CHAPTER – VI

SOCIAL MOBILITY AND EDUCATION

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6.1. Introduction

Social mobility refers to the amount of movement from one stratum to another; it describes the nature and amount of change in social position over time. In principle, this change can be defined foe any social entity. For instance, one can consider the collective mobility of classes, ethnic group, or the entire nation in terms of health status, literacy and education (Noah, 2009). In the present study the investigator is concentrating on mobility of the respondents selected for the study in terms of educational attainment, type of occupation, occupational grade, monthly income, size of family, type of marriage, place of settlement and the structure of house.

The role of education in promoting social mobility is among the central issues in contemporary sociological and political debate. In the modern societies, education has become an increasingly important factor in determining which jobs people enter and in determining their social position. This has led some scholars to believe in the advent of open and meritocratic societies but the empirical evidence has cast doubts on this. In many countries the relationship between family background (i.e. social origins) and educational opportunity is still strong: people from more advantaged social classes have higher chances of embarking on a long educational career and gaining higher level qualifications than those from less advantaged classes (Iannelli and Paterson, 2004). The acquisition of higher educational qualification results in a clear advantage when they enter the labour market. Indeed, education has been also found to be a crucial factor for individual's social background and their class destination. Education is necessary for preparing children for adult life in terms of diplomas and degrees to determine one's credentials for a job even if the work involved has nothing to do with the education one has acquired.

Education is also important in terms of certification (regarded as eligible for particular position) and socialization (meant to prepare individuals for adult role). Education is

required for several reasons. These include acquiring knowledge, preparing individuals for various social roles, status, transmitting culture, to escape from dull and unpleasant occupation, source of knowledge, skill, which enables people to begin new tasks and do old ones more effectively and lastly to supply the manpower need of the country (Noah, 2009).

Goldthorpe (2013), in his working paper 'The role of education in intergenerational social mobility: Problems from empirical research in sociology and some theoretical pointers from economics' discussed about the 'OED triangle' as shown in the Figure 1.1 below, by this OED triangle the author is trying to show that E (educational attainment) is strongly associated with O (social origin) and that D (social destination) is strongly associated with E, but with a 'direct' association of O with D i.e. one not mediated by E is still being present.

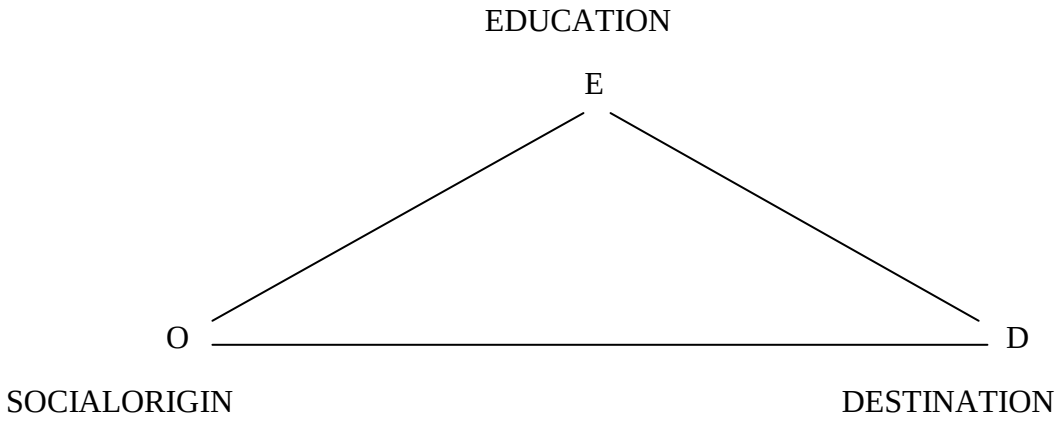

Figure 6.1: Representing OED Triangle

Insofar as any theoretical context has existed for research into the pattern and evolution of relations within the OED triangle, it has been provided by the functionalist theory of industrial, or post-industrial, societies (Treiman, 1970). From this standpoint, the ED association is seen as one that will steadily strengthen as a necessary response to the exigencies of the complex forms of technology and economic organization that characterize such societies. If technological and economic dynamism are to be maintained, employing organizations must increasingly select personnel on the basis of the differing levels and kinds of knowledge and skill that educational qualifications serve to warrant. At the same time, while the theory would recognize that some degree of OE

association is an inevitable consequence of family influences, the expectation would be that this association will tend to weaken. The rising demand for qualified personnel will require the expansion of educational systems and their progressive reform aimed at creating a greater equality of educational opportunity, so that all available human resources can be utilized as effectively as possible. In turn, then, the theory also leads to the expectation that as the ED association strengthens but the OE association weakens, the direct and also the overall OD associations will in turn weaken i.e. 'ascription' will progressively give way to 'achievement' via education, and societies will become increasingly meritocratic and mobile.

As per the objective stated, the analysis on the social mobility in relation to educational attainment of the respondents has been discussed in detail below.

6.2. Social Mobility and Educational Attainment

To find out the relation between social mobility and educational attainment of the respondents, the investigator compared the data of all the 7 variables of social mobility (type of occupation, occupational grade, monthly income, size of family, type of marriage, place of settlement and the structure of house) with the data on educational attainment and it has been discussed in detailed further.

6.2.1. Inter-generational Educational Attainment

The data on educational attainment are classified into 3 levels/categories, they are; low (Illiterate and Primary), moderate (Secondary and Sr. Secondary) and high (Graduate and above). The inter-generational educational attainment of the respondents, east and west district is discussed in detail below.

Table 6.1: Inter-generational Educational Attainment of the Male and Female Respondents in Percentage (%) – East District

Generation	Level of Educational attainment (Male)				Level of Educational attainment (Female)			
	High	Moderate	Low	Total	High	Moderate	Low	Total
1st Generation	0	17.5	82.5	100	0	7.5	92.5	100
2nd Generation	37 (37)	36 (18.5)	21 (-16.5)	100	31 (31)	41.5 (34)	37.5 (-55)	100
3rd Generation	80.5 (43.5)	18.5 (-17.5)	1 (-20)	100	83 (52)	14.5 (-27)	2.5 (-35)	100

Source: Primary data *Note: Figures in parentheses are the rate of change.

It is observed from the above table that there is a tremendous level of upward mobility between the generations in the east district as in case of 1st generation male respondent, the percentage of respondent attending higher level of education was found to be nil, while in the 2nd generation the percentage increased to 37% (29.5% Graduate and 7.5% Post-Graduate) and in 3rd generation the percentage further increased to 80.5% (55% Graduate and 24.5% Post-Graduate). While the percentage of respondents with moderate level of education in 1st generation it was 17.5% (10% Secondary and 7.5% Sr. Secondary), in 2nd generation 36% (16.5% Secondary and 19.5% Sr. Secondary) and 18.5% (5% Secondary and 13.5% Sr. Secondary) in 3rd generation. And in case of low level of education there was found a decreasing rate of percentage between the generations i.e. in the 1st generation it was 82.5% (50% Illiterate and 32.5% Primary), in 2nd generation it was 21% (8.5% Illiterate and 18.5% Primary) and in the 3rd generation it was only 1% (1% Primary). In the female respondents also, the trend of mobility was found similar. In case of high level of education, in the 1st generation the percentage is found to be nil, in the 2nd generation it increased to 31% (25.5% Graduate and 5.5% Post-Graduate) and in 3rd generation it again increased to 83% (60% Graduate, 22.5% Post-Graduate and 0.5% research). In the moderate level of education in the 1st generation it is only 7.5% (7.5% Secondary), while in the 2nd generation it increased to 41.5% (21.5% Secondary and 20% Sr. Secondary) and in the 3rd generation the percentage decreased to 14.5% (5.5 Secondary and 9% Sr. Secondary). On the other hand a tremendous level of decrease in the percentage between the generations was observed in the low level of education as in 1st generation it was 92.5% (67.5% Illiterate and 25% Primary), in 2nd generation it was 37.5% (7.5% Illiterate and 20% Primary) and in the 3rd generation it was only 2.5% (2.5% Primary). It is also observed that percentage of illiteracy became nil in the 3rd generation, in the 1st generation it was 50% among male and 67.5% among female and in the 2nd generation it was 8.5% among male and 7.5% among female respondents.

Table 6.2: Inter-generational Educational Attainment of the Male and Female Respondents in Percentage (%) -West District

Generation	Level of Educational attainment (Male)				Level of Educational attainment (Female)			
	High	Moderate	Low	Total	High	Moderate	Low	Total
1st Generation	0	33.5	66.5	100	0	4.5	95.5	100
2nd Generation	29.5 (29.5)	38.5 (5)	32 (-34.5)	100	31.5 (31.5)	37 (32.5)	31.5 (-64)	100
3rd Generation	74.5 (45)	23.5 (-15)	2 (-30)	100	75 (43.5)	21.5 (-11)	3.5 (-28)	100

Source: Primary data *Note: Figures in parentheses are the rate of change.

In the west district also the trend of mobility is found similar to that of east district, there also a tremendous amount of upward mobility is found in the educational attainment between the generations as in case of 1st generation male respondent, the percentage of respondent attending higher level of education was found to be nil, while in the 2nd generation the percentage increased to 29.5% (26% Graduate and 3.5% Post-Graduate) and in 3rd generation the percentage further increased to 74.5% (50.5% Graduate and 24% Post-Graduate). While the percentage of respondents with moderate level of education in 1st generation it was 33.5% (28.5% Secondary and 5% Sr. Secondary), in 2nd generation 38.5% (17.5% Secondary and 21% Sr. Secondary) and 23.5% (1% Secondary and 22.5% Sr. Secondary) in 3rd generation. And in case of low level of education there was found a decreasing rate of percentage between the generations i.e. in the 1st generation it was 66.5% (51.5% Illiterate and 15% Primary), in 2nd generation it was 32% (10% Illiterate and 22% Primary) and in the 3rd generation it was only 2% (2% Primary). In the female respondents also, the trend of mobility was found similar. In case of high level of education, in the 1st generation the percentage is found to be nil, in the 2nd generation it increased to 31.5% (27% Graduate and 4.5% Post-Graduate) and in 3rd generation it again increased to 75% (49.5% Graduate, 25% Post-Graduate and 0.5% research). In the moderate level of education in the 1st generation it is only 4.5% (4.5% Secondary), while in the 2nd generation it increased to 37% (18% Secondary and 19% Sr. Secondary) and in the 3rd generation the percentage decreased to 21.5% (9% Secondary and 12.5% Sr. Secondary). On the other hand a tremendous level of decrease in the percentage between the generations was observed in the low level of education as in 1st

generation it was 95.5% (74.5% Illiterate and 21% Primary), in 2nd generation it was 31.5% (11.5% Illiterate and 20% Primary) and in the 3rd generation it was only 3.5% (3.5% Primary). It is also observed that percentage of illiteracy became nil in the 3rd generation, in the 1st generation it was 51.5% among male and 74.5% among female and in the 2nd generation it was 10% among male and 11.5% among female respondents.

6.2.2. Inter-generational educational attainment and occupation

The data on the type of occupation are categorized again in 3 categories namely; job holder (government and private), self employed and agricultural-workers/home-maker. The inter-generational comparison between occupations with educational attainment is presented below in table 6.3 and 6.4 followed by its discussion.

Table 6.3: Inter-generational Educational Attainment and Occupation of Male and Female Respondent in Percentage (%) – East District

Gender-wise Occupation		Male Respondent				Female Respondent			
		Levels of Educational Attainment				Levels of Educational Attainment			
		High	Moderate	Low	Total	High	Moderate	Low	Total
1st Generation		0	17.5	82.5	100	0	7.5	92.5	100
	Job Holder (Govt. and Private)	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0
	Self-Employed	0	10	0	10	0	2	0	2
	Agriculture/ Home-maker	0	5.5	82.5	88	0	5.5	92.5	98
2nd Generation		High	Moderate	Low	Total	High	Moderate	Low	Total
		37	36	27	100	31	41.5	27.5	100
	Job Holder (Govt. and Private)	37	13	0	50	31	19	0	50
	Self-Employed	0	23	2	25	0	22.5	2.5	25
	Agriculture/ Home-maker	0	0	25	25	0	0	25	25
3rd Generation		High	Moderate	Low	Total	High	Moderate	Low	Total
		80.5	18.5	1	100	83	14.5	2.5	100
	Job Holder (Govt. and Private)	71.5	0	0	71.5	62	0	0	62
	Self-Employed	9	8.5	0	17.5	19.5	0	0	19.5
	Agriculture/ Home-maker	0	10	1	11	1.5	14.5	2.5	18.5

Source: Primary Source

From the data presented in the table above on inter-generational educational attainment and occupation, east district, it is found that in the 1st generation (male) there was not a

single individual with high educational attainment, 17.5% were with moderate educational attainment, out of which only 2% (Sr. Secondary) involved in job sector and 10% (3% with Sr. Secondary and 7% with Secondary) were self-employed and 5.5% (Secondary) were agriculture-workers and 82.5% were with low educational attainment (13% Primary and 69.5% Illiterate), out of which all 82.5% were agriculture workers and in 1st generation female the scenario looks the same, there was also no one with higher educational attainment, 7.5% were with moderate level of educational attainment, out of which 2% (Secondary) were self-employed and 5.5% (Secondary) were home-maker/agriculture workers and 92.5% were with low educational attainment (8% Primary and 84.5% Illiterate), out of them all 92.5% were home-maker/agricultural workers.

In the 2nd generation (male) 37% were with high educational attainment (5% Post-Graduate and 32% Graduate), out of them all entered to job sector, 36% were with moderate educational attainment (14% Sr. Secondary and 22% Secondary), out of them 13% were job holder and 23% were self-employed and 27% with low educational attainment (5% Primary and 22% Illiterate), out of them only 2% were self-employed and the rest 25% were agriculture workers and in 2nd generation (female) 31% were with high educational attainment (7% Post-Graduate and 24% Graduate), out of them all were job holders, 41.5% were with moderate educational attainment, out of them 19% (Sr. Secondary) were job holder, 22.5% (1.5% Sr. Secondary and 21% Secondary) were self-employed and out of 27.5% with low educational attainment, out of them 2.5% (Primary education) were self-employed and 25% (2% Primary and 23% Illiterate) were home-maker/agriculture-workers.

In the 3rd generation (male respondent) 80.5% were with higher educational attainment, out of them 71.5% (1% Research, 30.5% Post-Graduate and 40% Graduate) were job holders and 9% (Graduate), of 18.5% with moderate education 8.5% (7.5% Sr. Secondary and 1% Secondary) were self-employed and 10% (4% Sr. Secondary and 6% Secondary) and 1% with low education all 1% (Primary) were home-maker/agriculture-workers and in the 3rd generation (female), 83% were with high educational attainment, out of them 62% (27% Post-Graduate and 35% Graduate degree) were job holders, 19.5% (Graduate)

were self-employed and 1.5% (Graduate) were home-maker/agriculture-workers, 14.5% with moderate education (7% Sr. Secondary and 7.5% Secondary) were home-maker/agriculture-workers and 2.5% were with low education (Primary) were home-maker/agriculture-workers.

From the above discussed data it is observed that there is a tremendous level of upward inter-generational occupational mobility among the respondents (male and female) of the east district as in the 1st generation there is very less percentage of the respondent engaged in job sector (2% male and 0% female) and self-employed category (10% male and 2% female) and maximum percentage in agriculture/household work (88% male and 98% female), in 2nd generation there were 75% (male and female) engaged in job sector and self-employed category and 25% in agriculture/household work and on the other hand in the 3rd generation there were maximum of the respondents were engaged in job sector (71.5% male and 62% female) and working as self-employed (17.5% male and 19.5% female) and only 11% (male) and 18.5% (female) working as agriculture/home-makers. And this mobility is seen positively related to educational attainment of the respondents as in all the 3 generation almost all the respondent with high and moderate educational attainment were falling under the occupational category of job holders and self-employed and the respondents with low educational attainment almost all were falling under the occupational category of agriculture/home-makers.

Table 6.4: Inter-generational Educational Attainment and Occupation of Male and Female Respondent in Percentage (%) – West District

Generation-Wise Occupation		Male Respondent				Female Respondent			
		Levels of Educational Attainment				Levels of Educational Attainment			
		High	Moderate	Low	Total	High	Moderate	Low	Total
1st Generation		0	33.5	66.5	100	0	4.5	95.5	100
	Job Holder (Govt. and Private)	0	2.5	0	2.5	0	0	0	0
	Self-Employed	0	17.5	0	17.5	0	0	0	0
	Agriculture/ Home-maker	0	13.5	66.5	80	0	4.5	95.5	100

2nd Generation		**High**	**Moderate**	**Low**	**Total**	**High**	**Moderate**	**Low**	**Total**
		29.5	38.5	32	100	31.5	37	31.5	100
	Job Holder (Govt. and Private)	29.5	20.5	0	50	31.5	18.5	0	50
	Self-Employed	0	18	7	25	0	18.5	6.5	25
	Agriculture/ Home-maker	0	0	25	25	0	0	25	25
3rd Generation		**High**	**Moderate**	**Low**	**Total**	**High**	**Moderate**	**Low**	**Total**
		74.5	23.5	2	100	75	21.5	3.5	100
	Job Holder (Govt. and Private)	62.5	0	0	62.5	60.5	0	0	60.5
	Self-Employed	12	10.5	0	22.5	14.5	5	0	19.5
	Agriculture/ Home-maker	0	13	2	15	0	16.5	3.5	20

Source: Primary Source

The data presented in the table above on inter-generational educational attainment and occupation, west district, it is found that in the 1st generation (male) there was not a single individual with high educational attainment, 33.5% were with moderate educational attainment, out of which only 2.5% (Sr. Secondary) involved in job sector and 17.5% (7.5% with Sr. Secondary and 10% with Secondary) were self-employed and 13.5% (Secondary) were agriculture-workers and of 66.5% with low educational attainment (4% Primary and 62.5% Illiterate), out of them all 66.5% were agriculture workers and in 1st generation (female) the scenario looks the same, there was also no one with higher educational attainment, only 4.5% were with moderate level of educational attainment, out of which all 4.5% (Secondary) were home-maker/agriculture workers and of 95.5% with low educational attainment (5.5% Primary and 90% Illiterate), out of them all 95.5% were home-maker/agricultural workers.

In the 2nd generation (male) 29.5% were with high educational attainment (7% Post-Graduate and 22.5% Graduate), out of them all entered to job sector, of 38.5% with moderate educational attainment (21% Sr. Secondary and 17.5% Secondary), out of them 20.5% were job holder and 18% were self-employed and 32% with low educational attainment (9% Primary and 23% Illiterate), out of them only 7% were self-employed and the rest 25% were agriculture workers and in 2nd generation (female) 31.5% were with high educational attainment (6.5% Post-Graduate and 25% Graduate), out of them all were job holders, of 37% with moderate educational attainment, out of them 18.5% (Sr.

Secondary) were job holder, 18.5% (1% Sr. Secondary and 17.5% Secondary) were self-employed and out of 31.5% with low educational attainment, out of them 6.5% (Primary education) were self-employed and 25% (3.5% Primary and 21.5% Illiterate) were home-maker/agriculture-workers.

In the 3rd generation (male respondent) 74.5% were with higher educational attainment, out of them 62.5% (1% Research, 30.5% Post-Graduate and 31% Graduate) were job holders and 12% (Graduate) were self-employed, 23% with moderate education 10.5% (7.5% Sr. Secondary and 3% Secondary) were self-employed and 13% (13% Secondary) were home-maker/agriculture-workers and 2% with low education all 2% (Primary) were home-maker/agriculture-workers and in the 3rd generation (female), 75% were with high educational attainment, out of them 60.5% (27% Post-Graduate and 33.5% Graduate degree) were job holders and 14.5% (Graduates) were self-employed, of 21.5% with moderate education 5% (Sr. Secondary) were self-employed and rest 16.5% (Secondary) were home-maker/agriculture-workers and of 3.5% were with low education (Primary) all were home-maker/agriculture-workers.

From the above discussed data it is observed that in the west district like the east district it is observed that there is a tremendous level of upward inter-generational occupational mobility among the respondents (male and female) as in the 1st generation there is very less percentage of the respondent engaged in job sector (2.5% male and 0% female) and self-employed category (17.5% male and 0% female) and maximum percentage in agriculture/household work (80% male and 100% female), in 2nd generation there were 75% (male and female) engaged in job sector and self-employed category and 25% in agriculture/household work, on the other hand in the 3rd generation there were just the opposite of the 1st generation i.e. maximum of the respondents were engaged in job sector (62.5% male and 60.5% female) and working as self-employed (22.5% male and 19.5% female) and minimum (15% male and 20% female) were working as agriculture/home-makers. And in the west district to the occupational mobility is seen positively related to educational attainment of the respondents as in all the 3 generation almost all the respondent with high and moderate educational attainment were falling under the occupational category of job holders and self-employed and the respondents with low

educational attainment almost all were falling under the occupational category of agriculture/home-makers.

From the above discussion it is found that there is an upward inter-generational mobility in the occupational attainment of the respondents, male and female (east and west) and there seen a positive relation between educational attainment and the occupation of the respondents in all 3 generation respondents with low educational attainment (Primary and Illiterate) they were mostly engaged in agricultural/household work, the respondents with moderate (Secondary and Sr. Secondary) and high (Graduate and above) were mostly job holders and self-employed.

Thus it can safely be inferred that education is one of the important factors in employment market and most importantly it enhances the chances of entering into respectable occupations.

6.2.3. Inter-generational Educational Attainment and Occupational Grade

In the job sector the jobs are classified mainly in 4 grades/positions i.e. grade- I, II, III and IV, here in this part of analysis the investigator also followed the same categories. Below in the occupational grade column 'nil' indicates those who are not involved in any jobs. The inter-generational comparison between occupational grades with educational attainment is presented below in table 6.5 and 6.6 followed by its discussion.

Table 6.5: Inter-generational Educational Attainment and Occupational Grade of Male and Female Respondent in Percentage (%) – East District

Generation-Wise Occupational Grade		Male Respondent				Female Respondent			
		Levels of Educational Attainment				Levels of Educational Attainment			
		High	**Moderate**	**Low**	**Total**	**High**	**Moderate**	**Low**	**Total**
1st Generation		0	17.5	82.5	100	0	7.5	92.5	100
	Grade-I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Grade-II	0	0.5	0	0.5	0	0	0	0
	Grade- III and IV	0	1.5	0	1.5	0	0	0	0
	Nil	0	15.5	82.5	98	0	7.5	92.5	100

2nd Generation		**High**	**Moderate**	**Low**	**Total**	**High**	**Moderate**	**Low**	**Total**
		37	36	27	100	31	41.5	27.5	100
	Grade-I	1.5	0	0	1.5	0	0	0	0
	Grade-II	32.5	0	0	32.5	31	1	0	32
	Grade- III and IV	3	13	0	16	0	18	0	18
	Nil	0	23	27	50	0	22.5	27.5	50
3rd Generation		**High**	**Moderate**	**Low**	**Total**	**High**	**Moderate**	**Low**	**Total**
		80.5	18.5	1	100	83	14.5	2.5	100
	Grade-I	0.5	0	0	0.5	0	0	0	0
	Grade-II	39	0	0	39	25.5	0	0	25.5
	Grade- III and IV	32	0	0	32	36.5	0	0	36.5
	Nil	9	18.5	1	28.5	21	14.5	2.5	38

Source: Primary Source

The data presented above on the comparison between inter-generational educational attainment and occupational grade, east district, it shows that among the 1st generation, male respondents, out of 17.5% with moderate level of education 0.5% (Sr. Secondary) were in grade –II post, 1.5% (Sr. Secondary) and the rest 15.5% (3% Sr. Secondary and 12.5% Secondary) were not involved in any kind of jobs, out of 82.5% with low education all 82.5% (13% Primary and 69.5% Illiterate) were unemployed and in case of female respondents, out of 7.5% with moderate education all 7.5% (Secondary) were unemployed and out 92.5% with low education all 92.5% (8% Primary and 84.5% Illiterate) were unemployed.

In the 2nd generation, male respondents, of 37% with high educational attainment, 1.5% (Post-Graduate) were in grade-I post, 32.5% (3.5% Post-Graduate and 29% Graduate) were in grade-II post and 3% (Graduate) was in grade-III post, amongst 36% with moderate education 13% (13% Sr. Secondary) were in grade-III and IV post and rest 23% (1% Sr. Secondary and 22% Secondary) and of 27% with low educational attainment, all 27% (5% Primary and 22% Illiterate) were unemployed and in female respondent, amongst 31% with high education all 31% (7% Post-Graduate and 24% Graduate) were in grade-II post, amongst 41.5% with moderate education 1% (Sr. Secondary) were in Grade-II post, 18% (Sr. Secondary) were in grade-III and IV post and 22.5% (1.5% Sr.

Secondary and 21% Secondary) were unemployed and of 27.5% with low educational attainment all 27.5% (4.5% Primary and 23% Illiterate) were unemployed.

In 3rd generation, male respondents, out of 80.5% with high education 0.5% (0.5% Post-Graduate) were in grade-I post, 39% (1% research, 30% Post-Graduate and 8% Graduate) were in grade-II jobs, 32% (32% Graduate) were in Grade-III and IV jobs and 9% (Graduate) were unemployed, of 18.5% with moderate education all 18.5% (11.5% Sr. Secondary and 7% Secondary) and of only 1% with low educational attainment all 1% (Primary) were unemployed and in female respondents, amongst 83% with higher educational attainment 25.5% (20% Post-Graduate and 5.5% Graduate) were in grade-II post, 36.5% (7% Post-Graduate and 29.5% Graduate) were in grade-III and IV post and 21% (Graduate) were unemployed, of 14.5% with moderate education all 14.5% (7% Sr. Secondary and 7.5% Secondary) and of only 2.5% with low education all 2.5% (Primary) were unemployed.

From the above discussed data on inter-generational educational attainment and occupational grade it is observed that there is a tremendous level of upward inter-generational mobility in occupational grade among the respondents (male and female) of east district as in the 1st generation maximum of the respondents were falling under nil (unemployed) category of occupation and a very small percentage in grade-II, III and IV jobs i.e. in grade-I job the percentage was nil among both the genders (male and female), in the grade-II occupation there were only 0.5% male and nil among female, in grade- III and IV there were 1.5% male and nil amongst female and 98% male and 100% female in nil (unemployed) category, in 2nd generation there were 50% of the respondents falling under the grade-I, II, III and IV category of occupation and 50% under nil category among both the genders, male and female and in the 3rd generation there were maximum of the respondents falling under the grade-I, II, III and IV category of occupation (in grade-I 0.5% male and nil among female, grade-II 39% male and 25.5% female, in grade-III and IV 32% male and 36.5% female) and minimum in the nil category (28.5% male and 38% female). On the other hand this mobility is positively related to educational attainment of the respondents in all the 3 generation as maximum of the percentage of respondents with Sr. Secondary level educational attainment were managed to fall as in

the category between the 4 grades of education and the respondents with Secondary and below maximum were falling under nil (unemployment) category.

Table 6.6: Inter-generational Educational Attainment and Occupational Grade of Male and Female Respondent in Percentage (%) – West District

Generation-Wise Occupational Grade		Male Respondent				Female Respondent			
		Levels of Educational Attainment				Levels of Educational Attainment			
1st Generation		**High**	**Moderate**	**Low**	**Total**	**High**	**Moderate**	**Low**	**Total**
		0	33.5	66.5	100	0	4.5	95.5	100
	Grade-I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Grade-II	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
	Grade- III and IV	0	1.5	0	1.5	0	0	0	0
	Nil	0	31	66.5	97.5	0	4.5	95.5	100
2nd Generation		**High**	**Moderate**	**Low**	**Total**	**High**	**Moderate**	**Low**	**Total**
		29.5	38.5	32	100	31.5	37	31.5	100
	Grade-I	0.5	0	0	0.5	0	0	0	0
	Grade-II	29	5.5	0	34.5	29	0	0	29
	Grade- III and IV	0	15	0	15	2.5	18.5	0	21
	Nil	0	18	32	50	0	18.5	31.5	50
3rd Generation		**High**	**Moderate**	**Low**	**Total**	**High**	**Moderate**	**Low**	**Total**
		74.5	23.5	2	100	75	21.5	3.5	100
	Grade-I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Grade-II	28	0	0	28	24.5	0	0	24.5
	Grade- III and IV	34.5	0	0	34.5	36	0	0	36
	Nil	12	23.5	2	37.5	14.5	21.5	3.5	39.5

Source: Primary Source

The data presented above on the comparison between inter-generational educational attainment and occupational grade, west district, in the 1st generation, male respondents, out of 33.5% with moderate level of education 1% (Sr. Secondary) were in grade –II post, 1.5% (Sr. Secondary) were in grade-III and IV post and the rest 31% (7.5% Sr. Secondary and 23.5% Secondary) were unemployed, out of 66.5% with low education all 66.5% (4% Primary and 62.5% Illiterate) were unemployed and in case of female respondents, out of 4.5% with moderate education all 4.5% (Secondary) were

unemployed and out 95.5% with low education all 95.5% (5.5% Primary and 90% Illiterate) were unemployed.

In the 2nd generation, male respondents, of 29.5% with high educational attainment, 0.5% (Graduate) were in grade-I post, 29% (7% Post-Graduate and 22% Graduate) were in grade-II post, amongst 38.5% with moderate education 5.5% (Sr. Secondary) were in grade-II post, 15% (Sr. Secondary) were in grade-III and IV post and rest 18% (0.5% Sr. Secondary and 17.5% Secondary) and of 32% with low educational attainment, all 32% (9% Primary and 23% Illiterate) were unemployed and in female respondent, amongst 31.5% with high education 29% (6.5% Post-Graduate and 22.5% Graduate) were in grade-II post and 2.5% (Graduate) were in grade-III and IV post, amongst 37% with moderate education 18.5% (Sr. Secondary) were in Grade-III and IV post and 18.5% (1Sr. Secondary and 17.5% Secondary) were unemployed and of 31.5% with low educational attainment all 31.5% (10% Primary and 21.5% Illiterate) were unemployed.

In 3rd generation, male respondents, out of 74.5% with high education 28% (1% research, 20% Post-Graduate and 7% Graduate) were in grade-II jobs, 34.5% (10.5% Post-Graduate and 24% Graduate) were in Grade-III and IV jobs and 12% (Graduate) were unemployed, of 23.5% with moderate education all 23.5% (7.5% Sr. Secondary and 16% Secondary) and of only 2% with low educational attainment all 2% (Primary) were unemployed and in female respondents, amongst 75% with higher educational attainment 24.5% (Post-Graduate) were in grade-II post, 36% (2.5% Post-Graduate and 33.5% Graduate) were in grade-III and IV post and 14.5% (Graduate) were unemployed, of 21.5% with moderate education all 21.5% (5% Sr. Secondary and 16.5% Secondary) and of only 3.5% with low education all 3.5% (Primary) were unemployed.

It is found that like the east district in the west district too there is a tremendous level of upward inter-generational mobility in occupational grade in both the genders (male and female) as in the 1st generation there is very small percentage of the respondent falling in grade-I, II, III and IV of occupation (in grade-I nil among male and female, in grade-II 1% male and nil among female, under grade-III and IV 1.5% male and nil among female) and large percentage of respondents were falling under nil category among male and female respondents (97.5% male and 100% female), in the 2nd generation there were

50% of the respondents falling under the grade-I, II, III and IV category of occupation and 50% under nil category among both the genders, male and female, on the other hand in the 3rd generation, maximum of the respondents falling under the grade-I, II, III and IV category of occupation (in grade-I nil among both male and female, grade-II 28% male and 24.5% female, in grade-III and IV 34.5% male and 36% female) and minimum in the nil category (37.5% male and 39.5% female). And on the other hand this mobility is positively related to educational attainment of the respondents as in all the 3 generation as maximum of the percentage of respondents with Sr. Secondary level educational attainment were managed to fall in the category between the 4 grades of education and the respondents with Secondary and below maximum were falling under nil (unemployment) category.

From the above discussion it is observed that there is a positive inter-generational mobility in occupational grade among both male and female respondents (east and west) and it is also observed that there is a positive relation between the educational attainment and the occupational grade among 1st and 2nd generation as there the respondents with high educational attainment they mostly were found in the category of Grade-I and Grade-II and the respondent with moderate and low educational attainment they were mostly found to be in either Grade-III/IV or in the unemployed category, but in the 3rd generation the relation between the educational attainment and the occupational grade was found to be different as there the respondent with even high educational attainment they were mostly found to be in the category of Grade-II and Grade-III/IV and some percentage were also found in the category of unemployed and the respondent with moderate and low educational attainment all of them were found to be in nil category (unemployed), this difference in the relation may be because the 3rd generations are just in the starting of their career they may get jobs later as per their educational qualification.

Therefore it can safely be inferred that more the educational attainment leads to more chances of entering into higher grade occupation.

6.2.4. Inter-generational Educational Attainment and Monthly Income

The monthly incomes of the respondents are classified into 3 categories namely; high (above Rs. 41,000), moderate (Rs. 21,000-40,000) and low (below 20,000). The inter-generational comparison between monthly incomes of the respondents with their educational attainment is presented below in table 6.7 and 6.8 followed by its discussion.

Table 6.7: Inter-generational Educational Attainment and Monthly Income of Male and Female Respondent in Percentage (%) – East District

Generation-Wise Monthly Income		Male Respondent				Female Respondent			
		Levels of Educational Attainment				Levels of Educational Attainment			
1st Generation		**High**	**Moderate**	**Low**	**Total**	**High**	**Moderate**	**Low**	**Total**
		0	17.5	82.5	100	0	7.5	92.5	100
	High	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Moderate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Low	0	17.5	82.5	100	0	7.5	92.5	100
2nd Generation		**High**	**Moderate**	**Low**	**Total**	**High**	**Moderate**	**Low**	**Total**
		37	36	27	100	31	41.5	27.5	100
	High	19.5	0	0	19.5	10.5	0	0	10.5
	Moderate	17.5	2.5	0	20	20.5	12	0	32.5
	Low	0	33.5	27	60.5	0	29.5	27.5	57
3rd Generation		**High**	**Moderate**	**Low**	**Total**	**High**	**Moderate**	**Low**	**Total**
		80.5	18.5	1	100	83	14.5	2.5	100
	High	4	0	0	4	2.5	0	0	2.5
	Moderate	43.5	0	0	43.5	39.5	0	0	39.5
	Low	33	18.5	1	52.5	41	14.5	2.5	58

Source: Primary Source

The data in above table depicts that in the 1st generation, male respondents, amongst 17.5% with moderate education (5% Sr. Secondary and 12.5% Secondary) were all 17.5% falling under low monthly income group (7% Rs. 11,000 – 20,000 and 10.5% below 10,000) and of 82.5% with low educational attainment (13% Primary and 69.5% Illiterate) all 82.5% were falling under low income level (1% Rs. 11,000 – 20,000 and 81.5% below 10,000) and among female respondents, of 7.5% with moderate education (7.5% Secondary) all 7.5% were coming under low income group (7.5% below 10,000) and of 92.5% with low educational attainment (8% Primary and 84.5% Illiterate) all 92.5% were in low income level (2% Rs.11,000-20,000 and 90.5% below 10,000).

In the 2nd generation, male respondents, among 37% with high educational attainment (5% Post-Graduate and 32% Graduate), 19.5% were receiving high income (6.5% Rs. 51,000-60,000 and 13% Rs. 41,000-50,000), 17.5% were falling under moderate income group (1.5% Rs. 21,000-30,000 and 16% Rs. 31,000-40,000), of 36% with moderate education (14% Sr. Secondary and 22% Secondary), 2.5% were falling in the moderate income level (2.5% Rs. 31,000-40,000) and 33.5% were falling in the low income level (20.5% Rs. 11,000-20,000 and 13% Rs. 10,000 below) and among 27% with low educational attainment (5% Primary and 22% Illiterate) all 27% were falling under low income group (27% below Rs. 10,000) and among female respondents, from 31% with high education (7% Post-Graduate and 24% Graduate) 10.5% were falling in the high income level (7% Rs. 51,000-60,000 and 3.5% Rs. 41,000-50,000) and 20.5% were in moderate income level (4.5% Rs. 31,000-40,000 and 16% Rs. 21,000-30,000), of 41.5% with moderate education (20.5% Sr. Secondary and 21% Secondary) 12% were under moderate income level (10.5% Rs. 31,000-40,000 and 1.5% Rs. 21,000-30,000) and 29.5% were in low income level (21.5% Rs, 11,000-20,000 and 8% below Rs. 10,000) and of 27.5% with low education (4.5% Primary and 23% Illiterate) all 27.5% were falling under low income group (3% Rs. 11,000-20,000 and 24.5% below Rs. 10,000).

In the 3rd generation, male respondent, among 80.5% with high educational attainment (1% Ph.D/M.Phill, 30.5% Post-Graduate and 49% Graduate) only 4% were falling under high income group (4% Rs. 41,000-50,000), 43.5% were in moderate income level (13.5% Rs. 31,000-40,000 and 30% Rs. 21,000-30,000) and 33% were in low income level (33% Rs. 11,000-20,000), of 18.5% with moderate educational attainment (11.5% Sr. Secondary and 7% Secondary) all 18.5% fall under low income level (18.5% Rs.11,000-20,000) and of only 1% with low education (1% Primary) 1% itself fall in the low income group (1% below Rs.10,000) and in the case of female respondents, among 83% with high educational attainment (27% Post-Graduate and 56% Graduate) only 2.5% were falling under high income group (2.5% Rs. 41,000-50,000), 39.5% were in moderate income level (15.5% Rs. 31,000-40,000 and 24% Rs. 21,000-30,000) and 41% were in low income level (39.5% Rs. 11,000-20,000 and 1.5% below Rs. 10,000), of 14.5% with moderate educational attainment (7% Sr. Secondary and 7.5% Secondary) all 14.5% fall under low income level (14.5% Rs.11,000-20,000) and of only 2.5% with low

education (2.5% Primary) 2.5% itself fall in the low income group (2.5% below Rs.10,000).

From the above discussion on inter-generational educational attainment and monthly income it is found that there is a tremendous level of upward inter-generational mobility in the monthly income of the respondents (male and female), east district as in the 1st generation all i.e. 100% of the respondents were falling under the low income group among both the genders (male 8% 11,000-20,000 and 92% below 10,000 and female 2% 11,000-20,000 and 98% below 10,000), in 2nd generation there were 60% male and 67.5% female were falling under the income of above 11,000-20,000 and 40% male and 32.5% female falling under the income below Rs. 10,000 and in 3rd generation there were maximum i.e. 99% male and 96% female were falling under the income above 11,000-20,000 and only 1% male and 4% female under the income below 10,000 and this intergenerational mobility in the monthly income is related to educational attainment in the sense that in all the 3 generation it is found that maximum of the respondents with at least with Primary level and above educational attainment have managed to fall in the category of the income group above 11,000-20,000 and respondent who were Illiterate all were falling under the income below 10,000.

Table 6.8: Inter-generational Educational Attainment and Monthly Income of Male and Female Respondent in Percentage (%) – West District

Generation-Wise Monthly Income		Male Respondent				Female Respondent			
		Levels of Educational Attainment				Levels of Educational Attainment			
1st Generation		**High**	**Moderate**	**Low**	**Total**	**High**	**Moderate**	**Low**	**Total**
		0	33.5	66.5	100	0	4.5	95.5	100
	High	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Moderate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Low	0	33.5	66.5	100	0	4.5	95.5	100
2nd Generation		**High**	**Moderate**	**Low**	**Total**	**High**	**Moderate**	**Low**	**Total**
		29.5	38.5	32	100	31.5	37	31.5	100
	High	18.5	0	0	18.5	7	0	0	7
	Moderate	11	16	0	27	24.5	12.5	0	37
	Low	0	22.5	32	54.5	0	24.5	31.5	56

3rd Generation		High	Moderate	Low	Total	High	Moderate	Low	Total
		74.5	23.5	2	100	75	21.5	3.5	100
	High	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Moderate	50	0	0	50	53.5	0	0	53.5
	Low	24.5	23.5	2	50	21.5	21.5	3.5	46.5

Source: Primary Source

The data in above table depicts that in the 1st generation, male respondents, amongst 33.5% with moderate education (10% Sr. Secondary and 23.5% Secondary) all 33.5% were falling under low monthly income group (12% Rs. 11,000 – 20,000 and 21.5% below 10,000) and of 66.5% with low educational attainment (4% Primary and 62.5% Illiterate) all 66.5% were falling under low income level (3% Rs. 11,000 – 20,000 and 63.5% below 10,000) and among female respondents, of 4.5% with moderate education (4.5% Secondary) all 4.5% were coming under low income group (4.5% below 10,000) and of 95.5% with low education (5.5% Primary and 90% Illiterate) all were falling in low income group (95.5% below Rs10,000).

In the 2nd generation, male respondents, among 29.5% with high educational attainment (7% Post-Graduate and 22.5% Graduate), 18.5% were receiving high income (5% Rs. 51,000-60,000 and 13.5% Rs. 41,000-50,000) and 11% were falling under moderate income group (1% Rs. 21,000-30,000 and 10% Rs. 31,000-40,000), of 38.5% with moderate education (21% Sr. Secondary and 17.5% Secondary), 16% were falling in the moderate income level (16% Rs. 31,000-40,000) and 22.5% were falling in the low income level (19% Rs. 11,000-20,000 and 3.5% Rs. 10,000 below) and among 32% with low educational attainment (9% Primary and 23% Illiterate) all 32% were falling under low income group (32% below Rs. 10,000) and among female respondents, from 31.5% with high education (6.5% Post-Graduate and 25% Graduate) 7% were falling in the high income level (2% Rs. 51,000-60,000 and 5% Rs. 41,000-50,000) and 24.5% were in moderate income level (4.5% Rs. 31,000-40,000 and 16% Rs. 21,000-30,000), of 37% with moderate education (19.5% Sr. Secondary and17.5% Secondary) 12.5% were under moderate income level (9% Rs. 31,000-40,000 and 3% Rs. 21,000-30,000) and 24.5% were in low income level (18.5% Rs. 11,000-10,000 and 6% below Rs. 10,000) and of

31.5% with low education (10% Primary and 21.5% Illiterate) all 31.5% were falling under low income group (5% Rs. 11,000-20,000 and 26.5% below Rs. 10,000).

In the 3rd generation, male respondent, among 74.5% with high educational attainment (1% Ph.D/M.Phill, 30.5% Post-Graduate and 43% Graduate) 50% were in moderate income level (40.5% Rs. 31,000-40,000 and 9.5% Rs. 21,000-30,000) and 24.5% were in low income level (24% Rs. 11,000-20,000 and 0.5% below Rs. 10,000), of 23.5% with moderate educational attainment (7.5% Sr. Secondary and 16% Secondary) all 23.5% fall under low income level (23.5% Rs.11,000-20,000) and of only 2% with low education (2% Primary) 2% itself fall in the low income group (2% below Rs.10,000) and in the case of female respondents, amongst 75% with high educational attainment (27% Post-Graduate and 48% Graduate) 53.5% were in moderate income level (37.5% Rs. 31,000-40,000 and 16% Rs. 21,000-30,000) and 21.5% were in low income level (21.5% Rs. 11,000-20,000), of 21.5% with moderate educational attainment (5% Sr. Secondary and 16.5% Secondary) all 21.5% fall under low income level (20.5% Rs.11,000-20,000 and 1% below Rs. 10,000) and of only 3.5% with low education (3.5% Primary) all 3.5% fall in the low income group (3.5% below Rs.10,000).

From the above discussion on inter-generational educational attainment and monthly income it is found that there is a tremendous level of upward inter-generational mobility in the monthly income of the respondents (male and female), west district like it is seen in the east district and this mobility is seen positively related to the educational attainment of the respondents as in the 1st generation all i.e. 100% of the respondents were falling under the low income group among both the genders (male 15% 11,000-20,000 and 85% below 10,000 and female 100% below 10,000), in 2nd generation there were 64.5% male and 67.5% female were falling under the income of above 11,000-20,000 and 35.5% male and 32.5% female falling under the income below Rs. 10,000 and in 3rd generation there were maximum i.e. 98% male and 96% female were falling under the income above 11,000-20,000 and only 2% male and 4% female under the income below 10,000 and this intergenerational mobility in the monthly income is related to educational attainment in the sense that in all the 3 generation it is found that maximum of the respondents with at least with Primary level and above educational attainment have

managed to fall in the category of the income group above 11,000-20,000 and respondent who were Illiterate all were falling under the income below 10,000.

From the above discussion it is observed that there is a tremendous level of inter-generational mobility in the monthly income of the respondents, male and female (east and west) and in the comparison between educational attainment and the monthly income of the respondents there seen a difference in the relation between the generation as in the 1st and 2nd generation the respondents with high educational attainment they were mostly found to be in the category of high and moderate income group and the respondents with moderate and low educational attainment they were mostly found in the category of low income group but in the 3rd generation the respondent with high educational attainment they were almost distributed evenly in the moderate and low income group and only small percentage in high income category and the respondent with moderate and low educational attainment they were mostly found in the category of low income group, this difference in the relation in the 3rd generation may be because they are just in the starting of their career.

Thus it can safely be inferred that education is one of the important factors for promoting positive mobility in income in other words more educational qualification of an individual leads to higher income.

6.2.5. Inter-generational Educational Attainment and Size of Family

The family is an intimate domestic group made up of people bonded together by marriage, blood or adoption, constituting a single household, interacting and inter-communicating with each other in their respective social roles of husband and wife, father and mother, brother and sister, creating a common culture. Family here means only husband, wife and their children. Families differ in terms of their types and size in different places, societies and groups. The size of the family in the present study it is classified into 3 categories; high (above 7 members), moderate (5-6 members) and low (3-4 members). The inter-generational comparison between sizes of family of the respondents with their educational attainment is presented below in table 6.9 and 6.10 followed by its discussion.

Table 6.9: Inter-generational Educational Attainment and Family Size of Male and Female Respondent in Percentage (%) – East District

Generation-Wise Family Size		Male Respondent				Female Respondent			
		Levels of Educational Attainment				Levels of Educational Attainment			
1st Generation		**High**	**Moderate**	**Low**	**Total**	**High**	**Moderate**	**Low**	**Total**
		0	17.5	82.5	100	0	7.5	92.5	100
	High	0	0	68.5	68.5	0	0	67.5	67.5
	Moderate	0	16	14	30	0	5	25	30
	Low	0	1.5	0	1.5	0	2.5	0	2.5
2nd Generation		**High**	**Moderate**	**Low**	**Total**	**High**	**Moderate**	**Low**	**Total**
		37	36	27	100	31	41.5	27.5	100
	High	0	14	27	37	24	19.5	0	43.5
	Moderate	30.5	22	0	36	5	22	21	48
	Low	6.5	0	0	27	2	0	6.5	8.5
3rd Generation		**High**	**Moderate**	**Low**	**Total**	**High**	**Moderate**	**Low**	**Total**
		80.5	18.5	1	100	83	14.5	2.5	100
	High	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Moderate	8	13.5	1	22.5	30	1	0	31
	Low	72.5	5	0	77.5	53	13.5	2.5	69

Source: Primary Source

The table presented above on inter-generational comparison of educational attainment and sizes of family of the male and female respondents, east district depicts that in the 1st generation, male respondent, out of 17.5% with moderate education (5% Sr. Secondary and 12.5% Secondary) 16% were having moderate size of family (10% with 6 members and 6% with 5 members) and 1.5 were having low size of family (1.5% with 4 members) and of 82.5% with low educational attainment (13% Primary and 69.5% Illiterate) 68.5% were having high size of family (56% with above 8 members and 12.5% with 7 members) and among female respondents, of 7.5% with moderate education (7.5% Secondary) 5% were falling in moderate family size (5% with 6 members) and 2.5% falling in low family size (2.5% with 4 members) and of 92.5% with low educational attainment (8% Primary and 84.5% Illiterate) 67.5% were with high size of family (53.5% above 8 members and 14% 7 members), 25% with moderate size of family (18.5% with 6 members and 6.5% with 5 members).

In the 2nd generation, male respondents, among 37% with high educational attainment (5% Post-Graduate and 32% Graduate) 30.5% were falling in moderate size of family (23% with 6 members and 7.5% with 5 members) and 6.5% were having low size of family (6.5% with 4 members), of 36% with moderate education (14% Sr. Secondary and 22% Secondary) 14% were having high size of family (10% above 8 and 4% 7 members), and among 27% with low educational attainment (5% Primary and 22% Illiterate) all 27% of them were having high size of family (17.5% above 8 and 9.5% 7 members) and among female respondents, from 31% with high education (7% Post-Graduate and 24% Graduate) 24% were with high size of family (16% above 8 and 8% 7 members), 5% were having moderate size of family (3% 6 members and 2% 5 members) and 2% low family size (2% with 4 members) of 41.5% with moderate education (20.5% Sr. Secondary and 21% Secondary) 19.5% were with high size of family (13% above 8 and 6.5% 7 members) and 22% were with moderate size of family (20% 6 members and 2% 5 members) and of 27.5% with low education (4.5% Primary and 23% Illiterate) 21% were with moderate size of family (21% with 6 members) and 6.5% were having low size of family (6.5% with 4 members).

In the 3rd generation, male respondent, among 80.5% with high educational attainment (1% Ph.D/M.Phill, 30.5% Post-Graduate and 49% Graduate) only 8% were with moderate size of family (1% with 6 members and 7% with 5 members) and the rest 72.5% were with low size of family (61% with 4 members and 11.5% with 3 members), of 18.5% with moderate educational attainment (11.5% Sr. Secondary and 7% Secondary) 13.5% were with moderate size of family (9.5% with 6 member and 4 with 5 members) and of only 1% with low education (1% Primary) 1% were with moderate size of family (1% with 6 members) and in the case of female respondents, among 83% with high educational attainment (27% Post-Graduate and 56% Graduate) 30% were having moderate size of family (23% with 6 members and 7% with 5 members) and 53% with low size of family (43% with 4 members and 10% with 3 members), of 14.5% with moderate educational attainment (7% Sr. Secondary and 7.5% Secondary) only 1% were with moderate size of family (0.5% 6 members and 0.5% 5 members) and 13.5% were with low size of family (10.5% with 4 members and 3% with 3 members) and of only

2.5% with low education (2.5% Primary) all 2.5% were having low size of family (2% with 4 members and 0.5% with 3 members).

The data discussed above on the intergenerational size of family and educational attainment of the respondents, male and female, east district there is a tremendous level of mobility in the size of family between the generations and this mobility is found positively related to the educational attainment of the respondents. In the 1st generation there were 68.5% male and 67.5% female respondents with high size of family, 30% male and 30% female with moderate and only 1.5% male and 2.5% female with low size of family, in the 2nd generation there were 37% male and 43.5% female with high, 36% male and 48% female with moderate and 27% male and only 8.5% female with low size of family and in the 3rd generation the scenario is observed just opposite to the 1st generation, there were nil in high size of family among both male and female, 22.5% male and 31% female with moderate and 77.5% male and 69 % female with low size of family. And it is found that this mobility in size of family is positively related to the educational attainment of the respondent as in all the 3 generation the respondents with high and moderate level of educational attainment maximum of them were falling in the category of moderate and low size of family and the respondents with low educational attainment maximum of them were falling in the category of high size of family.

Table 6.10: Inter-generational Educational Attainment and Family Size of Male and Female Respondent in Percentage (%) – West District

Generation-Wise Family Size		Male Respondent				Female Respondent			
		Levels of Educational Attainment				Levels of Educational Attainment			
1st Generation		**High**	**Moderate**	**Low**	**Total**	**High**	**Moderate**	**Low**	**Total**
		0	33.5	66.5	100	0	4.5	95.5	100
	High	0	5	65	70	0	1.5	66.5	68
	Moderate	0	25	1.5	26.5	0	3	29	32
	Low	0	3.5	0	3.5	0	0	0	0
2nd Generation		**High**	**Moderate**	**Low**	**Total**	**High**	**Moderate**	**Low**	**Total**
		29.5	38.5	32	100	31.5	37	31.5	100
	High	0	26.5	32	58.5	11.5	21.5	28.5	61.5
	Moderate	21.5	12	0	33.5	17	14	2.5	33.5
	Low	8	0	0	8	3	1.5	0.5	5

3rd Generation		High	Moderate	Low	Total	High	Moderate	Low	Total
		74.5	23.5	2	100	75	21.5	3.5	100
	High	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Moderate	19.5	21	2	42.5	31	13	1.5	45.5
	Low	55	2.5	0	57.5	44	8.5	2	54.5

Source: Primary Source

The data presented in the above table depicts that in the 1st generation, male respondents, amongst 33.5% with moderate education (10% Sr. Secondary and 23.5% Secondary) 5% were having high size of family (3.5% with 7 members and 1.5% above members), 25% were having moderate size of family (19% with 6 members and 6% with 5 members) and 3.5% were having low size of family (3.5% 4 members) and of 66.5% with low educational attainment (4% Primary and 62.5% Illiterate) 65% were having high size of family (57.5% above 8 and 7.5% with 7 members), 1.5% were with moderate size of family (1.5% with 6 members) and in the female respondents, out of 4.5% with moderate education (4.5% Secondary) 1.5% were having high size of family (1.5% with 8 members) and the rest 3% were having moderate size of family (2% with 6 and 1% with 5 members) and from 95.5% with low education (5.5% Primary and 90% Illiterate) 66.5% were having high size of family (60.5% with above 8 and 6% with 7 members) and 29% were having moderate size of family (21.5% 6 members and 7.5% 5 members).

In the 2nd generation, male respondents, from 29.5% with high educational attainment (7% Post-Graduate and 22.5% Graduate) 21.5% were having moderate size of family (19% with 6 and 2.5% with 5 members) and only 8% were falling in the category low size of family (6.5% with 4 and 1.5% with 3 members), of 38.5% with moderate education (21% Sr. Secondary and 17.5% Secondary) 26.5% were having high size of family (8% above 8 and 18.5% with 7 members) and 12% were having moderate size of family (5% with 5 and 7% with 6 members), and among 32% with low educational attainment (9% Primary and 23% Illiterate) all 32% were having low size of family (31% with 4 and 1% with 3 members) and among female respondents, from 31.5% with high education (6.5% Post-Graduate and 25% Graduate) 11.5% were having high size of family (8.5% with 7 and 3% above 8 members), 17% were having moderate size of family (14% with 5 members and 3% with 6 members) and only 3% with low size of

family (3% with 4 members) of 37% with moderate education (19.5% Sr. Secondary and17.5% Secondary) 21.5% were having high size of family (19.5% with 7 and 2% with above 8 members), 14% were having moderate size of family (10% with 5 and 4% with 6 members) and only 1.5% were having low size of family (1.5% 3 members) and of 31.5% with low education (10% Primary and 21.5% Illiterate) 28.5% were having high size of family (19% above 8 and 9.5% 7 members).

In the 3rd generation, male respondent, among 74.5% with high educational attainment (1% Ph.D/M.Phill, 30.5% Post-Graduate and 43% Graduate) 19.5% were having moderate size of family (18% with 5 and 1.5% with 6 members) and the majority i.e. 55% were having low size of family (40% with 4 and 15% with 3 members), of 23.5% with moderate educational attainment (7.5% Sr. Secondary and 16% Secondary) maximum of them i.e. 21% were having moderate size of family (16.5% with 5 and 4.5% with 6 members) and only 2.5% were having low size of family (2% with 4 and 0.5% with 3 members) and of only 2% with low education (2% Primary) all 2% were having moderate size of family (2% with 6 members) and in the case of female respondents, amongst 75% with high educational attainment (27% Post-Graduate and 48% Graduate) 31% were having moderate size of family (25% with 5 and 6% with 6 members) and the rest 44% were having low size of family (36% with 4 and 8% with 3 members), of 21.5% with moderate educational attainment (5% Sr. Secondary and 16.5% Secondary) 13% were having moderate size of family (13% with 5 members) and 8.5% were having low size of family (7% with 4 and 1.5% with 3 members) and of only 3.5% with low education (3.5% Primary) 1.5% were having moderate size of family (1.5% with 5 members) and 2% were having low size of family (2% with 4 members).

From the data discussed above on the intergenerational size of family and educational attainment of the respondents, male and female, west district there is also a tremendous level of mobility in the size of family between the generations and this mobility is found positively related to the educational attainment of the respondents as like the east district. In the 1st generation there were 70% male and 68% female respondents with high size of family, 26.5% male and 32% female with moderate and only 3.5% male and nil among female with low size of family, in the 2nd generation there were 58.5% male and 61.5%

female with high, 33.5% male and 33.5% female with moderate and only 8% male and 5% female with low size of family and in the 3rd generation the scenario is observed just opposite to the 1st generation, there were nil in high size of family among both male and female, 42.5% male and 45.5% female with moderate and 57.5% male and 54.5% female with low size of family. And this mobility in the size of family is positively related to the educational attainment of the respondent as in all the 3 generation the respondents with high and moderate level of educational attainment maximum of them were falling in the category of moderate and low size of family and the respondents with low educational attainment maximum of them were falling in the category of high size of family.

From the above discussion it is observed that there is a tremendous inter-generational mobility in size of family between the generation and on the other hand in the comparison between educational attainment and the size of family of the respondents, the relation was found similar in all 3 generations i.e. the respondents with high educational attainment there all of them were having moderate and low size of family and the respondent with moderate and low educational attainment there they were mostly having high and moderate size of family but in the 3rd generation the respondent with moderate and low educational attainment also were having moderate and low size of family, this may be because they have just started their family.

Therefore, it can safely be inferred that education plays an important role in family planning or in other words higher the educational qualification more the chances of reduce in the size of family.

6.2.6. Inter-generational Educational Attainment and Type of Marriage

Marriages are basically classified in to two categories i.e. within-caste and inter-caste. The inter-generational comparison between types of marriage with the educational attainment of the respondents is presented below in table 6.11 and 6.12 followed by its discussion.

Table 6.11: Inter-generational Educational Attainment and Type of Marriage of Male and Female Respondent in Percentage (%) – East District

Generation-Wise Type of Marriage		Male Respondent				Female Respondent			
		Levels of Educational Attainment				Levels of Educational Attainment			
1st Generation		**High**	**Moderate**	**Low**	**Total**	**High**	**Moderate**	**Low**	**Total**
		0	17.5	82.5	100	0	7.5	92.5	100
	Within-Caste	0	10	70	80	0	2.5	92	94.5
	Inter-Caste	0	7.5	12.5	20	0	5	0.5	5.5
2nd Generation		**High**	**Moderate**	**Low**	**Total**	**High**	**Moderate**	**Low**	**Total**
		37	36	27	100	31	41.5	27.5	100
	Within-Caste	17	21	25	63	15	38.5	27.5	81
	Inter-Caste	20	15	2	37	16	3	0	19
3rd Generation		**High**	**Moderate**	**Low**	**Total**	**High**	**Moderate**	**Low**	**Total**
		80.5	18.5	1	100	83	14.5	2.5	100
	Within-Caste	30	16.5	1	47.5	58	4.5	0	62.5
	Inter-Caste	50.5	2	0	52.5	25	10	2.5	37.5

Source: Primary Source

The table presented above on the inter-generational comparison of educational attainment and the type of marriage, east district, depicts that in the 1st generation, male respondent, out of 17.5% with moderate education (5% Sr. Secondary and 12.5% Secondary), 10% (5% Sr. Secondary and 5% Secondary) had married within-caste and 7.5% (Secondary) married inter-caste and of 82.5% with low educational attainment (13% Primary and 69.5% Illiterate) 70% (68% Illiterate and 2% Primary) married within-caste and 12.5% (11% Primary and 1.5% Illiterate) married inter-caste and among female respondents, of 7.5% with moderate education (7.5% Secondary) 2.5% (Secondary) married within caste and 5% (Secondary) married inter-caste and of 92.5% with low educational attainment (8% Primary and 84.5% Illiterate), 92% (84.5% Illiterate and 7.5% Primary) married within-caste and 0.5% (Primary) married inter-caste.

Amongst the 2nd generation, male respondents, of 37% with high educational attainment (5% Post-Graduate and 32% Graduate) 17% (15% Graduate and 2% Post-Graduate) married within-caste and 20% (3% Post-Graduate and 17% Graduate) married inter-caste, of 36% with moderate education (14% Sr. Secondary and 22% Secondary) 21% (20% Secondary and 1% Sr. Secondary) married within-caste and 15% (13% Sr. Secondary and

2% Secondary) married inter-caste and among 27% with low educational attainment (5% Primary and 22% Illiterate) 25% married within-caste (22% Illiterate and 3% Primary) and only 2% (Primary) married inter-caste and among female respondents, of 31% with high education (7% Post-Graduate and 24% Graduate), 15% (1.5% Post-Graduate and 13.5% Graduate) married within-caste and 16% (5.5% Post-Graduate and 10.5% Graduate) married inter-caste, of 41.5% with moderate education (20.5% Sr. Secondary and 21% Secondary) 38.5% (21% Secondary and 17.5% Sr. Secondary) married within-caste and only 3% (Sr. Secondary) married inter-caste and out of 27.5% with low education (4.5% Primary and 23% Illiterate) all 27.5% married with-in-caste.

In the 3rd generation, male respondent, among 80.5% with high educational attainment (1% Research, 30.5% Post-Graduate and 49% Graduate), 30% (2% Post-Graduate and 28% Graduate) married within-caste and 50.5% (1% Post-Graduate, 28.5% Post-Graduate and 21% Graduate) married inter-caste, of 18.5% with moderate educational attainment (11.5% Sr. Secondary and 7% Secondary), 16.5% (11% Post-Graduate and 5.5% Secondary) married within-caste and 2% (0.5% Sr. Secondary and 1.5 % Secondary) married inter-caste and of only 1% with low education (1% Primary) 1% married within-caste and in the case of female respondents, among 83% with high educational attainment (27% Post-Graduate and 56% Graduate) 58% (40% Graduate and 18% Post-Graduate) married within-caste and 25% (16% Graduate and 9% Post-Graduate) married inter-caste, of 14.5% with moderate educational attainment (7% Sr. Secondary and 7.5% Secondary) 4.5% (3% Secondary and 1.5% Sr. Secondary) married within-caste and 10% (4.5% Secondary and 5.5% Sr. Secondary) married inter-caste and of only 2.5% with low education (2.5% Primary) all 2.5% married inter-caste.

From the above discussed data on intergenerational type of marriage there seen a large degree of mobility between the generations among male and female respondents, east district as in the 1st generation there were large percentage of the respondents, male and female falling under the category on within-caste marriage i.e. 80% male and 94.5% female and small percentage falling under the inter-caste marriage category i.e. 20% male and only 5.5% female, in the 2nd generation there were 63% male and 81% female under the within-caste category and 37% male and 19% female under inter-caste marriage

category and in 3rd generation 47.5% male and 62.5% female under within-caste and 52.5% male and 37.5% female respondents under the inter-caste category of marriage. On the other hand in the comparison between educational attainment with the type of marriage it is found that amongst the respondents with Sr. Secondary and above educational attainment maximum of them were found to be falling in the category of inter-caste marriage than the respondents with Secondary and below educational attainment, amongst them maximum were found in the category of within-caste marriage except the female respondent, amongst them the situation was different, the respondents with Sr. Secondary and above also maximum were found under the within-caste marriage.

Table 6.12: Inter-generational Educational Attainment and Type of Marriage of Male and Female Respondent in Percentage (%) – West District

Generation-Wise Type of Marriage		Male Respondent				Female Respondent			
		Levels of Educational Attainment				Levels of Educational Attainment			
		High	**Moderate**	**Low**	**Total**	**High**	**Moderate**	**Low**	**Total**
1st Generation		0	33.5	66.5	100	0	4.5	95.5	100
	Within-Caste	0	20	63.5	83.5	0	1	92.5	93.5
	Inter-Caste	0	13.5	3	16.5	0	3.5	3	6.5
2nd Generation		**High**	**Moderate**	**Low**	**Total**	**High**	**Moderate**	**Low**	**Total**
		29.5	38.5	32	100	31.5	37	31.5	100
	Within-Caste	9.5	23.5	27.5	60.5	11.5	37	31.5	80
	Inter-Caste	20	15	4.5	39.5	20	0	0	20
3rd Generation		**High**	**Moderate**	**Low**	**Total**	**High**	**Moderate**	**Low**	**Total**
		74.5	23.5	2	100	75	21.5	3.5	100
	Within-Caste	29.5	19.5	2	51	40	18	3.5	61.5
	Inter-Caste	45	4	0	49	35	3.5	0	38.5

Source: Primary Source

From the data in the above table, it is found that in the 1st generation, male respondents, from 33.5% respondent with moderate education (10% Sr. Secondary and 23.5% Secondary) 20% (8% Sr. Secondary and 12% Secondary) married within-caste and 13.5% (2% Sr. Secondary and 11.5% Secondary) married inter-caste and of 66.5% with low educational attainment (4% Primary and 62.5% Illiterate), 63.5% (60% Illiterate and 3.5 Primary) married within-caste and 3% (2.5% Illiterate and 0.5% Primary) married

inter-caste and among the female respondents, of 4.5% with moderate education (4.5% Secondary), 1% (Secondary) married within-caste and 3.5% (Secondary) married inter-caste and of 95.5% with low education (5.5% Primary and 90% Illiterate), 92.5% married within-caste (90% Illiterate and 2.5% Primary) and only 3% (Primary) married inter-caste.

In the 2nd generation, among the male respondents, out of 29.5% with high educational attainment (7% Post-Graduate and 22.5% Graduate), 9.5% (4% Post-Graduate and 5.5% Graduate) married within-caste and 20% (3% Post-Graduate and 17% Graduate) inter-caste, of 38.5% with moderate education (21% Sr. Secondary and 17.5% Secondary) 23.5% (11% Sr. Secondary and 12.5% Secondary) married within-caste and 15% (10% Post-Graduate and 5% Graduate) married inter-caste and among 32% with low educational attainment (9% Primary and 23% Illiterate), 27.5% (22% Illiterate and 5.5% Primary) married within-caste and 4.5% (1% Illiterate and 3.5% Primary) married inter-caste and among female respondents, out of 31.5% with high education (6.5% Post-Graduate and 25% Graduate), 11.5% (3.5% Post-Graduate and 8% Graduate) married within-caste and 20% (3% Post-Graduate and 17% Graduate) married inter-caste, of 37% with moderate education (19.5% Sr. Secondary and17.5% Secondary), all 37% married within-caste and of 31.5% with low education (10% Primary and 21.5% Illiterate) also all 31.5% married within-caste.

In the 3rd generation, male respondent, among 74.5% with high educational attainment (1% Ph.D/M.Phill, 30.5% Post-Graduate and 43% Graduate), 29.5% (1% Research, 9.5% Post-Graduate and 19% Graduate) married within-caste and 45% (21% Post-Graduate and 24% Graduate) married inter-caste, of 23.5% with moderate educational attainment (7.5% Sr. Secondary and 16% Secondary) 19.5% (4% Sr. Secondary and 15.5% Secondary) married within-caste and only 4% (3.5% Post-Graduate and 0.5% Graduate) married inter-caste and of only 2% with low education (2% Primary) all 2% married within-caste and in the case of female respondents, among 75% with high educational attainment (27% Post-Graduate and 48% Graduate) 40% (2% Post-Graduate and 38% Graduate) married within-caste and 35% (25% Post-Graduate and 10% Graduate) married inter-caste, of 21.5% with moderate educational attainment (5% Sr. Secondary

and 16.5% Secondary) maximum i.e. 18% married within-caste (3% Sr. Secondary and 15% Secondary) and only 3.5% (2% Sr. Secondary and 1.5% Secondary) married inter-caste and of only 3.5% with low education (3.5% Primary) all 3.5% married within the same caste.

From the above discussed data on intergenerational type of marriage there seen a large degree of mobility between the generations among male and female respondents, west district as in the 1st generation there were large percentage of the respondents, male and female falling under the category on within-caste marriage i.e. 83.5% male and 93.5% female and small percentage falling under the inter-caste marriage category i.e. 16.5% male and only 6.5% female, in the 2nd generation there were 60.5% male and 80% female under the within-caste category and 39.5% male and 20% female under inter-caste marriage category and in 3rd generation 51% male and 61.5% female under within-caste and 49% male and 38.5% female respondents under the inter-caste category of marriage. On the other hand in the comparison between educational attainment with the type of marriage it is found that amongst the respondents with Sr. Secondary and above educational attainment maximum of them were found to be falling in the category of inter-caste marriage than the respondents with Secondary and below educational attainment, amongst them maximum were found in the category of within-caste marriage except the female respondent, amongst them the situation was different, the respondents with Sr. Secondary and above also maximum were found under the within-caste marriage.

From the above discussion it is observed that there is a tremendous amount of inter-generational mobility in type of marriage and on the other hand in the comparison between educational attainment and the type of marriage of the respondents there is not found strong relation between the two variables, in all the generation the respondents with low educational attainment majority of them had within-caste marriage but the respondent with moderate and high educational attainment it is observed that in case of male respondents they were almost distributed equally between the two category marriage (within-cast and inter-caste) and in the case of female respondent the situation

was found different there the respondents with moderate and high educational attainment majority of them are found in the category of within-caste marriage.

Thus it can safely be inferred that educational attainment has not much to do when it comes to the type of marriage, it seems that the type of marriage is independent from the educational attainment of the respondents.

6.2.7. Inter-generational Educational Attainment and Place of Settlement

Here the place of settlement is categorized into two categories they are; rural and urban. The inter-generational comparison between places of settlement with the educational attainment of the respondents is presented below in table 6.13 and 6.14 followed by its discussion.

Table 6.13: Inter-generational Educational Attainment and Place of Settlement of Male and Female Respondent in Percentage (%) – East District

Generation-Wise Place of Settlement		Male Respondent				Female Respondent			
		Levels of Educational Attainment				Levels of Educational Attainment			
		High	**Moderate**	**Low**	**Total**	**High**	**Moderate**	**Low**	**Total**
1st Generation		0	17.5	82.5	100	0	7.5	92.5	100
	Urban	0	12.5	16	28.5	0	5	27.5	32.5
	Rural	0	5	66.5	71.5	0	2.5	65	67.5
2nd Generation		**High**	**Moderate**	**Low**	**Total**	**High**	**Moderate**	**Low**	**Total**
		37	36	27	100	31	41.5	27.5	100
	Urban	30	21.5	0	51.5	26	30	0.5	56.5
	Rural	7	14.5	27	48.5	5	11.5	27	43.5
3rdGeneration		**High**	**Moderate**	**Low**	**Total**	**High**	**Moderate**	**Low**	**Total**
		80.5	18.5	1	100	83	14.5	2.5	100
	Urban	49.5	18.5	1	69	50	13	2	65
	Rural	31	0	0	31	33	1.5	0.5	35

Source: Primary Source

The table presented above depicts that in the 1st generation, male respondent, among 17.5% with moderate education (5% Sr. Secondary and 12.5% Secondary) 12.5% (2% Sr. Secondary and 10.5% Secondary) were settled in urban area and 5% (3% Sr. Secondary and 2% Secondary) in rural area and of 82.5% with low educational attainment (13%

Primary and 69.5% Illiterate) 16% (7% Sr. Secondary and 9% Illiterate) were settled in urban area and 66.5 (6% Primary and 60.5% Illiterate) in rural area and in the female respondents, out of 7.5% with moderate education (7.5% Secondary) 5% (Secondary) were settled in urban area and 2.5% (Secondary) in rural area and of 92.5% with low educational attainment (8% Primary and 84.5% Illiterate) 27.5% (4.5% Primary and 23% Illiterate) were settled in urban area and 65% (3.5% Primary and 61.5% Illiterate) in rural area.

In the 2nd generation, male respondents, among 37% with high educational attainment (5% Post-Graduate and 32% Graduate) 30% (2% Post-Graduate and 28% Graduate) were settled in urban area and 7% (3% Post-Graduate and 4% Graduate) in rural area, of 36% with moderate education (14% Sr. Secondary and 22% Secondary) 21.5% (8% Sr. Secondary and 13.5% Secondary) were settled in urban area and 14.5% (6% Sr. Secondary and 8.5% Secondary) in rural area and of 27% with low educational attainment (5% Primary and 22% Illiterate) all 27% settled in rural area and among female respondents, from 31% with high education (7% Post-Graduate and 24% Graduate) 26% (4% Post-Graduate and 22% Graduate) were settled in urban area and 5% (3% Post-Graduate and 2% Graduate) in rural area of 41.5% with moderate education (20.5% Sr. Secondary and 21% Secondary) 30% (11.5% Sr. Secondary and 18.5% Secondary) were settled in urban area and 11.5% (9% Sr. Secondary and 2.5% Secondary) in rural place and of 27.5% with low education (4.5% Primary and 23% Illiterate) 0.5% (Primary) were settled in urban area and 27% (4% Primary and 23% Illiterate) in rural area.

In the 3rd generation, among male respondent, out of 80.5% with high educational attainment (1% research, 30.5% Post-Graduate and 49% Graduate) 49.5% (1% research, 20% Post-Graduate and 28.5% Graduate) were settled in urban area and 31% (10.5% Post-Graduate and 20.5% Graduate) in rural place, of 18.5% with moderate educational attainment (11.5% Sr. Secondary and 7% Secondary) all 18.5% were settled in urban area and of only 1% with low education (1% Primary) 1% itself settled in urban area and in the case of female respondents, among 83% with high educational attainment (27% Post-Graduate and 56% Graduate) 50% (15% Post-Graduate and 35% Graduate) settled in

urban area and the rest 33% (12% Post-Graduate and 22% Graduate) in rural area, of 14.5% with moderate educational attainment (7% Sr. Secondary and 7.5% Secondary) 13% (7% Sr. Secondary and 6% Secondary) settled in urban area and 1.5% (Secondary) in rural area and of only 2.5% with low education (2.5% Primary) 2% in urban area and 0.5% in rural area.

It is found from the above discussed data that there tremendous degree of inter-generational mobility in the place of settlement in east district, male and female respondents, in the 1st generation there were 28.5% male and 32.5% female settled in urban and 71.5% male and 67.5% female settled in rural area, in the 2nd generation there were 51.5% male and 56.5% female settled in urban and 48.5% male and 43.5% female settled in rural area and in the 3rd generation the situation is just opposite to 1st generation there were 69% male and 65% female settled in urban and 31% male and 35% female settled in rural area. On the other hand in the comparison between educational attainment and the place of settlement of the respondents it is found that in the in all the 3 generation maximum percentage of the respondents with high and moderate level of educational attainment were found to be settled in urban area and the maximum of the respondent with low educational attainment were found to be settled in rural area.

Table 6.14: Inter-generational Educational Attainment and Place of Settlement of Male and Female Respondent in Percentage (%) – West District

Generation-Wise Place of Settlement		Male Respondent				Female Respondent			
		Levels of Educational Attainment				Levels of Educational Attainment			
1st Generation		**High**	**Moderate**	**Low**	**Total**	**High**	**Moderate**	**Low**	**Total**
		0	33.5	66.5	100	0	4.5	95.5	100
	Urban	0	15	23	38	0	2.5	22.5	25
	Rural	0	18.5	43.5	62	0	2	73	75
2nd Generation		**High**	**Moderate**	**Low**	**Total**	**High**	**Moderate**	**Low**	**Total**
		29.5	38.5	32	100	31.5	37	31.5	100
	Urban	15	23.5	15	53.5	20	15	5	45
	Rural	14.5	15	17	46.5	11.5	22	26.5	55
3rd Generation		**High**	**Moderate**	**Low**	**Total**	**High**	**Moderate**	**Low**	**Total**
		74.5	23.5	2	100	75	21.5	3.5	100
	Urban	43	0	0	43	51	1.5	0	52.5
	Rural	31.5	23.5	2	57	24	20	3.5	47.5

Source: Primary Source

Now coming to the west district, in the 1st generation, male respondents, among 33.5% with moderate education (10% Sr. Secondary and 23.5% Secondary) 15% (6.5% Sr. Secondary and 8.5% Secondary) settled in urban area and 18.5% (3.5% Sr. Secondary and 15% Secondary) in rural area and of 66.5% with low educational attainment (4% Primary and 62.5% Illiterate) 23% (2.5% Primary and 20.5% Illiterate) settled in urban area and 43.5% (1.5% Primary and 42% Illiterate) in rural area and in the female respondents, out of 4.5% with moderate education (4.5% Secondary) 2.5% (Secondary) settled in urban area and 2% (Secondary) in rural area and from 95.5% with low education (5.5% Primary and 90% Illiterate) 22.5% (3.5% Primary and 19% Illiterate) settled in urban area and 73% (2% Primary and 71% Illiterate) in rural area.

In the 2nd generation, male respondents, from 29.5% with high educational attainment (7% Post-Graduate and 22.5% Graduate) 15% (4% Post-Graduate and 11% Graduate) settled in urban area and 14.5% (3% Post-Graduate and 11.5% Graduate) in rural area, of 38.5% with moderate education (21% Sr. Secondary and 17.5% Secondary) 23.5% (17% Sr. Secondary and 6.5% Secondary) settled in urban area and 15% (4% Sr. Secondary and 11% Secondary) in rural area and among 32% with low educational attainment (9% Primary and 23% Illiterate) 15% (5.5% Primary and 9.5% Illiterate) settled in urban area and 17% (3.5% Primary and 13.5% Illiterate) in rural area and among female respondents, of 31.5% with high education (6.5% Post-Graduate and 25% Graduate) 20% (4.5% Post-Graduate and 15.5% Graduate) settled in urban area and 11.5% (2% Post-Graduate and 9.5% Graduate) in rural area, of 37% with moderate education (19.5% Sr. Secondary and17.5% Secondary) 15% (9.5% Sr. Secondary and 5.5% Secondary) settled in urban area and 22% (10% Sr. Secondary and 12% Secondary) in rural area and of 31.5% with low education (10% Primary and 21.5% Illiterate) 5% (4% Primary and 1% Illiterate) settled in urban area and 26.5% (6% Primary and 20.5% Illiterate) in rural area.

In the 3rd generation, male respondent, among 74.5% with high educational attainment (1% research, 30.5% Post-Graduate and 43% Graduate) 43% (1% research, 19% Post-Graduate and 23% Graduate) settled in urban area and 31.5% (11.5% Post-Graduate and 20% Graduate) in rural area, of 23.5% with moderate educational attainment (7.5% Sr. Secondary and 16% Secondary) all 23.5% settled in urban area and of only 2% with low

education (2% Primary) all 2% settled in rural area and in the case of female respondents, amongst 75% with high educational attainment (27% Post-Graduate and 48% Graduate) 51% (16.5% Post-Graduate and 34.5% Graduate) settled in urban area and 24% (10.5% Post-Graduate and 13.5% Graduate) in rural area, of 21.5% with moderate educational attainment (5% Sr. Secondary and 16.5% Secondary) 1.5% (Sr. Secondary) settled in urban area and 20% (3.5% Sr. Secondary and 16.5% Secondary) in rural area and of only 3.5% with low education (3.5% Primary) all 3.5% settled in rural area.

It is found from the above discussed data that there tremendous degree of inter-generational mobility in the place of settlement in west district, male and female respondents, in the 1st generation there were 38% male and 25% female settled in urban and 62% male and 75% female settled in rural area, in the 2nd generation there were 53.5% male and 45% female settled in urban and 46.5% male and 55% female settled in rural area and in the 3rd generation there were 43% male and 52.5% female settled in urban and 57% male and 47.5% female settled in rural area. On the other hand in the comparison between educational attainment and the place of settlement of the respondents it is found that among the female respondents it is found that in all the 3 generation maximum percentage of the respondents with high level of educational attainment were found to be settled in urban area and the maximum of the respondent with moderate and low educational attainment were found to be settled in rural area. And the male respondents the scenario was different as in all the 3 generations the respondent with high level of educational attainment they were almost distributed equally in urban and ruler category of settlement and the percentage with moderate level of educational attainment they are mostly found in the category of rural and least in urban category of settlement.

From the above discussion it is observed that there is a tremendous amount of inter-generational mobility in the place of settlement and on the other hand in the comparison between educational attainment and the place of settlement of the respondents, it is observed that in all the generations the respondents with low educational attainment they were mostly found to be settled in rural areas and the respondents with moderate and high educational attainment they were mostly found in the category of urban areas except 2nd

generation male respondents there the respondents with moderate and high educational attainment they were distributed almost equally between both rural and urban category of settlement.

Therefore it can safely be inferred that educational attainment is an important factor in the place of settlement of an individual or in other words the highly educated individuals are more likely to live to the urban area.

6.2.8. Inter-generational Educational Attainment and Structure of House

In the present study the structure of house is categorized into 3 namely; katcha, pakka and semi-pakka. Katcha house represents the house made of mud, wood, bamboos, tin etc, pakka represents the house made of cement and semi-pakka represents the house mixture of both katcha and pakka structure. The inter-generational comparison between structures of house with the educational attainment of the respondents is presented below in table 6.15 and 6.16 followed by its discussion.

Table 6.15: Inter-generational Educational Attainment and Structure of House of Male and Female Respondent in Percentage (%) – East District

Generation-Wise Structure of House		Male Respondent				Female Respondent			
		Levels of Educational Attainment				Levels of Educational Attainment			
1st Generation		**High**	**Moderate**	**Low**	**Total**	**High**	**Moderate**	**Low**	**Total**
		0	17.5	82.5	100	0	7.5	92.5	100
	Katcha	0	0	75	75	0	0	57.5	57.5
	Pakka	0	5	0	5	0	4.5	0	4.5
	Semi-Pakka	0	12.5	7.5	20	0	3	35	38
2nd Generation		**High**	**Moderate**	**Low**	**Total**	**High**	**Moderate**	**Low**	**Total**
		37	36	27	100	31	41.5	27.5	100
	Katcha	0	0	17.5	17.5	0	5	13.5	18.5
	Pakka	27	30	3.5	60.5	26	6.5	0	32.5
	Semi-Pakka	10	6	6	22	5	30	14	49
3rd Generation		**High**	**Moderate**	**Low**	**Total**	**High**	**Moderate**	**Low**	**Total**
		80.5	18.5	1	100	83	14.5	2.5	100
	Katcha	0	4.5	1	5.5	0	5	2.5	7.5
	Pakka	55.5	13	0	68.5	54	9.5	0	63.5
	Semi-Pakka	25	1	0	26	29	0	0	29

Source: Primary Source

The table presented above depicts that in the 1st generation, male respondent, out of 17.5% with moderate education (5% Sr. Secondary and 12.5% Secondary) 5% (4.5% Sr. Secondary and 0.5% Secondary) were possessing pakka house and rest 12.5% (0.5% Sr. Secondary and 12% Secondary) possessing semi-pakka house and of 82.5% with low educational attainment (13% Primary and 69.5% Illiterate) 75% (69.5% Illiterate and 5.5% Primary) were possessing katcha house and rest 7.5% (Primary) possessing semi-pakka house and among the female respondents, of 7.5% with moderate education (7.5% Secondary) 4.5% (Secondary) were possessing pakka house and rest 3% (Secondary) possessing semi-pakka house and of 92.5% with low educational attainment (8% Primary and 84.5% Illiterate) 57.5% (Illiterate) were possessing katcha house and 35% (8% Primary and 27% Illiterate) possessing semi-pakka house.

In the 2nd generation, male respondents, among 37% with high educational attainment (5% Post-Graduate and 32% Graduate) 27% (5% Post-Graduate and 22% Graduate) were possessing pakka house and 10% (Graduate) semi-pakka house, of 36% with moderate education (14% Sr. Secondary and 22% Secondary) 30% (12% Sr. Secondary and 18% Secondary) were possessing pakka house and 6% (2% Sr. Secondary and 4% Secondary) semi-pakka house and among 27% with low educational attainment (5% Primary and 22% Illiterate) 17.5% (Illiterate) were possessing katcha house, 3.5% (Primary) pakka house and 6% (1.5% Primary and 4.5% Illiterate) semi-pakka house and among female respondents, from 31% with high education (7% Post-Graduate and 24% Graduate) 26% (7% Post-Graduate and 19% Graduate) were possessing pakka house and 5% (Graduate) semi-pakka house, of 41.5% with moderate education (20.5% Sr. Secondary and 21% Secondary) 5% (Secondary) were possessing katcha house, 6.5% (Sr. Secondary) pakka house and 30% (14% Sr. Secondary and 16% Secondary) semi-pakka house and of 27.5% with low education (4.5% Primary and 23% Illiterate) 13.5% (Illiterate) were possessing katcha house and 14% (4.5% Primary and 9.5% Illiterate) semi-pakka house.

In the 3rd generation, male respondent, among 80.5% with high educational attainment (1% research, 30.5% Post-Graduate and 49% Graduate) 55.5% (1% research, 25.5% Post-Graduate and 29% Graduate) were possessing pakka house and 25% (5% Post-Graduate and 20% Graduate) semi-pakka house, of 18.5% with moderate educational

attainment (11.5% Sr. Secondary and 7% Secondary) 4.5% (Secondary) were possessing katcha house, 13% (2.5% Secondary and 10.5% Sr. Secondary) pakka house and only 1% (Sr. Secondary) semi-pakka house and of only 1% with low education (1% Primary) 1% itself were possessing katcha house and in the case of 3rd generation female respondents, among 83% with high educational attainment (27% Post-Graduate and 56% Graduate) 54% (23.5% Post-Graduate and 30.5 % Graduate) were possessing pakka house and 29% semi-pakka house, of 14.5% with moderate educational attainment (7% Sr. Secondary and 7.5% Secondary) 5% (1.5% Sr. Secondary and 3.5% Secondary) were possessing katcha house, 9.5% (5.5% Sr. Secondary and 3.5% Secondary) pakka house and of only 2.5% with low education (2.5% Primary) all 2.5% were living in a katcha house.

From the data discussed above it is found that there is an upward mobility in the structure of house among the east district respondents (male and female). In the 1st generation there were 75% male and 57.5% female found in the category of katcha house, 20% male and 38% female in semi-pakka house and only 5% male and 4.5% female in pakka house, in the 2nd generation there were 17.5% male and 18.5% female found in the category of katcha house, 22% male and 49% female were found in semi-pakka house and 60.5% male and 32.5% female in pakka house category and in 3rd generation there were only 5.5% male and 7.5% female found in the category of katcha house, 26% male and 29% female in semi-pakka and 68.5% male and 63.5% female in the pakka house category. On the other hand in the comparison between educational attainment and the structure of house it is found that in all the 3 generation the maximum percentage with high and moderate educational attainment were found to be in the category of pakka and semi-pakka house and the respondent with low educational attainment maximum of them were falling in the category of katcha house.

Table 6.16: Inter-generational Educational Attainment and Structure of House of Male and Female Respondent in Percentage (%) – West District

Generation-Wise Structure of House		Male Respondent				Female Respondent			
		Levels of Educational Attainment				Levels of Educational Attainment			
1st Generation		**High**	**Moderate**	**Low**	**Total**	**High**	**Moderate**	**Low**	**Total**
		0	33.5	66.5	100	0	4.5	95.5	100
	Katcha	0	0	60	60	0	0	73.5	73.5
	Pakka	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Semi-Pakka	0	33.5	6.5	40	0	4.5	22	26.5
2nd Generation		**High**	**Moderate**	**Low**	**Total**	**High**	**Moderate**	**Low**	**Total**
		29.5	38.5	32	100	31.5	37	31.5	100
	Katcha	0	0	29.5	29.5	0	0	15.5	15.5
	Pakka	25	24.5	0	49.5	30	17	0	47
	Semi-Pakka	4.5	14	2.5	21	1.5	20	16	37.5
3rd Generation		**High**	**Moderate**	**Low**	**Total**	**High**	**Moderate**	**Low**	**Total**
		74.5	23.5	2	100	75	21.5	3.5	100
	Katcha	0	4.5	2	6.5	0	4	3.5	7.5
	Pakka	51	5.5	0	56.5	55	4	0	59
	Semi-Pakka	23.5	13.5	0	37	20	13.5	0	33.5

Source: Primary Source

The data presented in the above table depicts that in the 1st generation, male respondents, amongst 33.5% with moderate education (10% Sr. Secondary and 23.5% Secondary) all 33.5% possessing semi-pakka house and of 66.5% with low educational attainment (4% Primary and 62.5% Illiterate) maximum i.e. 60% (Illiterate) were possessing katcha house and only 6.5% (4% Primary and 2.5% Illiterate) semi-pakka house and in the female respondents, out of 4.5% with moderate education (4.5% Secondary) all 4.5% were possessing semi-pakka house and from 95.5% with low education (5.5% Primary and 90% Illiterate) maximum i.e. 73.5% (Illiterate) were possessing katcha house and 22% (5.5% Primary and 16.5% Illiterate) semi-pakka house.

In the 2nd generation, male respondents, from 29.5% with high educational attainment (7% Post-Graduate and 22.5% Graduate) 25% (5.5% Post-Graduate and 19.5% Graduate) were possessing pakka house and only 4.5% (1.5% Post-Graduate and 3% Graduate) semi-pakka house, of 38.5% with moderate education (21% Sr. Secondary and 17.5%

Secondary) 24.5% (21% Sr. Secondary and 3.5% Secondary) were possessing pakka house and 14% (Secondary) semi-pakka house and among 32% with low educational attainment (9% Primary and 23% Illiterate) 29.5% (6.5% Primary and 23% Illiterate) were possessing katcha house and 2.5% (Primary) semi-pakka house and among female respondents, from 31.5% with high education (6.5% Post-Graduate and 25% Graduate) 30% (6% Post-Graduate and 24% Graduate) were possessing pakka house and only 1.5% (0.5% Post-Graduate and 1% Graduate) semi-pakka house, of 37% with moderate education (19.5% Sr. Secondary and17.5% Secondary) 17% (Sr. Secondary) were possessing pakka house and 20% (2.5% Sr. Secondary and 17.5% Secondary) semi-pakka house and of 31.5% with low education (10% Primary and 21.5% Illiterate) 15.5% (Illiterate) were possessing katcha house and 16% (10% Primary and 6% Illiterate) semi-pakka house.

In the 3rd generation, male respondent, among 74.5% with high educational attainment (1% research, 30.5% Post-Graduate and 43% Graduate) 51% (1% research, 29.5% Post-Graduate and 20.5% Graduate) were possessing pakka house and 23.5% (Graduate) semi-pakka house, of 23.5% with moderate educational attainment (7.5% Sr. Secondary and 16% Secondary) 4.5% (Secondary) were possessing katcha house, 5.5% (Sr. Secondary) pakka house and 13.5% (11.5% Secondary and 2% Sr. Secondary) semi-pakka house and of only 2% with low education (2% Primary) all 2% living in a katcha house and in the case of female respondents, amongst 75% with high educational attainment (27% Post-Graduate and 48% Graduate) 55% (25.5% Post-Graduate and 29.5% Graduate) were possessing pakka house and 20% (1.5% Post-Graduate and 18.5% Graduate) semi-pakka house, of 21.5% with moderate educational attainment (5% Sr. Secondary and 16.5% Secondary) 4% (Secondary) were possessing katcha house, 4% (Sr. Secondary) pakka house and 13.5% (12.5% Secondary and 1% Sr. Secondary) semi-pakka house and of only 3.5% with low education (3.5% Primary) all were living in a katcha house.

From the data discussed above it is found that there is an upward mobility in the structure of house among the west district respondents (male and female). In the 1st generation there were 60% male and 73.5% female found in the category of katcha house, 40% male and 26.5% female in semi-pakka house and the percentage was nil in pakka house

category, in the 2nd generation there were 29.5% male and 15.5% female found in the category of katcha house, 21% male and 37.5% female were found in semi-pakka house and 49.5% male and 47% female in pakka house category and in 3rd generation there were only 6.5% male and 7.5% female found in the category of katcha house, 37% male and 33.5% female in semi-pakka and 56.5% male and 59% female in the pakka house category. On the other hand in the comparison between educational attainment and the structure of house it is found that in all the 3 generation the maximum percentage with high and moderate educational attainment were found to be in the category of pakka and semi-pakka house and the respondent with low educational attainment maximum of them were falling in the category of katcha house like it was found in the district east.

From the above discussion it is observed that there is a tremendous amount of inter-generational mobility in the house structure of the respondents, male and female (east and west) and on the other hand in the comparison between educational attainment and the structure of house of the respondents, it is observed that in all the generations the respondents with low educational attainment they were mostly found to be living in katcha house and the respondents with moderate and high educational attainment they were mostly living in semi-pakka and pakka house.

Thus it can safely be inferred that education is one of the important factors in the structure of the house of an individual or in other words individuals with higher educational attainment will have more chances of living in a better house.

6.3. Conclusion

It is widely accepted fact that education is an essential instrument of social, economical and political transformation. It plays a significant role not only in the development of individual but the society as a whole and this concept has been proved to be true from the above discussion on the comparison between educational attainment with other 7 variables of social mobility (occupation, occupational grade, income, size of family, type of marriage, place of settlement and the structure of house). It is found that there is an upward inter-generational mobility among the respondents, male and female, east and west districts and this mobility is found to be positively related to the educational

attainment of the respondents as in all 3 generations the respondents with low educational attainment (Primary and Illiterate) were mostly engaged in agricultural/household work, having low level of income, high size of family, and living in mostly in katcha houses and respondent with high (Graduate and above) and moderate (Secondary and Sr. Secondary) level of educational attainment they were mostly job holders and self-employed, having moderate/high income, having mostly moderate/low size of family and living mostly in semi-pakka/pakka house but in case of domicile (place of settlement) the respondents with high educational attainment maximum of them were settled in urban area except the male respondent, west district they were almost distributed equally in urban and ruler category of settlement and the percentage with moderate level of educational attainment they are mostly found in the category of rural and least in urban category of settlement and on the other hand in the type of marriage it is found that amongst the respondents with Sr. Secondary and above educational attainment maximum of them were found to be falling in the category of inter-caste marriage than the respondents with Secondary and below educational attainment, amongst them maximum were found in the category of within-caste marriage except the female respondent, east and west district amongst them the situation was different, the respondents with Sr. Secondary and above also maximum were found under the within-caste marriage. So, it can be concluded by saying that education is proved to be an essential instrument of positive social mobility of the respondents, in other words, the more educated you are, the better off you will be.