



Department of Distance Education
Punjabi University, Patiala

Class : Master of Library and Information Science
Semester : 2

Paper : MLIS 208
(Information and Literature Survey in Social Sciences)

Medium : English **Unit : 2**

Lesson No.

- 2.1 : Information Sources : Evaluation of Important Secondary and Tertiary Sources of Information in Social Sciences.
- 2.2 : Data Bases : Networked and Distributed Database in Social Sciences.
- 2.3 : Web-Based Resources and Services : A Brief Introduction in the Context of Social Sciences.
- 2.4 : Research Activities of Social Science Organisation : National
- 2.5 : Research Activities of Organisations in the Field of Social Sciences : International

Department website : www.pbidde.org

**INFORMATION SOURCES : EVALUATION OF IMPORTANT SECONDARY
AND TERTIARY SOURCES OF INFORMATION IN SOCIAL SCIENCES**

Structure

7.0 Objective

7.1 Bibliographic Index.

7.2 Encyclopedia of the social sciences.

7.3 ICSSR research abstracts.

7.4 Indian Social Science Review.

7.5 Social Sciences Citation Index.

7.6 World wide web.

7.7 World Directory of Social Science

7.8 Bibliography of Asian Studies.

7.9 international Political Science Abstracts.

7.10 Sociological Abstracts.

7.11 The Economic History Review.

7.12 The Directory of American History

7.0 Objectives

The study of this lesson will help you to :

- (i) Study evaluation of significant international; and,
- (ii) National secondary and tertiary sources of information.

7.01 Information Sources and their Evaluation :

The reference books or information sources which are designed to be consulted or referred to from time to time for a specific piece of information. These books are not for consecutively reading. A reference librarian should know how good/bad/indifferent a given reference book is. From his point of view a reference book is an excellent one, if it is able to provide specific and accurate answers to queries without much difficulties. It would prove to be a poor reference book, if it is not able to provide direct and specific answers to questions or answers are not always authoritative or the answer are difficult to locate.

Information sources are different in their purpose from ordinary books, therefore a different approach is required for their study and evaluation. A

librarian cannot buy all the reference sources available, hence he has to carefully evaluate each one of them on the basis of the following criteria :

1. Authority :

The authority can be judged by the reputation of the Author, editors, experts, scholars who have written articles are responsible for producing information sources. The academic qualifications, experience, reputation of publishers, editorial staff, reliability of information long standing excellence, etc. all contribute to the authority of the reference sources.

2. Scope and Purpose

The scope and purpose are generally stated by the author or editor's. The scope of reference book or information sources can be understood properly by finding out answers to the following questions :

What is the purpose of the work as stated by author or editors? Has the purpose been fulfilled in the main work? Does it follow a definite plan consistently? What is the extent of supervision provided by the editor(s) what are the limitations with regard to subject, class of readers, up-to-dateness of materials? What is the overall coverage of the topic?

3. Treatment :

How thorough, reliable and complete is the information e.g. facts, statistics, place names of persons, name of organizations, bibliographic whichever is applicable?

It depends on the following points:

- a. **Readability :** The information included in the topic covered should be readable and easily understandable. The standard and quality should be according to reader needs.
- b. **Objectives :** There should not be any national, political or religion bias in the articles included.
- c. **Style :** Style of writing and presentation should be according to the policy of the reference book and its readership. Has the work been written for scholars or layman, adults or children?

4. Arrangements :

Arrangement is of great importance. It is essential that one should be able to locate information easily and quickly. Good arrangement adds to the value of a reference book. The arrangement of the main text can be classified or chronological or geographic or alphabetical or some other. The kind of arrangement used should have a sound basis. Index to the main text is extremely important. The index should be detailed one providing reasonable number of approaches complemented by cross references. The index can be alphabetical or classified or some other.

5. Recency/Uptodateness :

The constant revision and updating of reference books should be must. There are different methods of revision followed :

(a) Supplementary volume : by bringing a supplement every year, the reference book can be updated e.g. New Encyclopedia Brilannica under the title "**Brilannica book of the Year**" has been brought out on yearly basis since 1938.

6. Special features and drawbacks :

The answers to the following questions will bring out the concerned information:

What distinguishes it from other reference books of similar type? Does it include supplementary lists or appendics? Are the bibliographics upto date and useful?

7. Format :

Format refers to binding, quality of papers, typefaces, page make up, illustrations, diagrams maps etc. Do binding, quality of paper, typefaces and layout satisfy the minimum specification? Are the illustration, diagrams, maps etc. of good quality and well produced? Are these directly related to main text? A good format of reference sources depends upon the physical make up which into account of presentation of articles.

8. Conclusion :

Conclusion should include overall fundament about the reference books.

9. Index and Price :

Even it the cross-references are given in the text, the need for an index still remains as a single article may contain losens of events names, concepts, which cannot be located without a detailed index.

The Librarian has to make a choice depending upon the needs of his users, institution and the budget available.

7.1 Bibliographic Index : a cumulative bibliography of bibliographies. H W Wilson, New York. 1938-. V.1-.

Bibliographic Index, a reference classic for over 60 years, has now become Bibliographic Index Plus, adding full text bibliographies from some 1,700 journals across a broad range of disciplines. Turn to this cumulative bibliography of bibliographies for convenient answers to a variety of research questions in all areas. Researchers will appreciate the in-depth indexing of more than 3,50,000 bibliographies published in English, German, Dutch, and the Scandinavian, Slavic, and Romance languages, plus the nearly 100,000 full-text bibliographies provided.

Expert Wilson indexing of bibliographies from more than 2,800 periodicals and 5,000 books each year.

Now-full text of nearly 100,000 bibliographies from some 1,700 journals covered by other Wilson indexes.

Bibliographic essays, literature reviews, serial bibliographies and bibliographies appearing as regular features are among the resources cited.

Broad coverage of the humanities and social sciences as well as science and technology.

Advantages of Bibliographic Index Plus on Wilson Web :
Intuitive, fast, precise searching makes your book and periodical collection more accessible and valuable.

Provides library users and librarians with a convenient way to find answers to a variety of reference questions.

Helps teachers, guide students in independent research.

Retrospective coverage back to 1982 enriches search capability.

Library holdings indicator, linking to your OPAC, lets users know if they'll find cited sources on your shelves.

Acquire articles easily through document delivery links built right into the database.

Up-to-date subject headings-based on Library of Congress Subject Headings-keep pace with current topics.

Wilson quality indexing-done by professionals-guarantees user satisfaction with search results.

Daily updates keep users current with the latest bibliographies published.

7.2 Encyclopedia of the social sciences International Encyclopedia of the Social Sciences. Edited by David L. Sills, 1969-.26v.

This Encyclopedia is the first attempt in a generation to map the social and behavioral sciences on a grand scale. Not since the publication in 1968 of the International Encyclopedia of the Social Sciences, edited by David L. Sills, has there been such an ambitious project to describe the state of the art in all the fields encompassed within the social and behavioral sciences.

Available in both print (26 volumes) and online editions, it comprises 4,000 articles, commissioned by 52 Section Editors, and includes 90,000 bibliographic references as well as comprehensive name and subject indexes.

Audience : For students and faculty in all fields of the social and behavioral sciences.

Contents**Overarching Topics.**

Institutions and infrastructure (D.L. Featherman). History of the social and behavioral sciences (P. Wagner). Ethics of research and applications (R. McC. Adams, J. Mittelstrass). Biographies (K.U. Mayer). Integrative concepts and issues (R.M. Lerner, R.A. Scott).

Methodology.

Statistics (S.E. Fienberg, J.B. Kadane). Mathematics and computer sciences (A.A.J. Marley). Logic of inquiry and research design (T.D. Cook, C. Ragin).

Disciplines.

Anthropology (U.Hannerz). Archaeology (M.W. Conkey, P. Kirch). Demography (J. Hoem). Economics (O. Ashenfelter). Education (F.E. Weinert). Geography (S. Hanson). History (J. Kocka). Law (M. Galanter, L.B. Edelman). Linguistics (B. Comrie). Philosophy (P. Pettit, A. Honneth). Political science (N. Polsby). Clinical and applied psychology (T. Wilson). Cognitive psychology and cognitive science (W. Kintsch). Developmental, social, personality and motivational psychology (N. Eisenberg). Sociology (R. Boudon).

Intersecting Fields.

Evolutionary sciences (W. Durham, M.W. Feldman). Genetics, Behavior and society (M.W. Feldman, R. Wehner). Behavioral and cognitive neuroscience (R.F. Thompson, J.L. McClelland). Psychiatry (M. Sabshin, F. Holsboer). Health (R. Schwarzer, J.S. House). Gender studies (P. England). Religious studies (D. Martin). Expressive forms (W. Griswold). Environmental/ecological sciences (B.L. Turner). Science and Technology studies (S. Jasanoff). Area and international studies (M. Byrne McDonnell, C. Culhoun).

Applications

Organizational and management studies (A. Martinelli). Media studies and commercial applications (M. Schudson). Urban studies and planning (E. Brich). Public policy (K. Prewitt, I. Katznelson). Modern cultural concerns (R.A. Shweder).

7.3 ICSSR RESEARCH ABSTRACT**ICSSR RESEARCH ABSTRACT. Research Survey and Publication Division (RSP). ICSSR. 1999-. bi-annually.**

The Research Survey and Publication Division (RSP) takes care of the Council's Research Survey Programme and Publications. Publication has an important role to play in the promotion of research activities in the field of social sciences. The Council has an extensive programme of publication.

Monitoring of the progress of research in social science is as important as the research itself. Having realised this basic reality, the Council has undertaken the

task of surveying developments in the various fields of social sciences in right earnest through publishing journals of Abstracts and Reviews in the disciplines of Economics, Geography, Political Science, Psychology and Sociology and Social Anthropology and its programme of Research Survey. Besides, there are various other activities which include: Organizing the Annual Vikram Sarabhai Memorial Award and Lecture; making grants available to social science professional organizations either to partially meet their day to day maintenance and development cost or to run their journals; selling and distributing the publications of the ICSSR; providing subsidy to the publishers bringing out dissertations and other manuscripts duly approved by the ICSSR etc.

Publications

The Council has already published, in addition to a number of journals, over 350 books, pamphlets and monographs. The publications result from different programmes of the Council, such as : Survey of Research in Social Science; Studies on Alternatives in Development; Research Projects; Sponsored Programmes; Fellowships; Conferences, Workshops and Seminars; International Collaboration, etc **Journals of Abstracts and Reviews**

ICSSR brings out Journals of Abstracts and Reviews, bi-annually, in five disciplines, viz., Economics, Geography, Political Science, Psychology, Sociology and Social Anthropology. Also, it collaborates with Indian Institute of Public Administration (IIPA), New Delhi, and Indian Institute of Management (IIM), Ahmedabad, in the publication of two quarterly journals, namely, 'Documentation in Public Administration' and 'Viklpa', respectively.

7.4 Indian Social Science Review (ISSR)

The Council's journal, the Indian Social Science Review, provides a vital forum/platform to the social science community to deliberate upon important issues engaging the social sciences. Five volumes running into nine issues have been published since its launch in January 1999 while the fourth volume is currently in the press. It is truly evolving into a novel multidisciplinary and interdisciplinary journal. Its multidimensional broad-based approach is borne out by the contents carried in the issues published so far.

Research Surveys

Over the years, it has become one of the Council's major activities. In the process, those areas that deserve more attention, the so-called neglected segments, are identified and efforts are made to fill the gaps by sponsoring specific types of research. The disciplines that have been covered under the Research Survey Programme are Economics, Political Science, Psychology, Geography, Sociology and Social Anthropology. All the surveys have been published by the Council either on its own or through commercial publishers.

Occasional Monograph Series

Under its scheme of Occasional Monograph Series', ICSSR brings out occasional monographs on themes of contemporary relevance and national importance. So far, four monographs have been released, namely, Sustainable Consumption: Issues of A Paradigm Shift by Dr. Murli Manohar Joshi, Minister for HRD, Science & Technology and Ocean Development, Government of India; and Fifty Years of Development Struggle : Some Reflections by Dr. V.R. Panchamukhi, Chairman, ICSSR, Concept of Good Governance and Kautilya's Arthashastra by Prof. Subhash C. Kashyap, Honorary Professor, Centre for Policy Research, New Delhi and Rural Education : Status and Trends-A Global Scenario by Mr. Bhaskar Chatterjee, Member Secretary, ICSSR, and Mr. Qutub Khan, Programme Specialist, UNESCO, New Delhi.

Outstanding Reports

The ICSSR publishes outstanding fellowship and research project reports; proceedings of the national and international seminars; survey reports and documentation works; or any other manuscript worthy of publication (a list of publications may be seen at [Annexure-VI](#)).

Publication Subsidy

The ICSSR provides subsidy to publishers to publish doctoral dissertations, research reports, seminar proceedings and books. The approved Ph.D. Dissertations or research reports in publishable form are eligible to receive subsidy for publication. Sometimes, ICSSR bears the entire responsibility of publishing a manuscript on its own or through the cooperation of some commercial publisher.

Sales and Distribution

The mandate of the ICSSR does not only include activities to promote social science research, but also to disseminate research generated either through ICSSR's support or otherwise. This responsibility is discharged by ICSSR's Sales Unit located at 35, Ferozeshah Road, New Delhi-110001

ICSSR has been participating in both national and international book fairs over the years, not for commercial purposes, but to display its ware to make people aware about the type of research it promotes and to make the findings of such research reach the wider public. (See Annexure VI for List of Publications).

7.5 Social Sciences Citation Index

Social Sciences Citation Index. Online via Social SciSearch. Internet and intranet-via the Web of Science. updated weekly; back-files to 1956

The Social Sciences Citation Index® (SSCI®) and Social SciSearch® provide access to current and retrospective bibliographic information, author

abstracts, and cited references found in over 1,700 of the world's leading scholarly social sciences journals covering more than 50 disciplines. They also cover individually selected, relevant items from approximately 3,300 of the world's leading science and technology journals.

FEATURES

Key Advantages & Capabilities

Allows researchers to conduct comprehensive searches that uncover all the relevant information they need.

Provides cited reference searching, the unique ISI search and retrieval feature that lets users track the literature forward, backward, and through the database, breaking through disciplinary and geographic boundaries

Enables users to conduct multidisciplinary searches to discover hidden subject relationships.

Formats & Delivery Options

Internet and intranet-via the Web of Science® updated weekly; back-files to 1956 CD-ROM-with author abstracts : updated monthly, includes annual cumulation on one disc; available to 1992. Without author abstracts: updated quarterly, includes annual cumulation on one disc; available to 1981; networking options

Online via Social SciSearch-updated weekly; back-files to 1972. Network options available Online via distribution partners; updated weekly SciSearch via DIALOG, DIMDI; STN - back-files to 1972/1973

DATA BASE DESCRIPTION

Social Sciences Citation Index lists hundreds of thousands of journal articles in all fields and languages. A special feature is its citation indexing. Users can identify an older work and find current articles citing that work in their bibliographies. This feature is used to update and concept. The number of citations are also considered in judging the popularity of a previously published book or article.

SSCI is available to the University of Michigan campus via the World Wide Web, in Paper, and on CD-ROM.

7.6 WORLD WIDE WEB

The web version of Social Sciences Citation Index, 1956+, along the with Arts and Humanities Citation Index and Sciences Citation Index, are available to the University of Michigan campus through the Web of Science. Current students, faculty, and students should be able to reach it via campus ethernet connections and off-site using a modem that dials into an Ann Arbor NAS number and is configured with a University of Michigan IP address.

7.7 World directory of social science

World Directory of Social Science Institutions, Paris : UNESCO, 1990

The items listed below are meant as a starting point for your research, and are by no means comprehensive. General reference works such as encyclopedias, dictionaries, handbooks, and directories offer background information, and quick answers to specific questions.

Directories

Directories provide contact information and basic overviews of organizations or individuals. The directories selected here cover sociology institutions, associations, and academic departments.

Guide to Graduate Departments of Sociology, (Washington : American Sociological Association 1972-), JFM 97-11. Annual guide to major graduate U.S. programs in sociology. Focus on American Universities, but also includes Canadian and British Programs. Details on faculty and graduating theses.

Research Centers Directory, (Detroit : Gale Research, 1965-). Current copy in Pub. Cat. 80-910, past copies in JFM 00-117. International coverage of research institutions in a wide range of fields, including Behavioral & Social Sciences, Government and Public Affairs, and Labor & Industrial Relations.

Webb, William H., Sources of Information in the Social Sciences : A Guide to the Literature, (Chicago : American Library Association, 1986), *RB-S 87-475 Combines annotated bibliography of reference resources with clear discussions of the methodologies and perspectives in the social sciences.

General Works

Included in this list are fairly recent and accessible works that provide a broad view of sociology as a field and can be used to get a better perspective on sociological writers and intellectual movements.

Godon, Scott, The History and Philosophy of Social Science, (New York: Routledge, 1991), *R-SAB 92-8627. A historical overview of the development of social sciences out of classical and Enlightenment thought.

Levine, Donald Nathan, Visions of the Sociological Tradition, (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1995), JFE 96-1114. Focuses on theoretical perspectives and their relation to competing accounts of the history of sociology.

Rose, Dorothy, The Origins of American Social Science, (New York: Cambridge University Press, 1990), *R-SAB 90-12945. History of U.S. social sciences focusing on sociology, relating them to crisis in American modernity and politics.

Social Theory: A guide to Central Thinkers, edited by Peter Beilharz, (North Sydney: Allen & Unwin, 1991), *R-SAB 93-1581. Review of selected theorists and

schools of thought in social sciences. Provides short biography and bibliography of primary and secondary sources.

Swingewood, Alan, *A Short History of Sociological Thought*, (New York: St. Martin's Press, 2000), JFE 00-5193. Very clear and concise overview and introduction to the field. Covering Enlightenment sources to current developments.

Westby, David L., *The Growth of Sociological Theory: Human Nature, Knowledge, and Social Change*, (Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice Hall, 1991), JFE 92-6938. Analysis of the development of sociological thought from the 18th to the early 20th century.

7.8 Bibliography of Asian Studies

Bibliography of Asian studies Ann Arbor, Mich. : Association for Asian Studies. 1971-

Scholars of Asian studies throughout the world who do not yet have access to the remarkable resource *Bibliography of Asian Studies Online*, should contact their institutions to explore opening a subscription. Instructions to librarians for testing the BAS Online are given below.

From 1941 to 1991 the *Bibliography of Asian Studies* was widely recognized as the standard bibliographical tool in the field of Asian studies. However, the process of compiling and printing these increasingly bulky volumes led to delays in appearance of the annual editions. The Board of Directors of the Association for Asian Studies took the innovative steps to convert the BAS to an electronic database, incorporating all entries from the print volumes for the years 1971 to 1991 and entering all fresh citations from 1991 forward in electronic form.

As of October, 2005, the BAS Online contains over 630,000 references to books, journal articles, individually-authored monographs, chapters in edited volumes, conference proceedings, anthologies, and *Festschriften*, etc., published from 1971 until the present day. It encompasses the full content of the annual printed volumes of the BAS from the 1971 to the 1991 editions (the 1991 edition was the last volume available in print form). In addition, there are many references to publications after 1991, including citations to all articles from the 100 most-used journals in Asian studies (up to the present in many cases), and a substantial number of additional citations from earlier years in South Asian studies. A dedicated editorial team led by Anna Leor Shulman is at work compiling current citations and retrospectively in filling citations, particularly from general and comparative sources not cataloged as Asia-related.

On Line Version

This online version of the *Bibliography of Asian studies (BAS)* contains more

than 545,000 records on all subjects (especially humanities and social sciences) pertaining to East, Southeast, and South Asia published 1971 to the present. It contains the full data of all printed editions of the BAS issued from 1971 up to the 1991 ed. (published 1997), as well as thousands of entries published since.

Subject Keywords

Asia, East Asia, South Asia, Southeast Asia, China, Japan, Korea, Taiwan, Hong Kong, Tibet, Mongolia, India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Bhutan, Maldives, Sikkim, Afghanistan, Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, Brunei, Vietnam, Burma, Thailand, Laos, Cambodia, Philippines, East Timor, Indo-China.

Notes Coverage dates : 1971 to present.

Resource Type (s) : Indexing & abstracting service

Contributors, Sponsors, Providers Association for Asian Studies.

Alternate Title(s) BAS

Search Related Subjects in CLIO Asia East Asia Southeast Asia

Cite As : Bibliography of Asian studies Ann Arbor, Mich. :Association for Asian Studies, Other title(s) : BAS Columbia

URL : <http://www.columbia.edu/cgi bin/cul/resolve?ANH6327>

Access Restrictions. This resource is available only to current faculty, staff and students of Columbia University.

7.9 International Political Science Abstracts

International political science abstracts. International Political Science Association 1989 -. Bimonthly updates.

International Political Science Abstracts is a bibliographical database providing abstracts from approximately 900 journals and year books in the fields of political science, international relations, public administration, and public law. The Internet version covers from 1989 to the present. In most cases the abstracts are in English, and in some cases (non-English articles) in French. Where the original article is not in English, the title in the record is in its own language, English and French.

International Political Science Abstracts

Source : International Political Science Association

The global standard for political science research

This authoritative database from the International Political Science Association provides abstracts of political science articles published in scholarly journals and yearbooks worldwide. Topics include method and theory; political thinkers and ideas; political and administrative institutions; political processes (public opinion, attitudes, parties, forces, groups, and elections); international relations; and national and area studies. International Political Science Abstracts is the global standard for scholarly

research in the field.

Approximately 95% of the records include abstracts, with most written in English. The remaining abstracts (approx.5%) are in French (for articles in languages other than English). Titles in other languages are always translated into English.

The International Political Science Association makes a special effort to ensure that articles are included on those countries for which much information is scarce.

Scholarly research in political science.

Bimonthly updates

Coverage: 1989- Present

Print Equivalent: International Political Science Abstracts.

Date Type : Bibliographic with Abstracts

Number of Records: 118,000+

Records Added Annually: 8000+

Broad Subjects:

Behavioral & Social Sciences

Specific Subjects:

Economic & Political Sciences; Behavioral Science.

Description

A bibliographic database which indexes and abstracts articles in the field of political science (including the sub-fields of public administration, political theory and international relations) published in journals (and year books) all over the world.

Subject Keywords

Political science, public law and administration, political theory/methodology, institutions, national/area studies, international relations.

Updates Quarterly

Notes Inclusive coverage: 1989 to present. - Database produced by the International Political Science Association - Description based on: 1989-10/97 ; title from licensing informational screen. - Search and retrieval software, data dictionaries, indexes and file directories produced by Silver Platter International. - English and French.

Resource Type(s)

Indexing & abstracting service Contributors, Sponsors, Providers International Political Science Association. Silver Platter International.

Alternate Title(s) IPSA(Online: SilverPlatter International) Int'l political science abs. (Online: SilverPlatter International)

Search Related Subjects in CLIO Political science World politics - 1945-1989 International law.

Cite As : International political science abstracts (Norwood, Mass.) : SilverPlatter

International, Other title(s): IPSA (Online: SilverPlatter International)

Columbia URL: <http://columbia.edu/cgi-bin-cul-resolve?APD6414>

Access Restrictions. This resource is available only to current faculty, staff and students of Columbia University.

7.10 Sociological abstracts

Sociological abstracts Bethesda, Md. : Cambridge Scientific Abstracts. 1963-

Description Abstracts and indexes the international literature in sociology and related disciplines in the social and behavioral sciences. The database provides citations from 1963 to the present to journal articles, book reviews, books, book chapters, dissertations, and conference papers. Records for journal articles added after 1974 contain in-depth abstracts. Major areas of coverage include culture and social structure; demography and human biology; economic development; environmental interactions; evaluation research; family and social welfare; health and medicine and law; history and theory of sociology; management and complex organizations; mass phenomena and political interactions; methodology and research technology policy, planning, forecast and speculation; radical sociology; religion and science; rural and urban sociology; social development; social differentiation; social psychology and group interaction; sociology of the arts, business, education; studies in violence and power; substance abuse and addiction; welfare services; women's studies.

Subject Keywords abuse and neglect, aging, anthropology, criminology, crisis intervention, demography, development policy, education, law and penology, race relations, social psychology, sociology, urban development, urban studies, violence.

Updates Updated monthly.

Notes Content provided by sociological Abstracts. - One of the databases available from the Cambridge Scientific Abstracts Internet Database Service.

Resource Type(s) Indexing & abstracting service.

Contributors, Sponsors, Providers Cambridge Scientific Abstracts, Inc. Internet Database Service. Sociological Abstracts, Inc.

Alternate Title(s) CSA Sociological abstracts

Search Related Subject in CLIO Sociology

Sociology

Sociology-abstracts.

Public welfare Human services Social service.

Cite As: Sociological abstracts Bethesda, Md.: Cambridge Scientific Abstracts.

Other title(s) : CSA Sociological abstracts.

Columbia URL: <http://www.columbia.edu/cgi-bin/cul/resolve?ATG2613>

Access Restrictions This resource is available only to current faculty, staff and students of Columbia University.

7.11 The Economic History Review

Economic History Review. Economic History Society. Blackwell Publishing Edited by: Richard Smith and Jane Humphries. 1927-

The Economic History Review is published Quarterly and each volume contains over 800 pages. It is an invaluable source of information and is available free to members of the Economic History Society. Publishing reviews of books, periodicals and information technology. The Review will keep anyone interested in economic and social history abreast of current developments in the subject. It aims at broad coverage of themes of economic and social change, including the intellectual, political and cultural implications of these changes.

The Economic History Review publishes articles based on original research on all aspects of economic and social history. The Review is edited on behalf of the Economic History Society by leading scholars. It has been published since 1927 and is one of the world's leading journals in the field. The Review welcomes contributions based on the full range of methodological approaches used by economic and social historians and is pleased to publish high quality research on the economic and social history of any area of the world. The emphasis is on broad coverage of themes of economic and social change, including their intellectual, political and cultural implications. In addition to regular papers, some issues contain contributions to a series of 'Surveys and Speculations' which are more reflective survey articles. For many years past a comprehensive annual list of publications on the economic and social history of Great Britain and Ireland has been published. Each issue also contains a substantial number of book reviews.

JSTOR provides a digital archive of the print version of Economic History Review. The electronic version of Economic History Review is available at <http://www.blackwell-synergy.com/>. Authorized users may be able to access the full text articles at this site.

ISSN : 00130117

OCLC : 47075644

LCCN : 2001-227195

7.12 The Dictionary of American History

The Dictionary of American History. The Founding of New England. By Adams, James Truslow. Brooklyn, N.Y. (1921)

Adams, James Truslow (tru'slo) , 1878-1949, American historian, B. Brooklyn, N.Y. *The Founding of New England* (1921), which brought him the Pulitzer Prize in

history for 1922, was followed by *Revolutionary New England, 1691-1776* (1923) and *New England in the Republic, 1776-1850* (1926). Among the best of his many books are *Provincial Society, 1690-1763* (Vol. III in the "History of American Life" series, 1927) and *The Epic of America* (1931), which was widely translated. *The Adams Family* (1930) and *Henry Adams* (1933) were books on the famous Massachusetts clan, to which he was not related. Adams spent much of his time in London as a representative of his publishers, Charles Scribner's Sons. He was editor in chief of *Dictionary of American History* (6 Vol., 1940; rev. ed. 1942), *Atlas of American History* (1943), and *Album of American History* (4 vol., 1944-48), three valuable reference works. Some of his later writings reflect his obvious distaste for the New Deal.

1940 *The Dictionary of American History*. The completion of the monumental six-volume reference work, begun in 1936, edited by Adams and written by as many as one thousand historians. Companion volumes, *Atlas of American History* (1943) and *Album of American history* (six volumes, 1944-1961), would follow.

FURTHER READINGS :

1. **Krishan Kumar** : **Reference Service, 5th Revised Edition. ND Vikas, 1996, Reprint 2006.**
2. **Willam A. Katz** : **Introduction to Reference Work : Basic Information Sources MC Graw-Hill, 1982.**

**DATABASES: NETWORKED AND DISTRIBUTED DATABASES
IN SOCIAL SCIENCES**

Structure of the Lesson:

8.0 Objectives

8.1 Introduction

8.2 Databases

8.3 Distributed Database

8.4.1 Social Sciences Research Network (SSRN)

8.4.2 Education Network Australia (EdNA)

8.4.3 Social Psychology Network

8.4.4 COOMBS web

8.4.5 Thematic Network of Teacher Education in Europe.

8.4.6 Social Sciences Information Gateway

8.4.7 ERIC Data base (Education Resources information centre)

8.4.8 Asia Pacific Information Network in Social Science (APINESS)

8.5 Indian Networking Scenario

8.5.1 Social Science Database in India

8.5.2 Information & Library Network (INLIBNET).

8.5.3 Developing Library Network (DELNET)

8.6 National Social Science Documentation Centre (NASSDOC)

8.7 Indian Council of Social Science Research

8.8 Tata Institute of Social Science Library Databases

8.9 Bibliography

8.0 Objectives

The study of this lesson will help you to :

- (i) Understand Databases and Distributed Databases; and;
- (ii) Some significant National and International Databases

8.1 Introduction

The Libraries and information facilities attached to higher education and research have automated their catalogues, user services and house keeping operations. A library database is expected to permit multiple searching, simultaneously by

different users, of the collection by author, title, subject, etc. a user-friendly manner. It should also support, addition of new items as well as deletion or modification of any or all record with sufficient provision to accommodate and reflect the realistic needs of a dynamic service institution. The library database or Online Public Access Catalogue (OPAC) as they are popularly called, generally permits different access points for monographs/books as these sources are also meant to be issued out. Similar functionalities could also be tried for other sources like reference books, theses, standards and other single volume information entities. Things become extremely cumbersome and complicated when one has to deal with the information, rich primary sources of journals.

Depending upon the frequency and pages of journals, each of them contains multiple articles and to provide different valid access points on each of these articles, the database has to treat each article as a record. To avoid such an amassing activity because of the various limitations evident in our libraries, the OPACs followed an easy route to satisfy users with just the location details at the bound/loose issue level. Thus a user may have to adopt at least two steps to reach such sources, first to locate the availability from OPAC and then to consult either the printed indexes or commercial electronic databases to search at the article level or vice versa. Both these alternatives entail a search of different databases indexes and hence the process is disappointing even to the more patient user.

A concerted effort is needed from publishers, database producers and libraries to evolve subject access provision at the article level for the bare necessities for research and information rich primary sources of journals. Until such an activity emerges, individual libraries have to plan and work options that they deem fit to tide over the problem.

Telecommunications and the proliferation of modems have made it possible for libraries and educational organizations to access information in electronic format. A popular form of an electronic source is a database, a collection of information, which is copyrightable. An individual downloads information by accessing the database, usually through modem and a microcomputer, if from a remote site and then transfers it to a hard disc drive or another peripheral that makes use of the information possible. For instance, a teacher dials a phone number that allows access to a library's available databases and elects to search Education Resources in Information Centre (ERIC). He or she conducts a thorough search using several subject headings, then downloads article citations and abstracts for personal use. The material is printed and retained. Another example is conducting a search in a library through a "fee" database such as Dialog-Connect charges may be assessed, and

three may also be a cost for printing the abstracts. Contracts from vendors for individual databases will set parameters for costs, access, and miscellaneous other concerns unique to the vendors. Users should be mindful of contract specifications because contract law supersedes copyright law.

The users of a database may retain a copy of their searches and information, but no archival copies may be kept in the library, whether scanned or photocopied. One must also refrain from creating derivative works from material that is copyrighted. An example would be digitizing and then placing articles, journal tables of contents, and a book chapter on a disk. This act could be interpreted as creating an anthology for students to access from a central computer system even if the material could not be printed, just read. Permission would be needed if the material were copyrighted.

8.2 Databases

Developments in information technology, including computers, storage media, software packages, graphics technology for processing information and public switching telephone networks for information access have eased the situation considerably. These developments made it possible to convert large volumes of information into machine-readable form. These electronic/networked databases hold the key to improve information accessibility with ease and quickness so that the social scientist community can access information. Currently, there are more than, 6,000 publicly available electronic databases accessible online, through CD-ROM, magnetic tape, and diskette. According to Wikipedia "A database is a collection of Data for one or more multiple uses".

In simple words we can say that "Database is a structured collection of records or data that is stored in a computer system".

Electronic databases could be grouped into various types: word-oriented databases that include bibliographic databases, full-text databases and directory-type databases, factual and numerical databases (economic, scientific and technical) and pictorial databases. Bibliographic and numerical databases have revolutionized the way information is being handled. Given the capability of computer and communication technologies to store, manipulate and transmit vast amounts of information at very high speeds and with great accuracy, it has become possible to reduce the time factor involved in the information dissemination process. Thereby, more current information is made available to users than information that comes through printed media. Although they share the same purpose with their printed versions, electronic databases offer complete, intensive, current, and faster responses. Extensive use of computers for information storage and processing resulted in creation of

electronic/networked databases covering all areas of science and technology. These databases are of two major varieties, viz.:

- (1) Reference databases
- (2) Source databases

Reference databases are of two categories, viz.:

- (1) Bibliographic.
- (2) Referral.

Records in bibliographic databases contain clues to the intellectual content and physical characteristics of piece of the graphic or printed record of humanity such as journal article, research report, conference proceedings, book or patent, etc. The referral databases contain directory type information such as list of persons, organizations, research projects etc. Source databases are primary sources of information or data composed of the full texts of the information in question and including materials prepared specification for distribution by electronic means. These databases could be further subdivided into full text, numeric and a combination of the two-textual numeric. Full-text databases contain original textual material belonging to primary sources such as encyclopedia, newspapers, court decisions, journals etc. Numeric databases contain original numeric or statistical data such as financial, census, production trade data. Textual numeric databases contain fields of mixed textual and numeric data and include dictionaries or handbook.

8.3 Distributed Database

In Distributed database two or more data files located at different sites on a computer network. In this case different users can access these files without interfering with one another. This type of Database is under the control of a central database management system in which storage devices are not all attached to a common CPU. It may be stored in multiple computers located at different location. In technical words a distributed database is a set of databases stored on multiple computers that typically appears to applications as a single database. Consequently, an application can simultaneously access and modify the data in several databases in a network.

Distributed database a database that is distributed among a network of geographically separated locations. With the widely prevalent centralized database system, users and application programs access the database from local sites as well as from remote locations. Australian Digital Theses Program (<http://adt.caul.edu.au/>) is the example of this database. Following are some of the useful networked and distributed databases in social sciences that help the social scientists to keep themselves upto the date.

Social Science

The social sciences, which deal with human behaviour in its social and cultural aspects, include the following disciplines: anthropology, sociology, economics political science and the study of international relations. Also frequently included are social and economic geography and those areas of education that deal with the social contexts of learning and the relation of the school to the social order. The study of comparative law may also be regarded as a part of the Social Sciences, although it is ordinarily pursued in schools of law rather than in departments or schools containing most of the other social sciences.

Since the 1950s the term behavioral sciences have often been applied to the disciplines designated as the social sciences. Those who favor this term do so in part because these disciplines are thus brought closer to some of the sciences, such as physical anthropology and physiological psychology, which also deal with human behaviour.

Social science, term for any or all of the branches of study that deal with humans in their social relations. Often these studies are referred to in the plural as the social sciences. Although human social behavior has been studied since antiquity, the modern social sciences as disciplines rooted in the scientific method date only from the 18th century enlightenment. Interest at first centered on economics, but by the 19th century separate disciplines had been developed in anthropology political science, psychology, and sociology. The 19th century was characterized by the development of wide-ranging theories (e.g., the work of Auguste Comte, Karl Marx and Herbert Spencer). Developments in the 20th century have moved in these directions; the improvement and increased use of quantitative methods and statistical techniques; increased use of the empirical method, as opposed to general theorizing; and the direct practical application of social science knowledge. Social science departments are now firmly established in universities, and social scientists are increasingly called upon to advise industries and governments for future planning.

8.4 Social Science Research Network (SSRN)

<www.ssm.com>

Social Science Research Network (SSRN) (Rochester, NY: Social Science Electronic Publishing). They state on their Website that the SSRN is a world wide collaborative of several hundred leading scholars that is devoted to the rapid worldwide dissemination of social science research. It encourages networking by listing contact details for the authors of papers on the database. The SSRN's subscription service E-mails research paper abstracts to subscribers. From its Website you can also search SSRN's database of abstracts of published and forthcoming working papers and journal articles, around half of which are

available in full-text format which can be downloaded. The main focus is on economic, financial, legal and Latin American materials. However, if you use the topic search facility on the database you will retrieve resources across a reasonable number of individual social science disciplines.

8.4.1 Education Network Australia (EDNA)

<www.edna.edu.au/EDNA>

Education Network Australia (EdNA) online is a Website pointing to thousands of resources identified and contributed by Australian educators. It networks the bodies responsible for Australian education. Discussions and notice boards are offered on the site, making it a meta-network of Australian education practitioners.

8.4.2 Social Psychology Network

<www.socialpsychology.org>

Social Psychology Network the largest social psychology database on the Internet. This site contains more than 5000 links to psychology-related resources and electronic discussion forums for students and professionals. The strength of the Social Psychology Network is in creating a single list of organizations involved in current social psychological issues.

8.4.3 COOMBSWeb

<coombs.anu.edu.au>

COOMBSWeb established in 1994, and claiming to be the world's oldest Asian Studies networked research facility, COOMBSWeb provides a gateway to social science and Asian studies designs. This concise volume describes in detail experimental design and methods of controlling sources of 'invalidity' or error using various research models.

8.4.4 Thematic Network of Teacher Education in Europe

<tntee.umu.se/>

Thematic Network of Teacher Education in Europe the main objective of this network is to establish a flexible, multilingual trans-national forum for the development of teacher education in Europe.

8.4.5 Social Science Information Gateway

(www.sosig.ac.uk/)

The Social Science Information Gateway (SOSIG) is a freely available Internet service which aims to provide a trusted source of selected, high quality Internet information for students, academics, researchers and practitioners in the social sciences, business and law. It is part of the UK Resource Discovery Network. This is a database of over 250,000 Social Science Web pages. Whereas subject experts have selected the resources found in the SOSIG Internet Catalogue, those in the Social Science Search Engine have been collected by software called a 'harvester'. The Social Science Information Gateway (SOSIG) was established in 1994 as a pilot project to

provide fast and easy access to relevant, high quality networked resources for social science researchers, academics and librarians. The gateway provides access to Internet resources via an online catalogue where each resource had been classified and described by information professional. The SOSIG team locate, assess and describe high quality networked resources from around the world, adding value and saving time and effort for researchers and users of their research by providing the facility to browse and search resource descriptions and connect directly to resources of interest. The catalogue currently contains over 3500 descriptions of resources in over a hundred and sixty subject headings ranging from Anthropology to Statistics. SOSIG is now merged with other subject based gateways under JISC of UK to form INTUTE. www.intute.ac.uk

8.4.6 Socio Site

<[www.pscw,uva.nl/sociosite](http://www.pscw.uva.nl/sociosite)>

Socio Site an excellent site, created and maintained by Albert Benschop of the faculty of Social Sciences at the University of Amsterdam. SocioSite gives access to European and International resources of interest to academic sociology. The main menu groups sociology resources into 24 categories, including subject areas, sociologists, libraries, departments, research centres, newsgroups and mailing lists. Sections are generally organized geographically with worldwide Websites (mainly US, Australian and Canadian) listed first, followed by European and then Dutch Websites. Over 140 subject areas are listed ranging from activism and ageing through family , leisure, rural studies and suicide. Brief descriptions of the Websites linked to are provided. Hypertext links to full or excerpted works of 55 noted sociologists are also provided. This Website has its own search engine. A valuable resource for sociology students and researchers.

8.4.7 ERIC Database (Education Resources In formation Centre)

<<http://ericir.syr.edu/Eric/>>

The Education Resources information Centre (ERIC), sponsored by the Institute of Education Sciences (IES) of the U.S. Department of Education, produce the world's premier database of journal and non-journal education literature. The ERIC online system provides the public with a centralized ERIC Web site for searching the ERIC bibliographic database of more than 1.1 million citations going back to 1966. ERIC's mission is to provide a comprehensive, easy-to-use, searchable, Internet-based bibliographic and full-text database of education research and information that also meets the requirements of the Education Science Reform Act of 2002. A fundamental goal for ERIC'S future is to increase the availability and quality of research and information for educators, researchers, and the general public. ERIC is leveraging new technologies to streamline processing and speed delivery of

timely information. Redesigned online services are being released to the public in phased implementations including the centralized Web site, enhanced search and retrieval function, and Web site personalization tools such as the capacity for users to save searches. ERIC is adopting metadata standards to help users refine their database searches, and is adding metadata tags to new database materials to provide information about resource quality. ERIC full-text materials, previously sold by the ERIC Document Reproduction Service (EDRS), are now available free-of-charge.

8.4.8 Asia Pacific Information Network in Social Science (APINESS)

<<http://www.pnm.my/new/>>

UNESCO has continuously taken a keen interest in the development of Institutional facilities in Social Science information and services. Consequently, a number of professional organisations and networks have come into being throughout the world. UNESCO has played a catalytic role in their establishment. In Asia, we have regional associations like Asian Associations of Social Science Research Councils and Asia Pacific Information Network in Social Science and many other supported by UNESCO. At international level, we have International Committee of Social Science Information and Documentation. APINESS is an information network of 17 countries in Asia and Pacific Agencies. It was launched in 1986 as a consequence of a decision made at a meeting, organised by UNESCO and Association of Social Science Research Councils, in Bangkok. The main constituents of APINESS are National Contact Points (NCP), and the National Advisory Groups (NAG), and the Regional Advisory Groups (RAG). The work of NAG is coordinated by NCPs located in Australia, Bangladesh, China, India, Indonesia, North Korea, South Korea, Malaysia, Mongolia, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Socialist Republic of Vietnam, Western Samoa. The meetings of RAG are held bi-annually to review the current activities and plan for the future activities of the APINESS at National and Regional level.

8.5 Indian Networking Scenario

Telecommunication networks form an integral part of access, communication and transmission of information without which information dissemination can not be achieved. In India, the Department of Telecommunications (DOT), Ministry of Communications, Government of India, is responsible for providing and maintaining national telecommunication facilities. The Videsh Sanchar Nigam Limited (VSNL), Ministry of Communications, Government of India, enterprise is responsible for providing and maintaining international telecommunication facilities.

Until 1986, telex was used for international data communication

through International Subscriber Dialed Telex with its speed limitation of 55 bauds or 66 words per minute-When International Subscriber Dialing was made available to 210 countries of the world, the usage was shifted to a public switched telephone network (PSTN).

8.5.1 Social Sciences Databases in India

Social science, a discipline of study, have made steady progress in this country during the past 50 years or so. 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 organizations. They have now expanded as centres of excellence for teaching and research, manpower development and as professional organisations. An idea about their present status in the country can be obtained by looking at different indicators such as the number of post-graduate teaching and research departments, of doctoral students, or research institutions, publication activity, social science manpower, etc.

8.5.2 Information and Library Network (INLIBNET)

<<http://www.inlibnet.ac.in>>

8.5.2.1 Establishment

INFLIBNET was setup by the University Grants Commission (UGC) as a autonomous Inter-University Centre in 1991, with its Hedquarters at Gujarat University, A humedo bad. It was felt that such a network is needed in India in the context of computer and communication technologies making a great impact on the provision of library and information services. Initially started as a project under the IUCAA it became an independent inter university centre in 1996.

8.5.2.2 Objectives

The main objectives of INFLIBNET are:

- i. To evolve as a national network, interconnecting various libraries and information centres in the country and to Improve capability in information handling and service.
- ii To provide reliable access to document collections of libraries by creating online Union catalogue of monographs, serials and non-book materials.
- iii. To provide better access to bibliographic and numeric databases created indigenously.
- iv. To establish gateways for online accessing of information.
- v. To provide document delivery service by enriching information.
- vi. To implement computerization of operations and services in the

- libraries and information centres in the country.
- vii. To facilitate scientific communication amongst scientists, engineers, researchers, social scientists, academics, faculties and students through e-mail, bulletin board, file transfer, computer / audio/video conferencing.
 - viii. To create database of projects, institutions and specialists for providing online information service.
 - ix. To encourage cooperation among libraries, documentation and information centres in the country so that the resources can be posted for the benefit of helping the weaker resource centres.
 - x. To develop suitable professional manpower of appropriate enality to establish, manage and custain the INFLIBNET.
 - xi. To evolve standards, and uniform guidelines in techniques pro-cedures, hardwares, softwares, services and so on, and promote adoption in actual practice by all libraries.

8.5.2.3 Services

INFLIBNET is multiple function/service network. It provides the following services:

8.5.2.3.1 Catalogue Based Services

- i. Shared cataloguing of monographs, serials and non-book materials.
- ii. Union catalogue of books, serials and non-book materials.
- iii. Online catalogue access for shared cataloguing and location identification.
- iv. Catalogue production in card, book magnetic tape/floppy, optical (CD-ROM) form.

8.5.2.3.2 Database Services

- i. Bibliographic database, services including retrospective, searches SDI, CAS services.
- ii Database of non-bibliographic information such as on going and completed projects, institutions and speacialists.

Upto July 2019, the detail of Database services is :-

Database	No. of Records	No. of Universities
Books	1,41,27,338	179
Theses	2,71,581	315
Current Serials	35,248	223
Serial Holdings	50,164	89

8.5.2.3.3 Document Supply Service

- i. Interlibrary loan request processing.
- ii. Document delivery through fax or non-fax modes.

8.5.2.3.4 Collection Development

- i. Acquisition and assistance in selection and procurement.

8.5.2.3.5 Communication Based Services

- i. Referral services
- ii. Electronic mail - transfer/receive message
- iii. Bulletin board - view/update bulletin board
- iv. Academic communication through electronic mail, bulletin board, file transfer, computer/audio/video conferencing.

8.5.2.3.6 Other Services

8.5.2.3.6.1. COPSAT Service: It provides contents of Periodicals in Science and Technology (COPSAT) in collaboration with Nation centre for Science Information, IISc, Bangalore, on monthly basis covering more than 4,000 top ranking journals.

8.5.2.3.6.2 Document Delivery Service : Researchers and others can obtain full text of journal papers covered in COPSAT.

8.5.2.3.6.3 OCLC's First Search: INFLIBNET provides this service to all its funded universities in a cost-effective manner.

8.2.4 Resources

As a cooperative venture the strength of resources of INFLIBNET depend upon its participants. It is envisaged 'to convert about 200 university library catalogues, 400 special libraries catalogues, the national library catalogue into machine readable form. It is further supported by collages, industries, public and private sector organizations.

8.2.4.1 University Catalogues

The collection of all the Indian university libraries put together are indeed the major national collection of documents. As such INFLIBNET considers this collection as its major national resource and can depend upon it. It has been estimated that an average of 4,000 to 6,000 volumes are added annually by university libraries. A manually prepared catalogue about the bibliographic informations is available at INFLIBNET.

8.2.4.2 R&D Library Catalogues

In India, a large number of R&D libraries have already computerized their catalogues and services. According to a survey, the average collection of an

R&D library is between 30,000 to 40,000 volumes, with annual addition of about 400 to 500 volumes, and 300 to 500 current periodical titles.

8.2.4.3 National Library Catalogues

By virtue of Delivery of Books Act, the National Library at Kolkata receives all Indian publications in all languages. This Library prepares the national catalogues of these collections in different languages which are now being computerized. These collections/catalogues also serve as a significant resource of the INFLIBNET.

8.2.4.4 National Union Catalogues

Both NASSDOC and NISCAIR (formerly INSDOC) have prepared fairly reliable and comprehensive union catalogues of social science periodicals and science and technology periodicals respectively. The union catalogue of NISCAIR all its can be accessed online through SIRNET, while the one by NASSDOC is also being made available in machine readable form.

8.2.4.5 Indigenous Databases

There are many organizations in India non which are creating and maintaining indigenous databases of their respective collections in machine readable form. NISSAT (now closed) of the Department of Science and Technology, Govt of India, and its sectoral information centres have created data bases in different areas on which INFLIBNET can depend.

8.2.5 INFLIBNET Library

It has its own fully automated library consisting of books and periodicals. It has been using SOUL software developed by INFLIBNET for automation. The library has a good number of databases and audiovisual materials. Some of the on CD-ROM being subscribed to are;

8.2.5.1 CABSAC on CD : It is published by CAB international use is a bibliographic abstract database from and on South Asia about agriculture.

8.2.5.2 India Business Insight Database (IBID) : It provides extensive coverage of above 38,000 companies and more than 10,000 products.

8.2.5.3 VANS Electronic Library: It is a full text collection of leading Indian publications on CD-ROM published by vans Information Services, Mumbai. .

8.2.5.4 : Educational Resources Information Centre (ERIC) : database abstracts and indexes the US literature on education.

8.2.5.5 : Current Contents on Diskette: Social and Behavioural Sciences : This database is received weekly in floppies since 1999. It is useful for CAS.

8.2.5.6 : Dissertation Abstracts International: Humanities & Social Sciences: A

comprehensive source covering about 1,000 universities around the world.

8.2.5.7 : Econ List: Economic Literature: It is produced by American Economic Association, covers international literature on economies.

8.2.5.8 : EMBASE Drugs & Pharmacology CD : It contains information pertinent to the speciality of drugs and pharmacology.

8.2.5.9 : Inside Science: It is current awareness database containing table of contents of 13,000 highly used serials and 4,000 conference proceedings on all branches of science.

8.2.5.10 : Inside Social Science: It is a current awareness database containing table of contents of 7,000 most used serials and 4,000 conference proceedings covering all branches of social science and humanities.

8.2.5.11 Psy List: Psychological Literature: This database published by American Psychological Association covers publications in psychology and behavioural science.

8.2.5.12 SSCI : Social Science Citation Index: It is a multidisciplinary database, covering about 7,000 journals in the ISI database.

8.2.5.13 : Sociofile: Sociological Abstracts: Published by Sociological Abstracts Inc., contains abstracts from 2,300 journals and dissertations, etc.

8.2.5.14 :Unrich's On Disc : International Periodical Directory: It covers full citations of about 2,60,000 periodicals and serials.

Besides, there are many more CD-ROM data bases available at INFLIBNET.

8.2.6: Software for University Libraries (SOUL)

An integrated software for the automation of in-house functions of university libraries, called SOUL, has been developed. It has been well received by the university libraries, and 15 of them have already installed SOUL for computerization purpose. There is demand from more libraries for its installation.

8.2.7 : Human Resource Development

INFLIBNET has been conducting training courses of short and long duration focusing on computer applications, workshops on practical aspects in use of computers to prepare the staff working in university libraries. It has also been conducting specialized training courses on advanced Networking, MARC 21, HTML and Web Design Techniques, E-learning, etc. Also training programmes have been conducted for the implementation of the SOUL software.

8.2.8 Consultancy

It provides consultancy service in the following areas:

- i. Providing technical guidance for visitors

- ii. Guidance to outside visitors
- iii. Guidance to students
- iv. Consultancy and guidance for automation.

8.2.9 Networking of University Libraries

All the university libraries funded under the networking programme are asked to subscribe to one of the network like ERNET /VSNL/ NICNET etc. It is planned to set up Wide Area Network UGCNET linking more than 170 universities and other academic institutions in the country.

8.2.10 National Conventions (CALIBER)

INFLIBNET has been organising National Convention on Automation of Libraries in Higher Education and Research Institutes (CALIBER) since 1994 when the first was held at Ahmedabad. It is organised every year on different themes related to library automation in different regions. ~

8.2.11 Database of Experts

INFLIBNET has created a Database of Experts from the universities and other institutions in various academic fields to provide full information about their work, papers published, conferences, seminars, books published, etc.

8.2.12 Access to INFLIBNET Databases

It has created databases of Books, Serials, Theses/ Dissertations, Experts in CDS/ISIS Unix Version. At present these databases can be searched in two modes. These are offline, for example a query via e-mail can be sent; and online to the INFLIBNET computer system.

8.2.13 Implications on Resource sharing

Some of these implications are summarized as follows:

8.2.13.1 Creating Awareness

Through various regional and national meetings with librarians, information scientists, academicians, teachers, etc. INFLIBNET has created some awareness regarding sharing of library resources.

8.2.13.2 Metropolitan Networks

INFLIBNET has to collaborate with metropolitan city networks including DELNET, CALIBNET, MALIBNET, BONET etc.

8.2.13.3 Institutional Networks

Some institutions have developed their own networks for resource sharing. These include CSIR library network, IIT library network, DRDO library network, etc. and they are hooked up with INFLIBNET.

8.2.13.4 Accelerating Library Automation

Realising the benefits of resource sharing, the university and academic libraries are computerizing their library services.

8.2.14 Information Nodes

The following nodes are to be created as future strategy :

- i. College / Department Libraries
- ii. University Libraries
- iii. Documents Resource Centres
- iv. Sectoral Information Centres
- v. Regional Centres
- vi. National Centre

Further information available on website : www.inflibnet.ac.in

8.5.2.15 Publications

- The INFLIBNET Centre publishes following publications regularly :
- Annual Report :
- INFLIBNET Newsletter : It is a quarterly publication on the INFLIBNET's activities.
- Proceedings of Annual conventions Planned and Caliber.
- INFLIBNET Directory includes information about the UGC funded universities and inter University Centres with year planner.

8.5.3 DEVELOPING LIBRARY NETWORK (DELNET)

<http://www.delnet.nic.in>

8.5.3.1 Establishment

These days sharing of resources is becoming more and more important and so is the interdependence on the resources of other libraries. With the use of computers in libraries they agreed to share their resources through network.

A meeting of libraries and academicians was held in 1988 for this purpose, and a committee on Networking in Delhi Libraries was constituted and the basic equipments required were finalised. Thus came into being DELNET (Delhi Library Network) with 18 libraries in 1991. It was supported by NISSAT upto 1992 when it became a registered society. It has now been renamed as Developing Library Network (DELNET) and has extended its area of coverage beyond Delhi. DELNET upto July 2019, has 6715 libraries as its members, of which 286 libraries are in Delhi, 6407 outside Delhi in 33 States and Union Territories and 22 in overseas countries. For 2018-20, Dr. Jayakumar is the President and Dr. H.K. Kaul is the Director of DELNET.

8.5.3.2 Objectives

- i. To facilitate sharing of resources among the libraries through computerized networking passing the way for optimum utilization of resources and better facilities for researchers and users.
- ii. To aid participating libraries in cataloguing of documents.
- iii. To avoid as far as possible the unnecessary duplication, reduction in foreign exchange expenditure and to coordinate efforts for suitable collection development. .
- iv. To establish a referral centre to monitor and/or facilitate catalogue search and maintain a central online union catalogue of books, serials and other non-book materials of all the member libraries.
- v. To facilitate access to information required by researchers and academicians.
- vi. To reduce outlay on library holdings, particularly serials in various ways apart from ensuring optimum use through sharing.
- vii. To help solving problems of locating the existing literature as it has become difficult to physically more around to locate the desired materials.
- viii. To facilitate and promote delivery of documents either manually or mechanically.
- ix. To possess and maintain-mechanical equipment, for fast communication of information and delivery of electronic mail
- x. To coordinate with other regional, national and international networks for mutual exchange of information and documents for the use of libraries.

8.3.3 Services**8.3.3.1 ILL Online**

DELNET members can place their interlibrary loan requests through the ILL Online facility which is available on the union catalogue of books database.

8.3.3.2 Referral Services

DELNET maintains a referral centre that provides reference service to participating libraries. This centre also looks after the access to the central databases as well as international databases.

8.3.3.3 Document Delivery Services

DELNET provides the document delivery services to its users. This service is quite popular among them.

8.3.3.4 Retro-Conversion

It offers retro-conversion facilities to the libraries for the creation of MARG record.

8.3.3.5 Creation and Maintenance of Bibliographic Databases

DELNET helps the participating libraries in the creation of bibliographic databases. For making networking effective standard bibliographic data should be available in machine readable form to the libraries.

8.3.3.6 Electronic Mail

It provides E-mail facility to its member libraries which is introduced by the National Informatics Centre. This gives them access to both national and international E-mail users and to INTERNET users.

8.3.3.7 Current Awareness and SDI Services

DELNET provides CAS and SDI services to its users, among others, through its **Newsletter**. It is a forum for communication on the achievements.

8.3.3.8 Training Programmes

DELNET has been organizing training programmes on such topics as Web Page Designing, Internet Searching Strategies, Library Resources on the Internet, CD-ROM Networking, etc. .

8.3.3.9 Lectures and Workshops

Network specialists working in different parts of the world are invited for lectures which are open to members and others. DELNET also from time to time organises national workshops, on library networking.

8.3.4 Data bases

In order to provide efficient services to users in each member library. DELNET has created the following databases. .

8.3.4.1 Union Catalogue of Books: CCF

DELNET maintains an online union catalogue of books available in its member libraries. It is continuously updated and is growing in size. It can be accessed by author, title, subject, conference, series, etc. It has more than 2,66,61,564 bibliographic records.

8.3.4.2 Union Catalogue of Books: MARC format

DELNET has separately created a union catalogue of books for MARC records in view of the: international use of MARC.

8.3.4.3. Union List of Current Periodicals

It has created union lists of current periodicals in science and technology, social sciences, and humanities. This database is made available online with about 37,847 records DELNET users.

8.3.4.4 Union Catalogue of Periodicals

A union catalogue of periodicals containing full holdings data of the libraries is maintained by DELNET. Online records are available is 20,235 records.

8.3.4.5 Database of Periodical Articles

This database has details of articles which can be searched by author, title, subject, name of periodical, etc. This database having about 9,84,809 records in being extensively used.

8.3.4.6 Specialists Database

A database of Indian specialists having about 2,000 records at present, has been made available online to its member libraries. It contains complete information about eminent scientists, writers and educationists from all over the country. .

8.3.4.7 CD-ROM Database

A recently initiated bibliographic database of CD-ROMs available with member libraries is available online having about 22,234 records.

8.3.4.8 Union List of Video Recordings

This is a database of video cassettes available in DELNET member libraries. It has about 6,000 records in it so far.

8.3.4.9 Union List of Sound Recordings

This database contains a list of about 1025 audio cassettes records available in member libraries.

8.3.4.10 Union List of Newspapers

DELNET maintains a database of about 70 newspapers being subscribed by Delhi libraries. It contains such information as the newspaper title, editor, publication form, e-mail address, web address, etc.

8.3.4.11 Union List of Serials of Management Libraries

A database of about 800 serials in management libraries is created at DELNET with the aim of rationalising the periodicals.

8.3.4.12 Union Catalogue of Hindi Books

DELNET has created a database of about 3.000 records in Hindi.

8.3.4.13 Database of Language Publications

DELNET has created a sample database of language publications of various Indian and some foreign languages. This acts as a guideline for member libraries wanting to create their own databases.

8.3.4.14 Urdu Manuscripts Database

A database of Urdu manuscripts is made available online to member

libraries. At present this database contains bibliographic details about 210 manuscripts on a variety of subjects.

8.3.4.15 Database of Theses and Dissertations

Recently a database containing about 70,293 records about theses and dissertations has been created and made available for use.

8.3.4.16 DEVINSA Database

DELNET provides access to DEVINSA database containing nearly 20,000 records for journal articles, books, unpublished materials on socio-economic issues on South-Asian countries.

8.3.4.17 Serials: Petroleum and Natural Gas

A recently started database about serials available Petroleum and Natural Gas Libraries in India is available online.

8.3.4.18 Books in Print: New titles from Indian Publishers

This online database covering new titles published by Indian publishers has been launched since December 1996.

8.3.5 Products

Some of the products of DELNET are as follows:

8.3.5.1 DELSIS

A powerful library networking software DELSIS (DELNET System for Information Services) has been developed as an integrated modular system which supports DELNET online databases. DELSIS developed on BASIS plus handles not only Online Public Access Catalogue but also the tools for building up the union catalogues. It is a user-friendly and menu-driven package and contains many modules.

8.3.5.2 DEL-DOS

This product is based on DOS platform. It is used for creating MARC records of books published in English as well as for creating records in Indian languages. It is very simple and easy to use software.

8.3.5.3 DEL-PLUS

DEL-PLUS version 1.0.0. has been released as an efficient tool for creating and retrieving bibliographic databases and catalogues. It can convert the simple PC into a powerful management information system. It is simple and easy to use. It is user-friendly with adequate window-menus for data inputting and search capabilities. It has the operational modules of (i) Data creation and maintenance, and (ii) Online Public, Access Catalogue (OPAC).

8.3.6 Nutshell

The main features of DELNET in nutshell are :

- i. A dial up model is provided for every library for information exchange and online access of union catalogue of book/serials.
- ii. Users of the system are provided with file transfer, e-mail and bulletin board services in the batch mode.
- iii. Requests for interlibrary loan and other official communication is to be supported on e-mail.

Further information available on website www.delnet.nic.in.

8.3.7 Delnet Publications :

1. NAELIN (National Convention and Information Network).
2. Delnet Newsletter.
3. Delnet Director Reports.

8.6 National Social Science Documentation Centre (NASSDOC)

<<http://www.icssr.org/final.htm>>

National Social Science Documentation Centre, New Delhi is India's leading information centre for research and innovations in social sciences and was established by the Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR) in 1969 as its division. The objective was to provide library and information support services to researchers in social science, particularly those working in academic institutions, autonomous research organisation, policy making, planning and research units of government departments, business and industry. The centre provides library and reference service, literature search (from printed, digital databases, CD-ROMS) and online searches etc. It has a rich collection of major reference sources, bibliographies, about 5,000 doctoral theses, 3,000 ICSSR funded research project reports and 26,000 books and documents. NASSDOC has a good collection of secondary sources both in printed as well as in digital format including about 35 CD-ROM databases. NASSDOC has also created its own databases, both in printed and in electronic format.

In order to expose research scholars, social scientists, librarians and information intermediaries to the latest information technology, NASSDOC organises short-term training workshops. The council has set up a Documentation Centre on Asian Studies (DOCAS) with the financial assistance from the government of Japan. The centre is located in the council's headquarters. The subject areas covered are mostly social sciences including environmental sciences, public health, etc. This helps the policy makers in Asia to establish better relations among the Asian countries for the welfare of the people of the region.

8.7 Indian Council of Social Science Research

><http://www.icssr.org/>>

Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR) was established in

the year 1969 by the Government of India to promote and sponsor social science research in India. In turn ICSSR has established NASSDOC, India's Leading Information Centre for Research and Innovations in Social Sciences, In the year 1969. NASSDOC is engaged in providing information support to social scientists, policy makers and others working in academic, government sectors, business and industry etc. Following are the major databases developed by ICSSR.

Directories

- Directory of Social Science Libraries and Information Centres in India.
- Directory of Social Science Research and Training institutions in India.
- Directory of Asian Social Science Research and Training Institutes/ Organisations in India.

Retrospective Cumulative Indexes of Indian Social Science Journals

- Indian Education index
- Index to Indian Periodicals : Sociology and Psychology (1886-1970)
- Index to Indian Periodicals : Economics
- Index to Indian Periodicals : Political Science
- Index to Indian Periodicals : Geography, History, Indology etc. (In Progress)

Union Catalogues

- Union Catalogue of Social Science Periodicals and Serials in India.
- Union Catalogue of CD-ROM Databases in Social Science Libraries in India.

Bibliographies

- Bibliography on India in 2000 A.D.
- Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi: A Bibliography
- Area Study Bibliography
- Aged in India : An Annotated Bibliography

Library Databases

- Database of Research projects Reports and Ph.D Dissertations available at NASSDOC
- Inter Library Resource Centre : Holdings of Periodicals
- Social Science Research Resources in Microform in NASSDOC : An inventory

8.8 Tata Institute of Social Sciences Library Databases

<<http://www.tiss.edu>.>

To support the research work in the institute from time to time library has created bibliographic databases which are available both in print and machine readable forms. Following is the list of the databases developed in the library.

- Future of Sociology
- Qualitative research methods

- Social work education in India
- Youth in India
- Ageing in India
- Capacity building
- Gerontology
- Combating domestic violence
- Counter images : a resource guide of Video & Films on Movements & campaigns
- Women's reproductive health and sexuality
- Elderly in India: Healthy? Happy? Helpless? Respected? Rewarded? Rejected?
- Urban Health
- Towards people-centred development

These databases are the most important in providing the need based information. The development of these databases will give a birds-eye-view of the knowledge management from traditional and general fields to specialised knowledge based database creation.

- **ISID Index to Indian Social Science Journals**

URL: <http://isidcv.nic.in/odb.html>

Indexes 85 Indian Social Science journals enabling users to search for references on the basis of string (series of characters) either for author's name, or words in titles for selected Journals. Most of the journals are indexed from the first volume. Also indexes press clippings taken out from 14 India's English dailies. Access is free with simple registration.

- **Census Information**

URL: <http://www.censusinda.net/>

Provides statistics of All India population totals as per the Census 1991 and Census 2001, India and State maps, etc.

- **Department of Statistics, Govt. of India**

URL: <http://mospi.nic.in/>

Broad statistical information like national accounts statistics, energy statistics, consumer expenditure, annual survey of industries, livestock statistics, etc. can be found here. Most of these statistics is brought out by its agencies Central Statistical Organisation and National Sample Organisation.

- **Economywatch.com**

URL: <http://www.economywatch.com/>

Economy watch is a commercial site provides information and data on Indian economy. The data type available on this site include statistics related to national income, foreign investment, agriculture, industry, money and

banking, balance of payments, population etc.

• **GISTNIC**

URL:<http://gist.ap.nic.in/>

The information available on database includes banking statistics, industrial statistics, public finance, social sector statistics, census data etc.

FURTHER READING :

1. Fisher, David, Prince, Sandra P. and Hanstock, (ed.) : Information Sources in Social Sciences, 2002.
2. Sirigindi Subba Rao : Networking of Libraries and Information Centres : Challenges in India 2001.
3. Anil Singh and Gautam, J.N. : Electronic database : The Indian Scenario. Journal : The Electronic Library, Vol. 22 March, 2004.
4. Chakarabarty, AK : Building Sustainable digital libraries, 2009.

**WEB-BASED RESOURCES AND SERVICES :
A BRIEF INTRODUCTION IN THE CONTEXT OF SOCIAL SCIENCES**

Structure of the Lesson:

- 9.0 Objectives**
- 9.1 Introduction**
- 9.2 World-wide-web**
 - 9.2.1 Web-Based Services**
 - 9.2.2 Web Catalogues**
 - 9.2.3 Web Search Engines**
 - 9.2.4 Web Form**
 - 9.2.5 Orientation and Training**
- 9.3 Web Based Resources & Services in Social Sciences**
- 9.4 UNESCO Social Human Sciences Documentation Centre.**
- 9.5 INFOMINE**
- 9.6 Socio Site**
- 9.7 International Bibliography of the Social Sciences (IBSS)**
- 9.8 Classic in the History of Psychology.**
- 9.9 International Development Abstracts.**
- 9.10 Education Index**
- 9.11 WWW Virtual Library Anthropology**
- 9.12 The World wide Web Virtual Library-Sociology.**
- 9.13 Socialogy on yahoo.**
- 9.14 United Nations Publication**
- 9.15 The Inter-University Consortium for Political and Social Research.**
- 9.16 CSAC Anthropology Bibliography.**
- 9.17 Edu Web**
- 9.18 JSTOR**
- 9.19 Education-Line**
- 9.20 Psych site**
- 9.21 Bubl Link**
- 9.22 Sosig (Social Science Information Gateway)**
- 9.23 International ERIC**
- 9.24 Evaluating Web Resources.**
- 9.25 Bibliography**

9.0 Objectives

The study of this lesson will help you to:

- (i) Study various Web-Based Resources ; and
- (ii) Their role in development of social Sciences in electronic environment.

9.1 Introduction

The social sciences, which deal with human behaviour in its social and cultural aspects, include the following disciplines: anthropology, sociology, economics, political science, and the study of international relations. Also frequently included are social and economic geography and those areas of education that deal with the social contexts of learning and the relation of the school to the social order. The study of comparative law may also be regarded as a part of the social sciences, although it is ordinarily pursued in schools of law rather than in departments or schools containing most of the other social sciences.

Since the 1950s the term behavioral sciences have often been applied to the disciplines designated as the social sciences. Those who favor this term do so in part because these disciplines are thus brought closer to some of the sciences, such as physical anthropology and physiological psychology, which also deal with human behavior.

Social science, term for any or all of the branches of study that deal with humans in their social relations. Often these studies are referred to in the plural as the social sciences. Although human social behavior has been studied since antiquity, the modern social sciences as disciplines rooted in the scientific method date only from the 18th century enlightenment. Interest at first centered on economics, but by the 19th century separate disciplines had been developed in anthropology political science, psychology, and sociology. The 19th century was characterized by the development of wide-ranging theories (e.g., the work of Auguste Comte, Karl Marx. and Herbert Spencer). Developments in the 20th century have moved in these directions; the improvement and increased use of quantitative methods and statistical techniques; increased use of the empirical method, as opposed to general theorizing; and the direct practical application of social science knowledge. Social science departments are now firmly established in universities, and social scientists are increasingly called upon to advise industries and government for future planning.

International Encyclopaedia of Social Sciences includes Anthropology, Linguistics, Economics, Business Management, Geography (excluding Physical Geography) , History, Law, Political Science, Public Administration, International Relations, Psychiatry, Psychology, Sociology, Criminology,

Demography and Statistics.

The definition of Social Sciences, in the Encyclopaedia of Library and Information Science is based on traditional subject nomenclature which includes Anthropology, Criminology, Economics, Education, Environmental planning, Agronomy, Futurology, Geography, History, Linguistics, Management, Political Science, Psychology, Social Policy and Social Administration, Sociology, Statistics and Research Methodology. Yet, Law is not considered as a main area of Social Sciences in this definition.

In India, Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR) as an apex body for research in social sciences has identified that following disciplines for supporting Social Science research. Economics (including Commerce), Education, Management (including Business Administration) Political Science (Including International Relations), Psychology, Public Administration, and Sociology (including Criminology and Social Work). The ICSSR also support proposals on Social Science aspects of the disciplines of Anthropology, Geography, History, Law, Library and Information Services and Linguistics, etc.

Thus we have seen that the term "Social Sciences" embraces a large number of subjects, which deal with the relationship of man to society. The definitions of Social Sciences vary and differences of opinion persist as to whether History, Geography, Law, Psychology, Psychiatry, etc. fall within the scope of Social Sciences. For our purpose in the Indian context, we may include in Social Sciences the disciplines recognized by ICSSR.

The role of Social Sciences in the national development is being increasingly recognised by policy makers, scholars, and administrators, etc. The Social Sciences have played a major role in providing a better understanding of soci-cultural, political and economic processes in a society. For proper understanding of these processes a balanced and well-developed information system/service in Social Science is very essential.

Information is generated in a society by individuals and organisation. It is contained in recorded format for preservation and use. The output of Social Science information from different sources is vast and each new piece of information adds to the existing stock of information and knowledge. The information is communicated through different media and sources, which can be a book or a document, an article in a periodical or grey literature; either in printed or in non-printed format like audio-visual, microfilm and computer readable format. This list can include any medium which can transmit information.

The information seekers in Social Sciences are a very wide group comprising students, teachers, scholars, businessmen, industrialists, policy makers, legislators, planners, and general public. Realising the importance of Social Sciences information in nation building, many types of tools and techniques for providing information services to the users have been developed. Information sources, systems and services in this area have been created at national, regional, and international levels.

Social Sciences are a group of academic disciplines that studying the human aspect of this world. Information and Communication Technology (ICT) is speeding up the growth of literature in all subject categories. The information needs of social science researchers can increasingly be met via the Internet. Electronic information resources relevant to the social sciences, including data and datasets, are being made publicly available world-wide and the Internet offers the potential for researchers to access these from their desktops. However, the proliferation of resources couple with a lack of Internet skills leads some researchers into difficulties when attempting to search for and retrieve - useful information.

9.2 World Wide Web

The World Wide Web is the most sophisticated venue of information exchange on the Internet. The user has access to millions of 'Web pages', which may contain data sources, information and/or other onward 'Links'. The resources of Web pages may be viewed with a Web browser (such as Netscape) or textually (with a text based browser such as Lynx). It helps to know where to start. The World Wide Web (WWW) has emerged as the dominant protocol over internet due to its special features like easy interfacing of diverse platforms/technologies/formats; provision to incorporate text, graphics, audio and video; permitting access to information in a nonlinear way; essential working through links which can be any information entity; etc.

Its Universal Resource Locator (URL) consisting of protocol, machine/host name and file name can identify and piece of information on the web. The URL's facilitate a transparent access to information resources and web essentially works on the client-server mode. It also offers a point and click interface, that is appealing to both novice and expert users.

The serendipity of browsing which we lost in the flood of paper medium can be easily rejuvenated through the web as it enables us to acquire and chase threads of interest across inter-and intra-department/ organization/ country levels. To the information provider, it offers a viable alternative to the print medium and permits incorporation of textual as well as graphics/

pictures, maximum reach countering some of the boners of print with enough saving on time and money incurred in production and distribution.

With the growth of the World Wide Web has come a proliferation of online reference sources. Some of these are electronic versions of already existing paper sources, while others have no paper counterpart. Many of the best reference resources found on the Web are subscription-based, but a surprising number of quality resources are available free.

The World Wide Web offers libraries tremendous opportunities to provide useful library and information services to users, and to gain access to various electronic information resources and services available in cyberspace. This is being achieved through the creation of library home pages. The traditional methods of offering library and information services have changed greatly in recent years because of the development and application of new technology, especially the Internet. The demands and expectation of users have also changed considerably. In this changed scenario, more and more libraries the world over are exploring and offering new Web-based services such as Web catalogues, Web search engines, Web forms etc. To satisfy the library and information demands of its users. However, mere provision of such Web-based services is not an end in itself. There is an imperative need for libraries to exercise proper awareness, necessary orientation and training of such newly introduced services in order to create a positive environment for change. Managing change means taking control of and shaping the direction; then influencing in some way the outcome of change. Rapidly evolving technology is bringing change to academic libraries in unprecedented ways. In fact, managing change is the most significant challenge facing libraries today and for the foreseeable future. Many techniques, processes, concepts and methodologies have been proposed to help librarians deal with change. Librarians have to learn how to become effective "change agents". One strategy for managing the changes due in the Internet is to provide user training.

9.2.1 Web-Based Services

Librarians have found the provision of Web-based services to be a very worthwhile endeavour. Library users value the services that they access from their desktops because the services save time. They also appreciate being able to access services at their convenience, without being restricted by the library's hours of operation. Libraries are invariably providing Web-based services such as catalogues, search engines, forms, instructions, distance learning, e-reserves, etc.

9.2.3 Web Catalogues

There now exists a critical mass of resources for technical services work

available via the World Wide Web. Commercial vendors on payment of a fee provide some of these resources. Many resources are free, some being provided by particular libraries and some by knowledgeable and enthusiastic individuals.

Web-based Online Public Access Catalogues (Web OPACs) began to appear in the late 1990s and many libraries are currently considering implementation. By utilizing the options, which the World Wide Web offers, OPACs can be made the starting points of choice when searching the Web for scientific and technical information. In fact, Web OPACs not only offer simplified access to library holdings for end-users, but also enable librarians to add value of their catalogue data.

9.2.4 Web Search Engines

Search engines are popular tools for locating Web pages, they crawl the Web and log the words from the Web pages they find in their databases- It is always a good idea to create a page with links to the search engines that librarians are comfortable using and rely on. Libraries must draw user's attention to the fact that there are a few search tools they can choose from on that page. A very short text note in a larger font size may be attached to remind young users to read the help or tips section on each search engine if they have trouble finding good information.

9.2.5 Web Forms

Electronic services are currently offered via electronic mail by many libraries, but there are limitations. However, the Web-based forms improve upon these limitations and add value to the library's electronic services. Forms let the user write back to libraries with comments, or suggest a new book, make a book renewal or request for a library instruction class etc., or select from a host of other alternatives. Communication between users and libraries is enhanced when electronic forms are introduced to these communities.

9.2.6 Orientation and Training

The Web environment is proving to be another useful platform for library instruction. As library users and students are becoming informed online users, it is important that librarians be ready to offer online instruction. Over the past few years' libraries have come to rely on the Web to perform different types of job function. It is not surprising that the Web has become a potential tool to extend library-instruction capabilities. The information environment has become more complex with the growth of online resources. In addition to teaching users about traditional print library resources, now it is imperative to include electronic databases and journals, as well as World Wide Web resources and services. This requires greater attention to instruction on

search and evaluation methods. The Web is without doubt an exciting tool for librarians to use to enhance the learning environment of users. However, Web-based library instruction should not substitute completely for librarian interaction with users.

9.3 Web Based Resources and Services in Social Sciences

Internet has emerged as a powerful tool for the academic community both for the educators and learners. The resources available on the web include online journals, articles, conference proceedings, research projects, reference materials, etc. Keeping up with new resources on Internet is not easy as many new websites, discussion lists, news groups and electronic journals can be created each day. Following are some of the useful web-based resources and services in Social Sciences that help the social scientists to keep themselves up to date.

9.4 UNESCO Social and Human Sciences Documentation Centre

<http://www.unesco.org/shs/shsdc/>

UNESCO Social and Human Sciences Documentation Centre promotes international cooperation in social sciences by exchange of information and supports the social and human sciences information and documentation programmes of UNESCO. The Social and Human Sciences Online Periodicals web site on Internet provides access to full text articles from around 700 scientific periodicals in the social and human sciences.

9.5 INFOMINE : Scholarly Internet Resource Collectors

(<http://mfomine.ucr.edu/Main.html>)

INFOMINE began in January of 1994 as a project of Library of University of California, Riverside. It was one of the first Web resources of any type offered by a Library. It was also one of the first Web-based, academic virtual libraries as well as one of the first to develop a system combining the advantages of the hypertext and multimedia capabilities of the Web with those of the organizational and retrieval functions of a database manager. INFOMINE is a unique Web resource featuring well organized access to important university level research and educational tools on the Internet. A virtual library, INFOMINE is notable for its collection of annotated and indexed links. Information in INFOMINE is easy to find given the multiplicity of access points provided (ways of finding the information contained). INFOMINE contains over 100,000 links (26,000 librarian created links and 75,000 plus robot/ crawler created links). Substantive databases, electronic journals, guides to the Internet for most disciplines, text books and conference proceedings are among the many types of resources included. The life sciences INFOMINE alone, for example, provides interactive access to several hundred databases.

Separate virtual collections or INFOMINEs exist in most major areas of university level research and educational interests. INFOMINE, as mentioned, provides a great number of access points, BROWSE (What's New, Title, Table of Contents, Subject -LCSH, Subject-LCC, Search-Research Discipline, Key Word, Megatopics-Key word in context, Title, Author, hyperlinked indexing) and SEARCH (Title, Subject LCSH, Key Word, Author, Description, Full-text), and LIMIT search (Resource Type, Resource Origin and Access) modes Searching in fielded and full-text mode allows the user to quickly find highly quality resources on the chosen subject (s). Nested, boolean searching capabilities are featured as is exact searching. Search results come back in the form of dynamically created Web pages.

9.6 SocioSite

(<http://www.sociosite.net/>)

The SocioSite is a project based at the faculty of Social Sciences at the University of Amsterdam. It presents the resources and information that are important for the international sociological scene. It links students of sociology to many interesting, sociologically relevant locations in cyberspace. The SocioSite is a comprehensive information system, which is very easy to use. The SocioSite is designed to get access to information and resources, which are relevant for sociologists and other social scientists. It has been designed from a global point of view-it gives access to the world wide scene of social sciences. The intention is to provide a comprehensive listing of all sociology resources on the Internet

9.7 International Bibliography of the Social Science (IBSS)

(http://www.lsel.ac.uk/collection/IBSS/about/alphabetical_journal.html.)

The International Bibliography of the Social Sciences (IBSS) is an online resource for social science and interdisciplinary research. IBSS is unique in its broad coverage of international material and incorporates over 100 languages and countries. IBSS focus mainly on the social sciences, but also covers a wide range of interdisciplinary fields. Subjects covered in IBSS include: accounting; agriculture; anthropology; archaeology; arts and architecture; business studies; communication and media; criminology; cultural studies; demography; development studies; economics; education; environment; ethnology and ethnography; family studies; finance; gender and sexuality studies; geography; globalization; health; history; human behaviour; industrial relation; international relations; law; linguistics; organization theory; philosophy policy studies; political science; psychology; public administration; race and ethnic studies; regional studies; religious studies; science and technology; social work, social problems and social policy;

sociology; social sciences; statistics and urban & rural studies. IBSS includes nearly two million bibliographic references to journal articles and to books, reviews and selected chapters dating back to 1951. Over 2,700 journals are regularly indexed and some 7,000 books included each year. Abstracts are provided for half of all current journal articles and full text availability is continually increasing. IBSS also provides links to selected Web Resources and Recent References (supplementary database). The IBSS database is updated quarterly and uses the CSA interface. IBSS also indexes quality web sites that contain specific, technical information from respected, non-biased sources such as educational institutions, government agencies, and scientific organizations.

9.8 Classics in the History of Psychology

www.yorku.ca/dept/psych/classics/

Classics in the History of Psychology a valuable resource that makes the full text of a large number of historically significant public domain documents from the scholarly literature of psychology and related disciplines available on the World Wide Web. The initial documents were chosen by the editor of the project, Christopher D. Green of York University, in consultation with other historians of psychology. There are currently about 20 books and over 80 articles and chapters online, with 150 more links to relevant works posted elsewhere. Documents are text searchable and available sorted by topic and author. The site indicates that their target audience is researchers, teachers and students of the history of psychology. This is a particularly useful site that provides information not otherwise available online.

9.9 International Development Abstracts

www.elsevier.nl/inca/publications/store/4/0/5/8/8/8/

International Development Abstract (Amsterdam: Elsevier, 1982-) Bimonthly the online version of this title is available as part of the GEOBASE file, currently available via DIALOG, Chem Web and OCLC First Search. It is also published as a CD-ROM. It indexes over 500 journals, plus monographs, reports and conference proceedings relating to international development literature. While this includes human geography, politics and economics, it also regularly indexes cultural materials of relevance to anthropologists. In particular, literature relating to aid programmes and social policy in the fields of health, community development, education, housing and women's issues are well covered.

9.10 Education Index

Education Index Education Abstracts and Education Full Text (New York: HW Wilson, 1983). A trio of electronic databases which complement the printed

index. The abstracting service commenced in 1994 and greatly added to the value of the service. Educational Abstracts retains the broad coverage of the Index and includes 50-150 word summaries for each indexed item. Education Full Text offers yet more added value by providing access to the full-text of more than 133 journals in the database. The services are available with monthly updates on CD-ROM and via the Internet. For more information see :<www.hwwilson.com/>. ProQuest Information and Learning also offers a Web version of the database with full-text links called Education Plus Text. For more information See: <www.umi.com>. Data Services via an OVID interface. Containing over 7,00 000 citations and currently the largest education database in the world, this online version of the Current Index to Journals in Education and Resources in Education provides a powerful way of searching international literature in education. Simple and complex searches are possible (including the facility to search by journal or report titles) together with a variety of print-capture features. While education is its principal focus, its reach extends into a large number of related fields. The inclusion of abstracts makes this database very valuable indeed.

9.11 WWW Virtual Library Anthropology

<vlib:anthrotech.com/>.

Virtual Library Anthropology, which is part of the WWW Virtual Library, is sponsored by Anthro-Tech. It covers all aspects of physical and social anthropology and includes several thousand links to directories, discussion forums, electronic journals and news services. There is a separate listing of featured sires, which highlights useful glossaries, news services and subject gateways, and provides a listing of recently added resources. All resources are rated and described by the editors. Users may register to receive regular notifications of updated and new additions via Email.

9.12 The World Wide Web Virtual Library-Sociology

<www.mcmaster.ca/socscidocs/w3virtsoclib/index.htm>.

World Wide Web Virtual Library-Sociology provides a gateway to an international range of resources. Listing is by continent then by country. The gateway provides connections to institutions (including departments of sociology), directories, discussion groups, electronic journals and organizations. The site is maintained by Dr. CarlCuneo, Department of Sociology, McMaster University in Canada.

9.13 Sociology on Yahoo

<dir.yahoo.com/Social_Science/Sociology>

Sociology on Yahoo is a directory of Web resources providing links to Websites in a variety of categories including: criminal justice, social

psychology, urban studies, together with access to electronic journals and organizations.

9.14 United Nations Publications

www.un.org/pubs/sales.htm.

The Website of the UN publications section provides access to online catalogues of all official publications from the United Nations and other bodies within the UN system. It includes separate listings of journals and products available electronically. Of particular value is the list of key title, which highlights the most useful sources and provides direct links to the publications on the Internet where available. UNESCO Publishing, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) www.unesco.org is a key publisher of international documents of interest to social scientists. It has a catalogue of over 10000 titles translated into 80 languages. Its many series include: Communication, Development and Society; Culture and Development; Cultures of Peace; Democracy and power; Environment and Development; Ethics; Family Plus; Human Rights in Perspective; Law in Cyber-space; Peace and conflict Issues; Social Science Studies; The Philosopher's Library; The Researcher's Library; UNESCO World Reports; Women Plus and Youth Plus.

9.15 The Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research

www.icpsr.umich.edu

The Inter-university consortium for Political and Social Research (ICPSR) is a not-for-profit organization, located at the University of Michigan's Institute for Social Research, which allows access to the world's largest archive of computerized social science data. Archive users can view study datasets and abstracts. The studies are broadly split into a United States category and nations other than the United States.

9.16 CSAC Anthropology Bibliography

lucy.ukc.ac.uk/cgi-bin/uncgi/search_bib2/Makhzan

CSAC Anthropology Bibliography this project is maintained by the Centre for Social Anthropology and Computing, university of Kent at Canterbury. It is sometimes known as the Makhzan Social Anthropology Bibliography. Its aim is to cover social anthropology in its broadest sense. The project offers access to over 15,000 entries, including monographs and journal articles. Some brief annotations are also provided.

9.17 Edu Web

www.eduWeb.co.uk/

Edu Web is an Internet service for use by teachers and pupils, and is packed full of educational resources and links. Special care has been taken to

make the Website suitable for both teachers and pupils; an age filter to ensure the appropriateness of the site found is provided.

9.18 JSTOR

<www.jstor.ac.uk>

JSTOR provides a digital archive collection of the full text of core scholarly journals, including 11 major sociology journals. JSTOR's goal is to provide electronic access to back issues of core journals in the humanities, social sciences and sciences. The JSTOR database is unique because the complete archives of these core scholarly journals have been digitized, starting with the very first issues, many of which date from the 1800s. Rather than displaying stand alone text for articles, they display page images in order to replicate the contents, cover to cover, of the original print journal.

9.19 Education-Line

<brs.leeds.ac.uk/-beiwwww/beid.html>

Education-line website gives access to educational documents online. Searches can be done in three main ways: browsing through the British Education Thesaurus; searching the list of indexed words in the author, title or subject fields; or by carrying out a direct search in fields of your own choosing.

9.20 Psychsite

<stange.simplenet.com/psycsite/>

PsychSite a non-profit, public-service Internet site for psychologists and psychology students, focusing exclusively on research and science, excluding any self-help links. This site should be noted for the ease of navigation.

9.21 BUBL LINK

<link.bubl.ac.uk/sociology>

BUBL link acts as a gateway to quality resources in a range of fields including sociology. Links are provided to sites that have been evaluated and deemed to be of high quality. Areas covered include social processes, interation, change, population and race. BUBL provides a news page, which carries details of job vacancies, forthcoming conferences, newspapers and news services. A current awareness facility exists whereby it is possible to receive the contents pages of journals via Email, while access to the contents pages of many journals is provided free of charge.

9.22 SOSIG (Social Science Information Gateway)

www.sosig.ac.uk/

SOSIG Social Science Information Gateway is funded by the Higher Education Funding Council for England (HEFCE) and compiled by a series of specialist subject editors who review the resources and provide helpful

descriptions of their content. Name change to Intute: Social Sciences www.intute.ac.uk/s. The anthropology section is currently maintained by the Centre for Social Anthropology and computing, University of Kent and University of Manchester Library. It includes specialist subsection for topics such as kinship, economics, medical and visual anthropology.

9.23 International ERIC

International ERIC (MountainView, CA: Knight-Ridder Information Inc.) This is a CD-ROM version of the British Education Index and includes the Australian Education Index, the Canadian Education Index, the Bibliography of Education These in Australia and the British Education Thesis Index. Searches can be made across all databases using the same keywords. Abstracts are not normally available, but more report literature is being covered in succeeding yearly parts. Updated quarterly. Some selected European English language titles are being included, too. It is very straight forward to use, working on a simple topic or author approach. The database is also available through Bath Information and Data Services (BIDS) <www.bids.ac.uk> and OCLC First Search at: <firstsearch.oclc.org>. ERIC provides full text of more than 2,200 digests along with references for additional information and citations and abstracts from over 1000 educational and education-related journals.

9.24 Evaluating Web Resources

Some techniques for identifying quality information on the Web are:

- Look at search results, and examine the URL (uniform resource locator, also known as a 'link'). observe the domain (edu,com, net, org). If you're looking for scholarly information that is accurate, you stand a good chance with a website from a edu domain. Not that all other domains wouldn't provide you with scholarly information! Pick what you think is most reliable for a given topic.
- Look for indications of who the entity is who creates the site. Some sort of statement or Justification for having the website. Look for "last updated", often located at the bottom or bottom right of a page.
- If there are additional links or related links, take a look to see if there is consistency in the quality of material.
- If there are sources and references on the site, check to see if they are documented in some way.
- Consider the scope of the information provided. Is it basic information about your topic, or specific information?
- Can you determine whether the person has the credentials to be writing about the subject you're researching?

- MOST IMPORTANT! Don't forget to cite a website if you use it in a paper or project. Whether you are using MLA style or APA style citation-there is a way to cite websites. You can find summaries of both styles at:<http://www.english.uiuc.edu/cws/workshop/bibliography.htm>
- If you want a quick, accurate description of a website, all the web.com does a good job of providing an abstract if you simply enter the website you are looking at into the search box; <http://www.alltheweb.com/>

EX: www.snopes.com

Description: The definitive Internet reference source for urban legends, folklore, myths, rumors, and misinformation.

FURTHER READING :

1. Smith, S.S. Web based institution a guide for libraries Ed3, 2010 Chicago, ALA
2. Bhatnagar, Anjana : Web Based Library Services, 2005
3. Chakarborty, AK : Building System Digital Libraries, 2009.

**RESEARCH ACTIVITIES OF
SOCIAL SCIENCE, ORGANISATIONS : NATIONAL**

STRUCTURE

- 10.0 Objectives
- 10.1 Introduction
- 10.2 Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR)
- 10.3 National Social Science Documentation Center (NASSDOC)
- 10.4 Indian Social Science Periodicals Literature (INSSPEL)
- 10.5 Indian Institute of Public Administration (IIPA)
- 10.6 The Institute of Economic growth (IEG)
- 10.7 Nehru Memorial Museum and Library
- 10.8 Indian Council of Historical Research (ICHR)
- 10.9 The Tata Institute of Social Science (TISS)
- 10.10 Dorabji Tata Memorial Library (DTML)
- 10.11 HSS Documentation Cell
- 10.12 Women's Studies Library
- 10.13. Institute of Social and Economic Change
- 10.14 ISEC Library
- 10.15 Centre for Research in Rural and Industrial Development (CRRID)

10.0 OBJECTIVES

The study of this lesson will help you to :

- (i) Study Important National Social Science Organizations; and
- (ii) Learn about significant libraries exclusively devoted to social sciences.

10.1 INTRODUCTION

After Indian got freedom in 1947, the free Government of India took a serious note of developing higher education sector for the over all development of nation. Therefore, lot many efforts were taken in order to promote the higher education and learning in India. For example, in 1948 Government of India appointed Radhakrishnan Commission, in 1957 University Grants Commission was established by an act of Parliament, in 1964 Kothari Commission was appointed and many more such like efforts were made by the Government to enhance the level of higher education and learning. In addition to the growth and development of college and university education, the Government was also of the opinion that there is a need

for the specific organization to take care of the development of specific organization to take care of the development of specific disciplines. It is due to this decision making of the Government that in the field of Science and Social Science number of organization as an autonomous body came into existence and took care of the development of concerned discipline specifically. In the field of Social Science several institutions were established to promote research and development in Social Science. A few of them have done a wonderful job in this direction and worth mentioning in the books of social science studies. A few of such important Social Science institutions are discussed below one by one :

10.2 INDIAN COUNCIL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH (ICSSR)

Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR) was established in the year of 1969 by the Government of India to promote research in social sciences in the country. The Council was meant to :

- Review the progress of social science research and give advice to its users;
- ❖ Sponsor social Science research programme and projects and administer grants to institutions and individuals for research in social sciences;
- ❖ Institute and administer scholarships and fellowships for research in social sciences;
- ❖ Indicate areas in which social science research is to be promoted and adopt special measures for development of research in neglected or new areas;
- ❖ Give financial support to institutions, associations, and journals engaged in social science research;
- ❖ Arrange for technical training in research methodology and to provide guidance for research.
- ❖ Co-ordinate research activities and encourage programmes for interdisciplinary research'
- ❖ Develop and support centers for documentation services and supply of data;
- ❖ Organize, sponsor, and finance seminars, workshops and study groups;
- ❖ Undertake publication and assist publication of journals and books in social sciences;
- ❖ Advise the Government of India on all matters pertaining to social science research as may be referred to it from time to time; and take such measures generally as may be necessary from time to time to promote social science research and its utilization.

10.2.1 Planning and Coordination

As stated earlier, one of the functions of the Council is to promote research and development of social sciences, for which planning and coordination is one of the essential tasks to be performed. The Planning is a conscious process of selecting and developing the best course of action to accomplish clearly defined objectives. A good planning involves three elements; a vision; and agenda and set of priorities and scale of operation. A good plan articulates a vision of the institution in the language and symbols by which it comes to understand what the institution wants to become and achieve. Vision statements are avowal of purpose that relates to the present contexts and long-term expectations. Planning involves a series of success determination of the objective; consideration of possible courses of action to achieve the objectives and (iii) selection of the best course of actions.

Planning and management, thus, play a pivotal role in implementing the programmes of the Council. These are funding of research projects; sponsoring of research fellowships, promoting exchange of scholars and joint academic with other countries; making special efforts to initiate programmes in the North West; sponsoring of training courses; seminars; conferences; workshops, providing surveys of research in different disciplines; supporting premier research institutes as centres of excellence; maintaining regional centres as Councils outposts, providing surveys of research in different disciplines; supporting network of data banks to share quantitative data and other resources through specialised programmes like Data Archives and National Social Science Documentation Centre. The Council is constantly engaged in improving its infrastructure and refining its competence to realize its objectives and its performance. The Council has taken the following steps in this direction :

- (i) Strengthening its existing programmes, schemes and activities;
- (ii) Monitoring the performance of various schemes and activities;
- (iii) Bringing out Surveys of researches to aggregate the research outcome and make this available to the users of knowledge and information; and
- (iv) Initiative in bringing together groups of senior social scientists and experts from time to time to prepare agenda for detailed studies and research, which in turn would benefit policy-makers and the researchers.
- (v) Undertake follow-up action on the research agenda to be taken up in the coming years.

Besides these, the Council has taken the following steps to strengthen

its physical infrastructure and support system.

- (a) Improving the facilities of the Guest House and the Hostel at the Headquarters to provide accommodation to scholars and visiting social scientists at a reasonable cost;
- (b) Renovating and upgrading its existing Library and Documentation Center to a modern state of art facility at the old campus at 35, Ferozeshah Road, New Delhi
- (c) Strengthening its Secretariat in terms of suitable office space and improved functioning by computerization of its operations. All the Divisions have been provided with computers and the staff is being trained to strengthen the Secretariat. The record keeping system is also being given adequate attention. There is already a move to build a separate record room and softwares to develop, maintain and retrieve records.

Considering the need for the enlarged and intensive role of the Council Secretariate, the Council has taken a bold step in trifurcating the administration into three inter penetrating and yet independent sections under three officers. These are; the sections dealing with establishment, personnel and administration; planning and coordination; and estate and welfare with specific duties and responsibilities.

10.2.2 FINANCE

The Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR) is an autonomous body under the Ministry of Human Resource Development (NHRD), Government of India. It receives 100 per cent grant from Ministry of Human Resource Development for its various programmes and activities. The Finance Division of the ICSSR plays a significant role in providing timely guidance on all financial matters like Planning, Administration, Monitoring, Management and Disbursement of funds. It provides prompt and effective assistance in examining all proposals with regard to financial involvement, audited statements, utilization certificate etc. received from various programmes/divisions.

Since the primary objectives of this body is to promote research and development activities in the field of social science, the Government of India ensures proper financial assistance to it. For example, the Council received Rs. 1355 lakhs in 1997-98 and the amount swelled in the year 2001-02 to 3097 lakhs and the same trend continued so that the Council should not have serious problem in running its task due to its limited financial resources. Thus, Council is taking care of all possible efforts in enhancing and strengthening its research and development activities through its several programmes and schemes like Fellowships, Research project

Grants, Training, Data Banks and other programmes and developmental activities especially in the field of social Science Research.

The ICSSR Secretariate headed by the Member-Secretary, is organised in a number of divisions to look after various programmes. The present organiational set consists of Prof. Andre Beteille as its Chairman, Dr. Atindra Sen as its member Secretary along with several other Deputy Director, Dr. P.R. Goswami is the Director of the NASSDOC which is one of the organs of the Council.

10.2.3 Research Institutes :

The Indian Council of Social Science Research provides maintenance and development grants to 27 research Institutes. Research Institutes and Regional Centres Division (RI&RC) provides maintenance and development grants to Research Institutes and maintains Regional Centres in different regions of the country. The Research Institutes are of all India character-outside the scope of the University Grants Commission (UGC). The main objectives are :

- (a) Dispersal of talent from more developed to less developed regions, especially, to areas where social science research are under developed.
- (b) Development of quality of research and interdisciplinary research in social sciences in order to improve the social science inputs in development.

The council is at present assisting 27 Research institutes 6 regional centers in different regions in India. The research institute established close link with scholars in the region as well as elsewhere through various activities such as seminars, workshops and training and consultancy programmes. Some of the institutes are closely associated with national and state level planning and development agencies and have there by strengthened the links between research and policy making.

Each institute determines its own direction of research, which includes a wide spectrum of subjects related to agriculture and rural development, industrial and structure growth, income distribution and poverty , employment and wages , inter-regional differences in levels of development ,education , health, nutrition, problems, of weaker section of society including woman, energy , technology , ecology , and environment, and social , cultural , and institutional aspects of development. Thus, research studies have generated substantial empirical knowledge of the structure of Indian economy, polity and society and their dynamic both at the national and regional levels. During the last five years 1452 research projects have been completed by the institutes, while 1829 are ongoing.

10.2.4 Regional Centres :

Regional centers have been established as apart of ICSSR's programme for decentralizing administration and board basing social science research in the regions. Their main roles were defined as follows:-

- To represent the ICSSR and conduct its programmes in the region. Bring the ideas and problems of the social scientists of the region to the notice of the ICSSR for possible action.
- Serve as a link between the social scientist of the region and the national and international community of social scientist.

The ICSSR has six regional centers. Their location and coverage are as follows:-

- **Eastern Regional centre, kolkata** coverings Bihar, ortssa, west Bengal and Jharkhand and the union territory of Andaman and nicobarislands.
- **North-eastern regional centre, shillong** covering arunachal Pradesh, assam , Manipur , n Tripura , Meghalaya , Mizoram , Nagaland and skim.
- **North-westren regional centre, Chandigarh** covering Haryana, himachal pradesh, Jammu Kashmir, Punjab and the4 union territory of Chandigarh.
- **Northern Regional Centre, New Delhi** covering Delhi, madhya pradesh, rajasthan, uttar pradesh, chattisgarh, and uttranchal.
- **Southern Regional centre Hyderabad covering** Andhra pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, and the union territories of Lakshadweep and Pondicherry.
- **Westren Regional centre Mumbai** covering Gujarat, Maharashtra, Goa, and union territories of Daman and Diu, dadra and nagar haveli.

The regional centres have been undertakings the followings activities:-

- Promoting documentation and bibliographical work in the regional languages.
- Organizing seminars/workshops/conferences/in the region.
- Organizing lectures by the distinguish scholars.
- Assisting regional professional associations of social scientists, and social science journals in the regional languages,
- Providing accommodation at a reasonable rate (wherever established) to the scholars/students visiting the place for library or fieldwork.
- Awarding study grants to scholars for visiting libraries and institution.
- Providing photocopying facilities to scholars , especially providing photocopies of selected articles from journals etc,

- Regional centers have developed infrastructure and research support facilities over the years with funds provide by ICSSR and the state government .These include hostel/guest house facilities additional library space, conference hall, seminar rooms and reprographic facilities.
- Any other activity which promote social science research in the region and/ or which may be delegated by the ICSSR.

10.2.5 Publications :

The Council has its own publication division, in addition to a number of journals, over 350 books, pamphlets and monographs. The publication result from different programmes of the Council, such as: surveys of research in a social science studies on alternatives in development; Research Projects; sponsored programmes; fellowship; conferences; workshop-s; and seminars; international collaboration etc.

- **Journals of abstract and reviews :**

ICSSR brings out **journals of abstract and reviews**, bi-annually, in five discipline, viz., economics ,geography ,political science , psychology, sociology and social anthropology and it also collaborates with the Indian institute of public administration (IIPA) <New delhi> and the Indian Institute Of Management(IIM), Ahmadabad in the publication of two quarterly journals , namely 'documentation in public administration' and 'VIKALPA' respectively. The councils digitizing the information.]

- **Research surveys:**

Over the years it has become one of the council's major activities. in the the process, those areas that deserve more attention , the so called neglected segments , are identified and efforts are made to fill the gaps by sponsoring specific types of research .The disciplines that have been covered under the research survey **programmme** are **Economics , political science , psychology , geography , education , sociology**, and **social anthropology** . All the surveys have been published by the council either on its own or through commercial publishers.

The present head office of the
Indian council of social science
Research is

JNU Institutional Area
Aruna Asaf Ali Marg
New Delhi -1100067(India)

The website of Indian council of social science Research is; ww.ICSSR.ORG

10.3 NATIONAL SOCIAL SCIENCE DOCUMENTATION CENTRE (NASSDOC)

National Social Science Documentation Centre (NASSDOC) is one of India's Leading Information Centre for Research and Innovations in Social

Science, was established in 1969 as a Division of ICSSR with the objective to provide library and information support services to researchers in social sciences; those working in academic institutions, autonomous research organisations, policy making, planning and research units of government departments, business and industry etc. NASSDOC provides guidance to Libraries of ICSSR. Regional Centres and ICSSR maintained Research Institutes.

10.3.1 Facilities Available at NASSDOC

- (i) Library and Reference Service
- (ii) Collection of unpublished doctoral dissertations, research project reports, current and old volumes of selected social science journals of Indian and foreign origin;
- (iii) Literature Search Service from printed and digital databases, i.e. CD-ROMS, floppies, Online database etc;
- (iv) Compilation of short bibliographies on request;
- (v) Study grants are made available to doctoral students for collection of research material from various libraries located in different parts of India;
- (vi) Financial assistance is provided for taking up bibliographical and documentation projects;
- (vii) Published bibliographies, directories, reference sources in social science are acquired in bulk for distribution among institutions and libraries;
- (viii) Document Delivery Service is provided by procuring books and journals on Interlibrary loan or by photocopying the documents;
- (ix) Short-term training courses are organized for the research scholars, social scientists, librarians and IT professionals to acquaint them with the latest information and communication technology; and
- (x) Cyber Cafe, to facilitate access to internet resources on social sciences.

10.3.2 NASSDOC Services

To cater to the information needs of social scientists, NASSDOC offers many services. These include :-

(a) Library and Reference Services

Reference and Reading Room is the Central Unit of the ICSSR library. Library is kept open from 9 A.M. to 6 P.M. on all working days (i.e. Monday through Saturday).

- (i) It has a rich collection of reference sources, bibliographies, 5,000 doctoral theses, 3,000 research project reports (funded by ICSSR) and 26,000 books and documents. This includes books on social science research methodology, status of women, computer and information technology, working papers, seminar papers etc. The library also keeps priced and non-priced publications of ICSSR including those, for

which, the Council has provided publication grants.

- (ii) Documents are available for consultation in the Library premises only. Printed publications are available on Inter-Library Loan. The collection is further augmented by about 1500 current Indian/foreign periodicals, including ICSSR journals and other abstracting and indexing journals in social sciences. The library has over 50,000 bound volumes of periodicals, census reports and other government publications. The library also has a rich collection of doctoral theses and research project reports. Some of these are also available on microfilm and microfiche. Following services are provided by the library :
- (iii) Consultation Facility : Is provided to research scholars visiting NASSDOC for their research work and for writing papers.
- (iv) Reference Service :Reference queries in the field of social sciences are entertained via e-mail, telephone, fax, in person, and through correspondence.
- (v) Referral Service : In case of non-availability of material in the library, research scholars are referred to other institutions/libraries.
- (vi) Literature Search : NASSDOC has a good collection of secondary source data, both in printed as well as in digital format, including 35 CD-ROM databases. The Centre has also created its own databases, both in printed and in electronic format. These databases are useful for scholars for conducting literature search on various topics in social science.

Document Delivery Services : NASSDOC, apart from photocopies of documents available in its library also supplies copies of research materials available in other libraries and institution in India and abroad. Orders can be placed by post, telephone, fax or e-mail.

(b) NASSDOC DATABASES / PUBLICATIONS

NASSDOC is engaged in creation of databases and information locating tools. Some of these tools are available for sale on floppies as well as in printed version.

Library Databases

Directories

Indian Social Science Periodicals Literature (INSSPEL)

Union Catalogues

Bibliographies

Journals

- (i) Database of Research Project Reports which covers bibliographic details (like author, title, subject etc) of 3000 Research Project Reports funded by the ICSSR as well as by other organisations. Available both in printed as well as digital form.

- (ii) Database of Ph.D. Dissertations which covers bibliographic details (like name of the researcher, topic of dissertation, year of award of Ph.D. degree etc.) of 5000 dissertations acquired by NASSDOC. This is available in printed as well as digital form.
- (iii) Directory of Social Science Libraries and Information Centres in India provides details of 447 social science and allied disciplines, libraries and information centres attached to government agencies, research and training institutes under various ministries, universities and autonomous bodies, banks, industry and trade, etc. Libraries having independent name, are provided references from their parent institutions. Each entry provides address of the library, e-mail, strength of the staff, type of collection, budget, subject coverage, computerisation details, facilities and services provided like photocopying, bibliography services, interlibrary loan, online databases, literature search, translation, etc. The data contained in the directory may enhance cooperation and resource sharing among Indian libraries and information centres.
- (iv) Directory of Social Science Research and Training Institutions in India lists about 450 social science institutions engaged in research and training in India. It contains details, on areas of research, important achievements, special facilities, current research projects, publications, type of staff, library collection and services, relations with national and international organisations, and complete postal address with telephone, telex, fax and e-mail. To provide multiple access points, the Subject Index and Location Indexes are appended. The directory was last updated in 1996.
- (v) Directory of Asian Social Science Research and Training Institutes/Organisations in India provides information of about 42 teaching and research institutions on Asian Studies in India. Each entry provides information about the name, address of the institution, type of the organisation, type of staff, aims and objectives, activities, parent organisation, publications, name and level of training courses, library collection and services and facilities provided by the institution. Subject Index and location Index are appended.

10.4 INDIAN SOCIAL SCIENCE PERIODICALS LITERATURE (INSSPEL)

NASSDOC is planning to create an integrated and computerized database of articles published in 240 Indian social science journals since their inception till 1970. Indexes of some of these journals covering main disciplines are already available in published form. It consists of 43,272 issues of journals containing 3,46,176 articles thus providing reasonable

control over the literature published in Indian social science periodicals during the last 100 years or so. This whole database, would be available in CD-ROMS soon and later on the web. Indian Council of Social Science Research has published following indexes :

- (i) Indian Education Index
- (ii) Index to Indian Periodicals : Sociology & Psychology (1886-1970)
- (iii) Index to Indian Periodicals : Economic
- (iv) Index to Indian Periodicals : Political Science
- (v) Index to Indian Periodicals : Geography, History, Indology etc.
- (vi) Union Catalogue of Social Science Periodicals and Serials in India.
- (vii) Union Catalogue of CD-ROM Databases in Social Science Libraries in India.
- (viii) Bibliography on India in 2000 A.D.
- (ix) Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi : A Bibliography
- (x) Silver Generation in India : A Bibliographical Study
- (xi) Acquisition Update : A Selected List
- (xii) Annotated Index to Indian Social Science Journals
- (xiii) Conference Alert : A Quarterly Calendar

10.5 Indian Institute of Public Administration (IIPA)

10.5.0 Genesis of IIPA

The systematic study of public administration is hardly one hundred years old. Yet people have been practicing public administration ever since government avail. As a field of practice, public administration is becoming increasingly professional. Dr. Pul H Apple by in his “public Administration in India” Report of a survey had suggested the establishment of IIPA, to provide a national informal focusing of attention on public administration as a profession of many facets and elements. The recommendation was readily accepted by PM Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru and as a result of IIPA was established.

The Institutes genesis can be traced to a survey of Public administration in the country conducted in 1953 at the invitation of the government of India by Dean Paul H Apple with the recommendation of Dean Apple by the IIPA was established in 1954 as an autonomous body under the societies registration act. It was formally inaugurated by first Prime Minister of India, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, as the first President of the society on March 29, 1954 in New Delhi. It is situated in the heart of Delhi City spreading on 7 acres with the ample facilities by way of lecture halls, conference facilities, computer centre, modern teaching communication equipment, auditorium, library and a hundred room hostel with mess facility.

10.5.1 Objectives

The main objectives of IIPA are as follows :

- (i) To promote and provide for the study of public administration and economics and political science with special reference to public administration and the machinery of government and for educational purposes.
- (ii) To undertake and provide for the publication of journals and of research papers and books to impart training in and promote study of public administration.
- (iii) To undertake, organize and facilitate study courses, conferences and lecturer and research in matters relating to public administration and the machinery of government.
- (iv) To establish and maintain libraries and information services to facilitate the study of public administration and spreading information in regard there to.
- (v) To constitute on cause to be constituted regional branches at convenient centers in India to promote the objects of the society.
- (vi) To cooperate with the approved, institutions and bodies for the purpose of helping the cause of Public administration.

10.5.2 Major activities

The main aim of the founding father of the institute was that the organization should not only stimulate a proper study of public administration and train directly a number of persons in the discipline; art and practice of administration in the count.

The institute over the years had expanded its functional areas through various academic center which strive for effective interaction between the members of the faculty improving academic output and consequent academic satisfaction and achievement.

(a) These centres are :

- Centre of Public Policy, Planning and Environmental studies.
- Centre for economic analysis and financial management.
- Centre for human resource development and behavioural studies.
- Centre for management studies, Public enterprise and computer application.
- Centre for rural development administration.
- Centre for urban studies.
- Centre for social welfare administration and administration of justice.
- National Center for disaster management.

(b) Services

- (i) Information Service-From the very beginning emphasis has ben placed on the providng of documentation been placed on the provision of

documentation and information services to keep the faculty staff members and others abreast of current development in the field of public administration.

- (ii) Current Awareness Services - The current awareness services are provided by bringing out list of additions, documentation service, press clipping service and IIPA recent record accession issued monthly.
- (iii) Reference and Referral Service - Reference queries averaging 2000 per year are attended to. This includes from simple details to lengthy literature searches leading comprehensive bibliographies.
- (iv) Reprographic Services - From the original article available, photocopies are supplied confronting to copyright declarations.
- (v) Circulation - Library loan facilities are available and these include facility and staff of IIPA and students and research scholars from other institutions. About 10,000 vol are under circulation each in a year.
- (vi) Literature search and bibliographic service - Over 500 bibliographies on a wide variety of topics relevant to public administration are available. Many are the results of requests made by the facility and members of the IIPA.
- (vii) Documentations of Public Administration - Documentation in Public administration is a quarterly documentation service, issued in since 1972. It super side public administration, abstract and index of articles which was published from 1968 to 1979.
- (viii) Press clipping service - For the press clipping service 13 newspaper are regularly scanned to identify item to interest of the institute activities. The clippings are arranged under broad subject heading and are maintained in a bound form. About 4000 clippings are added annually. The service is supplemented by the issue of new index for limited internal circulation. This service was commenced in 1982.

(c) Major Functions are :

(1) Research : The institute conducts research in the operational area of government system and sub system. The thrust is a policy making, policy implementation, evaluation and monitoring a good governance other areas of research are economic and social policies and their implementation.

(2) Training : The institute conducts a large number of training programme in a year, which are either fee based or sponsored by the ministries. The key areas of training include. Indian, social, political and economic system, human resource management statistics, social welfare development etc.

Advanced Professional programme in public administration is nine month academic cum training programme for senior offices of All India and Central services and state government.

The Institute conducts a long term part time 'Post Graduate Professional Programme in Information Technology and Management'

(3) Collection Development : IIPA library is one of the larger resources in the area of social sciences in the country. It has over 1,86,000 volumes on it's shelves and received 450 current periodicals. Most of library functions and services are computer based. The computerized catalogue has over 70000 records of books <- over 48000 records of periodicals articles. It is an active member of the Delhi Library Network (DELNET) which has been set up to promote resource sharing among libraries in Delhi. It also has a VSNL, TCP/IP internet connection for accessing facilities available on Net.

(4) Publications : Information on public administration in all aspect is disseminated through publication of periodicals, research studies, proceeding of seminars/conferences/lecturers etc. The institute publishes four periodicals.

- (i) Indian Journal of Public Administration (Quarterly)
- (ii) Nagar Lok (Quarterly)
- (iii) Documentation in Public Administration (Quarterly)
- (iv) IIPA Newsletter (Monthly)
- (v) Other Publication - The institute got a bulk order from Raja Ram Mohan Roy Library Foundation for the supply of 417 copies of an IIPA pub - Subhash Base : The man and his mission"

The institute prepares a volume on 'administer yearbook' for the department of administrative reforms Government of India.

(5) Membership

The institute membership is drawn from academicians, senior Civil servants, scholars engaged in study or practice of Public Administration Corporate membership is extended to educational institutions and public organization Members are provided with :

- Quarterly Journal, IIPA at concessional rates.
- Monthly newsletter
- Documentation in Public Administration.
- Library facilitates research in multiple fields of administration,

the institute over the past four decades has made significant contribution to various sectors of public administration at the central, state and local levels.

(6) Networking

I. National - Indian Institute of Public Administration has a nationwide network of 19 regional branches and 42 local branches. These branches provide for exchange of ideas on current trends and practice in Public Administration to public servants, academicians, students and IIPA members. The current membership is over 10000 including

104 overseas members

II. International : The institute has developed international linkages with several countries for providing technical and managerial expertise and collaboration in areas of mutual advantage. The institute is one of the founder member of eastern regional organizational for public administration (EROPA) with headquarter at Manila (Philippines) and its regional training centre.

(7) Collaborations

The IIPA do have collaborations with the Ecole National 'D' Administration - National School of Administration (ENA) for training, University of Birmingham for the one year MBA in public service management in partnership with department of personnel and training of India and the British Council, Mauritius Institute of Public Administration and Management (MIPAM) for conducting training Courses/workshop for their Civil servants, executives and the faculty, Ministry of External Affaire, Government of India for their ITEC, and Department of Economic Affairs, Government of India for their TCS (Technical Corporation Scheme) under the Colombo plan.

Thus, it can be concluded by saying that the Institute, over the past five decades has made significant contribution to various sectors of Public Administration at the central, state and local levels. It has also expanded its functional areas through various academic centers which strive for effective interaction between the membership of the faculty, improving academic output and consequent academic satisfaction.

10.6 THE INSTITUTE OF ECONOMIC GROWTH (IEG)

10.6.1 INTRODUCTION

The Institute of Economic Growth (IEG) was founded in 1958 by the Late Professor VKRV Rao a towering figure among Indian Nationalist Economist and pioneers among institution builders. Professor VKRV Rao was the first Director of the Institute of Economic Growth and latter served successfully as its chairman and Presidents. Several eminent personalities have been associated with the Institute of Economic Growth like Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, CD Deshmukh etc Dr. Manmohan Singh has been the President of IEG society since April 1992 and Dr. C.H. Hanumantha Rao is the Chairman of the Board of Governors, and Professor Kanchan Chopra is the Director.

The Institute of Economic Growth is an autonomous multidisciplinary centre for advanced research and training in economics, demography and sociology and is recognized as such by the University of Delhi. As a premise National level institution it pursues empirical research on problems of development, development policy, planning and social change. There are about 32 faculty members in the Institute who are renowned social scientist

and are working in the various research fields.

10.6.2 Its Objectives

The memorandum of Association of the Institute of Economic Growth lays down the following as its major goals.

- (i) To serve as advanced centre for research and training in economics and allied subjects.
- (ii) To establish a fruitful exchange with distinguished scholars and learned bodies in India and Abroad.
- (iii) To promote cooperative research within its own faculty and collaborative research with other institutions in India and abroad.
- (iv) To organize training courses and hold seminars for the benefit of the social science community and the development community.
- (v) To undertake the publication of its research studies and disseminate them...

10.6.3 Management

The institute management comprises the general body board of trustees and the board of governors. The board of Trustees is the custodian of all the property of the Institute of Economic Growth and its exercises over all control to ensure that the objectives laid down in the memorandum of association are duly carried out by the Institute.

The Board of Governors lays down the policy guidelines relating to the governance of the Institute of Economic Growth and oversees the functioning in all matters - academic, financial and administrative. It approves the annual budgets and Directors annual report. This report is then submitted to the general body the members of the board constitutes the representative of the University of Delhi, the ICSSR, various departments of the government of India and the Institute faculty. The Director serves as the ex office secretary of the Board and the principal executive office of the institute.

10.6.4 Funding :

The Institute is a non profit registered society and also a charitable trust. About 50% of its expenditure is met from the grants provided by the government of India directly or indirectly. It received annual grants form the Ministries of Health and Family Welfare, Agriculture and Finance (Department of Economic Affairs).

It also hosts a Reserve Bank of India Endowment unit and unit funded by the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD). Some on annual maintenance and development grant form the Indian Council of Social Science Research. Apart form these the library receives financial supports form various national and international agencies through sponsored research projects, such as world banks, ford foundation,

WHO, CIDA, ODA.

10.6.5 Research Programmes :

IEG has a wide ranging research programme which focuses on both large term issues example agriculture and rural development, population studies, social change and development, industrial development and the also explores new areas of interest. The medium term agenda of the institute aims to explore the following major areas during 1997-2002.

- (i) Micro analysis and policy and economic reforms
- (ii) Industrial development
- (iii) Studies in globalization
- (iv) Agriculture and Rural Development
- (v) Natural Resource and Environment
- (vi) Population and Human resource development
- (vii) Sociology (focusing on studies relating to social change and social structure)
- (viii) Health policy.

IEG Research activities have also laid stress on the doctoral programme. By now 53 students have been awarded the Ph D Degree, most of them by the University of Delhi - under the guidance of IEG faculty and in some cases their co-supervisors from Delhi School of Economics.

10.6.6 Collaborative Research and Affiliation

The order to achieve its objectives, the IEG participate in collaboration research with other institutions in India and abroad. The institute is currently participating in a joint Indo Dutch Programme of alternatives in Development (IDPAD) under the auspices of Indian Council of Social Science Research. A research project on the comparative study of medium and small scale industries in India and Japan has been completed in collaboration with the Institute of Economic Growth. Hitosubashi University, Tokyo. The institute faculty members collaborate in a project on macro-modeling of the Indian Economy which has recently been moved from IEG to the Delhi School of Economic, Prof Lawrence R Klin of the University of Pennsylvania, USA is a honorary advisory to the project. It has worked on several sponsored projects financed by government of India and foreign agencies, such as IDPAD, National Science Foundation (USA); ESCAP (Thailand); World National Research Institute, Ford Foundation, Institute of Developing Economics, Tokyo Centre for Institute Studies, Toronto, UNDP, WWF and the World Bank.

Besides collaborative research IEG provides affiliation to scholars and students from institutions in India and abroad to avail to its library and other facilities. These include scholars sponsored by the university grants commission, the Indian council of cultural relations and the department of education,

Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India. Depending upon the availability, some affiliated scholars are provided office and residential facilities besides use of the library, computer and email facilities.

10.6.7 Training

IEG has since its inception, functioned as a centre for teaching on specialized training since 1968, it has conducted nine month long training courses for the probationary offices of the Indian Economic Service in techniques of Economic Analysis, Policy Analysis and Planning, IEG also organizes short term orientation a refresher course on request from the government or other institutions. These are usually subject specific courses such as courses on industrial policy or agriculture project analysis. In recent years, the participants in these courses have included senior offices of the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD), probationary Officers of the Indian Audit and Accounts service and teachers of Environmental Economics in different Universities of the Country.

10.6.8 Seminars and Workshops

An important activity of IEG is the holding of seminars and workshops at which the research output of its faculty and doctoral students is discussed. Occasionally the Institute Organizes seminars on important contemporary national problems of development and policy involving other research institutes universities and government agencies. Three memorial lectures are given annually at IEG one each to honor the memory of Shri VT Krishnamachan the first chairman of IEG, Dr Dharam Narain a former faculty member (jointly with the Delhi School of Economics) and Shri V K Ramanswamy on economist (jointly with the Delhi School of Economics and the Indian Statistical Institute.

10.6.9 Advisory Services

The Institute faculty members are often called upon to provide advisory services to academic institutions government agencies and autonomous public bodies. Many of the faculty members serve on editorial boards of professional journals, selection and expert committees, commissions working groups, tasks forces etc.

10.6.10 Computer Unit

IEG has a reasonably well equipped computer unit both in terms of hardware and software for meeting research and training requirements. The faculty is also used for the house training by the institute administrative accounts and library personnel. A LAN installation with Compaq prudent 800 servers with 85 nodes is available, while the email facility can be accessed from any of nodes. Recently, the institute has acquired on Integrated Service Digital Network (ISDN) for effective use of internet. Its word processing and

printing facility is used to prepare working papers, reports, manuscripts of books, brochures and such other documents. The unit is linked to the National Network (NIC NET) through the National Informatics Centre (NIC) which gives the institute faculty access to the computerized data base of the NIC.

10.6.11 Campus and Residential Facilities

IEG is located in the Delhi University enclave adjacent to the faculty of management studies on Malka Ganj Road. The institute campus spread over an area of seven and a half acres, houses the main office building library, hostel, guest house and residential quarters. Its single bedded 30 room hostel is primarily meant for trainees of the Indian Economic Service. A majority of the Faculty member and a fair number of supporting staff are provided with residential accommodation on the campus, which includes flower beds, laws, badminton and tennis courts and play cum recreation facilities for children.

10.6.12 Publications

IEGs research output is disseminated in the form of books and monographs, occasional papers and articles in professional journals (list available on request). The institute research results are disseminated as the pre-publication stage through the working paper series and the discussion paper series. Besides IEG publishes contribution to Indian Sociology, prestigious tri annual journal. The publications of the institute are currently being exchanged with labor sixty research institutions in India and abroad. Since inception, the faculty of institute has authored 138 books and monographs.

10.6.13 LIBRARY AND ITS COLLECTION

The library of the institute has a specialised collection on social sciences with an emphasis on development and planning. It caters mainly to the needs of research and training undertaken at the institute. Apart from routine and trade publications procurement, the library makes a special effort to procuring research publications, Microdocuments, serials and official publications brought out by research organisations, corporate bodies, international organisations and their allied agencies, universities and the Central and the State government, departments and their research and their evaluation cells. As on data the library had about 1,31,000 accessioned documents including books, monographs, workshop papers, poceedings of conference, statistical serials in the field of economics, economic development, energy, environment, finance, econometrics, mathematics, agriculture, forestry, industry, irrigation, sociology, social anthropology, gender, demography, health etc. An equal number of unaccessioned Micro documents comprising of Institutional Research Reports, Discussion, Occasional and working Papers are also held. The library also collects on a fairly wide basis, the Annual Reports

of Companies, of Departments of Central and State Government and other corporate bodies in addition to a stock of 20,000 back volumes of journals of 2,000 titles, the library subscribes to 104 journals, receive 51 journals in exchange and receive 123 journals on gratis. The library exchanges the Institute's research output and publications (including its journal, *Contribution to Indian Sociology*) with similar institutions in Indian and abroad. In total, the library received 278 journals. It also has around 3000 serial titles, government publications, annual reports and research reports, census report 1872 onwards and e-resources in the form of JSTOR along with 200 CD-ROM and 8 computers with CD Drive.

10.6.14 SERVICES

Institute of Economic Growth Library provides following services :

Internet E-mail CD-ROM Databases
Selective Dissemination of Information
Current Awareness Service (Arrivals this Weeks)
Bibliographic and Documentation Service
Indexing of Periodical Literature
Inter-library loan
Networking System Reference Service
Circulation Service
Reprographic service

10.7 Nehru Memorial Museum and Library

10.7.0 GENESIS

Nehru Memorial Museum and Library was set up by government of India as a national memorial to Jawaharlal Nehru after his death. Dr. Radhakrishnan former president of India formally inaugurated the Nehru Memorial Museum on 14th Nov. 1964.

The museum was initially administered as a wing of the National Museum on 3rd September 1965. It began functioning as a autonomous organisation with effect from 1st April, 1966.

The Nehru Memorial Museum and Library is situated in Teen Murti House, New Delhi. It is a search library on social sciences. The collection includes the political, social, economic, religious and literary history of modern India starting from Raja Rammohan Ray to contemporary times with special emphasis on the Indian Nationalist movement and the Nehrurian era. The library is enrich in resources, providing services to the users and has a distinguished mask in research field.

10.7.1 Objectives :

- (i) Which pursuing the aim and objectives set out in its memorandum of Association the organization continued to sustain and indeed

improve a tradition of excellence and commitment to scholarship.

- (ii) The organization places considerable emphasis on its research programmes and as the extension of research facilities to scholars.
- (iii) Establishment of library on Modern India.
- (iv) Promotion of original research in modern India history with special reference to the Nehru India.

10.7.2 Library Collection

Nehru Memorial Museum and Library has a rich collection of new titles on 'Nehru'. A rich collection of microfilms/microfiche of newspaper, dissertations, private papers institutional papers and rare publication is available for consultation in the microfilm section on the 1st floor of reading room. They provide the reprographic services also.

10.7.3 Museum

It changing concept of museum, modern museum constitute of acquisition of an authentic collection of objects. The valuable collection are artistically exhibited and intelligently presented to arouse historical and aesthetic interest scholars students etc.

Avail the special education facilities offered by the museum. In Nehru Memorial Museum and Library a no of monuments, objects, photocopies of manuscripts and priceless gifts which J L Nehru received during his travels and speech delivered in midnight session of the constituent assembly on 14-15 Aug 1947 are inscribed on a rock. There is Jawaharlal Jyoti's the external flame which is kept burning day and night. In total it imparts colour -splendor to the saga of J L Nehru illustrious life.

10.7.4 Library

The library was initially located in the west wing of Teen Murti but since 1974 it has been moved into a new building. It is basically a reference library. Thus at about 1,18,862 books, pamphlets and bound volume of periodicals. The library is particularly rich in subjects like Indian biographies, freedom movement of India, peasant studies, women studies. The library has 825 dissertations on modern India. There are 637 journals and 16 newspapers been received etc.

One of the major tasks of the Nehru Memorial Museum and Library is to acquire, maintain, preserve and make available for research and private paper of the nationalist leaders of modern India.

10.7.5 Its activities

(a) Manuscript Division :

The manuscript division preserves private papers of distinguished individuals and records of political and other organization like papers on Vinoda Bhave, Rajendra Prasad etc. These papers are in English, Hindi

and various regional languages. These papers are systematically listed and then supplied to scholars for consultation in the reading room of the manuscript division.

(b) Oral History Division :

The division generates documentation relating the social and political development of history and with special reference to our freedom struggle through the interviews with distinguished individuals who have played a prominent role in public affairs.

(c) Reprography Division :

The work of micro filming of newspapers and private papers made substantial progress. In all the division prepared approximately 2,90,008 forms on 35mm negative microfilm of newspaper. Periodicals, journals and private papers. The unit has also prepared microfiche for archival records. This unit also provides the photocopying facilities. It checks the accessing of roll and microfilms and microfiche. The photo section of the unit prepared photographs in different sizes for record and supply of different institutions and individuals. The unit acquired RICOLT-4730 (RPG) plain paper copier is semi automatic with some advanced feature for generating copies from the bound volumes and also of archival record.

(d) Preservation Unit

This unit provided assistance to the library in cleaning and patch removal of books and to the museum in pasting the exhibits. The papers for the seminars, list of additions, occasional papers are for supply to oral history division, manuscript division, research and publication division etc.

(e) Nehru Memorial lecture :

Prof Yash Pal National Prof. in the sciences and formerly chairman university grant commission delivered the Nehru Memorial lecture on 'Education in India' on 10 Nov. 1995.

Along with these library had added a lot to its collection to provide better library services.

- ❖ The library added 1100 books including 160 bound volumes of journals to its holdings.
- ❖ The library also purchased and accessioned 51 dissertations submitted to foreign universities.
- ❖ Five CD ROMs were added which includes the collected works of Mahatma Gandhi in English and Hindi.
- ❖ Library Staff visited the 'world book fair 2000' held at New Delhi and purchased books of research value published by universities and other institutions.

- ❖ The Photo section of library accessioned 266 photographs.
- ❖ In addition 1617 photographs forming part of Indira Gandhi Memorial Trust collection series were also accessioned.
- ❖ Twenty five postage stamps along with the first day covers and brochures were also added.

(f) Major Publications

During the Period (1995-96) under review the following three publications were brought out under the auspices of this institution.

- ❖ Re-conceptualizing the science and the humanity : an integral approach by SC Malik.
- ❖ Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan : A Centennial tribute.
- ❖ The Congress Punjab enquiry report 1919-20. Vol II

The first volume of selected works of Acharya Narander Deva was send to the press for publication. Material for the second volume of selected works of 'Motilal Nehru' Covering the period of 1929-31 is under preparation.

10.7.6 Budgeting

Government of India, Ministry of Human, Development of Culture, sanctioned on amount of Rs. 204 lakh etc and general plan grant for the Payment of salaries and the amount of Rs. 80 lakh as plan grant for meeting expenditure on the approved development scheme. The society has also affiliated research follows of various other educational/research institutions.

10.7.7 Conclusion :

The Nehru Memorial Museum and library completed the 37 years of its functioning as a research and scholarly institutions of outstanding stature. While pursuing the aims and objectives set out in its memorandum of association, the organization continued to sustain and indeed improve upon a tradition of excellence and commitment of scholarship.

10.8 INDIAN COUNCIL OF HISTORICAL RESEARCH (ICHR)

10.8.0 INTRODUCTION

The Indian Council of Historical Research (ICHR), New Delhi was founded on March 27, 1972. It is an autonomous body under the Ministry of Education, Government of India, for giving proper direction to historical research and encouraging and fostering objectives of scientific writing of history. The major objectives of the Council are :

- (i) To foster objectives of scientific writing of history and inform peoples of the nation about country's national and cultural heritage;
- (ii) To review the progress of historical research from time to time and indicate.
- (iii) To sponsor historical research programmes and assist institutions and organizations engaged in Historical research.

- (iv) To provide technical assistance for the formulation of historical research programmes by individuals or institutions and to support institutional arrangements for training in research methodology.
- (v) To develop and support centres for documentation and reference service on historical research;
- (vi) To maintain a National Register of research workers in history and their fields of specialization.
- (vii) To indicate periodically areas and topics on which historical research is to be promoted and to adopt special measures for the development of research in neglected or new areas of historical research such as economic and social history, historical geography, history of science and technology, history of arts etc.;
- (viii) To coordinate research activities in the field of historical research; and
- (ix) To advise Government of India on all such matters pertaining to historical research and training in history methodology as may be referred to it from time to time including co-operational arrangements in historical research and training facilities with foreign academic bodies.

Besides, the Council undertakes a long term scheme of research promotion by surveying the works already done in history during the last 25 years to find out how far historical knowledge has been changing in style, content, context, perspective, etc. It was also decided to identify trends that are dying out and the new trends that are emerging.

To fulfill all the major objectives mentioned above, it has established a library with a very high and rich collection along with a documentation centre. The Library of the Council has about 28,000 books and 5000 bound periodicals covering all branches of history of arts, literature, religion, and philosophy. It is subscribing nearly 135 services it provides inter-library loan and photocopying facilities to its users.

10.9 The Tata Institute of Social Sciences (TISS)

The Tata Institute of Social Sciences (TISS) was established in 1936, as the Sir Dorabji Tata Graduate School of Social Work. The first school of social work in India, the TISS was a pioneering effort, characteristic of the Sir Dorabji Tata Trust (SDTT). Its establishment was the result of the decision of the Trustees of the SDTT to accept Dr. Clifford Manshardt's vision of a post-graduate school of social work of national stature that would engage in a continuous study of Indian social issues and problems and impart education in social work to meet the emerging need for trained human power. This subsequently influenced the direction of social work education and social

research in India. In 1944, the Sir Dorabji Tata Graduate School of Social Work was renamed as the Tata Institute of Social Sciences. The year 1964 was an important landmark in the history of the Institute, when it was recognised as a Deemed University by the University Grants Commission (UGC) of India. Since then, the TISS has been expanding continuously in terms of educational programmes and infrastructure. While responding to changing needs of the social and educational system in the country, the institute has gone far beyond the initial concern of social work education. Thus, what started as a small institution offering a post-graduate diploma in Social Work, grew into a Deemed University and, as a result diversified its activities.

Since its inception in 1936, the Tata Institute of Social Sciences has never limited itself to the mandate of a conventional university; rather, it has worked for the promotion of sustainable, equitable and participatory development, social welfare and social justice through :

- Value-based, professional education for social work and other human service professions;
- Social research and dissemination of socially relevant knowledge;
- Social intervention through training and field action projects;
- Contribution to social and welfare policy and programme formulation at state, national and international levels; and
- Professional response to national calamities, through relief, rehabilitation and disaster management.

Over the years, the Institute has, among other thrusts, made a significant contribution to policy, planning, action strategies and human resource development, in several areas, ranging from sustainable rural and urban development to education, health, communal harmony, human rights and industrial relations. In all cases, the focus has been on the disadvantaged and marginalised sections of society, such as organised and unorganised labour, women, children, Dalits, and tribals.

Today, the TISS has earned recognition as an institution of repute from different Ministries of the Government of India, various State Governments, international agencies such as the United Nations, and the non-government sector, both national and international. This is due to the academic freedom leading to a positive work ethos and creativity in the Institute, strong linkages among education, research, field action and dissemination and the social commitment and responsiveness to varying social needs.

During its nearly seven decades of existence, the TISS has carved out a niche for itself in the field of human service professional education and applied social science research. It has simultaneously influenced social policy and social work practice through pioneering innovations and interdisciplinary / inter-professional

interactions. It has proven itself to be a centre of excellence, contributing relevant education and research, towards the national agenda of sustainable, participatory and equitable development.

10.9.1 Vision

To be an institution of excellence in higher education that continually responds to the changing social realities through the development and application of knowledge, towards creating a people-centred and ecologically sustainable society that promotes and protects the' dignity, equality, social justice and human rights for all, with special emphasis on marginalised and vulnerable groups.

10.9.2 Guiding Principles

Deriving from the vision, the Tata Institute of Social Sciences is guided by the following principles:

- (i) Appreciation of and respect for freedom of expression and cultural, ideological and intellectual diversity;
- (ii) Equal opportunities for all and non-discrimination on grounds of caste, class, gender, sexual preference, religion, and disability;
- (iii) Accountability and transparency in all work matters;
- (iv) Decision-making in management and organisational processes, which is collective, participatory and non-hierarchical;
- (v) Pedagogy which is participatory and experiential, fostering dialogue, mutual learning and critical reflection;
- (vi) Emphasis on rigour, creativity and innovation in academic activities;
- (vii) Recognition of the synergy resulting from teamwork, including multi-disciplinary perspectives and trans-disciplinary collaborations;
- (viii) Creation of an enabling environment that fosters teamwork, cooperation and mutual support;
- (ix) Development of interlinkages across teaching, research and extension;
- (x) Fostering of a spirit of self-reflection and critical appreciation.

10.9.3 MISSION

In pursuance of its vision and guiding principles, the Tata Institute of Social Sciences organises teaching programmes to facilitate the development of competent and committed professionals for practice, research and teaching; undertakes research; develops and disseminates knowledge; and reaches out to the larger community through extension, at the local, national, regional and international levels.

10.9.4 OBJECTIVES

In pursuit of its vision and mission the Tata Institute of Social Sciences will:

- (i) Organise teaching in the areas of social work, social sciences, human resources management, health systems and allied fields;
- (ii) Conduct research to promote the development of knowledge in the areas of study at the Institute and to contribute to legislation, policies and programmes;
- (iii) Develop and disseminate knowledge through print, audio-visual and electronic media and various indigenous forms;
- (iv) Conduct training programmes for continuing education;
- (v) Undertake innovative field action projects in relevant areas, to develop new approaches and strategies;
- (vi) Engage in relief, rehabilitation and development initiatives to address human suffering caused by natural and human-made disasters;
- (vii) Network with state and non-state agencies and other academic institutions, people's groups and movements; and
- (viii) Undertake advocacy and consultancy on relevant issues.

10.9.5 ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE

The Director of the Tata Institute of Social Sciences is the head of the Institute, whose position is equivalent to that of the Vice-Chancellor of a conventional university.

(a) Academic Structure

The academic structure of the Institute consists of 9 teaching departments, 8 research units and 6 resource units. Unlike other conventional Universities, the TISS has a strong programme of research. About half of the faculty members are recruited primarily to undertake research, in addition to teaching. Thus, the teaching departments are primarily in charge of the teaching programmes, and the research units are principally responsible for research. But in actual functioning, teaching and research take place across teaching departments and research units. The resource units provide support to teaching, research, field action and dissemination activities.

(b) Administrative Structure

The administrative structure is designed around eight sections: Academic, Accounts, Dining Hall, Hostels and Guest House, Maintenance, Meetings, Personnel, and Purchase and Stores. The Registrar is the Administrative Head of the TISS.

(c) Governance

The Governing Board is the highest authority of the Institute. It consists of 15 members, including nominees of the Central Government, State Government, the University of Mumbai, the UGC, and representatives from the TISS faculty. The Chairperson of the Governing Board, has functions similar to that of the Chancellor

of a conventional university. The Academic Council of the Institute decides on matters of academic nature. Except for three external experts, its members are drawn from the faculty of TISS.

(d) Institute Resources

- (i) Sir Dorabji Tata Memorial Library
- (ii) HSS Documentation Cell
- (iii) Women's Studies Library o Computer Centre

10.10 DORABJI TATA MEMORIAL LIBRARY

Tata Institute of Social Sciences was established as a graduate school of Social Work in 1930 and conferred the status of deemed university in 1964. It offers master programmes in Social work, Personnel Management & Industrial Relations & Health sciences, it offers broad-based M.Phil & PhD programmes in social sciences and social work and actively engaged in research work and social action programmes in Rural Campus in Marathwada. Sir Dorabji Tata Memorial Library is a library of national importance equipped with a good number of national/international journals in the field of social sciences, which undertakes the privilege of providing rapid and comprehensive document delivery service. This service enables University faculty, research scholars, students, private organisations and companies to meet their nascent needs around the country. At present, SDTML Library is sharing its resources and providing document delivery service with other libraries like International Institute for Population Studies, SNDT Women's University, Bombay University, Nirmala Niketan, IIT, Shivaji University, Marathawad University, Fergusan College and others to enhance mutual co-operation and to overcome the budget constraints and have networking and resource sharing facility. Information Sources have been borrowed by there organisations and provided to users whenever there is a need. These services are met by hand delivery, post and e-mail.

To meet the objectives of the Institute the library developed specialised collection taking into consideration the course contents, "subjects taught and research needs of the various departments, units and centres. It has 1,03350 books and other study material including bound volumes. It subscribes 29 journals. In addition, the library has a good collection of Government reports and Institutions reports of the United Nations and other International bodies. It has small collection of rare books pertaining to biographies of Social Reformers and Social Reform movements of the 18th and 19th Centuries. It has a separate collection of Audio-Visual materials, (Slides, Audio Cassettes, Video-Cassettes, etc) and Microfilm of books and micro-fiche copies of the Census of India from 1872-1951. The Times of India and Economic Times newspapers in the form of 35mm film reels, 75 educational films. It has a collection of M.A., M.Phil, Dissertations & Ph.D. Thesis. Besides these there are books of general interest and a small collection of fiction.

The library receives over 300 learned Journals in addition to a few of general interest.

10.11 HSS DOCUMENTATION CELL

The Health Services Studies Documentation Cell was set up in 1993 to document and disseminate relevant information in the field of health for students, research scholars, and practitioners. It has, over the years, built up a good collection of reference material in the form of books, journals, journal articles, book articles, monographs, newsletters, compendiums, and CDs. Apart from these, the Documentation Cell receives some journals and newsletters on a complimentary basis. The resource materials cover topics on various issues related to health, ranging from hospital/health management to reproductive/child/adolescent and urban health, management information systems, communicable and non-communicable diseases, primary health care, research methodology and statistics, environmental health, health drug policies, legislations, population and related issues.

10.12 WOMEN'S STUDIES LIBRARY

The Women's Studies Library of the Tata Institute of Social Sciences is, as the name suggests, which has a specialised collection of books, monographs, and brochures on women's issues. The Library's database deals with a wide range of themes pertaining to the development discourse and feminist theories. The Library also stores grey literature and posters useful for teaching and training. The key word system adopted by the Library is highly specialised and allows for a more focussed search.

10.13 INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE

The Institute for Social and Economic Change (ISEC) is an All India Institute for Inter-disciplinary Research and Training in the Social Sciences, established in 1972 by the late Professor V K R V Rao. It is registered as a Society under the Karnataka Societies Registration Act, 1960, to create a blend of field-oriented empirical research and advances in social science theories leading to better public policy formulation.

10.13.1 Functions and Objectives :

- ❖ To conduct interdisciplinary research in analytical and applied areas of social sciences, encompassing diverse aspects of development.
- ❖ To assist both central and state governments by undertaking systematic studies of resource potential, identifying factors influencing growth and examining measures for reducing poverty.
- ❖ To establish fruitful contacts with other institutions and scholars engaged in social science research through collaborative research programmes and seminars, and to conduct training courses and refresher programmes for university and college teachers and public functionaries.

10.13.2 Funding

ISEC receives annual grant-in-aid from Government of India (Ministry of Human

Resources Development through ICSSR and Ministries of Agriculture and Health and Family Welfare), Government of Karnataka (Departments of Education and Finance) and Reserve Bank of India (RBI). The Institute also receives grants for specific research assignments from various India, international and bilateral agencies.

10.13.3 Location and Infrastructure

ISEC is located in a sylvan 16-hectare campus at Nagarbhavi, abutting the Bangalore University's 'Jnanabharati' premises on the south-western outskirts of the city. Besides the academic and administrative complex, the hostels for the students and guesthouse for the visiting scholars, the campus has a residential facility for 77 faculty and staff of the Institute. It also has well-equipped seminar halls and a 300-seater auditorium. The Institute's campus is well maintained with sprawling gardens and lawns and a variety of flora and fauna. The Bangalore Urban Arts Commission has judged the Institute's campus as one of the best-maintained campuses in the city of Bangalore consistently during the last three years.

The Institute of Social and Economic Change was established over two decades ago to promote inter-disciplinary research in South India. This includes both self-initiated research as well as commission research studies for the Central and State Government, other universities and organisations.

The faculty is structured into units covering: Economics, Rural Economics, Ecology, Quantitative Analysis, Sociology, Education, Development Administration, Agriculture Development and Rural Transformation, Population Research Centre and the Research Bank of India Unit ISEC receives grants from the Government of Karnataka as well as from the Ministry for Human Resources Development through the Indian Council for Social Science Research.

10.14 ISEC Library

ISEC has a well-equipped library with more than 100,000 titles and more than 300 Indian and International periodicals. It also has an impressive collection of pamphlets and documents from foreign and Indian organisations. It is recognised by the World Bank as a depository library and has a donated collection of Bharat Ratna Sir M Visvesvaraya, builder of modern Mysore. Now the library is fully computerised and people can access its database through on-line service.

10.14.1 Library Collection

The ISEC library has an impressive collection of books, official and non-official documents and back volumes of professional journals and periodicals. It has more than 100,000 titles (Books : 26,000, Bound Volumes of Periodicals : 20,000 and Special publications-Govt. Institutional publications etc : 60000) and 335 microfiche copies of periodicals. About 350 professional foreign and Indian journals are subscribed. The World Bank and a number of other international organisations have recognised it as a Depository Library. A notable treasure of the library is the

collection of valuable books as a bequest from Bharat Ratna Sir. M. Vishweshwaraiah. This is considered to be one of the best reference libraries in social sciences in the south of the country. As many as 2,679 scholars from various institutions visited the library in 1999 for referencing. Now the library is fully computerised and people can access its database through on-line service.

10.14.2 Library Services

- (i) ISEC Library Alert
- (ii) ISEC Current Book Additions
- (iii) Press Clippings
- (iv) ISEC Library Subscribed Current Journal Contents
- (v) Search Facility of Econolit on CD-ROM

Library Publications

- (i) ISEC Library Alert
- (ii) Current Book Additions
- (iii) Press Clippings
- (iv) Current Journal Contents

The library is equipped with computers and is connected to Institute LAN and continued to use e-mail/Internet for day-to-day work. The library has subscribed for Econlit on CD-ROM and is made available in network for instant access. Search Facility of ECONOLIT on CD-ROM. ECONLIT CD is made available made available in network for internet access in all LAN connected systems.

10.15 Centre for Research in Rural Industrial Development (CRRID)**10.15.0 GENESIS**

The Centre for Research in Rural and Industrial Development (CRRID), an autonomous research institute, was registered, as a scientific and, educational charitable society under the Indian Societies Registration Act, 1860, in the Union Territory (UT) of Chandigarh in July, 1978. The CRRID Society was collectively conceived by a group of like-minded friends drawn from different disciplines and backgrounds to promote research, publication, development, training and similar creative activities in the northwest region. It is among the 27 research institutes in the country supported by the Indian Council of Social Science Research' (ICSSR), New Delhi, and enjoys the distinction of being the only one of its kind in the northwestern states of Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Punjab and the UT of Chandigarh. CRRID was accorded the "national status" in 1985 by the Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD), Government of India, in recognition of its contribution to the cause of social science research in the broader national perspective. Since 1985 both the Government of India and the Government of Punjab have been supporting CRRID in its endeavors by providing regular financial grants on a matching basis through the Indian Council of Social Science

Research (ICSSR), New Delhi, and the Department of Planning, Government of Punjab, Chandigarh. In 1986, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India, approved the setting up of a Population Research Centre at CRRID with 100 per cent grant from the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India. In addition to the above, CRRID has been granted recognition by the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, Ministry of Science and Technology, Government of India as a Scientific and Industrial Research Organization (SIRD). It has been granted exemption u/s 80-G, 35 (10 (iii) and 10 (23c) (iv) of the Income Tax Act, 1961 by the Department of Revenue, Ministry of Finance, Government of India. The Centre, founded by Shri Rashpal Malhotra, as its Director, had the rare distinction of having a veteran diplomat, thinker and administrator, Shri P N Haksar, as Chairman of its Governing Body and also Editor-in-Chief of its International Quarterly, Man and Development. After the passing away of Shri Haksar in 1998, a leading economist and then leader of the opposition in the Rajya Sabha, Professor Manmohan Singh was elected Chairman of the Governing Body and also President of the Society. He continued to guide the policies and programmes of the institute as its Chairman till he was elected to the highest office of the Prime Minister of India. Currently leading industrialist and well-known educationist, Shri Keshub Mahindra is the Chairman of the Governing Body of the centre and also the President of the Society. The Centre has grown from strength to strength with the dedication of its research, library, administrative, computer and other staff in building up an environment conducive to research, education; development and training activities being conducted over the past 25 years.

10.15.1 Aims and Objectives

The Memorandum of Articles of Association of CRRID has the following broad aims and objectives:

- (i) To provide environment suitable for academic research and to undertake, organise, guide and promote research in selected subjects in the humanities, Indian culture, comparative religion, social sciences, natural sciences, industry, agriculture and other fields as the authorities of the Centre may decide from time to time,
- (ii) To organise meetings, lectures, seminars, symposia, conferences and cultural activities, and
- (iii) To start, conduct, print, publish and exhibit any magazine, periodicals, newspapers, books, pamphlets, monographs or posters that may be considered desirable for the promotion of the objectives of the Centre.

10.15.2 Activities

CRRID's activities are diverse, ever growing and can be placed in the context of its professed aims and objectives. CRRID plays an active role in promoting social science research in India, which matches the accepted standards of social

investigation and meets the emerging challenges facing the country from a variety of perspectives. Interdisciplinary research is at the core of its activities, which have an emphatic policy orientation besides empirical grounding and theoretical base. In this backdrop, short as well as long-term projects sponsored by the Government of India, State Governments, International Agencies and others are undertaken at CRRID. In recent times, on advice of the funding agencies, policy makers and government CRRID has diversified its research programmes and brought interventional studies into its fold. The research profile of CRRID also reflects, individual concern and specialization of the faculty as well as contemporary challenges of the society in general and of the northwest-region in particular. The geographical coverage that immediately interest CRRID are Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Punjab, Uttarranchal, Western Uttar Pradesh and UT of Chandigarh. CRRID's has an open approach towards research collaboration and networking and currently has a number of collaborative ventures in terms of funding of research projects, data collection and sharing, joint publications, organization of seminars and workshops, etc. In addition, to regular networking with sister ICSSR supported Centres all over the country, CRRID has active strong academic links with Universities in the region for Doctoral (PhD) and other programmes. CRRID faculty also works as advisors and consultants to specific projects in the region and outside depending on their respective expertise and interests. CRRID is undertaking training programmes in a host of socially and locally desired areas to and to capacity building and there is a satisfying interface between research and training at the Centre, Enriching public policy discourse is also prominent in CRRID's activities, and the Centre is fast emerging as a think-tank at local and national level with active participation of academics, jurists, industry, jurists, media, bureaucracy, social workers and political leadership. Towards this end CRRID regularly organises national and international lectures, workshops, seminars and conferences in Chandigarh. Special lectures and discussions are regular features in CRRID's attempt to broad base research and knowledge, which are widely attended by local, national and international guests. In Chandigarh, CRRID is widely acknowledged and referred to as an intellectual hub of non-traditional nature. In past CRRID has received guests who have shown avid interest in its programmes. Apart from a few distinguished national and international visitors, which include President, Vice President, Union Ministers, Chief Ministers and State level Ministers; prominent, Administrators, Artists, Diplomats, Journalists, Planners, Scientists, Social Scientists and Writers have honoured CRRID by visiting and partaking in the activities at CRRID. Local research scholars and those from outside, including foreign academic institutions, working on the region frequent CRRID for further benefits from the faculty, programmes and library. Interactions at CRRID are usually open to public men and women from all walks of life and are viewed as extremely rewarding. For ensuring larger public

benefits, dissemination of research output is perceived to be very vital in CRRID. Towards this end, the local and national media are actively associated in the activities at CRRID. Also, CRRID has its own publications department, which besides publishing the books, reports and monographs on completed research studies along with conference proceedings, also brings out the quarterly journal the 'Man and Development'. The journal has set itself the ambitious task of critically examining and analysing the entire complex processes of political, social, economic and cultural transformation in India and beyond.

10.15.3 Thrust areas

The Centre's primary focus had has been on carrying out socially relevant research on rural and industrial development in the wider social and economic 'framework. In view of the needs of the region, its specific high priority areas are as follows:

- (i) Agrarian structure and change
- (ii) Banking and finance
- (iii) Civil society and governance
- (iv) Development studies
- (v) Education
- (vi) Industrialisation and employment
- (vii) Labour and trade unionism
- (viii) Management of urban basic services
- (ix) Panchayati Raj Institutions and rural development
- (x) Peace, security and conflict resolution
- (xi) Plastics, energy and environment
- (xii) Population, health and family welfare Location and Facilities

10.15.4 Location and Facilities

CRRID is situated in the prime institutional locality of the City Beautiful and provides a right ambience for intellectual pursuits. The Centre is easily approachable from Chandigarh Railway Station (5 kms.) Chandigarh domestic airport (14 kms.) and Chandigarh Interstate bus terminus (3 kms) and is well connected by all modes of transport, and has its own Campus in 1.75 acres of land with open lawns, three terrace gardens lobbies and Cafeterias. The Centre has a well-equipped library housing more than 20,000 titles and 123 national as well as international periodicals on Social Sciences and related disciplines. The computer section of the Centre is well equipped with machines, software packages, audio-visual aids and Internet connections. The ICSSR has declared CRRID as a nodal Centre in the northwest region for data processing, analysis and associated consultancy services. Outside scholars are also encouraged to avail data processing facilities at CRRID by the ICSSR. Researchers Rooms, Project Rooms, air-conditioned and well furnished Guesthouse, Conference

Hall, and Committee Room with all modern facility.

10.15.5 Library

CRRID Library was established in 1980. The library at the Centre is entirely devoted to the research needs of the faculty, and offers a wide range of choices to the reader. It has developed, overtime, a regional focus that recognizes the primacy of the north-west India in particular. Impressive collections in Banking, Biographies, Computer, Demography, Economics, Education, Environmental Studies, Gender Studies, History, Political Science, Psychology, Rural Development, Sociology, etc. running up to 21,000 titles characterise its thrust areas. Broad spectrums of social science journals also are available for the benefit of the users in the library, which cover 122 periodicals; Indian and Foreign. The library receives journals in the aforesaid disciplines on exchange as well as on complementary basis from India and overseas. In addition, the Centre also periodically receives a number of books and journals as gifts from different philanthropic trusts and individuals. Important local, regional and national dailies in English, Hindi and Punjabi constitute the newspaper section of the library. The library also has audio-visual collection and CD-ROM databases.

10.15.5.1 Clientele

The library caters to the needs of a diverse section of the users., Besides the research faculty of the Centre, it is also consulted frequently by eminent personalities, academicians, policy makers, scholars from universities, colleges, research institutions and professional bodies from the region and beyond. However, the non-members of the library need prior permission for any consultation visit.

10.15.5.2 Library Automation

The computerization of library is currently underway in US-MARC format for streamlining of the services. The software being used is LS-Ease an offshoot of Libsys on Windows platform, some of the key features of which are Acquisition, Cataloguing, Online Public Access Catalogue (OPAC), Circulation, Article Indexing, and System Administration.

10.15.5.3 Future Plans

CRRID Library's future plan is to enhance the facilities to the readers and its in-house capacity building. The library plans are resource sharing and access to other libraries through networking, upgrade the present software to LIBSYS 4, a web enabled library system which has advance functions like ANSI Z39.50 search engine, web OPAC images and multimedia interface and support TCP/IP for communication and networking. Bar-coding of documents so that the charging and, discharging of documents may be faster and plans to shift to some online journals. This will ensure collaboration and close interaction with other libraries. In addition to upgrade the skill of library staff, attitude and efficiency through

periodic visit to libraries of repute and participation in the workshops, seminars and conferences and regular exchange arrangement with other institutes on the basis of research reports, conference proceedings, exchange of data, journals, articles, audio and video collections.

FURTHER READING :

The Website is :

1. www.icssr.org
2. www.iegindia.org
3. www.nehrumemorial.com
4. www.ichrindia.org
5. www.tiss.edu
6. www.crrid.res.in

**RESEARCH ACTIVITIES OF ORGANISATIONS IN THE FIELD OF
SOCIAL SCIENCES: INTERNATIONAL**

STRUCTURE

- 11.0 Objectives
- 11.1 Introduction
- 11.2 International Committee for Social Science Information and Documentation (ICSSD)
- 11.3 United Nations Educational & Scientific and Cultural Organisations (UNESCO)
- 11.4 UNESCO and Libraries
- 11.5 International Political Sciences Association (IPSA)
- 11.6 International Sociological Association
- 11.7 International Social Science Council
- 11.8 London School of Economic and Political Science

11.0 OBJECTIVE

This lesson aims to provide significant information about some important international organisations in the fields of social sciences.

11.1 INTRODUCTION

Research in the field of social sciences has played a major role in the growth and development of Social Science literature. In order to promote research in the field of social sciences, several national and international organizations came into existence and have been doing a great job in the promotion of social science literature through their activities. There are so many such like organizations which are actively engaged in imparting and promoting research and development activities in the field of Social Science and it is not possible to cover all of them as the part of the study literature. However, a few of them need to be discussed, as the contribution made by them in the development of social science literature is tremendous. Let us discuss them one by one a bit-elaborately.

**11.2 INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR SOCIAL SCIENCE INFORMATION
AND DOCUMENTATION (ICSSD) www.icssd.org**

The International Committee for Social Science Information and Documentation, ICSSD, was established in the fifties on the initiative of UNESCO. As an NGO the Committee has been granted consultative status. In the course of time it adopted several functions and developed into a policymaking body, designing guidelines and organisational and technical rules and tools for documentation and operating bibliography.

The Committee's membership comprises representatives of large International Associations and organisations in the fields of social science research and information as well as renown professionals in these fields, co-opted on the basis of their qualifications. Also the adequate geographical distribution of the Committee's membership is taken into account. Associations and organisations, which are regularly represented in the Committee are for the International Sociological Associations, ISA, the International Political Studies Association, *IPSA*, the International Association of Legal Studies, *IALS*, the International Economic Association, IEA, the International Union of Anthropological and Ethnological Studies, *IUAES*, the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population, *IUSSP*, the International Union of Psychological Studies, *IUPsyS*, the Consejo Latinoamericano de Ciencias Sociales, *CLACSO*, the Association of Development Research and Training Institutes of Asia and the Pacific, *ADIPA*, the Council for the Development of Social Science Research in Africa, *CODESRJA*, the International Federation of Library Association, *IFLA*, and the International Federation of Information *FID*, and the International Network for the Availability of Scientific Publications, *INASP*. *UNESCO-SHS/SRP* and the International Social Science Council *ISSC*, have permanent observers.

In its more than forty years of existence the Committee has achieved much that is of lasting value. Among its many achievements the manual four volumes of the International Bibliography of the Social Sciences, containing references in economics, political science, sociology and social and cultural anthropology from all over the world stand out. In the nineties, facing a politically, economically and socio-culturally changing world, a changing intellectual landscape and rapidly developing new media and patterns of information and communication, the Committee issued its latest Position Paper/Mission Statement (1992) and launched a new programme of activities.

The ICSSD emphasises the interconnection between social science research and research policy, on the one hand, and social science information and documentation, on the other, as integral components of the process of knowledge creation. The reinforcement of the social science's national, regional and global infrastructure, capacity building through workshops and seminars and the promotion of the availability of secondary and primary scientific information in less privileged countries and regions are in the centre of the Committee's concern. Recently, the ICSSD - in consultation with UNESCO - has taken care of the practically free of charge distribution of the International Bibliography of the Social Sciences to a number of important research and information centres in various continents. Also it installed a small task group to look into possibilities of providing better access to primary literature for researchers in less prosperous countries. The Committee's endeavours tie-in logically with the aims of UNESCO's MOST Programme.

Apart from the Committee's research projects in the matching' of supply and demand of social science information and a variety of activities in networking, conferencing and publishing, the ICSSD has made explicit contributions to the development of MOST. It was involved in several consultations in the very beginning of the MOST Programme and participated in its conceptual development. Documents such as *The Interplay of Research and Information in MOST* (1994), *The MOST Clearing House, an information management system for merit review* (1996), *Guidelines for Data Sharing in International Comparative Social Science Research within the Context of MOST* (1996), and the very successful *ICSSD-UNESCO/MOST CLACSO Latin American Regional Training Teleworkshop* are playing a role in the creation and operation of the MOST Information Clearing House. The ICSSD will make further progress along the path it has chosen on the basis of its 1992 Policy Paper and Mission Statement. It will co-operate with the most Secretariat and its Clearing House in promoting the dissemination of social science secondary and primary information for research and policy, in stimulating networking to reinforce the social science's international infrastructure and in organizing training seminars and workshops aiming at capacity building in information and documentation and in archiving and analyzing empirical survey data.

11.3 UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL AND SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANISATIONS (UNESCO) www.unesco.org

UNESCO as an international organisation has played a very significant role in the growth and development of social science literature, libraries and documentation centres in the developing countries including India. UNESCO was founded with the objectives of encouraging international intellectual cooperation, speeding up development through operational assistance to member states, and promoting peace, human rights and international understanding. Article-I of its constitution stipulates that the organisation shall: "*Maintain, increase and diffuse knowledge" by encouraging co-operation among the nations in all branches of intellectual activity, the exchange of publications and other materials of information and by initiating methods of international cooperation calculated to give the people of all countries access to the printed and published materials produced by any of them*".

UNESCO was founded in 4 November, 1946 in the aftermath of the Second World War "*for the purpose of advancing through the educational, scientific and cultural relations of the people of the world, the objectives of international peace and the common welfare of mankind*". UNESCO's specific mission is to lay the foundations of lasting peace and equitable development. This is done by developing human resources, promoting the values of freedom, dignity and justice and fostering access to and sharing of knowledge. UNESCO has 195 Member States and 9 Associate State Monks. They meet in a General Conference once every two years and decide its

programmes and its orientation. The Executive Board meets twice a year to oversee the implementation of the approved programme and budget. UNESCO headquarters are in Paris France. It has 29 Cluster/Regional Offices, 23 National Offices, and 3 Liaison.

UNESCO New Delhi Office, the Organization's first decentralized office in Asia was established in 1948. At its inception, it dealt with science and technology programmes in eleven South and Central Asian countries, i.e. Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Iran, Maldives, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka. In time, it incorporated communication programmes, and still later expanded to include education and culture. As part of UNESCO's new decentralisation policy, UNESCO New Delhi was designated as a Cluster Office this year. A Cluster Office is a platform for delivery of all UNESCO activities and is multidisciplinary in nature, with each sector represented. It implements a biennial cluster programme that is integrated within itself and with the overall goals of the Organization. This is done through a fundamental operating principle - consultation and consensus with, the National Commissions of the Member States, Regional Bureaus, civil society representatives, and other stakeholders and partners. The New Delhi Office is now mandated to cover Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal and Sri Lanka through multidisciplinary teams. At the same time this Office also acts as an Asia-Pacific Regional Bureau for Communication and Information. Created as part of the decentralisation policy, Regional Bureaus do not oversee Cluster or National Offices, are mono-disciplinary in their programme approach, and responsible for regional programmes in their particular domain. The programme strategies devised through regional consultations, are intended to respond to needs of country and cluster. They ensure coherence in regional programming, act as counterparts with the regional offices of other agencies, and implement some regional activities more or less autonomously. These programmes are implemented by Cluster and National Offices.

11.4 UNESCO and Libraries

In the beginning UNESCO's involvement in library and information activities was primarily to help member states to re-build their libraries destroyed during World War I but later slowly and gradually its activities in the development of libraries and documentation centres in the member states has been considerably increased. UNESCO has helped in many ways its member states, particularly the developing countries in the development of libraries, documentation and archival services. Due to the massive funding and expertise provided by UNESCO developing countries have benefited greatly in the areas of libraries and documentation services, book promotion and exchange, manpower development and professional management. These activities were taken care of under the General Information

Programme (PGI) of UNESCO.

The General Information Programme (PGI) of UNESCO was launched at the General Conference in November, 1976 by merging the former UNISIST and NATIS programme. This gave fresh look to the trend and pattern of the growth and development of libraries and documentation centres in developing countries due to the following reasons: PGI has been actively involved in the process of promoting the formulation of national and regional policies and plans; promoting the establishment and application of methods, norms and standards; contributing to the development of information infrastructure and to the application of modern techniques of data collection, processing, transfer and reproduction; and promoting the education and training of information specialists and information users.

UNESCO has also played a considerable role in the growth and development of libraries and documentation centres in India. The Indian National Commission for Cooperation with UNESCO was established to coordinate the activities of UNESCO in the field of education, culture, science, technology and also in the field of library and information science. The National Commission has been promoting the establishment of UNESCO Clubs in various centres including universities, libraries and educational and cultural institutions. About 125 such UNESCO Clubs have been established throughout the country. These Clubs undertake activities to disseminate information about the aims and the policies of UNESCO, U.N. etc. and arrange various programmes in the fields of education, science, culture, librarianship etc. to promote international understanding, cooperation and world peace. Thus, the UNESCO Commission is a medium between UNESCO and Indian Government to cooperate and coordinate activities related to education, culture, science and libraries.

The establishment of Delhi Public Library as a Pilot Project of UNESCO in 1951 which by now is the largest public library system in Asia is considered to be the landmark in the history of UNESCO's contribution for the development of libraries in developing countries. Delhi Public Library has grown over the years, upto the level that its collection runs into lacs and its branches are in almost every corner of the capital city. This is a model for public library system not only in India but also in Asian region.

Establishment of INSDOC (now NISCAIR) by Government of India with the collaboration of UNESCO is another landmark in the history of UNESCO's contribution in the development of libraries and documentation centres in India. As a part of the expanded programme of the United Nations for technical assistance to developing countries, an agreement was signed on between the Government of India and UNESCO, according to which, UNESCO sent an expert on documentation and scientific abstracting; an expert on methods of reproduction by photographic and

mechanical means, and an expert for the translation and scientific abstracting service. In addition, UNESCO supplied \$24,000 worth of equipment and provided \$12,000 for the purchase of periodicals. Three fellowships were also offered to Indian professionals to travel abroad and study the various techniques of scientific documentation. Another event with regard to UNESCO's contribution in Indian perspective is the establishment of National Information System in Science and Technology (NISSAT). In fact, Government of India in 1971 made a request to UNESCO for a short-term mission of consultancy for advising the Government to develop an information network in science and technology in the country. Thus, Dr. Peter Lazar came to India in 1972 as UNESCO's consultant and on his recommendations NISSAT was formally launched in September, 1977. NISSAT is engaged fully in coordinating a large number of systems, sources and services into an effective network to eliminate the gaps in information sources and services. Its Sectoral Centres are doing very well in their respective fields. Every Sectoral Information Centre has adequate collection of published and unpublished documents including periodicals and research reports. Undoubtedly, NISSAT has paved the way for the establishment of several national and information systems in the specific areas to promote R&D activities in the country. The Government of India has now stopped funding the NISSAT programmes.

Not only in the field of Science and Technology, UNESCO has also done a good job in the field of Social Sciences. UNESCO's Asia-Pacific Information Network in Social Sciences is highly useful programme in social sciences. UNESCO in consultation with Indian National Commission for Cooperation with UNESCO has NASSDOC as the National Contact Point (NCP) for APINESS activities in India.

UNESCO's CDS-ISIS software and CCF are extensively used by the libraries and documentation centres in the country. By now, it is estimated that about thousand library professionals have become capable to use them for various purposes. Quick improvement, frequent revisions at the UNESCO end and aggressive marketing of CDSISIS package made by the national distributing agency at NISSAT have made them most popular software to be used by the libraries and documentation centres in the country. UNESCO's efforts to promote CD-ROM databases is also creating awareness amongst the library professionals. UNESCO's several projects in India have boosted R&D activities especially in the field of education, culture, science and technology and librarianship. UNESCO's several workshops in India on various aspects like thesaurus construction; information systems, data storage etc. and their recommendations have been found useful for further growth and development.

In the area of professional training, UNESCO founded an Institute of Library Science at University of Delhi. This Institute started functioning with the Department of Library Science in the University. In 1964, UNESCO withdrew its support and the

Institute of Library Science was merged with Department of Library Science. By now it has produced hundreds of Bachelor and Master degree students and a few M.Phil and Ph.D. also. They are occupying various higher positions in several academic as well as professional institutions and strengthening the library manpower in the country through their hard and devoted works. In addition, UNESCO Coupon Scheme which in the context of foreign currency restriction and control has been of inestimable benefit to the procurement of foreign books by the libraries and documentation centres of developing countries.

11.4.1 Activities

UNESCO's various programmes and activities in the field of education, culture and science and technology have also indirectly supported in one way or the other the growth and development of libraries in the country. For example, UNESCO established UNESCO Research Centre on Social & Economic Development in Southern Asia at Delhi, Asian Institute of Educational Planners & Administrators at New Delhi, Centre for Educational Technology, at New Delhi, Central Arid Zone Research Institute at Jodhpur and many other centers. These have good libraries and UNESCO helped them in developing their respective libraries through its financial aid programmes.

Thus, UNESCO has undoubtedly played a great and extensive role in the growth and development of libraries and Social Science literature in the developing countries. Its approach of organising seminars, conferences and workshops provided ample opportunities to the librarians of different countries, to come into personal contacts and shared their valuable experiences which have played a great role in the development of libraries in their respective countries. The technical assistance and expertise extended by UNESCO to the libraries and documentation centres in the Member States promoted their interest in learning the new techniques and systems, especially techniques related to documentation which helped them a lot in facing the challenges posed by the tremendous explosion of information and knowledge. Finance has been one of the major problems of the libraries and documentation centres in the developing countries. UNESCO's financial assistance for the purchase of equipments, journals etc. was a great encouragement to the library and information professionals to initiate the development activities in their profession.

11.5 INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION (IPSA)

www.ipsa.co.in

IPSA was founded in 1949 under UNESCO sponsorship. Since then, National Political Science Associations have constituted its core. Its founder members were, indeed, National Associations, and included American, Canadian, French and Indian political science associations. Collective membership by National

Associations dominated IPSA in its earliest years, with individual and associate membership developing only later. Thus, four more National Associations joined IPSA's ranks in 1950: Israel, Poland, Sweden and the United Kingdom, while Austria, Belgium, Greece and Mexico became affiliated to the Association in 1951. In 1952, six coalitions united with IPSA: Brazil, Finland, Germany, Italy, Japan and Yugoslavia. By the end of the 1950s, a further 10 national associations had joined up: Australia and the Netherlands (1954), Ceylon, Cuba and the Soviet Union (1955), Egypt and Norway (1956), Lebanon and Spain (1958), and finally Switzerland (1959). Of course, not all of these associations survived as IPSA members; some, indeed, disappeared completely. Associations whose membership was discontinued were nevertheless fewer in number than newly affiliated associations, with the result that IPSA's collective membership has been expanding steadily. At present, 42 associations are collective members.

11.5.2 Membership

In terms of fees payable to IPSA, collective members have been divided into a number of categories based on a measure of their relative wealth and capacity to pay (since the 1960s, this has been based on the size of their relative contribution to the UNESCO budget). Each collective member is represented on IPSA's central governing organ, the Council, by one, two or three members. The Council lays down broad policy guidelines for the association and elects the Executive Committee, which is charged with responsibility for the conduct of the affairs of IPSA between congresses.

Already in the early 1950s, two other categories of membership were introduced: individual and associate. From 52 individual members in 1952, there was steady growth until the end of the 1950s. During the late 1960s and early 1970s, individual membership hovered close to the 400--500 mark, but rapid expansion in the late 1970s created the present position, where IPSA normally has in excess of 1,000 individual members. Associate membership, open to institutions engaged in research or teaching in the area of political science, grew steadily until the mid-1960s; since then, it has hovered about an average of approximately 100.

11.5.3 Activities

The principal academic activities of IPSA have been its scholarly meetings. These began with a congress in 1950, and since 1952, world congresses have been taking place every three years. From small beginnings, they have developed into major international scientific occasions, typically attracting something in the region of 2,000 participants. In addition to its congresses, IPSA has sponsored rather types of scholarly meetings, such as roundtables and workshops. One of the most dynamic areas of growth within IPSA has been the activity of its research committees and study groups. This began in the 1970s and has expanded greatly since then. In addition to organizing panels at the triennial" congresses, research committees

and study groups organize their own meetings between congresses, publish newsletters and issue other publications.

11.5.4 Publications :IPSA has also been extremely active in the area of publishing. In addition to sponsoring books, reports and edited collections on an ad-hoc basis, it has formulated a systematic publishing policy of its own. This began in 1951 with the initiation of the *International Political Science Abstracts*, which now appear six times per year and which in 1995 have been issued also in CD-ROM form. In 1980, the publication of the *International Political Science Review* began, a quarterly journal that publishes scholarly articles covering all sub- fields of the discipline. A book series, initiated during the 1970s, has recently been re-launched under the title *Advances in Political Science: An International Series*. Finally, since 1977, the IPSA

INDIVIDUAL MEMBERS	COLLECTIVE MEMBERS (national poli. sc. associations)	INSTITUTIONAL MEMBERS
	↘ ↓	
RESEARCH COMMITTEES *ELECT THE RC LIAISON REPRESENTATIVE	IPSA COUNCIL *ELECTS THE VOTING MEMBERS OF THE EC	COUNCIL IS COMPOSED OF: -Collective Members -Individual Members
↓	↓	
RC LIAISON REPRESENTATIVE (1) *EC NON VOTING MEMBER		EDITORS (5) *EC NON VOTING MEMBERS
EC SUB-COMMITTEES *CHAIRS OF THESE SUB-COMMITTEES ARE CHOSEN AMONG VOTING MEMBERS OF THE EC	IPSA EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE	SECRETARIAT (2) *SECRETARY GENERAL (NAMED BY THE EC) AND THE ADMINISTRATOR OF THE SECRETARIAT ARE NON-VOTING MEMBERS OF THE EC

11.5.6 IPSA Executive Committee

The IPSA constitution requires that the Executive Committee (EC) contains a minimum of 12 and a maximum 18 members; including the president and the past-president, who are member's ex-officio. In addition to its members, its meetings are attended, in a non-voting capacity, by the RC Liaison representative, the secretary general, the administrator of the secretariat, the program chair (if he isn't already a voting member of the EC) and the editors of IPSA's publications and IPSA Online. Voting members of the EC are elected by the IPSA Council. IPSA COUNCIL The IPSA Council

elects, within its members, the voting members of the Executive Committee. The IPSA Council is composed of Collective Members (representing national political science associations, see LINKS and COLLECTIVE MEMBERSHIP) and of Individual Members. The Individual Members of the Council are proposed by the President and ratified by the Executive Committee. Their total number may not exceed 30% of the number of representatives of Collective Members, and are selected from the following categories:

- Individual and Associate Members of the IPSA from countries or regions where there is no Collective Member;
- Chairpersons and secretaries of IPSA Research Committees and Study Groups;
- Boards of Editors of IPSA official publications.

The Council membership must meet every 3 years at the IPSA World Congress.

11.5.7 RC Liaison Representative

The Researcher Committee (RC) Liaison Representative is a non-voting member of the EC. He represents the Research Committees on the EC. For more information on the RC Liaison Representative, go to the ABOUT RC page of our Research Committees section.

11.5.8 EC Sub-Committees

EC sub-committees are created by the EC and chaired by a voting member of the EC. They have the powers that the EC delegates to them. There are right now 8 EC subcommittees and they are:

- Committee on Organization and Procedure
- Committee on Research and Training
- Committee on 2006 Congress Program
- Committee on Membership
- Committee on Awards
- Committee on Participation
- Budget Committee
- Permanent Working Group on Publications

11.5.9 Editors

Editors are non-voting members of the EC. They are:

- Editor and Co-editor of the INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL SCIENCE ABSTRACTS(IPSA)
- Both Co-editors of the INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL SCIENCE REVIEW (IPSR)
- IPSA ONLINE representative (IPSA internet search engine)

11.5.10 Secretariat

The Secretariat is represented on the EC by the Secretary General (named by the EC) and the administrator of the secretariat. The Secretary General is the Treasurer of the IPSA and acts as Secretary during EC meetings (responsible for the minutes of the meeting). He oversees the organization of the IPSA WORLD

CONGRESSES and other meetings organized by the EC.

11.6 INTERNATIONAL SOCIOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

The International Sociological Association (ISA), a non-profit association for scientific purposes in the field of sociology and social sciences. The ISA was founded in 1949 under the auspices of UNESCO. The goal of the ISA, is to represent sociologists everywhere, regardless of their school of thought, scientific approaches or ideological opinion, and to advance sociological knowledge throughout the world. Its members come from 109 countries. The ISA is a member of the International Social Science Council and enjoys a status of the Non-Governmental Organization in formal associate relations with UNESCO and special consultative status with the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations.

The Statutes were originally adopted at the Constituent Congress held in Oslo, September 5th-11th, 1949, where the Association was formally established. They were subsequently amended in 1970 at the meeting of the ISA Council at Varna, 1974 at Toronto, 1978 at Uppsala, 1982 at Mexico City and 1986 at New Delhi. This text, incorporating previous amendments and the principles upon which the Association has been grounded since 1949, was adopted by the ISA Council in Gavle (Sweden), August 1993. This version of the ISA Statutes has been in force since January 1994 with further amendments approved in July 1994 at the meeting of the Council of National Associations in Bielefeld (Germany) and in July 2002 at the meeting of the Assembly of Councils in Brisbane (Australia).

11.6.1 Publications

- International Sociology
- IS Review of Books
- Current Sociology
- SAGE Studies in International Sociology E-bulletin
- Regional Conferences
- History of ISA: 1948-1997
- Books of the Century

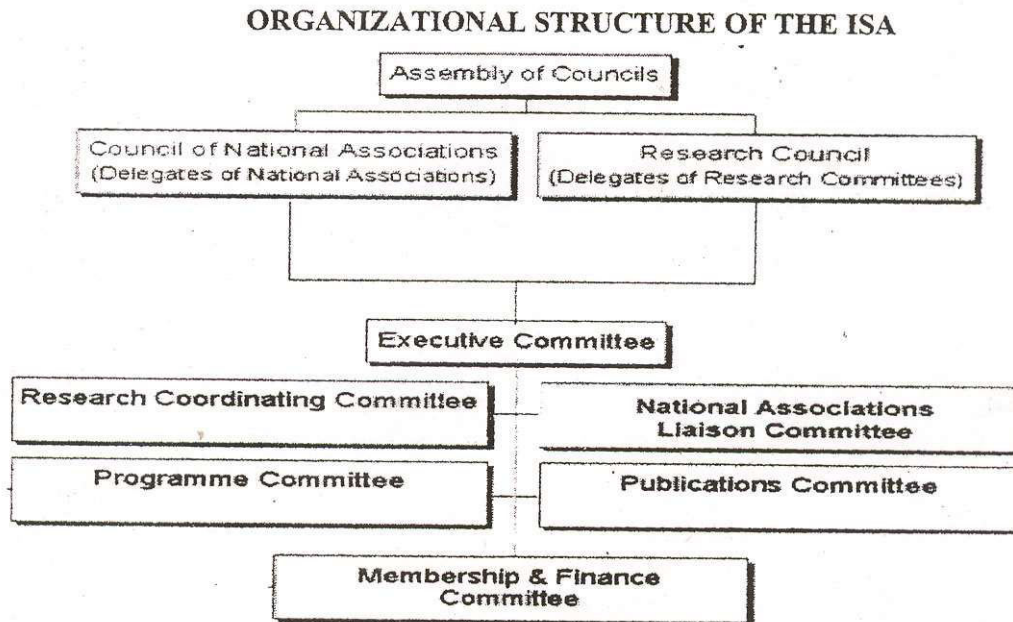
The affairs of the ISA are governed by the Assembly of Councils which is composed of all members of the Council of National Associations and the Research Council. The Council of National Associations consists of one delegate from each member country. The Research Council is composed of representatives of all Research Committees and sponsors scientific activities of the ISA. The rules of functioning of the Research Committees are detailed in Aims and Requirements for Research Committees. Every four years at the time of the World Congress, the Assembly of Councils elects the President and Vice-Presidents. Each Council elects 8 members of the Executive Committee. The Executive Committee administers the affairs of the Association between these meetings, while the ISA Secretariat executes

the decisions and handles administrative matters. Officers of the Executive Committee serve on at least one of the following sub-committees:

- Research Coordinating Committee
 - National Associations Liaison Committee
 - Programme Committee
 - Membership and Finances Committee
 - Publications Committee
 - ISA delegates of ISA to other international organizations

The Faculty of Political Sciences and Sociology of the University Complutense in Madrid is the host of the Secretariat. Activities of the ISA are financed about 90% from membership dues and sales of publications and 10% from grants of UNESCO/ISSC.

11.6.2 Organizational Structure of The ISA



11.7 INTERNATIONAL SOCIAL SCIENCE COUNCIL

The ISSC is an international non-profit-making scientific organization with headquarters at UNESCO House in Paris. Its aims and objectives are the promotion of the understanding of human society in its environment by fostering the social and behavioural sciences throughout the world and their application to major contemporary problems and by enhancing co-operation by means of a global international organisation of social and behavioural scientists and social and behavioural science organisations, encouraging multi-disciplinary and inter-disciplinary co-operation among the members of the ISSC. ISSC was founded in

October 1952, following a Resolution adopted at the VIth UNESCO General Conference in 1951. In 1972 the Council was transformed into a formal federation of eleven international disciplinary associations, which now number fourteen. In 1992 a new constitution was adopted which provides for national and regional member organizations. The constitution was last amended in 1998.

It is composed of:

- Member Associations - international, non-governmental organisations, associations or unions representing the various social and behavioral sciences;
- Member Organisations - representative national science councils and the corresponding sections of Academies of Sciences' or analogous bodies, and representative regional social science organisations or councils;
- Associate Members - international, regional and national governmental and non-governmental professional organisations whose association with the ISSC would offer mutual advantages for the development of the social sciences and further the aims of the ISSC.
- The sovereign body of ISSC is the General Assembly. Between its sessions, the Executive Committee acts as a governing body of the ISSC.

11.7.1 Mission Statement

"Fostering Social Sciences for Sustainable Development"

At the Vienna Conference on "Social Science and Social Policy in the 21st Century" organized in celebration of its 50th anniversary, the ISSC was called to advance, through a strategic vision, towards a series of clearly defined and focused goals, with a view to increasing its impact, representativity and visibility. The main features of ISSC activities are to be globality, transdisciplinarity and attention to policy issues. This is to be implemented within a coherent framework entitled "The World Social Science Initiative" (WSSI), with the following goals:

- (i) contribute, through international social science research, towards sustainable development;
- (ii) social justice, democracy and peace;
- (iii) advocate the social sciences and their utilization vis-à-vis societies at large and major international organizations, particularly the U.N. and UNESCO;
- (iv) promote strategies for the production of social science knowledge combining scientific quality as well as relevance for the society and policy-making;
- (v) serve as a representative Global Forum for scientific professional and policy debates in the social sciences;
- (vi) strengthen interdisciplinary research with philosophy and humanistic studies, as well as natural sciences; and

- (vii) support international cooperation for capacity-building in the social sciences.

11.7.2 Strategies

The goals mentioned above are to be advanced through the following strategies:

- (i) developing the World Social Science Initiative (WSSI) with the involvement of a network of representative international, regional and national social science institutions to initiate debates and actions for re-assessment and innovation in the organization of social science systems, as well as their relations with society;
- (ii) engaging active interdisciplinary scientific and professional collaboration with philosophy and humanistic studies, as well as natural sciences on emerging global issues;
- (iii) intensifying cooperation with UNESCO and other United Nations Agencies, as well as international non-governmental organizations;
- (iv) fostering international co-operation to improve research, teaching and training, as well as enhancing on-line access to social science data and publications especially in developing countries;
- (v) enhancing the communication and dissemination capabilities of ISSC and its research programmes; and
- (vi) increasing the participation of young researchers in international social science co-operation.

11.7.3 Activities

The Council facilitates cooperation between non-governmental scholarly associations and inter-governmental organizations such as UNESCO. As well, the Council initiates and sponsors interdisciplinary research projects and programmes. Specific activities include:

- (i) The General Assembly held every two years (the XXVth was held in November, 2004);
- (ii) Symposia organized by ISSC;
- (iii) Symposia organized by ISSC Interdisciplinary Scientific Programmes; and
- (iv) Research projects;

In addition, its members organize their own symposia and congresses.

11.7.4 Publications

- (i) Quarterly Newsletter published as an insert in the International Social Science Journal
- (ii) Annual Activity Reports
- (iii) Handbook
- (iv) Research Monographs:
 - Social Science at the Crossroads. Proceedings of the International Conference on Social Science and Social Policy in the 21st Century.

Vienna, Austria, 9-11 December 2002. Edited by Leszek A. Kosinski and Kurt Pawlik. ISSC. Paris, 2003

- Fifty Years of the International Social Science Council by Jennifer Platt. International Social Science Council, Paris, 2002.
- Advances in Sociological Knowledge. Ed. Nikolai Genov. Paris-ISSC, 2002.
- International Social Science Data Service: Scope and Accessibility by Ekkehard Mochmann. Cologne, 2002.
- International Social Science Council Handbook. 2002, Paris
- Quels Partenariats pour la Ville ? Approches Internationales. Edited by Vincent Hoffmann-Martinot and Leszek A. Kosinski. CERVL : Serie Vie Locale, No. 15. CISS/UNESCO. Les Editions Pedone, 1999. 154 pp.
- Poverty in the 1990's: The Responses of Urban Women. Ed. Fatima Meer. UNESCO/ISSC, Paris, 1994.
- Post-War Development Theories and Practice, Louis Baeck. UNESCO/ISSC, Paris, 1993.
- Le devenir de la famille. Djamchid Behnam. UNESCO/Publisud, Paris, 1992.
- New Directions in Conflict Theory: Conflict Resolution and Conflict Transformation. Ed. Raimo Vayrynen. SAGE Publications, London/Newbury Park/New Delhi, 1991.
- Les Changements des Habitudes et des politiques alimentaires en Afrique: Aspects des sciences humaines, naturelles et sociales. Sous la direction de Igor de Garine. CISS/CIPSH/CIUS, Paris, 1991.
- Women in Science. Ed. Veronica Stolte-Heiskanen. Billing & Sons Ltd, Worcester, Britain, 1991.
- Scientific Programmes:

(v) Newsletters

(vi) Work Plans

(vii) Research Reports, Monographs

11.7.5 Members:

- Various publications issued by members including newsletters, specialized periodicals, volumes of proceedings and research monographs.

11.8 LONDON SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICAL SCIENCE

www.lse.ac.uk

The London School of Economics and Political Science was founded in 1895 at Maughton St. for the express purpose of investigation social caution to the words of the school motto 'Rerum Cugnoscue Gausm' - "to know the causes of things" under

the directorship of Prof Anthony Giddens.

The school is well placed to conduct teaching and research in all the school sciences. It is set in the heart of London within walking distance of the centre of government, law, finance, business and journalism in Britain. There is easy access to British Library and British Museum together with the schools own library (the British Library of Political and Economics Science) comprise probably the richest single depository of social sciences material in the world.

The school has always attracted scholars and visitors from abroad. At present about one third of all students and our half of graduate students are from overseas. More than 90 countries are represented. The emphasis on research means a high proportion of graduate students. Every year some 100 academic visitors come from overseas for varying periods.

The teaching and research of the school are almost wholly with in the social sciences. Students are accepted in the Graduate school both for Research and for advanced training to develop specialization began at first-degree level or to provide professional competence in a particular subject.

11.8.1 Objective

Its objective steps to provide research and advanced training to develop specialization and to provide professional competence in a particular subject.

- ❖ For research student, the school provides supervision for M.Phil and PhD Degree of the University of London.
- ❖ It also values the school for shorter period, to carry out their own research or to consult specialists in various subjects without working for a degree.
- ❖ In the fields of advanced training the school provides lecture, classes, individual supervision for the university of London Master's degree by examination or for a wide range of Diploma Courses.
- ❖ As the school is one of the colleges of the University of London, students may use the central facilities of the university and those who are registered under inter colligate arrangements may use the facilities of other colleges within the university.

In addition to the research interests indicated in the list of subjects of study, a wide range of staff research is supported by research centre based at the school. i.e.

- ❖ The centre for International Studies
- ❖ Business History Unit
- ❖ International Centre for Economics and Related Discipline
- ❖ Decision Analysis Unit
- ❖ Centre for Labour Economics
- ❖ Industrial Relations

- ❖ Greater London Group etc.

11.8.2 Publications

- ❖ ECONOMICA (Quarterly Journal of economics, statistics and economic history)
- ❖ The British Journal of Sociology
- ❖ The British Journal of Industrial Relations (Quarterly)
- ❖ Journal of Transport economics and policy
- ❖ Population studies Millennium (3 in a year)
- ❖ ISE Handbook in Economic Analysis
- ❖ Government and Opposition (Quarterly)
- ❖ A London bibliography of the social sciences
- ❖ Various series of lectures, discussion papers, geographical papers
- ❖ Monographs of social Administration
- ❖ Greater London Paper.

The school building also house the Economist Bookshop owned jointly by the school and the 'Economist newspaper'. It carries a wide range of books specializing in the social sciences and operates a mail order service used by university and the other libraries all over the world.

11.8.3 Their Services

- ❖ Students joining the school will find wide opportunities for an active social life. Facilities of Catering, healthy and carrier services are also provided LSE registers graduate students for research degree (M Phil and PhD) and master Degree (M.Sc, MA and LLM) awarded by the university of London. In addition graduate students may be registered for diplomas in no. of subjects.
- ❖ Dean of the graduate school-Among a no. of other duties, the Dean is responsible for counseling individual students.
- ❖ Lectures and Seminars- Details of all lectures and seminars are to be found in school calendar students are essential to attend whatever lecture and seminars they wish.
- ❖ Facility for Language Study- LSE provide facilities for language study. Instruction is available through the Department of language study in French, German Russian, and Spanish at beginners as well as at advanced level. There is also a language laboratory which students can use to reinforce teaching or private study. It contains recorded material in the above languages and a no. of courses in other languages in which individual students may be interested such as Sweden, Portuguese, Japanese.

11.8.4 Library

The main library of the school "The British Library of Political and Economic Science" is the working library of the London School of Economics and at the same

time serves as a national collection of material for research. With the total number of separate items in stock estimated at about 3 million it takes as its scope social science in the widest sense of the term, it is particularly rich in economics, commerce, business administration, in transport, in statistics, political science, public administration, international law and in social, economic and international aspects of history. It is an essential resource for research students.

The teaching collection containing some 27000 items in the leading collection of additional copies of books prescribed for reading in connection with course work which is invaluable for MA, LLM and Diploma students.

- All books in the teaching collection may be borrowed but the main library stock is intended primarily for consultation.
- The brochure 'Guide to the Library' is essential for making full use of library. Free copies are available from any service point.
- The library also offers on online for based search service of computer files of social science information.
- The library provides a typing room students may bring into library their own machine for use in this room. The library provides a few portable manual machines which are left in the room for free use.
- The 'Shaw Library' on the 6th floor of the building is the collection of books of general cultural interest and for recreation - art literature, music, travel etc. which may be borrowed or read on the spot.
- The university library whose entrance is on the fourth floor of senate house is a large general library of about 1 million volumes many of which can be borrowed for home reading.

11.8.5 Computer Services

The school has two Digital VAX 11/780 Computers with VMS which are used for teaching purposes and small scale research projects. The school is also linked to the University of London Computer Centre (ULCC). There are more than 100 workstations available for connection to the computer facilities including some with interactive graphics capability. There are variety of micro-computers including the IBC, PC and BBC. There is a comprehensive range of software applicable to social sciences including TSP, MINILAB, SCSS, GLIM, GINO, NAC, SCICONIC, MPCODE and INGRES.

Further Readings :

The website is :

1. www.icssd.org
2. www.unesco.org
3. www.ipsa.co.in
4. www.isa.sociology.org
5. www.eso.ac.uk