

EMERGING RESEARCH TRENDS IN SOCIAL SCIENCE

R.Saravanan,* Research Scholar, PG & Research Department of Economics, Kandaswami Kandar's College, P.Velur, Namakkal, Tamil Nadu, India, Mob- 8870203065

E-Mail: saravanankarur16@gmail.com [8870203065](tel:8870203065)

Dr. S.Parvathi,** Assistant professor & Research Guide, PG & Research Department of Economics, Kandaswami Kandar's College, P.Velur, Namakkal, Tamil Nadu, India-638 182,

E-Mail: spkkc2011@gmail.com, [Mob- 9487427677](tel:9487427677)

SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH: AN INTRODUCTION

INTRODUCTION

The social science encompasses the analysis of individuals or groups, including organisations, corporations, societies, or economies, and encompasses the analysis of both their individual and collective behaviours.. The traditional division of the social sciences includes fields like psychology, which studies human behaviour, sociology, which studies social groups, economics, which studies firms, markets, and economics, political science, which examines political systems and analyses political thoughts, activities, behaviour and history, which studies past events, particularly those involving people. The goal of scientific study is to identify rules and posit ideas that will further our understanding of natural and social processes. Scientific techniques, which refer to a collection of procedures for building knowledge by the way of the validity and dependability of observations and the generalization of that information, are the foundation of science. The scientific method makes it possible to independently and unbiasedly test theories and discoveries and then to present those results for open discussion, revisions, or improvements. Since the start of the 21st century, social sciences are imparted in the majority of universities. Along with the massive global production of books and papers in numerous languages, the number of social science researchers, professors, and policy makers has significantly expanded. As a result, a sizable number of social scientists work in national administrations as specialists and advisors to their governments on how to grow their economies. They also work as professors and researchers. In addition, they may now connect with civil society and one another more quickly thanks to improvements in information technology (Caillods & Jeanpierre, 2010). By assuming that social behavior has known and quantifiable causes, social science research aims to explain social behavior. As a result of gaps in knowledge, some academics now attempt to connect social science research to expectable stable mechanisms like Newtonian mechanics. Additionally, some scholars favor the

comparison between social behavior and biology, which is how social conduct changes over time in response to learning and adaptation, while others favor historical institutionalism. To put it another way, the choice in social sciences now is between structural and agency-based explanations, and the problem is similar to an ancient one in many aspects (Porta & Keating, 2008). A greater potential society that is more vital to the interconnection of humankind in terms of economic, cultural, and resource availability requires the social sciences. The social sciences made the world more understandable in this setting. At the same time, this situation presents a wide range of opportunities for development and theoretical innovation in both the humanities and the social sciences as well as for large-scale experimental testing.

PART I: SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH: METHODOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVES

Methodological concerns in social science research must be addressed to improve study quality. Due to this "paradigm shift," social scientific research will become more like the natural sciences and less likely to use null hypothesis-based statistical testing. This "paradigm shift" should have several effects. According to Ashta and Mor (2017), the economy needs agents of change or innovation in both the economic and social sectors).

A study by Dr. V. Rengarajan found that interviews are efficient data collection methods and help develop positive relationships with respondents. The study investigated the topic. The social sciences will likely benefit from its reliable data collection process academic research and evidence-based policy decisions in an adequate manner. In a way, it serves as the base upon which the other components of the data collection process might be built. Contrary to the premise, the paper's goals are to discuss the methodological problems that have arisen during the household-level data collection process and to highlight the difficulties that must be overcome when interviewing people in various cultural contexts.

The lack of "vibrancy" in the nation's social science research community is noted in the work by Arti Sharma. There are many new emerging fields in research today due to the multidisciplinary nature of the humanities and social sciences. The paper discusses how research ethics relate to it, then goes on to discuss the difficulties and limitations of social science research before offering a proposal for its rebirth. The scope and diversity of social science research in the nation have grown, but the output quality and its contribution to a better understanding of socioeconomic processes and the formulation of public policy are generally regarded as having fallen short of expectations and being out of proportion to the resources invested in them.

Savita Bhagat says research allows instructors to understand about emerging academic disciplines. This is possible because of study. This study attempts to illuminate the issue of

making research mandatory for college professors in higher education via UGC Regulations 2010, by adopting Academic Performance Indicators (API) for their appointment and promotions, which are primarily dependent on teacher research output. This paper addresses the issue of mandating research for college instructors. The objective of this investigation was to illuminate the issue. Compulsion has led to risky and incorrect practises, which has tarnished the academic community. Forcing research on academics who are reluctant to participate and have minimal resources without a research environment is pointless and unethical. Because there's no research ecosystem.

PART II: SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH: COMMUNITY PERSPECTIVE

This section contains articles about "Social Science Research: Community Perspective" and emphasizes the significance of education in providing a better life for the general public. Millions of the poor are unable to gain access to microfinance due to the high transaction costs and rising interest rates since microfinance institutions are technically inefficient (Singh, Goyal, & Sharma, 2013) and do not promote equity. These problems prevent the sector from developing further.

Pooja Jangara's work attempts to investigate the genuine socioeconomic situation of a village's people of various income classes. According to the findings of this study, only a small percentage of villages benefit from a better living with all amenities, while the majority of people live in insecure conditions. Day labourers were used in agricultural fields, cotton mills, brick kilns, and other companies with lesser wages than permanent staff. Even while some have greater salaries, most do not have access to power, clean water, sanitation, internet, etc. According to the findings of this survey, just 4% of people leave the hamlet, leaving the rest at home.

Shikha Yadav discusses how a comprehensive strategy that considers sociological factors like public inclusion, social perception, attitudes, gender roles, and public acceptance would change wastewater management. It also emphasises the social component as a tool for sustainability and novel wastewater treatment and reuse methods. This is shown by the case study of Delhi, India.

The goal of this study is to change the perception of wastewater from an annoyance to a resource that can improve food security, public and environmental health, green energy, and water sustainability in Delhi. Promote a paradigm change in which wastewater is no longer a nuisance that needs to be disposed of. It will also boost consumption, output, income, environmental security, health, and family welfare, advancing society. In conclusion, take holders, organisations, and legislation must be adjusted to bring about institutional framework

changes. These adjustments and adaptations are needed to transform the institutional framework.

Babita Lohan perceives a cultural affinity between India and the Thailand, which are situated in each other's protracted neighbourhood and share distinct civilizational links dating back millennia. India and the South-East Asian region have a long history together. An Overview of Social Science Research The spread of Hindu religious rituals has been facilitated via trade linkages, traders, priests, and mariners. It can be difficult to distinguish between Hindu and Thai rituals at times. In these areas, the process of Indenisation might be viewed as one of religious dispersion and spiritual seeding.

Geetu Gupta discusses disaster management challenges, gaps in management efforts, and strategies to address these gaps in India. The article investigated the recent disaster in Kerala that occurred on August 15, 2018, as well as its impact and ramifications for the Indian economy. The article also examines the facts concerning catastrophe finance management, which allows the economy to strengthen its resilience while simultaneously protecting it. Ultimately, it leads to the creation of a fragile country.

PART III: SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH: GENDER PERSPECTIVE

Part III contains articles on "Social Science Research: Gender Perspective," which emphasizes that gender plays an important part in entrepreneurship, key modes of production, and promoting societal well-being despite gender discrimination. This section demonstrated that tiny activities in various regions of the world are transforming education, and one gets the idea that teaching as habitual may no longer be the standard (Mor & Ashta, 2018).

Singh, Archer, and Madan (2018) found that gender affects economic growth and entrepreneurship. Since recorded history began, women have been paid less than men or assumed their services are unpaid. R. E. Thomas (2013) found that women have helped society, nations, and civilizations grow. Even if misogyny is everywhere, this is the scenario. Despite having the largest network, the microfinance sector fails to achieve gender parity (Singh, 2017b). This despite having the largest network.

The study by Anisha Satsangi, Ritika, and Mayank Goel discusses women's hygiene products, which use non-biodegradable raw materials and are becoming an environmental issue. This problem was raised since such products are growing more popular. Most sanitary pads are made with raw materials that have high carbon footprints and pollute the environment, such as wood pulp and polyethylene. Some businesses employ alternative absorbent fibers with reduced carbon footprints, such as bamboo, jute, and banana fiber. This study used secondary

research to compare companies that make sanitary napkins with non-biodegradable raw chemicals with those who use biodegradable raw materials.

The primary poll found that 61% of women are aware of the environmental risks of synthetic sanitary napkins. The number of women who know about organic sanitary napkins is substantially lower than the number who can buy them easily. Only 32% of women know about organic sanitary napkins, and only 28% can buy them easily. Sanitary napkins are also discarded in garbage bags by 99 percent of women, making them dirty. This is unsanitary because most women do it.

Shalini Arya and Bindu Arora investigate the impact of microfinance in the lives of people who are economically disadvantaged in the study article that they authored together. Governments and banks must educate people about microfinance schemes and provide training to encourage entrepreneurship. This will assist to eliminate poverty in the country and will be more beneficial to the country's economic progress. According to the findings of a study that Shailja Beniwal conducted on the topic of crimes committed against women, women are growing more independent, with less restrictions, a more permissive sense of attire, an increase in alcohol consumption, and a culture of partying late into the night. As a result, women appear to be more prone to crimes such as rape, sexual assault, kidnapping, and abduction. Due to this, a study was conducted to determine how these cultural developments have affected the rate of violent crime against women in Chandigarh, one of the world's most rich and well-planned cities. A study that reviewed 2010–2017 cases in detail indicated that migrants committed most sexual offences like rape and kidnapping. The instances were thoroughly examined to obtain this conclusion. Native inhabitants also registered the matrimonial cases. It has been found that changes in social standards are increasing crime against women.

Saroj G.C. investigates a wide range of characteristics of human behaviour in the course of her investigation of nonverbal communication. Some of these features include body experiences, distance dynamics, gestures, whispers, tone, pitch, and loudness of sound. Even when our voices and words are under control, our body language, including even the most subtle facial expressions and movements, can betray our actual thoughts and sentiments at any given instant. The delicate signs of nonverbal communication convey underlying reasons and sentiments such as fear, honesty, delight, indecision, impatience, and a broad range of other emotions and states. Nonverbal communication is a form of communication that does not involve spoken words.

PART IV: SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH: IN AGRICULTURAL PERSPECTIVE

There is a chapter at the very end of the book that is named "Social Science Research: Agricultural Perspective," and it delves into the role that research plays in assisting with the

development of various agribusiness efforts. These published works are included in the package. The education level of the farming community has also increased as a direct result of agricultural research (Singh 2007), which has been of tremendous benefit to agribusinesses (Mor & Sharma, 2012). Agricultural research has had a direct impact on the education level of the farming community.

Due to climate change, studies should focus on increasing agricultural income (Singh, 2017c). Additionally, research should focus on treaty ratification (Singh, 2006). Raj Kumar and Nirmal Kumar investigated sugarcane cultivation costs and per-acre earnings. The random sample of thirty sugarcane growers from several groups in the Paramathi Velur block of Namakkal, Tamil Nadu, includes. Statistics and economics were used to assess sugarcane production costs and returns. These strategies were used to estimate data, depending on its nature. The average first-year sugarcane farm cost is Rs. 35316 per hectare. After study, this value was calculated. The first year's price per acre was Rs. 16414 and the seventh year Rs. 66,880. One acre of sugarcane yields an average of Rs. 84338. Despite the large initial investment, sugarcane cultivation can be profitable, initial investment required to create a sugarcane field, it is a financially successful enterprise.

Manesh Choubey does study on the various aspects that influence the export of vital spices. He looks at the factors that affect the export of these spices. Data of a secondary character was gathered from a wide variety of sources, such as COMTRADE, the Spice Board of India, and the Agricultural Situation in India, amongst others, in order to compile this report. In this study, the economic climate following the World Trade Organisation (1995-2015) was examined with regard to growth and export. The first order Markov Chain Approach was applied so that a research could be conducted on the current trend of spice exports.

. The first order Markov Chain Approach was used to investigate the export trend of spices. The research of the rise of Indian spices exports during the period found that they increased much faster than overall agricultural exports and achieved some stability in the period following Economic Reforms. Domestic pricing, currency rate, and world export prices, as well as lagged domestic output, all have a substantial impact on spice export performance.

Ankur Jain examines the performance of India's agricultural exports and imports, as well as the country's agricultural trade policy. According to the findings of his study, farm commerce in India has improved recently, but it has not completely realized its potential for agricultural exports. There is a substantial amount of potential that has not yet been exploited to increase agricultural exports and, as a result, the income of farmers. The trade policy pertaining to agriculture is problematic due to the fact that it protects consumers at the expense

of producers and that it does not provide farmers with information regarding the economic future of their industry.

REFERENCES

1. Angrist, Joshua D, and Jörn-Steffen Pischke. 2010. The Credibility Revolution in Empirical Economics: How Better Research Design is taking the Con out of Econometrics. *Journal of Economic Perspectives* 24 (2): 3–30. doi:10.1257/jep.24.2.3.
2. Ashta, A., & Mor, S. (2017). Fostering Well Being through Cultural Change: Lessons from Microfinance for Social Entrepreneurs. In A. K. Sinha, A. K. Mohapatra, & T.S. Banerjee (Eds.), *Good Governance and Growth in the Global Economy* (pp. 21-30). New Delhi, India: Bloomsbury, India.
3. Bukve, Oddbjørn. (2019). Designing Social Science Research. 10.1007/978-3-030-03970.
4. Caillods, F and Jeanpierre, L. 2010. General Introduction. *World Social Science Report*
5. Dale S. 2009. Opportunities in Social Science Research. 10.1007/978-1-4020-9210-7_32.
6. Daniel, C. 2018. Behavioral and Social Sciences Research. 10.13140/RG.2.2.25335.06561
7. Hyungjo H., Maryam A., Julie M., Joshua, Hawalye D. & Navid G. 2017. Recent trends in the U.S. Behavioural and Social Sciences Research (BSSR) workforce. *PLOS ONE*. 12. e0170887. 10.1371/journal.pone.0170887.
8. Kayrooz, C., Akerlind, G. & Tight, M. (2007). Autonomy in Social Science Research. 10.1016/S1479-3628(06)04001-9.
9. Kline, R. 2004. Beyond Significance Testing: Reforming Data Analysis Methods in Behavioural Research. 10.1037/10693-000.
10. Mikael, S. (2019). Aiming at Social Cohesion in Cities to Transform Society: A Framework. 10.1007/978-3-319-74983-9_24.
11. Mor, S. and Ashta A. (2018). Fostering the Culture of Learning and Experimentations: An Introduction. In S. Mor (Ed.), „Culture of Learning and Experimentation for Well-Being“ (pp. 1-18). New Delhi: Bloomsbury India.
12. Parsons, Thomas & Nelson, Nathaniel. (2004). Paradigm Shift in Social Science Research: A Significance Testing and Effect Size Estimation Rapprochement? *PsycCRITIQUES*. 49. 10.1037/040278.

13. Perulli, Paolo.(2015).Social science crisis and paradigm shifts. *Rassegna Italiana di Sociologia*.56.97- 121. 10.1423/79147.
14. Porta, D.D. & Keating, M. 2008. *Approaches and Methodologies in the Social Sciences*. Cambridge University Press. The Edinburgh Building, Cambridge.UK.
15. Singh S. 2007.Technical Efficiency of Paddy Cultivation in Haryana: A Socioeconomic Analysis of Haryana State, *ICFAI Journal of Agricultural Economics*, Hyderabad, 3, 36-47.
16. Singh, S. 2006. Kyoto Protocol: Toothless and Obsolete. *Punjab University Research Journal (Arts)*, Chandigarh, India Vol. XXXIII, No. 2: 33-42
17. Singh, S. 2017. Climate Change and Indian Agriculture: An Assessment of Principal Food Crops. *Interdisciplinary Journal of Economics and Business Law*, 6(2), pp.31-47.
18. Singh,S.2017.Do transaction costs affect technical efficiency? Case of Indian micro finance institutions. *International Journal of Management and Development Studies*, 6, 16-25.
19. Singh, S. 2017. Measurement of technical efficiency of Indian micro finance institutions. *Advances in Management*, 11(1); 12-19.
20. Singh,S., Archer, G.R.,& Madan, S.(2018).Gender and entrepreneurial activities: Micro entrepreneurs in Rural India. *Inter disciplinary Journal of Economics and Business Law*,7(3), 55-74.
21. Singh, S., Goyal S.K. & Sharma, S. 2013. Technical efficiency and its determinants in microfinance institutions in India: a firm level analysis. *Journal of Innovation Economics and Management*, 11, 15- 31.
22. Skinner, S.A. (2011). *A System of Social Science: Papers Relating to Adam Smith* http://www.oxfordscholarship.com/oso/public/content/economics_finance/9780198233343/toc.html
- 23.Stephen, A.G.(2015) .Emerging trends in social science research. 10.13140/RG.2.1.5003.1125.
24. Stephen, Gordon, A. 2015.Emerging trends in social science research. 10.13140/RG.2.1.5003.1125.
25. Thomas, R. E.(2013). Gender Inequality in Modern India–Scenario and Solutions. *IOSR Journal of Humanities and Social Science (IOSR-JHSS)*, 13(3), 48-50.

26. Wittrock, Bjorn. 2010. *Shifting Involvements: Rethinking the Social, the Human and the Natural*. World Social Science Report. UNESCO.