

CHAPTER V

OCCUPATIONAL MOBILITY AND MODERNIZATION

High occupational mobility is associated with high modernization. Occupational mobility is a kind of social mobilization. Karl Deutch¹ has defined, " social mobilization as the process in which major clusters of old social, economic and psychological commitments are eroded and broken and people become available for new patterns of socialization and behaviour ".

Occupational mobility, in the context of this study, is the degree to which the members of the cultivating households are engaged in non-agricultural occupation².

In this chapter the relationship between occupational mobility and modernization variables such as caste-groups, landholdings, income-groups, cropping pattern, irrigation, education and agricultural development has been examined.

1) Measurement of Occupational Mobility:

On the basis of the index of household occupational mobility the position of each household on occupational mobility is measured in terms of (i) "static", (ii) "Low transitional", (iii) "high transitional" and (iv) "modern" household.

'Static household' on occupational mobility means an occupationally immobile household with zero per cent occupational mobility.

'Low transitional household' is taken to mean a less occupationally mobile household with mobility from 1 to 33 per cent.

'A high transitional household' is referred to as a more occupationally mobile household with mobility from 34 to 66 per cent.

'A modern household' is defined as a highly occupationally mobile household with mobility from 67 to 100 per cent.

2) Occupational Mobility in the Selected Village:

It will be seen from Table No.8 and figure No.2 that out of the 50 sample households from the selected village, namely Bahirewadi, almost 42 per cent were static, i.e., totally immobile, a little over 32 per cent were low transitional, i.e., less mobile; the remaining 24 per cent were high transitional, i.e., more mobile and 2 per cent were modern, i.e., highly mobile.

2.1) Occupational Mobility and Caste:

It is evident from Table No.9 that out of the 50 households from the selected village, 80 per cent belonged

to the upper caste group and the remaining 20 per cent belonged to the lower caste group.

In the 80 per cent upper caste group households from the selected village, 36 per cent were static, 22 per cent were low transitional, 20 per cent were high transitional and the remaining almost 2 per cent were found to be modern.

In the 20 per cent lower caste groups from the selected village, 6 per cent were static, 10 per cent were low transitional, 4 per cent were high transitional and none was found to be modern.

Whatever mobility is there, it is definitely associated with upper caste group in the selected village.

2.2) Occupational Mobility and Landholdings:

From Table No.10 it is clear that out of the 50 sample households from the selected village, a little over 58 per cent were smaller landowning households and the remaining almost 42 per cent were larger landowning households.

In the 58 per cent smaller landowning group of households from the selected village, almost 24 per cent were static, 16 per cent were low transitional, 18 per cent were high transitional and none was found to be modern on occupational mobility.

And in the 42 per cent larger landowning group of households from the selected village, 18 per cent were static, 16 per cent were low transitional, 6 per cent were high transitional and remaining almost 2 per cent were modern on occupational mobility.

2.3) Occupational Mobility and Income-groups:

It will be seen from Table No.11 that out of the 50 sample households from the selected village, a little over 22 per cent belonged to the lower income-group, a little above 58 per cent belonged to the middle income-group and the remaining almost 20 per cent belonged to the higher income-group.

In the 22 per cent lower income-group households from the selected village, 14 per cent were static, 6 per cent were low transitional, 2 per cent were high transitional and none was found to be modern.

In the 58 per cent middle income-group households from the selected village, 22 per cent were static, 18 per cent were low transitional, 16 per cent were high transitional and the remaining 2 per cent were found to be modern.

In the 20 per cent higher income-group households from the selected village, 6 per cent were static, 8 per cent were low transitional, 6 per cent were high transitional and none was found to be modern.

Whatever little occupational mobility is there, it appears to be associated with middle and higher income-groups in the selected village.

2.4) Occupational Mobility and Cropping Pattern:

It is clear from Table No.12 that out of the 50 sample households from the selected village, Bahirewadi, a little over 40 per cent belonged to cash crop producing group of households and the remaining almost 60 per cent belonged to the non-cash crop producing group of households.

In the 40 per cent cash crop producing group of households from the selected village, a little over 16 per cent were static, 14 per cent were low transitional, 8 per cent were high transitional and the remaining 2 per cent were modern on occupational mobility.

And in the 60 per cent non-cash crop producing group of households from the selected village, 26 per cent were static, 18 per cent were low transitional, 16 per cent were high transitional and none was found to be modern.

However, small amount of occupational mobility may be there, it appears to be positively associated with, cash-crop producing group of households in the selected village.

2.5) Occupational Mobility and Irrigation:

It will be seen from Table No.13, that out of the

50 sample households from the selected village, a little over 28 per cent belonged to perennially irrigated group of households, and remaining 72 per cent belonged to seasonally irrigated group of households.

In the 28 per cent perennially irrigated group of households from the selected village, 10 per cent were static, 10 per cent were low transitional, 6 per cent were high transitional and the remaining 2 per cent were found to be modern on occupational mobility.

In the 72 per cent seasonally or rainfall irrigated group of households from the selected village, 32 per cent were static, 22 per cent were low transitional, 18 per cent were high transitional and none was found to be modern to occupational mobility.

Thus, occupational mobility appears to be positively associated with either perennial or seasonal irrigation in the selected village.

2.6) Occupational Mobility and Education:

It is evident from Table No.14 that out of the 50 sample households from the selected village, almost 2 per cent were totally uneducated, nearly 36 per cent were less educated, 58 per cent were more educated and the remaining 4 per cent were found to be modern or highly educated.

In the 2 per cent totally uneducated households from the selected village, all were found to be static.

In the 36 per cent less educated households from the selected village, 26 per cent were static, 6 per cent were low transitional, 4 per cent were high transitional and none was found to be modern on mobility.

In the 58 per cent more educated households from the selected village, 14 per cent were static, 24 per cent were low transitional, 18 per cent were high transitional and the remaining 2 per cent were found to be modern.

In the 4 per cent highly educated households from the selected village, none was found to be static, 2 per cent were low transitional, 2 per cent were high transitional and none was found to be modern on occupational mobility.

Thus, occupational mobility appears to be positively correlated with higher education.

2.7) Occupational Mobility and Agricultural Development:

It is evident from Table No.15 that out of the 50 sample households from the selected village, zero per cent were totally undeveloped in agriculture, 14 per cent were less developed, 32 per cent were more developed and 54 per cent were found to be highly developed in agriculture.

In the 14 per cent less developed household in agriculture from the selected village, 8 per cent were static, 6 per cent were low transitional and none was found to be either high transitional or modern.

In the 32 per cent more developed households in agriculture from the selected village, a little over 16 per cent were static, 4 per cent were low transitional, 12 per cent were high transitional and none was found to be modern on occupational mobility.

Thus, occupational mobility appears to be positively related with agricultural development in the selected village.

Conclusion:

Thus, on occupational mobility, it is observed that it is extremely insignificant in the selected village.

Further, occupational mobility appears to positively associated with upper caste-groups, higher income-groups, cash crop producing group of households, irrigation either seasonal or perennial, more education and higher agricultural development. But it does not appear to be associated with larger landholdings.



REFERENCES

- 1) Karl W. Deustsch, "Social Mobilization and Political Development," *Americal Political Science Review*, 55,, (September, 1961), pp.474-95, Quoted by S.N. Eisenstadt, *Modernization, protest and change*, p.2.
- 2) Sumati Muley and G.L. Ray, *Towards Modernization: A Study of Peasantry in Rural Delhi*, p.45.