



Full Length Research Paper

The Study of Social Mobility Among Scheduled Castes of Blocks Modhinagar in Ghaziabad District of Uttar Pradesh, India

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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 block Modinagar 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 block Modinagar 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: area, mobility, villages, political power, respondents and social structure

INTRODUCTION

Social mobility is an attractive field of investigation for it can be studied, from the point of view of its various dimension 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). 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). 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). 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).

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

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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). 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). 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).

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.
3. To study of social mobility occurring among the scheduled castes.

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 Modinagar blocks of district Ghaziabad, in the year 2009-2010.

Design of study

Out of one developed blocks of district Ghaziabad which is near district office blocks are 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

Out of 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.

Methods of data analysis

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.

In this manner Block Modinagar is a well flourished block. Many sociologists and psychologists from USA have done caste studies based on this block.

The above table shows that in Block Modinagar, 23 respondents are Literate, 54 are Semi literate and 10 are Illiterate in Jatav caste. In the Dhobi caste 2 respondents are Semi literate and 4 are Illiterate. In the Balmiki and Kori castes 2 respondents are Illiterate. In the Khattic caste 2 respondents are Semi literate and 1 respondent is Illiterate. Thus, the majority of respondents of Jatav

Table 1. Caste Wise Literacy of the Respondents of the Block 'Modinagar' in 2009-10

S.No	Name of Caste	Literate (respondents)	Semi (respondents)	literate	Illiterate (respondents)	Total (respondents)
1.	Jatav	23	54		10	87
2.	Dhobi	00	02		04	06
3.	Balmiki	00	00		02	02
4.	Kori	00	00		02	02
5.	Khattic	00	02		01	03
	Total	23	58		19	100

Source: Primary data Collected by researcher

Table 2. Caste Wise Transportation and Communication of the respondents of the Block 'Modinagar' in 2009-10

S. No.	Name of Caste	Communication			Phone	Transportation	
		TV/Radio	News Paper/ Magazine	Computer (Internet)		Personal	Public
1.	Jatav	87	31	03	61	82	05
2.	Dhobi	05	00	00	00	01	05
3.	Balmiki	02	00	00	00	02	00
4.	Kori	02	00	00	00	01	01
5.	Khattic	03	01	00	01	01	02
	Total	99	32	03	62	87	13

Source: Primary data collected by researcher

Table 3. Caste wise Family Structure of respondents in Block 'Modinagar' in 2009-10

S.No.	Name of Caste	Family Type				Family Size			
		N	SJ	J	T	S	M	L	T
1.	Jatav	13	28	46	87	17	22	28	87
2.	Dhobi	09	02	00	06	03	03	00	06
3.	Balmiki	00	02	00	02	00	02	00	02
4.	Kori	00	02	00	02	00	03	00	02
5.	Khattic	01	02	00	03	00	03	00	03
	Total	23	36	46	100	20	33	28	100

Sources: Primary data collected by researcher

community have considered education and others in few numbers.

As the above table shows that, in the Block Modinagar, in the Jatav caste 87 respondents have TV/ Radio, 31 using news paper/ magazine, 03 using computer and 61 using phone. When Dhobi caste 05 respondents using TV/ Radio. When Balmiki and Kori caste each of two respondents using TV/ Radio. In Khattic caste 03 respondents are using TV/Radio and 01 is using News Paper / Magazine and 01 is using Phone. In the field of Transportation 82 respondents of Jatav caste are using personal vehicle while five using public vehicles. In Dhobi, Balmiki and Kori castes one each of the respondents is using personal Transportation. In Dhobi caste 05 are using public, in Balmiki 01 is using public and in Kori caste 02 are using public Transport. In Khattic caste 02 are using personal vehicles. Thus, the result of Jatav getting information through TV and Radio and used

telephone for message convey and large number have personal Transportation facilities and other very less in number.

The above table shows that in the Block Modinagar, in the Jatav caste, 13 families are nuclear type, 28 are semi joint and 46 are joint family. In Dhobi caste 04 families are nuclear, 02 are semi joint. In Balmiki and Kori castes each of the 02 are of semi joint family. In Khattic caste 01 family is nuclear and 02 families are of semi joint. In the Jatav caste 17 families are small, 22 are middle and 28 are of large type. In Dhobi caste 03 families are small and 03 are middle types. In Balmiki caste 02 families are of middle type. In Kori and Khattic castes each of 03 families are of middle type. Thus, the large number of Jatav community lives in Joint families and in large size as well.

The above table shows that the Jatav caste has 19 respondents, 08 are related to Business and 26 are

Table 4. Caste wise Rural Urban connections of the respondents in the Block 'Modinagar' in 2009-10

S. No.	Name of Caste	Urban Property			Urban Contact		
		House	Business/ Shop	Other	Sometime	Frequently	Regular
1.	Jatav	19	08	26	24	10	53
2.	Dhobi	00	00	00	04	00	00
3.	Balmiki	00	01	00	00	00	00
4.	Kori	00	00	00	02	02	02
5.	Khattic	00	00	00	01	02	00
	Total	19	09	26	31	14	55

Sources: Primary data collected by researcher

Table 5. Caste wise Networking and Political Participation of the Heads of respondents in the Block 'Modinagar' in 2009-10

S. No.	Name of Caste	Local Level	Regional Level	District Level	Caste Leader
1.	Jatav	04	18	29	16
2.	Dhobi	04	01	00	00
3.	Valmiki	02	00	00	00
4.	Kori	02	00	00	00
5.	Khattic	03	02	00	00
	Total	15	21	29	16

Sources: Primary data collect by researcher

Table 6. Caste wise Generational Occupational Structure of the respondents in the Block 'Modinagar' in 2009-10

S.No.	Name of Caste	1 st G 1		2 nd G 2		3 rd G 3		Total
		Tr.	Modern	Tr.	Modern	Tr.	Modern	
1.	Jatav	83	04	61	26	32	55	87
2.	Dhobi	06	00	02	04	00	06	06
3.	Valmiki	02	00	00	02	00	02	02
4.	Kori	02	00	02	00	02	00	02
5.	Khattic	03	00	03	00	03	00	03
	Total	96	04	68	32	37	63	100

Sources: Primary data collected by researcher

engaged in other occupations. In Urban connections, 24 have sometimes, 10 frequently and 53 regular in touch. The caste Dhobi, Kori, Khattic doesn't have their own property in urban area. While the 01 person of Balmiki caste is engaged in Business. In Dhobi caste 04 persons sometime have connection with town. When Kori caste 02 person sometimes, 02 frequently and 02 regular in touch with town. In the Khattic caste 01 person sometime, 02 people frequently have the urban connection. The Kori caste doesn't have the urban connection except occasionally. Thus, the large number of Jatav community has their own property in urban setting and high connections with urban life as well.

The above table shows that, in the Block Modinagar village, each of 04 respondents of Jatav and Dhobi caste are associated with local level. Each of 02 respondents of Balmiki and Kori are associated with local level. 03 respondents of Khattic caste are related with local level. 18 respondent of Jatav caste are associated with regional level. 01 respondent of Dhobi caste is associated with

regional level. 02 respondents of Khattic caste are associated with regional level. 29 respondents of Jatav caste are associated with District level. 16 respondents of Balmiki caste are caste leader. Thus, the large number of Jatav has their Political participation at District level and associated with regional as well as caste leaders in significant number.

The above table shows that among the Jatav 83 out of 87 are doing traditional occupation, 04 out of 87 are modern in first generation; 61 out of 87 are doing traditional and 26 out of 87 are modern in second generation; 32 out of 87 doing traditional and 55 out of 87 are modern occupation over third generation, Balmiki, Khattic are doing traditional occupation and little number are engaged in modern occupation: Dhobi are doing traditional occupation as similar number. Thus, the majority of Jatav are engaged in their on traditional occupation in first generation and adopting modern occupation over third generation.

The above table shows that in (31 – 40) age group are

Table 7. Socialization and Mobility among Scheduled Caste. Respondents in Block 'Modinagar' in 2009-10

S.No.	Age group of respondents	Mobility		Total
		Vertical Mobility	Horizontal Mobility	
1.	20 – 30	08	07	15
2.	31 – 40	53	09	62
3.	41 – 50	17	03	20
4.	51 – 60	00	03	03
	Total	78	22	100

Sources: Primary data collect by researcher

Table8. Category wise Technological Help for Marketing of the Heeds if the Block 'Modinagar' in 2009-10

S. No.	Category of income generating activity	Technical advancement in their occupation	Marketing of their Products (Ag. + Other)
1.	Big Farmers	51	51
2.	Middle Farmers	27	27
3.	Small Farmers	09	00
4.	Labourers	00	01
5.	Artisans	04	02
6.	Technicians	03	00
7.	Others	05	05
	Total	99	86

Sources: Primary data collect by researcher

Table 9. Classification of respondents. Showing Education and Inter generational Mobility in Block 'Modinagar' in 2009-10

S.No.	Mobility over generation	Education		Total
		Illiterate (no. of head of respondents.)	Literate (no. of head of respondents)	
1.	Generation First	76	24	100
2.	Generation Second	47	53	100
3.	Generation Third	13	87	100
	Total	136	164	300

Sources: Primary data collect by researcher

more mobile vertical that other. 09 respondents are horizontally mobile in this age group. Thus, 62 out of 100 are mobile in this age group. This indicates that the age group of (31 – 40) is more favorable for mobility. Our respondents are taking from the second generation (30 – 50).

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 labour 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. 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 above table shows that in the first generation the more i.e. 76 number of respondents are illiterate. In second generation 53 respondents out of 100 are literate. In third generation 87 respondents out of 100 are literate. The above facts show about the increasing education over generation. They showed the great educational mobility.

The above table shows that in the first generation a more number of respondents i.e. 96 out of 100 are engaged in Traditional occupation, in second generation 68 out of 100 respondents are engaged in Traditional occupation and 32 engaged with modern occupation, in third generation 63 out of 100 respondents are engaged with modern occupation. The above facts show that the majority of respondents' generation has been taken place occupational mobility over generation.

Table 10. Occupational Mobility Generation to Generation in Block 'Modinagar' in 2009-10

S.No.	Mobility over generation	Occupation		Total
		Traditional Occupation	Modern Occupation	
1.	Generation First	96	04	100
2.	Generation Second	68	32	100
3.	Generation Third	37	63	100
	Total	201	99	300

Sources: Primary data collect by researcher

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. Result shows that majority of respondents of Jatav community have considered education and others in few numbers, the result of Jatav getting information through TV and Radio and used telephone for message convey and large number have personal Transportation facilities and other very less in number. Thus, the large number of Jatav community lives in Joint families and in large size as well. Thus, the large number of Jatav community has their own property in urban setting and high connections with urban life as well. Thus, the large number of Jatav has their Political participation at District level and associated with regional as well as caste leaders in significant number. Thus, the majority of Jatav are engaged in their on traditional occupation in first generation and adopting modern occupation over third generation. Thus, the majority of big farmers have used modern technology fir marketing their goose and large number of middle farmers as well; other

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