

SOCIAL AND EDUCATIONAL STATUS AND MOBILITY IN WARD NO-3 OF NAGAON MUNICIPAL AREA OF NAGAON DISTRICT, ASSAM

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Abstract

The purpose of the current study was to investigate the social and educational status and mobility in ward no 3 of Nagaon Municipal area, Assam. The study aimed to find out generation wise educational attainment level, the educational status of male and female citizens and the occupational pattern of the male and female citizens residing in ward no-3 of Nagaon municipal area in 3 generations. The target population was the citizen of ward no-3 of Nagaon Municipal Area, Assam. 300 people were taken from the target population through random sampling. The result showed us that there is no any remarkable change between the 3 generations in regard to educational attainment infect people are found aware about the importance of education in life. The percentage of female worker was lesser than male and the educational status of male was higher than the female citizen. It was recommended that private sector job guarantee scheme should be given by the government and girls should motivate by home, school and society to access the opportunity to take vocational courses and be a responsible citizen towards the society as equal to boys.

Keywords: Socio-Educational Mobility, Educational Attainment, Occupational Pattern.

INTRODUCTION

India is a secular and democratic country where people must have the right to education equally. Education is become one of the most widely used indicators of socio-educational position used for morality and the progress of the society. The socio-educational status is defined as an agent of social change which coordinates social groups through educational strategies that help people to understand and participate in their social, political, economic and cultural surroundings and to fully integrate in society.

In India, from the ancient time there was a provision of dividing the members of the society on the basis of their work. In ancient time the society divided into four main strata – Brahman, Kshatriya, Baisya and Sudra. According to their status in the society the provisions of providing education are different for them. This process continued till present Indian society, but in the place of four strata today's society divided into

various strata on the basis of class, caste, language, culture, gender, age etc. because of these stratification various social inequalities are arises in the society. Social differentiation based on social statuses that are evaluated as higher or lower gives rise to social inequality. Generally, the unequal opportunity to access various commodities and services available in society to different strata of society are called social inequality. The major cause of social inequality is the changes of society and changes are taken place because of social mobility.

Social mobility is the movement or transition from one social position to another between different levels of social hierarchy. Mobility is the recognition of graduation in a society, which is done in terms of power, prestige and privileges. Greater social mobility has mainly resulted from changes in the occupational structure. Most recently in post-industrial societies, inequality seems to be increasing

between highly educated and poorly educated workers or between those with access to evolving technologies and those who lack such access.

The Nagaon district is one of among them where various social changes are taken place with the changing time because of the mobility of society in regard to occupational, educational and professional inequalities.

AREA OF THE STUDY

Nagaon district is an administrative district in the state of Assam in India. The district headquarters are located at Nagaon. It is situated at the very heartland of Assam, at the middle part of Assam and it is located longitude 92.6984 degree east and latitude range of 26.2997 degree north and occupation area of 3,973 sq. kms. According to census 2011 the district had a total population of 2,823,768 of which males are 1,439,112 and females are 1,190,950 respectively.

The Kolong river, a tributary of the Brahmaputra River, flows through Nagaon and in the process divides the city into two district region- Nagaon and Haiborgaon. Nagaon is bounded on the north by the Sonitpur district and the Brahmaputra River. On the south, it borders the western Karbi Anglong District and Dima Hasao. On the east it is bounded by eastern Karbi Anglong and the Golaghat district, while on the west it neighbours the Marigaon district.

The municipal area of Nagaon district is consisted 26 wards. The investigator selected 3 no ward of Nagaon Municipality Board in order to develop the investigation. The total population of 3 no ward is 4,585. The ward has 4 booth – 8,910.11. through the investigation it is known that there are no wastage and stagnation in present. More than 17 self-help group working for the development of the ward.

NEED AND SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

The present study was undertaken by the investigator to access the socio-educational status and mobility in the ward no 3 of the municipality area of Nagaon district of Assam. Some of the reason justifying the need and significance of the present study are explained below –

The progress of any society depends upon the upward mobility of the society. In comparison of the old days, today's there are various changes are taken place in every society. These changes are taken place mainly on the basis of education. Thus, there is a great need to study the educational attainment of present generation in comparison to past generations to know the level of progress in any society.

In a society any people have an occupational position with regard to their various occupations. The development of society much more depends on the occupational level of the individual. They introduced themselves in society through their work. Thus, it is needed to study the occupational development of any society. So, the investigator selected the area of ward no 3 of Nagaon district in serving the economic attainment level of them in comparison to past generations.

In the 21st century the revolution of science and technology, the needs, demands, expectations, aspirations of the common people are changes. The society needs more active, educated and skilful person to participate in the all-round development of a Nation. This study may helpful for adopting remedial suggestions in removing the drawbacks of ward no 3 of Nagaon municipal area in various sector like educational, occupational. In this regard the investigator tries to study the present condition of socio-educational status and mobility of the ward no 3 of Nagaon Municipality Board with a sort attempt. Because every nation future is depended on the present conditions of the nation.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- (i) To study social mobility of the citizens residing in ward no-3 of Nagaon municipal area in 3 generations.
- (ii) To study the educational status of male and female citizens residing ward no-3 of Nagaon municipal area.
- (iii) To study the occupational pattern of the citizens residing in ward no-3 of Nagaon municipal area.

DELIMITATION OF THE STUDY

The present study is delimited to the socio-educational attainment of the 3 generations of

ward no-3 of Nagaon municipal area. Hence the study delimited to the mobility of this ward.

RIVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

Pandey, V.K. (1988) in his study Social Mobility among women in the Transitional city of Raipur in Madhya Pradesh, analysed trends directions and consequences of social mobility among women as well as factors responsible for it. He found that the present changes in social position of women and women's education had unproved and that education can only play an important role their children's career.[9]

Nazimuddin, SK. (2015) in his paper Social Mobility and Role of Education in Promoting Social Mobility, attempt to provide conceptual knowledge of social mobility through education. The paper focuses on the importance of education in promoting social mobility. He reveals that such type of changes which are observed in the social status, class, economic condition and standard of life of a person is called as Social Mobility.[7]

Lin1, Mei-ling. (2020) in her paper Educational Upward Mobility. Practices of Social Changes—Research on Social Mobility and Educational Inequality, reveals that educational upward mobility needed individual effort and intelligence and different ingredients such as specific social conditions. The different dimensions of inequality like income, poverty, education, social exclusion, social mobility is interconnected. The author identifies a persistence of inequalities among the students due to social reproduction mechanisms – family background and parents' social situation have a substantial influence on the life chances.[5]

Edannur, Sreekala. & PK, Afsal. (2014) in their paper Intergenerational Social Mobility among Muslim Minority in Kerala State of India: Formal and Religious Education, compares social mobility of Muslim in Kerala across two generations with regard to education, occupation and gender. The results of the study show high

upward intergenerational educational mobility and strong occupational reproduction among Muslim community in Kerala. Family background influences the chances of education and occupation of younger generation.[2]

Jena, D.N. (1988) in her study an occupational mobility among the artisan castes, examined all artisan caste of the Kendrapara area, a middle-class town in Orissa, and found that the incidence of migration was greater in higher castes than the lower artisan caste. Urbanization, mass-media, education, political support and financial assistance were positively associated with mobility. Artisans were in favour of providing jobs to women. [4]

METHODOLOGY

The investigator mainly deals with the Descriptive Survey method in the study. Also, secondary sources of data like –books, journals, websites are used to fulfil the objectives of the study. To carry out this study the investigator has to collect data on the basis of desired objectives. Keeping in view all aspect, the researcher has decided to use interview schedule as a tool of data collection.

Population of the study: The population of the present study comprises all the citizens of Nagaon Municipal Board, Assam. The population of the present study consisted of 4,585.

Sample of the study: For the purpose of present study the researcher has been conducted on a randomly selected 300 samples i.e., both male and female citizens of 3 no ward, municipal board of Nagaon district, Assam.

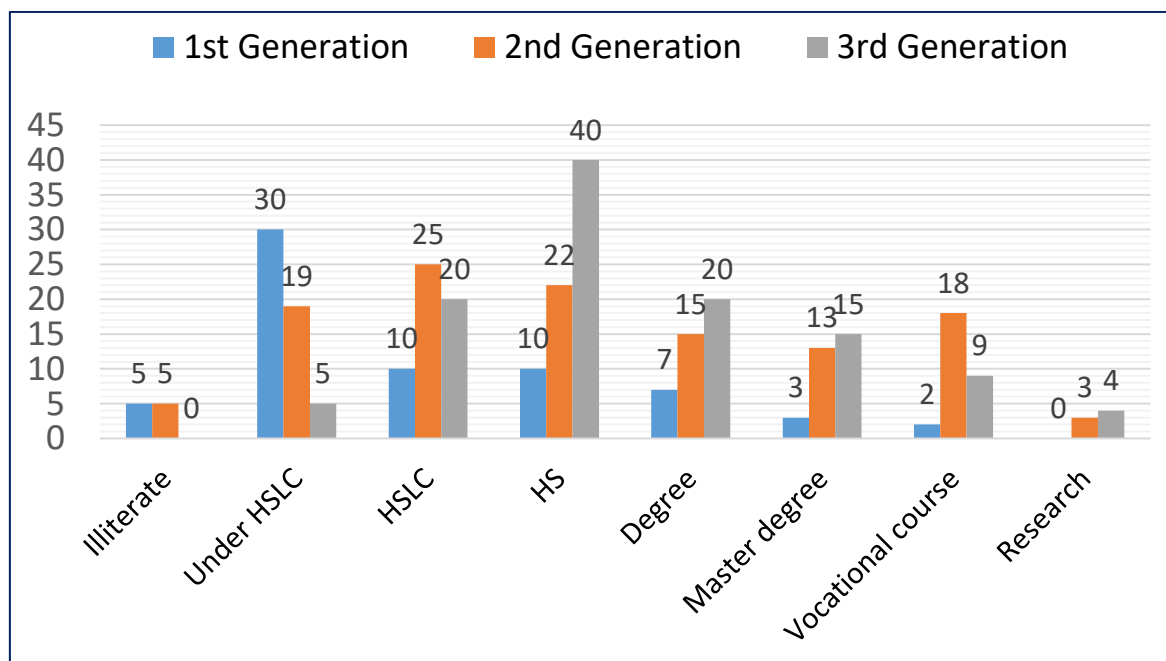
ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF DATA

OBJECTIVE 1: Social mobility of the citizens residing in ward no 3 of Nagaon Municipal area in 3 generations.

TABLE NO 1. Data are representing on 3 generations of total population through randomly selected sample

Generations	Educational level								Total Population	Percentage
	Illiterate	Under HSLC	HS LC	HS	Degree	Master Degree	Vocational Course	Research		
1 st	5	30	10	10	7	3	2	0	67	22.33%
2 nd	5	19	25	22	15	13	18	3	120	40%
3 rd	0	5	20	40	20	15	9	4	113	37.67%
Total Educational level	10	54	55	72	42	31	29	7	300	
Percentage	33.3%	18%	18.33%	24%	14%	10.33%	9.68%	2.33%		100%

FIGURE NO 1 :- Showing the generation wise educational attainment level in 3 no ward of Nagaon Municipality area, Nagaon.



Graphical representation of table no 1

Findings: Table no 1 shows that out of 300 citizens the rate of 1st generation are 22.33% , the rate of 2nd generation are 40% and the rate

of 3rd generation are 37.67%. From the above data we found that, from generation-1 to generation-2 the mobility is upward or increased. The people between these 2 generations are aware about the importance of education. But from 2nd generation to 3rd

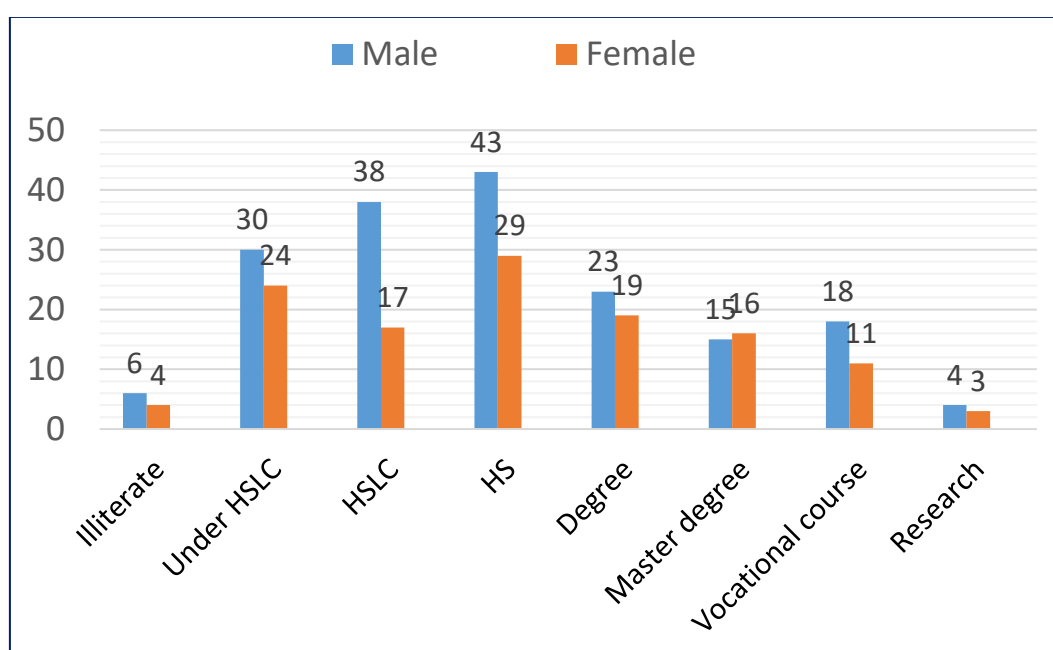
generation the mobility is not increased rather it is decreased in comparison to 2nd generation.

OBJECTIVE II : To study the educational status of male and female citizens residing in ward no-3 Nagaon municipal area.

TABLE NO 2:- Data are representing on educational status of male and female through randomly selected sample

Gender	Educational status								Total	%
	Illiterate	Under HSLC	HSLC	HS	Degree	Master Degree	Vocational Course	Research		
Male	6	30	38	43	23	15	18	4	117	59%
Female	4	24	17	29	19	16	11	3	123	41%
Total	10	54	55	72	42	31	29	7	300	
%	3.33	18	18.33	24	14	10.33	9.67	2.33		100%

Figure no 2 – Showing the educational status of male and female in ward no-3 of Nagaon Municipal area



Graphical representation of table no 2

Findings : Table no 2 shows that out of 300 citizens the rate of educational attainment level of male are 59% and the female educational attainment rate are 41%. From the above data the investigator found that out of 300 citizens 3.33% are illiterate, 18% under H.S.L.C, 18.33% are H.S.L.C, 24% H.S, 14% degree level, 10% master degree, 9.67% vocational course holder

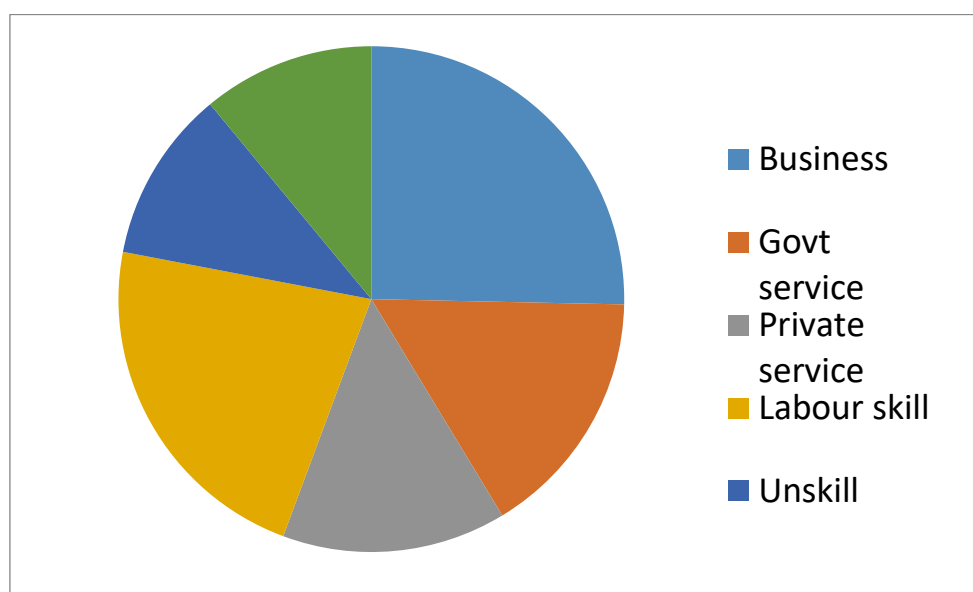
and 7% are research attainer. The male percentage of educational status is 59% which is higher in comparison to female i.e. 41%. Thus, we can say that the educational status of male is higher than the female citizen in ward no-3 of Nagaon municipal area.

OBJECTIVE III : To study the occupational pattern of the citizens residing in ward no-3 of Nagaon Municipal area.

TABLE NO-3:- Data are representing the occupational pattern of male and female through randomly selected sample

Occupational pattern								
Gender	Business	Govt. service	Private sector service	Labour skill	Unskill	Unemployment	Total	Percentage
Male	64	28	25	54	25	22	218	72.67%
Female	12	20	18	13	8	11	82	27.33%
Total	76	48	43	67	33	33	300	
Percentage	25.33%	16%	14.33%	22.33%	11%	11%		100%

Figure no 3 - Showing the occupational pattern of male and female of ward no-3 of Nagaon Municipal area



Pie diagram of table no 3

Findings : Table no 3 shows that out of 300 citizen the rate of 25.33% citizen are engaged on business, 16% in govt. service, 14.34% are work on private sector, 22.33% work with labour skill, 11% citizen are unskilled, 11% citizen are unemployed. Here the investigator found that total 72.67% male citizen are engaged in various type of occupational field and 27.33% female citizen are engaged on various occupational fields. Thus, we can say that the people are aware about various occupational opportunities, most of the people engaged on the business, govt. services and private sector job.

SUGGESSTIONS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH

As per the findings of the proposed study following are the suggestions in this regard –

- (1) Government should take initiative to provide job guarantee for the private sector employee who have taken the vocational courses and are skilled in a particular field. More industries can be established in each province to reduce the unemployment problems.
- (2) To improve the socio-economical condition of the society various professional and vocational courses according to the need of society should be introduced.
- (3) Such policies and programmes should be made at ward wise for the development of each ward under municipal area.
- (4) Proper awareness should be created in the home, school and society that girls are inevitable in the progress of the society. They have the responsibility towards the society as well as themselves.
- (5) Such kind of studies can be carried out on National and State level.

CONCLUSION

Socio-educational status represents the position of the member of the society in respect to their educational and occupational status. Social mobility is one of the main causes of changing the structure of any society. Nagaon district of Assam is an administrative district, where change is also taken place due to social mobility. Through the study the investigator found that the

females are engage in different work like the male citizen in the ward no-3 of Nagaon municipal area. Most of the people of this ward are engaged in business and govt. services. The unemployment problem is also there despite of holding the private sector jobs. There is no any remarkable change at present in comparison of old generation.

Today is the age of knowledge-based economy. The changing time requires an occupationally and educationally healthy society with technological advancement. From the study the investigator has come into conclusion that the ward no-3 of Nagaon Municipal area have need a look for the welfare and development of it.

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