

OCCUPATIONAL MOBILITY IN CONTEXT TO HOUSEHOLDS AMONG SCHEDULED CASTES IN JIND DISTRICT OF HARYANA

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INTRODUCTION:

The type and structure of the house denotes the status of the family and health of the members of family. At the time of arranging marital alliances in the selected backward castes the bride's parents visit the other groom's house to estimate the status and economic position. Poor housing facility will lead to ill-health etc. The researcher observed three types of houses namely, pucca, semi-pucca and hut. All the respondents have independent houses. The houses are built with mud walls plastered with clay. The flooring is also done with mud and doubled with cow dung and the roofs are covered with wild grass. The houses are of two types in their structures, namely of circular and of rectangular forms. The houses are either one roomed or two roomed. There is no separate allocation of rooms for cooking, dining, sleeping, storing but everything is accommodated inside the limited space of the house itself. Rethatching is done whenever leakage occurs on account of depreciation. Some of the houses are tiled. The walls of the pucca houses are made of Country bricks as well as with black stones. Semi-pucca and pucca houses are the indications of the status of the inmates. The houses have eastward entrance since it is felt that it is propitious to have the entrance in the east. East is the direction of Lord Surya - the Sun God. In Hindu mythology east is considered sacred and auspicious. The selected backward castes construct their houses to the size according to the availability of the land and according to their economic position. Most of the people own their houses which are mainly used for residential purposes.

OBJECTIVE:

To find out the type of house 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.

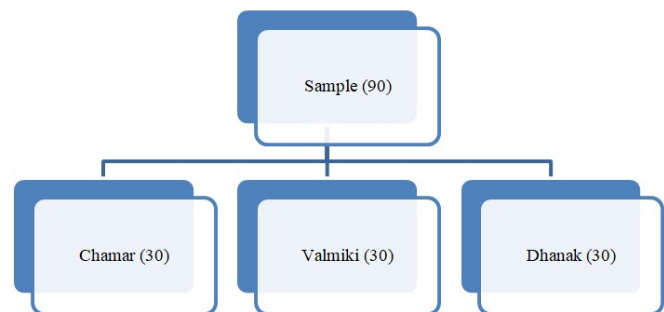
(b) Secondary data:-

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:

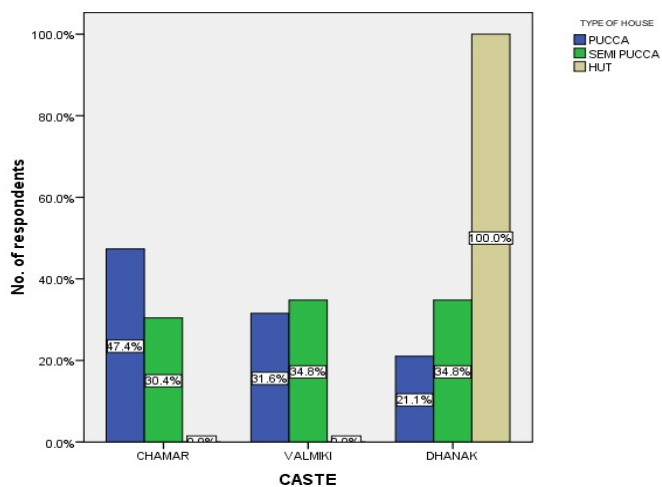


DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION:

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: TYPE OF HOUSE									
		CASTE							
		CHAMAR		VALMIKI		DHANAK		Total	
TYPE OF HOUSE		Count	Table N %	Count	Table N %	Count	Table N %	Count	Table N %
		PUCCA	9	10.0%	6	6.7%	4	4.4%	19
SEMI PUCCA	21	23.3%	24	26.7%	24	26.7%	69	76.7%	
HUT	0	.0%	0	.0%	2	2.2%	2	2.2%	
Total	30	33.3%	30	33.3%	30	33.3%	90	100.0%	



Interpretation: The SPSS labeled output “Caste wise analysis: Type of house” shows frequency distribution and bar chart for the variable “Caste wise analysis: Type of house”. Caste wise analysis shows that most of the respondents have semi pucca house and only 2 respondents from Dhanak caste have hut. Chamar caste 9 (10%) have the pucca house following by Valmiki 6 (6.7%) and Dhanak 4 (4.4%).

CONCLUSION:

Over the period of time housing facilities of the scheduled castes is improved from the worst but still it is not as good as it should be in the modern time. Two to three generations are living in the same house which leads to over populated the house and family members have not enough space to live separately and peacefully. In the villages most of the houses are semi pucca which are not perfect to live in. there is lack of proper sanitation, ventilation, privacy in these houses.

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