



THE ROLE OF EDUCATION IN SOCIAL MOBILITY: A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

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ABSTRACT:

This paper is an endeavor to give calculated outline work of Social Versatility in the radiance of training. The meanings, types, and factors influencing social mobility are discussed in depth in this paper. The significance of education in fostering social mobility is also emphasized in this paper.

KEYWORDS: Social mobility, education, Horizontal Social mobility, vertical social Mobility

INTRODUCTION

People who are constantly changing and dynamic are what make up a society. It has progressed from its primitive, uncivilized form to the civilized, cultured society of today. This demonstrates certain the dynamic (ever-changing) nature of the general public in which social versatility plays had a prevailing impact since time unethical. People's social positions, status, and economic circumstances fluctuate frequently. People's social status and economic status frequently shift as a result of hard work, less education, or simply superior intellect. Better training and better assistance additionally assist in difference in the socially burdened bunches with preferring ladies and individuals having a place with planned standings, Booked clans or in reverse classes. Absence of better schooling and will to accomplish difficult work have made rich individuals poor, subsequently bringing down the way of life. Such kind of changes which are seen in the societal position, class, monetary condition and standard of life of an individual are discussed as Friendly Portability.

1. As indicated by P.A. Sorokin: "By friendly portability is implied any change of an I individual starting with one position then onto the next in a heavenly body of gathering and layers."
2. As per S. Bogardus: "The term "social mobility" refers to any shift in a person's social position, such as a rise or fall in one's occupational rank, a shift in one's position in a

position of authority where a follower becomes a leader—or a transition from one social class to another or vice versa.

The nature of social mobility has been thoroughly explained in relation to occupation, income, organizational membership, and other factors in the aforementioned definitions. People with high aspirations strive to raise their social status and advance.

Types of Social Mobility

As per the course of development of individuals in the general public, Social mobility can be sorted into two kinds.

- Horizontal Social Mobility
- Vertical Social Mobility.

Horizontal Social Mobility

Horizontal social mobility refers to the process of moving from one situation to another at the same level, or within the same stratum. To put it another way, in this kind of mobility, the individual's affiliations change, but his social status does not. For instance, when a Head of Optional School at palm joins at a similar post in an Optional School at South Ex. In this model the status and job of the individual functioning as a Chief continues as before yet there is an adjustment of the work environment which achieves change in this affiliations, subsequently he shows level social portability.

Vertical Social Mobility

According to Sorokin, "by vertical mobility. I mean the relations engaged with a progress of an individual (or social item) starting with one social layer then onto the next". The development of an individual from one layer of the general public is alluded as Upward Friendly Versatility for example, in Vertical Social Portability there is an adjustment of the situation with the individual. The individual achieves high schooling and becomes rich, He moves up in the social order. For instance, when an educator turns into a teacher in a school is said to have moved upward in the kinds: Both upward and downward social mobility (also known as ascending mobility)

Upward Social Mobility

It alludes to the development from lower to higher happens from position. Ascending mobility is the movement of people from lower status and prestige groups to higher status and prestige groups, for example. For instance, on the off chance that an individual is brought into the world in a group of a sweeper and subsequent to securing should become familiar with the

social ways of behaving of officials. This requires the individual pursuing for up friendly portability to become familiar with the accompanying.

- Ability to behave and work according to upper class people.
- Language, style and their dress pattern.
- He must live in that area of city where upper class people live.
- He must also develop the ability to participate in social functions organized by them.

Other examples of upward social mobility are promotion of a lecturer to readership and promotion of a minister of state to minister of cabinet rank etc.

Downward Social Mobility

The term "downward mobility" refers to a person's transition from a position of greater prestige and status to one of lesser status. It could happen as a result of political shifts, economic downturns, character peaks, and other factors. The two causes of this kind of mobility are as follows:

- i. The first element; is the population's lack of initiative and effort. Because of laziness, rich and prosperous individuals have confronted deseeding social versatility.
- ii. Social change is the second factor that contributes to downward vertical social mobility.

Downward mobility typically occurs as a result of inefficiency or criminal tendencies in both public and private services.

Factors Affecting Social Mobility

Economic Prosperity

There are three primary gatherings; in the general public known as poor, center and rich. Their standard of living varies greatly, and the degree to which wealthy individuals are respected in society is highly variable. As a result, everyone in society is working hard to get ahead financially and in his or her career so that they can join the rich.

Structure of Society

The social mobility of a society is influenced by its social structure. There are two types of world societies: closed societies and open societies. Shut social orders are rank ridden (as in India) and the situation with a still up in the air by his being brought into the world in a specific standing. Subsequently, in such a general public possibilities of portability are extremely less on the grounds that such society stays inside the obligations of station and heredity. For instance. An individual brought into the world in a group of Brahmins, might be poor. bad character who will enjoy his birthright's Brahmin status; in a Brahmin family. However, in an open society equity of chances are given which empower more friendly versatility because of the abilities and instructive accomplishment of the people.

Level of Aspiration and Achievement

Social portability is straightforwardly corresponding to the desires of individuals. On the off chance that, individuals are more wannabes, we will track down more friendly portability in that society.

Demographic Structure

Population dispersion is closely linked to social mobility. The size and density of it. Rate of birth and movement of town people towards towns and urban communities are firmly associated with social versatility.

Education

Social versatility is advanced through improvement. Engendering and spread of training. Individuals who get increasingly more training accomplish increasingly high economic wellbeing.

Occupational Prestige

Every one of the occupations in the general public don't get a similar regard. A few callings convey higher renown in contrast with different callings. For instance. I.A.S. officials and Specialists are viewed as better compared to the Designers, Attorneys and Educators.

Administration

In a popularity-based society greater potential open doors are accommodated social portability in correlation with different kinds of regulatory social orders, Majority rule organization elevates social versatility to be extraordinary degree.

Legal and Political Factors

A large number of the lawful and political limitations have been taken out after freedom. Being untouchable is now a sin. Each one has seen given political balance and fairness of instructive open doors and so on. Any individual from the general public can visit sanctuaries/gurudwaras and so on. By these progressions in the lawful and political limitations, versatility happens from the lower gathering to the higher gathering.

Intelligence Factor

In the advanced industrialized society. The acquired positions have become less and less in light of the fact that the individual possessing the hair can't necessarily give similar seat to his child or girl. Subsequently, there are changes in the social positions held starting with one age then onto the next age and, in this manner , making individuals portable.

Education and Social Mobility

Instruction is an extremely powerful method for empowering social versatility the Indian culture. Promoting social mobility is influenced in multiple directions by it. In the following ways, education plays such an important role.

1. Training is the need of each and every individual in light of the fact that on it depends legitimate advancement of man. Training uncovers the inert characteristics and potentiates of man and empowers him to comprehend Self and the climate encompassing him.
2. Training hones the mind, enlarges the vision, helps in the healthy and adjusted improvement of man or more all it prompts social , financial and political advancement of a country.
3. Social mobility is greatly facilitated by both formal and non-formal educational pathways.
4. Formal schooling is straightforwardly and causally connected with social versatility. This relationship is by and large comprehended to be one in which formal training itself is a reason or one of the reason for vertical social portability.
5. Training is straightforwardly connected with word related versatility and the ensuing improvement lin financial status and then again, pack structures and component of social change. In society, people who have more education and better jobs are more respected.

Mode of guidance in school system can assume an extraordinary part in achieving portability among individuals of the general public. One of the impacts of embracing a territorial language as a mechanism of guidance in schools and universities is that it impedes spatial versatility of understudies and educators which is connected with both flat and vertical social portability.

The instructors having a place with the lower case, by joining this honorable calling of educating. Help in vertical social versatility. Educators participated in research work advancements and giving advanced education help; in breaking the boundaries of position and are regarded by the understudy's local area for their assistance, direction and academic taste and ability and advance intergenerational social versatility.

Increasing one's social standing and position in society can be accomplished through education. As a result, all students strive to acquire more education in order to ascend in social standing. Higher status or social mobility cannot be achieved through education alone, but colleges and universities play a significant role in students' social mobility.

The conventional arrangement of training as well as the non-formal arrangement of instruction additionally goes about as a significant channel of social versatility. This framework helps people who were without any trace of the chances of schooling at a legitimate age to instruct themselves.

Political power, marriage, family ties, and education are all ways to help people move up the social ladder. However, education is the most sought-after option because more people

now have access to it thanks to global expansion of educational facilities. Schooling is viewed as the channel of versatility for what it's worth:

- High educational achievement is the aspiration of people.
- Few would question about a person's integrity when high academic qualification.
- Education has high relationship with income and occupation. The higher the educational level, the more prestigious the occupation, leading to higher annual
- This turn is associated with property, prestige, and

Formal education is linked to upward social mobility, and schools play a significant role in sorting people into their potential levels by using a system of exams, supervision, and promotions. As a result, education can help people move into elite mobility or the top positions in society. Consequently, formal instruction has turned into an essential for the overwhelming majority laid out callings like specialists, legal counselors, bookkeepers, instructors, designs, etc. How does education help people move up socially?

- To begin, education serves as a mechanism for maintaining social class positions across generations. A person of a higher social class is more likely to have a higher level of education, allowing them to maintain their social class position.
- Second, education facilitates social advancement. Access to education is the most important factor in this case in determining a person's social mobility. However, this can only be accomplished if everyone receives the same education; thus providing disadvantaged people with a means of mobility. Education aids upward mobility or reduces the likelihood of downward mobility for this group.

Instruction has a utilitarian worth as well as a representative worth. What does "functional value" imply? When a person studies education at a university and eventually works as a teacher, it is said that education has practical value. Or on the other hand an individual who concentrates on drug store and turns into a drug specialist. Here training has a practical worth. What is implied by emblematic worth? It's possible that someone with an engineering degree will choose not to work after graduation. In contrast, an uneducated man works hard and earns money to send his daughter to a private college. Instead, he uses the degree as a symbol of status. His daughter's education; when she graduates and gets a good job; is viewed as image of significant worth. In the US, after 1900, guardians were persuaded that teaching their kids would open doors for better positions and pay rates, Schools and advanced education foundations started creating and planning software engineers to address the issues of the market. Understudy enrolment in specialized and designing courses expanded on the grounds that there were more open positions in plants and ventures. So, stress was on the utilitarian worth of instruction. In the 1940s, Great Britain and Australia also emphasized the functional value of education, focusing on secondary and tertiary education for children. Prior to this, these societies believed that people could succeed in politics, business, and public service without formal education.

A Case Study: Indian Government's Policy on Social Mobility

Reservation is a form of positive discrimination or affirmative action that the Indian government employs toward the "backward classes" of society.

- This policy mandates that Dalits or members of the scheduled caste must be given priority when applying for government positions, and that 15% of students admitted to universities must be from these groups. These were social, economic, and political marginalized individuals with a long history of discrimination.
- Scheduled tribes or minorities were another group that got priority—they got 7.5 percent of government jobs and places in educational institutions.
- Alongside the focal government, the state legislatures of India to follow a strategy of reservation. Depending on the state's population, different reservations exist in different states.
- While most Indians support the approach, pressures have emerged on the grounds that intense standing networks feel victimized by the public authority. Huge number of high station individuals need to vie for a couple of spots held for them. Now and again, held positions stay automated in light of the fact that there were not many up-and-comers from the lower standing bringing on additional strain between the ranks.

CONCLUSION

In this way, training is a freeing force and in the current age it is likewise a democratizing force, cutting across the obstructions of station and class, streamlining disparities forced by birth and different conditions, subsequently, achieving portability among individuals in the social design of the general public.

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