

## DETERMINING THE SOCIAL MOBILITY OF THE FARMERS INAKOLA AND JAGNER BLOCKS OF AGRA DISTRICT

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### ABSTRACT

**Introduction:** Social mobility was one of the key themes of social history throughout the beginnings of its in the 1960s as well as the 1970s. Social mobility is actually the motion of social constituents, which includes social groups or individuals, or maybe some other categories of individuals inside or even between social strata of a society, creating change in the social status and hierarchy.

**Objective of the study:** The main aim of this study is to discuss the social mobility in the schedule caste belongs to the two blocks of Agra, Uttar Pradesh.

**Research Methodology:** This particular paper is founded on the main data collected from the respondents' inhabited in the rural areas of the state of Uttar Pradesh in India. The study was done in 2 block districts of Agra found Uttar Pradesh. A total number of hundred respondents, twenty from 5 villages, were selected using random sampling procedure.

**Data analysis:** Data collected with the strategies of interview as well as interview guide from a lot of respondents will be examined quantitatively

**Conclusion:** It's concluded that the large number of big farmers is making use of modern technology for advertising the items of theirs as well as middle farmers also in big quantity

**Keywords:** Social, mobility, vertical, horizontal, small and big farmers, Schedule caste

### 1. INTRODUCTION

Since the dawn of history, Indian society has endured from several kinds of disabilities, Several of the dishonest social inequalities as well as disabilities had been centred about the institution of caste which constitutes condition hierarchy with Brahmins at the Pinnacle as well as the Scheduled castes or perhaps the so named untouchable at the base, Probably This lowest stratum, on account of the lower social and ritual status, suffered from social injustice and exploitation, which prevented it from

rising above the social status fixed because of it. Members of this particular stature had been denied entry into common occupations which were fairly well paid, The street to expertise was closed and they'd no access to education and occupation, The residential segregation of theirs was strictly enforced, Thus, the Scheduled castes remained socially, economically, politically as well as ritually backwards since the start of the caste

stratification found India.

Scheduled Castes were one of the groups which were most returned word. The standard determinants of Scheduled Caste status were untouchability and impure profession. Some other determinants were their great economic, educational and political problems. Because of the structural limitation of the ritual screen for social mobility, Scheduled Castes have had to rely upon the concepts of secularism as well as democracy in no cost India.

### 1.1 Social mobility

Social mobility sometimes refers to movement, downward or upward between lower or higher social classes; or even more

exactly, movement between one fairly full time, functionally considerable social function and another that's evaluated as possibly higher or perhaps lower. Probably the most practiced conceptual views regarding social mobility suffered from originality and rarely sanctioned social mobility versions in caste methods. Generally, there might be levels of social mobility from the micro level to macro level. Many evaluations of social mobility remained affected by particular bias as well as lacked needed empiricism. Thus, the study of social mobility needed expedition at levels that are various, like specific as well as small social groups rather than macro structures as caste, a group, like upper, middle, as well as Dalits and in phrases of minority or gender.



**Figure 1: Social Mobility**

Social Mobility caused primarily thanks to things such as for instance modernization, politicization, legislation, urbanization, industrialization, migration, training, skill, education, failures, achievements, and motivation. In reality, not the whole

neighborhood or maybe team benefitted since movement of some people belonging to various social organizations. In the event because of to job & political reservation several unique turn into a high-ranking officer or maybe politician as well as acquired wealth



and knowledge, for that reason it couldn't use to the whole team or perhaps society. Thus, social mobility is much more pertinent at the private level due to the slower rate of irreversible and reversible moves.

### 1.2 Factors Contributing to Social Mobility

Major elements which are actually adding to social mobility in the Indian context are actually as follows:

- Welfare measures
- Urbanization and industrialization
- Political participation

### 1.3 Consequences of Social Mobility

This particular section covers the effects of social mobility with specific reference to Scheduled castes. With changes in the socio-economic status of theirs, the mobile individuals might acquire different interaction patterns with the individuals of the caste of theirs along with other castes & fairly afterward interaction with lower socio-economic status might also alter. They might perceive some changes in the behaviour pattern of people of additional castes towards them. By the experiments offered, one might find 3 leading effects of social mobility. They are:

- ✓ **Intra-Group Differentiation** - Among the effects of social mobility may be intra group differentiation of the sense, that individuals who have accomplished social mobility identify themselves with the bigger groups as well as make an effort to dissociate themselves from the nonmobile

and less mobile of their own group.

- ✓ **Changes In Life Style** - With changes in their educational, economic and occupational status the mobile people will probably display their recently acquired condition in the life style of theirs and behaviour. In doing and so they usually imitate the life style as well as behaviour pattern of the team whose status they claim to have achieved.
- ✓ **Change in Relationship with Other Groups** - One would expect the socially mobile unique to assert their recently acquired social status. Assertion of social status plus claim to a greater social status might be acknowledged by the respective greater group.
- ✓ **Positive Inter-Relation** - Social mobility among Scheduled caste implies that the gulf between mobile man or women associated with a lower stratum and those of a greater stratum gets reduced and they're more likely to enter into touch with one another in a number of spheres.
- ✓ **Status Discrepancy and Status Anxiety** - Social mobility is able to have undesirable effects to the people interested. This's the common circumstance in which a private alter his achieved (class) status, while his ascribed (ethnic) status remains unchanged.
- ✓ **Conflicts** -Claim to greater condition on the part of the socially mobile people as well as the rejection of it's by the greater social group might at times result in



antagonistic connection between the two.

## 2. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

**Na Liu (2019)** - The effect of social mobility on social associations is actually a neglected area of mobility studies in China. Drawing on intense interviews with thirty migrant families in Beijing, this particular analysis is designed to take a look at the impact of social mobility on the social life as well as interpersonal relationships of effective migrants, particularly concerning locals, friends, and family. It's been found that the economic results of the interviewees didn't estrange them from kin but only strengthened their responsibilities as well as ties toward one another. The method of theirs of connection still followed the concept of chaxugeju. The friendship circles of theirs, nonetheless, changed considerably. Used ties that couldn't move upwards at exactly the same speed were normally left behind. In spite of these substantial changes, nonetheless, the social relationships of theirs beyond kin had been primarily restricted to rural migrants. Very few socialized with or perhaps developed associates with the nearby individuals in Beijing. The economic results of the migrants didn't bring social integration. The social adaptation of theirs was mostly a procedure of assimilating with social groups created by individuals much like themselves instead of a process of integrating into the already developed urban classes.

**P. G. Jogdand (2017)** -India's reservation policy focuses on a range of organizations on the periphery of Indian society. Reservations in employment are actually meant to uplift as

well as empower also as offer the beneficiaries with opportunities for economic and social mobility. A closer look reveals that the policies of the state haven't helped the bigger Scheduled Caste (SC) and Scheduled Tribe (ST) masses to improve the lot of theirs, but on the contrary, they engendered a microscopic class with the town itself. With this context, the issue is actually: Has middle class been 'paying back' to the needy in various kinds? It's discovered that vast majority of the members of the middle class were keen to extend assistance and bring about desired social mobility amongst the members of the community of theirs.

**Dr. M. Kranthikumar and M. Kalyankumar (2017)** - Employment is probably the most crucial among them. It's primarily via work which were has been social mobility among scheduled Castes, that is manifested in Changed Family, marriage, religion as well as leader ship structures in addition to emancipation of members of the castes. One therefore expects a good deal of social economic as well as cultural change to have taken place among Scheduled Castes. Nevertheless, it's a job for sociologists along with other social scientists to look at from time to time the scope of obstacles and change to such desired changes. In this particular context a question might be raised has occupational mobility greatly contributed to social mobility among scheduled Castes? This particular paper makes an attempt to look at these questions. In this particular context a question might be raised has occupational mobility greatly contributed to social mobility among scheduled Castes? This particular



paper makes an attempt to look at these questions. In the structured sector, Scheduled Castes are actually used in public sector undertakings and government. Scheduled Caste leaders' help from oppressive and unsympathetic administration, facilitation of the utilization of chances as well as readier entry to benefits.

**Krishna Kant Sharma (2015)** - The paper examines the social mobility as well as stratification of India taking into consideration the Indian philosophical phrase *guna* or maybe characteristics discussed in the *Sankhya* process, thought to focus on every issue living or perhaps nonliving. The paper even examined the foundations of old Indian stratification in phrases of *Shudra*, *Vaishya*, *Ksatriya*, and *Brahmans*. Probably The highest position to *Brahmans* like a social group might be a situation of self-ascription propagated via an organized propaganda with vested motives. Many early texts place *Brahmins* at the top part of social hierarchy didn't corroborate with the social systems as well as methods existing now and in the early past or maybe any period of history. In reality, these kinds of problems remained extensively filled with dogmatism, skepticism targeted at cheating and misleading. Additionally, *guna* or perhaps characteristics like *Rajas*, *Tamas* as well as *Tamas* can't stay constant in phrases of *Brahmans*, *Vaishya*, *Ksatriya*, and also *Shudra*. They kept changing as well as orienting based upon mutual interactions between the living community and ecosystem. Thus, everyone witnesses switches in condition in a spatial and temporal fashion. Thus, the social mobility discussed by

sociologists can't be mere linear generally, nonetheless, you will find many options that social mobility might be erratic, zigzag, as well as cyclic simply because status and power change in a spatial and temporal manner.

**G. Eswaraiah (2014)** - Social mobility among weaker sections is actually a difficult job of Andhra Pradesh. Scheduled caste (SCs, ex untouchables) population in Andhra Pradesh status, as somewhere else in India, are backwards. The current research in the 2 districts, *Krishna* and *Ananthapur* districts, deals with the SCs' pollution purity scores and multidimensional social mobility scores throughout 2 decades - sons and fathers. The data consists of 580 households 580 fathers as well as 580 sons. *Ananthapur* had far more pollution problems, outside home, compared to *Krishna* districts. But at home, hindu castes of both districts had far more pollution problems with SCs. The differences among SC fathers as well as sons in pollution purity scores tables aren't important. Among the 2 sub communities, *Mala* as well as *Madiga*, *mala* had a bit much more socio economic score. Among the 4 occupational grade groups of SCs, the previous 4th team had better scores as it's shielded govt workers. The rest of the 3 groups had insecure and low household earnings. And also the variations among occupational groups of fathers & sons aren't substantial as there's much less deviation /mobility for 6 years. In spite of constitutional provisions to defend the rights of SCs with reservations as well as welfare programmes, for 6 years, social mobility of rural SCs isn't significant.



### 3. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The objectives of this study are follows;

1. To study the concept of social mobility among scheduled castes.
2. To determine the factor contributing to social mobility
3. To discuss the consequences of the social mobility
4. To analyze the Socialization and Mobility among the schedule caste of the two blocks of Uttar Pradesh.

### 4. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

#### 4.1 Research design

The design of the study is descriptive in nature and we've selected 2 rural blocks of Agra, Uttar Pradesh. Out of 2 evolved blocks of district Agra one of which is actually around district office as well as the other is actually in inside area.

#### 4.2 Population of the study

From each Block five villages had been selected. Within each village, ten eligible respondents had been selected as a result of the registers maintained by the Block Development Office.

#### 4.3 Sample size

A total number of hundred respondents, ten out of each village, were selected using random sampling process. This particular study is actually based on rapid and simple comparisons of frequency percentages are actually recommended as a substitute to scaling and scoring methods.

#### 4.4 Data collection

Data will likely be collected with the assistance of certain investigation equipment (1) observation, (2) job interview (3) job interview schedule (4) records (5) secondary information have been collected from the district head quarter from Government captures. Interview as well as interview scheduled would primarily focus upon the facets of social mobility with the schedule castes.

### 5. DATA ANALYSIS

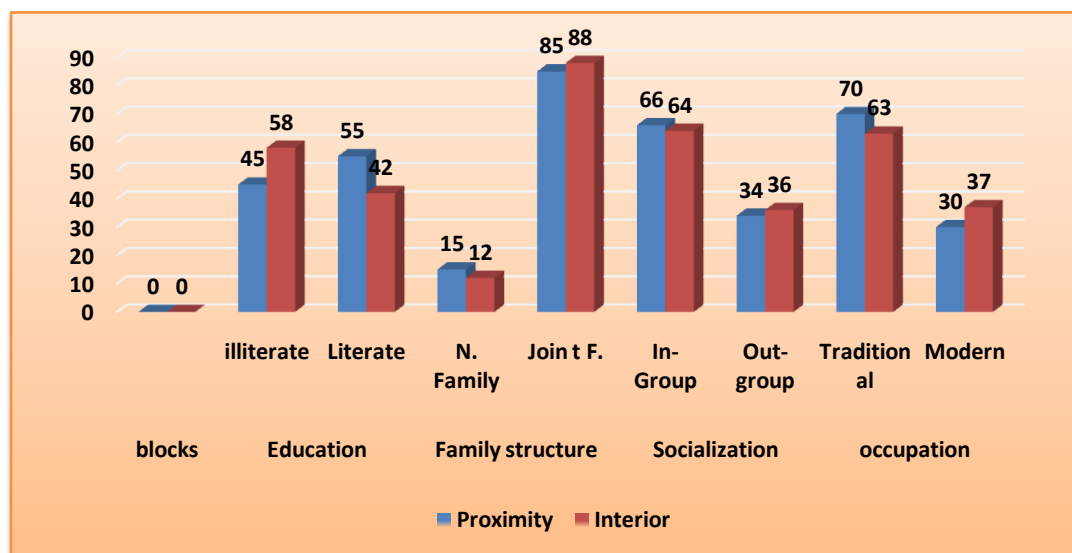
A qualitative analysis has been undertaken of facts collected through interviews as well as observations. Data collected with the strategies of interview as well as interview guide from a lot of respondents will be examined quantitatively. A few basic capabilities of the blocks are actually provided here before mobility variables are actually compared.

**Table 1: Attributes of Akola and Jagner**

S. No.	Location of blocks	blokes	Education		Family structure		Socialization		occupation	
			illiterate	Literate	N.Family	Join t F.	In-Group	Out-group	Tradition al	Modern
1	Proximity	Akola	45	55	15	85	66	34	70	30



2	Interior	Jagner	58	42	12	88	64	36	63	37
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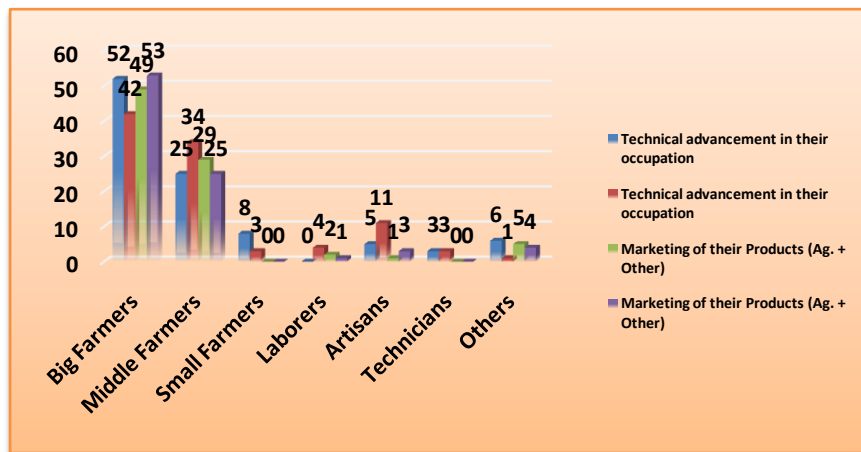
**Figure 2: Attributes of Akola and Jagner**

Above table shows that literacy rate in the named female, male, and blocks individually. In this the block Akola is significantly educated over Jagner. While Family system

block Jagneris significantly compared to Akola, when traditional occupation Akola block than Jagner block.

**Table 2: Technological advancement and Marketing of the Products**

Activities related with Income	Technical advancement		Marketing of their Products (Ag. + Other)	
	Akola	Jagner	Akola	Jagner
Big Farmers	52	42	49	53
Middle Farmers	25	34	29	25
Small Farmers	08	03	00	00
Laborers	00	04	02	01
Artisans	05	11	01	03
Technicians	03	03	00	00
Others	06	01	05	04
Total	99	98	86	86



**Figure 3: Technological advancement and Marketing of the Products**

The above-mentioned table shows that, the Block Jagner, forty-two big farmers are technically complicated in the occupation of theirs and advertising of their products. thirty-four middle farmers are technically advanced in their occupation also as marketing of their products. three small farmers are technically advanced in their occupation. four laborers are technically advanced in their occupation as well as marketing of their products. eleven artisans are technically complicated of their occupation as well as three artisans are actually marketing their products. three technicians as well as one other are technically advanced in their profession. Therefore, the number that is large of big farmers is making use of modern technology for advertising the items of theirs as well as middle farmers also in big quantity. Therefore, the vast majority of big farmers used modern technology for marketing the goose of theirs as well as big selection of middle farmers as well; some

other heads of respondents in the stage of beginning.

The above-mentioned table shows that, in the Block Akola, fifty-two big farmers are technically complicated in the occupation of theirs and forty-nine big farmers are actually marketing their products. twenty-five middle farmers are technically complex team in their occupation and twenty-nine middle farmers are actually marketing their products. eight small farmers are technically advanced in their occupation. two labor is actually marketing and advertising of the Products of theirs, five artisans are technically advanced group in the own occupation of theirs as well as one artisan are actually marketing their products. three specialists are technically advanced group in their very own occupation six others are technically advanced in their career along with the marketing and advertising of their products.

**Table 3: Socialization and Categories of Mobility**





Age - group	Categories of Mobility			
	Vertical Mobility		Horizontal Mobility	
	Akola	Jagner	Akola	Jagner
20 – 30	10	09	06	16
31 – 40	45	38	11	12
41 – 50	15	12	02	06
51 – 60	08	03	04	03
Total	78	62	23	37

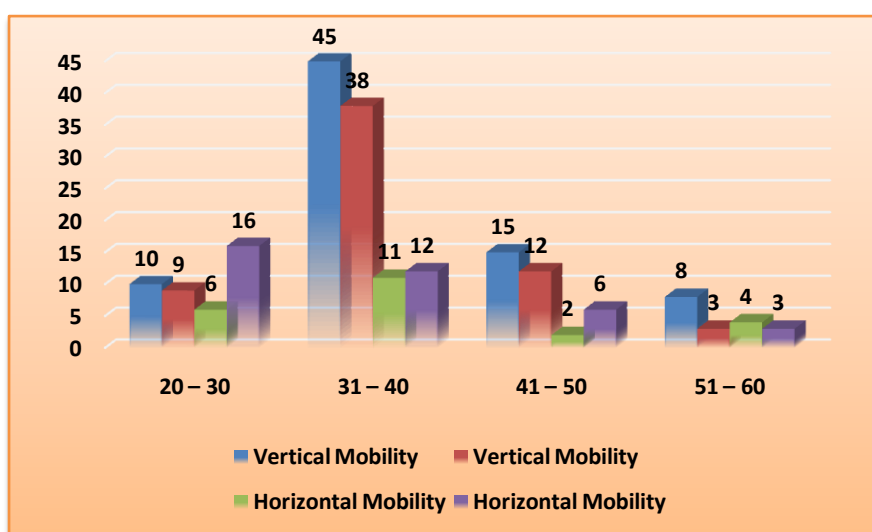


Figure 4: Socialization and Categories of Mobility

The above-mentioned table shows that the age group lying between, 31 40 has much more vertical as well as horizontal mobility than every other age group. As a result, in total, Akola block has much more vertical mobility than Jagner block as well as Jagner blocks has much more horizontal mobility than Akola block.

## 6. CONCLUSION

Movement up or perhaps down the social hierarchy is actually known as vertical social mobility. Movement between 2 equally ranked social positions is actually known as

horizontal mobility. Intra-generational mobility (within a generation) is actually described as change in social status with a single lifetime. It's concluded that the above-mentioned table shows that, in the Block Akola, fifty-two big farmers are technically complicated in the occupation of theirs and forty-nine big farmers are actually marketing their products. twenty-five middle farmers are technically complex team in their occupation and twenty-nine middle farmers are actually marketing their products. eight small farmers are technically advanced in their occupation. two labor is actually marketing and advertising of the Products of theirs, five



artisans are technically advanced group in the own occupation of theirs as well as one artisan are actually marketing their products. three specialists are technically advanced group in their very own occupation six others are technically advanced in their career along with the marketing and advertising of their goods. The above-mentioned table shows that the age group lying between, 31 40 has much more vertical as well as horizontal mobility than another age group. table shows that literacy rate in the named female, male, and blocks individually. In this the block Akola is significantly educated over Jagner. While Family system block Jagner is significantly compared to Akola, when traditional occupation Akola block than Jagner block. Therefore, the number that is large of big farmers is making use of modern technology for advertising the items of theirs as well as middle farmers also in big quantity. Therefore, the vast majority of big farmers used modern technology fir marketing the goose of theirs as well as big selection of middle farmers as well; some other heads of respondents in the stage of beginning.

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