

# Occupational Change and Social Economic Conditions – An Inter Generational Analysis of Akhnoor Tehsil

Vibhuti Sharma, Manali Sharma

Research Scholar, Department of Economics, Jammu University, Jammu & Kashmir, India

## ABSTRACT

The present study examines the occupational change and socio-economic condition – an inter generational analysis of Akhnoor tehsil period of (1985-90) and (2015-17). The major outcome of study is that share of primary activities has sharply declined in 2015-17 as compared to 1985-90. Secondary activities was totally missing in 1985-90 but their share in 2015-17 has been increased. Whereas share of Tertiary activities has increased in 2015-17 as compared to 1985-90. The emerging structural change in occupational structure shows a big decline in share of agriculture, with modest increase in share of industry and sharp rise in occupation in services. The Present study is based on both Primary & Secondary sources. Present study is helpful in finding the occupational change and social and economic conditions in Semi-kandi, Kandi and Non-kandi villages of Akhnoor tehsil. The present study reveals the structural transformation in occupation in the period of 1985-90 and in 2015-17 and also show the social and Economic status of the people residing in semi- kandi, kandi and non-kandi villages of Akhnoor tehsil. The study will be having policy implications for the Policy makers, that how regional planning should be done to ensure the development of infrastructure facilities and what measures be undertaken to generate more employment opportunities in the study area. The present study focuses on the Analysis of occupational change and its impacts on people in the period from Ist generation (1985 -90) and IInd generation (2015-17). It also examines the impact of income and employment on the people. To find out the structural transformation either from Primary, Secondary and Tertiary or directly from Primary to Tertiary activities in these areas under study.

**How to cite this paper:** Vibhuti Sharma | Manali Sharma "Occupational Change and Social Economic Conditions – An Inter Generational Analysis of Akhnoor Tehsil" Published in International Journal of Trend in Scientific Research and Development (ijtsrd), ISSN: 2456-6470, Volume-5 | Issue-2, February 2021, pp.595-603, URL: www.ijtsrd.com/papers/ijtsrd38520.pdf



IJTSRD38520

Copyright © 2021 by author(s) and International Journal of Trend in Scientific Research and Development Journal. This is an Open Access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License (CC BY 4.0) (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0>)



## 1. INTRODUCTION

Since time immemorial man has been pursuing economic activities in one form or in the other because 'certain requirements of human life are so universal and so uniform that they must be fully met and admit no incomplete satisfaction' (Brunhes, 1952). Occupational development is correlated with economic development. There is close relationship between the economic development and the occupational structure. Economic progress is generally associated with certain distinct, necessary and predictable changes in occupational structure (Clark, 1940). Occupational structure is an indicator of economic growth. In other words, the growth and prosperity of a region is dependent on the size of working population and its occupations. Economic development, Occupational structure and its composition also throws light on the social inequality of a country. Occupational structure changes from one period to another. In modern society, the process of allocating high prestige value to certain occupations, which of course may be of little social utility, reflects the influence of traditional force of the past (Maurya, 1989). The occupation is an important constituent of the social history and its present Structure has emerged from it.

Occupational structure of the society is the product of number of factors such as agricultural development, industrialization and civilization etc. When the primary resources are utilized on a commercial scale, it generates diversification of occupational structure and if agriculture

remains at subsistence level, then diversification of occupations does not takes place. Where there is a shift of population from agriculture to industry a variety of jobs are being generated and the diversification process gets inputs from industrialization. Advancement in science and technology introduces specialization in occupational composition by creating highly specialized jobs. All these developments together breed a new urban culture, which is more service oriented than past. It modifies the occupational structure (Chandna, 1986). The occupational distribution of population of a region reveals the socio-economic characteristics of the people living in that particular region. The study of occupational distribution is one of the important measures for the socio-economic development of the country.

The occupational structure indicates the distribution as well as absorption of population into various types of occupations. In underdeveloped countries, majority of population is still engaged in agriculture sector and other primary activities but in developed countries, secondary and tertiary activities are important source for employment of the people. Occupational structure is a key component of population composition. It gives a proper illustration of ratio of working and non-working population in a country. It also influences the socio-economic development of an area. The proportion of workers engaged in various occupations highlights economic and cultural aspect of the society.

Economic power of a country depends upon the proportion in which the productive workers are engaged in various economic activities and there is positive relationship between changes in occupational structure and economic development. Rate of economic development is associated with the level of per capita income and shift in occupation structure. To attain high rate of economic development inter-sectoral transfer of work force is important.

Occupations in economic theory has been classified into three categories- Primary, Secondary and Tertiary activities and these are classify into agriculture and allied activities, industry and services. Agriculture and allied activities includes: Agriculture, forestry, logging and fishing. Industry includes: mining and quarrying, manufacturing, electricity, gas and water supply and construction. Services includes: trade and commerce, transport, storage and communication, banking, insurance and other services. In backward and under developed countries, large population is engaged in agriculture and allied activities. In the Primary activities, employment generation is more in under developed countries as compared to developed countries. In developed counties the growth of industries along with the development of services and decline of agricultural activities. Rise in the proportion of non- agricultural labour force to agricultural labour force resulted in an increase in national income. Agriculture and allied activities are using labour intensive techniques and productivity level remains low in under developed countries. For using capital intensive sophisticated mechanised production technology there is need to set up large scale industries in the under developed countries and provides large scale employment to labour force in industrial and services sectors and then it can be possible to rise in per capita income in these countries. Industrial sector absorbs small proportion of labour force because there is lack in large scale manufacturing industries. Small scale and cottage industries are having low capital intensive technology. Productivity in Service sector is high as compared to industrial sector. Transfer of population from agriculture to industry and to services is considering an index of economic progress.

Occupation implies trade or profession. It reveals the nature of economic progress of a country. It is related to agriculture, industry and services. Change is also influenced by many aspect of population in a region. The occupational characteristics of population reflects the working force, dependency ratio, per capita income, employment and unemployment status. There is a Change in occupational structure due to the shift of workers in agriculture sector to industrial and service sector. Productivity per worker is higher in industrial and tertiary sectors as compared to agriculture and due to the transfer of workers from low productive (agriculture) to high productive (industrial and tertiary sector), there is increase in national productivity per head due to the increase in total production. All this leads to an increase in diversification in economic activities and rise in national income and per capita income.

The sectoral change in composition of GDP does have an impact on employment pattern or distribution of workforce in India. A high average level of real income per head is associated with a high proportion of working population in tertiary sector. Agriculture labour force contribution to GDP is low in India, wage rate is also low and even more population is dependent on it. In India, our industrial sector is not capable to absorb excess supply of labourers from

agriculture sector. India should maintain a high growth rate for long term sustainability. Majority of labour force is going to be absorbed in informal sector which are low in productivity. Service sector needs to grow fast and generate employment for the unskilled labour force. Advancement in IT sector and to modernize informal sector for increasing productivity and to create more jobs in the economy.

There is positive relationship between occupation structure and economic development. As more people are engage in secondary and tertiary activities this leads to rise in national income and employment opportunities, more development and growth in economy and if more people are engaged in primary activities, less source of income, economy is developing. Individuals change occupations for both non-economic and economic factors. Non-economic factors includes job status, job satisfaction and responsibility. Economic factors includes better skills, increase in pay scale, better working conditions and carer up gradation. Occupational structure in a country depends on economic, technological and geographical factors and determines by specialization, level of per capita income, development of productive forces, and availability of natural resources.

With the increase in the size of the population,, the demand for food, housing, health, education, nutrition, employment also increases. Demographic factors also impacts occupational structure of the country because as working population of a country increases, investment on Human resource development in terms of education, health, nutrition, employment etc increases.

The relationship between occupational structure and social living conditions is directly related to each other. Shift in occupational structure improves income of people and also improves social living conditions. It is positively associated with economic development, and human development. Thus, Social living conditions improves with the shift of occupational status from agrarian to industrial-based activities. Social progress is the capacity of a society to meet the basic human needs of its citizens, establish the building blocks that allow citizens and communities to enhance and sustain the quality of their lives, and create the conditions for all individuals to reach their full potential.

## 2. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

The review of the existing literature has been made to examine changes in occupational structure and their socio-economic impact in order to strengthen the scope of the present study. The study suggested a theoretical approach and a technique for the systematic analysis of an additional dimension, situs, the horizontal differentiation of occupation structure on the basis of social structure (Morris and Murphy 1959). In 1951 and 1961 there was growth and development of industries with improved infrastructure. The economic situation in the cities improved. The marginal workers in 'other services shifted to more remunerative and productive occupations and there took place an all around rationalization of economic activity (Karla 1965). Paper highlighted the number and variety of occupational activities and number of persons engaged there because occupations changes with the change in social relationship (Desai 1971). In India occupational change is taking place more widely than the available statistics of change in the number and variety of activities. People change their occupations with the period of time. Despite the rising level of employment in recent years blue-collar occupations (including professional,

associate professional and managerial occupations), continued to fall over the period from 1981 to 1987. Such changes were likely to persist by continued expansion of economy. Skill shortages among various occupations like clerical, secretarial, personal and protective services, sales occupations, plant and machine operatives and other occupations (Wilson 1990). The cause of the shift in the skilled labour demand is due to technological change. Wage structure changes due to decline in manufacturing sector and employment is associated with the increase in trade deficit during 1980s with the increase in the demand for educated and female workers (Bound and Johnson 1992). Wage structural changes due to changes in technology that is computer revolution in (1991) The increase in non-agricultural employment and informal sector was passive absorber of labour and good contributor to income and output. With the change in economic structure there is change in composition of rural- urban migrants (Bhattacharya 1996). The changes in occupational patterns among the people and to find out the change in the pattern and the increase in the proportion of employment in these industries (Wyatt and Hecker 2006). Shift in occupational structure and increase in share of workers engaged in non-agriculture sector. In 1981, one third of male workforce were engaged in non- agricultural activities and in 2001 around half of male workers were engaged in non-agricultural activities and sharp rise in female work participation rate has been experienced in this period (Bhagat and Das 2008). J and k State contribution during 2011-12 was 19. 35% in Agriculture and Allied sectors, 26. 41% in Industry and manufacturing and 54. 24% in services sectors. It is observed that service sector is emerging sector, manufacturing sector is stagnant, while agriculture productivity has been decreasing since 2004-05 to 2011-12 as such income of agriculturists is decreasing than that non-agriculturists (Ayoub 2013).. High proportion of working population is engaged in agriculture and 75% of population derive their livelihood from the agriculture sector in J& K. In J & K state occupation structure still reflects backwardness in the state economy. There are sectoral imbalances between various sectors. Tertiary sector is still lagging behind. Primary sector still holds a dominating position for employment where as secondary sector, reflects lack of small scale and heavy manufacturing industries in Jammu and Kashmir (Khan 2014). The structural transformation of employment by investigating the shift of workforce from low productive-low wage sector to high productivity-high wage sector (Behera 2015). Present paper measures the transformation by showing that how the service sector absorbs more labour than industrial sector, the shift of labour that has taken from agriculture to non-agriculture sector. The changes in distribution of workforce for women in all industrial sectors in major states of India by suggesting that. there is a great need for social reforms among poor illiterate women to increase percentage share of rural women in employment equally among all the sectors (Rani 2016). Sectoral imbalances in the absorption of workforce have been experienced by different countries of the world because of change in occupational structure which is associated with economic development. The share of workforce in Primary sector has reduced in comparison to Secondary and Tertiary activities (Kwat 2017). Rate of economic development and level of per capita income has increased as more and more workforce have shifted from primary sector to secondary and tertiary sector. Change in

intergenerational persistence is intrinsically interesting fact about American society. Rising inequality will increase intergenerational persistence (Hout 2018). The review of literature has highlighted that how the structure of changes with the pace of development in developing countries as well as developed countries of the world.

### 3. OBJECTIVES AND METHODOLOGY

Present study has following objectives:-To examine the inter generational occupational change in the study area. To analyze the inter generational Social conditions. To examine the inter generational Economic conditions. The Present study is based on both Primary & Secondary sources. The secondary data has been collected through various sources such as Books, Journals, Research Papers, Reports and different websites etc. The Primary study has been conducted on the basis of the following procedure:-From J&k state of India, Jammu district has been selected randomly. Out of four tehsils of Jammu district, Akhnoor tehsil has been selected randomly for the study. From Tehsil Akhnoor, semi-kandi, kandi and non-kandi areas have been selected and from these areas, villages at the distance between 0-4 km and 4-10 km have been selected purposively. Semi-kandi villages, namely Akhnoor khas and Sungal located within 0-4 kms were selected randomly because no other villages in semi-kandi area were lying in between 4-10 km that is why only these two village were selected from semi-kandi area. From Kandi area two villages namely Ambaran and Bharda kalan within the Periphery of 0-4 kms and two villages namely Badgal kalan and Sangani located within 4-10 kms were selected randomly. Total four villages were selected from Kandi areas. From non-kandi areas two villages namely Gurah brahmna and Sangrampur within the Periphery of 0-4 kms and two villages namely Nud and Pulwan located within 4-10 kms were selected randomly. Total four villages were selected from non-kandi areas. Out of total ten selected villages from semi- kandi, Kandi and non- kandi villages, twelve households from each village were selected randomly for the collection of the data. A total sample of 120 households has been selected for the study. Since the present study is about the occupational change and social economic conditions – an inter generational analysis of Akhnoor tehsil. In order to arrive at the changes in occupational structure two time periods have been taken and are defined as, Ist period (1985-90) specifying the Ist generation (father) and IInd period (2015-17) specifying the IInd generation (son). The limitation of the present study is that only the occupation of male persons has been examined whole that of females has not been ascertained. The data has been collected on a well structured questionnaire through personal interview method and after the collection of the data it has been tabulated and analyzed with simple statistical tools to realize the objectives of the study.

### 4. FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

One of the important finding of this study is that nobody was found engaged in the secondary activity in the area under study during 1985-90 but in 2015-17 15. 83 per cent people in the area under study were found working in industries (such as in knitware, furniture). In 1985-90, level of Educational attainment was low but in 2015-17, level of Educational attainment has shown an improvement. The level of Education in case of IInd generation has considerably improved. 63. 33 per cent households engaged in Primary activities during 1985-90 whereas in 2015-17 46. 66 per cent engaged in Tertiary activities. Occupational shift has



been experienced towards Tertiary activities. In 1985-90, women had to work manually more such as household works like carrying fuel wood, cow dung, carrying soil for flooring and fetching water from a long distance but in 2015-17, the manual work of women has reduced with the use of LPG, pucca flooring, water facilities through pipelines. Thus an improvement in the domestic working condition of women has been found over the time period.

#### 4.1. INTER GENERATIONAL ANALYSIS OF DEMOGRAPHIC CONDITIONS AND OCCUPATIONAL CHANGE

In the present study, Occupational change can be defined as inter temporal shift in occupational structure during the period of 1985-90 and 2015-17. These variables have been used to know the demographic features of the population under study.

There is positive relationship between occupation structure and economic development. As more people are engaged in secondary and tertiary activities this leads to rise in national income and employment opportunities, more development and growth in economy and if more people are engaged in primary activities, less source of income, economy is developing. Individuals change occupations for both non-economic and economic factors. Non-economic factors includes job status, job satisfaction and responsibility. Economic factors includes better skills, increase in pay scale, better working conditions and career up gradation. Occupational structure in a country depends on economic, technological and geographical factors and determines by specialization, level of per capita income, development of productive forces, and availability of natural resources.

In this backdrop, the present is about the village profile of the study areas, religion, caste, nature and size of family and age group of two generations. Change in occupation has been found by analyzing the inter temporal occupational structure during the 1985-90 and in 2015-17 in the area under study. Period of 1985-90 defined as period of Ist generation and 2015-17 defined as period of IInd generation.

Semi-kandi villages under study are relatively better in case of No. of houses, type of houses, sources of water, availability of health facilities, no. of education institutes, playground/parks, nature of irrigation facilities, no. of roads and shops and frequency of vehicles and communication facilities in 2015-17 and in 1985-90 Akhnoor khas is falls under semi kandi area under study and it emerged as a hub of all the economic activities. Majority of the members of all the households under study before and after experiencing occupational change had to visit Akhnoor khas for higher education, for advanced medical treatment, employment and shopping etc. Kandi and non-kandi areas under study were lagging behind with regard to availability of infrastructure and civic amenities in both period of 1985-90 and 2015-17 but but the infrastructure, communication, no. of pucca houses and civic amenities have relatively improve in 2015-17. semi-kandi areas are still hub of all these facilities in both the periods under study.

The study has found that majority of households are Hindu and least are of Muslim, Sikh and Christian religion because in Akhnoor tehsil majority of population is of Hindu religion comprises of 92.3 per cent Hindus and 2.70 per cent Muslims and 2.38 per cent Christians (According to census 2011)

Thus, majority of households in the present study are from General caste followed by schedule caste, other backward classes and scheduled tribes category.

During the period of 1985-90, majority of households had Joint families whereas in the 2015-17, majority of households of semi-kandi and non-kandi villages had Nuclear family but majority of households of kandi areas still live in Joint family because land is still undivided among sons who are mainly engaged in agriculture, due to less income and other source of employment, they still living in same house of father. With the occupational change, division of property, separate houses were built by sons. Though there can be other reasons but the change in occupations is one of the reason for change in the nature of family. Before occupational change majority were having Joint family system but after occupational change majority were having nuclear family system in all types of villages under study.

During the period 1985-90, majority of households had large family size in between 5-8 and 9-12 members because of Joint family system, large number of childrens, undivided property etc.. In 2015-17, majority of households had small family size of 1-4 members and ages are less than 14 yrs. Due to occupational shift, majority of households had a small family size and Nuclear family system is mostly prevalent among majority of the households. Though there can be other factors but the major factor for such type of change described as occupational change.

Thus the Intergenerational nature of family shows shift from Joint family system towards nuclear family system with preference towards small family size because of awareness, urban impact and high cost of living.

Total change found in nature and size of family during Ist generation (1985-90) and IInd generation (2015-17). 23.33 per cent decrease in Joint families and 23.33 per cent increase in Nuclear family system whereas in size of family 19.16 per cent increase in 1-4 family size, 7.5 per cent decrease in 5-8 family size and 11.67 per cent decrease in 9-12 family size.

Thus during 1985-90, Ist generation and IInd generation in 2015-17, more of males in the age of 15-30 and 30-45. In the present study, intertemporal period of father and son taken into consideration, thus no age group of females is taken into account.

Total change experienced in age group of Ist and IInd generation shows that 0.83 per cent decrease in 15-30 age group of males, 3.33 per cent decrease in 30-45 age group of males and 46.67 per cent also decrease in 45-60 age group of males. Decrease in total males population in both the periods under study.

Majority of people were engaged in Primary activities mainly agriculture, allied activities Agriculture and allied activities comprises of cultivation, poultry, livestock etc. were the main occupation and source of income and in Tertiary activities such as teaching, Ayurvedic doctor, employed in shops, contractor, driver, casual worker. and nobody was found engaged in secondary activities in the areas under study because industries and manufacturing sector was not developed in the study area during the period of (1985-90). More income was derived from Primary sector in semi-kandi and non-kandi areas whereas in kandi areas more people were engaged in Tertiary sector due to lack of adequate irrigation facilities. Animals were domesticated for

self-consumption of milk and also for market sale. One of the important finding of this study is that secondary activity was completely missing in the area under study during period of (1985-90)

Thus the occupational structure shows that there is a shift in occupation, majority of people during Ist generation were found working in agriculture followed by tertiary sector but in case of IInd generation, the sequence has changed where majority of population in the study area was found engaged in Tertiary sector followed by agriculture and secondary sectors. Majority of people have shifted towards Tertiary activities, services like teaching, shops, contractor, driver, doctor, property dealer etc and secondary activities such as knitware and furniture industries in the areas under study in the Akhnoor areas. Less people were found engaged in agriculture. Majority of households under study during 2015-17, are still working in the agricultural sector, followed by farmers, self-employment, govt. servants and are working as casual workers.

Change observed in occupational structure in both the periods under study is 25.83 per cent decrease in Primary activities, 15.83 per cent increase in secondary activities and 10 per cent increase in Tertiary activities.

#### 4.2. INTER GENERATIONAL ANALYSIS OF SOCIAL CONDITIONS

The relationship between occupational structure and social living conditions is directly related to each other. Shift in occupational structure improves income of people and also improves social living conditions. It is positively associated with economic development, and human development. Thus, Social living conditions improves with the shift of occupational status from agrarian to industrial-based activities. In this chapter the thrust has been made to analyse the social conditions like (housing, fuel used, civic amenities, health facilities, educational status, communication facilities etc) of Ist and IInd generation whether a change in social conditions has been experienced among the generations or not has been found because. Social progress is the capacity of a society to meet the basic human needs of its citizens, establish the building blocks that allow citizens and communities to enhance and sustain the quality of their lives, and create the conditions for all individuals to reach their full potential.

The basic indicators for analysing the social conditions in the present study are Housing conditions, Civic amenities, Education and Health facilities. These indicators are helpful in presenting inter temporal data on the basis of two periods during Ist generation (1985-90) and IInd generation (2015-17). Taken together, these framework aims to capture a broad range of interrelated factors used for social progress. There is positive relationship between economic development and social progress. Better social outcomes in terms of health, education, basic amenities etc. leads to better economic performance.

Majority of the households in semi-kandi villages were having Pacca houses, whereas in Kandi and Non-kandi villages under study majority of the households had Kacha houses. The reasons for such type of housing was low level of income because of their greater dependence on agricultural activities and main source of irrigation was rainfall which was uncertain resulting into low production and low income.

In **semi-kandi** (29.16%), **kandi** (87.5%) and **non-kandi** (85.41%) of the households in these villages were having **kacha flooring**. People in these villages used cow dung and earth for flooring in their houses and were facing hand allergies. Women had to cover a distance to find the suitable soil known as chikni mitti for flooring in their houses. 80% of the women used to visit the nearby areas where soil of best quality for levelling the flooring of their houses was found. Apart from this they used to collect cow dung and chikni mitti for flooring of their houses. In this process they used to waste a lot of time and had to put hard manual labour results into their poor health.

So far as **no. of Rooms** are concerned. No household under study was more than three rooms in case of Joint family and in case of nuclear family only few families had two rooms whereas majority of them had one room. There was no separate rooms for each member.

Apart from this, no household under study had **Toilet/Bathrooms** facilities in **Semi-Kandi areas, kandi areas, and non-kandi areas**, They went to open spaces for latrine and toilet and faced problems like snake bite, insect bite and dog bite etc. For bathing purpose they used tubewell and some of them were using unroofed bathrooms in their open fields. Sanitation conditions were very poor in the study area.

No household under study in all type of **Semi-Kandi areas, kandi areas, and non-kandi areas** was having separate **Kitchen** during the period of 1985-90. The women during the period used to cook food by using fuel wood and dung cakes within the rooms and smoke has added further to the health problems like respiratory problems to these women.

Among all the villages during 1985-90, semi-kandi villages were having better housing conditions followed by non-kandi villages whereas it was very poor in case of kandi villages under study.

Majority of the households under study in semi-kandi, Kandi and Non-kandi villages were having Pacca houses. The reasons for such type of housing, was improvement in income level due to shift in occupation from agriculture to tertiary and secondary sectors. People travel towards Akhnoor town in search of better employment opportunities, education, health. Intertemporal occupational change does affects the living conditions. After occupational change, the housing conditions have shown a major change. There can be other reasons such as urbanization, division of property and division of family but improvement in income is one of the important reason for explaining the improvement in housing conditions.

In **semi-kandi (100%)**, **Kandi (87.5%)** and **non-kandi (83.33)** households have Pacca flooring. People in these villages have used cemented, marble and chips for flooring within houses. Manual work of women such as carrying soil and cow dung in period of 2015-17 has reduced. The kandi households under study have experienced in their type of housing than non-kandi households because in kandi areas due to shortage of rainfall and poor agriculture production, there is greater shift of people towards tertiary and secondary activity.

The number of rooms occupied by households have shown an increase because of improvement in income and their standard of living. Among Nuclear families in case of

majority of households there are more than two rooms within households. Along with a separate kitchen.

Household under study are having **Toilet/Bathrooms** facilities within their houses in **Semi-Kandi areas, kandi areas, and non-kandi areas**. Sfacilities has also improved in 2015-17.

All households in **Semi-Kandi areas, kandi areas, and non-kandi** areas were having separate **Kitchen** during the period of 2015-17 but some of them used to cook food in open spaces under tin sheds in case of emergency when there is no availability of LPG.

Change experienced in type of fuel used during 1985-90 and 2015-17. 57. 5 per cent increase in LPG usage, 43. 34 per cent decrease in Dung cake/ fuel wood, 14. 17 per cent decrease in Electric heater/Kerosene stove.

The availability of Civic amenities has improves over this time period that is, from 1985-90 to 2015-17. Where more households have experienced an improvement in the availability of the basic amenities within their houses. In non- kandi and kandi areas, where households are dependent on other sources of water, women had to face a number of problems in fetching water, moreover water bodies are being polluted through washing of cloths.

Supply of Power was irregular. There is also delay in maintaince of any fault in these areas. Staff was irregular in their work. Electricity bill was very less and they had to face the problem of frequents power cuts in 1985-90. Households in Semi – kandi, Kandi and non- kandi areas, 100 per cent are using electricity facilities and maximum Power cut is from 4- 6 hrs in all these areas but according to these households they had to face frequent power cuts particularly during summers, low voltage and fluctuations. There was also delay in maintaince of any fault in these areas. In Akhnoor khas, electric meters has been installed because the condition of light is pathetic in these areas under study in 2015-17.

People of semi-kandi and non-kandi areas had greater access to Govt. hospitals, PHC and Dispensary facilities whereas in kandi areas, people were using traditional medicines facilities. The facilities in Govt Hospitals were poor, non availability of docter and non- availability of medicines in time was faced by the people. Some people hesitated to visit hospitals and they used to get treatment by using traditional medicines. Diseases like, respiratory problem, allergy and fever, jaundice were common in 1985-90. People of semi-kandi, Kandi and non-kandi areas used to visit Govt. hospitals, PHC, Dispensary facilities, and Pvt. medical shops. Less number of households using traditional medicines in comparison to 1985-90 but sed to get their treatment through traditional medicines. The availability of docter, medicines and infrastructure of hospital has experienced an improvement over the period. The number of private chemist shops and availability of medicines has improved in 2015-16.

Level of Education is upto higher Secondary, Graduate and Post graduate level in all the semi-kandi, kandi and non-kandi areas. Literacy rate increasess among young because of awareness regarding education. Improvement in access to Education facilities. Increase in number of Govt primary, middle and higher secondary schools, increase in teaching staff, infrastructure and regularity of teaching staff are observed. Private institutions and coaching centres are

opened. There is improvement in education attainment in 2015-17 as compared to 1985-90.

Majority of people were using Postal services in these study area for communication. Telegram were used rarely by people whereas postal services were used by armed forces, employed workers for correspondence and official work. Only One household was having Landline facility for communication in 1985-90. Majority of people are using Mobile phones and Landline in these areas and these are good source of communication and information along the world.computers are used rarely by people. Level of income is less and they are unable to buy computers. Due to advancement in technology, use of Mobile phone and internet is increased in 2015-16.

Change in communication facilities is found during 1985-90 and 2015-17 is 48. 33 per cent decrease in Telegram, 50. 83 per cent decrease in Postal services, 40. 73 per cent increase in Land line, 56. 66 per cent increase in Mobile phones and 1. 76 per cent increase in Computers.

Ration card facilities during (1985-90). In **Semi-Kandi, Kandi and non- kandi areas**. Neither APL nor BPL ration card were defined but same type of ration card was used by all categories. Ration on PDS was not available on monthly basis but was available once after 2 or 3 months. Quality and quantity was poor. Ration shops were at a long distances. Women had to face difficulty in carrying ration and standing in queues.

Ration card facilities during (2015-17). In **Semi-Kandi, Kandi and non- kandi areas**. Ration cards were defined as APL for higher income households and BPL for lower income households. The frequency of availability of ration on monthly basis in PDS. Quality and quantity was better than (1985-90). Basic necessities like Sugar, Rice, Flour, Kerosene oil were regularly available to the people. Condition of PDS improves, regularity of staff has improved. PDS shops are within the villages. Separate queues are used for men and women in the PDS shops.

Questions regarding like Deforestation, Air pollution, Noise pollution, Rising temperature, Declining water table and Soil fertility were directly asked from the respondents for the period of 1985-90. In 1985-90, according to their responses, there was less Deforestation, Air pollution, Noise pollution, and low fluctuations in temperature in semi-kandi, non-kandi and kandi areas. More plantation was available in non-kandi villages and in their surroundings. Noise and Air Pollution was least as the frequency of vehicles was less and water table was less in kandi and semi-kandi villages. There were no hand pumps and tube wells for the irrigation purposes. Soil fertility was better. People in these areas were using animal waste like cow dung and agriculture waste as a fertilizers in these villages as a result of which soil fertility was better according to the respondents. Soil was more fertile in non-kandi areas in comparison to kandi and semi – kandi areas.

In period of 2015-17, according to the responses of respondents, there is more Deforestation, Air pollution, Noise pollution and rise in temperature in semi-kandi, non-kandi and kandi areas. As people in these areas are cutting trees from the villages for furniture, trade, constructing new roads and houses. Decline in water table is serious problem in kandi and semi-kandi villages, less rainfall, low production and poor availability of irrigation facilities has been found in



these villages. People in these areas are using cow dung, agriculture waste along with inorganic fertilizer like urea, potash to increase the agriculture productivity in these villages. Water pollution has increased. According to the respondents of new generation the natural things such as pure water, air and noise free environment enjoyed by them is not at present available for their children who are equipped with better living and communication facilities but the air they inhale is impure.

#### 4.3. INTERGENERATIONAL ANALYSIS OF ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

By analyzing the inter temporal pattern of income and employment the researcher is able to find out the change in the status of employment, income gaps and therefore find out how occupational changes are affecting the level of income and employment of the households under study area

The analysis from changing profile of sectoral contribution of GDP and employment in India is that GDP share of agriculture decline sharply and leads to decline in employment share in India and GDP share of industry modestly fluctuates from last few years This shows that the process of industrialization has failed to absorb excess labour with the expansion of industry.

The emerging structural change in GDP of India share proves a big decline in share of agriculture, with modest increase in share of industry and more sharper increase in services. There was shift of workforce from agriculture to service sector in J&K. The increase of workforce in tertiary sector was due to the growth and development of tourism, communication,, hotels, restaurants, transportation and other services. Occupational change over different periods in the state of J&K also implies that to occupational change has been taking place across all the districts of J & k state.

Comparative sectoral distribution of work force in India and Occupational structure of Ist and IInd generation of Akhnoor tehsil shows the same trend. Since Agriculture is base for industrial sector, there is need to develop secondary sector (Industry) on priority basis so that more workforce could be absorbed in this sector.

Majority of people were engaged in Primary activities such as agriculture and allied activities. Apart from this 10 households were employed in Tertiary activities such as (teaching, ayurvedic doctor, employed in shops, contractor, driver etc.) And nobody was engaged in secondary sector because industries and manufacturing sector was not developed in the area under study during the period of (1985-90). Primary sector was the main source of income in semi-kandi and non-kandi areas whereas in kandi areas more people were engaged in Tertiary sector due to lack of adequate irrigation facilities..

Majority of respondents are engaged in Tertiary activities such as teaching, doctor, shopkeeper, contractor, driver, worker, lab assistant, casual labourer etc. Primary activities are still basic source of livelihood of all the people. They derive their income by selling produce in the market but least were engaged in secondary activities in the areas under study. Industries and manufacturing sector is scarcely developing in Akhnoor periphery. Source of income was agriculture and allied activities like livestock, animal rearing and farming but main source of income is services. Per capita income of people is more in 2015-17 as compared to 1985-90 from all the activities in all the areas under study.

Total change in sectoral income in the inter generational periods under study is 56. 71 per cent decrease in income from Primary activities, 0. 96 per cent increase in secondary activities and 55. 64 per cent increase in Tertiary activities. 29,100. 78 increase in Per capita income of households.

Majority of households under study were farmers and Farming was important source of generating income in 1985-90. Whereas in 2015-17, Majority of households under study engaged in the agricultural sector, followed by self-employed, govt. employees and casual workers.

So far as inter generational change in Occupation is concerned. There has been 1. 67 per cent increase in self – employment, 15. 83 percent increase in casual work, 8. 33 per cent increase in Govt. Employment and 25. 83 per cent decline in farming activity. From farming activity IInd generation has shown a shift towards casual work, govt. Employment and in self- employment.

So far as Income status is concerned. 22. 06, 0. 96, 33. 69 per cent increase in income of self- employed, casual worker, govt. Employed respectively The income of farmer decreases by 56. 71 per cent because of decrease in primary activities in the inter- generational period under study.

In the period 1985-90, average monthly expenditure was less because of source of income was agriculture and Food items like vegetables and Fruits were grown by themselves in their fields for both self-consumption and for sale. Milk and milk products were obtained from their domesticated animal like cows and buffaloes and cocks, sheep for eggs and meat. Their expenditure on spices/edibles was quite low. People were engaged in agriculture and Tertiary activities and thus expenditure on Food items was more as compared to non-food items.

In the period 2015-17, average monthly expenditure is more as compared to 1985-90, because level of income has increased. 56 households increased in Tertiary activities. People in these areas were engaged in agriculture activities along with secondary and Tertiary activities and thus expenditure on non- food items is more as compared to food items. Average Expenditure of tertiary activities was higher in both the periods under study because of higher spending on non- food items than food items.

Livestock is an important source of income. Both the Ist and IInd generation have been rearing livestock for the cultivation, self-consumption and for improving their level of income through the sale of milk, eggs, meat and poultry in the market.

So far as Type of tools used by Ist generation during (1985-90), in **Semi-Kandi areas** and in **kandi areas**, Traditional ploughing methods through ox were used to for cultivation of different crops like wheat, maize, bajra. In **kandi areas**, both traditional and modern methods such as Oxen and tractors were used to raise the multiple crops like wheat, maize, bajra, fruits, vegetable and pulses. Due to lack of irrigation facilities in these villages the agriculture production was low and crops were grown for self consumption only. Apart from this they were also purchasing ration from the fair shops of PDS to meet their family consumption needs. whereas in **non-kandi areas**, situation was better with regarding to agriculture production. Oxen and tractors were used for cultivation and multiple crops like maize and wheat, rice, fruits and vegetables etc were grown for self consumption and for sale in the market.

Type of tools used by IInd generation during (2015-17) shows that in **Semi-Kandi areas**, generally tractor has been used to plough the agriculture field and crops like wheat, maize, bajra are grown in some case traditional ploughing was done through ox. In **kandi areas**, both tractor and oxen were used to plough the agriculture fields and crops like wheat, maize, and bajra are grown. Whereas in **non-kandi areas**, OX and tractor were used to plough the agriculture fields, and crops like Bajra, maize, wheat rice, fruits and vegetables are grown. In these areas crops are grown for self consumption apart from this food grains such as rice, sugar, wheat etc. are purchased from the market and ration shops to fulfil their needs. IInd generation is making more use of fertilisers, pesticides, insecticides whereas this ratio was very low during the agricultural activity of Ist generation.

During (1985-90) working conditions were poor. Majority of respondents in the study area travelled by foot, needed lots of time in travelling and poor communication facilities. There had to face Problems while travelling distance from home to work place whereas in (2015-17), a significant improvement has been found in working condition and communication facilities. Roads, infrastructure improved and increased frequency of vehicles. It reduces distance travelled. Working people who were engaged in secondary and tertiary sector have to face less problems while travelling. There is advancement in Technology and less time needed to complete the work. The communication. facilities have improved for the IInd generation.

Regarding movable assets of Ist generation during (1985-90). It has been found that Out of total 120 households, 65 per cent were having movable assets. In semi-kandi areas, out of total 24 households, 75 per cent of the respondents stated that they were having T. V/Radio//Fan/Scooter. In kandi areas, out of total 48 households, 65 per cent of the respondents stated that they were having T. V/ Radio/Fan/scooter/cycle and in non-kandi areas, out of 48 households, 60 per cent of the respondents stated that they were having TV/ radio/scooter/fan

So far as movable assets of IInd generation during (2015-17) are concerned. Out of total 120 households, 78 per cent are having movable assets. In semi-kandi areas, out of total 24 households, 80 per cent of the respondents stated that they were having T. V/Radio/Refrigerator/Fan/Cooler/Scooter/AC/Car/Washing machines/LPG/Pressurecooker/Mobile phones/credit card. In kandi areas, out of total 48 households, 80 per cent of the respondents stated that they were having T. V/ Radio/Fan/scooter/cycle/cooler/Refrigerator/motor cycle/ washing machine/LPG/ Credit card and in non-kandi areas, out of 48 households, 75 per cent of the respondents stated that they were having TV/ radio/scooter/fan/ LPG/ washing machine/ Car/ Credit card/computer/Pressure cooker. The IInd generation was relatively having greater access to movable assets because of change in occupation and an increase in income

## 5. PROBLEMS & SUGGESTIONS

There is need to provide more water facilities through Hand pump and pipe water connectivity to improve the availability of drinking water facility in Kandi and non- kandi areas. Only 15. 83 per cent of the households were found engaged in secondary activities. There is need to generate more employment opportunities by setting up micro enterprises in the study area such as agro- based industries.

Skill development programmes should be organised for the skill enhancement among youth for the setting up enterprises at their own in the study area. The households should go for diversification in Agriculture in order to absorb the growing labour force in the study area and this can be possible through dry land farming and improvement in irrigation facilities. Akhnoor khas has emerged as a hub of all the economic activities. Majority of the members of all the households under study before and after experiencing occupational change have to visit Akhnoor khas for higher education, for advanced medical treatment, employment and shopping etc. In this context, there is a need to provide all the urban amenities in these rural villages so that they can emerge as a hub of economic activities. There is need to develop all the villages that are taken into study area. Problem of irrigation facilities in kandi and semi-kandi areas also exists. Rain is the main source of water. Provision for setting up more Tubewells; new water canals should be made on a priority basis for the water deficient areas under study to improve the level of agricultural production. Efforts should be made to make available irrigation facilities in kandi and non-kandi areas to ensure the irrigation facilities for raising crops in agriculture sector.

## 6. POLICY IMPLICATIONS OF THE STUDY

The implication of the present study entitled "Occupational change and Social Economic conditions - An Intergenerational Analysis of Akhnoor Tehsil", are as under- In Kandi, semi-kandi areas under study of Akhnoor Tehsil. Irrigational facilities need to be improved. The awareness regarding dry land and organic farming needs to be created. Apart from this the Agriculture Extension officers should conduct programmes regarding diversification in agriculture and allied activities among farmers, for sustainable agriculture development and to improve their income level. There is need to improve the physical and social infrastructure of the study area for improving the access to health, education and basic civic amenities. The rural infrastructure, power, road connectivity needs to be improved for improving access to Rural areas. There is a need to develop and generate more employment opportunities in the secondary sector to absorb the surplus labour of the agriculture sector for ensuring inclusive growth. Besides Agro- based, food processing industries, local resource based industries should be developed in the study area to bring abrupt changes in the economic development of the respondents. The enrolment of students in Govt. Educational institutes needs to be increased to improve the level of Literacy. Safe drinking water facilities should be made easily available to the households of the study area. Supply of LPG gas should be made more frequent. Moreover the supply of ration on fair price shops should be made available on monthly basis to overcome the shortage of ration in the study area.

## 7. REFERENCES

- [1] ABDULHADI. A. LAMMA, A. A. (2016). OCCUPATION STRUCTURE OF WORK FORCE IN ANDHRA PRADESH. *INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH*, 7583-7587.
- [2] ANIKIN, V. A. (2013). MODE OF SOCIO-ECONOMICS DEVELOPMENT AND OCCUPATION STRUCTURE ; THE CASE OF CONTEMPORARY RUSSIA. *TRANSTITION STUDIES REVIEW*, VOL19. NO. 4. PP. 397-415.



- [3] AYOUB, A. (2013). ECONOMIC STRUCTURE OF J&K. *KASHMIR UZMA*.
- [4] BANU, D. S. (2015). *CHANGING OCCUPATIONAL STRUCTURE AND ECONOMIC CONDITION OF FARM LABOURERS IN INDIA; A STUDY*. TAMIL NADU: SOCIO-ECONOMIC VOICES.
- [5] BEHERA, D. K. (2015). SECTORAL OCCUPATIONAL TRANSFORMATION IN INDIA; OLD CONCERNS AND NEW DIRECTIONS. *APPLIED ECONOMETRICS AND INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT*, VOL. 15 NO. 2.
- [6] BHATTACHARYA, P. C. (1996). THE ROLE OF INFORMAL SECTOR IN STRUCTURAL TRANSFORMATION : SOME INDIAN EVIDENCE. *JOURNAL OF INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT*, 83-94.
- [7] BURNELL, B. S. (1997). SPATIAL DIMENSIONS OF OCCUPATIONAL SEGREGATION. *FEMINIST ECONOMICS*, 69-86.
- [8] FARRAG, A. M. (1964). THE OCCUPATIONAL STRUCTURE OF THE LABOUR FORCE : PATTERNS AND TRENDS IN SELECTED COUNTRIES. *POPULATION STUDIES*, 17-34.
- [9] HECKER, I. D. (2006). OCCUPATIONAL CHANGES DURING THE 20TH CENTURY. *MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW*
- I. P. DESAI. (1971). UNDERSTANDING OCCUPATIONAL CHANGE IN INDIA. *ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL WEEKLY*, 1094-1098.
- [10] ISMAIL, S. G. (2015). CHANGING PATTERN OF LIFE AND LIVELIHOOD THROUGH ENVIRONMENT AT SONAJHURI VILLAGE OF SANTINIKETAN IN BIRBHUM DISTRICT OF WEST BENGAL. *INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH JOURNAL OF SOCIAL SCIENCES*, 33-40.
- [11] J. MURPHY, B. R. (1959). THE SITUS DIMENSION IN OCCUPATIONAL STRUCTURE. *AMERICAN SOCIOLOGICAL REVIEWS*, 231-239.
- [12] JOHNSON, J. B. (1992). CHANGES IN THE STRUCTURE OF WAGES IN THE 1980S: AN EVALUATION OF ALTERNATIVE EXPLANATIONS. *THE AMERICAN ECONOMIC REVIEW*, 371 -392.
- [13] K. C. DAS, R. A. (2008). LEVELS, TRENDS AND STRUCTURE OF WORKFORCE IN INDIA; CENSUS BASED STUDY 1981-2001. *INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR POPULATION SCIENCES*, 182.
- [14] KALRA, B. (1965). *OCCUPATIONAL STRUCTURE OF CITIES, 1901-61*. THE ECONOMIC WEEKLY.
- [15] KHAN, B. A. (2013). UNEMPLOYMENT AND EMPLOYMENT PATTERN IN JAMMU AND KASHMIR : A CASE STUDY OF KUPWARA DISTRICT. *INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH AND TECHNOLOGY*, 79-89.
- [16] KHAN, D. B. (2014). OCCUPATIONAL STRUCTURE OF KASHMIR; A CASE STUDY OF BLOCK KUPWARA. *EUROPEAN ACADEMIC RESEARCH*, VOL. II, ISSUE 6.
- [17] KLIMOVA, A. (2012). GENDER DIFFERENCES IN DETERMINANTS OF OCCUPATIONAL CHOICE IN RUSSIA. *INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF SOCIAL ECONOMICS*, 648 - 670.
- [18] KWAT, N. (2017). OCCUPATION STRUCTURE IN INDIA; AN OVERVIEW. *ECONOMIC DISCUSSION*.
- [19] L. KALLEBERG, T. M. (JUNE 2010). OCCUPATIONS AND THE STRUCTURE OF WAGE INEQUALITY IN UNITED STATES, PERIOD BETWEEN 1980S TO 2000S. In T. M. L. KALLEBERG, *OCCUPATIONS AND THE STRUCTURE OF WAGE INEQUALITY IN UNITED STATES, PERIOD BETWEEN 1980S TO 2000S* (pp. PP. 402-431). UNITED STATES: AMERICAN SOCIOLOGICAL REVIEW.
- [20] MEERKERK, D. V. (2006). CHANGING OCCUPATIONAL STRUCTURE THE DUTCH LABOUR MARKET 1580-1900.
- [21] MICHON, P. (2009). *"THE OCCUPATIONAL STRUCTURE IN POLAND"*. ROTTERDAM: EURO OCCUPATIONS. ORG.
- [22] MOORE, K. A. (2016). HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, OCCUPATIONAL STRUCTURE AND PHYSICAL INACTIVITY AMONG LOW AND MIDDLE INCOME COUNTRIES. *PREVENTIVE MEDICINE REPORTS*, 40-45.
- [23] MURO, J. J. -J. (2015). LABOUR MARKET SEGMENTATION IN A DEVELOPING IN A DEVELOPING COUNTRIES. *THE INDIAN JOURNAL OF LABOUR ECONOMICS*, 477-485.
- [24] NEWMAN, A. V. (1993). OCCUPATIONAL CHOICE AND PROCESS OF DEVELOPMENT. *THE JOURNAL OF POLITICAL ECONOMY*, 274-298.
- [25] OESCH, D. (2014). OCCUPATIONAL CHANGE IN EUROPE : HOW TECHNOLOGY AND EDUCATION TRANSFORM THE JOB STRUCTURE. *OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS*.
- [26] OESCH, D. (2014). OCCUPATIONAL CHANGE IN EUROPE. *GERMAN SOCIO-ECONOMIC PANEL*.
- [27] PRATAP, V. P. (2017). VARIATIONS IN THE OCCUPATIONAL STRUCTURE AND GENDER SEGREGATION IN INDIA AND THE STATES. *INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF ECONOMICS AND MANAGEMENT SCIENCES*.
- [28] RANI, S. (2016). OCCUPATION STRUCTURE OF RURAL FEMALES IN INDIA AFTER GLOBALISATION. *INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF RESEARCH IN ECONOMICS AND SOCIAL SCIENCES*.
- [29] SAKAMOTO, A. G. (2015). OCCUPATIONAL STRUCTURE AND SOCIOECONOMIC INEQUALITY: A COMPARATIVE STUDY BETWEEN BRAZIL AND THE UNITED STATES. *ECONOMIA E SOCIEDADE*.
- [30] WILSON, R. (1990). THE CHANGING OCCUPATIONAL STRUCTURE OF EMPLOYMENT, 1971-95. *INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF MANPOWER*, 44 -53.

#### Websites

- [1] [www.shodganga.com](http://www.shodganga.com)
- [2] [www.jstore.com](http://www.jstore.com)
- [3] [www.encllopedia.com](http://www.encllopedia.com)
- [4] [www.wikipedia.com](http://www.wikipedia.com)
- [5] [www.statista portal 2017](http://www.statista portal 2017)
- [6] [www.j&k.com](http://www.j&k.com)
- [7] [www.cencusindia2011.com](http://www.cencusindia2011.com)