciplines are organised into a separate faculty of Social Sciences or form part of larger faculty such as Faculty of Arts or Humanities? If the latter, please state the extent and method of representation of Social Sciences in the bigger faculty?
- (b) Are individual disciplines under social sciences organised for teaching and research into separate departments or form part of an integrated Institute/School/College? If the latter, please indicate the position of the Head of the Department vis-a-vis the Head of such units in respect of academic and non-academic (financial & administrative) responsibilities and powers.

*Except where otherwise stated the term 'research' in the questionnaire should be understood as research undertaken by the Faculty/Department and not student research.

1.2. (a) Please give particulars of degree/diploma courses in Social Sciences offered by the University.

(b) Please attach two copies (each of the following) :

- (i) courses prescribed for the various degrees in each of the Social Science disciplines for the year, 1964-65.
- (ii) regulations prescribed by the University for enrolment and admission of student to the various degree/diploma courses in Social Sciences.
- (iii) In the case of students enrolled for Doctoral/post-graduate research course, is compulsory residence prescribed? If so, please indicate the period of such compulsory residence.
- (iv) rules of recruitment and promotion of—
 1. Teaching staff.
 2. Research staff.

NOTE.—Information may be given separately for different grades/categories of staff.

1.3. (a) In the present context of socio-economic development of the country, do you consider the system adequate in respect of :—

1. Teaching in Social Sciences.
2. Research in Social Sciences.

(b) How does the position compare with the one obtaining a decade ago.

(c) If here are differences observed please indicate them (separately for teaching and research) stating your reasons for such differences.

1.4. Please furnish data on the composition, tenure and powers of Boards of Selection, if any, for teaching and research posts in Social Sciences.

1.5. Is there any contractual or conventional obligation on Professors, Lecturers and/ or Readers to conduct original research work in a stipulated period during the tenure of their office. If not in your opinion, would such an obligation promote high quality research in Universities?

1.6. (a) Number and grades of staff in each Social Science Faculty/Department.

Faculty/Department	Grades	Mini- mum qualifi- cations required	Number	Pay- Scale	Total Sanc- tioned posts	Number in posi- tion	Remar- ks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

Teaching Posts

Professor

Reader

Lecturer

Asstt. Lecturer

Tutor

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<i>Research Posts</i>							
Director							
Joint Director							
Dy. Director							
Research-Fellow/Associate							
Research Officer							
Research Supervisor							
Assistant							
<i>Technicians</i>							
Statisticians							
Investigators							
Computers/Tabulators							
<i>Administration</i>							
Officer/Superintendent							
Head Clerk							
Assistant							
Clerk							
Stenographer/Typist							
Others (Specify)							

NOTE.—If the categories differ, please attempt to equate the existing categories with the above and show the designation in remarks column. Professors/Lecturers will also include Visiting Professors/Lecturers but should be shown separately.

1.6. (b) Please give particulars of present staff in each Social Science Subject in the tabular form below :

Designation	Name	Highest degree	Salary Scale	Length of Service	Research Particulars*	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Teaching Posts

Professor
Reader
Lecturer
Asstt. Lecturer
Tutor

Research Posts

Director
Joint Director

*Please indicate fields of specification, e.g. Labour Economics, Demography, Local Government, etc.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Dy. Director							
Research Fellow/Associate							
Research Officer							
Research Supervisor							
Assistant							
Technicians							
Statistician							
Investigators							
Computers/Tabulators							
Administration							
Officer/Superintendent/Head Clerk							
Assistant							
Clerk							
Stenographer							
Typist							
Others (Specify)							

NOTE.—If the categories differ, please attempt to equate the existing categories with the above and show the designation in remarks column. Professors/Lecturers will also include Visiting Professors/Lecturers but should be shown separately.

1.7. (a) Are present staffing arrangements adequate for :

1. Teaching in Social Sciences.
2. Research in Social Sciences.

(b) Are any changes proposed to improve upon these arrangements ?

1.8. (a) Are the salary scales sufficiently attractive to :

1. Teaching Staff.
2. Research Staff.

(b) If not, at what levels/grades (separately for teaching and research staff) do you consider them not sufficiently attractive?

(c) Have you any suggestions for their improvement ?

1.9. (a) Please indicate your present plans, if any, in respect of the following :

1. Expanding under-graduate work.
2. Expanding post-graduate research.

2. Research Students.—

2.1. (a) Please furnish the following particulars regarding research students for the last ten years viz., 1954-55 to 1964-65.

Year	Discipline	Number enrolled	Number awarded research degree
1	2	3	4

2A. Degree by Examination.—

2.2. (b) Please furnish particulars about the highest examination degree—M.Sc./M.A. or equivalent Honours degree in Social Sciences in the tabular form suggested below :

NOTE.—These particulars may be given for the years 1954-55 to 1964-65 or for a later period, if recently established.

Degree	Discipline	Year	Number enrolled	Number of First Class
1	2	3	4	5
M.A./M.Sc.				
B.A.(Hons.)				

SECTION II—Financing of Research**3. Financing Research.—**

3.1. Please indicate the actual expenditure incurred by the University during 1964-65, and the estimated expenditure for 1965-66 in each of the Social Science disciplines :

Discipline	1964-65 (Actual)	1965-66 (Estimated)
1. <i>Salary and allowances—</i>		
Teaching staff		
Research staff		
Technical staff		
Office staff		
2. Research Fellowships		
3. Research Scholarships		
4. Research assistance to teachers		
5. Library, Laboratory, Office equipment etc.		
6. Incidental expenses		
7. Others (Specify)		
TOTAL		

3.2. Please indicate the amount out of the total budget of the University in 1964-65 allocated for research in the various groups of disciplines like Social Sciences, Humanities, Physical Sciences, Technology, etc. In calculating this, please exclude the Salaries of teaching staff who are also engaged in research but include all other items of expenditure incurred on scheme

e.g. research staff, travel, material equipment, books etc. The information may be furnished in the tabular form suggested below :

Group	Salaries & allowances		Equip- ment	Travel	Books etc.	Total	R E M A R K S
	Re- search staff	Others					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

1. Physical sciences

2. Biological sciences
(Natural sciences)

3. Engineering and
Technology

4. Humanities

5. Social sciences

TOTAL

3.3. Indicate the major sources of funds for research in social sciences, in the tabular form suggested below :

Source	Amount (Rs.)	Earmarked funds (for particular subjects)
1	2	3
1. University or College		
2. Endowments which support research		
3. Endowment for research		
4. Grants from Government :		
(a) Centre :		
(b) State :		
(c) Local :		
(Municipal etc.)		
5. Assistance from Industry or Commerce.		
6. Assistance from Foundations		
(i) Foreign		
(ii) Indian		
7. Individual contributions		
8. Other Sources :		
(Specify)		
TOTAL		

3.4 Please indicate the amount of funds allocated by your University to research in social sciences during the Third Plan period and how much your University would require under the Fourth Plan. If possible project your requirements for each of the Fourth Plan years as compared to corresponding years of the Third Plan.

3.5. (a) Please give year-wise particulars about sanctioned funds for research and amounts utilised for the last five years *viz.* 1959-60 to 1964-65.

(b) Are all the sanctioned funds fully utilised ? Please answer in yes or no.

(c) If answer is 'No' what were the reasons for part or whole of the sanctioned funds remaining un-utilised ?

3.6. (a) If more funds are available, could your present teaching staff carry out more or extended research work ?

(b) What activities would need to be reduced if teaching staff carried out more research without impairing the efficiency of teaching ?

SECTION III—*Facilities for Training and Research*

4. Research Fellowships and Facilities.—

4.1. Please furnish relevant data on the grant of research fellowships, research scholarships and research assistance to teachers and the terms and conditions for such grants by the University in the various social science disciplines.

4.2. (a) What facilities does the University provide for University teachers to go abroad for higher training or research ?

(b) Please furnish data on the number of teachers in social science disciplines, who have availed of the facility during the past ten years. (*viz.* 1954-55 to 1964-65) indicating the amount of grants given and the conditions of awards.

4.3. Has the University any provision for sabbatical leave ? If so, please give details.

4.4. Does the University provide any incentive by way of say, advance increments etc., to encourage members of staff to obtain research degree locally ?

4.5. (a) Please indicate what are the facilities provided by the University for the publication of the results of research. Is there any provision for publication grants/subsidy towards cost of publication ?

(b) Has the University a research Journal for the purpose ? If so, please indicate the space normally allotted to social science research papers. Please attach a specimen copy of the Journal.

5. Training Programmes.—

5.1. (a) Does the University provide facilities for training in research methods ?

(b) If so, give a brief account of the training programme indicating financial support provided for the programmes of training (subjectwise) during the past ten years *viz.* 1954-55 to 1964-65.

The Universities/Colleges are invited to add below any further information which would help the Committee and which are not already covered by the above questions. Please list the titles of supporting material that is enclosed or which can be made available to the Committee. If the space provided under any question is not sufficient for the answer, additional sheets of paper may be utilised for the purpose.

QUESTIONNAIRE TO UNIVERSITIES

PART 2.—To be answered by the Head of Departments

SECTION—I. *Structure and Organisation*

I. Research Work and Utilisation.—

1.1 Please indicate the research work in the social sciences currently (1965-66) carried out in the Department.—

- (a) By research or teaching staff working on their own in the Faculty or Department ;
- (b) Under a Departmental or Faculty Scheme or a member of a team ;
- (c) In some special unit or institute (give details).

1.2 Please state the criteria followed for choosing the subject in which research is carried out.

1.3 (a) Please give a brief account of research carried out at present and research completed during 1959-60 to 1964-65. The following tabular form may be used.

Research Project	Year started	Year completed	If report published, the year of publication
1	2	3	4

1.3 (b) In the case of research (sponsored by outside agencies) please furnish the particulars in the following tabular form for the year 1964-65.

Research project	Cost					By whom financed	Persons employed (by grade)
	Salaries & allowances	Travel	Computational assistance	Equipment and non-recurring expenses	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

1.4. (a) What is the extent to which the results of research are utilised in teaching programmes or by sponsoring agencies ?

(b) If you find that the results of research are not fully utilised please indicate why it is so.

(c) Please give your suggestions for improvements in utilisation of results of research.

1.5. (a) What is the present arrangement for utilisation of persons trained in research (including research degree/diploma holders) and the manner of utilisation ?

(b) (i) Are the present arrangements satisfactory ?

(ii) If your answer is 'No', please state the reasons.

2. Research Co-ordination.—

2.1. (a) Does any research project conducted by your department involve any co-ordination with other departments ?

(b) If so, please indicate with specific illustrations the stages at which such Co-ordination is attempted, (e.g. in designing the research project, collection of data or in analysis and interpretation of data.)

(c) Please indicate if such co-ordination has been confined to mere exchange of facts and experience or it has involved division of responsibility and intimate collaboration between experts belonging to several disciplines.

2.2. (a) What are the problems of co-ordination faced in organised inter-disciplinary research ?

(b) What is the scope for expanding such organised research ?

(c) What in your view are the measures required to accelerate its sound and satisfactory advance ?

2.3 Please give your views and comments on the effectiveness of present arrangements for contacts :—

(a) with official agencies (for purpose of research) ;

(b) with other academic institutions ;

(c) with private bodies.

2.4 What are the gaps or overlaps in the present coverage of research in your discipline?

3. Financing of Research.—

3.1 (a) What do you consider to be the factors limiting the progress of research ? Kindly rank them in the order of importance.

(b) If lack of funds is the limiting factor, what kinds or types of research could you expand if more funds were made available ?

(c) If non-availability of research personnel is the limiting factor, what grades are most difficult to obtain ?

3.2. What reorganisation of teaching and other activities would be needed, if teaching staff were to carry out mere research without impairing the efficiency of teaching ?

3.3 Please indicate your present plans, if any, in respect of the following :

(i) Expanding under-graduate work in social sciences.

(ii) Expanding post-graduate research.

SECTION II—*Terms and Conditions***4. Terms and Conditions.—**

4.1. Is there any prescribed limit in terms of teaching hours ? If so, how does it compare with the actual hours of teaching by different categories of teachers ? Please give the information in the tabular form suggested below :

Grade	Prescribed hours per week			Actual hours per week		
	Post-graduate teaching	Under-graduate teaching	Supervision of research work	Post-graduate teaching	Under-graduate teaching	Supervision of research work
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Professor . . .						
Readers . . .						
Lecturers . . .						
Tutors or equivalent status . . .						

4.2 What is the average number of hours per day actually spent by each member of teaching and research staff in the department ?

4.3 (a) In the present context of socio-economic development of the country, do you find the system adequate in respect of :

1. Teaching in your discipline.
2. Research in your discipline.

(b) How does the present position compare with the one obtaining a decade ago ?

(c) If there are differences observed please indicate them (separately for teaching and research) stating your reasons for such differences.

4.4. (a) Is there any contractual or conventional obligation on Professors and/or Readers to produce original piece of work in a stipulated period during the tenure of their office ?

(b) If not, do you consider such an obligation would promote high quality research in Universities ?

4.5. (a) Are the salary scales sufficiently attractive to :

1. Teaching staff.
2. Research staff.

(b) If not, at what levels/grades (separately for teaching and research staff) do you consider them not sufficiently attractive ?

(c) Have you any suggestions for their improvement ?

4.6. (a) Do you find that there is an inadequate flow of research workers ?

(b) If so, to which of the following reasons could it be attributed :

- (i) Low status of research work,

- (ii) Low status of research workers,
- (iii) Poor or low salary scales,
- (iv) Uncertainty of continuous employment,
- (v) Lack of aptitude,
- (vi) Inadequacy of facility for training in research methods, and
- (vii) Others (please specify).

(c) What measures would you suggest for improving the flow of research workers at different levels of responsibility ?

SECTION III.—*Research Facilities and Training*

5. Research Facilities.—

5.1. (a) How many members of the teaching and research staff in each of the social science disciplines are members of learned societies or research associations and/or attend conferences, seminars, from time to time?

(b) What facilities could the University provide to encourage their association and participation ?

5.2. (a) Indicate the facilities provided for research in terms of access to data, relations with official/academic/other bodies, organisation of such relations. This information may be given separately for research initiated in the University/College and sponsored by other outside bodies.

(b) Please give details of research facilities available by way of computers, steno-typists, research and technical assistance, and provision of books and journals required for specific research activities.

5.3. Has the department felt the need for common facilities for research *e.g.*, data library, or archive of survey material and statistics ? If so, please indicate the desirability of :

- (i) Setting up a Data Library.
- (ii) Micro-filming and storage of essential raw data.

5.4. (a) Please indicate what are the facilities provided by your University for the publication of the results of research. Is there any provision for publication grant/subsidy towards cost of publication ?

(b) Does the University have a research journal for the purpose ? If so, please indicate the space normally allotted to social science research papers. Please attach a specimen copy of the journals.

5.5. (a) What other facilities are available from outside the University for the publication of research work ?

(b) How far are they adequate ?

6. Training in Research Methodology.—

6.1 (a) Is there any arrangement for imparting training to research workers, present and prospective, in research methodology in your University ?

(b) If none, would you favour the introduction of such a course ?

(c) What facilities would be required for doing so ?

SECTION—IV. *Additional Questions***7.1. Additional Questions.—**

7.1. (a) Please state your views on the present arrangements for supporting, conducting and coordinating research.

(b) What are your suggestions for improvements in above arrangements ?

7.2. The Heads of the Departments of the Universities/Colleges are invited to add any further information which would help the Committee and which are not already covered by the above questions. Please list the titles of supporting material that is enclosed or which can be made available to the Committee. If the space provided under any question is not sufficient for the answer, additional sheets of paper may be utilised for the purpose.

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR RESEARCH INSTITUTIONS ETC.

Name of University/College/Institute/Association.....

Govt. Department.....

Address

Name and designation of person with whom the Secretary of the Committee may correspond.....

NOTE : For the purpose of the questionnaire "Social Sciences" include Economics, Politics, Psychology, Sociology, Management Sciences (Public Administration, Business Management, Labour Administration etc.), Commerce, Demography, Social Anthropology, Social Work, Human Geography, Criminology and Co-operation.

If the space provided under any of the questions is not sufficient for answer, additional sheet may be used.

*Questionnaire for Research Institutions/Foundations/Commercial Bodies/
Chambers/Associations*

I. Structure & Organisation.—

1.1. Brief history of the Institution/Association/Foundation/Commercial body/Chambers (Please attach a copy each of the Articles of Constitution and the latest Annual report).

1.2. Please give a brief account of the present management (Board of Directors of Governing Council, etc.).

1.3. (a) Please indicate in which of the following way/ways you are concerned with research in the social sciences :

- (i) Carrying out research work;
- (ii) Financing research carried out by others;
- (iii) Publishing or propagating the results of research carried out by your Institution and/or by others.
- (iv) Utilising the results of research.

(b) Which discipline/disciplines of social sciences are you concerned with ?

1.4. Staff employed at present (1964-65). Please furnish particulars of research personnel employed in your organisation, to guide and supervise research work. The following tabular form may be used.

NOTE : If information is not available for 1964-65, particulars for latest available year may be furnished.

Subject/Field	Grade	Number	Salary Scale	Required minimum qualifications
1	2	3	4	5

2. Research work and Utilisation.—

2.1. (a) Please give a brief account of research carried out at present and research completed during 1959-60 to 1964-65. The following tabular form may be used.

Research Project	Year started	Year completed	If report published, the year of publication
1	2	3	4

(b) In the case of research (sponsored by outside agencies), please furnish the particulars in the following tabular form for the year 1964-65.

Research Project	COST					By the Persons whom employed financed (by grade)	
	Salaries & allowances	Travel	Computational assistance	Equipment & non-recurring expenses	Total	7	8
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

2.2. (a) Where research is sponsored by an outside agency, please indicate the terms and conditions governing such sponsored research.

(b) indicate your policy in regard to such sponsored research.

2.3. (a) What is the extent to which the results of research are utilised by you or sponsoring agencies ?

(b) (i) If you find that the results of research are not fully utilised, please indicate why it is so.

(ii) Please give your suggestions for improvements in utilisation of results of research.

2.4. (a) What is the present arrangement for utilisation of persons trained in research (including research Degree/Diploma holders) ?

(b) (i) Are the present arrangements satisfactory ?

(ii) If your answer is 'No', please state the reasons ?

2.5. If research was not sponsored by an outside agency but undertaken by the Institution/ Foundation/Association/Commercial body on its own initiative, please indicate the criteria for the choice of the subject in which research was carried out.

3. Research support by Foundation/Association*.—

3.1. Foundation/Association/Chambers/Commercial body which finances/farms out research to be undertaken by other agencies, will kindly furnish the following particulars :

(a) Please state in what particular disciplines of social sciences, such support is given.

(b) Give a brief account of the procedure in regard to selection of research projects qualifying for support mentioning Advisory Committees, criteria for selecting subjects etc. Please indicate your reasons for refusing support to research proposals e.g. topic not covered in your programme, inadequate finances, lacking in technical merit etc.

3.2. (a) Is there provision for research grants to teams undertaking a general programme of research ?

(b) Please specify details of such research projects sponsored during 1964-65 and 1965-66.

3.3. (a) Do you award travel grants for research ? If so, briefly indicate the terms and conditions for such grants.

(b) Please furnish particulars of travel grants provided during 1964-65 and 1965-66.

3.4. (a) Do you give fellowships for research training ?

(b) If so, please furnish details of such fellowships granted during 1964-65 and 1965-66.

3.5. Please give details of the financial support provided by you during the last five years (1959-60 to 1964-65). In particular the following information may be included :

(a) Names of organisations conducting research.

(b) The financial support provided for each organisation as listed above. Please indicate if you have provided the whole cost of research or only a part.

(c) Details of assistance given, if any, in regard to publication of the results of research.

(d) Details of use made of the results of such research sponsored by you.

*The information may be restricted to expenditure incurred in the field of social sciences where the Foundation/Association finances research activities in other fields as well as the proportion of support given to social science research may be indicated. The questions under this section relate only to such research work as is framed out or for which support is given by the Foundation/Association/Commercial body/Chambers.

4. Research Finances.—

4.1. Please give figures of expenditure on research in social sciences for 1964-65 and 1965-66. This may be furnished in the following tabular form :

Items of Expenditure	Actual Expenditure (1964-65)	Estimated Expenditure (1965-66)
1	2	3
1. Staff salaries and allowances		
2. Travel		
3. Computational/Statistical services		
4. Equipment/other non-recurring expenses		
5. Publications expenses		
6. Incidentals		
7. Others (specify)		
TOTAL		

4.2. Please furnish annual figures of expenditure on research in social science during the Third Five Year Plan and estimates of expenditure (Year-wise if possible) for the Fourth Five Year Plan.

4.3. Please indicate the sources of funds for social science research (1964-65) in the tabular form suggested below :

Sources	Amount	Main fields covered
1	2	3
(i) Institutions' own funds/endowments		
(ii) Foundations :		
(a) Indian		
(b) Foreign		
(Separately for Private/Government Agencies)		
(iii) Industry or Commerce		
(iv) Government		
Central Ministries (R.P.C. & others)		
State Government		
Local		
(v) Other sources (specify)		
TOTAL		

4.4. What proportion of funds as indicated in Question 4.3. is continuing and will be available in the next few years ?

4.5. (a) Please give particulars about funds for social science research sanctioned (Year-wise) for the last five years (1959-60 to 1964-65) and funds actually utilised.

(b) What were the reasons for a part or whole of the sanctioned funds remaining unutilised ?

- (i) Non-availability of staff of requisite calibre.
- (ii) Organisational difficulties.
- (iii) Other reasons (Please specify)

4.6 (a) Please specify the factors limiting progress of research in your organisation and rank them in order of importance.

(b) (i) If scarcity of funds is the limiting factor, what kinds or types of research could you expand if more funds were made available ?

(ii) If non-availability of staff is the difficulty what grades or types of staff are most difficult to obtain ?

4.7. Are the salary scales sufficiently attractive? If not, have you any suggestions for the improvement ?

5. Research Co-ordination.—

5.1. (a) Does any research project undertaken by you involve co-ordination with several disciplines ?

(b) If so, please indicate with specific illustrations, the stages in designing the research Project, collection of data or in analysis and interpretation at which such co-ordination is attempted.

(c) Please indicate if such co-ordination has been confined to mere exchange of facts and experience or it has involved division of responsibility and intimate collaboration between experts belonging to several disciplines.

5.2. Please give your view and comments on the effectiveness of the present arrangements for contact with :—

- (a) official agencies.
- (b) academic institutions.
- (c) other private organisations.

5.3. What are the gaps or overlaps in the present coverage of research in each of the social sciences with which you are concerned.

5.4. (a) What are the problems faced in organised interdisciplinary research ?

(b) What is the scope for expanding such organised research ?

(c) What in your view, are the measures required to accelerate its sound and satisfactory advance ?

6. Research facilities and training.—

6.1. (a) Do you provide facilities for training in research methods ?

(b) If so, give a brief account of the training programmes indicating financial support provided for such programmes during the years 1959-60 to 1964-65

6.2. What facilities do you provide for research workers to go abroad for higher training or research ? Please furnish the number of such research workers in social science subject who have availed of such facilities during the past ten years (1954-55 to 1964-65) or since the establishment of your organisation if recently established.

6.3. (a) Have you observed the need for common facilities for research *e.g.*, Data Library or Archive of Survey material and statistics ?

(b) If so please indicate the desirability of :

(i) setting up a Data Library.

(ii) micro-filming and storage of essential raw data.

6.4. (a) Please indicate facilities if any, provided by your organisation for the publication of results of research ?

(b) Do you run a research journal for the purpose ? If so, please indicate the space normally allotted to social science research papers. Please attach a specimen copy of the journal.

(c) Are present facilities provided by your organisation or other agencies for publication of results of research adequate ?

7. Additional Questions.—

7.1. Please indicate your views regarding adequacy of present Governmental and non-governmental support for social science research.

7.2. If the Institution/Foundation/Commercial body/Chambers/Association is also concerned with research in other field, how does the social science research programme compare with activities in other fields in respect of allocation of funds ?

7.3. You are invited to add any further information which would help the Committee and which are not already covered by the above questions. Please list the titles of supporting material that is enclosed or which can be made available to the Committee.

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS—CENTRAL AND STATE

Name of University/College/Institute/Association

Govt. Department.....

Address

Name and designation of Person with whom the Secretary of the Committee may correspond

NOTE.—For the purpose of the questionnaire “social sciences” include Economics Politics, Psychology, Sociology, Management Sciences (Public Administration, Business Management, Labour Administration etc.), Commerce, Demography, Social Anthropology, Social Work, Human Geography, Criminology and Co-operation.

If the space provided under any of the Questions is not sufficient for answer, additional sheet may be used.

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS—CENTRAL AND STATE

I. Structure and Organisation

1.1. With what discipline/disciplines of the social sciences is the department concerned ?

1.2. Please state if the department

(a) conducts research in these fields

(b) finances research done by other agencies or

(c) it is only concerned with the application of results of research in social sciences.

1.3. (a) Give a brief account of the organisation built up within the department to undertake research (Please attach a copy each of the latest annual report, notifications or resolution regarding the organisation etc.)

(b) Please indicate the present strength of research staff employed in the department in the tabular form suggested below :—

Year 1964-65				
Designation	Salary Scale	Minimum qualification required	Sanctioned posts (number)	Number in position
1	2	3	4	5

(c) Please furnish the particulars of research personnel employed at present (1964-65) in the department to guide and supervise research work. The following tabular form may be used.

Name	Designation	Highest degree	Salary	Length of service	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6

1.4. Please give details of transfers, losses etc., during the years 1959-60 to 1964-65 with reasons, if known, and the type of employment taken up by the staff, after leaving the department.

1.5. (a) To what extent has the department found it difficult in recruiting research staff and at what levels are the difficulties experienced most ?

(b) What reasons account for the difficulties indicated in (a) above and how could this situation be remedied ?

1.6. Please indicate the procedure for appointment of research staff at different levels and the terms and conditions attached to such appointment (copies of rules governing recruitment may be enclosed)

II. Research Work and Utilisation

2.1. (a) If the department conducts research, please give an account of the research projects completed or in progress during years 1959-60 to 1964-65 in the tabular form below :—

Research project	Year started	Year completed	If report published, the year of publication
1	2	3	4

(b) In the case of research sponsored by outside agencies, please furnish the particulars in the following tabular form for the year 1964-65.

Research project	COST					By whom financed	Persons employed (by grade)
	Salaries & allowances	Travel	Computational assistance	Equipment & non-recurring expenses	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

2.2. (a) What arrangements exist for initiating research in your field of interest ?

(b) How and at what level in your Ministry/Department/Bureau is a programme of research decided upon and designed ?

(c) If research was not sponsored by an agency outside the department but undertaken by your department on own initiative, please indicate the criteria for the choice of the subject in which research was carried out.

2.3. (a) Please indicate your views as to the types of research which are best carried out within a Government Department and those which are best contracted to an outside and independent institute or University.

(b) What are the existing arrangements for sponsoring research to be undertaken outside the department ?

(c) Do the arrangements require improvement ? If so, please specify the improvements necessary.

2.4. (a) How do you utilise the results of research done in the departments ?

(b) Does your department use research work done by other department and outside agencies ? If so, please give instances.

2.5. What are department's general plans for research in the social sciences during the next five years ? Please furnish :

(a) a list of topics and areas of research;

(b) estimated expenditure on projects of internal research;

(c) estimated expenditure on research projects to be undertaken for you by outside agencies or sponsored by you.

III. Research Co-ordination

3.1. (a) Are present arrangements adequate for

- (i) coordination
- (ii) sponsoring
- (iii) conducting of research.

(b) Please indicate if there are any proposals for change or reform in this regard.

3.2. (a) Does any project involve any co-ordination/collaboration with other departments ?

(b) If so please indicate with specific illustrations, the stages in designing the research project, collection of data or in the analysis and in the interpretation of data at which such coordination is attempted.

(c) Please indicate if such co-ordination has been confined to the exchange of fact and experience or it has involved division of responsibility and intimate collaboration between research workers belonging to several departments.

3.3. (a) What are the problems of co-ordination faced in organised inter-disciplinary research ?

(b) What is the scope for, expanding such organised research ?

(c) What is your view, are the measures required to accelerate it sound and satisfactory advance ?

3.4. Please give your views and comments on the effectiveness of present arrangements for contact with :

- (a) official bodies;
- (b) academic and research institutions; and
- (c) private bodies conducting research;

3.5. (a) Has the department noticed any gaps or overlaps in the present coverage of research undertaken/sponsored by the various departments ?

(b) What measures are suggested to remove these ?

IV. Research Finance

4.1. If the department finances research, give an account of the projects supported by the department during the last five years 1959-60 to 1964-65. Please indicate the agencies conducting research and the extent of financial support..

4.2. Please indicate the actual expenditure incurred by your department on research during 1964-65 and the estimated expenditure for 1965-66. The following tabular form is suggested.

Particulars	Actual expenditure (1964-65)	Estimated expenditure (1965-66)
1	2	3
Staff salaries and allowances		
Travel		
Computer/Statistical services		
Non-recurring expenses		
Field observations		
Publication expenses (printing/stationery)		
Others		
TOTAL		

4.3. (a) Please indicate year-wise expenditure on research during the Third Five Year Plan.

(b) Please indicate the estimates of expenditures (year-wise) for the Fourth Plan.

4.4. (a) What do you consider to be the factors limiting the progress of research? Kindly rank them in the order of importance.

(b) If lack of funds is the limiting factor what kinds or types of research could you expand if more funds were made available in the immediate future?

(c) If non-availability of research personnel is the limiting factor, what grades are most difficult to obtain?

V. Research Facilities, Training & Equipment

5.1. (a) Has the department been obtaining services of specialists for research work from a broad or from other institutions, universities etc., on deputation, loan or on any other special terms?

(b) How has this arrangement worked?

5.2. (a) How the department observed the need for such facilities for research as Data Library or Archive of Survey material and statistics?

(b) Please indicate your views on the desirability of:

(i) setting up a Data Library

(ii) the need for micro-filming and storage of essential raw data.

5.3. (a) Please comment on (i) scale of research work and (ii) quality of research work conducted or sponsored by the department.

(b) What research does the department most urgently need at the present time? To what extent will the present arrangements ensure that it is done?

5.4. (a) To what extent does the department provide facilities for training in research methods to its staff?

(b) Is there any system of providing facilities for refresher training to research staff at specific intervals during the tenure of their office either by sending them overseas or within the country to work/study in recognised institutions or with reputed research workers?

VI. Additional Questions

6.1. (a) Is the department satisfied that currently available social science research techniques are adequate for solving the problems in which the department has an interest?

(b) If not, has the department any suggestions to meet this deficiency?

6.2. (a) Does the department experience any difficulty in making official data available to research workers?

(b) If the answer is 'yes', how could this situation be remedied?

6.3. The departments are invited to add any further information which would help the Committee and which is not already covered by the above questions. Please list the titles of supporting material that is enclosed or which can be made available to the Committee.

ANNEXURE III
LIST OF RESPONDENTS

A. Universities

1. Gauhati University, Gauhati, (Assam)
2. Jiwaji University, Gwalior
3. Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra
4. Sri Venkateswara University, Tirupathi
5. University of Mysore, Mysore
6. Annamalai University, Annamalai Nagar
7. Nagpur University, Nagpur
8. Sardar Vallabhbhai Vidyapeeth, Anand (Gujarat)
9. Shivaji University, Kolhapur
10. University of Rajasthan, Jaipur
11. Punjabi University, Patiala
12. Gujarat Vidyapeeth, Ahmedabad
13. Bangalore University, Bangalore
14. University of Udaipur, Udaipur
15. University of Madras, Madras
16. University of Calcutta, Calcutta.
17. Delhi University, Delhi

B. Post-graduate (affiliated) colleges

1. Government College, Rohtak
2. Chatrapathi Shivaji College, Satna
3. Lyallpur Khalsa College, Jullundur
4. Vaish College, Shambli, Muzaffarnagar
5. G. C. College of Commerce and Economics, Jabalpur
6. Vidharbha Maha Vidyalaya
7. Madras Christian College, Madras
8. N. A. S. College, Meerut
9. S. D. College, Muzaffarnagar
10. Avinashlingam Home Science College, Coimbatore

List of Respondents

(University Departments)

1. ECONOMICS

1. Lucknow University
2. M. S. University, Baroda, (Deptt of Agricultural Economics)
3. Madras University
4. Calcutta University
5. Karnatak University
6. Sri Venkateswara University
7. Nagpur University
8. M. S. University Baroda (Deptt. of Economics)

9. Sardar Vallabhabhai Vidyapeeth
10. Jodhpur University
11. Bombay University
12. Punjab University
13. Burdwan University
14. Andhra University (Department of Cooperation and Applied Economics)
15. University of Kerala
16. Saugar University
17. Marathwada University
18. Gorakhpur University
19. Patna University
20. Madurai University
21. Punjab Agricultural University
22. Ranchi University
23. Banaras Hindu University
24. Mysore University, Maharaja's College
25. Madras Presidency College, Madras University

University Departments who filled in U II QUESTIONNAIRE

2 POLITICAL SCIENCE

1. University of Rajasthan
2. Gorakhpur University
3. Osmania University
4. Lucknow University
5. Gauhati University
6. M. S. University, Baroda
7. University College of Arts & Commerce, Calcutta University
8. University of Bombay
9. Annamalai University
10. Kurukshetra University
11. Birla Institute of Technology and Science, Pilani
12. Ranchi University
13. Banaras Hindu University
14. Madras University
15. University of Poona
16. Mysore University
17. Nagpur University
18. University of Kerala
19. Punjab University

3. SOCIOLOGY

1. M. S. University, Baroda
2. Punjab University
3. Gondwana Centre C/o Tata Institute of Social Sciences
4. Lucknow University (Institute of Sociology, Ecology and Human Relations)
5. Delhi School of Economics (Department of Sociology).
6. Andhra University
7. Gorakhpur University
8. Karnatak University

9. Rajasthan University
10. Banaras Hindu University
11. Lucknow University
12. Layola College, Madras University
13. Srimathi Nathibai Damodar Thackersay College for Women, Bombay.

4. *PSYCHOLOGY*

1. Allahabad University
2. Lucknow University
3. Calcutta University
4. Gujarat University
5. Delhi University (Institute of Post Graduate Evening Studies)
6. Gorakhpur University
7. Bihar University, L. S. College, Muazaffarpur
8. Poona University
9. M. S. University, Baroda
10. Banaras Hindu University
11. Annamalai University

5. *COMMERCE*

1. Andhra University
2. Jodhpur University
3. Gauhati University
4. Karnatak University
5. Aligarh University
6. Osmania University
7. Banaras Hindu University
8. Madras University
9. Poona University, Brihan Maharashtra College of Commerce, Poona.

6. *ANTHROPOLOGY*

1. Utkal University
2. Lucknow University
3. Gauhati University
4. Calcutta University
5. Madras University
6. Ranchi University

Post-Graduate Colleges

1. *ECONOMICS*

1. D. K. V. Arts & Science College, Jamnagar.
2. Vaish College, Shamli, Muzuffarnagar Dist.
3. B. R. College, Agra
4. S. D. College, Muzaffarnagar
5. Ch. Shivaji College, Satara
6. St. Joseph's College, Trichirapalli
7. Government College of Science, Rajpur
8. Hamidia Arts and Commerce College, Bhopal
9. Madras Christian College, Madras

2. POLITICAL SCIENCE

1. Lyallpur Khalsa College, Jullundur
2. S. D. College, Muzaffarnagar
3. Ch. Shivaji College, Satara
4. Madras Christian College, Madras.

3. SOCIOLOGY

1. Dayanand College, Ajmer.

4. COMMERCE

1. R. A. Poddar College of Commerce and Economics

List of Respondents*(Research institutions)*

1. Institute of Economic Growth, University Enclave, DELHI-7.
2. Gokhale Institute of Politics & Economics, POONA.
3. Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Chembur, BOMBAY.
4. Director General, National Council of Applied Economic Research, Parsila Bhavan, Ring Road, DELHI.
5. Indian Agricultural Research Institute, NEW DELHI.
6. Agro-economic Research Centre, Visva Bharati, SHANTINIKETAN.
7. Co-ordinator of Research, Allahabad Agricultural Institute, P.O. Agricultural Institute, District ALLAHABAD.
8. Agro-economic Research Centre, North-East India P.O. Baskhata, Jorhat,—ASSAM.
9. Dr. P. G. Shah, Gujarat Research Society, Khar, BOMBAY-52.
10. All India Institute of Social Welfare and Business Management, CALCUTTA.
11. Indian Institute of Economics, HYDERABAD.
12. Indian Institute of Public Administration, Indra Prastha Estate, Ring Road, NEW DELHI.
13. Institute of Economic Research, DHARWAR.
14. Indian Institute of Science, BANGALORE.
15. Centre for Rural Development Studies, Samaj Prabodhan Sanstha, POONA-2.
16. Director, Shri Ram Centre for Industrial Relations, 5, Pusa Road, NEW DELHI-6.
17. Hony. Director, Gandhian Institute of Studies, Rajghat, VARANASI.
18. Shri Ravi J. Mathai, Indian Institute of Management, 310 Camp Road, Shahi Bag, AHMEDABAD-4.
19. The Director, Jammalal Bajaj Institute of Management Studies, BOMBAY.
20. South India Textile Research Association, COIMBATORE.
21. Ahmedabad Textile Research Association, AHMEDABAD.
22. Vidya Bhavan Rural Institute, UDAIPUR.
23. Poddar Group of Concerns, BOMBAY.

List of Respondents*(Government Departments)*

1. Director, Tribal Research Institute, C/o Tribal Areas & Backward Classes Development Department, Government of Assam, SHILLONG.
2. Director, Tribal Research Training Institute, BHOPAL.
3. Director, Cultural Research Institute, CALCUTTA.
4. Chief R.O., Tribal Research Institute, POONA.

5. Director, Directorate of Evaluation, Government of Gujarat, AHMEDABAD.
6. Director (Evaluation), Directorate of Evaluation Government of Jammu & Kashmir, SRINAGAR.
7. The Director of Evaluation and Ex-officio Deputy Secretary, Planning, Housing and Social Welfare Department, Government of Mysore, BANGALORE.
8. Evaluation Officer-cum-Under Secretary to the Government of Orissa, Planning Department, BHUBANESWAR.
9. Director, Evaluation Organisation, Rajasthan, JAIPUR.
10. Deputy Director, Planning and Research Section, All India Handicrafts Board, Wellington Crescent, NEW DELHI.
11. Directorate of Psychological Research, Research and Development Organisation, NEW DELHI-11.
12. Department of Statistics, Reserve Bank of India, BOMBAY-1.
13. Registrar-General of India, Office of the Registrar General of India, 2-A, Mansingh Road, NEW DELHI.
14. Director, Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour & Employment, Kennedy House, SIMLA-4.
15. Joint Director, Statistical Unit, Socio-Economic Division, National Buildings Organisation, Exhibition Grounds, NEW DELHI.
16. Chairman, Tariff Commission, Central Government Offices Building, BOMBAY-1.
17. Director, Town & Country Planning Organisation, (Ministry of Health), Vikas Bhavan, Indraprastha Estate, NEW DELHI-1.
18. Economic Adviser, Ministry of Finance, NEW DELHI.
19. Economic Department, Reserve Bank of India, BOMBAY-1.
20. Shri D. K. Gupta, Statistical Officer, Bureau of Economics & Statistics, Delhi Administration, 13, Alipur Road, Exchange Building, Delhi.
21. Director, Bureau of Economics & Statistics, Government of Kerala, TRIVANDRUM-1.
22. Director of Statistics, Department of Statistics, Government of Madras, Block II Central Offices Building, Teynampet, MADRAS-6.
23. Director, Bureau of Economics & Statistics, Government of Maharashtra, Sachivalaya, Annexe Building, BOMBAY-2.
24. Statistical Officer, Nagaland Secretariat, KOHIMA.
25. Director, Bureau of Statistics & Economics, Finance Department Government of Orissa, CUTTACK-1
26. Director, Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Government of Rajasthan, JAIPUR.
27. Bureau of Economics & Statistics, Government of Gujarat, AHMEDABAD.

ANNEXURE IV

List of participants in the discussions on Social Science Research held on 1st December, 1966

1. Prof. Y. B. Damle, Deccan College, POONA.
2. Dr. Durganand Sinha, Department of Psychology, Allahabad University, ALLAHABAD
3. Dr. M. H. Gopal, Temple Road, V. V. Mohalla, MYSORE.
4. Prof. B. Kuppaswamy, India International Centre, NEW DELHI.
5. Dr. B. S. Khanna, Punjab University, CHANDIGARH.
6. Prof. D. G. Karve, 8899, Shivaji Nagar, 'Sayog', POONA-4.
7. Prof. D. T. Lakadwala, Bombay University, BOMBAY.
8. Dr. P. K. Mukherji, Director, P.E.O., NEW DELHI.
9. Shri N. G. Nagesh, S.I.E.T. Institute, HYDERABAD.
10. Prof. V. V. Ramanadham, Osmania University, HYDERABAD.
11. Dr. S. Sinha, Department of Psychology, Calcutta University, CALCUTTA.
12. Dr. S. R. Sen, Additional Secretary, Planning Commission, NEW DELHI.
13. Prof. M. N. Srinivas, Delhi University, DELHI.
14. Dr. Sachidanand, A. N. Sinha Institute of Social Studies, PATNA.
15. Prof. Sugata Das Gupta, Gandhian Institute of Studies, VARANASI.
16. Dr. J. S. Sarma, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Ministry of Food & Agriculture, NEW DELHI.

ANNEXURE V

List of Research Institutes

1. Institute of Economic Growth, University Enclave, DELHI-7.
2. Gokhale Institute of Politics & Economics, POONA.
3. Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Chembur, BOMBAY.
4. National Council of Applied Economic Research, Parsila Bhavan, Ring Road, NEW DELHI.
5. School of International Studies, Sapru House, NEW DELHI.
6. Indian Agricultural Research Institute, NEW DELHI.
7. Indian Institute of Population Studies, Ghandinagar, MADRAS-20.
8. Agro-economic Research Centre, Visva Bharati, SHANTINIKETAN.
9. Allahabad Agricultural Institute, P.O. Agricultural Institute, DISTRICT ALLAHABAD.
10. Agro-economic Research Centre, North-East India, P.O. Bashkhata, Jorhat, ASSAM.
11. Gujarat Research Society, KHAR, BOMBAY-52.
12. Research Directorate, All India Institute of Social Welfare and Business Management, CALCUTTA.
13. Indian Institute of Economics, HYDERABAD.
14. Institute of Social Sciences, AGRA.
15. Deccan College of Post-graduate Studies and Research Institute, Yervada, POONA-6.
16. Indian Institute of Public Administration, Indra Prastha Estate, Ring Road, NEW DELHI.
17. Indian Statistical Institute, 203, Barrackpore Trunk Road, CALCUTTA-35.
18. Institute of Social Sciences, Kashi Vidya Peeth, VARANASI (U.P.).
19. Institute of Economic Research, DHARWAR.
20. Demographic Training and Research Centre, Chembur, BOMBAY-7.
21. Indian Institute of Science, BANGALORE.
22. Research Council for Social Development, India International Centre, NEW DELHI.
23. Centre for Rural Development Studies, Samaj Prabodhan Sanstha, POONA-2.
24. Institute of Public Enterprise, Osmania University Campus. HYDERABAD-7.
25. Agro-Economic Research Centre of Economics, DELHI.
26. Agro-Economic Research Centre, Madras University, MADRAS.
27. Agro-Economic Research Centre, Institute, POONA.
28. Agro-Economic Research Centre, R. A. K. Agricultural Institute, SEHORE, M.P.

- 29. Institute of Applied Manpower Research, Indrapartha Estate, Ring Road, NEW DELHI-1.
- X30. Shri Ram Centre for Industrial Relation, 5, Pusa Road, NEW DELHI-6.
- X31. Gandhian Institute of Studies, Rajghat, VARANASI.
- X32. The Indian Institute of Management, 56-A, Barrackpore Trunk Road, CALCUTTA-50.
- 33. Institute of Economic Research, KANPUR.
- X34. Indian Institute of Management, CALCUTTA.
- 35. Indian Institute of Public Opinion (P) Ltd., DELHI.
- X36. Zavier Institute of Industrial Relations, JAMSHEDPUR.
- X37. The National Institute of Labour Management, Mafatlal Gangabhai Textile Technical School, Parel, BOMBAY-12.
- 38. Socio Economic Research Institute, C-19, College Street Market, CALCUTTA-12.
- 39. National Productivity Council, 38, Golf Links, NEW DELHI-3.
- X40. Indian Institute of Management, 310, Camp Road, Shahibaug, AHMEDABAD-4.
- X41. Indian Institute of Management, CALCUTTA-50.
- 42. Thaigaraja Institute of Management Studies, MADURAI.
- X43. Jammalal Bajaj Institute of Management Studies, BOMBAY.
- X45. South India Textile Research Association, COIMBATORE.
- X46. North Indian Textile Research Association, KANPUR.
- X47. Ahmedabad Textile Research Association, AHMEDABAD,

ANNEXURE VI

List of Government Departments

1. Tribal Research Institute, C/o Tribal Areas & Backward Classes Development Department, Government of Assam, SHILLONG.
2. Tribal Research Institute, RANCHI.
3. Gujarat Vidyapeeth, AHMEDABAD.
- X 4. Tribal Cultural Research & Training Institute, HYDERABAD.
5. Tribal Research Training Institute, BHOPAL.
6. Tribal Research Institute & Training Centre, UDAIPUR.
7. Tribal Research Institute, BHUBANESWAR.
- X 8. Cultural Research Institute, CALCUTTA.
- X 9. Tribal Research Institute, POONA.
10. Evaluation Organisation, Government of Andhra Pradesh, (Planning Deptt.), HYDERABAD.
11. (Evaluation) Planning and Development Department, Development Branch, SHILLONG.
12. Directorate of Evaluation, Government of Gujarat, AHMEDABAD.
13. Evaluation Unit, Planning Department, Government of H. P., Kennedy House, SIMLA.
14. Directorate of Evaluation, Government of Jammu & Kashmir, SRINAGAR.
15. Directorate of Evaluation Department, Government of Kerala, Development Department, TRIVANDRUM.
16. Evaluation Unit, Finance Department (Planning), Government of Maharashtra, Sachivalaya, BOMBAY.
17. The Directorate of Evaluation, Planning, Housing and Social Welfare Deptt., Government of Mysore, BANGALORE.
18. Directorate of Evaluation, Government of Madhya Pradesh, Economic and Statistics Department, BHOPAL.
19. Evaluation Directorate, Government of Madras, Finance Department, MADRAS.
20. Evaluation Unit, Government of Orissa, Planning Department, BHUBANESWAR.
21. Directorate of Evaluation, Development and Panchayat Raj Department, Government of Punjab, CHANDIGARH.
22. Evaluation Organisation, Rajasthan, JAIPUR.
23. Evaluation Unit, Government of Tripura, Development Department, Planning and Coordination, AGARTALA.
24. Directorate of Evaluation, Planning (A. Deptt), Government of Uttar Pradesh, LUCKNOW.
25. Research & Statistics Division, Department of Company Law Administration, NEW DELHI.

26. Planning and Research Section, All India Handicrafts Board, Willingdon Crescent, NEW DELHI.
27. Economic Research Section, Khadi and Village Industries Commission, Gramodaya, 3, Irla-Road, Vile Parle (W), BOMBAY-56.
28. Directorate of Psychological Research, Research and Development Organisation, NEW DELHI-11.
29. Statistical Section, Ministry of Education, Theatre Communication Barracks, Connaught Circus, NEW DELHI.
30. Department of Statistics, Reserve Bank of India, BOMBAY-1.
31. National Institute of Health Administration and Education, Patiala House, NEW DELHI.
32. Office of the Registrar General of India, 2-A, Mansingh Road, NEW DELHI.
33. Statistical Branch, Damodar Valley Corporation, Andersan House, Alipore, CALCUTTA-27.
34. Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour & Employment, Kennedy House, SIMLA-4.
35. Statistical Division, Office of the Chief Inspector of Mines, DHANBAD (Bihar).
36. Mineral Economist, Indian Bureau of Mines, New Secretariat Building, Civil Lines, NAGPUR.
37. Economic Adviser, Statistical Directorate, Railway Board, Rail Bhavan, Rafi Marg, NEW DELHI.
38. Anthropological Survey of India, Indian Museum, 27, Chowringhee Road, CALCUTTA-13.
39. Economic Adviser, Statistics & Report Section, Head office : Hindustan Steel Ltd., RANCHI.
40. Director of Research, Ministry of Transport, (Road Wing), Jamnagar House, Mansingh Road, NEW DELHI.
41. Socio-economic Division, National Buildings Organisation, Exhibition Grounds, NEW DELHI.
42. Office of the Tariff Commission, 101, Queens Road, Central Government Offices Building, BOMBAY-1.
43. Programme Evaluation Organisation, Yojana Bhavan, NEW DELHI.
44. Administrative Staff College, HYDERABAD.
45. Committee on Plan Projects, Yojana Bhavan, NEW DELHI.
46. Town & Country Planning Organisation, (Ministry of Health), Vikas Bhavan, Indraprastha Estate, NEW DELHI.
47. Economic Adviser, Ministry of Finance, NEW DELHI.
48. Economic Adviser, Planning Commission, NEW DELHI.
49. Economics Department, Reserve Bank of India, BOMBAY-1.
50. Naga Institute of Culture, Nagaland, KOHIMA.
51. Directorate of Psychological Research, Research and Development Organisation, Ministry of Defence, NEW DELHI.
52. Planning Housing & Social Welfare Deptt., Vidhan Soudha, BANGALORE-1.
53. Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Delhi Administration, 13, Alipur Road, Exchange Building, DELHI.

54. Directorate of Statistics & Evaluation, Finance Department, Government of Bihar, 6, Mangles Road, PATNA.
55. Bureau of Economics & Statistics, Government of Kerala, TRIVANDRUM-1.
56. Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Government of Madhya Pradesh, Benazir Building, BHOPAL.
57. Department of Statistics, Government of Madras, Block II, Central Offices Building, Teynampet, MADRAS-6.
58. Bureau of Economics & Statistics, Government of Maharashtra, Sachivalaya, Annexe Building, BOMBAY-32.
59. Directorate of Statistics, Government of Mysore, Multi-storeyed Building, (VI Floor) West Office Road, BANGALORE-1.
60. Statistical Unit, Nagaland Secretariat, KOHIMA.
61. Bureau of Statistics & Economics, Finance Department, Government of Orissa, CUTTACK-1.
62. Economic & Statistical Organisation, Government of Punjab, 17, Bays Building, 4th Level, Sector 17, CHANDIGARH.
63. Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Government of Rajasthan, Krishi Bhavan, JAIPUR.
64. Department of Economic Intelligence & Statistics, Government of Uttar Pradesh, 9, Sarojini Naidu Marg, LUCKNOW.
65. State Statistical Bureau, Government of West Bengal, 1, Hastings Street, CALCUTTA-1.

ANNEXURE VII

Scientific Policy Resolution, Government of India No. 131/CF/57 dated the 4th March, 1958.

The key to national prosperity, apart from the credit of the people, lies, in the modern age, in the effective combination of three factors, technology, raw materials and capital, of which the first is perhaps the most important since the creation and adoption of new scientific techniques can, in fact, make up for a deficiency in natural resources, and reduce the demands on capital. But technology can only grow out of the study of science and its applications.

The dominating feature of the contemporary world is the intense cultivation of science on a large scale, and its application to meet a country's requirements. It is this, which, for the first time in man's history, has given to the common man in countries advanced in science, a standard of living and social and cultural amenities, which were once confined to a very small privileged minority of the population. Science has led to the growth and diffusion of culture to an extent, never possible before. It has not only radically altered man's material environment, but, what is of still deeper significance, it has provided new tools of thought and has extended man's mental horizon. It has thus influenced even the basic values of life, and given to civilisation a new vitality and a new dynamism.

It is only through the scientific approach and method and the use of scientific knowledge that reasonable material and cultural amenities and services can be provided for every member of the community, and it is out of a recognition of this possibility that the idea of a welfare state has grown. It is characteristic of the present world that the progress towards the practical realisation of a welfare State differs widely from country to country in direct relation to the extent of industrialisation and the effort and resources applied in the pursuit of science.

The wealth and prosperity of a nation depends on the effective utilisation of its human and material resources through industrialisation. The use of human material for industrialisation demands its education in science and training in technical skills. Industry opens up possibilities of greater fulfilment for the individuals. India's enormous resources of man-power can only become an asset in the modern world when trained and educated.

Science and technology can make up for deficiencies in raw materials by providing substitutes, or, indeed, by providing skills which can be expected in return for raw materials. In industrialising a country, a heavy price has to be paid in importing science and technology in the form of plant and machinery, highly paid personnel and technical consultants. An early and large scale development of science and technology in the country could therefore greatly reduce the drain on capital during the early and critical stages of industrialisation.

Science has developed at an ever-increasing pace since the beginning of the century, so that the gap between the advanced and backward countries has widened more and more. It is only by adopting the most vigorous measures and by putting forward our utmost effort into the development of science that we can bridge the gap. It is an inherent obligation of a great country like India, with its traditions of scholarship and original thinking and its great cultural heritage, to participate fully in the march of science, which is probably mankind's greatest enterprise today.

The Government of India have accordingly decided that the aims of their scientific policy will be—

- (i) to foster, promote and sustain, by all appropriate means, the cultivation of science, and scientific research in all its aspects—pure, applied and educational;

- (ii) to ensure an adequate supply, within the country, of research scientists of the highest quality, and to recognise component of the strength of the nation;
- (iii) to encourage and initiate, with all possible speed, programmes for the training of scientific and technical personnel, on a scale adequate to fulfil the country's needs in science and education, agriculture and industry, and defence;
- (iv) to ensure that the creative talent of men and women is encouraged and finds full scope in scientific activity;
- (v) to encourage individual initiative for the acquisition and dissemination of knowledge, and for the discovery of new knowledge, in an atmosphere of academic freedom.
- (vi) and, in general to secure for the people of the country all the benefits that can accrue from the acquisition and application of scientific knowledge.

The Government of India have decided to pursue and accomplish these aims by offering good conditions of service to scientists and according them an honoured position, by associating scientists with the formulation of policies, and by taking such other measures as may be deemed necessary from time to time.

ANNEXURE VIII

Abstract showing composition, function and financing of Social Science Research Council in various countries

Countries	Status of Council	Organisation			Main activities of the Council	
		Chairman (Terms)	Members (Nos. & Terms)	Secretary/Treasurer (Nos. & Terms)	At national level	At international level
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1 United States (Social Science Research Council)	Private Body Chartered as a Corporation under laws of State of Illinois (Dec. 1924)	1 Chairman 2 Vice-chairman 1 President 2 Vice-President	30 21 9	(Board of Directors) Secretary 1 Treasurer 1 (elected) / nominated for 3 yrs. term. elected for 2 yrs.	1. Functions as a representative body of various social disciplines. 2. Plans and appraises research. 3. Render advisory assistance to various government agencies. 4. Administers programmes of financial assistance to individual social scientists. 5. Provides small grants to social scientists with Ph.D. or its equivalent for carrying out independent research for which support is not available from some where else. 6. Offers research training fellowships to post-doctoral and pre-doctoral candidates of exceptionally high calibre and also some other grants. 7. Functions as a co-ordination and liaison body to provide interdisciplinary research.	1. Collaborates with international, regional and with other organisations viz. UNESCO. 2. Administers or helps administer a member of exchange programme with other member countries.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
United States—contd.					8. Promotes and stimulates research.	
					9. Diffuses research results.	
					10. Administers training programmes	N.A.
					11. Also organises Scientific Research Institutes.	

Disciplines	Published documents	Sources of Finances	Expenditure in 1964-65 (\$)	Remarks
(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)

United States—contd.

Receipts in 1964-65

Anthropology, Economics, History, Political Science, Psychology, Sociology and Statistics.	<p>1. Has published an annual report since 1933.</p> <p>2. It also publishes a quarterly Social Science Research Council Items.</p> <p>3. Sometimes bulletins containing the results of research carried by the councils are also published.</p>	<p>1. Receives financial support from various foundations viz., Ford, Rockefeller, Carnegie etc. (\$53,20,025)</p> <p>2. Derives incomes from its own capital/investment (\$7,61,140)</p> <p>3. Receives financial support from the Govt. of USA (\$ 1,27,596) Total receipts from all the sources during 1964-65 amounted to \$62,60,624.</p>	<p>Expenditure in 1964-65 = \$36,35,585 as under :—</p> <p>1. Current active appropriation fund which includes the following :— \$17,79,135</p> <p>(a) Administrative expenses \$1,66,665</p> <p>(b) Conferences 17,292</p> <p>(c) Research fellowships and grants-in-aid \$5,97,845</p> <p>(d) Research Planning activities and projects \$9,85,462</p> <p>(e) Publications \$1,709</p> <p>2. Freign Area Fellowship Programme.</p> <p>3. Fiscal aid.</p>	
--	--	--	--	--

Countries	Status of Council	Organisation			Main activities of the Council	
		Chairman (Terms)	Members (Nos. & Terms)	Secretary/Treasurer (Nos. & Terms)	At national level	At International level
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
2 United Kingdom	Independent Government body.	Chairman appointed by the Secretary of Education for 4 years.	14 members (appointed)	Secretary 1 Scientific Secy. 1	1. 1, 2, 3 as above. 4. Makes a number of awards for research and training to (a) Universities and independent institutions; (b) gives post-graduate training awards; (c) Research studentship award for 2 years; (d) advanced course studentship for one year to students taking post-graduate courses of instruction; (e) fellowships for mature students outside the Universities for a period of 3 years and (f) research fellowships to those who have successfully completed the post-graduate research training course. 5. Does liaison and co-ordination work between the scholars of various disciplines and Government. 6. Stimulates and promotes research. 7. Is empowered to carry out research itself but has not done so far. 8. Develop research materials and other facilities. 9. Advises through its Automation Panel on immediate needs of research into specific problems concerned with social and human aspects of automation and technological change. 10. Collects and diffuses research results.	

Disciplines	Published Documents	Sources of finance	Expenditure in 1964-65 (\$)	Remarks
(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
United Kingdom—contd.				
Anthropology (Social) Economics, Political Science, Psychology (Social) and Sociology, Administration (Social). Education, Management, Statistics (Economic & Social)	N.A.	Is financed by the government by means of Parliamentary grants-in-aid through Department of Education & Science.	Expenditure in 1966-67 amounted to \$12,40178. The break-up of this is as under: Research grants to Universities \$4,35,432 (ii) Research Projects No. 20 \$8,04,746 which were approved by the Council.	
			TOTAL	\$12 40,178

Countries	Status of Council	Organisation			Main activities of the Council	
		Chairmon (Term)	Members (Nos. & Terms)	Secretary/ Treasury (Nos. & Terms)	At national level	At international level
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
3 Australia	Private body	1. Chairman elected for one year.	79 members elected.	1. Secretary (1) 2. Treasurer (1)	1. Takes interest in problems of policy and planning. 2. Gives financial support to any of (i) individual research grants; (ii) South East Asia Travel grants; (iii) for seminars and conferences. 3. Advises government Deptts. and other institutions on a variety of matters associated with social science research. 4. Undertakes research projects on its own in collaboration with Universities, Govt. Departments and other research institutions.	1. Collaborates with national efforts for inventories of social documentation. 2. It offers advice to UNESCO and international social science Council. 3. It is represented on UNESCO Committee for Librariés.

Disciplines	Published Documents	Sources of finance	Expenditure in 1964-65(\$)	Remarks
(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)

Australia—contd.

Not explicitly defined. They can broadly be taken to exclude liberal arts and languages.	Has a long list of publications <i>viz.</i> , (i) Bibliography of research in the social sciences in Australia; (ii) Reports on major research projects; and (iii) any other publications.	The activities of the Council are financed by annual grants from the government. Other sources of income are : (i) income from interest on councils own reserves; (ii) Membership fees; (iii) sale proceeds of publications; (iv) Grants from private individuals, organisations and foundations,	Against its budget of \$42,055 in 1964-65 the expenditure during the year was as under : <table border="0"> <tr> <td>(i) Admn. expenses</td> <td style="text-align: right;">\$ 3,973</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(ii) Grants to abroginies projects</td> <td style="text-align: right;">25,641</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(iii) Grants to learned journals</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1,111</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(iv) Grants for travel</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2,919</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(v) Bibliography (1960-63)</td> <td style="text-align: right;">300</td> </tr> </table>	(i) Admn. expenses	\$ 3,973	(ii) Grants to abroginies projects	25,641	(iii) Grants to learned journals	1,111	(iv) Grants for travel	2,919	(v) Bibliography (1960-63)	300	
(i) Admn. expenses	\$ 3,973													
(ii) Grants to abroginies projects	25,641													
(iii) Grants to learned journals	1,111													
(iv) Grants for travel	2,919													
(v) Bibliography (1960-63)	300													
			TOTAL	33,944										

Countries	Status of Council	Organisation			Main activities of the Council	
		Chairman (Terms)	Members (Nos. & Terms)	Secretary/Treasurer (Nos. & Terms)	At national level	At international level
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
4 Norway	Public Institution.	Chairman and Vice-Chairman nominated by the King besides elected Chairman for 5 subject groups for a period of four years.	32 members appointed	Administrative Director assisted by an Assistant Director.	Has financial organisational and consultative functions as under : 1. Advises Government deptts. and research institutions. 2. Gives financial support to public and private research institutions by awarding individual grants and training fellowships, travel grants for research and training abroad and participation in international meetings and seminars and funds for invitations to foreign scholars and for equipment and operating expenses. 3. Maintains liaison between various disciplines. 4. Does not take research projects on its own but collects data and other information, on research institutions, manpower research facilities current research etc. 5. In collaboration with Universities press prepares newsletters on scientific subjects which appear in newspaper. 6. Subsidises scholarly publications. 7. Gives particular support to interdisciplinary institutes. 8. The Council does not carry out research itself. 9. For the initiation of organised activity the Council may establish research institutions under its own authority.	1. Provides information to institutions like UNESCO, OECD and International social science council etc. 2. Organises conferences and seminars on international level. 3. Supports international comparative research projects.

Disciplines	Published documents	Sources of finances	Expenditure in 1964-65(\$)	Remarks
(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Criminology Economics Cultural Geography Jurisprudence Political Science Sociology Psychology Education History & Linguistics.	N.A.	1. Derives its income from State-owned football pool company. 2. Government funds are also available for research equipment and training. 3. Income from other sources is negligible.	In 1965, the Council's budget was \$18,06,000. The allocation of this amount was as under :— (i) Social sciences \$2,52,000 (ii) Printing Expenses of Social Sciences \$42,000 (iii) Investigation Department \$84,000	

Countries	Status of Council	Organisation			Main activities of the Council	
		Chairman (Terms)	Members (Nos. & Terms)	Secretary/Treasurer (Nos. & Terms)	At national level	At international level
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
5 Poland	Autonomous body.	President appointed for unlimited term.	8 members	Secretary 1	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Does not organise or execute research projects. 2. Does not promote or stimulate research. 3. It does not provide financial assistance. 4. It does not have advisory assistance functions. 5. It co-ordinates research reviews and appraises the state of social science research. 6. Promotes various disciplines which are under its jurisdiction and supervision. 	Collaborates with international, regional and national organisation in other countries.

Disciplines	Published documents	Sources of Finances	Expenditure in 1964-65	Remarks
(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
5. Poland—(contd.)				
Demography, Economics History, Law, Pedagogy, Psychology and Sociology.	Publishes reviews, bulletins and proceeding of the Councils. Does not however publish or give support to other publica- tion of research results.	The activities of the Council are financed out of the budget of the Academy of Sciences. The total income in 1965 was \$600.	N.A.	

Countries	Status of Council	Organisation			Main activities of the Council	
		Chairman (Terms)	Members (Nos. & Terms)	Secretary/Treasurer (Nos. & Terms)	At National level	At International level
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
6 Netherlands .	Autonomous body	Chairman. Term of appointment 4 years renewable only once.	Members 10 to 20 4 yrs.	Secretary Treasurer	<p>The Council has no research activities of its own.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Functions as a representative body of social scientists. Acts as advisory body to the Govt. 2. Keeps under review the state of social sciences; proposes programmes for their development and application. 3. Does not award grants but on occasions advises on grants awarded to social scientists. 4. Provides liaison between social scientists and social institutions. 5. Promotes and stimulates research. 6. Is responsible for National Registration service of current research. 7. Organises several internal meetings every year with a view to assess the state of discipline in question and thereafter to assess the possibilities for inter-disciplinary cooperation and applied research. 8. Provides occasion for inter-disciplinary contacts and discussions. 9. It does not concern itself directly with training or of organisation of research but influences the curricula of social science faculties through its recommendations. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Maintains close contacts with UNESCO, the International Social Science Council, the International Council for Social Sciences Documentation and Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). 2. Sometimes also sponsors jointly with the International Social Science Council a meeting of National Social Science Council.

Disciplines	Published Documents	Sources of finances	Expenditure in 1964-65	Remarks
(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
6. Netherlands (contd.)				
Anthropology (Cultural)	It does not subsidize or supervise the publication of monographs and periodicals. Nor does it publish itself.	1. Receives a subvention from government.	N.A.	
Criminology		2. Also receives grants from individuals, foundations and public and private organisations.		
Economics				
Education				
Geography (Social)				
History (Social Economics)				
Law				
Medicine (Social)		In 1965, its budget amounted to 37,250 Fl.		
Political Economics				
Psychology (Social)				
Sociology				

Countries	Status of Council	Organisation			Main activities of the Council	
		Chairman (Terms)	Members (Nos. & Terms)	Secretary/Treasurer (Nos. & Terms)	At National level	At International level
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
7 Finland	Public Institution	Chairman appointed by the President of Republic out of 3 names proposed by the Council for 3 years. Also Vice-Chairman.	11 members 3 yrs.	Secretary	Functions as in 1 to 5 above except 3 in which case it provides financial assistance to under Zonal Scholars and research groups. Apart from this recommends to the University of Education for allocation of funds to scientific societies and periodicals and for covering the cost of conferences and seminars. The Council makes proposals concerning training of researchers. The Council provides opportunities for research at different levels through supernumerary posts and Research assistant and Senior and Junior research workers.	Collaborates with UNESCO and International Social Sciences Council and with other Scandinavian countries.

Disciplines	Published Documents	Sources of Finances	Expenditure in 1964-65	Remarks
(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Economy (Political and business) Geography (Econ.) History (Econ & Political Science.) Statistics. Political Science (including international politics and administration) Sociology and Psychology (Social) Policy and Law (Social)	It tries to coordinate the publication of research journals, specially inter-Scandinavians. It also encourages the translation of scientific works from Finish into other languages.	Much of the aid comes in the form of posts for research associates and research fellows attached to the Council. In addition certain funds are allocated by the Ministry of Education to scientific societies in the recommendation of the Council.	In 1965 the total amount of funds distributed was \$302,782 i.e. \$ 86,116 in grants and \$ 1,16,666 in salaries to research fellows and assistants.	

Countries	Status of Council	Organisation			Main activities of the Council	
		Chairman (Terms)	Members (Nos. & Terms)	Secretary/Treasurer (Nos. & Terms)	At National level	At International level
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
8 Canada	Private body	Chairman	5* categories of members.	Secretary/Treasurer	1. Administration of grants for research. 2. Assisting groups and individuals to find financial support for research. 3. Defence of the interests of scholarly community on matters of well being of scholars. 4. Identifies new techniques and approaches and encourages and promotes fruitful interdisciplinary exchanges. 5. Distributes private and public funds in support of social science training and research. 6. Gives grants-in-aid to individual research project for covering out of pocket expenses, purchase of books and for publication of research results.	1. Collaborates with international, regional and other national organisations. 2. Exchanges funds for International relations.
			1. Representative Members(5) 2. Members at large (16) 3. Associate Members(6) 4. Corresponding members 5. <i>Ex-officio</i> Member(1)			

Canada—(contd.)

7. Besides all this does all that listed against 1 to 3 in case of Netherlands.
8. Promotes training facilities in social science departments in Canadian Universities.
9. Awards summer research grants to Graduate students.
10. Sponsors and Finances publications.

-
- *1. Representative Members 3 one each from the Canadian Council of History, Geography, Political Science, Psychology and Law Teacher.
 2. Members at-large are from sponsoring bodies.
 3. *Ex-officio* member is Chairman of Humanities Research Council.
 4. Associate members are from federal and provincial govts., or their agencies.
 5. Corresponding members are from residents of Universities.

Disciplines	Published Documents	Sources of Finances	Expenditure in 1964-65	Remarks
(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Canada—(Contd.)				
Anthropology (Social)	1. Publishes annual reports	Principal sources of revenue are :	Total expenditure :	N.A.
Economics	2. Also issues new bulletins from time to time.	1964-65 position :	Some of the main items are as under :	
Education		Total resources : \$ 66,139		
Geography (Human)	3. Canadian studies in Econ. (16 Vols. published)	1. Canada Council \$ 32,000	(i) Publications \$20,000	
History (Social Econ.)	4. Canadian studies in History and Govt. (5 Vols. published)	2. Governmental agencies \$ 17,000	(ii) Travel to meetings of limited societies \$10,000	
Law	5. Canadian studies in Sociology (1 vol. published).	3. Foundations	} Balance (iii) Centennial History Project \$2,000	
Political Science	6. Aids in the publication of about 20 books, 8 book length reports every year.	4. Corporations		(iv) Administrative expenses \$20,000
Psychology (Social)	7. Collaborates with the Toronto Public Library in reprinting a series of selected books on social sciences which have long since gone out of print.	5. Individuals		
Sociology		6. Interest on instalments of its own reserves		
		7. Annual contribution from several universities (\$ 5,000 a year)		
		However most of the grants given to Council are earmarked for specific projects; unrestricted funds at the disposal of the Council are very limited (\$20,000 in 1964-65) which are very insufficient. Therefore Council acts less as a grants giving body but more as an intermediary in assisting group and individuals for financial support.		