

INTERGENERATIONAL OCCUPATIONAL MOBILITY AMONG MALES OF BALMIKI CASTE IN RURAL AREAS OF JHAJJAR DISTRICT, HARYANA

Neeraj Rani¹ and K. V. Chamar²

¹ Research Scholar (SRF), ² Formerly Professor & Head,
Department of Geography, M. D. University, Rohtak, Haryana, India
Email: chamar_kv@yahoo.com, neerajrani1615@gmail.com

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Abstract: *This study examines intergenerational occupational mobility among Balmiki males in rural areas of Jhajjar district, Haryana, using primary data collected from the head of household between February and April 2022. The occupational distribution across three generations: grandfather, father, and son, shows an expansion from 14 to 17 and 29 distinct occupations respectively. Nearly four-fifths of grandfathers have been engaged in four occupations, 94 percent of fathers and about two-thirds of sons remained limited to five and four occupations, respectively. Further, a sharp decline in primary activities is evident, falling from 50 percent in the grandfather generation to just three percent among sons, whereas engagement in tertiary activities has increased more than two times over the generations. About one-third of households exhibited occupational immobility. Sweeping remained the dominant traditional occupation, accounting for one-fourth of transitions from grandfather to father, and about 71 percent of sons shifted to occupations different from their fathers among the Balmiki caste in rural areas of Jhajjar district in Haryana.*

Keywords: Occupational Mobility, Upward and Downward Mobility, Immobility, Balmiki Caste.

Introduction

Occupation refers to the type of job or work in which a person is engaged to earn a living. Hannan (2013) defines occupation as “an economic activity which provides means of livelihood”. Reddy and Swaminathan (2014) emphasized that “the study of occupational mobility can help to identify the extent to which economic development and modernization have broken traditional hierarchies and caste and class barriers to occupational choice”. Hence, occupational mobility refers to the movement of individuals or families from one occupation to another within the workforce across different generations. Similarly, occupational transition refers to the occupational change from a previous occupation to a new occupation across generations, such as from grandfather to father to son. Several studies have examined occupational mobility and intergenerational mobility at local, regional, and national levels, with a particular focus on marginalized communities. For example, Driver (1962) found that the amount of occupational mobility varies according to caste and area of residence, with a greater degree of occupational change found in urban areas compared to rural areas. This study highlights the influence of geographical location on occupational mobility. Jetley (1969) highlighted that formal education in Seon village, located in the Chirigaon block of the Varanasi district (Uttar Pradesh), had a limited impact on occupational mobility and an uneven distribution of levels of educational attainment across various sections of the village. In 1974, Ramaswamy examined that the occupational patterns of scheduled castes are more varied in urban areas compared to rural areas. She also found that the scheduled caste population in Andhra Pradesh left their traditional occupations. Motiram and Singh (2012) have examined intergenerational occupational mobility in India and observed higher occupational mobility in urban areas compared to rural areas, with immobility persisting among SC/ST groups only. Iversen et al. (2017) examined intergenerational occupational mobility in India, revealing that urban residents experience markedly different upward and downward mobility opportunities compared to rural counterparts. The study also found that upper-caste Hindus face fewer barriers to upward mobility than scheduled caste and scheduled tribe groups.

By studying three-generational occupational mobility in Sisar Khas village of Rohtak district in Haryana, Chamar and Arya (2015) have found highest occupational mobility in Dhanak caste (a scheduled caste) from grandfather to father, while the lowest mobility has been observed in the Jat caste (a dominant agricultural caste) from father to son, and among the Kumhar and Gujjar castes (backward castes) from grandfather to son (respondent). This indicates significant variability in mobility among different castes. Rani and Chamar (2023) examined intergenerational occupational mobility among the Balmiki caste in the Silani Pana Zalim village of Jhajjar district of Haryana. They have found that the households engaged in primary activities have decreased from 34 percent to 4 percent from the grandfather to the son generation, while occupations related to tertiary activities increased from 62 percent to 96 percent from grandfather to son. They also observed that only 13 percent of the total sample households retained the same occupations across generations, indicating significant occupational shifts over time. Several other studies like Tumin and Feldman, 1957; Nijhawan, 1969; Havens, 1972; Manley, 1995; Hnatkovska, et.al., 2013; Varma, 2013; Azam and Bhatt, 2015; Azam, 2015; and Arya, 2016; Butool, 2018 have been conducted using the same approach across various social groups at national and international levels to examine occupational mobility, intergenerational mobility, upward mobility and downward mobility. In light of the above review of literature efforts have been made in this study to examine intergenerational occupational mobility among males of the Balmiki caste in rural areas of the Jhajjar district of Haryana to understand their social upliftment through intergenerational occupational changes.

Research Objectives

The objectives of the present research encompass;

- To examine the intergenerational occupational mobility among males of the Balmiki caste in rural areas of the Jhajjar district in Haryana.
- To analyse the upward and downward mobility among males of the Balmiki caste in rural areas of the Jhajjar district in Haryana.

Study Area

Jhajjar district extends between 28° 2' 31" to 28° 50' 19" north latitudes and 76° 17' 06" to 76° 58' 15" east longitudes. It is surrounded by Rohtak and Sonapat districts to the north, Gurgaon and Rewari districts to the south, Bhiwani district to the west and the National Capital Territory (NCT) of Delhi to the east of Haryana (Fig. 1A). As per the census 2011, Jhajjar district comprises of 260 villages, including 13 un-inhabited villages (Fig. 1B). The scheduled caste rural population has been recorded 1,30,913 persons, (18.30 percent) in the district. There are three major castes such as the Chamar, the Chura/Balmiki and the Dhanak among scheduled castes. In terms of numerical strength, the Balmiki is the third most dominant caste after the Chamar and the Dhanak. With a total population of 24,372 persons, the Balmiki caste accounts for 18.62 percent of the total scheduled caste population in the rural areas of the district.

Database and Methodology

The study has been based on both primary as well as secondary sources of data. The primary data has been collected from the head of each household during the period from February to April 2022. The selection of villages for this study followed a specific set of criteria. Initially, the villages have been identified as having a minimum of 35 households belonging to the Balmiki caste by contacting the head of each village (Sarpanch) telephonically. After that, three villages, namely Silani Pana Zalim, Silana, and Jahangirpur, have been selected by adopting the purposive sampling technique (Fig. 1C). During the field survey, interviews have been conducted with all available respondents from 141 Balmiki households in the selected villages. Further, the proportion of households involved in different occupations has been calculated as a percentage of the total households of the Balmiki caste, across the three generations of males (grandfather, father, and son). Finally, to identify the frequencies of immobility, mobility and shifts in occupations among individual households (frequency) in the selected villages of the rural Jhajjar district. Furthermore, the diversification of occupations in upward and downward positions generally depends on the status in the social milieu. For this purpose, Motiram and Singh (2012) 'transition or mobility matrix' has been utilized for analyzing males' occupational mobility between two generational pairs (grandfather to father and father to son (respondent) and results have been shown with the help of tables.

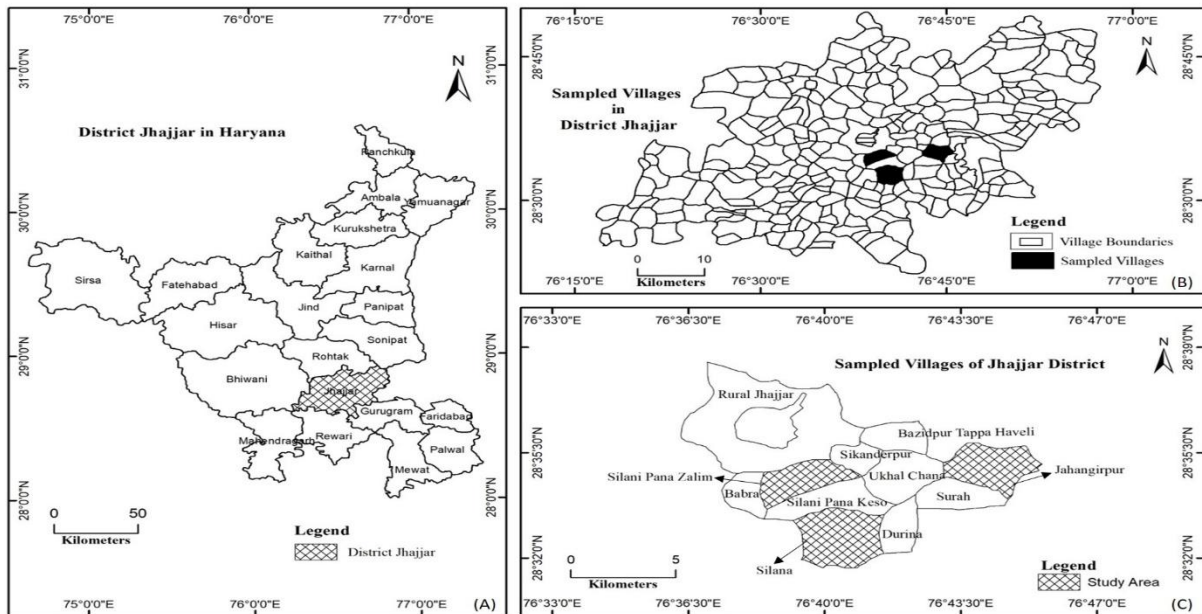
Results and Discussion

Intergenerational Occupational Analysis

Table 1 indicates a diversity of occupations among males of the Balmiki caste in rural areas of the Jhajjar district. The study reveals that the grandfathers of respondents have been engaged in 14 different occupations, and nearly 80 percent concentrated in four occupations. Livestock rearing emerged as the dominant pursuit, accounting for nearly 30 percent, followed by sweeping (26 percent), piggery (17 percent), and masonry labour (7 percent). Nearly half of the grandfathers have been involved in primary activities, while a little over two-fifths participated in tertiary activities. A marked shift appears in the fathers' generation, with 17 occupations. About 72 percent focused on only four occupations, dominated by sweeping (43 percent), followed by peon and defense (10 percent each), and masonry labour (9 percent).

Notably, tertiary activity participation increased sharply from about 45 percent in the grandfather's generation to 90 percent among fathers (Table 1B).

Figure 01: Location map



Among respondents, occupational diversification further expanded to 29 occupations. However, two-thirds engaged in specific four occupations such as sweeping (40 percent), followed by masonry labour (9 percent), driving (8 percent), and assistance (8 percent) respectively. Rest of the more than one-third of the respondents engaged in the remaining 25 occupations. Engagement in primary activities significantly declined from 50 percent (grandfathers) to only 3 percent (sons), while participation in tertiary activities increased from 45 percent to 96 percent as illustrated in Table 1 (C). In the forthcoming sections, male's occupational mobility across generations, with a particular focus on the transitions occurring between the grandfathers, father, and son (respondents) generations has been discussed.

Occupational Mobility: Grandfather to Father

Table 2 provides a detailed overview of occupational mobility and immobility of frequencies among Balmiki caste from grandfather to father generation. Nearly one-third of the frequencies exhibit occupational immobility, indicating continuity in the same occupation from grandfather to father. In contrast, more than two-thirds demonstrate mobility, shifting into different occupational categories. Sweeping emerges as the dominant destination, accounting for 25 percent of all transitions, followed by defense (10 percent), masonry labour (8 percent), peon (6 percent) and masonry also 6 percent. However, smaller proportions shifted into driving (3 percent), mate (3 percent), livestock rearing (2 percent), and meat selling (1percent). Transitions into occupations such as fruit/vegetable selling, coolie, assistance, band mastering, and laboratory technician recorded less than one percent from grandfathers to fathers' generation. Moreover, it is notable that the maximum frequencies shifted downward from occupations such as livestock rearing, piggery, agricultural labour, masonry labour and defense to sweeping from grandfathers to father's generation.

Table 01: Rural Jhajjar District: Occupations of Grandfather, Father and Son in Balmiki Caste

Sr. No	Occupation	Grandfather (A)		Father (B)		Son (C)		Immobility (Three Generational)	
		HHs	%	HHs	%	HHs	%	HHs	%
Primary Activities									
1.	Livestock Rearing	42	29.79	11	07.80	02	01.42	01	00.71
2.	Piggery	24	17.02	02	01.42	-	-	-	-
3.	Agricultural Labour	05	03.55	-	-	02	01.42	-	-
Total Households		71	50.35	13	09.22	04	02.84	01	00.71
Primary Occupations		03	-	02	-	02	-	01	-
Secondary Activities									
4.	Basket Making	05	03.55	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Brick Making	02	01.42	01	00.71	01	00.71	-	-
Total Households		07	04.96	01	00.71	01	00.71	-	-
Secondary Occupations		02	-	01	-	01	-	-	-
Tertiary Activities									
6.	Sweeping	37	26.24	60	42.55	57	40.43	11	07.80
7.	Masonry Labour	10	07.09	13	09.22	13	09.22	-	-
8.	Peon	05	03.55	14	09.93	02	01.42	-	-
9.	Defense	04	02.84	14	09.93	03	02.13	-	-
10.	Singing	03	02.13	-	-	-	-	-	-
11.	Masonry	01	00.71	09	06.38	06	04.26	01	00.71
12.	Fruit/Vegetable Selling	01	00.71	01	00.71	04	02.84	-	-
13.	Road Constructor	01	00.71	-	-	-	-	-	-
14.	Water Supply	01	00.71	01	00.71	-	-	-	-
15.	Driving	-	-	05	03.55	11	07.80	-	-
16.	Mate	-	-	04	02.84	-	-	-	-
17.	Meat Selling	-	-	02	01.42	-	-	-	-
18.	Coolie	-	-	01	00.71	-	-	-	-
19.	Assistance	-	-	01	00.71	11	07.80	-	-
20.	Band Mastering	-	-	01	00.71	02	01.42	-	-
21.	Laboratory Technician	-	-	01	00.71	-	-	-	-
22.	Police	-	-	-	-	03	02.13	-	-
23.	Supervising	-	-	-	-	02	01.42	-	-
24.	Clerk	-	-	-	-	02	01.42	-	-
25.	Teaching	-	-	-	-	02	01.42	-	-
26.	Plumbing	-	-	-	-	02	01.42	-	-
27.	Conductor (Roadways)	-	-	-	-	02	01.42	-	-
28.	Mun. Corporation Worker	-	-	-	-	02	01.42	-	-
29.	Shop Keeping	-	-	-	-	02	01.42	-	-
30.	Vendor/Stall Person	-	-	-	-	02	01.42	-	-
31.	Earth Worker	-	-	-	-	01	00.71	-	-
32.	Nursery Growers	-	-	-	-	01	00.71	-	-
33.	Manpower Construction	-	-	-	-	01	00.71	-	-
34.	Consultancy	-	-	-	-	01	00.71	-	-
35.	Porter	-	-	-	-	01	00.71	-	-
36.	Assistant Manager	-	-	-	-	01	00.71	-	-
37.	Carpentry	-	-	-	-	01	00.71	-	-
38.	Ward Boy	-	-	-	-	01	00.71	-	-
Total Households		63	44.68	127	90.07	136	96.45	12	08.5
Tertiary Occupations		09	-	14	-	26	-	02	-
Total Occupations (Rural Jhajjar District)		14		17		29		03	
Total Households (Rural Jhajjar District)		141	100.0	141	100.0	141	100.0	13	09.21

Source: Field Survey, 2022. Compiled by Authors. Note: HHs; Number of Households,

Upward and Downward Mobility: Grandfather to Father

Table 3 highlights the occupational mobility between the grandfather and father generations, capturing both upward and downward shifts in occupational status. The findings indicate that

45 percent of frequencies experienced upward mobility, particularly in seven distinct occupations like masonry labour, peon, defense, masonry, driving, mate and coolie from livestock rearing. In contrast, 36 percent shifted from livestock rearing to sweeping, representing downward mobility due to sweeping and piggery being socially stigmatized and economically less valued in rural settings. The other occupations provide a better source of income and do not face the social stigma in society. Therefore, individuals transitioning from livestock rearing to sweeping may experience a decline in socio-economic status and opportunities for advancement, thus representing a form of downward mobility. Upward mobility has been particularly pronounced among those originally engaged in piggery, with 92 percent transitioning to occupations such as sweeping, masonry labour, peon, defense, mate, meat selling and band mastering. Similarly, three-fifths of those in agricultural labour shifted upward to masonry labour and mate, while two-fifths moved downward into sweeping. All frequencies from basket making transitioned upward to peon, defense or masonry, and half of those from brick making moved upward into fruit/vegetable selling.

Among sweepers, nearly one-third frequencies recorded upward mobility into livestock rearing, masonry labour, defense, driving, assistance and lab technician. For those initially in masonry labour, one-fifth moved upward into peon and driving, whereas three-fifths shifted downward into sweeping. Certain occupations such as peon, masonry and water supply have revealed immobility from grandfather to father's occupation. On the other hand, all frequencies in defense, singing and fruit/vegetable selling experienced downward mobility into sweeping, livestock rearing, peon and masonry labour, respectively. Only one instance of upward mobility has been noted from road construction to defense from grandfather to father generation.

Occupational Mobility: Father to Son

Table 4 shows that 29 percent of frequencies exhibit occupational immobility from father to son generations, while 71 percent have shifted to new occupations. These transitions span primary (livestock rearing, agricultural labour), secondary (brick making) and predominantly tertiary activities such as sweeping, masonry labour, peon, defense, fruit vegetable selling, driving, assistance, band mastering, police, supervising, clerk, teaching, plumbing, conductor (roadways), municipal corporation worker, shop keeping, vendor/stall person, earth worker, nursery growers, manpower construction, consultancy, porter, assistant manager, carpentry and ward boy. Furthermore, about one-fifth of the frequencies moved from occupations like livestock rearing, piggery, masonry labour, peon, defense, masonry, fruit and vegetable selling, driving, mate, coolie, assistance, and band mastering into the traditional occupation of sweeping from father to son (respondent) generations.

Upward and Downward Mobility: Father to Son

Table 5 provides both upward and downward mobility among second-generation pairs of Balmiki males. From livestock rearing, over two-fifths of sons moved upward into agricultural labour, teaching, plumbing, municipal worker and earth worker, while a comparable share shifted downward to sweeping from livestock rearing. Piggery and brick-making frequencies showed complete upward mobility toward sweeping and fruit /vegetable selling. Among fathers engaged in sweeping, 56 percent of sons moved upward into occupations such as driving, masonry labour, peon, assistance, police and shop keeping, livestock rearing, brick making, defense, supervising, teaching, plumbing, conductor (roadways), vendor/stall person, nursery growers, consultancy, assistant manager and carpentry.

Table 02: Rural Jhajjar District: Immobility and Mobility from Grandfather to Father in Balmiki Caste

Occupation of Grandfather's	HHs	Frequency of Immobility	(Percent)	Frequency of Mobility	(Percent)	Shifted to Father's Occupations
Livestock Rearing	42	08	19.0	34	81.0	Sweeping (15), Masonry Labour (2), Peon (2), Defense (5), Masonry (5), Driving (3), Mate (1) and Coolie (1).
Piggery	24	02	08.3	22	91.7	Sweeping (8), Masonry Labour (5), Peon (2), Defense (3), Mate (1), Meat Selling (2) and Band Mastering (1).
Agricultural Labour	05	00	00.0	05	100	Sweeping (2), Masonry Labour (1) and Mate (2).
Basket Making	05	00	00.0	05	100	Peon (3), Defense (1), and Masonry (1).
Brick Making	02	01	50.0	01	50.0	Fruit /Vegetable Selling (1).
Sweeping	37	25	67.6	12	32.4	Livestock Rearing (1), Masonry Labour (2), Defense (4), Masonry (2), Driving (1), Assistance (1) and Laboratory Technician (1).
Masonry Labour	10	02	20.0	08	80.0	Sweeping (6), Peon (1) and Driving (1).
Peon	05	05	100	00	00.0	Nil.
Defense	04	00	00.0	04	100	Sweeping (4).
Singing	03	00	00.0	03	100	Livestock Rearing (2) and Peon (1).
Masonry	01	01	100	00	00.0	Nil.
Fruit/Vegetable Selling	01	00	00.0	01	100	Masonry Labour (1).
Road Constructor	01	00	00.0	01	100	Defense (1).
Water Supply	01	01	100	00	00.0	Nil.
Rural Jhajjar District(percent)	141	45	31.9	96	68.1	Sweeping (24.8), Defense (9.9), Masonry Labour (7.9), Peon (6.4), Masonry (5.8), Driving (3.5), Mate (2.8), Livestock Rearing (2.1), Meat Selling (1.4), Fruit/Vegetable Selling (0.7), Coolie (0.7), Assistance (0.7), Band Mastering (0.7) and Laboratory Technician (0.7).

Source: Field Survey, 2022. Compiled by Authors. Note: HHs; Number of Households.

Table 03: Rural Jhajjar District: Occupational Transition Matrix of Individual Household in Balmiki Caste

Occupation of Grandfather's	Frequencies of (Grandfather's)	From Grandfather to Father																				
		Occupation of Father's (Percent)																				
		Livestock Rearing	Piggery	Agricultural Labour	Basket Making	Brick Making	Sweeping	Masonry Labour	Peon	Defense	Singing	Masonry	Fruit Vegetable Selling	Road Constructor	Water Supply	Driving	Mate	Meat Selling	Coolie	Assistance	Band Mastering	Laboratory Technician
Livestock Rearing	42	19.1	-	-	-	-	35.7	04.8	04.8	11.9	-	11.9	-	-	-	07.1	02.4	-	02.4	-	-	-
Piggery	24	-	08.3	-	-	-	33.3	20.8	08.3	12.5	-	-	-	-	-	04.2	08.3	-	-	-	04.2	-
Agricultural Labour	05	-	-	00	-	-	40.0	20.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Basket Making	05	-	-	-	00	-	-	-	60.0	20.0	-	20.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brick Making	02	-	-	-	-	50.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sweeping	37	02.7	-	-	-	-	67.6	05.4	-	10.8	-	05.4	-	-	-	02.7	-	-	-	02.7	-	02.7
Masonry Labour	10	-	-	-	-	-	60.0	20.0	10.0	-	-	-	-	-	10.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peon	05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Defense	04	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Singing	03	66.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	33.3	-	00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Masonry	01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fruit Vegetable Selling	01	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Road Constructor	01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Water Supply	01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Driving	00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mate	00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meat Selling	00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coolie	00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assistance	00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Band Mastering	00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Laboratory Technician	00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Frequencies of Fathers	141	11	02	00	0	01	60	13	14	14	00	09	01	00	01	05	04	02	01	01	01	01

Source: Field Survey, 2022, Compiled by Authors.

Note: Green Color indicates Upward Mobility; Red Color Indicates Downward Mobility and Yellow Color indicates No Mobility.

Sweeping and pig farming remain the lowest status occupation in the hierarchy, reflecting their position in the downward segment of the occupational structure. Similarly, over three-fifths of the frequencies of sons experienced upward mobility from masonry labour to band mastering (15 percent); fruit and vegetable selling, assistance, police, clerk, vendor/stall person, and porter (8 percent each). However, nearly one-seventh of the frequencies moved downward from masonry labour to sweeping.

Conclusions

It has been concluded that this study shed light on the males' occupational mobility of the Balmiki caste in the rural Jhajjar district of Haryana across three generations; grandfather, father, and son. The occupational range expanded from 14 types in the grandfather generation to 29 in the son generation. Primary activities involvement declined sharply from 50 percent to only 3 percent, while tertiary occupations increased more than two times between grandfather to son. Nearly one-third of all frequencies showed occupational immobility. Sweeping remained the most dominant occupation, accounting for one-fourth of transitions from grandfather to father. From father to son, 29 percent of frequencies retained the same occupation, whereas 71 percent shifted to new occupations. Notably, 9 percent reflected persistent immobility across all three generations in livestock rearing, masonry, and sweeping. Overall, the findings reveal limited but varied mobility, underscoring the complex and constrained nature of occupational transition within the Balmiki caste in rural Jhajjar district.

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Table 04: Rural Jhajjar District: Immobility and Mobility from Father to Son in Balmiki Caste

Occupation of Father's	HHS	Frequency Immobility	Percent	Frequency of Mobility	Percent	Shifted to Son's Occupations
Livestock Rearing	11	01	09.1	10	90.9	Agricultural Labour (1), Sweeping (5), Teaching (1), Plumbing (1), Municipal Corporation Worker (1), and Earth Worker (1).
Piggery	02	00	00.0	02	100	Sweeping (1), and Fruit/ Vegetable Selling (1).
Agri. Labour	00	00	00.0	00	00.0	Nil.
Basket Making	00	00	00.0	00	00.0	Nil.
Brick Making	01	00	00.0	01	100	Fruit/ Vegetable Selling (1).
Sweeping	60	28	46.7	32	53.3	Livestock Rearing (1), Brick Making (1), Masonry Labour (5), Peon (2), Defense (1), Driving (7), Assistance (2), Police (2), Supervising (1), Teaching (1), Plumbing (1), Conductor (Roadways) (1), Shop keeping (2), Vendor/Stall Person (1), Nursery Growers (1), Consultancy (1), Assistant Manager (1), and Carpentry (1).
Masonry Labour	13	03	23.1	10	76.9	Sweeping (2), Fruit/Vegetable Selling (1), Assistance (1), Band Mastering (2), Police (1), Clerk (1), Vendor/Stall Person (1), and Porter (1).
Peon	14	00	00.0	14	100	Agricultural Labour (1), Sweeping (4), Masonry Labour (1), Driving (2), Assistance (3), Conductor (Roadways) (1), Municipal Corporation Worker (1), and Ward Boy (1).
Defense	14	01	07.1	13	92.9	Sweeping (7), Masonry Labour (2), Fruit/Vegetable Selling (1), Assistance (1), Clerk (1), and Manpower Construction (1).
Singing	00	00	00.0	00	00.0	Nil.
Masonry	09	06	66.7	03	33.3	Sweeping (2) and Masonry Labour (1).
Fruit/Veg. Selling	01	00	00.0	01	100	Sweeping (1).
Road Constructor	00	00	00.0	00	00.0	Nil.
Water Supply	01	00	00.0	01	100	Assistance (1).
Driving	05	02	40.0	03	60.0	Sweeping (1), Defense (1), and Assistance (1).
Mate	04	00	00.0	04	100	Sweeping (3) and Assistance (1).
Meat Selling	02	00	00.0	02	100	Masonry Labour (1) and Assistance (1).
Coolie	01	00	00.0	01	100	Sweeping (1).
Assistance	01	00	00.0	01	100	Sweeping (1).
Band Mastering	01	00	00.0	01	100	Sweeping (1).
Lab. Technician	01	00	00.0	01	100	Supervising (1).
Rural Jhajjar District (percent)	141	41	29.1	100	70.9	Sweeping (20.7), Assistance (7.8), Masonry Labour (7.2), Driving (6.5), Fruit/Vegetable Selling (2.8), Police (2.1), Agricultural Labour (1.4), Peon (1.4), Defense (1.4), Band Mastering (1.4), Supervising (1.4), Clerk (1.4), Teaching (1.4), Plumbing (1.4), Conductor (Roadways) (1.4), Municipal Corporation Worker (1.4), Shop Keeping (1.4), Vendor/Stall Person (1.4), Livestock Rearing (0.7), Brick Making (0.7), Earth Worker (0.7), Nursery Growers (0.7), Manpower Construction (0.7), Consultancy (0.7), Porter (0.7), Assistant Manager (0.7), Carpentry (0.7) and Ward Boy (0.7).

Source: Field Survey, 2022, Compiled by Authors.

Table 05: Rural Jhajjar District: Occupational Transition Matrix of Individual Household in Balmiki Caste

Sr. No	Occ. of Father	FQ of F's	From Father to Son																																		
			Occupations of Son's as mentioned in serial numbers (%)																																		
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
1	LR	11	9	-	9	-	45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	9	-	9	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2	Pig.	02	-	0	-	-	50	-	-	-	-	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
3	AL	00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
4	Bri.M	01	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
5	Sw.	60	2	-	-	2	47	8	3	2	-	-	12	-	-	-	3	-	-	3	2	-	2	2	2	-	3	2	-	2	-	2	-	2	2		
6	ML	13	-	-	-	-	15	23	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	8	15	-	8	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
7	Peon	14	-	-	7	-	29	7	0	-	-	-	14	-	-	-	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
8	Df.	14	-	-	-	-	50	14	-	7	-	-	7	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
9	Mas.	09	-	-	-	-	22	11	-	-	-	67	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	
10	F/V.S	01	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
11	WS	01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
12	Dv.	05	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	20	-	-	40	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
13	Mate	04	-	-	-	-	75	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
14	MS	02	-	-	-	-	-	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
15	Coo.	01	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
16	Assist.	01	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
17	BM	01	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
18	Lab.T	01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
19	Pol.	00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
20	Sup.	00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
21	Ck.	00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
22	Teach.	00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
23	Plumb.	00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
24	Cond. (Road.)	00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
25	MC W	00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
26	Sk.	00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
27	Ven./ SP	00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
28	EW	00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
29	NG	00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
30	MPC	00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
31	Cons.	00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
32	Port	00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
33	AM	00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
34	Carp.	00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
35	WB	00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Frequencies of Respondent's (Son)		141	2	0	2	1	57	13	2	3	6	4	0	11	0	0	0	11	2	0	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1

Source: Field Survey, 2022, Compiled by Authors.

Note: Green Colour indicates Upward Mobility; Red Colour Indicates Downward Mobility and Yellow Colour indicates No Mobility.

Abbreviation: FQ* Frequency, LV* Livestock Rearing, Pig* Piggery, AL* Agricultural Labour, Bri.M* Brick Making, Sw* Sweeping, ML* Masonry Labour, Df* Defense, Mas* Masonry, F/V.S* Fruit/Vegetable Selling, WS* Water Supply, Dv* Driving, MS* Meat Selling, Coo* Coolie, Assist*Assistance, BM* Band Mastering, Lab.T*Laboratory Technician, Pol*Police, Sup* Supervising, Ck* Clerk, Teach* Teaching, Plumb* Plumbing, Cond (Road)* Conductor (Roadways), MCW* Municipal Corporation Worker, Sk.*Shop keeping, Ven/SP* Vendor/Stall Person, EW* Earth Worker, NG* Nursery Growers, MPC* Manpower Construction, Cons*Consultancy, Porter*Porter, AM*Assistant Manager, Carp* Carpentry, WB* Ward Boy.