CHAPTER VI

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS
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SUMMARY:

Chapter I presents a brief review of related studies and the methodology of the study.

Chapter II presents a brief description of the two villages selected for the study.

Chapter III gives a brief account of programmes undertaken under Drought Prone Areas Programme and also schemes covered under Integrated Rural Development Programme in Manta-pur District. The aim of the Programme was to improve farming practices and expanding the range of supplementary rural activities to mitigate effects of drought through integrated agricultural development apart from short term famine relief programmes.

Chapter IV presents the socio economic background of the respondents in the two villages under study.

Chapter V deals with occupational changes and mobility trends. This chapter is further divided into five sections. Section one examines the nature and extent of deviation from the caste occupations over a period of three generations. In the second section an attempt is made to examine the impact of Post-Office, education, roads and transportation, and cooperatives and banks on primary and secondary occupations.
of the respondents. In the third section an attempt is made to examine the occupational mobility with reference to parents occupation in the two generations under consideration. In the fourth section, to understand occupational mobility, present occupation of the respondent is compared with that of the respondents' previous occupation. The fifth section is an examination of the determinant factors of occupational change like land reforms i.e., tenancy reforms and ceilings, and credit facilities through banks are also studied.

The major findings of this chapter are summarised as follows:

1. The deviation from the caste occupation has become more visible in village 'A' than in village 'B'.

   (a) In village 'A' there was no deviation from caste occupation during grandfather's generation. But during respondent's generation deviation is 80 per cent.

   (b) In village 'B' deviation from caste occupation has not been witnessed during grandfathers' as well as during respondents' generation.

2. In village 'A' occupational changes that have been taking place are mainly revolving around agriculture.
In village 'B' they have retained their caste occupations.

3. The lower castes in village 'A' have shifted from their caste occupations attaining upward occupational mobility. In village 'B' the lower castes have retained their traditional caste occupations.

4. In village 'A' 80 per cent (40) of the respondents have shifted to sericulture. 20 per cent (10) of the respondents have retained their traditional occupations. Therefore upward mobility is visible in village 'A'.

In village 'B' mobility is almost stagnant even during the respondents' generation.

5. Looking at the nature of deviations in terms of parental occupations over a period of three generations, in village 'A', deviation from caste occupation was nil during respondents' grandfathers' and respondents' fathers' generation. But 80 per cent (40) of the respondents in respondents' period have deviated from their parental occupations. On the other hand in village 'B' deviation from parental, occupation is almost nil during respondents' grand father, respondents' father, and respondents' generation.

6. In village 'A' as far as mobility trends are concerned 64 per cent of the respondents have experienced upward
mobility. 16 per cent (8) of the respondents have experienced horizontal mobility.

7. Securing land from the government and credit facility through bank under Integrated Rural Development Programme are the two determinant factors (inputs) which are responsible for change of occupations in village 'A' during respondents' generation. Absence of these two factors (inputs) in village 'B' did not result in occupational change during respondents' generation.

The government policies and legislations regarding land reforms, land ceilings, tenancy reforms and credit facility through bank have resulted in occupational change such as sericulture in village 'A'. The absence of above policies and schemes in village 'B' did not help the respondents to change to some other occupation.

8. It is interesting to note that in village 'A' 80 per cent of the respondents have shifted over to sericulture which is a fetching occupation and also the institutional credit facility has enabled the respondents to take up sericulture in village 'A'.

Chapter VI summarises the discussions and the findings of this study.
CONCLUSIONS:

An examination of occupational changes and mobility trends in the two villages reveals that there is no evidence to indicate occupational rigidity in the rural areas which are strictly caste bound. In village 'A' developmental inputs like provision of credit facility and land given by the government have facilitated even the low caste people to change their occupations and achieve upward mobility at least during respondents period. In village 'B' the absence of inputs like credit facility and land could not facilitate the change of occupations even during respondents period.

2. Further our study in village 'A' reveals that the deviation from the caste occupations of scheduled castes and backward castes is (64 per cent) more in the respondents generation. These castes deviated from defiling (leather work) occupations to farmers (marginal) taking up sericulture practice thereby enhancing their income. While 20 per cent of them still retained their traditional occupations (10) in village 'A' during respondents generation.

3. Present study in village 'B' shows that all the castes like Kapu, Golla, Boya, Vadde, Erukala, Ediga and Harijan are sticking on to their traditional occupations.
This shows that caste system is still a dynamic force in determining the occupational choice. The Gollas are engaged in sheep rearing, vadde are involved in masonry (stone-cutting), Edigas are involved in taddy tappying, Erukals are involved in pig-rearing and Marijans in cobblerly. Scholars like Lakshmannas (1973) Sharma (1974) share the view that caste is determinant of occupational choice and there are castes which are occupationally oriented.

Our study in village 'A' shows that the change and choice of occupations sometimes is influenced by economic considerations rather than by caste values. Most of the scheduled and backward castes like, Ediga, Erukala, Harijan, Boya and Golla shifting over to sericulture, point out the influence of economic considerations. Scholars like Freeman (1977) shared the view that occupational choice is made by economic considerations rather than by caste values.

The present study reveals that occupational change takes place only under the influence of economic opportunities and incentives. The operation of rural development programmes under Integrated Rural Development Programme in village 'A' has facilitated the scheduled castes and backward castes to take up sericulture leaving their traditional occupation.
In village 'B' on the other hand, the absence of new economic opportunities and incentives could not facilitate any change of occupations. Further the village is not covered under rural development programmes. Researchers like Mandlebaum (1972) and Freeman (1977) have pointed out the same phenomenon at work in U.P and Orissa.

The Government policy and legislations with regard to land reforms and credit facility have helped a lot to the down trodden people like scheduled castes and backward castes in village 'A'. These factors like land reforms and credit policies are responsible for change of occupation in village 'A' among scheduled castes and backward castes nearly 64 per cent during respondents generation.

Absence of factors like provision of credit facility, subsidy, and benefits of land reforms in village 'B' did not result in change of occupations even during respondents generation.