
THE COMPARATIVE STUDY OF SOCIAL MOBILITY AMONG SCHEDULED CASTES OF TWO BLOCKS IN GHAZIABAD DISTRICT OF UTTAR PRADESH INDIA

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Abstract: *This paper is based on the primary data collected from the respondents' inhabited in the rural areas of the state of Uttar Pradesh in India. The study was conducted in two block districts of Ghaziabad in Uttar Pradesh. The blocks selected were randomly sampled. Data was collected through interview schedule in an unbiased manner. The sample included 100 respondents residing in the rural areas of two block districts of Ghaziabad of Uttar Pradesh. A total number of 100 respondents, 20 from five villages, were selected using random sampling procedure. This study is based on simple and rapid comparisons of frequency percentages as suggested as an alternative to scoring and scaling methods.*

Keywords: respondents, area, mobility, villages, political power and social structure.

1.0 Introduction

Social mobility is an attractive field of investigation for it can be studied from the point of view of its various dimensions i.e. rates, causes, processes or consequences. These dimensions are revealing about the nature of social structure and the influences upon attitudes and behavior (Western, 2006)¹. The study of social mobility has centered the dimension of economic or occupational change, and within this dimension its one indicator is occupational prestige. While occupational patterns and political power do correlate highly with income, skill, social network patterns and other indicators, but it is not necessary that there should be movement along each of these indicators of the dimensions of social mobility. Indeed, it is argued that much of the pressure arising from the fact of mobility emerges from the unevenness of movement along the varied dimensions and indicators. (Macmillan, 2000)². The interest in social mobility is largely an off – shoot of the interest in class. Social class has become the most widely employed variable in sociological research. It has been much refined from a crude dichotomy into a two – class system of those who own and those who use the means of production. From the early days of the International Sociological Association, there has been a sustained effort to stimulate work on social mobility (Bourdieu, 2006)³. They attempt to develop a study which would systematically explore mobility in various nations, has been unsuccessful in securing fund. Consequently, the emphasis of the sub - committee on social stratification and mobility of the ISA has been to encourage, with some degree of success, the under taking of studies by individuals or organizations in various nations which pursue the same general approach, following the leads of the Glass et al.'s studies in Great Britain, thus offering some possibilities of international comparability (Benjamin, 1991)⁶.

In India, the technological development has started coming in the late nineteenth century. The process of industrialization, urbanization, westernization, expansion of the mass media of communication, explosion of education even in the remotest villages, social and economic changes have made much headway after the attainment of independence. Still further, the abolition of Zamindari, the expansion of community development programme, break – up of jajmani relations, weakening of kinship ties, the decay of handicrafts and cottage industries, mechanization of agriculture, extension of the facilities of education to every section of the society, secularization etc. have provided extra impetus to working mates in the rural areas, the near coming structures provide the new direction for social mobility to link themselves to a new system of diversification of occupations. In traditional India the choice of occupations, more particularly in the villages, has remained conditioned on the caste group of persons. In the inscriptive caste system, the occupation adopted by sons is mostly inherited from their fathers. But in modern India, the traditional taboo of adopting only caste based occupations has gradually declined and weekend (George, 2004)⁷. They have

indicated various types of social mobility, upward and attaining of higher status by backward castes. But these studies leave much to be desired in respect of theoretical refinement and the development of adequate methodological tools. Much may not be inferred from these studies about the pattern and direction of social mobility at the level of the individual, the caste, the community, and the family, and the other relevant levels (Eitzen, 2007)⁸. In the present era, there are many factors which brought the mobility among various strata of society like, the government and non governmental institutions, programmes, schemes, constitutional safeguards, education, new technology, agricultural development, communication revolution and the other schemes specially meant for the development of the backward communities. Outside interventions including leadership can achieve but little in terms of political mobilization (Michael, 1999:80)⁹.

Objectives

The objectives of this study are follows;

1. To study the nature of social mobility among scheduled castes.
2. To study the main causes/contributing factors of social mobility among the scheduled castes.

2.0 Research Methodology

Area under Study

The study was conducted in NCR region of District Ghaziabad. It is situated in upper deep region of Ganga – Yamuna. Ghaziabad touches to Delhi (Capital of India) and Haryana. The geographical area of the district is 36 89 Km²; spread across eight blocks is unique in its topography and large rural population which is 75% of total. The district Ghaziabad consists largely of two religious communities Hindus and Muslims. The study was conducted in two blocks of district Ghaziabad, in the year 2009-10.

Design of study:

Out of two developed blocks of district Ghaziabad one of which is near district office and the other is in interior area. Both blocks are dalit prominent in which Jatav respondent is in their dominance. The main focus of this study is Jatav (respondent) the scheduled caste because the population of Jatav caste is more in the Blocks of this area and is a dominant caste.

Population under study

From each Block 5 villages' were selected. In each village, 10 eligible respondents were selected from the registers maintained by the Block Development Office.

Sampling and sample size

A total number of 100 respondents, 10 from each village, were selected using random sampling procedure. This study is based on simple and rapid comparisons of frequency percentages are suggested as an alternative to scoring and scaling methods.

Methods of data collection

Data will be collected with the help of specific research tools (1) observation, (2) interview (3) interview schedule (4) records (5) secondary information would be collected from the district head quarter from

Government records. Interviews and interview scheduled would mainly focus upon the aspects of social mobility among the schedule castes.

3.0 Methods of data analysis and results

A qualitative analysis would be undertaken of facts collected through observations and interviews. Data collected with the techniques of interview and interview guide from a large number of respondents would be analyzed quantitatively.

Some general features of the blocks are presented here before mobility variables are compared.

Table 1: The comparative characteristics of Both Block in 2009-2010

S. No.		Jatav		Dhobi		Balmiki		kori		Khattic	
		Modi nagar	Loni	Mod inagar	Loni	Modi nagar	Loni	Modinagar	Loni	Modinagar	Loni
	Household	80	87	02	X	04	06	04	02	02	02
	Joint family	57	46	00	X	00	00	00	00	00	00
	Nuclear family	04	13	02	X	01	04	00	00	00	00
	Semi joint family	19	28	00	X	03	02	02	02	02	02
	Literate	28	23	00	X	00	00	00	00	00	00
	Semi literate	47	10	01	X	03	04	01	02	01	02
	Illiterate	05	54	01	X	01	02	01	00	01	00
	Traditional Occup	80	83	00	X	03	06	02	02	02	02
	Middle	00	04	02	X	01	00	00	00	00	00
	Traditional Occup	55	61	00	X	01	02	02	02	01	00
	Modern Occup	25	26	02	X	03	04	00	00	01	02
	Traditional Occup	20	32	00	X	00	00	02	02	00	00
	Modern Occup	60	55	02	X	04	06	00	00	02	02
	Small	05	17	00	X	02	03	01	02	00	00
	Middle	23	42	02	X	02	03	01	00	02	02
	Large	52	28	00	X	00	00	00	00	00	00
	TV/R	80	87	02	X	04	05	01	02	02	02
	Private	72	82	00	X	01	01	00	01	01	02
	Pubic	08	05	02	X	03	05	02	01	01	00
	Reg	49	63	00	X	00	02	00	00	00	02
	Occasional	31	24	02	x	04	04	02	02	02	00

Table 2: A comparative characteristics of Both Block in 2009-2010

S. N	Location Of blokes	blokes	Education		Family structure		Socialization		occupation	
			illiterate	Literate	N.Family	Joint F.	In-Group	Out-group	Traditional	Modern
1	Proximity	Modinagar	47	53	11	89	68	32	68	32
2	Interior	Loni	61	39	09	91	66	34	66	34

Above table shows that literacy rate in the named blocks, male and female separately. In this the block Modinagar is much educated than Loni. While Family structure block Loni is much than Modinagar, when traditional occupation Modinagar block than Loni block.

Table 3: Category wise Technological Help for Marketing of the Heeds if the both Block in 2009-10

S. No.	Category of income generating activity	Technical advancement in their occupation		Marketing of their Products (Ag. + Other)	
		Modinagar	Loni	Modinagar	Loni
	Big Farmers	51	43	51	51
	Middle Farmers	27	35	27	27
	Small Farmers	09	02	00	00
	Laborers	00	04	01	01
	Artisans	04	10	02	02
	Technicians	03	04	00	00
	Others	05	02	05	05
	Total	99	98	86	86

The above table shows that, in the Block Modinagar, 51 big farmers are technically advanced in their occupation and 51 big farmers are marketing their products. 27 middle farmers are technically advanced group in their occupation and 27 middle farmers are marketing their products. 09 small farmers are technically advanced in their occupation. 1 labor is marketing of their products, 04 artisans are technically advanced group in their own occupation and 02 artisans are marketing their products. 03 technicians are technically advanced group in their own occupation 05 others are technically advanced in their occupation as well as the marketing of their Products. The above table shows that, the Block Loni, 43 big farmers are technically advanced in their occupation as well as marketing of their products. 35 middle farmers are technically advanced in their occupation as well as marketing of their products. 02 small farmers are technically advanced in their occupation. 04 laborers are technically advanced in their occupation as well as

marketing of their products. 10 artisans are technically advanced of their occupation and 06 artisans are marketing their products. 04 technicians and 02 others are technically advanced in their occupation. Thus, the large number of big farmers is using modern technology for marketing their goods and middle farmers too in large number. Thus, the majority of big farmers have used modern technology fir marketing their goose and large number of middle farmers as well; other heads of respondents in the phase of beginning.

Table 4: Socialization and Mobility among Scheduled caste. Respondents in Block ‘Modinagar and Loni’ in 2009-10

S.No.	Age group of respondents	Mobility			
		Vertical Mobility		Horizontal Mobility	
		Modinagar	Loni	Modinagar	Loni
	20 – 30	08	06	07	18
	31 – 40	53	42	09	14
	41 – 50	17	14	03	05
	51 – 60	00	00	03	00
	Total	78	62	22	373

The above table shows that the age group lying between, 31-40 has more vertical and horizontal mobility than any other age group. Thus in total, Modinagar block has more vertical mobility than Loni block and Loni blocks has more horizontal mobility than Modinagar block.

4.0 Conclusion

Thus, several studies indicate a number of factors for mobility in other regions but probably specific case are still less studied from this region. Thus the situation, almost an experimental, provides an opportunity for a detailed enquiry. The Block Modinagar, 51 big farmers are technically advanced in their occupation and 51 big farmers are marketing their products. 27 middle farmers are technically advanced group in their occupation and 27 middle farmers are marketing their products. 09 small farmers are technically advanced in their occupation. 1 labor is marketing of their products, 04 artisans are technically advanced group in their own occupation and 02 artisans are marketing their products. 03 technicians are technically advanced group in their own occupation 05 others are technically advanced in their occupation as well as the marketing of their Products. The above table shows that, the Block Loni, 43 big farmers are technically advanced in their occupation as well as marketing of their products. 35 middle farmers are technically advanced in their occupation as well as marketing of their products. 02 small farmers are technically advanced in their occupation. 04 laborers are technically advanced in their occupation as well as marketing of their products. 10 artisans are technically advanced of their occupation and 06 artisans are marketing their products. 04 technicians and 02 others are technically advanced in their occupation. Thus, the large number of big farmers is using modern technology for marketing their goods and middle farmers too in large number. Thus, the majority of big farmers have used modern technology fir marketing their goose and large number of middle farmers as well; other heads of respondents in the phase of beginning. The age group lying between, 31-40 has more vertical and horizontal mobility than any other age group. Thus in total, Modinagar block has more vertical mobility than Loni block and Loni blocks has more horizontal mobility than Modinagar block.

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