CHAPTER-6
CASE STUDIES

Introduction

According to P.V. Young (1975:247), case study may be defined as “a comprehensive study of a social unit—be that unit a person, a group, a social institution or a community is called a case study.” Ram Abuja (2001:261) says that case study is an intensive study of a social unit which may be an individual, an institution, a system, a community, an organization, an event, or even the entire culture. It is said to be a king of research design which usually involves the qualitative method of selecting the source of data. It presents the holistic account that offers insights into the case under study.

Case study is not a method of data collection; rather it is a research strategy or an empirical inquiry that investigates a contemporary phenomenon by using multiple sources of evidence. Gordon Marshall (1994:56) writes that case-studies include descriptive reports on typical, illustrative, or deviant examples. Thus to find out maximum possible aspects three case studies have been selected out of 200 respondents from the selected villages in Haridwar district of Uttarakhand. All case studies have been done on the basis of their social background, occupation, education, right to make decision in society, social mobility within the family as well as in the
of fathers were also manual labourers after zamindari. In Habibpur Nivada village, majority (59) of fathers of the heads of households was manual labourer during zamindari and majority (55) of fathers was also manual labourers after zamindari. This majority of the fathers of the present heads of households during zamindari and even after were manual labourers in both the villages with little earlier in Dhirmajra and little more in Nivada in the later.

9. In Dhirmajra village, the majority (67) of heads of households has interest in local politics. In Habibpur Nivada village, majority (69) of heads of households also has interest in local politics. Thus the majority of heads of households in both the villages have interest in local level politics.

10. In Dhirmajra village, majority (71) of heads of households live in village and in Habibpur Nivada village, majority (57) of heads of households lives in village. Thus in both the villages larger majority resides in the village but it is also important that a good number has built house in the nearby towns.

5.3.2. Social Mobility

Social mobility among Sainis has been studied in the two selected villages (Dhirmajra and Habibpur Nivada) as consisted of heads of
households and their fathers' family type, property, land ownership, education, occupation, political participation and place of living etc. Findings on these variables are as follows:

1. In both the villages trend of the type of family has been shifted from joint to nuclear and it has been from past to present generation.

2. In the both villages, shift in ownership of property has been towards joint to individual ownership over the two generations.

3. Both the villages indicate the shift in land ownership; comparatively ownership of land-holding has increased.

4. In both the villages, in terms of educational level of the heads of households with those of their fathers show the trend of increase in education illiterate and middle to graduation level from the past generation to present generation. This indicates the trend of inter-generational social mobility.

5. In both the villages, father of none of the heads of households was in government service and big segment of them were engaged in manual labour. While at present in Dhirmajra village 34 percent of heads of households are in government service and in Habibpur Nivada village 31 percent of heads of households are in government service, which indicate upward trend and social mobility in occupation
in both the villages, though marginally a little more in the former the later.

6. In both the villages, the occupation as big farmers have shown decline from first to third age group; as middle farmers have shown upward mobility from first to second age group but declines among the youngsters; as small farmers and shopkeepers with land have shown decline from second to third age group; as government service with land has shown mobility from third to second age group but declines among the youngsters; as manual labourer has shown decline from third to first age group. This indicates that the social mobility in occupation has taken place between respondents of three age groups.

7. Due to the land reforms in both the villages, the occupations of small farming, manual labourer have shown a decline, and middle farming, shop keeping with land, and government service with land have shown an upward trend from their father's occupation to the present heads of households' occupation.

8. In both the villages, the heads of households take more in local politics in comparison to their fathers which has increased many fold as it
in both the villages, though marginally a little more in the former than the later.

6. In both the villages, the occupation as big farmers have shown decline from first to third generation; as middle farmers have shown upward mobility from first to second generation but declines among the youngsters; as small farmers and shopkeepers with land have shown decline from second to third generation; as government service with land has shown mobility from third to second generation but declines among the youngsters; as manual labourer has shown decline from third to first generation. This indicates that the social mobility in occupation has taken place between respondents of three generations grand father to father and than to son at present head of household.

7. Due to the land reforms in both the villages, the occupations of small farming, manual labourer have shown a decline, and middle farming, shop keeping with land, and government service with land have shown an upward trend from their father's occupation to the present heads of households' occupation.

8. In both the villages, the heads of households take more in local politics in comparison to their fathers which has increased many fold as it
was almost nil in the previous generation.

Summing up

The cumulative impact of progressive farming, securing of OBC status and consequent benefits of reservation in educational institutions and government jobs, construction of roads and state planning for development, initiation of cooperative movement, and enlightened leadership contributed tremendously to the social and spatial mobility of the Saini community. The development processes after independence have contributed a great deal to the upward social mobility among the Sainis. With the diversification of occupations, people have moved from the traditional occupations of subsistence farming, trade and manual labourer to scientific farming, services in government and the public sector, transportation-based occupations, and a host of other occupational activities. Among the Saini, both inter-generational and intra-generational mobility have taken place in terms of occupation and education. The Sainis have made strides in development despite harsh economic and tough geo-climatic conditions and backward area. They devised spatial mobility strategies not only to sustain life under unsystematic distribution of land, but also for their development and upward social mobility. By moving to places outside the village, they learnt new skills, adopted new ideas and techniques, attained higher levels of
education, and entered into the modern occupations and other diversified economic activities. The emergence of enlightened and dedicated community leadership and strong group solidarity helped in organizing the community to safeguard its collective interests. The role of several personalities like Ram Singh Saini (Ex-M.L.A.), a community leader and his associates, and Prithivi Singh Viksit (Chairman of Municipality) have a great role in mobility of the local Saini community. The study shows that leadership within the community can pave effective channels for people's mobilization and development through effective communication on personal basis. The cooperative movement, initiated from within the community, has also played an important role in the development experience of the Sainis. The development experience of the Sainis, particularly the example of its cooperative participation, community leadership and group solidarity is worth emulating by other communities in pursuit of development.
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Introduction

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community and their participation in various organizations.

CASE STUDY -1
Ego: Kalu Ram Saini

Kalu Ram Saini, 68, is residing at Nivada village in Bhagwanpur Block. He was a self cultivator earlier now he looks after only his cultivation. He did not have the opportunity of schooling but he can write his name. His wife, Champa Devi 62, was illiterate and looked after the home, she died four years ago. The couple has two sons and four daughters. All are married. All of them are educated up to high school and above. His land is divided among both the sons but is cultivated together under his supervision. Total land of his family is 121 bigha, divided into two parts. It is looked after by him with servants.

His elder son, Ramlal Singh 49, is residing at Nivada. He is a clerk in I.I.T., Roorkee earning about Rs. 10,000 per month from his government job. He is intermediate pass, but his wife, Shyamo Devi is only literate. Married in his teens, the couple has four children, two sons, Jagdish 20 and Sanjeev Kumar 17, have done vocational courses from state I.I.T. and NIIT computer education after completing higher secondary. They are searching for employment. The elder daughters, Nilam 23, and Laxmi 21, completed their graduation degrees and have been married.

Ramlal’s children availed of the ancillaries offered for education of
OBCs children. Jagdish has also availed the vocational scholarship in I.I.T. however, Sanjeev Kumar, the younger son, is not availing these facilities despite the fact that he is eligible.

The younger son of the ego, Shyamalal 47, is residing in Roorkee City. He is a shopkeeper. He is high school pass but his wife Sarla Rani is educated up to primary only. She is a housewife. The couple has two children. The eldest is daughter, Rekha 25, a graduate and has been married in Hardwar. His son, Raju 22, is studing in B.A. in Roorkee.

Kalu Ram said that his father worked as a tenant of the zamindar of nearby village Sakrauda. After Zamindari Abolition, his father and some community persons found some land. His father used to arrange food for family with great difficulty at that time. After Zamindari Abolition, he possessed 48 bigha of land which he was cultivating as a tenant. He increased land after purchasing new land at a very low rate because some persons had moved to another place. These persons sold the land at a very low price and he purchased it. Thus, he has increased his land size by purchasing land from such people.

He and his sons celebrate every festival and function in a traditional way at their village. He does not participate in the politics but does cast his vote only.

The family is a typical one of those in social transition. It has still a
leg in the traditional culture. So far but as for as education of the girls is concerned, they have been educated. This attitude is undergoing a change for the better. He appears to be positively looking forward so far as education and placement of the children are concerned in the urban setting. On the whole, the family has been able to take a step further. It is emerging through modernization and sanskritisation featuring other fellows of their community. His grand daughters have moved a step forward from the literate mother to getting higher education. His sons and grand sons have moved a step further from the father in education as well as in moving towards skill based vocations. The education, socio-cultural environment and governmental facilities have helped Ramlal and his family to move out of the lower status, stagnant section of rural society to a higher mobile position.

Therefore, it can be said that in continuity, he is progressing very rapidly during his life time over three generations. Before zamindari abolition, the first generation was not educated in the family, but the persons of second and third generations are highly educated. It is the key to socio-economic regeneration of the families by way of improving standards of living. We can say that this case appears a clear case of intergenerational mobility.

Conclusionly, great occupational categories are employed; categories
are likely to be heterogeneous in the occupations and in the mobility opportunities of these diverse occupations. A great spread in mobility opportunities may exist within the generation than between generations. This case study especially impressed with the difference between occupations and education, one generation to another, in mobility opportunities.

The case study suggests that:

1. The ego is only literate person and belongs to big ‘land holding’ category now. His father worked as tenant of the zamindar of nearby village Sakrauda and used to arrange food for family with great difficulty at that time.

2. After Zamindari Abolition, ego’s father possessed 48 bigha of land which he was cultivating earlier as a tenant. His father increased land after purchasing new land at a very low price because of some persons had moved to another place. He has increased his land size by purchasing land from such people.

3. Economic aspects show that this family at present has 121 bigha of land. The land was lesser in the first generation. Second generation has increased the land by his hard work earnings. In the present, his family works as progressive farmer less, they work themselves more they supervise, get it done by labourers and technology.

Occupation appears to indicate that first and second generations
depended on agriculture, but members of third generation have acquired government job and business.

Educational aspects indicate that the first generation was not educated, but the second generation is only literate. Members of third generation have studied up to high school and intermediate. Next generation studied up to graduation and professional courses.

Political aspects indicate that the family does not participate in the active politics and does cast only.

**CASE STUDY -2**

**Ego: Rajinder Singh Saini**

Rajinder Singh Saini 49, is living at Roorkee City, as a migrant from Dhirmajra village. He has his own houses at both the places in the city and in the village. He got a job in Government Press as a compositor and settled down in Roorkee. He earns about Rs. 18,000 per month from his vocation. He is an intermediate pass which he had done about two decades back. He has 55 bigha of land in the village. He was the only son of his father. His wife, Sumitra Devi 44, who is educated up to primary level, is a housewife. The couple has three children. The eldest daughter Rani 28, is married. Two sons, Pramod Kumar and Anil Kumar are 25 and 23 years respectively.

He says that his father worked as labourer of the Zamindars of nearby village Sakruda. Before Zamindari Abolition, his father had a very less
land. At that time, his father used to pass his life with great difficulty. After Zamindari Abolition, his father possessed 25 bigha of land which he was cultivating as a labour tenant. Thus, his father had also increased his land size by purchasing land from mobile people at a very low rate.

The whole family is adequately educated from the stand point of their socio-economic status. He is well educated which he might have done about two decades back. The eldest daughter is B.Sc. (Home Science), B.Ed. and is working as a teacher in Government High School, Roorkee. Pramod Kumar, after passing M.A. in Political Science, is doing B.Ed. at Roorkee. Anil Kumar, after intermediate in science, is studying in B.Tech. at Pant Nagar University, Pant Nagar. The educational status of the family appears to be quite high.

His family does not participate in the politics and does cast only.

The higher educational status of the family has emerged from education and social awareness and utilization of educational schemes launched by the Government of India for promoting education of the backward castes. Beside utilization of educational schemes, younger son, Anil Kumar has also found a merit scholarship. The social consciousness is revealed by the fact that even elder son, though settled in education, had not yet married for the explicit purpose of career.

The mobility of Rajinder Singh Saini and his employment in
government concern improved his socio-economic status and educational consciousness improved the family prospects through utilization of educational schemes available in the urban area. Here is a family which emerged from social and economic status of a low class of people and build optimistic generation of children. The family has shown upward mobility in practically all spheres social, educational and economic.

Rajinder Singh Saini felt a little disturbed by the fact that despite governmental initiatives and efforts to ameliorate the socio-economic conditions of OBCs, a large number of them have failed to reap fruits from this offer. He was quite emphatic about the failure of the people themselves, but at the same time he felt that government also has to do a lot to improve the utilization level of educational schemes.

This case study presents a success reality which can be used as an example for motivating passive heads of the family. Rajinder Saini has not only come out of the thaw generated by social stagnation, he has also gone a step further. He has developed an enlightened family with diversified educational and economic activities. His achievements are attributable to his open mindedness, initiative and the interactive environment of the family. This case study directly shows mobility in educational and occupational aspects.

The case study suggests that:
1. Ego is an intermediate pass and belongs to small land holding category. His father worked as labourer of the Zamindars of nearby village and with great difficulties passed his life.

2. After Zamindari Abolition, ego's father possessed 25 bigha of land which he was cultivating as a labourer tenant. His father had also increased his land size by purchasing from other people at very low rate.

3. Economic aspects show that this family has 55 bigha of land. The land was very less in the first generation. Second generation has increased the land by his hard work earning. In present time, ego only supervises and gets the work done by labourers and technology.

   Occupation appears to indicate that the first generation was depended on agriculture as labourer, but the second generation is highly educated and has government job. Third generation persons are doing government job and studying professional courses for better prospects.

   Educational aspects indicate that the first generation was not educated, but the second generation has passed intermediate, members of third generation have studied up to graduation and professional courses also.

   Political aspects indicate that his family does not participate in the
politics and does cast vote only.

CASE STUDY-3
Ego: Hukam Chand

Hukam Chand 64 has been a resident of Nivada village since birth. He was a teacher in a primary school. After retirement, he lives in the village and look after some work of agriculture. His family has 145 bigha of land. He himself is M.A., but his wife, Kamlesh is only fifth class pass. Married in teens, the couple has five children.

His eldest son is Sunil 46, is M.A. and B.Ed. Now, he is a teacher in Intermediate School in Roorkee earning above Rs.10,000 per month. His wife Kavita 41, though studied up to matriculation, is a housewife. His second son, Titu 44, has passed B.A. and had done I.T.I. He is presently doing a private job in Noida. He is earning above Rs. 10,000. His wife Savitri 41, is matriculate and is a housewife. His third son, Sanjay Kumar 43, is B.A.M.S. doctor and practicing in Roorkee and lives in the village. He is earning above Rs. 10,000 per month. He prompted his wife Savita 40, to increase her education. She is intermediate. His two younger sons, Pinto 41 and Devesh 39, are post-graduate. Both of them are doing agricultural work, their wives Anita 38, and Rakha 35, are graduates and housewives. His family has all most of the thing which are seen in a general in an urban family like generator, scooter, refrigerator, cooking gas etc.
His father, Ram Singh was illiterate, but his family had 100 bigha of land. Thereby, he had educated his three sons and one daughter in Roorkee. Hukam Chand is the eldest son. His younger sons, Babu Ram 63 and Satyapal Singh 60, are also post-graduate. At present, both the sons live separately in Roorkee. Both of them are cloth merchants.

Hukam Chand said that before zamindari abolition, his father was a tenant of a Sakurauda Zamindar. At that time, his father was cultivating 85 bigha of land. But tax of land was very high and equivalent to a big part of the production. Therefore, his earning was quite limited. He looked after by smaller earnings, a big family. His father was conscious of the need for education for the children.

He and his sons celebrate every function in a traditional way at their village. His family is also involved in politics. He knows the Saini M.L.A. Ram Singh Saini and the Member of the Roorkee Municipality Committee named Prathvi Singh.

The family is a typical one of those in social transition. It has still a leg in the traditional community culture. He appears to be positively looking forward so far as education and placement of the children are concerned in urban setting. On the whole, the family has been able to take a step further. It is emerging by using mean available and sanskritisation featuring from other fellows of the community. Therefore, it can be said that in continuity,
he has progressed rapidly during his life time and over three generations. Before Zamindari Abolition, the first generation was not educated, but the persons of second and third generations are highly educated. It is the key to socio-economic regeneration of the families by way of improving standards of living.

A great spread in mobility opportunities existed within the generation and between generations. This case study shows difference between occupations and education, one generation to another, in terms of intergenerational mobility. We can say that this case appears a clearcut case of intergenerational mobility.

This case study suggests that:

1. Ego is highly educated, a retired government employee, a primary school teacher by profession. He belongs to big land holding category. Before zamindari abolition, his father was a tenant of zamindar. At that time, his father was cultivating 83 bigha of land, after tax of land, his earning was quite limited. He used to look after the big family with hardships.

2. After Zamindari Abolition, his father became owner of land which he was cultivating. Ego has also increased his land size by purchasing land of others.

3. Economic aspects show that this family has big land holding. The land
was less in the first generation. Second generation has increased the land by hard work earnings. In the present, his family works as a progressive farmer, less they work themselves more they supervise and get it done by labourers and technological means.

Occupation appears to indicate that first generation was depended on agriculture as tenant, the second generation is highly educated and got government job, the third generation works in government, private job, and became supervisory farmer of their agriculture.

Educational aspects indicate that the first generation was not educated, but members of second generation have got educated upto post-graduation. Members of third generation studied up to graduation and professional courses also.

Political aspects indicate connections with Saini leaders of area closely and they participate very much in politic.

FINDINGS OF CASE STUDIES

1. In the zamindari period, heads of households’ father were tenant and labourer. After zamindari abolition, their fathers were the owner of land which was cultivating. Their fathers had increased their land size by purchasing from mobile other at very low price.

2. Economic aspects show that family of all case studies belong to above 50 bigha of land. The members of first generation and second
generation have increased the land size.

3. Occupation appears to indicate that the first generation of heads of households dependent on agriculture but second and third generations are highly educated and have government job.

4. Educational aspects indicate that the members of first generation were not educated. Members of second generation are up to high school and intermediate. Members of third generation of households are highly educated up to graduation and professional courses.

5. Political aspects indicate that heads of households participate very much in regional politics.

Carlsson (1958) had attempted to follow this practice in his rigorous analysis of the Swedish data. His work shows intergenerational mobility. These case studies are, clearly and directly, related to mobility in occupational and social prestige. The prestige ratings obtained from these cases relatively slow changes in the occupational and educational world. Inkeles and Rossi (1956:329-339) have shown great similarity in rank orders among nations, the use of this kind of classification has been strengthened.