

INFORMETRICS ON M.N. SRINIVAS

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M.N. Srinivas, the well known sociologist is widely recognised as architect of modern Indian sociology and social anthropology. His publications have been analysed by year, domain, authorship pattern, channels of communication used, key words etc. The results indicate that the papers published by him are of a nature that qualify him to be a 'role model' for the younger generations to emulate.

By the end of 1995, Srinivas had to his credit 144 papers which included 33 broad papers in sociology and anthropology; 18 papers in social change; 28 papers on village studies; 12 papers on religion; 17 papers on caste and 36 papers of general popular interest. The periods 1958-61 and 1974-77, when Srinivas was 38-41 and 58-61 years old, were his most productive periods with highest publication activity.

INTRODUCTION

Mysore Narasimhachar Srinivas was born on 16th November, 1916 at Bangalore in Karnataka. He started his professional career as a Research Assistant at University of Bombay in 1942. He received fellowships such as subject scholar in social philosophy, B.A. (Honours) - University of Mysore, 1934-36; Research Fellow in sociology, University of Bombay, 1940-42; Carnegie Research Grant, Oxford, 1945-49; Simon Senior Fellow, University of Manchester, 1953-54; Rockefeller Fellow, USA, 1956-57; Fellow, Centre for Advanced Study in the Behavioural Sciences, Starford, January 1970-June 1971 and September 1984-December 1985; National Fellow: Indian Council of Social Science Research, 1971-1974; Senior Awardee, Homi Bhabha Fellowships Council, April 1979 - June 1980 and September 1983 - April 1984; Visiting Fellow, Department of

Demography, Australian National University, Canberra, November 1980 - February 1981 and Overseas Visiting Scholar, St. John's College, Easter Term, 1982.

Prof. Srinivas was associated with Prof. Ghurye, Head, Department of Sociology, University of Bombay. Srinivas was associated with him in his research including field trips to collect data.

He worked at University of Baroda from 1951 to 1959 and later joined the Delhi University in 1959. He served the university in different capacities and also travelled abroad as a Visiting Professor. Some other assignments included Simon Visiting Professor at University of Manchester, England in May 1963; Andrew D Whyte Professor at large, Cornell University, Ithica, from 1970-76; Handy Professor of Sociology, Hartwick College, Oneonta, N.Y., during 1975 fall; Visiting Professor, University of California, Santacruz; Spring Guank during 1978, University Lecturer in Indian Sociology, Oxford from 1948-51, Professor of Sociology, M.S. University of Baroda, from 1951-58, Professor of Sociology, University of Delhi from 1959-1972. In 1972, he joined Institute for Social and Economic Change (ISEC) in Bangalore as Joint Director.

He worked at the Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bangalore from May 1972 to January, 1979. He was a Visiting Professor, University of New England, Armidale, New South Wales, Australia from July 1980 to June 1981, Visiting Professor, National University of Singapore from July 1981 to July 1982; Silver Jubilee Visiting Professor, IIT, Madras during April 1984 and Henry R Luca Prof. of Language, Mind and Culture, Wellesley College, USA from 1986-87.

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By 1995 he was working as J.R.D. Tata Visiting Professor at the National Institute of Advanced Studies, Bangalore also as Chairman, Institute for Social and Economic Change at Bangalore.

Prof. Srinivas has received several awards for his contributions to the field of Sociology and Social Anthropology. These include:

- * Rivers Memorial Medal, RAI, London, 1955.
- * Sarat Chandra Roy Gold Medal, Asiatic Society of Bengal, Calcutta, 1955.
- * Dedabhai Naroji Prize for Social Sciences other than Economics 1971.
- * T.H. Huxley Memorial Medal, RAI, London, 1976.
- * G.S. Ghurye Award by the University of Bombay, 1976.
- * Padma Bhushan, Government of India, 1976.
- * Jawaharlal Nehru Award for contribution to the Social Sciences for the year 1985, Government of Madhya Pradesh, Bhopal, 1988.
- * Annandale Memorial Medal for the year 1987, the Asiatic Society, Calcutta.
- * Plaque presented by the Indian Science Congress in recognition of contribution made, dedication and commitment to the growth and development of Anthropology as an academic discipline.

Srinivas was elected as President 'Anthropology and Archaeology Section, Indian Science Congress, Calcutta, 1957 and Indian Sociological Society, 1966-69. He was also an elected Honorary fellow, Royal Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland, London, 1964-66; the Asiatic Society of Bombay, November 1991 and Corresponding Fellow, British Academy, 1992. He has also served different organisations as Honorary Life Member which include South Asia Association, Australia, 1976; American Academy of Arts and Sciences, Boston, 1973; American

Philosophical Society, Philadelphia, 1974 and; International Union of Anthropological and Ethnological Sciences, 1983.

In addition to the above professional honours and distinctions, he was honoured with Honorary D.Sc., University of Chicago during 1971, Honorary D.Litt., University of Mysore, 1972, Doctorate, *Honoris Causa*, University of Nice, France, 1972 and Doctor of Philosophy, *Honoris Causa*, University of Manipur, Imphal, during 1989.

Prof. M.N. Srinivas is a social anthropologist by training and a sociologist by profession. He is known to the students of social sciences in Indian and foreign universities through his valuable sociological concepts like dominant caste, Sanskritisation, westernization and modernization to explore the social structure and change in Indian society. He became an authority on caste and village community in India after publishing his books like *India's villages*, *Caste in Modern India and other essays* and the *Remembered Village* in addition to his other books and articles in academic and popular journals. M.N. Srinivas is one of those sociologists who created a genuine interest in Indian sociology by the rest of the world. His teachings on Indian sociology and anthropology at University of Baroda and Delhi may be put in golden words, which give terminal departure to the descriptions of Indian sociology earlier to his times. He has credit for a rare distinction for laying down a sound and methodological base for Indian sociology. His concepts like dominant caste and sanskritisation were sold as hot cakes and blew tremendous waves in social science circles. He had a unique style in encompassing any social phenomenon into sociological and anthropological frame work. He left indelible impact on the curricula at the places he worked. At times, he departed horribly from his contemporary thinkers and his own eminent teachers.

The difference was so sharp that he literally stood apart from his close circles for a long time excepting some rare coincidences with his teachers at seminars and conferences. He then worked contrarily and stood apart, he drew more attention with more people flocking at him. He gave an utmost importance to virtue in knowledge than personal and human touch with his colleagues. At

times, he was criticised to be too harsh in his outlook towards academic endeavours of other fellow researchers.

In same way or the other no student of sociology or anthropology can afford not to notice and acknowledge his writings. He has made a sound base in Indian sociological history for years to come.

Uniqueness of his personality, research that his harshest critics would like to be in touch with him and show remarkable interest in his writings and activities has been of interest to many.

An informetric analysis of productivity of the subjects he was worked in, is highlighted quantitatively in this paper.

METHODOLOGY

The informing activities of an individual information scientist can be evaluated both quantitatively (how many publications) and qualitatively (where they are published). All the papers of M.N. Srinivas published during 1942-1995 were considered and normal count procedure was followed.

From the personal point of view, there is no doubt that scientists all over the world look at their own papers exclusively in such a way. Similarly, titles of the articles were analysed and one score was allotted.

Vinkler [9] defines publication density as the number of papers published per number of journals used, and publication concentration as number of journals containing half of the papers published 100 times per total number of journals used during the period under study.

Informetrics is a sub-field which applies quantitative methods to the study of social sciences as an information process in the historical perspective of sociology of knowledge. In this information model, publications are the carriers of information, journals are the communication channels, and bibliographed references represent a special language and impact of research on the development of information flow [7].

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Dr. M.N. Srinivas has published 132 single author papers during 1942-1995. Teacher - pupil collaboration is a very common mode in an academic setting. The researcher in an institute provides the idea and guidance, teacher the methodology of work, arranges for facilities, overcomes the operational difficulties, clarifies doubts of students, conducts himself in an exemplary researcher style, sets high standards to be achieved, whereas student does most of the bench work under his supervision. Srinivas has such experiences as a teacher while teaching students at the Universities of Baroda and Delhi, and as a student he assisted Prof. Ghurye, Head of the Department of Sociology at the University of Bombay.

Efficiency of the research process can be judged by completion of the project in turn and essentially within budget. University department is essentially entrusted with the goal of knowledge generation and dissemination. In an information society, information generated should ideally be utilized efficiently. However, in most cases, the rate of information utilization has not increased comparably with the rate of information generation [2].

Out of 144 papers of Dr. M.N. Srinivas, he was the first author in 132 papers. He has contributed 6 two authorship papers, 2 papers of three authors and 4 papers with more than 3 authors (Table 1). Peak output years were between 1957-59 during which 13 papers were published and between the years 1954-57 during which 11 papers were published. They coincide between 41-43 and 38-40 years of his age respectively. When age factor was taken into consideration he had produced two authorship papers from 47th year of age. He had to his credit 3 authorship papers after 58 years and more than three authorship papers after 40 years. This indicates a clear cut healthy trend in the span of collaboration activity.

The general finding is that social scientists/information scientists publish most frequently in their fourth decade of life and thereafter publication rate drops [8]. But in case of Dr. M.N. Srinivas, he

Table 1

Authorship pattern in publications of M.N. Srinivas with collaboration coefficients and age

Year	Single author	Two authors	Three authors	More than 3 authors	Total	Collaboration coefficient	Age of M.N. Srinivas
1942-44	4	-	-	-	4	0.00	26 - 28
1945-47	2	-	-	-	2	0.00	29 - 31
1948-50	-	-	-	-	-	0.00	32 - 34
1951-53	8	-	-	-	8	0.00	35 - 37
1954-56	11	-	-	-	11	0.00	38 - 40
1957-59	13	-	-	1	14	0.07	41 - 43
1960-62	10	-	-	-	10	0.00	44 - 46
1963-65	6	2	-	-	8	0.25	47 - 49
1966-68	9	-	-	1	10	0.10	50 - 52
1969-71	3	-	-	-	3	0.00	53 - 55
1972-74	10	1	-	1	12	0.16	56 - 58
1975-77	14	1	1	-	16	0.11	59 - 61
1978-80	5	-	1	-	6	0.16	61 - 63
1981-83	4	-	-	1	5	0.20	64 - 66
1984-86	6	1	-	-	7	0.14	67 - 69
1987-89	10	1	-	-	11	0.09	70 - 72
1990-92	7	-	-	-	7	0.00	73 - 75
1993-95	10	-	-	-	10	0.00	76 - 79
Total	132	6	2	4	144	1.28	

has published 16 papers when he was between 59-61 years of age and 10 papers when he was between 76-79 years.

Zuckerman [10] compared the age distribution of American nobel laureates in science with the age distribution of American scientists in general. The majority of the nobel laureates were relatively young when they had made their prize winning discovery but majority of the American scientists were also relatively young. Since, the age distribution of laureates matched that of scientists in general, he concluded that when allowance is made for the number of scientists at different ages, younger scientists are not more likely to be creative. However, due to their greater numerical representation, younger scientists are responsible for substantially more important contributions than older scientists [1].

Subject-wise publications of M.N. Srinivas are given in Table 2. He has to his credit 33 papers in the area of sociology and anthropology where peak period of publication was between 1970-1973 and 1974-77 during which 5 papers each were produced. Next peak period was between 1982-85 during which 4 papers were produced. These periods coincide with his age between 50-52, 54-56 and 64-66 years respectively. He published 18 papers on *Social Change* wherein peak period of productivity was 3 papers each between 1966-69, 1974-77 and 1994-97. He published 29 papers on *village studies* in which he had published maximum 9 papers between 1974-77 when he was between 59-61 years age. Also published were 12 papers on *Religion*, 16 papers on *Caste* and 36 papers in General Category of popular interest.

Table 2

Subject-wise publications of M.N. Srinivas

Years	Sociology and Anthropology					Social Change					Village Studies					Religion					Caste					General					Total	Percentage	Cumulative Percentage
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	ZA	ZB	ZC	ZD			
1942-45	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2.78	2.78
1946-49	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	1.39	4.17
1950-53	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	3.47	7.64	
1954-57	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	1	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	15	10.42	18.06
1958-61	1	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	6	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	3	22	15.28	33.34	
1962-65	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	11	7.64	40.98	
1966-69	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	-	4	10	6.94	47.92
1970-73	4	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	8	5.56	53.48	
1974-77	2	-	3	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	7	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	23	15.97	69.45
1978-81	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	4.86	74.31
1982-85	1	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	7	4.86	79.17	
1986-89	-	1	2	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	13	9.02	88.19
1990-93	1	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	11	7.64	95.83
1994-97*	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	2	6	4.17	100.00	

A = Social Anthropology, B = India, C = Culture, D = Research, E = Marriage & Family, F = Social Change, G = South India, H = Modernization, I = Women
 J = Food Habits, K = Institution, L = Village Studies, M = Mysore, N = Social Stratification, O = South Indian Region, P = Religion, Q = Hinduism
 R = Sanskritization/Westernization, S = Duty, T = South East, U = Caste, V = Mobility, W = Dominant Caste, X = Modern India, Y = General
 Z = Philosophy, ZA = Diet, ZB = Social Structure, ZC = Folk Songs, ZD = Miscellaneous

* The list of articles/papers is not exhaustive by 1995. Just to maintain the symmetry of period taken, it has been shown as 1994-97. Practically, the data furnished is for 1994 and 1995 only.

Professional life of a researcher begins with publication of his/her first paper [6]. Papers published during the first half of professional career of Srinivas were 67 in number. Papers published during the second half of his professional life were 79. First 50 percent of articles were published during a period of 30 years of professional career whereas the next 50 percent of articles were published during 23 years of professional career although he had no publications between 1948-50. This has indicated that continuous and uniform productivity is maintained throughout his professional life which is a rare phenomenon.

When publication period i.e., difference between the year of publication of first paper and last paper under present study was calculated, it was observed that M.N. Srinivas had 53 years of publication output. Key words from the titles of the articles were counted and those with frequencies more than two are included in Table 3. Highest frequency of 4 (four) each was for the keyword *Society*. Next important key words were *Religion* and *Social Anthropology*, *Social Change*, *Caste* and *Culture*. The results indicate that he had wide ranging interests in sociology and social anthropology.

Table 3

Key word frequencies in the titles of papers by M.N. Srinivas

S.No.	Key word	Frequency
1.	Society	4
2.	Religion	3
3.	Social anthropology	3
4.	Social change	2
5.	Caste	2
6.	Culture	2
7.	Sociology	2
8.	Philosophy	2
9.	Village Studies	2
10.	Sanskritization	2
11.	State	2
12.	National Integration	2
13.	Revolution	2

Key words from the titles of the articles used only once are presented in Table 4. These key words indicate his wide spectrum of interest, his study methodology and the subjects addressed to in the course of his 53 years of professional career.

The channels (Table 5) where Srinivas had communicated more than 5 papers were:

The Times of India (11), *The Economic and Political Weekly* (7), *The Economic Weekly* (6) and *Sociological Bulletin* (5).

Table 4

Keywords used only once in the titles of papers by M.N. Srinivas

S.No.	Keyword	S.No.	Keyword
1.	Mamaja	44.	Geologists
2.	Family	45.	Mythographers
3.	Mysore	46.	Economy Development
4.	Coorgs	47.	Value
5.	South India	48.	Potter
6.	Bibliography	49.	Priest
7.	India	50.	Rampura
8.	Village	51.	Rural
9.	National building	52.	Urban
10.	Human fertility	53.	Social Pattern
11.	Change	54.	Caste System
12.	Women	55.	Equality
13.	Social structure	56.	Myth
14.	Basic needs	57.	Self Sufficiency
15.	Karnataka	58.	Attitudes
16.	Dowry	59.	Vested Interest
17.	Cohesive Role	60.	Backwardness
18.	Field Worker	61.	Indian Diet
19.	Field	62.	Social Justice
20.	Tamil	63.	Institutions
21.	Folk Songs	64.	Fertility
22.	Telgu	65.	Networks
23.	Social Organisation	66.	Untouchables
24.	Social Work	67.	Inequality
25.	England	68.	Fission
26.	Joint Family	69.	Industries
27.	Despite	70.	Future
28.	Anthropology	71.	Food Habits
29.	Sociological Research	72.	Mobility
30.	Gujarat	73.	Politics
31.	Ayyappa	74.	Scarcity
32.	Dairy	75.	Education
33.	Varma	76.	Social Mobility
34.	Waterman	77.	States
35.	Social system	78.	Modernization
36.	Westernization	79.	Sociologists
37.	Industrialization	80.	Political Development
38.	Urbanization	81.	North eastern Hill Areas
39.	Radchffu-Brown	82.	Tradition
40.	Customs	83.	Itinaries
41.	Hinduism	84.	Household
42.	Indian Unity	85.	Pakistan
43.	Barrots	86.	Industrialists
		87.	Businessmen

contd.

table 4 (contn.)

S.No.	Keyword	S.No.	Keyword
88.	Indian Culture	115.	Sociology in India
89.	Social Scientists	116.	Reminiscences
90.	Management	117.	Bangalorean
91.	Social Environment	118.	Gandhi
92.	Status	119.	Revolution
93.	Marriage Family	120.	Other Essays
94.	Role	121.	Reality
95.	Field Work	122.	Social Science
96.	Sociology	123.	Social Stratification
97.	Teashop	124.	Kumaoon
98.	Information Centre	125.	Urban Studies
99.	Society and Culture	126.	Urban Despair
100.	Mandal Formula	127.	Indian Women
101.	Encounter	128.	Technology
102.	Dateless Dowry	129.	Science
103.	Berkely	130.	Rural Development
104.	Cultural Ethos	131.	Participant Observation
105.	Centrality	132.	Remembered Villages
106.	Developmental Process	133.	Observer
107.	Employment	134.	Observed
108.	Changing Values	135.	Caste Hierarchy
109.	New Philosophy	136.	Insider
110.	Faith in God	137.	Outsider
111.	Cultural Revolution	138.	Ethnology
112.	Past and Present	139.	Language
113.	Greater	140.	Humbergerology
114.	Malgudi		

* Polish title is not analysed for key words.

Table 5

Journal-wise scattering of papers of M.N. Srinivas

S.No.	Journal titles/channels of communication	Total papers	Percentage	Cum. %	Period of Journal		Usage
					FPY	LPY	
1.	Aryan Path	1	0.69	0.69	1942 - 1942		1
2.	The Journal of University of Bombay	2	1.39	2.08	1943 - 1944		2
3.	Man	3	2.08	4.16	1946 - 1976		30
4.	Silver Jubilee Volume of the School of Economics and Sociology	1	0.69	4.85	1947 - 1947		1
5.	The Economic and Political Weekly	7	4.86	9.71	1951 - 1995		44
6.	The Journal of the M.S. University of Baroda	2	1.39	11.1	1952 - 1953		2

contd.

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table 5 (contn.)

S.No.	Journal titles/channels of communication	Total papers	Percentage	Cum. %	Period of Journal		Usage
					FPY	LPY	Total no. of years
7.	Sociological Bulletin	5	3.47	14.57	1952 - 1994		42
8.	Prof. Ghurye Felicitation Volume	2	1.39	15.96	1954 - 1956		3
9.	The Eastern Anthropologist	2	1.39	17.35	1954 - 1955		2
10.	Village India	1	0.69	18.04	1955 - 1955		1
11.	The Economic Weekly	6	4.17	22.21	1955 - 1962		7
12.	The Far Eastern Quarterly	1	0.69	22.90	1956 - 1956		1
13.	Kannada Gudi	2	1.39	24.29	1956 - 1956		1
14.	Society of India	1	0.69	24.98	1956 - 1956		1
15.	Transport	1	0.69	25.67	1957 - 1957		1
16.	The Journal of Asran Studies	1	0.69	26.36	1958 - 1958		1
17.	The Encyclopaedia Britannica	1	0.69	27.05	1958 - 1958		1
18.	Akashvani	1	0.69	27.74	1958 - 1958		1
19.	Journal of American Folklore	1	0.69	28.43	1958 - 1958		1
20.	Economic Development and Cultural Change	1	0.69	29.12	1958 - 1958		1
21.	Man in India	1	0.69	29.81	1959 - 1959		1
22.	The American Anthropologist	1	0.69	30.50	1959 - 1959		1
23.	The Illustrated Weekly of India	3	2.08	32.58	1959 - 1974		15
24.	Samaj Vikas	1	0.69	33.27	1959 - 1959		1
25.	Spoleczno Ekonomiczne problemy Indii	1	0.69	33.96	1960 - 1960		1
26.	Yojana	2	1.39	35.35	1961 - 1963		3
27.	The Statesman	1	0.69	36.04	1961 - 1961		1
28.	Agricultural Situation in India	1	0.69	36.73	1961 - 1961		1
29.	The Times Survey of India	1	0.69	37.42	1962 - 1962		1
30.	Indian and Foreign Review	1	0.69	38.11	1964 - 1964		1
31.	Scientific American	1	0.69	38.80	1965 - 1965		1
32.	The Gazetteer of India	1	0.69	39.49	1965 - 1965		1
33.	The Times Supplement of India	1	0.69	40.18	1965 - 1965		1
34.	The Times of India	11	7.64	47.82	1967 - 1994		24
35.	The Int. Encyclopaedia of the Social Sciences	1	0.69	48.51	1968 - 1968		1
36.	Education and Social Concern	1	0.69	49.20	1968 - 1968		1
37.	North Eastern Research Bulletin	1	0.69	49.89	1972 - 1972		1
38.	A Survey of research in Sociology and Social Anthropology	1	0.69	50.58	1972 - 1972		1
39.	International Social Science Journal	1	0.69	51.27	1972 - 1972		1
40.	Indian and Foreign Review	1	0.69	51.96	1974 - 1974		1
41.	Research Methodology	1	0.69	52.65	1974 - 1974		1
42.	South Asian Review	1	0.69	53.34	1974 - 1974		1
43.	Tradition and Modernization	1	0.69	54.03	1976 - 1976		1
44.	Village Studies in the Third World	1	0.69	54.72	1977 - 1977		1
45.	Guardian Sp. Report on India	1	0.69	55.41	1977 - 1977		1
46.	Contribution to Indian Sociology	2	1.39	56.80	1978 - 1984		6
47.	Gandhi in Today's India	1	0.69	57.49	1979 - 1979		1
48.	Collier's Encyclopaedia	4	2.78	60.27	1980 - 1993		13
49.	Reviews in Anthropology	1	0.69	60.96	1981 - 1981		1
50.	The Economic Times	1	0.69	61.65	1988 - 1988		1
51.	Miroir De L. Inde	2	1.39	63.04	1988 - 1988		1
52.	Mot. Inden, Kulturhuset	1	0.69	63.73	1988 - 1988		1
53.	South India	1	0.69	64.42	1990 - 1990		1
54.	Anthropology Today	1	0.69	65.11	1992 - 1992		1
55.	Indian Express	1	0.69	66.80	1993 - 1993		1
56.	Papers presented in various meetings, foreword, lectures, conferences, seminars, symposia, bulletins, essays, air broadcasts etc.	50	34.71				
Total		144	100.00	100.00			

FPY = First paper published year LPY = Last paper published year

DEVARAI RAJASEKHAR (S), RAMESH (L S R C V) and HUSSAIN (MOHD VALI)

A rare phenomenon of a social scientist having publications in 9 different languages can also be observed here. He had published 131 papers in English, 3 each in Gujarathi and French, 2 papers in Hindi and one each in Kannada, Telugu, Tamil,

Russian and Polish (Table 6). A professional in sociology and social anthropology extending his subject purview through articles in different languages of the world is a phenomenon to be well applauded.

Table 6

Languagewise scattering of publications of M.N. Srinivas

S.No.	Language	No. of papers published	%	Cum%
1.	English	131	90.97	90.97
2.	Gujarathi	3	2.08	93.05
3.	French	3	2.08	95.13
4.	Hindi	2	1.39	96.52
5.	Kannada	1	0.69	97.21
6.	Telgu	1	0.69	97.90
7.	Tamil	1	0.69	98.59
8.	Russian	1	0.69	99.28
9.	Polish	1	0.69	100.00 (rounding off)
Total.		144	100.00	100.00

The geographic distribution of his publishers is given in Table 7. Out of 144 publications by 1995, 119 articles were published by Indian publishers and 22 articles exclusively by foreign publishers and 3 articles by both. This trend indicates world

wide scattering of publications of M.N. Srinivas, which is an example to every student of sociology and social anthropology to know how far the publication activity could be extended.

Table 7

Geographic distribution of publishers of M.N. Srinivas

S.No.	Particulars of publication	Total number of papers	%	Cum%
1.	By Indian publishers	119	82.64	82.64
2.	By foreign publishers	22	15.28	97.92
3.	By both (Published by foreign as well as Indian publishers)	3	2.08	100.00
Total		144	100.00	

CONCLUSION

Publication productivity analysis of M.N. Srinivas, a successful scientist, carried out here has thrown light on his pivotal contribution to sociology and social anthropology. He has been well received as a *Role Model* by many younger social scientists. Knowledge is valuable for its own sake and research has cultural value. Desire of being creative is built in our genes. Who knows this effect may switch on genes for creativity in some of those who happen to read this article. Narrating success stories always has an encouraging effect [5].

Though Srinivas has written on many aspects of Indian society and culture. he is best known for his works on *religion, village community, caste, social change and methodology*. While most of his writings are based on intensive field work in South India in general and Coorg and Rampur in particular, his writings on Indian society at large provide synthesis of his personal observation and knowledge and the existing literature at different regions of the country. His concepts of *Sanskritisation* and *dominant caste* have been used by a wide range of scholars to understand Indian society and culture, past and present and have become part of the public discourse in India. The distinction he made between the book view and the field view in the study of analyzations has tremendous, significance.

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