

Occupational Mobility Among Scheduled Castes In Jind District Of Haryana

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ABSTRACT :

Occupational mobility refers to the ability of working labour to switch among different occupations. In this, the level of skills and knowledge is transferable and change according to the job requirements. In this paper researchers want to discuss about the internal and external forces which are responsible for occupational mobility among scheduled caste by using primary as well as secondary data. Over the period of time unemployment is the biggest problem in India for all the population.

INTRODUCTION:

Both internal and external forces are responsible for occupational mobility in the traditional occupational structure. The external forces include land legislation, regular ideas regarding social industrialization, urban contacts, roads and education etc. The internal forces are hard work and faithful observance of duty etc. However, both type of forces of occupational mobility are inter - related and operate in a cumulative way. Both the forces at the same time have both psychological and sociological implications. These are attaining higher occupational grades, better standard of living and non-manual work etc. Economic backwardness and psychological frustration also affect occupational mobility. This is a very prominent factor affecting mobility among scheduled castes. Rural-urban area also determines mobility considerably. Rural economy cannot provide sufficient good job opportunities and hence people are forced to go out of the

village to earn their livelihood. Economic transformation of the rural and urban areas of Haryana has been very rapid during the last three decades.

OBJECTIVES:

To find out the occupational mobility among scheduled castes in Jind district of Haryana.

DATA COLLECTION:**(a) Primary Data:-**

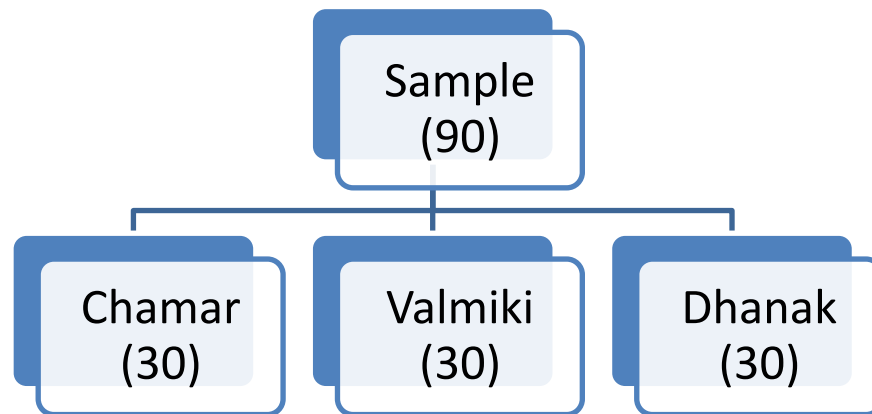
This study will be based on both kinds of data. For carrying on the research work primary data will be collected basically from the Jind District with the help of questionnaire. **Secondary data:-**

The researcher has collected the secondary data from various published documents which included various reports which has been published by the Directorate of Economic and Statistical Analysis, Haryana, National Family Health Survey (NFHS) of India, National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO), District Rural Development Agencies prevalent within the state and also from the Assistant Block Program Officer. Along with all these sources articles of various newspapers, e-books, peer reviewed journals served as the major source of information for this study.

SAMPLE SIZE:

For this purpose 90 respondents were interviewed by the researcher belonging to the nearby area of respondents' residence which included four villages and one city of Jind district

SAMPLE DISTRIBUTION:



DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION:

So the researcher has drawn certain tables on the basis of raw scores. The analysis and interpretation of data are given

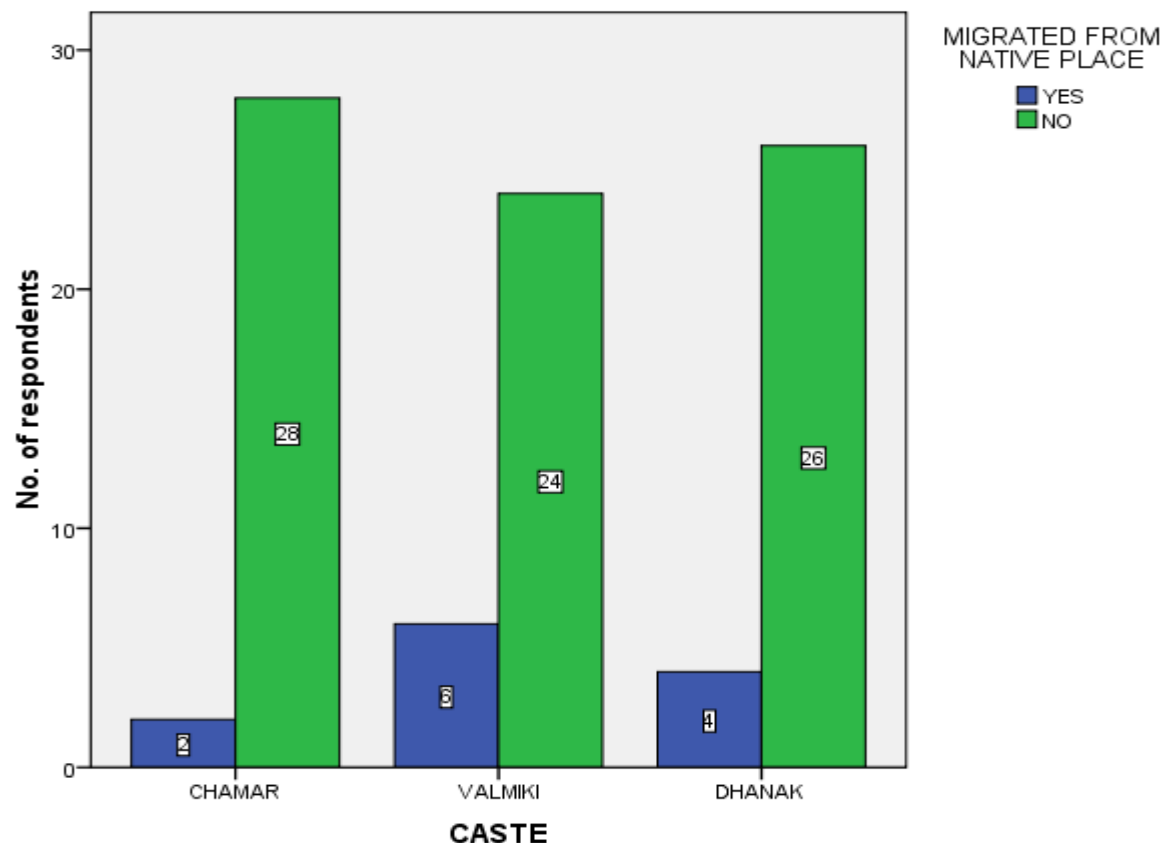
TABLE - 1

CASTE WISE ANALYSIS: MIGRATED FOR OCCUPATION

		CASTE							
		CHAMAR		VALMIKI		DHANAK		Total	
		Count	Table N %	Count	Table N %	Count	Table N %	Count	Table N %
MIGRATED FROM NATIVE PLACE	YES	2	2.2%	6	6.7%	4	4.4%	12	13.3%
	NO	28	31.1%	24	26.7%	26	28.9%	78	86.7%
	Total	30	33.3%	30	33.3%	30	33.3%	90	100.0%

FIGURE – 1

CASTE WISE ANALYSIS: MIGRATED FOR OCCUPATION



Interpretation: The SPSS labeled output “Caste wise analysis: Migrated for occupation” shows frequency distribution and bar chart for the variable “Caste wise analysis: Migrated for occupation”. Caste wise analysis shows that respondents from Valmiki caste have migrated the most 6 (6.7%) following by Dhanak 4 (4.4%) and Chamar 2 (2.2%). Each respondent migrated from their native place for the purpose of changing the occupation or for finding the first occupation. Majority of the respondents 78 (86.7%) from all the castes did not migrated themselves from their native place.

CONCLUSION:

Over the period of time unemployment is the biggest problem in India for all the population. Most of the times, people could not find the employment at their native place due to many factors viz. small areas don't have industries, lack of opportunities according to the efficiency and caliber, low income, etc. Today,

scheduled caste people leaving their caste occupation due to low income and higher educational level. For the new employment opportunities scheduled caste people forced themselves to migrate from their native place.

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