

SOCIAL MOBILITY AND CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT: DISCOURSE ANALYSIS

Muhammad Raza Younas, Tanzeela Sakhawat, *AbidGhafoor Chaudhry and Adnan Nasir⁴

Department of Anthropology, PMAS- Arid Agriculture University, Rawalpindi,

*Corresponding Author: abidgc@uair.edu.pk

ABSTRACT; *Social mobility is a movement of individuals, groups or families from one social position to another for the purpose of their occupation, education, as well as updating their social status. When people migrate from one place to another they also transmit and adopt a part of their culture. The current study was organized to explore the various aspects of social mobility and cultural resource management amongst inhabitants of Dhok Kala Khan and Christian Colony Rawalpindi. The objective of the study is in the course of study the natural world of social mobility amongst the lowest castes. The data was collected randomly from inhabitants of those areas by using a questionnaire which was close ended as well as open ended and personal observations were also included. In the study we used the qualitative method and sample was of 52 respondents. It has been observed by the examining of various aspects that in present society people are more following social mobility. Inhabitants of those areas were facing economic problems. This study was paying attention especially social mobility in lowest castes.*

Keywords: Social mobility, culture, cultural resource management, scheduled caste, education.

INTRODUCTION

Social mobility is such type of approach in which individuals, groups and families move from one social position to another to raising their social status within the society. Social mobility has been a fundamental theme of research. In the current period there are many factors which compel different strata of society to mobilize as these strata are like the government and private institutions, education, proposal, advancement in agriculture as well as other programs which are for the progress of development of the under developed societies [1,2]. People socially mobilize for the purpose of their occupation, education, raising their social status as well as for their better survival social mobility is depended upon cultural resource management. Social mobility is such type of approach in which individuals, groups and families move from one social position to another to raising their social status within the society. Social mobility is a multi-dimensional perception. The most frequent dimensions are education, occupation, wealth and income, as well as perceptions of mobility itself. Economist also proposes that "Social mobility is a multidimensional concept" [3]. Social Mobility Toolkit for the Professions in his report define social mobility definition that the Social mobility is calculations in which a people are freedom to think that how people recover their place "in society" [4].

When people live in society they learned by the influence of others social learning is such type of learning that is influenced by the existence of further individuals. Social mobility has influence on the behavior and attitude of people. Social mobility is an gorgeous field of exploration that it could be deliberate of its diverse dimensions [1, 5]. These dimensions are illuminating regarding the temperament of social structure and this affect on attitude and behavior of person. There are different types of social mobility as people of lowest caste wants to raise their castes for better social status, for this purpose they migrate from one place to another for their occupation, education and better future of their children [6].

They change their lower castes to higher and raise their social status. Various alternative action of education and social movement in Latin America terminate that movement

between social classes as change occurring from one generation to another is lesser in Latin America as compare to the US [7]. Moreover the association between parents and children education consequences with the help of possible data origin is also established [8-10]. Social segregation of untouchable is not due to their past stories but it is also observable in class discrimination and social segregation of untouchable as compare to Muslims in advanced regions of the financial system. Some untouchable are segregated in to Islam and Christianity and they are not enjoying any type of benefits which are available for Muslims and Christians [11]. In India there is also existed discrimination during hiring for jobs as well as for students who are seeking out for their better carrier but in this case these students segregate due to their lowest caste. Observation of social mobility aim to study the evolution of income distribution, change in human capital of different population groups, change in human capital and changes in labor market opportunities, among other factors [12, 13]. These changes are important and could be positive and negative.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The nature of study was both qualitative and quantitative. It was more qualitative because the entire phenomenon was thoroughly discussed in tables and brief discussion. A detail research activity was determined on "Social mobility and cultural resource management; discourse analysis". The data was collected through questionnaire and interview and secondary information collected by research article, books and internet. Data was collected by random sampling with the help of Questionnaire. The study area was Dhok Kala Khan and 2nd Area Was Christian Colony Rawalpindi. The data was collected randomly from both areas of 52 respondents as 26 from Dhok Kala Khan and 26 from Christian Colony. The questionnaire was elaborate by keeping in mind the objective of the study which is to study the natural world of discrimination of classes. The process of data collection was completed within four weeks. SPSS software was used for analysis of the data.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Table # 1 Pearson Correlation Sig. (2 tailed)

Independent Questions	Dependent Question	Chi Square Value
Social mobility is concept?	Do you know about Social mobility?	.010
Social mobility influences upon the behavior and attitude?		.361
In your opinion, whether social status depends upon the occupation of the person?		.065
Do you have better social life then your father?		.971

The significant value of the variables, “Social mobility is concept?” and “Do you know about Social mobility?” Is .010 according to this significant value Ho is rejected and H1 is accepted because $\alpha = 0.05$ and our result is $.010 < 0.05$. There is no significant relationship exist between these two variables. According to our survey 71.2% people know about the social mobility and 28.8% people do not know about this term. 23.1% people say that the social mobility is a single dimensional concept and 76.9% people says that social mobility is a multi dimensional concept. An economist also suggests that social mobility is such type of concept which is complicated and having more than one dimensions [3] the significant value of the variables, “Social mobility is concept” and “Social mobility influences upon the behavior and attitude” is .361 according to this significant value Ho is accepted and H1 is rejected because $\alpha = 0.05$ and our result is $.361 > 0.05$. According to our survey 86.5% people influenced by social mobility and 13.5% people did not yet influenced. Social mobility having various aspects which affected the attitudes and behavior of people those who follow social mobility, this change could be positive or negative [1]. The significant value of the variables, “Social mobility is concept?” and “In your opinion, whether social status depends upon the occupation of the person? Is .065 which is greater than $\alpha = 0.05$. Ho is accepted and H1 is rejected. And 76.9% people agree that social status depends upon the occupation of the person. The significant value of the variables, “Social mobility is concept?” and “Do you have better social life then your father?” Is .971 which is greater than $\alpha = 0.05$ so that Ho is accepted and H1 is rejected. 63.5% people say that their social life is not better than their father. 82.7% people know about Cultural resource management. The significant value of the variables, “Do you know about cultural resource management?” and “Culture has central position in our society?” is .718 which is greater than $\alpha = 0.05$ so that Ho is accepted and H1 is rejected. There is no association between these two variables. According to our survey 75% people agreed that culture has central position in our society. The significant value of the variables, “Do you

Table # 2 Pearson Correlation Sig. (2 tailed)

Independent Questions	Dependent Question	Chi Square Value
Culture has central position in our society?	Do you know about cultural resource management?	.718
Do you feel media play a role in transmission of culture?		.033
Do you think media represent the true face of our culture?		.376

know about cultural resource management?” and “Do you feel media play a role in transmission of culture?” Is .033 which is less then $\alpha = 0.05$ so that Ho is rejected and H1 is accepted. There is no significant relationship between these two variables. 82.7% people say that media play a role in transmission of culture. The significant value of the variables, “Do you know about cultural resource management?” and “Do you think media represent the true face of our culture?” Is .376 which is greater than $\alpha = 0.05$ so that Ho is accepted and H1 is rejected. There is no significant relationship between these two variables. And 69.2% people say that media represent fake culture.

Table #3 Pearson Correlation Sig. (2 tailed)

Independent Questions	Dependent Question	Chi Square Value
Are you disclosing your caste at workplace?	Caste system having a central position in our society?	.107
Does your caste benefits your professional workplace?		.812
Do people move from one social place to another for the sake of education?		.025
Education should be at first priority as compare to a person’s caste?		.931

According to our survey 78.8% people says that caste system having central position in our society. The significant value of the variables, “Caste system having a central position in our society?” and “Are you disclosing your caste at workplace?” Is .107 which is greater than $\alpha = 0.05$ so that Ho is accepted and H1 is rejected. There is existence of significant relationship between these two variables. 57.7% people disclosing their caste at work place. The significant value of the variables, “Caste system having a central position in our society?” and “Does your

caste benefits your professional workplace?" Is .812 which is greater than $\alpha = 0.05$ so that H_0 is accepted and H_1 is rejected. There is no association between these two variables. 57.7% people disclosing their caste at work place. The significant value of the variables, "Caste system having a central position in our society?" and "Do people move from one social place to another for the sake of education?" Is .025 which is less than $\alpha = 0.05$ so that H_0 is rejected and H_1 is accepted. There is no significance relationship between these two variables. 90.4% peoples move from one place to another for the sake of education. The significant value of the variables, "Caste system having a central position in our society" and "Education should be at first priority as compare to a person's caste?" is .931 which is greater than $\alpha = 0.05$ so that H_0 is accepted and H_1 is rejected. There exists a significant relationship between these two variables. 82.7% people preference to the education instead of caste. A large number of people migrated from different areas due to their occupation, education, raising status, secure future of their children as well as for the sake of better survival. There were also many young boys who came from villages for the sake of education and jobs they live together with their friends who are also away from their families.

Females of those areas were mostly uneducated but they were sensible and their attitudes were very much positive. They were very much co-operative at all. Those people were economically not so good. Some of them were moderate but most of them were very poor. In the survey we found one home that is migrated from Karachi due to terrorism and meager occupation. Some people tell about those people who socially mobilized for the purpose of changing their caste to raise their social status. In Christian Colony most of the people were illiterate. They could not understand the real meaning and purpose of questions. In this area people are economically pathetic as compare to inhabitants of Dhok Kala Khan.

CONCLUSION

People who migrated from villages toward cities face a lot of problems in adaptation of opposite culture which is exist in cities. They take a lot of time to accept that advances and the culture takes time to get closer to technological advances that time refers as cultural lag. This theory explain that time period in which a culture takes time get closer to technological innovations, and social problems as well as conflicts are occasioned due to this interval. Cultural lag is also narrate to theory which could be apply on this situation as it is used to explore that idea and it also explains the whole condition. "William F. Ogburn coined the term cultural lag in his work social change with respect to culture and original nature he was a sociologist himself." This idea is also explained by James W. Woodward explains that when there come change in materialistic situations occurs in results modifications are also happened in the adjective culture but the changes do not match accurately with the change in materialistic conditions, these changes are totally different. This interval is known as cultural-lag. In his theory of cultural-lag we found that when un-tangible culture is trying to that new material-culture then in result a

period of maladjustment happen. As material culture is tangible which could be seen and non material culture is not tangible. Cultural lag creates a lot of problem for a community in various dimensions. The subjects of cultural lag motivate to emerge numerous conversations in which the completion of a number of new progressions is a theme. Cultural lag could be use as vital principled theme.

REFERENCES

1. Kumar, D. A. "THE Comparative Study Of Social Mobility Among Schedule Caste Of Two Blocks In Ghaziabad District Of Uttarpradesh India." *European Centre for Research Training and Development UK*, 1-6 (2013).
2. Kumar, A and P, Baseria "The Study of Social Mobility Among Scheduled Castes of Blocks Modhinagar in Ghaziabad District of Uttar Pradesh, India" *Global Advanced Research Journals*1(3)035-040 (2012)
3. Solon, G. "Intergenerational Income Mobility in the United States." *The Americian Econpmic Review*, 393-408 (1992).
4. MP, D. W." Social Mobility Toolkit for the Professions". *Uk Spada*. (2012).
5. Western, B "Punishment and Inequality in America, New York:" *Russell Sage Foundation*, <http://isites.harvard.edu/fs/docs/icb.topic1458086.file/Western.pdf>(2006).
6. Eitzen DS "Upward Mobility through Sport", 1-3 <http://www.prostaronline.com/articles/upwardmobility.pdf>(2007)
7. Behrman, Jere r., Alejandro Gaviria, and Miguel Székely "Intergenerational Mobility in Latin America." *Economía* 2 (1): 1-44. (2001)
8. Daude, Christian "Ascendance by Descendants? On Intergenerational Education Mobility in Latin America." *OECD Development Centre Working 297 Paris* 1-45 (2011)
9. Daude, C., "Educación, clase media movilidad social en América Latina." *PensamientoIberoamericano*10: 29-48. (2012)
10. Daude, C. "Education And Social Mobility In Latin America." *OECD Development Centre*, 7-9. (2013)
11. Sikand, Y., "Defining Dalits, in Debating Education 3: The Reservation Issue, New Delhi" *Safdar Hashmi Memorial Trust (SAHMAT)* 79-82 (2006)
12. Deshpande, A. & Newman, K." The role of caste in post-university employment expectations." *Economy and Political Weekly*, 42(41), 4133-4140 (2007)
13. Bouillon, V. A. "Social Mobility in Latin America:A Review of Existing Evidence." *Inter-American Development Bank*, 1-51. (2009).