

Vol. IX
Number-4

ISSN 2319-8265
(Special Issue) January, 2018

UGC Number-62976

EDUCATION TIMES

A Multidisciplinary International
Peer Reviewed Journal

APH PUBLISHING CORPORATION

CONTENTS

Self-Esteem of Locomotor Disabled Adolescents in Manipur In Relation to Academic Achievement <i>Nameirakpam Bino Devi and Dr. Th. Rabikanta Singh</i>	1
Role of Human Values in Society <i>Dr. Kamini Rajput</i>	6
Medical Vending Machine Using Raspberry Pi <i>Khan Mohammed Asim</i>	10
A Study on Selected Psychological Variables Among Professional Basketball Players in Kerala <i>Dr. Sosamma John</i>	19
Impact of Culture on Interpersonal Relations- A Conceptual Study <i>Dr. Sasmita Misra</i>	26
George Orwell's "1984": An Analysis <i>Dr. Shalini Srivastava</i>	36
Daphne De Maurier's Rebecca: From a Literary Lens <i>Dr. Shalini Srivastava</i>	44
Anthony Doerr's "All the Light We can not See": A Literary Perspective <i>Dr. Shalini Srivastava</i>	52
Arguing on Easing the Legalese <i>Dr. Gurudutt T. N.</i>	61
Gandhian Economic Ideologies of Quantity Restriction and Spatial Dimension in Consumer Behaviour <i>Aleesha Agnes and Dr. Anna Abraham Pachayil</i>	65
A Study of Extended Marketing Mix Elements on Brand Loyalty: A Case Study of Raymond <i>Sahibpreet Singh Kochar and Dr. (Mrs.) Mandeep Kaur Kochar</i>	73
Tracing the Footsteps of the Ven Tibet Jatika Mahinda Thero <i>Pema Eden Samdup</i>	79
Investigation of Effect of <i>Triticum Aestivum</i> L. on Liver of Rats <i>Vimal Kumar Singh</i>	91
Implications of Social Media Among the Youth in Chidambaram Town, Tamilnadu <i>A. Kubren and Dr. P. Mariyappan</i>	93

कामकाजी स्त्री का संघर्ष <i>दीपिका शर्मा</i>	366
स्त्री-लेखन : स्त्री-मुक्ति का प्रयास <i>पूजा शर्मा</i>	369
महाभारत में प्रशासन के प्रमुख सूत्र <i>डॉ. पंकजा बर्डकीशिक</i>	372
Coordination Chemistry of Transition Metals <i>Dr. Sunil Jacob</i>	376
Ligands-An Overview <i>Dr. Sunil Jacob</i>	392
The Future of Folklore Studies In Higher Education <i>Dr. Santhosh H. K.</i>	402
Desamangalam Srikantha Vartar-A Versatile Scholar <i>Dr. V. P. Udayakumar</i>	408
Social Problems and Sociological Tradition: An Analysis of Theoretical Perspectives Towards the Understanding of Social Problems <i>Jayapal H. R.</i>	412
Guidelines for Contributors	421

Social Problems and Sociological Tradition: An Analysis of Theoretical Perspectives Towards the Understanding of Social Problems

Jayapal H. R.*

ABSTRACT

Approaches are theoretical perspectives or models which show the patterns and regularities about particular phenomenon, which otherwise remain latent. They can connect seemingly isolated phenomenon with wider reality. Perspectives attempt to provide causes and consequences of phenomena in abstract way, that is, explanation of things going beyond time and space. In this paper, we will try to understand the approaches to social problems. Essence of this paper is to understand how perspectives on social problems contributed to the essence and development of sociological tradition. Five perspectives on social problems are analyzed here. Each perspective conceptualizes the social problem and traces the causes for the occurrence of deviance and social problems; of them social disorganization approach made significant contributions in the development of subject matter of the discipline. Besides, value conflict approach further expanded the horizon of conflict perspective. Though deterministic in its outlook cultural lag approach gives a view about the way institutions, practices and people respond and adapt to the changes in innovation and technology. Anomie approach illuminates our views about the social structural context of deviant behaviour and social problems.

Keywords: Social Disorganization, Cultural Lag, Maladaptation, Deviance and Anomie

INTRODUCTION

Approaches are theoretical perspectives or models which show the patterns and regularities about particular phenomenon, which otherwise remain latent. They can connect seemingly isolated phenomenon with wider reality. Perspectives attempt to provide causes and consequences of phenomena in abstract way, that is, explanation of things going beyond time and space. Essence of this paper is to understand how perspectives on social problems contributed to essence and development of sociological tradition. Approaches to social problems are classified into five types: Social disorganization approach; cultural Lag approach; value conflict approach; personal deviant approach and anomie approach

SOCIAL DISORGANIZATION APPROACH

Social disorganization approach came to prominence after the First World War (Rubington, and Martin op.cit 57). This approach is applicable in the context of transition of society. The concept of social disorganization can be understood more meaningfully by comparing it to its opposite state, that is, social organization. The concept Social organization has an implicit organic analogy and

*Assistant Professor, Department for Studies and Research in Sociology, Karnataka State Open University, Mysuru, E-mail: jayapal.hr@gmail.com

**Vol. XI
Number-2**

**ISSN 2319-7129
(Special Issue) March, 2018**

UGC Notification No. 62981

EDU WORLD

**A Multidisciplinary International
Peer Reviewed/Refereed Journal**

APH PUBLISHING CORPORATION

CONTENTS

Immigration as Disintegration of the Self and Personal Space: Reading the Immigrant Memoir 'The Distance Between Us' <i>Estrella R. Joseph</i>	1
The Testimony of Oppression, Resistance and Survival: A Study of Nadia Murad's <i>the Last Girl: My Story of Captivity and My Fight Against the Islamic State</i> <i>Estrella R. Joseph</i>	5
Dissemination of Financial Services for India's Economically Marginalized as a Successful Poverty Reduction Strategy <i>Dr. Sushan P.K. and Dr. Shima Mathew</i>	8
Holistic Risk Management: The Need of the Hour in the Indian Banking Sector <i>Dr. Sushan P.K. and Dr. Shima Mathew</i>	13
Sustainable and Viable Financial Services to Grow Agri – Produce Sustainably, Inclusively and Responsibly <i>Dr. Sushan P.K. and Dr. Shima Mathew</i>	20
Silencing of the Innocence Through Media Violence <i>Dr. Sushan P.K. and Dr. Shima Mathew</i>	24
Comparison of 10 Minutes & 20 Minutes Power Nap on Hand Reaction Time of BPED and MPED Students <i>Dr. Sneh Lata and Dr. M. Mishra</i>	28
A Comparative Study of Self-Concept and Self-Confidence of Physically Challenged and Non-Challenged Children <i>Dr. Navinta Rani</i>	32
Childhood Overweight and Obesity: A Review of Obesity Studies in India <i>Manjiri Gupta and Prof. Anjali Kurane</i>	37
Memory, History and Accuracy: Female Representation In Testimonial Literature In Guatemala <i>Chandni Kumari</i>	49
Use and User Learning In Collection Development for Libraries of Engineering Academy for Wardha District <i>Dr. Milind B. Ghangare</i>	52

(vii)

Cold War and Its Impact- International Politics- A Historical Perspective <i>Dipu P. K.</i>	300
Social Implication of Atrocities Act 1989, Reference to Marathwada Region <i>Dr. Prashant D. Ghodwadikar</i>	307
Immunity Building through Physical Activity <i>Dr. Vishwambhar Jadhav</i>	312
दलित आन्दोलन-भारतीय परिप्रेक्ष्य <i>डॉ. मुकुंजय सिंह</i>	315
A Geographical Analysis of Occupational Structure of Population In Dhule District (M.S.) <i>Prof. Bharat Daga Patil and Prof. Suresh Kautik Shelar</i>	324
आधुनिक सन्दर्भ में मनुष्य प्रजाती के स्त्री विमर्श की प्रासंगिकता <i>डॉ. नम्रता जैन</i>	333
Community and Sociological Tradition: An analysis of Community Disorganization as a Process <i>Jayapal H. R.</i>	336
Guidelines for Contributors	345

Community and Sociological Tradition: An analysis of Community Disorganization as a Process

Jayapal H. R.*

ABSTRACT

The concept of community has informed the writings of classical sociologists such as Karl Marx, Ferdinand Tönnies, Georg Simmel, Emile Durkheim, and Max Weber. Communities, which were tranquil, simple, homogeneous in Europe were transformed into crowded, complex and heterogeneous by the process of industrialization and urbanization. Societies undergo the process of disorganization relatively more during the period of transition. To be more specific, when there are changes in the morphology of society, that is, changes in structure and functions of society, it experiences social disorganization. Social disorganization is relatively a temporary period that society in transition experiences. 'How short is this period' depends upon several factors. Community disorganization may be a result of disorganization in wider society. Disorganization in particular community may also bring dysfunctions in society pushing it to wider social disorganization. Society comprises of several communities in its ambit. If a phenomenon of community disorganization is relatively micro in nature, social disorganization is macro in nature. This paper discusses the community aspects of disorganization and tries to understand them as process.

Keywords: Community Disorganization, Sociological Tradition, Ecological Dimensions, Natural Process, Purposive Process

INTRODUCTION

There is an intimate relationship between the concepts of social disorganization and community disorganization. Social disorganization indicates the breakdown of rules. Such rules bind the different elements of society by creating interrelationship and interdependence between different parts of society. This leads to an ordered relationship between the different parts of society, which is the essence of social organization. In a similar way, community disorganization obviously refers to breakdown of rules in community.

Societies undergo the process of disorganization relatively more during the period of transition. To be more specific, when there are changes in the morphology of society, that is, changes in structure and functions of society, it experiences social disorganization. Social disorganization is relatively a temporary period that society in transition experiences. 'How short is this period' depends upon several factors: they are degree of conflict and conflict resolution, adaptation and policy measures. Community disorganization may be a result of disorganization in wider society. Disorganization in particular community may also bring dysfunctions in society pushing it to disorganization. This paper discusses the community aspects of disorganization. Community disorganization is narrower in scope compared to social disorganization as the latter covers the society or social system in large.

*Assistant Professor, Department for Studies and Research in Sociology, Karnataka State Open University, Mysuru, E-mail: jayapal.hr@gmail.com

**Vol. IX
Number-3**

**ISSN 2277-2405
(Special Issue) January 2018**

UGC No.-64522

EDUCATION PLUS

**A Multidisciplinary International
Peer Reviewed/Refereed Journal**

APH PUBLISHING CORPORATION

Peasant Movements in Colonial India: An Analysis

Jayapal H. R.*

ABSTRACT

Peasant movements were the principal medium of expression against agrarian unrest in pre-Independent India. There is an intimate relationship between peasant movements and nationalism in India. This paper examines five major peasant movements in colonial India. It traces the dawn of peasants' consciousness about its plight, deprivation and articulation of discontent, dissent, deprivation through their collective actions. Movements analyzed here show that peasants are capable of autonomous actions and they are not docile. Movements discussed here were representative and symptomatic of the mood of peasantry across the sub-continent. Several peasant movements other than those analyzed here existed and left deep impact on British regime in India. Peasant movements were natural expressions of peasants as collective actions and protest to put an end to oppressive structures of British state. Most of the peasant movements were in the form of rebellion. Violence and capturing the power are its common properties. But British with repressive state apparatus in the form of pan Indian bureaucracy particularly through army and police suppressed the movements. Though the movements were suppressed, their impact was so powerful that British government had to implement reforms in agrarian sector and peasant movements also contributed in achieving Independence.

Keywords: Peasants, Agrarian Unrest, Rebellion, Non-cooperation

INTRODUCTION

Peasant movements were the principal medium of expression against agrarian unrest in pre-Independent India. There is an intimate relationship between peasant movements and nationalism in India. Two ideologies had informed the peasant organizations of pre Independent India: A. Gandhian and B. Marxist. If former penetrated through Political liberalism of India National Congress and particularly through Passive Resistance of Mahatma Gandhi, whereas latter informed the peasant organizations through Marxian principles of communism, particularly on the lines of Bolshevik model of Russia (Dhanagare, 1975, p. 1). National sentiments sprouted, according to A.R. Desai (2000), due to the growth of unified national economy. This paper examines five major peasant movements in colonial India. It traces the dawn of peasants' consciousness about its plight, deprivation and articulation of discontent, dissent, deprivation through their collective actions. Movements analyzed here show that peasants are capable of autonomous actions and they are not docile. Movements discussed here were representative and symptomatic of the mood of peasantry across the sub-continent. Several peasant movements other than those analyzed here existed and left deep impact on British regime in India. Peasants rose to action against oppressive colonial state even before the dawn of Santhal insurrection such as in the state of Mysore and Bombay presidency; of them notable is Amara Sullia Rebellion that took place in 1837. For the sake of brevity, this paper examines five

*Assistant Professor, Department for Studies and Research in Sociology, Karnataka State Open University, Mysuru, E-mail: jayapal.hr@gmail.com

Scientific Attitude: Development and Assessment <i>Dr. Vandana Gupta</i>	67
Conceptual Dimensions In Integrated Science <i>Dr. Vandana Gupta</i>	73
The Healing Power of Aqua Therapy <i>Dr. Sosamma John</i>	79
'बोधिवृत्त की छाया में बुद्ध' <i>डॉ. मिया उन्निक्कुम्पन</i>	83
भारत के दलित महिलार्ण: सामाजिक आर्थिक स्थिति <i>डॉ. श्वेता तिवारी और मधुसूता सोनकर</i>	90
उत्तर प्रदेश के संस्कार गीत <i>डॉ. अतका सिंह</i>	95
राजनैतिक बदलाव में दलित साहित्य की भूमिका <i>डॉ. अरव नावारिया</i>	101
निम्नवर्ण विनमिति : पञ्चमरीच यक्षि <i>Rumpa Mandal</i>	108
Retail Management In India <i>Dr. S. G. Sagar</i>	113
Job Satisfaction: Its Determinants and Its Relationship with Employee Productivity <i>Dr. Sasmira Misra</i>	121
Peasant Movements In Colonial India: An Analysis <i>Jayapal H. R.</i>	131
Guidelines for Contributors	141

Vol. XI
Number-3

ISSN 2320-4710
January-December, 2022

THOUGHTS ON EDUCATION

A PEER REVIEWED JOURNAL

**AN INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF
EDUCATION & HUMANITIES**

APH PUBLISHING CORPORATION

CONTENTS

Gandhian Notion of Self-Other Relations in Contemporary Political Thinking <i>Manas Kandi</i>	1
Role of Education in Environmental Protection and Conservation : A Study in Indian Perspective <i>Dr. Manohar Lal</i>	7
Role of Education in the Empowerment of Women in India <i>Dr. Reena Uniyal Tiwari and Abhilasha Negi</i>	14
The Role of the Indo-Canadian Diaspora in the Canadian Government Since the Harper Period <i>Priya Natarajan</i>	19
Dystopic Gilead of Margaret Atwood's <i>The Handmaid's Tale</i> <i>Surabhi Chandan</i>	26
भारत में लोकपाल एवं लोकायुक्त: एक विश्लेषण <i>विनय कुमार</i>	30
गहना कर्मणो गति <i>डॉ. ऋषिकेश मीना</i>	35
भारत में जनसंख्या वृद्धि से बढ़ती स्वास्थ्य समस्याएँ <i>डॉ. शिवचन्द सिंह रावत</i>	38
समकालीन हिन्दी कहानी की उद्देश्य एवं औचित्य <i>अनोज पासवान</i>	43
सामाजिक आन्दोलन <i>डॉ. नीतू</i>	47
మరి్ జరియన్ వారాచాగ్ పరకాల ఒక చారిత్రక పరిశీలన <i>Dr. Kolipaka Srinivas, Sri. David and Kum. N. Archana</i>	
नीकरी पेशा से जुड़ी अति व्यस्त महिलाओं के बच्चों के व्यक्तित्व पर पढ़ने वाले प्रभावों का मनोवैज्ञानिक अध्ययन <i>डॉ. रचना कुमारी</i>	55

(iv)

Advantages and Opportunities in Bihar <i>Kumari Upasna Vatsala</i>	57
State and Civil Society: Analysis of Karl Marx's Views <i>Dr. Jayapal H. R.</i>	60
Victimization of Women During the Catastrophe of Partition in Sahnî's <i>Tamas</i> <i>Priya Maheshwari and Dr. Gunjan Chaturvedi</i>	65
Guidelines for Contributors	69

State and Civil Society: Analysis of Karl Marx's Views

Dr. Jayapal H. R.*

ABSTRACT

Idea of humans' perfectibility and dialectical views of progress and development characterize the works of Karl Marx's. He viewed conflict and power as the redemptive forces in building the social order, which is free from inequality and exploitation. Marx believed in creative capacity and freedom of humans in shaping their own life and carving out the social reality, which best represents the realization of their interests. But the existing reality departed from the ideal conditions; instead, humans' creative capacities are deformed under oppressive conditions of capitalism. Idea of perfectibility, which is legacy of enlightenment bequeathed to Marx, becomes conceptual yard stick in assessing social systems as how much they take leap towards progress or deviate towards the state of exploitation and alienation. Ideology, state and civil society will become the tools of capitalist class to distort and divert the people from developing true consciousness which indeed enables them to realize the truth. This article makes an attempt to understand the views of Karl Marx on state and civil society which portray that spheres of state and civil society are the extension of production relations of capitalist society

Keywords: 'Perfectibility', 'State', 'Civil Society', 'Economic base and productive relations'

INTRODUCTION

Idea of humans' perfectibility and dialectical views of progress and development characterize Karl Marx's works. He viewed conflict and power as the redemptive forces in building the social order which is free from inequality and exploitation. Marx believed in creative capacity and freedom of humans in shaping their own life and carving out the social reality which best represents the realization of their interests. But the existing reality departed from the ideal conditions; instead, humans' creative capacities are deformed under oppressive conditions of capitalism. Idea of perfectibility, which is legacy of enlightenment bequeathed to Marx, becomes conceptual yard stick in assessing social systems as how much they take leap towards progress or deviate towards the state of exploitation and alienation. Ideology, state and civil society will become the tools of capitalist class to distort and divert the people from developing true consciousness, which enables them to realize the truth. This article makes an attempt to understand the views of Karl Marx on state and civil society, which portray that spheres of state and civil society are the extension of production relations.

MARX'S THEORY OF STATE

Marx became interested in political aspects after moving to the city Dresden in 1842. He developed interest on historical conditions leading to two revolutions in France and England which led him towards the area of political philosophy. His political views became crystalized as he read the works of Rousseau, Montesquieu, Machiavelli, Hegel and others. Marx's systematic discussion

*Assistant Professor, Department of Studies and Research in Sociology, Karnataka State Open University, Mysuru.
E-mail: jayapal.hr@gmail.com