Caste, Class, and Migration

Dr. Om Prakash Manjhi

Ph.D. in Sociology (IGNOU)

manjhisoc@gmail.com

INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this article is two –fold: namely, to examine,(1)the nature of the affirmative action and its effects on the marginalized community, and (2) caste, class and migration issues can take part for the bitterness of marginalized and raise the social status of these communities. The first point deals with the social justice of marginalized community, and the second refers to changes in the social status of the marginalized community. An effort has been made to analyze affirmative action curb the exploitation and migration help development of migrant's social status, in the light of these two points.

Caste solidarity is higher among the lower castes than among the upper castes, but the upper castes are still dominant and powerful. Caste consciousness operates at different levels, such as caste and sub-castes, and within the caste or sub-caste on fictional and kinship basis. Expression of caste consciousness at these levels resembles with what Durkheim called ''collective consciousness''. As such, the Marxian view that economic inequalities create class consciousness does not subordinate sociolinguistic forces groups' alliance and ethnocentrisms. Consequently, we find a good deal of overlap between caste and class consciousness. Class consciousness is rather a replica of caste consciousness .class consciousness is not, therefore, clearly observable, and it is short-lived. Caste and class are inextricably tied together, but predominance of the values of caste suppresses considerably the expression of class consciousness.1

Affirmative action is being planned for marginalized people have positive effects despite this some error may occur during implementation of these policies.

Indian development has measured both places in rural and urban areas. In Indian social structures in which Dalit, marginalized people are lower strata, our constitution has given reservation for equality, but our system may be problematic. The reason for inequality in society is many reasons .(1) Relative deprivation Vs caste, class.(2) failure of implementation of government rules.(3) lack of information about rights by marginalized people.(4) rural –urban unbalanced development.

1. Relative deprivation vs. caste, class

American sociologist Robert Merton was among the first to use the concept of relative deprivation in order to understand social deviance, using French sociologist Emile Durkheim's concept of Anomie as starting point. Relative deprivation may be temporal; that is, it can be experienced by people that experience expansion of rights or wealth, followed by stagnation or reversal of those gains. Such phenomena are also known as unfulfilled rising expectations.Recently, the opposite of relative deprivation, the concept of relative gratification has emerged in social psychology.

Migrants those are left in the village, they have lucrative thoughts. They are comparing our social status with upper caste community and seem to gain these positions, that why migrants are bought clothes, mobile and old bike etc. They are forgetting goal when they were kept in mind. Social psychology may be turned his thoughts into consumerisms. When migrants come to his village buy expensive mobile, clothes and electronic items. After two and three months they have planned journey again. It may not be guided by the right person at the destination, that why they have forgotten the main goal. It is a concern with human capital because they are not educated as well as nobody gives guidance at the destination. NGO and Government can be taken

right steps to educate them and give guidance how to spend money and how much money is remitted at the village. It should be planned time to time.

2. Failure of implementation of government policies

Policies are being made by the government, these come at ground level implementation problem may be occurred. Rural people are not aware of these policies. In a rural area, information sources are not available.The village is located in remote areas, where information is not reaching. Traditional society has some stereotype thoughts, it cannot be removed easily. People do not want to change old tradition. They are deeply associated with orthodoxy. Now the system may be changed through migration.Younger are migrated from rural to urban area. Social capital and human capital are being carried by the migrants.

It has been apparent throughout this brief review that migration lies at the heart of sociological accounts of social order and social change; social statics and dynamics. Simmel in a famous analysis of social groups showed how solidarity was achieved by reference to the other, the outsider the alien. Goffman in more recent work from an interactionist perspective makes the same point in a series of accounts of interactions that challenge the identity of the constructed social world. To the extent to which that social world is spatially defined, the act of migration represents a challenge to the known grounds of conformity in both the societies that the migrant inhabits.

3. Lack of information about rights by marginalized people

Migration and information have a good combination in society, without information people will not move from one place to another place.It is an interconnecting process between both concepts. Migrants have planned to leave the origin, collected the information about the destination through, friends, relatives, and newspaper. It is also a general process through this affirmative action implement. Government policies, rights of the marginalized community are collected through the information. It has a lot of sources but one thing obstructs, that is education. If migrants did not educate they cannot be collected more information. Lack of information is the worse for raise the social status. I have collected data from the field about information sources. The migrants were being given my questions, answer.

Table: 1 Information collected from the different sources data by respondents.

S.No	sources	Old generation migrants		New generation migrants
1	Newspaper	75(55.56)		66(40)
2	internet	6(4.44)		12(7.27)
3	Friends	53(39.26)		86(52.12)
4	Relatives	1(0.74)		1(0.61)
	Total	135		165

*In table data are in percentage

Information technology is the important source to collect the information about government policies. Field data shows that old migrants 35.56 percent get information from newspaper and they are getting information for friends 39.26 percent both migrants information sources are newspaper and friends. Migrants are being collected information through friends. The information may be right or wrong.The problem of lack information is a lack of education of the marginalized community.

4. RURAL –URBAN UNBALANCED DEVELOPMENT

Rural –urban disparities, particularly in post –colonial countries, have for long been one of the causes of concern for the policymakers. The disparities are seen in all spheres of human life –economic and non-economic. The extent of disparities, however, differs from country to country.India is the largest democracy with consistent economic growth rate since independence .with regard to demographic profile more than 720 billion i.e. one-

third of its population lives in rural areas. Despite these developments, there is a wide gap between rural and urban India with respect to technology, living condition, economic empowerment etc.

Many in rural India lack access to education, nutrition, healthcare, sanitation, land and other assets and they are trapped in poverty.In rural India, there is a high number of infant mortality with low life expectancy at the birth rate. Rural India mostly depends on the agricultural sector.Due to this there is large scale migration of labour from rural to urban in search of employment.8-12 percent growth rate in the secondary and tertiary sector help urban India as an emerging global information-based economy still urbanization of poverty in major concern2.As for as social issues are a concern the Dalit community people migrated to urban areas because they are want to freedom for the caste discrimination. I have interviewed 300 households during my Ph.D. research.They were given relevant answer my questions.

Table 2 Reason of migration of respondents in urban.

S.No	Reason of migration	Old generation migrants	New generation migrants
1	Caste-discrimination	104(77.04)	73(44.24)
2	Economic reason	28(20.74)	91(55.15)
3	Natural reason	0(0)	1(0.61)
4	No answer given by respondents	3(2.22)	0(0)
Total		135	165

*In table data are in percentage.

There is respondents said that caste- discrimination faced by old generation migrants are 77.04 percent, economic reason 20.74 percent reason for migration. Other side new generation migrants said that 44.24 percent faced caste –discrimination, economic reason 55.15 percent and 0.61 percent natural calamity reason. Data shows that caste discrimination more prevalent in the village due to this, these migrants left the village. One respondent said that '*'Hamani ke gaon main sataval jala jekera chalete shahar mai aabela ke padela'* 'It means due to exploitation migrants live their village and stay in the urban area.Other hand scholar finds Indian the structural discrimination, caste, in India context, is also a bivalent collectivity. It is partly rooted in economic disadvantage, the religiously –sanctioned segregation and ordering of occupations, with the most stigmatized occupations. In addition, castes embody various forms of symbolic devaluation which serve to define lowest castes as despised category or having no caste at all, and to legitimate various forms of injustice, including physical harm, towards them (Nayak,1994).

CONCLUSION
Affirmative action in India understands through the reservation.Reservation policy made by the constitutional assembly, for raising the social status of marginalized community.Now the trend continues but some loop falls between them. At ground level cannot be reached, some short of scarcity may be found a ground level in implementation.Education, skill development, equal land distribution and social cohesion must be required for positive affirmative. At rural level lot of work to be required for implementation. Lack of information about policies and beneficiary scheme did not reach in rural area time to time.Government; public as well as NGO can take initiative to aware people about the scheme.

Caste, class and migration discussion shows how caste immersed into class, class identity now a time relevant phenomenon for migrants or non-migrants.Caste effects are slow down now but exploitation comes from caste to class, capital exploitation expands now. Affirmative action can change our inequality.

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