Review of Literature:

“Development of Sociology in India.”

In Social research one is bound to review the earlier literature for the search to quest. Unless one reviews earlier literature one cannot identify the gaps in the knowledge. Therefore it becomes obligatory on the part of a researcher to review the literature.

August Comte has coined the term of sociology in the year 1839 and thereafter sociology spread throughout the world. However, formal scientific study of sociology started in the late 18th Century.

Prof. Patrick Giddies, started Sociology in the Bombay University in the year 1904, prior to that during 1773 to 1900 in the British regime Porit shears studied Indian Society in order to rule India, where they studied local villages, caste, communities, customs, tradition, folkways, festivals etc. In the year 1871, the ever first sense was conducted were Sir. Harbert Risley, J.H. Hutton, Dr. Guha were key positions who contributed significantly in this period. The book and title as “Ancient Law”, 1861 and village communities in the East and West, 1817 return by Sir. Henry Mann was published.

During 1900-1950 Britishers studied primitive societies were they executed field work method especially through participant observation. To mention few of them are W.H. Rivers, (Toda), Forst (Nayer of Malabar), Anant Krishna ayers (Caste and Tribes in Colin) J.H. Huttan (Angami Naga) etc.

During this era sociology was being recognized as an independent discipline of knowledge. Prof. Patrick Gaddis started department of Sociology in the year 1919. In the Bombay University Dr. Radhakomal Mukharji started teaching sociology in the year 1921 in Lucknow University under guidance of Dr. Iravati Karve the department of sociology was started in the Deccan College post-graduate research institute, Pune. In the year 1920 Indian journal of sociology was started in the year 1920.

In post-independent, India Government policy regarding education was being shaped. With development of means of communication and transportation, exchange of knowledge and interaction
at international level speed up the development of sociology and research in this era only. Sociology was introduced at undergraduate level in various colleges.

Dr. G. S. Ghurye, Dr. K. M. Kapadia, Dr. Iravati Karve, Dr. Y. B. Damle, Dr. M. N. Shrinivas, J. B. Desai, A. R. Desai, Dr. S. C. Dube, Dr. M. S. Gore, Dr. M. S. A. Rao, Dr. D. N. Dhanagre, T. K. Oommen, Dr. V. A. Sangave, Dr. S. N. Pawar, Dr. Bawiskar, Dr. Yogendra Singh etc. sociologist contributed significantly.

With this development slowly and gradually various branches of sociology like Rural Sociology, Urban Sociology, Medical Sociology, Industrial Sociology etc. sprung up. Few sociologist studied phenomena of Crime in different perspectives. Resulting into sociology of crime or what is popularly known as criminology there an attempt been made to review of literature on criminology.