CHAPTER - FOUR

SOCIO-ECONOMIC BACKGROUND OF THE RESPONDENTS

In the preceding chapter, we delineated the perspective of the present study for analysing the relationship between migration and occupational mobility on the one hand and shifts between occupational status and the socio-cultural changes implied or associated with it on the other. When person migration from one place to another the basic motivation behind voluntary change of place is betterment not only material conditions of life but a substantial change in the social position which the individual may aspire for as a member of new society. Achievement of this purpose enables the individuals to not only adopt his life conditions in terms of new imperatives of societies but also inculcate new values in his ideas, outlook and his behaviour in a substantial change in the attitudinal disposition towards the societies or the broadening of the world view or mental horizon. Such changes, however, cannot occur unless and until shifts take place the social and economic status of the individual who prepared to live in new societies and adopt its new setup of cultural norms and values.

Socio-Economic Status is the combination of various social and economic characteristics which determine the position of an individual or a group on the social ladder of any community. The individual perceives his residence as adequate or inadequate
in relation to his socio-economic status. This chapter presents a Scheme of socio-economic status grading which has been developed for the present study.

Numerous attempts have been made in the past by several researchers to obtain socio-economic grading of particular populations. In order to verify the representativeness of the sample, the following demographic characteristics of the sample population. Sex, Age, marital status, education, occupation, and income. However, these factors have to be considered in the context of a host of other factors which constantly influence the social and economical position of the individual as such. For example, while examining occupation and education we have to take into consideration the social environment as a whole which may or may not offer requisite opportunity for the betterment of occupational and educational status. Consideration of the facilities available to the individual in this context depending upon the nature of place, therefore, becomes necessary. Obviously income variable looks dependent upon a person's capacity to get such opportunity in a given spatial setting on the one hand, his capability to analyse.
his resources at hand and such opportunity as available to him on the other. Similarly over and above these variable that is the standard approach to socio-economic status education, occupation, income and caste - we have to seek the sources of social influences which is determinant of ring force to his social and economic position in the society. The source of such influences may be recognition and steam which may partly be connected with mobile and immobile properties at the command of the individual and his disposition to extend material helps to others. Participation in the social process such as neighbourhood and different organization to be seen into the determining factor in this regard.

It is this perspective that we intend to highlight the social and economic background of the respondent before we embark upon the task of correlating these factor with occupational mobility and social change.

The respondents covered by this study, belonged to both Patna and Ranchi district where they were chosen through stratified random sampling. The respondent were drawn from both sexes and they fall in the different age categories of 83 and 78 male respondent from Patna and Ranchi respectively, 27 and 20 belong to relatively younger age group of either below 20 years or upto 30 years in two district respectively. Majority of the respondent in both districts belong to middle age categories in the case of both the sexes. A considerable proportion of these respondent that is 7 and 14 in the case of males and 7 each in
the case of females where either between 51 to 60 or 61 and above age groups. We may mention that only 5 male respondents and 1 female respondent were of the oldest age group and that 2 only in Patna district. This can be seen in table no.9.

Sexwise breakup of the respondent in table no.10 and 11 shows level of education as well as occupation in two district of the 83 and 78 male respondents only 9 and 14 were either illiterate or educated upto primary level in Patna and Ranchi districts respectively. On the contrary bulk of them that is 64 and 56 were educated upto graduation level. 10 and 8 respondents respectively had their technical and vocational degree after graduation degree. As for female respondent in both districts only 8 of them were illiterate, 7 have their education upto primary and 8 women interviewed were graduate. None of female respondents had any technical qualification.

As far occupational status, of the total male respondents 16 (19.4%) and 26 (33.4%) were in service, 9 (10.8%) and 3 (3.8%) were lawyers, 10 (12%) and 7 (8.9%) were doctors, 8 (9.6%) and 4 (5.2%) were engineers, 10 (12%) and 8 (10.3%) were teachers and finally 14 (16.8%) and 9 (11.5%) were carrying on business as their profession in the two districts respectively. Of the respondent 16 (19.4%) and 21 (26.9%) respectively were in other profession like daily wages labour etc. As for female respondents 15 each were either in govt. services or were teachers. 2 of them in Patna districts were doctors and 7 women in Ranchi district were in other profession. Thus we see that our respondents whether male or female have been drawn from different educational and
occupational categories in considerable proportions.

After examining the educational and occupational status of the respondents we elicited information about the income levels. It is interesting that majority of the respondents in both the districts had their income above 5001 and above. 9 respondents belong to next highest categories. 20 respondents were placed in the income categories 3001 to 4000. As for relatively lower income category we find that 13 in Ranchi belong to 2001 to 3000 category in Ranchi and only 4 such respondents were in Patna. 8 respondents in Patna and 7 in Ranchi fall in the category of 1001 to 2000 category. As for the lowest income group 10 respondents in Patna and 8 respondents were from having income below 1000. As for the female respondents a considerable number of respondents that is 11 in Ranchi and 2 in Patna were from the highest income group category. 14 female respondents were of the middle income group and the rest were from relatively low income group in the first three categories. This can be seen in table no. 12.

We can now see distribution of respondents of different ages categories in terms of caste and education. 9 respondents of the youngest age group were from upper caste 5 from middle caste and rest were scheduled tribe in both districts. Those being aged of 21-30 and 31-40 were mostly from upper and middle caste. The middle aged respondents were more in Patna. However, in the case of Ranchi majority of middle aged respondents were either from middle caste or scheduled tribe. Although most of aged respondents were from upper and middle caste categories. The actual
Similarly respondent distribution shows that youngest of them are mostly graduates and are educated up to secondary in both the districts. Among the middle aged person 31-40 and 41-50 majority of them are educated up to graduation and secondary. However 13 of them had their education only upto primary. 13 respondents of the age 50-60 are graduate in both the district and the rest were mostly of primary level. At least 3 respondent of this age like other age category had technical qualification. Person of oldest age category mostly had technical qualification or were illiterates. The breakup of the respondents in terms of age and education in table no. 14.

After examining the different age groups in terms of their caste, education and occupational background it would be necessary to know the economic levels. It is interesting that majority of the respondents in both the districts had their income above 5001 and above. In the age group 21-30 and 31-40 and 41-50 the highest income group in the category in both districts. Only 12 and 9 respondents belonging to lower income groups. Next highest income groups respondent belong to 3001 -4000 income category in terms of 19 and 12 in Patna and Ranchi district respectively. The actual position will be clear in table no. 15.

We can now seen the position of the respondent belonging to different caste in terms of there educational, occupational and income levels. 30 and 22 respondents were educated upto graduation and above in middle caste in both districts. Only 24 respondents
were educated up to graduation level in Ranchi district in scheduled tribe. Only 6 respondents received their technical degree in upper caste in Patna district and 4 and 3 respondents had obtained technical degree in middle class. Only one respondent was educated upto secondary in scheduled caste in Patna district. The details of the above data has been projected in a cross table no. 16. Our respondents were classified into four caste categories. In order to show the social background in terms of four ritual status, we have identified, upper, middle caste, scheduled caste and scheduled tribes categories. Table no. 16 presents distribution of the respondent in terms of the caste and education.

The respondents were classified into seven professional or occupational groups. These are: Govt. service, Advocate, Doctor, Engineer, Teacher, Business and any other profession in both districts. 13 and 2 respondents were service-holder and 7 and 1 lawyers, 4 each Doctor, 3 and 2 Engineer, 8 teachers, 3 and 2 engaged in business and lastly 4 and 1 were supposed to be from other profession in Patna and Ranchi district respectively in upper caste. In middle caste 12 and 14 respondents were in govt. service, 8 and 1 were Doctor, 5 and 1 were Engineer, 6 and 9 were teachers, 7 and 1 were engaged in business and 9 and 13 respondents were holding other profession in both districts. Only one and 25 respondents were in govt. service in Ranchi district in scheduled caste and scheduled tribe respectively. Table no. 17 projected the caste and occupational level of the respondents.

Respondents varied in terms of the income also. In upper caste 5 and 1 respondent earned upto only 1000 per month, and 1
and 2 respondents earning more than 3001 to 4000 per month, 6 and 1 respondent were earning more than 3001 to 4000 per month. 25 and 6 respondents were supposed to be of very high income group as they were earning more than 5001 and above in both districts. In middle caste 26 and 21 respondents were earning 5001 and above in Patna and Ranchi district. In scheduled tribe in Ranchi district only 27 respondents were earning more than 5001 and above and hence they were of very high income group. Table no. 18 presents distribution of the respondents in terms of the caste and income.

It will be desirable to know the religious background of the respondents we interviewed during the course of our study. Our table no. 19 indicates that in both of the districts the sampled respondents belonged to four religions namely - Hindu, Islam, Christian and Sikhs. They were drawn in almost equal proportion. However, table indicates that Christians relatively more in Ranchi than Patna. Hindu respondents were largest number 57 in Patna. Muslim respondents 24 and Christian 42 there were 25 respondents belonging to Sikh religion.

We collected information of marital status of the respondents. We found that 86 and 72 were married respondents in Patna and Ranchi districts. 8 and 11 respondents were unmarried, 2 and 6 were widower respondents, 4 and 8 were widower respondents in Patna and Ranchi district. Only 3 in Ranchi district were divorced respondents. The situation will be clear from the table no. 20.

Education is an important variable which makes the individuals capable of increasing their income. This is because education
accords necessary skills and knowledge. For not only adjustment in behaviour interms of the environment but also gives a ground for availing the opportunities of life. Which that environment may involved. It is this view that we correlated education and occupation on the one hand education and income on the other hand. Data in this regard have been projected in table no.21 and 22. We find that illiterates and moderately educated respondents mostly go for business and other activities. With the few exception of service holder the same is not true with the persons educated upto secondary because majority of them happen to be in service. Obviously graduates and technical degree holders are either lawyers or doctors and engineers. Majority of the respondents in medical and teaching professions hail from the Patna district.

As regard income of the respondents in the context of the education it is found that respondents with low level of the education belong to low income groups of first three categories: upto 1000 and 1001 -2000 and 2001 to 3000. Those who were educated upto secondary level have there position in middle income groups. And even the couple of such respondents to place in highest income groups. Graduates and technical degree holders in variably belong to higher income groups.
Size of the family was examined in the context of religion and caste. Data in this regard can be seen in table no. 23 and 24. Majority of the joint family are associated with Hindu respondents. However, joint family can be seen to some extent in other religions also with the exception of christians. On the whole most of the respondents of any religion have gone for nuclear family. Family size has its association with caste also. Respondents of middle caste and scheduled caste in majority show joint families with exception of scheduled tribe in Ranchi who have nuclear family. This may be because tribals in Ranchi area happened to be christians who do not have practice of joint family. Joint family can be seen in upper caste but considerable proportion such respondents including middle caste go for nuclear families.

In order to know the trend of occupational mobility it was necessary to cite information about the occupation of Grand father and father of the respondent because this would enable us to establish intergenerational mobility in terms of occupation. Our data given in table no. 25 and 26 show that majority of respondents had their grandfathers engaged in traditional occupation or agriculture. Some of them in both the districts were either service holder or businessmen. In Ranchi there were considerable number of unskilled labour. This trend shows the change with the second generation
as the most fathers are like the previous generation. This continued their traditional and agricultural occupation and went for service. Even the number of businessmen and unskilled labourers declined. Data of these two tables clearly shows the shift in occupational status from the grandfather to the present generation and more non-traditional occupations were gradually preferred.

Respondents were asked whether they were happy with their family life and were also asked to specify reasons for their responses. The yes reasons were: (a) The family members are realistic in their approach; (b) the income of the family is sufficient to lead happy life; (c) The family members are contented with what they have, (d) Any other (specify). If no reasons: (a) The wife is not good natured; (b) The children are delinquents; (c) The income of the family is very poor; (d) The parents dues and a larger share of my earning, and (e) Any other. Table no. 27 and 28 shows our data in this regard.

The process of urban settlement is hardly unless the migrants have their own house. This variable was taken because they directly deal with the ownership of the houses of the people. Out of 200 respondents, 58 and 47 respondents had their own houses, while 22 and 36 were from those who lived in the rented houses in Patna and Benachi district. The rest of the respondents continue to live
in govt. quarts. and others houses like Jhungi Jhopri etc. Nature of resident will be clear from the table no. 29.

It is important to know the period of stay the migrants in the area where they have immigrated. Our data showed in table No. 3 that the sampled respondents were living in the area of the study from below 5 years to 26 and above years. It can be seen that 16 and 18 respondents have been living in the area for below 5 years in Patna and Ranchi district. 21 and 33 respondents have been staying in the area for six to ten years in Patna and Ranchi district. 28 and 22 respondents belong to 11 to 15 years category in both districts. 14 and 7 respondents belong to 16 to 20 years category in both the districts. 9 and 5 respondents drawn from 21 to 25 years category and 12 and 15 respondents belong to 26 and above years of category.

It is interesting to know that the migrants, whether settled permanently or temporarily were of age, religion, caste, occupation and income wise of the respondents. We found that majority of the respondents were living permanently in both the district of all ages, religion, caste, occupation and income groups. Below 20 years age group 5 (62.5%) and 4 (80%) were from 21 to 30 years age group 16 (69.5%) and 12 (70.5%), 31 to 40 years age group 28 (82.4%) and 12 (44.5%), 41 to 50 years age group 15 (71.5%) and
11 (36.6%), 51 to 60 years age group 1 (12.5%) and 19 (90.5%) respondents were settled permanently in Patna and Ranchi district.

Only 2 (33.4%) respondents in 61 and above age group were settled permanently in Patna district. Religion wise 37 (64.9%) and 28 (84.8%) Hindu, 16 (66.6%) and 13 (68.5%) Muslim, 14 (73.6%) and 3 (50%) Sikh respondents were settled permanently in both the districts. Only 14 (33.4%) in Ranchi district were settled permanently. Caste wise 36 (85.7%) and 8 (66.6%), if upper caste, 28 (57.2%) and 21 (53.8%) of middle caste 3 (33.4%) and 1 (25%) of scheduled caste respondents were under permanently category in Patna and Ranchi district. Only 28 (62.3%) scheduled tribes respondents fall under permanently category in Ranchi district. It can seen that 16 (64%) and 13 (40.6%) serviceholder 2 (22.3%) and 1 (33.4%) Advocate, 10 (83.4%) and 2 (28.5%) Doctor, 7 (87.5%) and 3 (75%) Engineer, 13 (81.3%) and 12 (70.5%) Teacher, 12 (85.7%) and 6 (66.6%) Businessmen and 7 (43.2%) and 21 (75%) of other profession respondents were under permanently category in Patna and Ranchi district. 8 (66.6%) and 2 (22.3%) upto 1000 income group, 3 (75%) and 4 (44.5%) 1001 to 2000 income group, 6 (75%) and 9 (69.3%) in 2001 to 3000 income group, 12 (63.2%) and 7 (58.4%) in 3001 to 4000 income group, 4 (66.6%) and 2 (66.6%) in 4001 to 5000 income group, 34 (66.6%) and 34 (66.6%) in 5001 and above income group.
respondents hail from permanent category in Patna and Ranchi district and rest respondents were living in both districts only temporarily but they wanted material condition permitted them to have their own house irrespective of age, religion, caste, occupation and income group. The permanent residents situation will be clear from the table no. 31, 32, 33, 34 and 35.

In order to highlight our respondents had lived for a short or long time in urban areas and willing to migrate from urban areas and willing to migrate from urban to urban areas, either in connection with the search for better prospect of service or business etc. 60 (72.2%) and 46 (58.9%) males, 5 (29.5%) and 8 (36.4%) females respondents of Patna and Ranchi district were willing to migrate from urban to urban and other areas and rest of the respondents in both districts were not willing to migrated to other areas. 6 (75%) and 4 (80%) below 20 years age group, 20 (86.9%) and 15 (88.3%) 21 to 30 years age group, 25 (73.5%) and 9 (33.4%) 41 to 40 years age group, 9 (42.8%) and 22 (73.4%) 41 to 50 years age group and 51 to 61 years age group respondents in Patna and Ranchi district willingness to migrated to other areas and rest of the all age groups are not willingness to migrated to other areas. In 61 and above years age group in Patna district only 2 (33.4%) respondents were willingness to migrated and 4 (66.6%) not.
willingness to migrated. Our respondents is shown in the table No. 36 and 37.

Education plays a vital role in the development of human character and faculties. It is indisputably the strongest element of a given cultural system, which is responsible for perpetuation and reinforcement of social values. Educated individuals tend to develop a self-understanding and achieve a broader knowledge of the determinant of human action. Our data indicate that educational mobility, at a rapid rate, is taking place among both Rural to Urban and urban to urban areas. 7 (70%) and 3 (37.5%) Technical vocational degree holders, 40 (64.5%) and 26 (48.2%) Graduate and above degree holders, 6 (66%) and 7 (63.6%) Secondary passed and 7 (70%) and 8 (66.6%) primary passed respondents in Patna and Ranchi district willingness to migrated to urban to urban and other areas. 5 (62.5%) and 10 (66.6%) illiterate people willing to migrate to other areas in search of a better job and seem to be anxious of taking advantage of such provision for bettering their socio-economic status and rest of the respondents in almost all educated, group were not willing to migrate in both the districts. This is clear from the table no.38.

For a long time in the past, Indian society maintained the age old caste bound occupational structure which was generally
specific, hierarchical, non-competitive, and even ascriptive in nature. The process of industrialization and urbanization have brought forth changes in the traditional occupational structure and a myriad of new occupations have developed. The factors associated with occupations reflect the changes in ideas and attitude of the individuals. 18 (72%) and 10 (31.3%) service holder, 1 (11.2%) and 1 (33.4%) Advocate, 8 (66.6%) and 6 (85.7%) Doctor, 5 (62.5%) and 4 (100%) Engineer, 12 (75%) and 15 (88.3%), Teacher 5 (35.7%) and 2 (22.3%) business men and 16 (100%) and 16 (57.2) in any other profession respondents were willing to migrate to other places in Patna and Ranchi districts for better occupation and rest of the respondents not willing to migrate to other areas. Our data given in table no. 39.

Data regarding willingness to migrate and income of respondents revealed that majority of the our respondents belonged to higher income group (5001 and above). 32 (62.7%) and 26 (48.2%) respondents were willing to migrate to other areas of Patna and Ranchi district for better income. Respondents of upto 1000 income group 8 (66.6%) and 6 (66.6%) respondents were likely to migrate to other areas for better income. In 1001 -2000 income group 3 (75%) and 7 (77.7%), 6 (75%) and 8 (61.5%) 2001 to 300 income group,
12 (63.2%) and 4 (33.4%) 3001 to 4001 income group and 4 (66.6%) and 3 (100%) 4001 to 5000 income group respondents were liking to migrate in Patna and Ranchi district for better income. The situation will be clear from table no. 40.

In order to highlight the conditions and factors of migrations, it would be necessary to know as to who were the people who paved the way of migrating individual by rendering moral and material help to them. Data of the table No. 41, 42, 43 and 44 shows that 4 (4.8%) and 16 (20.5%) males, 1 (5.8%) and 2 (9%) females, 3 (37.5%) and 7 (46.6%) illiterate, 2 (20%) and 7 (58.4%) primarily educated, 2 (8%) and 4 (12.5%) service holder, 3 (18.7%) and 7 (41.2%) teacher 3 (35%) and 2 (22.2%) upto 1000 income group, 2 (50%) and 4 (44.4%) 1001 to 2000, income group respondents migrated in Patna and Ranchi districts for (A) Economic betterment. Only 3 (27.3%) who have education upto secondary level 1 (1.8%) Graduate and above graduate level 2 (66.6%) Advocate, 1 (14.3%) Doctor 2 (50%) and 2 (7%) in any other profession, 5 (38.4%) 2001 to 3000 income group and 7 (58.3%) 3001 to 4000 income group respondents migrated in Ranchi district for (A) Economic betterment. 32 and 47 in all sex group educated group, occupational and income group respondents migrated in Patna and Ranchi districts for the (B) better occupation and rest of the respondents were under (C) Education (d) Trade (e)
contacts the people (f) and for other reasons, we wanted to know about the place of origin of the respondents. While the majority of the respondents came from rural areas a considerable number of respondents hailed from urban areas itself for the better the nature of migration is urban to urban. Table No. 45 indicates distribution of the migration in terms of their rural and urban background. It can be seen that 68 and 51 rural respondents were in Patna and Ranchi districts. 32 and 49 urban respondents in Patna and Ranchi district.

Frequency of contact with kith and kins in case of those respondents who lived in town, permanently or temporarily can be seen in the table no. 46. Table indicates that a large number of respondents in Patna and Ranchi districts contact with kith and kins. The purpose of kith and kins contact may vary from individual to individual.

Our final query in the context of the actual profile of the respondents was about the actual reasons behind migration as narrated by the respondents themselves. Five such modes of migration were identified. These are (A) parents (B) Brothers (C) Relatives (D) own effort (E) others like friends, contact to other people etc.

Table no. 47 shows our data in this regard.

In this chapter I tried to examine the socio-economic background of the respondents, which reflects prerequisite conditions for adjustment with changes in social and economic life.