

Occupational mobility and agricultural scenario among the people of village Kotli Dewan (Muktsar Sahib, Punjab)

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Abstract: - Occupational mobility is dynamic in nature. It cannot be remain same as the time progresses, it also changes. Across the generations, various studies have documented a basic invariance in the transmission of occupation mobility. Occupation of any community cannot be static in the present scenario. It changes from one generation to another. As the need and desire of things changes, occupation also changes. New and scientific age modified the minds of the individuals which directly effect on the nature of their occupation. The present trend of occupation is so complex and dynamic. The present study is an empirical study probing the occupational mobility among village community. The study has also focused upon the factors influences the agriculture, occupational structure and mobility. Present study is based on household survey of village Kotli Dewan of District Muktsar (Punjab).

Key words: *Occupational mobility, dynamic, change, agriculture, generation, factors.*

I. INTRODUCTION

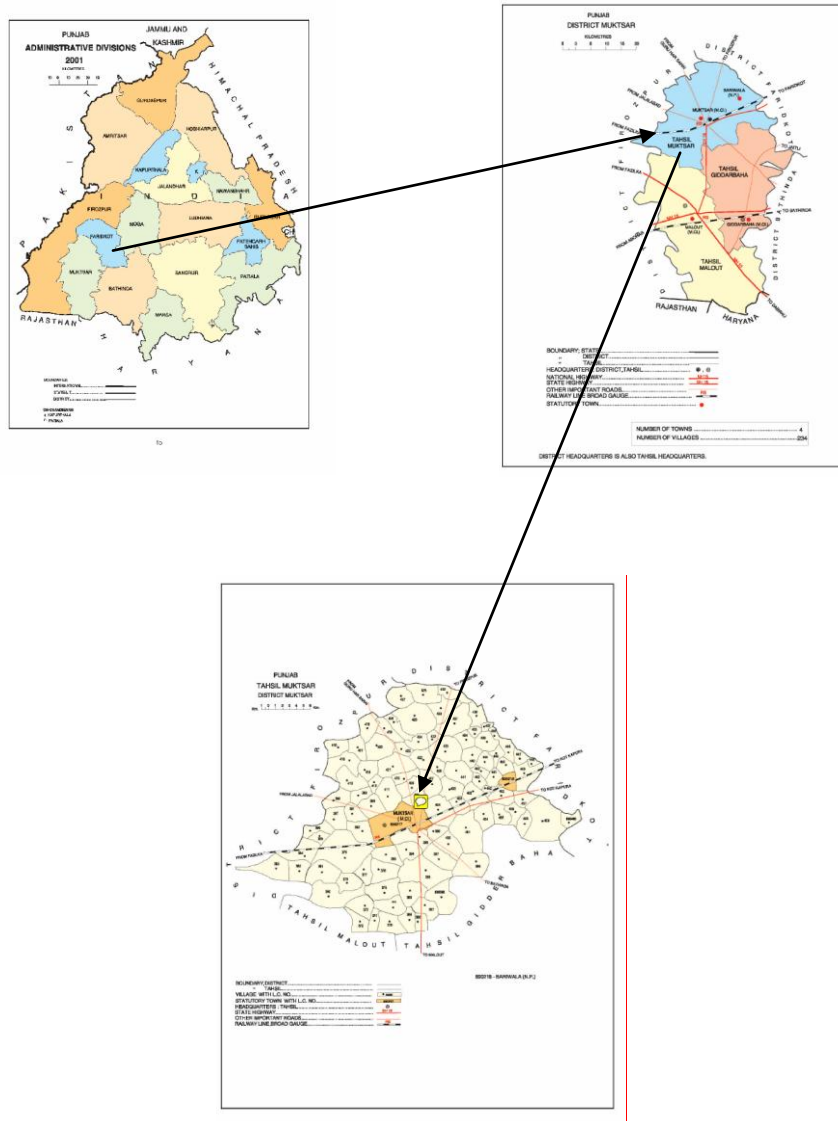
Occupation is what in simple terms is nothing but the field or area or nature of work with the help of which we are able to engage our self and earn something for survival. There was a time when almost all the peoples of this planet were engaged in primary sector of economy. As the process of development started in different areas of economy like in industrial sectors, and tertiary sector etc. The occupational structure has been diversified after it. People started changing their occupation from one to another field. The occupational change and social mobility shifts from inter and intra-generational. The occupations which were endorsed by the parents now not remained the same in the new generation. There is a paradigm shift in the nature of occupation. The main reason of shifting from one occupation to other occupation is development and advancement in science and technology. Change is the law of nature. Yes its right as the population grows continuously. It has been changing day by day. The trend in occupational structure is changing also because of advancement in interest which is the gift of education and modernism. Changing in occupational structure not only dependent upon history or science but also on so many factors of geographical phenomenon.

Occupational mobility means change of place of origin or residence to other place either permanent or semi permanent in search of job or occupation depending upon the aim and objective of an individual. There are some traditional influences which plays an important role for occupational mobility. The main determinants of occupational mobility are marriages, push and pull factors as well. Some time an individual changes his place of residence by his choice and sometime by some other factors. In fact occupational mobility affects both places of origin as well as place of destination.

II. STUDY AREA

The Kotli Dewan is a village of tehsil Muktsar in District Muktsar (Punjab). The total population of the village is 1919. Out of total population, 1025 are males and 894 are females. The literacy rate of the village is 66% which is very less as compared to 75.84 in Punjab. The literacy rate among male stand at 72.82% whereas among females stand at 59.09% only. It is situated 5 Km north from district headquarter of Shri Muktsar Sahib. The sex ratio of the village is 846 as per 2011 census.

III. LOCATION MAP



Source: Census of India, 2011

Objectives

- To study about the changes in occupational structure.
- To identify the main determinants of social mobility.
- To analyse the agricultural scenario of the study area.

IV. METHODOLOGY

Methods are not the ends but they are the means by which the end can be achieved. For the collection of data, we adopted interview schedule method. We selected 16 household for interview. The main tools of data

collection are interview scheduled and observation. Secondary data collected the material from various books, articles, magazines and atlas of India. After the collection of data, it has been analyzed with the help of simple statistical techniques like average, for fulfil our objectives.

V. DISCUSSION AND FINDINGS

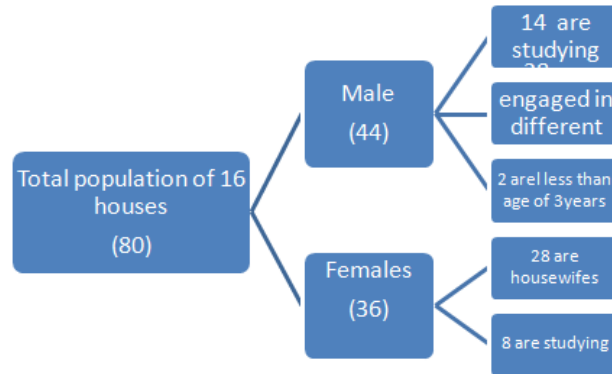


Figure.1.

Table: 1.Age group of the respondents under different occupations

Respondent Age group	Number of respondent	Total/percentage
Up to 15	-	Nil
15-30	10	10(35.71%)
30-45	5	05(17.87%)
Above 45	13	13(46.43%)
Total	28	28(100%)

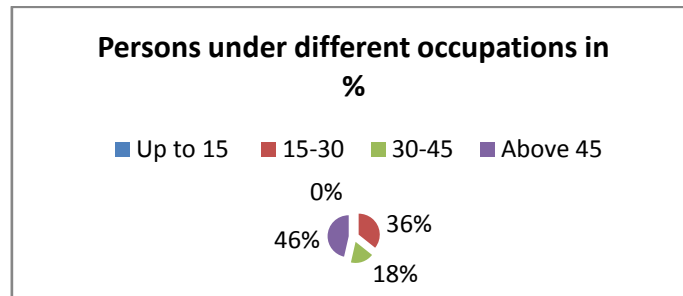


Figure.2.

The table 1 reveals that the highest percentage of respondents are in the age group of 45 and above which consists of 46.43% of respondents whereas between the age group of 15-30 consists of 35.71% and between the age group of 30-45 it consists 17.87% of respondents.

Table: 2.Occupational details of the persons

Occupation	Number of persons	Total/Percentage
Agriculture	18	18(64.28%)
Labour	3	3(10.71%)
Carpenter	3	3(10.71%)
Driver	1	1(3.57%)
Shopkeeper	2	2(7.14%)
Electrician	1	1(3.57%)

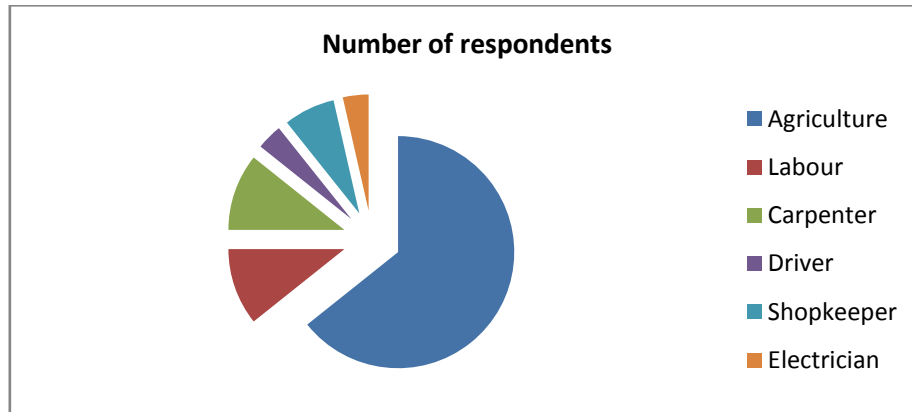


Figure.3.

The table.2 shows that there are 28 total respondents in the village. Out of which 64.28 % are engaged in the primitive occupation of agricultural activities. 10.71% are labourers, 10.71% are carpenters and 7.14% are shopkeepers, 3.57% are drivers and 3.57% are in the occupation of electrician. In the above perusal discussion it clears that the most of the population of the village are engaged in the primary sector of agriculture. The population of the concerned region are mainly dependent upon agriculture. Very few people are engaged in other activities like in shopkeepers, electricians and drivers etc.

Table: 3. Educational status of the Persons.

Educational qualification	Number of persons	Total/Percentage
NA	02	02(7.14%)
Up to primary	05	05(17.85%)
Up to secondary	17	17(60.71)
PUC or Equal	03	03(10.71%)
Graduate	01	01(3.57%)
Post Graduate	00	Nil

The table 3 reveals that the majority of population of the study region is less qualified. Only 3.57% people are graduates. 60% of the population are studied up to the level of 12th class.

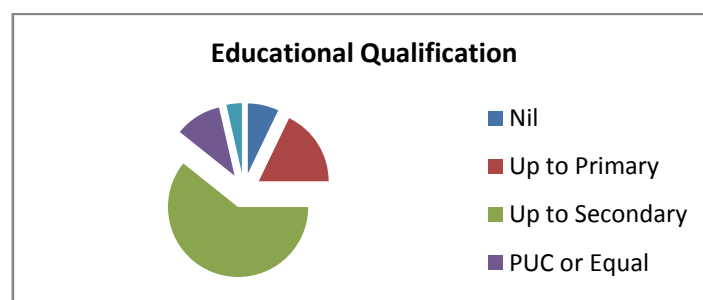


Figure.4.

Table: 4.Occupation transfer for next generation

Whether you wish to transfer your occupation to next generation	Number of persons	Total/Percentage
Yes	8	08(28.57%)
No	20	20(71.43%)

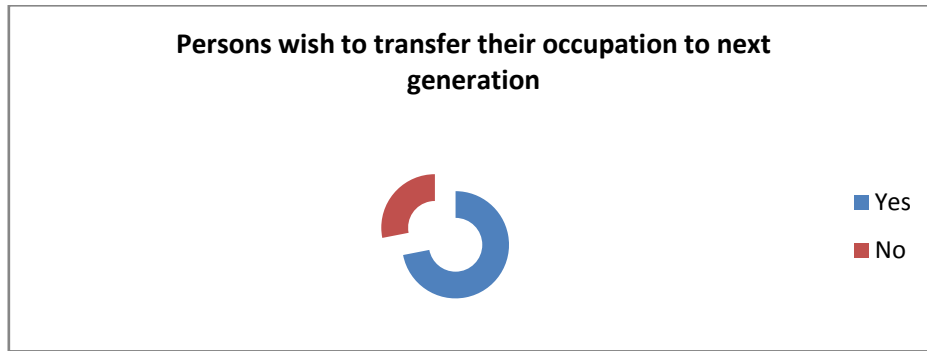


Figure.5.

Whenever we asked the respondents that whether they want to transfer their occupation i.e. agriculture to their younger population. More than half of the population negatively respond.

Table: 5. Status of changed occupation

Whether you have changed your existed occupation	Number of persons	Total/Percentage
Yes	10	10(35.71%)
No	18	18(64.29%)



Figure .6.

In our study area, we found that the people are engaged in various other fields along with agriculture. Major identified areas are electrician, carpenter, shopkeeper etc. Majority of the population of village wants to change their occupation. When we asked the people, near about 64% wanted to change their occupation.

The study area comprises the residents of both the labourers as well as of land owners. Agriculture is the main occupation of the people of study area. But, now many problems has been arising related to agricultural land. Water logging situation is prevailing and conversion of land into wet area. Because of this, production of agricultural crops declining. Such kind of situations are being faced by these farmers which ultimately compelling them to divert their occupation.

VI. PROBLEMS ASSOCIATED WITH AGRICULTURE IN THE STUDY AREA

Agriculture is the main occupation of India as most of the population depends upon it. About 70 % of people depend upon this noble profession directly and indirectly as Indian industrial sector mainly depends upon the raw material produced from this primary activity. When we talk about agriculture, we know that certain states have endorsed the responsibility of producing such a huge production for fulfilling the demands of rising

population. The main states of producing the staple crops are the Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. But due to over utilization of resources is bringing a doomsday for us.

In the study region, we come to know that the agriculture of this area is badly affected because of contaminated water availability. The main reason for deteriorating condition of environment in this region is because of intensive and exploitative nature of individuals under Green revolution. The excessive use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides causing great environmental degradation. Water logging and poor quality of underground water because of its brackishness totally unfit for usage. It affects the soil because of presence of salt in the upper layers which changes soil into saline and alkali soil.

Sometimes, even the government has to ban upon the sale of crops from this area to market because of poor quality due to contamination. Rearing of cattle in this area is also a challenging task because of paucity of good quality of water. Most of the residents of the concerned area have to suffer a lot. The farmer community of this area is not getting upto their expected level because of which they have to mobile their occupation. Punjab is one of the most important region of agriculture. There is a need of proper utilization of land with sustainable manner. The increasing population of India has a tremendous pressure upon land resource due to the excessive utilization but such action causes deterioration of land resources. This is one of the most serious problems. The prevailing and persisting situations of the study region demand better coordination between various agricultural and soil conservation agencies for enhancing agriculture and bright future of the study region.

VII. CONCLUSION

As per our survey, most of the people still engaged in agricultural purposes but maximum of them wants to change their occupation as they are not able to get the expected returns from the field. The other problem of the residents of the study area is that there is dearth of fresh water. People have to import water from RO (some agencies) for dinking because there is hard core mineral contaminated water in the study area which is very harmful if it takes into use for drinking purposes.

The other main thing of the study area is that people lives in clustered form and there are many houses that do not have proper sewage facilities. In fact, there is a great diversity between the residents of that area. Some are rich having all the facilities, who are basically the owners of the land. Those who do not have their own land do not posses even basic facilities. The people who basically divert their occupation are the people from labourer's community not from the owners of the land. They divert their occupation because in labourers, they do not able to get as much money as they want for their fulfilments. Some land owners are happy while some of them are not satisfied with their agricultural occupation. They said that the inputs costs are so high and because of obstacles in agriculture, production is not much to provide good benefit from the returns.

The literacy level as per the sample of our survey is so low. This village is adjoining to the District city. In spite of this, very few people are graduates. So, those who divert their occupation still engage their self as labourers in motor workshop, shopkeepers and carpenter etc. From the 16 houses no one is working in the government department. The need of the time is to interfere into the existing conditions of such areas collectively and individually to tackle the problems associated with agriculture because it is the main occupation and one of the most significant resource of India. We have to preserve it from deteriorating for fulfilling the future needs.

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