



"Migration and Mobility Among the Scheduled Caste Peoples in Pune City"

Mr. Gadade Kashinath Nandkumar

Research Student, Department of Sociology, Shivaji University, Kolhapur

Email - gadadekashinand@gmail.com

Abstract-

The present research focused on the patterns and reasons of migration and mobility among Scheduled Castes in Pune city, this research contributes to a more nuanced understanding of urbanization dynamics and their impact on marginalized communities. It analyzes how mobility influences access to education, employment opportunities, and social integration.

Key Words - Migration, Mobility.

Introduction -

Migration and mobility have always been integral aspects of human society. People move from one place to another for various reasons such as economic, social, or cultural. For the Scheduled Castes in India, migration and mobility have been crucial in their pursuit of social and economic upliftment. Scheduled Castes, formerly known as Untouchables, belong to the lowest social strata in the Indian caste system. They have been subjected to social, economic, and political discrimination for centuries. However, with the introduction of affirmative action policies, such as reservations in education and government jobs, the Scheduled Castes have been able to achieve some level of social and economic mobility.

Migration has played a significant role in the upward mobility of Scheduled Castes. Many members of this community have migrated from rural areas to urban centers in search of better economic opportunities. The migration of Scheduled Castes to urban areas has been fueled by the growth of the service sector and the construction industry. These sectors have provided employment opportunities to many members of this community, which has helped them to improve their economic status. The migration of Scheduled Castes has also had a positive impact on their social status. In rural areas, the Scheduled Castes were often subjected to social discrimination and ostracization. However, in urban areas, they have been able to escape the caste-based prejudices that existed in rural areas. Urban areas have provided them with a more cosmopolitan environment, where they have been able to interact with people from different castes and communities.

The mobility of Scheduled Castes has also been facilitated by the growth of education and the spread of literacy. Education has played a crucial role in the empowerment of Scheduled Castes. It has enabled them to acquire the skills and knowledge necessary to compete in the job market. Education has also

helped to break down the social barriers that existed between different castes. The Indian government has played an essential role in promoting the migration and mobility of Scheduled Castes. The government has implemented various policies and programs aimed at improving the economic and social status of Scheduled Castes. One such program is the Special Component Plan (SCP) for Scheduled Castes, which is a targeted development program aimed at the economic and social empowerment of Scheduled Castes.

In conclusion, migration and mobility have been instrumental in the social and economic upliftment of Scheduled Castes in India. The migration of Scheduled Castes to urban areas has provided them with better economic opportunities and has helped to break down the social barriers that existed between different castes. The growth of education and the spread of literacy have also played a crucial role in the empowerment of Scheduled Castes. The Indian government's policies and programs aimed at the economic and social development of Scheduled Castes have been essential in promoting their migration and mobility.

Review of Literature

1. Karade focused on occupational mobility among Schedule Castes. In the study of Kolhapur city he focuses on the transition of Scheduled Caste and social movement in India. He focuses on trends of inter-generational occupational mobility of the Scheduled Caste among three generations. According to him the second generation of Scheduled Caste is highly mobile as compared to their father's generation. He found that, the awareness of occupational mobility is very high in the converted Buddhists compared with other 56 Scheduled Castes in Maharashtra.
2. Patwardhan investigated 360 SC families of some castes viz *Mahars, Mangs, Chambhars, Dhors and Holars* of Poona city. According to

her the factors like the change of occupation, education, political participation; *Sanskritization*, caste association, the criterion of residence and lifestyle etc. are connected with individual and group mobility also.

3. Malik Studied the Social Consequences of Social Mobility among the Scheduled Castes in the Ambala City. She has studied Social Mobility in terms of Education, Occupation and Income. In her study, she measured Social Mobility in the context of movement or change in these dimensions.
4. Dahiwale has studied the occupational mobility of ex-untouchables in the self-employment sector. He examined the factors caused for both occupational and social mobility in the context of the post-independence mechanism of constitutional commitment and historically the revolutionary changes brought about by the royal Shahu Chatrapati of Kolhapur in the interests of the Scheduled Caste people.
5. Josheph (Benjamin Josheph: 1991:442-453) has done a study of 200 scheduled caste persons of Barh Block, district Patana in Bihar. He focused on the educational and occupational enrichment in social mobility among scheduled caste. He examined the occupation of a person does reflect his/her social status in India.

Objective of the Study:

1. To study the reasons of migration among Scheduled Caste people.
2. To Study the social mobility among Scheduled Caste people.
3. Research Methodology

Research Methodology

1. Sampling Method and Sample Size

For this research researcher has used Non-Probability sampling method, within this method researcher has used Snow Ball sampling method for selection of 50 Samples. These sample selected from those Scheduled Castes is numerical high in the Pune city e.g. *Buddhist, Mang, Mahar* and *Chambhar*. The present research is an empirical study of SC's peoples who are living in the mixed society in Pune city.

2. Source of Data

i) Primary Data

For the collection of primary data researcher used interview scheduled and observation method.

ii) Secondary Data

Researcher has used published research books, articles in reputed journals, news papers, internet etc. for the collection of secondary data.

3. Tools and Techniques

The Interview Scheduled and Observation Method used for data collection alongwith the statistical package for social science (SPSS) and Excel used for making a plain and cross tabulation as well as pie charts.

Results and Discussion:

Table No. 1. District and Native Place Wise Cross Distribution of the Respondents

District	Native place			Frequency	Percentage
	Rural	Semi-urban	Urban		
A.Nagar	6	0	0	6	12.0
Beed	1	0	0	1	2.0
Dhule	1	0	0	1	2.0
Kolhapur	2	0	0	2	4.0
Nagpur	1	0	0	1	2.0
Osmanabad	3	1	0	4	8.0
Pune	12	3	0	15	30.0
Sangali	2	1	0	3	6.0
Satara	4	1	0	5	10.0
Solapur	8	1	1	10	20.0
Wardha	2	0	0	2	4.0
Total	42	7	1	50	100

Table No. 1 shows that out of 50 respondents majority 15 (30%) respondents were migrated in Pune city from various places of Pune district. Most of the respondents were migrated from Solapur 10 (20%), Ahmednagar 6 (12%), Satara 5 (10%), and

Osmanabad 4 (8%) district. Above table shows that pattern of migration i.e. most of the respondents were migrated from rural to urban. It means rural to urban migration is the most important factor for the mobility of Scheduled Caste Peoples.

Table No. 2. Period of Migration of Respondents

Period of Migration	Frequency	Percent
1-10 Years	8	16.0
11-20 Years	9	18.0
21-30 Years	11	22.0
31-40 Years	9	18.0
41-50 Years	6	12.0
51-60 Years	4	8.0
More than 61 Years	3	6.0
Total	50	100.0

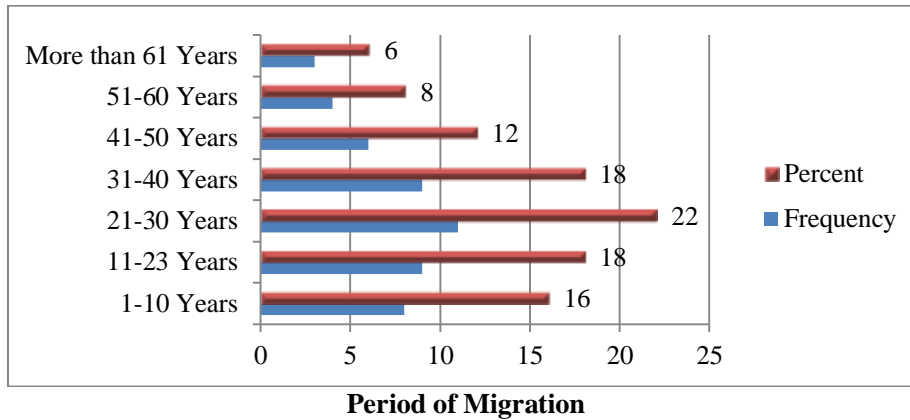


Table No. 2 shows the period of migration of the respondents. In the above table out of 50 (100%) respondents majority of the respondents 11 (22%) were migrated from last 21-30 years, 9 (18%) from 11-20 years, 9 (18%) from 31-40 years. Very

few 3 (6%) and 4 (8%) of the respondents were migrated from last 41-60 years. It means that rural to urban migration has increased over the last 25 years with greater access to education and employment opportunities in urban areas.

Table No. 3. Motivation for Migration of Respondents

Motivation	Frequency	Percent
Relatives	14	28.0
Friends	5	10.0
Teacher	9	18.0
Dr. B.R. Ambedkar	12	24.0
Self motivation	10	20.0
Total	50	100.0

Table No. 3 shows the motivation of migration of the respondents. In the above table out of 50 (100%) respondents majority of the respondents 14 (28%) were motivated from migration by their relatives, 12 (24%) were motivated because of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar's message leave the village and move towards cities to create new identity. And 10 (20%) respondent self-

motivated for migration, 9 (18%) respondent were migrated because of Teacher's motivation and very few 5 (10%) respondents were motivated for migration by their friends. It means most of the respondents were migrated towards urban areas because of their relatives who have already well settled in urban areas.

Table No. 4. Reasons of Migration of Respondents

Reasons	Frequency	Percent
Higher Education	18	36.0
Service	19	38.0
Alongwith wife/ husband or patron	4	8.0
Poverty	5	10.0
Occupation/Business	4	8.0
Total	50	100.0

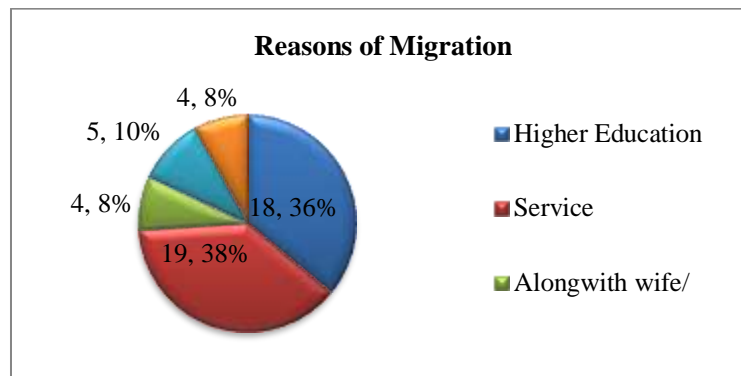


Table No. 4 Shows that the reasons of migration towards urban area. Above table shows that out of 50 (100%) respondents majority 19 (38%) & 18 (36%) respondents were migrated because of the Service and get Higher Education

respectively. Very few of them migrated because of poverty, occupation etc. It means SCs peoples were aware about importance of education and jobs for mobility.

Table No. 5. Education Level of Respondents

Education	Frequency	Percent
Secondary	5	10.0
Higher Secondary	6	12.0
Graduate	15	30.0
P-G	10	20.0
P-G and Ph.D.	14	28.0
Total	50	100.0

Table No. 5 Shows that the education level of the respondents. Above table shows that out of 50 (100%) respondents majority 15 (30%) respondents were completed their graduate, 14 (28%) were completed PG & Ph.D., 10 (20%) respondents completed their post graduation and

very few of them i.e. 5 (10%) and 6 (12%) completed their secondary and higher secondary education respectively. It means Scheduled Caste peoples were aware about importance of higher education for the overall development.

Table No. 6. Designation of the Respondents

Designation	Frequency	Percent
Professor	17	34.0
Doctor	3	6.0
Engineer	7	14.0
Advocate	2	4.0
Administrative Officer	8	16.0
Political Leader	3	6.0
Assistant Manager	2	4.0
Scientist	1	2.0
Principal	2	4.0
Liberian	3	6.0
Software Developer	2	4.0
Total	50	100.0

Table No. 6 shows the designation of the respondents. In the above table out of 50 (100%) respondents most of the respondents 17 (34%) were belonged to teaching profession they were worked as 'Professor' in various education institutions. 7 (14%) respondents worked as Engineer, 8 (16%) respondents worked as Administrative officer. Other

respondents were served in various positions. It means due to migration to urban areas, Scheduled Castes peoples get higher education opportunities and they were worked on higher positions in various fields.

Conclusion-

It is concluded that the migration and mobility of Scheduled Castes (SCs) in Pune city present a multifaceted and dynamic phenomenon that reflects both challenges and opportunities. The process of migration among SC communities in Pune is driven by various factors, including economic aspirations, education, and the pursuit of better living conditions. While these movements offer the prospect of social and economic upliftment, they also expose individuals to the complexities of urban life.

References-

1. Karade Jagan, 2009, Occupational Mobility among Scheduled Castes, Cambridge Scholars Publication, U.K.
2. Patwardhan Sunanda, 1973, Change among India's Harijans: Maharashtra – A case study, Orient Longman, New Delhi.
3. Malik Sunela, 1979, Social integration of Scheduled Castes, Abhinav Publications, New Delhi.
4. Dahiwale S. M, 1988, Emerging Enterprenship among Scheduled Castes of Contemporary India: A study of Kolhapur city, concept Publishing Company, New Delhi.
5. Benjamin Josheph, (October - December 1991), "Social Mobility among The Scheduled
6. Castes In Bihar: A Case Study of Barah Block", An Article Published In Social Action, ISSN
7. 0037-7627 Vol. 41 (4), Published by Indian Social Institute, New Delhi.