



Study of occupation structure and Distribution of main occupation by caste groups in Pindara Village in Jind.

Naresh Kumar

Introduction : The occupational structure of the household refers to the main source of livelihood. It is also an indicator of the economic characteristics of the household.



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The occupational structure of the society is the product of a number of intimately related factors (Chanada, 2008). The present study enlists six occupations in the study village : (1) Agriculture (2) Animal Husbandry (3) Labour (4) Business (5) Service (6) Other economic activities (PCA, 2008-09).

Occupational of Household Table reveals that in the study village Agriculture (29.62 percent), Labour (36.43 percent) and Business (7.75 percent) are three main occupation pursued by the households. These are followed by service (20.93 percent) and animal husbandry occupations. Among Jat community Agriculture is the main occupation i.e. 72.73 percent respectively. In Brahman community agriculture occupation i.e. 40 percent. In Ahir community agriculture occupation i.e. 28.57 percent. In Jangra community agriculture i.e. 13.28 percent. Most of the agriculture land is owned by these communities. Jhimmar are only the marginal farmers. The study reported that most of households among Jhimmar community take a land on lease for cultivation. The study reported that Chammar, Kumhar, Jhimmar, Lohar, Valmiki, Heri, are mainly engaged in labour, business and service while very few households are engaged in service and business in Jat and Brahman communities. Among scheduled caste most of the households are engaged in labourer i.e. in Lohar community 12.50 percent, Nai community 20.00 percent, Jangra 14.28 percent and Heri 40.00 percent. The study reveals that the households of scheduled caste give priority to labour in non-agriculture activities like construction. It is due to fluctuating fortune in the agriculture because of uncertainty of rainfall and frequent drought that they are not inclined to do cultivation on own land or leased land. The study shows that animal husbandry is not the main occupation of any of these communities.



Name of Castes	Agriculture	Animal Husbandry	Labour	Business	Service	Other
Jat	72.73	1.82	0.00	0.00	23.63	1.82
Brahman	40.00	40.00	0.00	0.00	20.00	0.00
Khati	14.28	0.00	28.57	14.28	14.28	0.00
Kumhar	0.00	50.00	50.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Lohar	0.00	0.00	87.50	12.50	0.00	0.00
Nai	0.00	0.00	40.00	20.00	40.00	0.00
Ahir	28.57	0.00	28.57	0.00	42.85	0.00
Heri	0.00	0.00	60.00	40.00	0.00	0.00
Valmiki	0.00	0.00	23.00	0.00	47.61	4.76
Chamar	0.00	0.00	53.33	0.00	46.67	0.00

Source: Field Survey 2016

Subsidiary Occupation of Household

The subsidiary occupation is significant feature of the village economy of District Jind. The earning through auxiliary occupation is less than the main occupation of the households, but has a significant contribution in household's economy. Large majority of households of the village have adopted the subsidiary occupation due to uncertainty of rainfall and economic uncertainty.

Table 2.5 reveals that half of households of the study village have adopted the subsidiary occupation. Among them 13.72 percent households are engaged in Agriculture 55.55 percent households are engaged in Animal husbandry, 8.33 percent households are engaged in labour, 5.55 percent are engaged in business and 6.94 percent households are engaged in service. On the



other hand, very few households have adopted the service and business as subsidiary occupation. In Jat community 72.73 percent households have adopted the agriculture as subsidiary occupation, 81.18 percent engaged in service. In Khati community 28.57 percent are engaged in labour.

TABLE : Distribution of subsidiary occupation household by caste groups, 2016

Name of Caste	Agriculture	Animal Husbandry	Labour	Business	Service	Other
Jat	20.00	21.81	0.00	5.45	81.18	0.00
Brahman	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Khati	0.00	0.00	28.57	0.00	0.00	0.00
Kumhar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Lohar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Nai	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Ahir	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Heri	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Valmiki	0.00	4.76	19.04	0.00	0.00	0.00
Chamar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Source: Field Survey, 2016

The Study reveals that in entire village animal husbandry is the subsidiary occupation as very households sell the milk and milk-products. The earn more by selling the animals.

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