



INDEX

^ ^ ^ ^ ^ ^ ^ ^

SL. NO	NAME OF THE ACTIVITY	PAGE NO.
1.	Study the cultural practices prevailing in the local community and submit a report	2-4
2.	Study the diversities existing in the community and describe the root causes for such diversities	5-7
3.	Study the social stratification in Village / ward and prepare a report on it.	8-10
4.	Education and Social mobility Conduct a Survey in a Village / ward and Prepare a report.	11-15.





ACTIVITY - 1

Study the cultural practices prevailing in the community and submit a report:

INTRODUCTION: Cultural understanding and social integration are necessary for national unity. Culture is the product of people living together in the society. Culture is the outcome of the interaction of individuals in the society over centuries of history. Cultured society created the institution of education for the purpose of preserving the cultural and transmitting it to the future generations.

Culture is one of the most complex words in our language. In its narrower sense, it refers to a person with retired behaviour.

Sirimanoth Savam :-

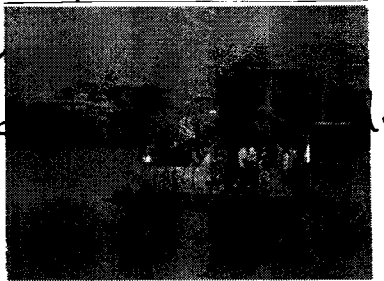
official name : Sirimanothsavam.

[People of Vizianagaram devotee].

Observed by comes from various parts of Andhra Pradesh and Orissa.

Type Village festival (Tholellu, Sirimanothsavam).
 observance Kambala, Pydithalli Theppotsavam on Pedda cheruvu

Date. The first Tuesday after Dussehra





Siximana uthsavam also referred to as Siximanoth-savam Siximaru is a festival organized to propitiate Goddess Pydithallamma of Vizianagaram Town.

Sixi means lean and small, manu means stump or stick. The priest of the temple, while taking procession between the fort and temple three times in the evening hangs from the tip of the long, lean wooden stick raised high into the sky. The priest possessed by the goddess would himself tell a few days before, where this manu is available; from there only, this has to be procured. Hanging from the upper end of the stick, which is raised high into the sky, is a very risky exercise, but the grace of the goddess,



saves the priest from falling. It is the month of September or October. Stupendous event attended by two to three lakhs of people from the neighbouring towns.

HISTORY: It was during 1737, when the King Pusapati peda Vijaya Rama Raju of Vizianagaram was busy in the battle of Bobbili, Second Anand was taken the charge of crown and died





in the year 1760. His wife
him in Sati. Then the wife

Raju. Rani Chandrayamma has
Raju who belongs to Vizianag
history. If we go through



temples constructed by Vizianagaram Sanatan some
history of those temples can be taken by virtue
of their location. But there is no specific history

And there are also evidences about pydithalli
Ammavaru belongs to Vizianagaram dynasty. As per
the rumours after completion of Bobbili battle
and after Vijayadasmi, on the Tuesday, an idol
was found in the westside of pedacheruvu.

PROCESS: It is known that before 15 days of
Srimanu utsav goddess pydimamba will come in
the dream of the temple pujari and advice him
where the skimanu for the year should be
celebrated. Pujari, will go in search of skimanu
and cut the same with performing puja and the
owner must agree to cut the tree, for utsav.
and the same will be shaped neatly into skimanu
and will be placed over the chariot. At around
-temple pujari will make darshan of Goddess.





ACTIVITY-2

Study the diversities existing in the Community and describe the root causes for such diversities.

INTRODUCTION: Diversity is reflected in thousands of caste groups, each having its own rituals, rites, and customs. It can be seen in terms of linguistic, religious and other ethnic variations. The style of life differ from region to region and vary even between different castes and religions groups within the same village.

Factors of disunity: Despite a rich cultural heritage, egalitarian policies and programmes and the 'rule of law', narrow loyalties parochial ties and primordial intersects have also increased in the past Independence India. we find divisive forces in many parts of the country.

There are minority groups based on the variety of considerations such as religion, language region customs and traditions, members belonging to different castes and community do not have equal chance or access, and hence they





relating to the super natural powers. The second refers to norms and practices related to work, efficiency, productivity etc. Religion falls in the first category of the Value system.

Religious: According to the 1931 census, there were ten religious groups in India. These included :- Hindus, jains, Buddhists and zoroastrians, muslims, Sikhs, christians, Jews and other tribal and non-tribal religious groups.

Integration of sanscritic Hindu religions and tribal religion is also forced.

- The relations between different caste and religious groups at the village and other locals.
- religion and socio-economic privileges.

Language: "A language is a system of arbitrary vocal symbols by which members of a social group cooperate and interact". "The building-up of knowledge is not possible without language".

With the emergence of these languages, cultural changes, occurred, including diminishing upper caste domination, the decline of sanskrit language and waves of religious and social reforms using popular idioms and the language of laity.





ACTIVITY-3

Study the social stratification in Village Ward and prepare a report on it.

INTRODUCTION: In every society we find in equalities between groups of people. These unequal groups are usually arranged in hierarchy of status and power. In other words, they are arranged in layers or strata. People in the lower strata are given less respect and get your benefits of wealth and powder. Socialists call this inequality in social organisation as "Social stratification"

Social stratification of a Vadali Village:-

Introduction of Village: Vadali Village is in Krishna district (Andhrapradesh). It is near to the capital of Andhrapradesh. Most of 3000 people lived in this Village. People prefer Agriculture in the Village.

Name of the owner	No. of family members	Educational Qualitification	Annual income of the family
G. Subhanyam	4	X	Below 1 lakh
A. Rama Rao	6	Degree	Nearly 25 lakhs
N. Ranga Rao	4	X	above 1 lakh
D. Prasad	3	V	Above 5 lakh
D. Ranga Rao	3	5th class	Below 1 lakh





Name of the owner	No. of family members	Educational Qualification	Annual income of the family
U. Ramakrishna	3	-	Above 1 lakh
M. Malleswara	3	-	Above 1 lakh
G. Rama Krishna	3	Diploma in ECE	Above 3 lakhs
U. Narasimha Rao	4	-	Below 1 lakh
K. Satya Narayana	4	ITI	Above 12 lakhs
J. Venkateswara Rao	2	ITI	Above 25 lakhs
J. Satya Narayana	2	M.Sc, B.Ed	Above 25 lakhs
G. Surya Narayana	3	X	Nearly 1 lakh
P. Srinivasa Rao	2	XII	Above 3 lakhs
M. Appa Rao	3	-	Above 5 lakhs
B. Yesulu	2	X	Above 1 lakh
I. Venkateswara Rao	4	-	Above 1 lakh
G. Sree Ramulu	3	-	Above 25 lakh
M. Nagalingeswara Rao	3	VII	Above 5 lakhs
M. Radha Krishna	2	VII	Above 5 lakh
M. Medhava	4	-	Above 12 lakhs
M. Sankara Rao	2	-	Above 12 lakhs
M. Rama chandra	2	Degree	Above 12 lakh
P. Ramayya	2	10th class	Above 10 lakhs
G. Balaji	2	Degree	Above 5 lakhs





REPORT:

By the above information, Social Stratification will change the person to person, because many people in the Village are doing Agriculture, and some of the persons doing jobs and some other doing business. The well-educated people done jobs and their annual income is below 1 lakh or above 1 lakh to 12 lakhs depending on the qualification acquired, due which at times the job holder Annual income will be more than 3 lakhs and then business people have showed an excellent Personality with their experience and physical strain and resulted in earning a lot of money. The Annual income and also therefore a bit more for the farmers.

There is always an inequality being observed between the Annual income, and education. Educated, landlord and a few of agricultural practitioners earn a lot of financial elevation. By, At the end, I observed that educated people in the Village consistently earned and developed.



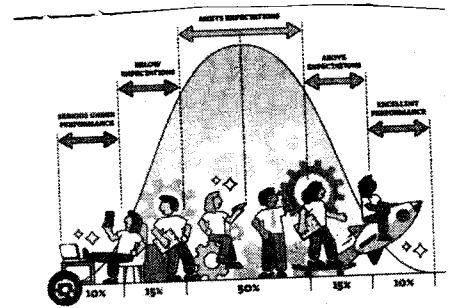
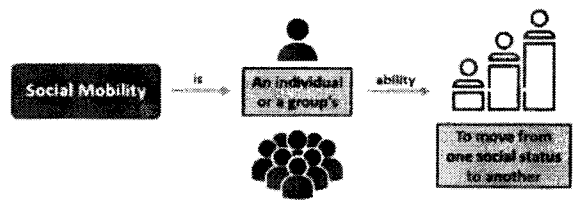


ACTIVITY-4

Education and Social mobility conduct a survey in a village/ward and prepare a report.

INTRODUCTION: Social mobility is a concept closely related to Social Stratification. In a sense social mobility is breaking the barriers of stratification. People in one 'social strata' always want to change their class, status and life styles by improving their talents and skills. However, in some societies it is possible to erase, in some societies. It is very difficult to change one's class and status inspite of abilities.

Social mobility can be defined as an individual's ability to change social class membership status, life changes and life styles by moving up the stratification system of a society.





Types of Mobility :-

- ⇒ VERTICAL MOBILITY: This refers to the moving of an individual either in an upward direction or downward direction, in system of stratification.
- ⇒ HORIZONTAL MOBILITY: Sometimes change in occupation or acquisition of more wealth may occur in an individual's life. But there will be no change in his social status or respectability.

INTERGENERATIONAL MOBILITY: This refers to the upward mobility of the children of one family compared to their parents in economic class or status or both.

Sometimes within the same generation a few individual by making use of educational and occupational opportunities can go up in economic and social status leaving behind their friends, brothers and sisters and other relative.

Social mobility of a Vadali Village :-

Introduction of Village :- Vadali Village is in Krishna district (Andhrapradesh). It is near to





to the capital of Andhra Pradesh. Most of 3000 people lived in this village. Most of the people prefer Agriculture in this village.

Name of the Owner	No. of family members	Educational Qualification	Annual income	Social mobility
G. Subhamanyam	4	<u>X</u>	Above 5 lakhs	Poor - Rich
A. Rama Rao	6	Degree	Above 25 lakhs	No change
N. Ranga Rao	4	<u>X</u>	Above 1 lakh	No change
D. Prasad	3	<u>X</u>	Above 12 lakhs	Poor - Rich
D. Ranga Rao	3	<u>V</u>	Below 1 lakh	No change
V. Rama Krishna	3	-	Above 5 - lakhs	Poor - Rich
M. Mallewara Rao	3	-	Above 5 lakhs	Poor - Rich
G. Surya Vasa Prasad	2	<u>VIII</u>	Above 25 lakhs	Poor - Rich
G. Ramakrishna	3	Diploma	Above 12 lakhs	J. Eng - A.D.
M. Prakash Rao	3	Inter	Above 3 lakhs	No change
U. Narasimha	3	-	Above 5 lakhs	Poor - Rich
K. Satyanarayana Rao	3	-	Below 1 lakh	No change
T. Bhaskara Rao	4	I T I	Above 12 lakhs	Poor - Rich





Name of the owner	No. of family members	Educational Qualification	Annual income	Social mobility
J. Venkateswara Rao	2	IT E	Above 25 lakhs	No change
G. Suryanarayana	2	M.Sc, B. Ed	Above 25 lakhs	S.A to H.M
P. Peddi Rajulu	3	X	Below 1 lakh	No change
P. Srinivasa Rao	3	-	Below 1 lakh	No change
P. Ganga Raju	2	VIII	Below 1 lakh	No change
K. Peddi Rajulu	3	-	Above 10 lakhs	No change
M. Adinarayana	3	-	Above 15 lakhs	No change
M. Appa Rao	3	-	Below 1 lakh	Poor-Rich
A. Rama Chandha Rao	3	-	Above 25 lakhs	Poor-Rich
B. Venkata Rao	2	-	Above 25 lakhs	Poor-Rich
P. Krishna	3	-	Below 50,000	No change
K. Kotaiah	3	X	Above 25 lakhs	No change
B. Yesulu	2	X	Above 10 lakhs	Poor-Rich
J. Venkateswara Rao	4	-	Above 1 lakh	No change
V. Narasimha Rao	2	Degree	Above 25 lakhs	ZPTC-MLA
M. Nagalingesh.	3	VII	Above 5 lakhs	EX. Village President





REPORT:

By the above information, we have observed that social mobility will be changed or there will be no change from person to person. Because the social mobility experience a significant change with the education or occupation of the respective person.

In this village most of the people had witness a change in their social mobility due to their children, parents or their occupations well-educated people in this village have changed the social mobility.

The factors that can effect Social mobility include:

Education, occupation, Environmental changes, Migration, social movements, financial status, family, Religious affiliation.

Individuals or groups that achieve high social mobility can experience positive economic changes, increases incomes, and gain better access to health and education services.

~ x ~

