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Indian Doctoral Research in Social Sciences with Specific Reference to Library and Information Science

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Abstract

The very purpose of the paper is to focus on the output of doctoral research in different fields of Social Sciences in India. Attempts have been made to project various indicators of Social Science research and more comprehensively Library and Information Science research by analyzing doctoral research works carried out during the period 2010-2012. While presenting quantification of research output in the form doctoral theses for the period of study, the paper highlights distribution of research output by discipline, language, ranking pattern of Universities, States, and supervisors by their output. The paper also indicates the core areas of research activity in the field of Library and Information Science during the study period.

Keywords: Doctoral Research, Social Science Research, Core areas of research, Library and Information Science.

Introduction:

Research and developmental works are the indices of prosperity of the nation. Research is considered as the lifeblood of the modern society. Universities and research laboratories contribute a major role in shaping the research and development works in the areas of interest. The purpose of the research is to expand the horizons of Knowledge for our socio-economic development. Since society subsists on information and knowledge, research has acquired new pace and dimension in the era of Knowledge society. The UGC Annual Report 2013-14 presents that the number of student enrolment pertaining to research degrees including both M.Phil. and Ph.D. is 2,00,730 in various departments of universities and affiliated colleges of the universities

in India and the number of Ph.D.s' awarded in 2012-13 in the faculty of Arts, Science, Medicine and other disciplines are 20,275 (UGC Annual Report, 2013-14). Today research and development are deliberate and planned activities undertaken to create the wealth of knowledge. Both government and private industries are investing in this activity of creating new knowledge for the benefit of the society. While basic research continues to be the responsibilities of academic and learned bodies, applied research is oriented towards problem solving of various kinds. Research in the fields of Social Sciences has a long standing tradition in India which has been institutionalized at various sectors starting from Universities to social science research institutions. Social Sciences refer to the academic disciplines concerned with the society and the relationships of individuals within a society, which primarily rely on empirical approaches. The work of social science is to watch where the society has been heading and what more can be done to benefit the entire race hence Social Science has a pivotal role in order to assess the societal growth and development of a nation. In this context, the present paper entitled "Indian Doctoral Research in Social Sciences with specific reference to Library and Information Science" is an attempt to provide a quantitative analysis of the doctoral studies carried out in various fields of Social Sciences in India.

Aim and Objectives:

The present study has been carried out with the following objectives:

a) To show the year wise growth rate of doctoral research in the fields of Social Sciences in India;

b) To find out the discipline-wise distribution of doctoral research;

c) To determine the guide ship pattern of the doctoral research;

d) To prepare language-wise distribution of doctoral research;

e) To prepare a rank list of top 25 productive universities in India;

f) To prepare productive states of India;

g) To find out the most prolific research supervisors across different fields of Social Science research;

h) To identify the core areas of research in the field of Library & Information Science.

Methodology:

To achieve the objectives of the study "University News" has been taken as a data source. The periodical "University News" is a weekly publication of Association of Indian University-a premier inter-university organisation located at New Delhi. This particular periodical publishes every week a list of doctoral researches in the fields of Social Sciences, Science and Humanities accepted by Indian Universities. For the present work the authors have chosen the subject Social Science. A database was created in Ms Excel spreadsheet incorporating various bibliographical details of each doctoral research work with regard to the title of the thesis, name of the scholar, name of the single/ joint supervisors, name of the awarding university, state, year of award, language of the thesis, etc. All necessary information has been compiled, recorded, tabulated and analyzed for making necessary interpretations.

Review of Literature:

The literature reviewed for this paper are comprising of scholarly articles from various national and international journals, project reports that present a vivid account and state of the art of social science research in India from several dimensions.

Mangla (1998) presented that as a discipline of study, Social Science has made steady progress in this country during the past 50 years. Because of their vital role in economic development and social change, the Social Science institutions have received fairly good recognition, support and encouragement from the government and other public as well as private organisations. Goel (2001) made an assessment of the Social Science research in India based upon the publication data from Social Science Citation Index for the year 1998 and as per this study Tata Institute of Social Sciences (Mumbai) ranks 9th among other institutions in India. Pandian (2002) made a survey of social science resources and status of higher learning and research to understand the current sense of crisis faced by social science institutions at the regional as well as at the all-India levels and pointed out that South India is endowed with a reasonable degree of resources for social science higher learning and research, in the form of research institutions, libraries, documentation centres, archives, and professional associations. Significantly, these resources are distributed quite evenly across the four states of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, and Tamil Nadu and the Union Territory of Pondicherry. Tyagi and Johri (2004) used bibliographical data from Social Science Citation Index (SSCI) for the period 1997 and 98 and found that USA is the

most frequent partner in collaborating academically with India in Social Sciences followed by UK. Angadi et al (2006) have analyzed 358 publications published by the Social Scientists working in various departments and research units of Tata Institute of Social Sciences during 2001-2004. The results indicated that the most preferred journals by the social scientists were: *Economic and Political Weekly, Indian Journal of Social Work and Indian Journal of Labour Economics.* Kousha & Thelwall (2007) through the article "The Web Impact of Open Access Social Science Research" investigated whether the Web can helpful to find out research performance of social science publications by monitoring the Web Citations. The Report entitled "Restructuring the Indian Council of Social Science Research" of the Fourth Review Committee (2007) presented that Social science research is chiefly driven by two forces: (a) interest in knowledge about the functioning of society in its diverse social, cultural, political and economical aspects, and in understanding the factors that shape them; and (b) the practical needs of policy makers and managers in government, civil society and the private sector for reliable information and professional analysis. The University Grants Commission (UGC) has also initiated programmes to fund Centres of Advanced Studies in university department with outstanding faculty, and special assistance programmes to nurture and support promising university departments in different social sciences to expand and strength their research capabilities. Gupta, Dhawan and Singh (2009) compared the status of social science research in India, China and Brazil using various indicators. They particularly focused on the annual average publication rate vis-a vis global publication share; the research profile of different countries; research priorities of countries as measured in terms of national publications output by sub-fields; relative share of international collaborative papers in the national output; distribution of research output by geographical regions within each country and characteristics of high productivity institutions and highly cited papers. Papola (2010) through the working paper mentioned that Social Science research in India has come under serious criticism in recent years for not having met expectations in terms of analyzing some basic structural aspects of the economy and society that have emerged particularly in the wake of the India's quest for globalization, meeting internationally set standards of quality and providing inputs for policy and teaching in higher education. Sudhier and Abhila (2011) analyzed the research productivity of social scientists at the Centre for Development Studies (CDS), Thiruvananthapuram, during 1998- 2008. There were 599 research articles published by the CDS researchers, including

38.23% journals articles, 23.54% chapters in books and 15.03% working papers. Kerala's developmental issues (32%) industry, technology and development (26%) were the leading areas of research during the period of study. Authorship pattern revealed that majority of the contribution were single authored (56.59%) and the remaining were multi author contributions (43.41%). The degree of authorship collaboration is found to be 0.43. More than 665 of journal articles published are in Indian journals and 33.19% are published in foreign journals. *Economic and political weekly,* contributes the highest number of articles, 79 (34.50%) followed by *Indian journal of Labour Economics* with 7 (3.06%). The report entitled "Social Science Research in India: A Mapping Report" prepared by The South Asia Research Hub (2011) presents that India has the highest volume of research in the region, and it is significantly ahead of other countries in south Asia. But there is wide disparity in research activity and output across the country, both in terms of quantity and quality. There are more than 400 universities in India with more than 500 departments of social sciences. Some premium universities located in the major cities foster academic research cultures which include interdisciplinary work, knowledge production with emphasis on peer review, and engagement with internal and external intellectual networks and learned societies. However, the quality of research in a large majority of institutions neither conforms to international academic standards nor have they been able to make a significant contribution to social science research, either theoretical or applied and policy-oriented, in the country. Gupta & Mahesh (2013) have made a comparative analysis of the status of social science research in four South Asian countries for the period 1996-2011 which reflects that Pakistan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka and Nepal had published 2477, 1159, 590 and 335 papers in social sciences, with an average productivity per year of 154.81, 72.44, 36.87 and 20.94 respectively. Among the four South Asian countries, the highest h-index values is achieved by Bangladesh in social sciences - general (24) and economics, econometrics & finance (18); Pakistan in psychology (16), decision science (12) and business, management & accounting (10) and Sri Lanka in business, management & accounting (10). Gupta et al (2013) analyzed India's performance in social sciences and focused on India's global publication share, rank and growth rate, citation quality, international collaborative publications share, its publication share and distribution in various broad and narrow subjects using 10 years data from the Scopus database. The study indicates that India has great potential in giving and sustaining still higher publication growth in social sciences in the coming years as compared to other countries.

Observation and Analysis:

Year-wise distribution of Theses:

Table-1 presents the data relating to year-wise distribution of doctoral research submitted under various Indian Universities within a time period of 3 years i.e. from 2010 to 2012. It is observed that highest number of theses 1416 were deposited in the year 2011 that covers 36% of the total theses followed by the year 2010 in which 1285 numbers of theses were deposited covering 33% of the total theses where as lowest number of theses were deposited in the year 2011(1197) that accounts for 31% to the entire contribution. Further it is observed that, highest number of theses per discipline were deposited in the year 2011 that is 101.1 followed by the year 2012 in which it is 79.8 per discipline where as lowest number of theses per discipline (75.6) deposited in 2010.

Table 1: Year - wise Distribution of Theses

Sl. No.	Year	No. of Theses	Percentage	No. of disciplines	Theses per Disciplines
1	2010	1285	32.9	17	75.6
2	2011	1416	36.3	14	101.1
3	2012	1197	30.7	15	79.8
	Total	**3898**	100	**Mean**	**85.5**

Table-2 presents the data relating to discipline wise distribution of theses deposited over a period 3 years i.e., from 2010 to 2012. It is observed that, highest number of research work during these three years has been done in the subject Education (668; 17.14%) followed by Commerce (493; 12.65%), whereas Business Administration & Management along with Economics having 477 (12.24%) number of theses during the period of study. The year-wise contributions of research work in these four fields are also on top in comparison to other subject areas of social sciences and contributing 54% of total output. This indicates that these disciplines are not only the leader in in terms of total output but also maintains the consistency in producing literature over time. The number of research works in the subjects like Geography 1(0.03%), Military & Defense Studies 2 (0.05%) and Tourism 6 (0.15%) are significantly less which indicates that these disciplines need more attention at higher education and research. In the subjects like Political Science (363; 9.31%), Sociology (310; 7.95%), Psychology (280; 7.18%), Law (254; 6.54%), Physical Education & Sports (136; 3.49%), Library & Information Science (128; 3.28%), Public

Administration (66; 1.69%), Anthropology (62; 1.59%), Journalism & Mass Communication (60; 1.54%), considerable number of research works have been done during the period of study.

Table 2: Year-wise Distribution of Theses per Discipline

| Discipline	2010	%	2011	%	2012	%	Total	%
Anthropology	22	1.71	17	1.20	23	1.92	62	1.59
Business Administration & Management	169	13.15	164	11.58	144	12.03	477	12.24
Commerce	171	13.31	188	13.28	134	11.19	493	12.65
Economics	133	10.35	168	11.86	176	14.70	477	12.24
Education	219	17.04	250	17.66	199	16.62	**668**	**17.14**
Geography	1	0.08	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.03
Home Science	52	4.05	47	3.32	16	1.34	115	2.95
Journalism & Mass Communication	22	1.71	16	1.13	22	1.84	60	1.54
Law	91	7.08	85	6.00	78	6.52	254	6.52
Library & Information Science	51	3.97	44	3.11	33	2.76	128	3.28
Military & Defense Studies	2	0.16	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	0.05
Physical Education & Sports	55	4.28	69	4.87	12	1.00	136	3.49
Political Science	89	6.93	141	9.96	133	11.11	363	9.31
Psychology	89	6.93	90	6.36	101	8.44	280	7.18
Public administration	24	1.87	23	1.62	19	1.59	66	1.69
Sociology	94	7.32	114	8.05	102	8.52	310	7.95
Tourism	1	0.08	0	0.00	5	0.42	6	0.15
Total	1285	100	1416	100	1197	100	3898	100

Table-3 shows the type of guide-ship of theses as well as the number of theses guided in each year solely and jointly. It is seen that all the research works have been supervised either by single guides, two guides or by maximum up to three guides together. Maximum number of theses (3715; 95.3%) have been supervised by single guides across all subject fields of Social Sciences whereas 174 (4.4%) of number of theses are guided by two guides and only 9 (0.2%) theses are guided by three guides jointly. The number of joint guide-ship (including both two & three) in 2010 is 61, it is 56 in 2011 and highest 69 in 2012.

Table 3: Type of Guide-ship of Theses

Sl. No.	Guide-ship	2010	2011	2012	Total	%
1	Single	1224	1360	1131	3715	95.3
2	Joint	61	50	63	174	4.4
3	Three	0	6	3	9	0.2
Total		1285	1416	1197	3898	100

Figure-1 reflects the information regarding language-wise distribution theses across all fields of Social Sciences during the study period. It is seen that English is the predominant language of writing theses as out of the total theses in Social Sciences 87.46% theses are written in English whereas 12.54% are written in Hindi which is the national language of India. The year-wise distribution shows that highest number of theses (1261; 89%) are awarded English language in the year 2011 while highest number of theses (202) were awarded in Hindi language in 2010.
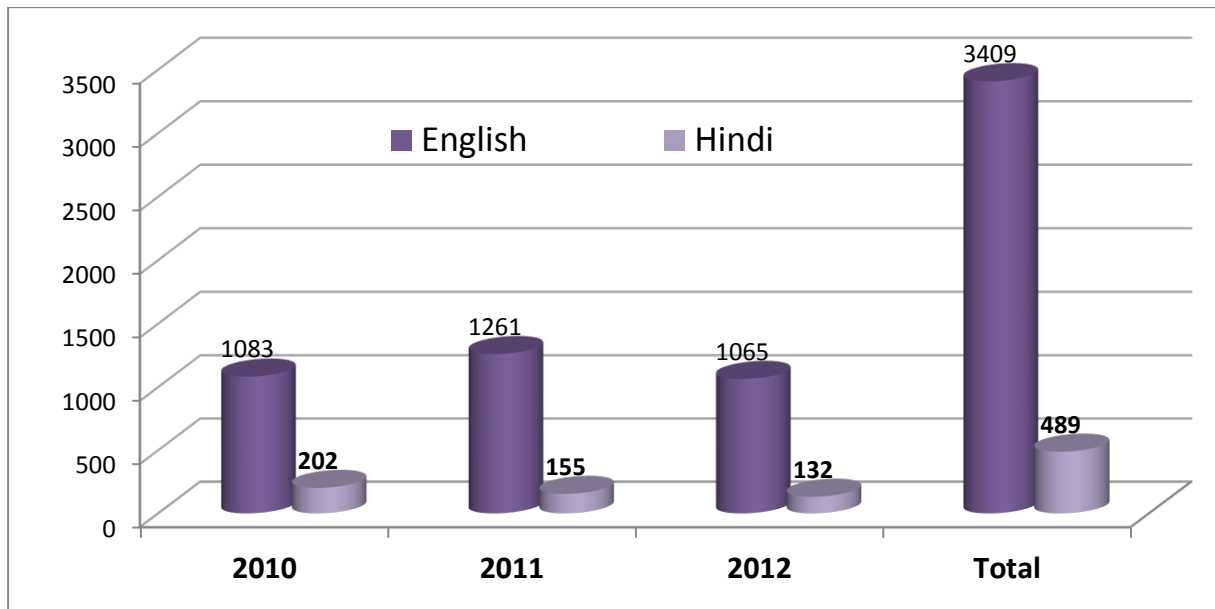
Figure 1: Language-wise Distribution of Theses

Table-4 provides the rank list of top twenty five Universities in the fields of Social Sciences research which has been derived on the basis of numbers of theses deposited by the Individual universities. It is reflected that the top twenty five universities contributed 72.58% (2827) of theses whereas remaining only 27.48% (1071) theses are contributed by other 111 universities. Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathawada University from the state of Maharashtra occupies the first rank among the 136 universities with 286 theses followed by Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi with a contribution of 222 theses and Saurashtra University from the state of Gujarat with a contribution of 198 theses occupies the 3rd rank. Among the top 25 universities, there are two Universities from Odisha. While Utkal University with a contribution of 137 numbers of theses (3.51%) occupies the 8th rank, Sambalpur University with a contribution of 53 numbers of theses (1.36%) occupies 25th rank in the fields of Social Science research.

Table 4: Most Productive Universities

University	State	Total	%	Rank
Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathawada University	Maharashtra	286	7.34	1
Jawaharlal Nehru University	Delhi	222	5.70	2
Saurashtra University	Gujarat	198	5.08	3
Maharshi Dayanand University	Haryana	169	4.34	4
Shivaji University	Maharashtra	143	3.67	5
University of Calcutta	West Bengal	142	3.64	6
Hemachandracharya North Gujarat University	Gujarat	138	3.54	7
Utkal University	Odisha	137	3.51	8
Karnataka University	Karnataka	134	3.44	9
Andhra University	Andhra Pradesh	124	3.18	10
Osmania University	Andhra Pradesh	121	3.10	11
University of Delhi	Delhi	110	2.82	12
Dr. Harisingh Gour Vishwavidyalaya	Madhya Pradesh	105	2.69	13
North Maharashtra University	Maharashtra	85	2.18	14
Kurukshetra University	Haryana	80	2.05	15
Panjab University	Chandigarh	78	2.00	16
Devi Ahilya Vishwavidyalaya	Madhya Pradesh	75	1.92	17
Vikram University	Madhya Pradesh	74	1.90	18
Bhavnagar University	Gujarat	64	1.64	19
Himachal Pradesh University	Himachal Pradesh	62	1.59	20
Acharya Nagarjuna University	Andhra Pradesh	61	1.56	21
Vinoba Bhave University	Jharkhand	58	1.49	22
University of Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh	55	1.41	23
Bangalore University	Karnataka	53	1.36	24
Sambalpur University	Odisha	53	1.36	25
Rest of the Universities (111)		1071	27.48	
Total		**3898**	**100.00**	

Table-5 explores the data relating to the state-wise distribution of theses along with the number and percentage of theses contributed from each State. All together there are 3898 theses deposited from 22 States and three Union Territories namely National Capital Territory, New Delhi (372; 9.54%), Chandigarh (114; 2.92%) and Puducherry (40; 1.03%). It is observed from the above table that highest number of theses have been produced from Maharashtra (606; 15.55%) followed by Andhra Pradesh (475; 12.19%) and Gujarat (473; 12.13%). The states from where there are very meager numbers of theses (below 1%) have been contributed are Jammu & Kashmir (0.72%), Bihar and Punjab (0.64%) Kerala (0.41%), Tripura along with Uttarakhand (0.13%), and Nagaland (0.03%). Odisha occupies the 8th rank with 5.31%of theses contribution among the states.

Table 5: State-wise Distribution of Theses

Sl.	State	2010	%	2011	%	2012	%	Total	Total %
1	Maharashtra	161	12.53	281	19.84	164	13.70	606	15.55
2	Andhra Pradesh	149	11.60	186	13.14	140	11.70	475	12.19
3	Gujarat	152	11.83	175	12.36	146	12.20	473	12.13
4	Delhi	103	8.02	138	9.75	131	10.94	372	9.54
5	Karnataka	101	7.86	108	7.63	100	8.35	309	7.93
6	Madhya Pradesh	122	9.49	74	5.23	91	7.60	287	7.36
7	Haryana	90	7.00	100	7.06	95	7.94	285	7.31
8	Odisha	85	6.61	82	5.79	40	3.34	207	5.31
9	West Bengal	50	3.89	58	4.10	46	3.84	154	3.95
10	Uttar Pradesh	38	2.96	32	2.26	48	4.01	118	3.03
11	Chandigarh	40	3.11	30	2.12	44	3.68	114	2.92
12	Jharkhand	20	1.56	31	2.19	24	2.01	75	1.92
13	Himachal Pradesh	34	2.65	11	0.78	22	1.84	67	1.72
14	Rajasthan	40	3.11	15	1.06	8	0.67	63	1.62
15	Tamil Nadu	19	1.48	23	1.62	10	0.84	52	1.33
16	Meghalaya	18	1.40	8	0.56	24	2.01	50	1.28
17	Manipur	15	1.17	10	0.71	18	1.50	43	1.10
18	Puducherry	8	0.62	14	0.99	18	1.50	40	1.03
19	Jammu & Kashmir	12	0.93	12	0.85	4	0.33	28	0.72
20	Bihar	3	0.23	12	0.85	10	0.84	25	0.64
21	Punjab	14	1.09	7	0.49	4	0.33	25	0.64
22	Kerala	8	0.62	6	0.42	2	0.17	16	0.41
23	Tripura	2	0.16	3	0.21	3	0.25	8	0.21
24	Uttarakhand	1	0.08	0	0.00	4	0.33	5	0.13
25	Nagaland	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.08	1	0.03
	Total	1285	100	1416	100	1197	100	3898	100

Research supervisors or Guides play an important role in producing research scholars by their able guidance in different fields of study. Table-6 provides the data on most productive guides in fourteen (14) subject categories covered under the fields of Social Sciences. It is seen that, the number of theses guided by the individual high performing supervisors varies across disciplines ranging from 3-8 numbers of theses and there are 20 prolific supervisors are found in fifteen disciplines. Among the most productive guides, J. H. Pancholi in the subject Education, M. J. Jadeja in the subject Law, Shivdanbhai Charan in the subject Library & Information Science have guided 8 numbers of theses each during the period of study. It is further observed that among the most productive supervisors in each subject 11supervisors have produced 4 numbers of theses each during three years of study. The contribution of guides in the fields of Geography, Military Studies and Tourism have not taken into consideration as less numbers of theses have been produced in these subject fields.

Table 6: Most Prolific Guides

Sl. No.	Subject	Name of the Guides	University	No. of Theses Guided
1	Anthropology	M. C. Arun	Manipur University	5
2	Commerce	J. J. Ahirrao	Dr. Babsaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University	5
3	Economic	L .M. Swami	Hemachandracharya North Gujarat University	7
4	Education	J. H. Pancholi	Hemachandracharya North Gujarat University	8
5	Home Science	R. Sharma	Harisingh Gour Vishwavidyalaya	7
6	Journalism & Mass Communication	G.P. Pandey	Assam University	3
7	Law	M. J. Jadeja	Hemchandracharya North Gujarat University	8
8	Library & Information Science	Shivdanbhai Charan	Dr B R Ambedkar Open University	8
9	Management	B. A. Prajapati	Hemchandracharya North Gujarat University	4
10	Management	N. J. Chaiyara	Hemchandracharya North Gujarat University	4
11	Management	W. K. Sarwade	Dr Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University	4
12	Physical Education & Sports	V. P. Rasam	Shivaji University	4
13	Physical Education & Sports	B. J. Katare	Dr Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University	4
14	Physical Education & Sports	Q. S. Javeed	Dr Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University	4
15	Political Science	A. S. Shah	Hemchandracharya North Gujarat University	4
16	Political Science	K. M. Chenory	Jawaharlal Nehru University	4
17	Psychology	Ashok Borse	North Maharashtra University	4
18	Public Administration	H. L. Verma	Kurukshetra University	4
19	Public Administration	S. S. Chahar	Maharshi Dayanand University	4
20	Sociology	B .N. Borthakur	Dibrugarh University	5

Core Areas of Research in Library and Information Science:

Table 7: Core Areas Research in LIS

Sl. No.	Subject Areas	No. of theses	% of theses	Rank
1	Academic/Special Libraries	28	21.9	1
2	Bibliometrics	12	9.4	2
3	Library Management	11	8.6	3
4	Library Services	10	7.8	4
5	Information Seeking Behaviour	10	7.8	4
6	Others	9	7.0	5
7	Collection Development	8	6.3	6
8	Application of ICT	7	5.5	7
9	Electronic Resource Management	6	4.7	8
10	Human Resource Management	6	4.7	8
11	Digital Library	4	3.1	9
12	Information Resource Management	4	3.1	9
13	Library Philosophy & Librarianship	4	3.1	9
14	LIS Education & Research	3	2.3	10
15	Library Finance	3	2.3	10
16	User Study/User Education	3	2.3	10
	Total	**128**	100	...

There are 128 numbers of theses submitted in the field Library & Information Science under different universities during the period of study. All the 128 titles of the research topics in the field are analyzed in order to find out the core areas of research in the field. The analysis of data shows that in the field of Library & Information Science, the research trend broadly focuses on areas like studies on Academic/Special Libraries, Bibliometrics, Library Management, Library Services, Information Seeking Behavior etc. Further the study reveals that a significant number of theses (around 55%; Rank 1 to 4) are related to the above areas. The second core list of theses (Rank 6 to 10) related to Collection development, Application of ICT, Electronic Resource Management, Human Resource Management, Digital Library, Information Resource Management, Library Philosophy & Librarianship, LIS Education & Research, Library Finance and User Study/User Education.

Major Findings:

i.   The present research work is confined to 3898 doctoral researches in 17 fields of Social Sciences deposited under 136 Indian universities during a period of three years from 2010-2012.

ii. It is observed that highest numbers of (668, 17.14%) doctoral research in the subject Education followed by Commerce, Business Administration & Management and Economics which contribute 54% of total output. This indicates that these disciplines are not only the leader in in terms of total output but also maintains the consistency in producing literature over time. In case of Library & Information Science (128; 3.28%) also considerable numbers of research works have been done during the period of study.

iii. The number of research works in the subjects like Geography 1(0.03%), Military & Defense Studies 2 (0.05%) and Tourism 6 (0.15%) are significantly less which indicates that these disciplines need more attention at higher education and research.

iv. From the doctoral researches in Social Sciences it is observed that more number of researches have been conducted under single guide-ship 3715 (95.3. So, it can be concluded that solo guide-ship trend is dominant over joint guide-ship in the fields of Social Sciences.

v. The number of theses guided by the individual high performing supervisors varies across disciplines ranging from 3-8.

vi. It is found that English is the predominant language of writing theses as 87.46% theses are written in English whereas 12.54% are written in Hindi which is the national language of India.

vii. It is observed that observed   that all the doctoral dissertations have been deposited under 136 universities distributed over 22 states and 3Union Territories of India. Maharashtra is the highest productive state from which 606 (13.7%) dissertations have been deposited and lowest number of research work has done in Nagaland (0.08%).

viii. The study also depicts that, during the period study out of 128 theses produced in LIS, S.M. Charan , faculty of Dr. B. R. Ambedkar Open University has produced highest (8) number of theses.

ix. Issues related to various aspects of Academic Libraries (21.9%) are the favoured area of research in LIS followed by Bibliometrics (9.4%) and Library Management (8.6%).

Conclusion:

Considering the findings of the present work it can be interpreted that Social Science Research in India has been well institutionalized and the research work is chiefly centered in the universities

of India. Though almost all States and Union Territories have facilities to pursue research, a wide disparity is marked among different states of the country as well as across the disciplines. It is observed that the subjects like Education, Economics, Business Administration, Political Science, and Psychology are the highly productive subjects, whereas Geography, Military studies, Tourism are the low research productive subjects. On the whole researches in Social Sciences in India are quite productive and are oriented towards various social problems but attention must be given towards the application areas of research.

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