

## **CHAPTER 4**

### **TRENDS AND PATTERNS OF SCHEDULED CASTE EMPLOYMENT**

Employment rate of any social group (including the scheduled caste) represents the percentage of workers to the total population. Employment plays a key role in the socio-economic development of a region. It is not only studied in geography but also in various other disciplines like demography, sociology and economics. Now with the growing emphasis on the regional planning the study of employment is becoming indispensable for the socio economic development of any society or any region. Thus analysing the significance of scheduled caste employment it is necessary to examine in detail the employment rate of the whole population by sex and on rural- urban basis over a period of the last four decades (1971-2001)

#### **Trends of Scheduled Caste Employment Rate**

Employment rate per cent of economically active population is not static; it changes from time to time and from one region to another depending mainly upon the demographic characteristics of population, economic base of any region, educational status of inhabitants, level of technical know how of the people, government policies and health status of the people. Except government policies, all the other determinants are not very much favourable for scheduled caste population. The trend of scheduled caste employment rate is studied in relation to the trend of total population (Uttar Pradesh) and that of the scheduled caste population of India, so that the comparative assessment of the employment rate of scheduled caste population with other population groups is made possible. This is studied both sex wise as well as residence wise.

### Trends of Employment Rate of Total Scheduled Caste Population in Uttar Pradesh (U.P) and India, 1971-2001

It is inferred from the table no. 4.1 that at the country level, total scheduled caste employment rate is highest, followed by the employment rate of total scheduled caste population and the total population of Uttar Pradesh. This higher percentage of scheduled caste employment is associated with their poor socio-economic status which compels them to join the economic struggle at an early stage and in greater number.<sup>1</sup>

**Table: 4.1 Trends of Scheduled Caste Total Employment Rate in Uttar Pradesh and India, 1971-2001**

Census Year	Total Scheduled Caste Employment Rate(India)	Total Scheduled Caste Employment Rate(U.P)	Total Population Total Employment Rate(U.P)
1971	36.34	33.77	30.94
1981	39.58	33.6	30.7
1991	39.25	35.29	32.2
2001	40.4	34.7	32.5

Source: Census of India 1971, 1981, 1991 and 2001

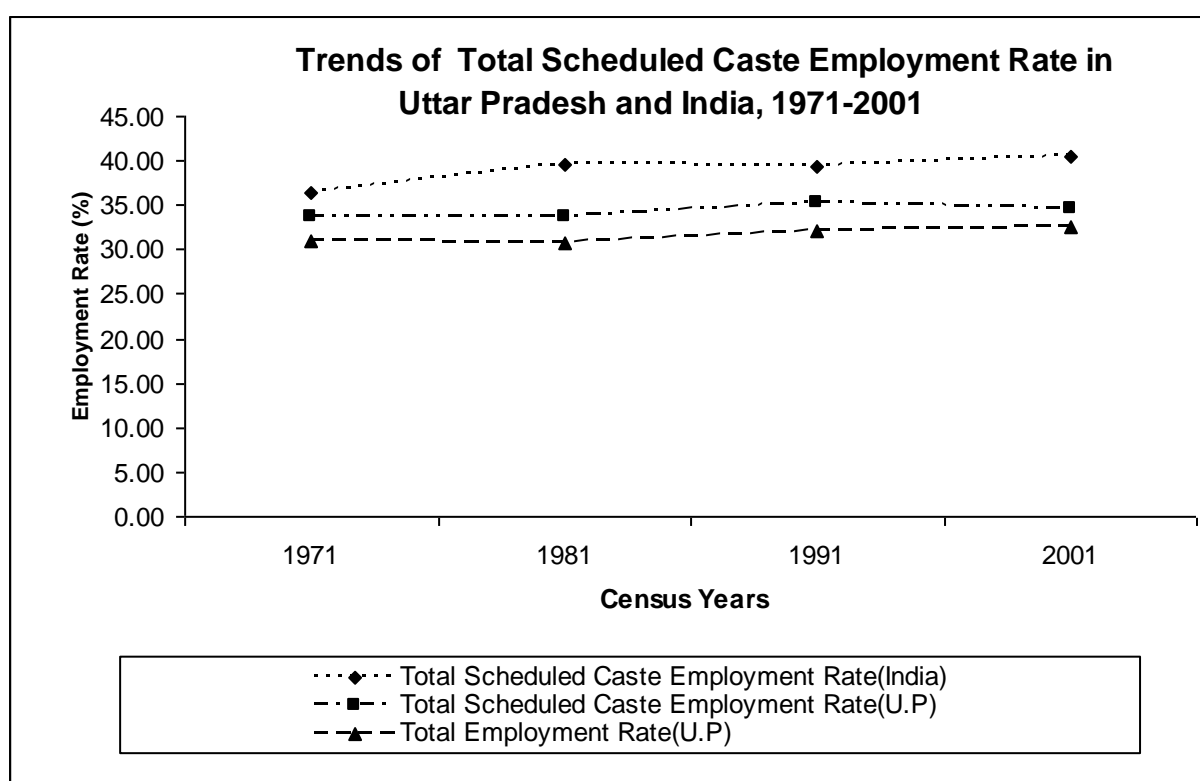


Fig. 4.1

## Trends of Employment Rate of Rural Scheduled Caste Population in Uttar Pradesh and India, 1971-2001

The rural employment rate is highest for India's scheduled caste population and is followed by employment rate of rural scheduled caste population of

**Table 4.2 Trends of Employment Rate of Rural Scheduled Caste Population in India and Uttar Pradesh, 1971-2001**

Census Year	Rural Scheduled Caste Employment Rate(India)	Rural Scheduled Caste Employment Rate(U.P)	Rural Employment Rate(UP)
1971	37.02	34.25	31.48
1981	41.16	34.19	31.5
1991	41.30	36.22	33.46
2001	42.5	35.8	33.9

Source: Census of India 1971, 1981, 1991 and 2001

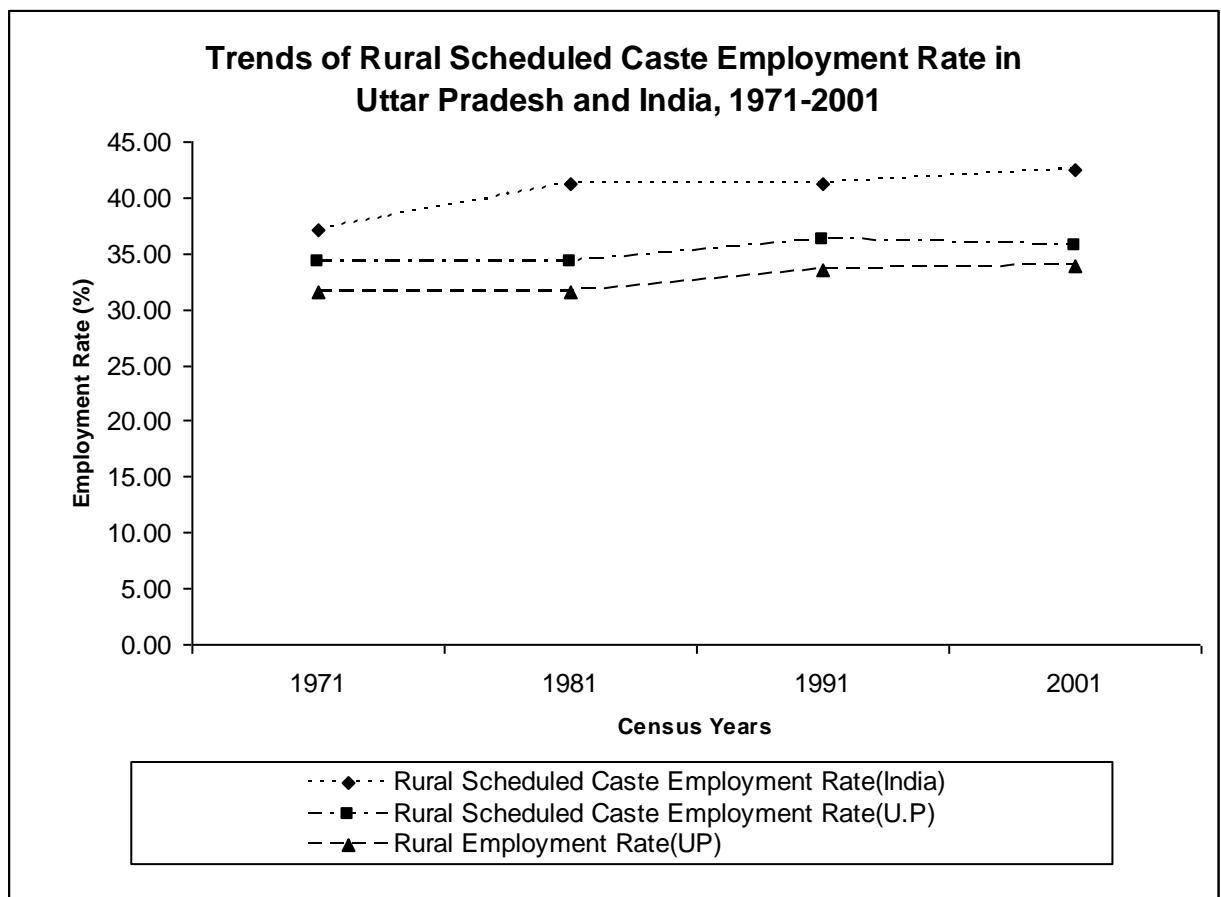


Fig. 4.2

Uttar Pradesh and the employment rate of total rural population of the same. The graphic illustration in fig 4.2 of the rural employment rates clearly indicates that the rural employment rate of scheduled caste population of India and the rural employment rate of total population of the state is showing slow upward trend, whereas, the rural employment rate of scheduled caste population of the state is little bit fluctuating.

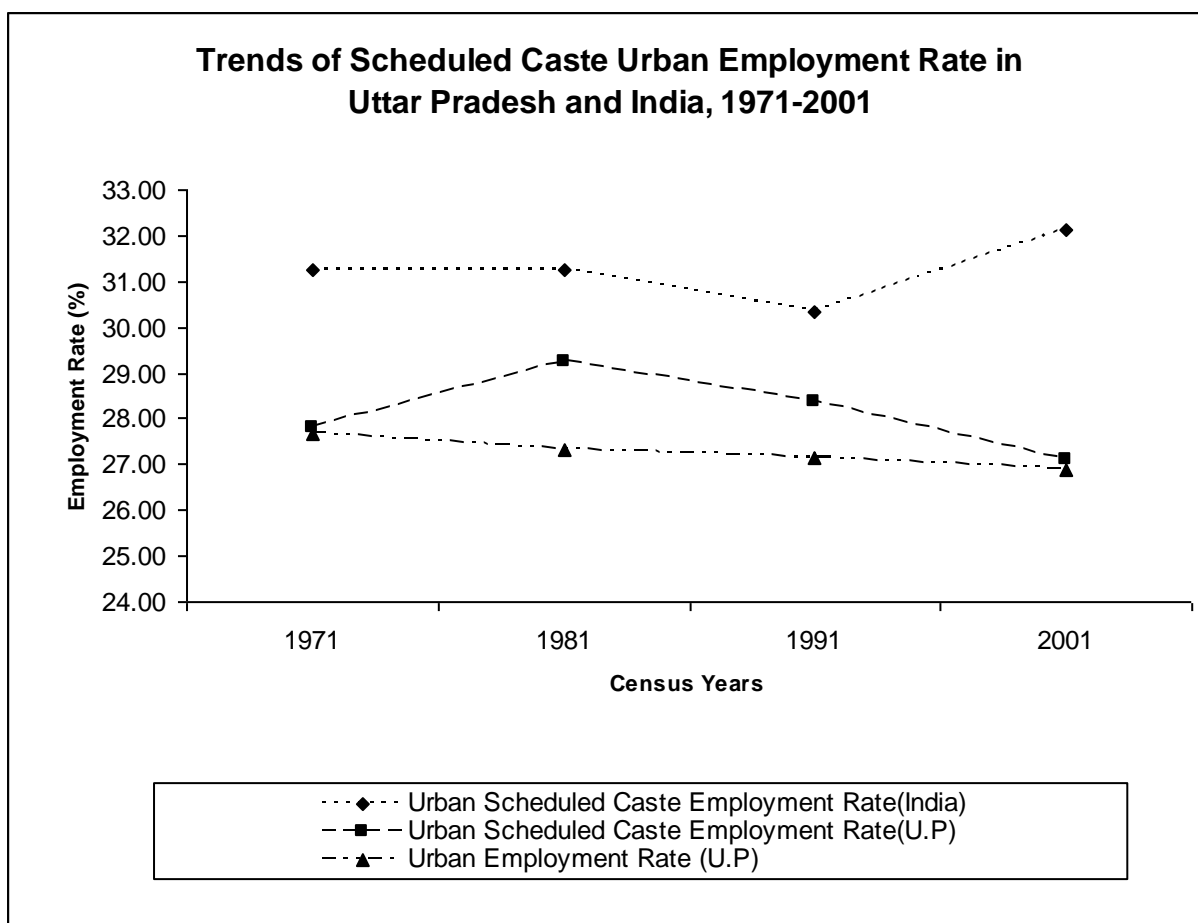
### **Trends of Employment Rate of Urban Scheduled Caste Population Uttar Pradesh and India, 1971-2001**

It is revealed from the table 4.3 the urban scheduled caste employment rate during 1971-2001 is found to be lower than the rural employment rate of scheduled caste at all the levels. The low level of urban employment rate of scheduled caste than the employment rate of rural scheduled caste population is due to the following reasons. In urban areas majority of the available jobs require certain minimum level of education and training which is lacking in them. Rapid rate of urbanization and industrialization is continuously absorbing the scheduled caste people here either in construction work or in other miscellaneous jobs.<sup>2</sup> Higher per capita income in urban areas lessens the burden of earning livelihood on all the members of a family, who otherwise are compelled to do any type of work. The India's scheduled caste employment rate is constant in the decade 1971-81 but after that it shows an upward trend. This means that scheduled caste employment has increased after 1981. Scheduled caste employment rate of Uttar Pradesh is also not constant; at first it increases but later on it shows downward trend. So far as the employment rate of total urban population of the state is concerned, it is almost constant with slight ups and downs. This graphic illustration also demonstrates that trend line of the employment rate of urban scheduled caste people of the nation runs over the trend lines of the other two population groups. The origins and the ends of the trend lines of urban employment rates of scheduled caste and total population of the state are the same but the employment rate of total population of the state is

**Table: 4.3 Trends of Scheduled Caste Urban Employment Rate in Uttar Pradesh and India, 1971-2001**

Census Year	Urban Scheduled Caste Employment Rate(India)	Urban Scheduled Caste Employment Rate(U.P)	Total Population Urban Employment Rate (U.P)
1971	31.27	27.82	27.67
1981	31.27	29.25	27.30
1991	30.35	28.36	27.14
2001	32.10	27.10	26.90

**Source:** Census of India, 1971, 1981, 1991 and 2001



**Fig. 4.3**

almost constant at different points of time whereas for scheduled caste population it is fluctuating.

The rural-urban difference in the employment rate is much more pronounced in case of scheduled caste population both at country and state level whereas this difference for total population of the Uttar Pradesh is comparatively lower. The larger rural-urban difference of employment rate of scheduled caste people is associated with the improved figure of rural employment rate in this population group due to larger availability of employment in primary sector here.

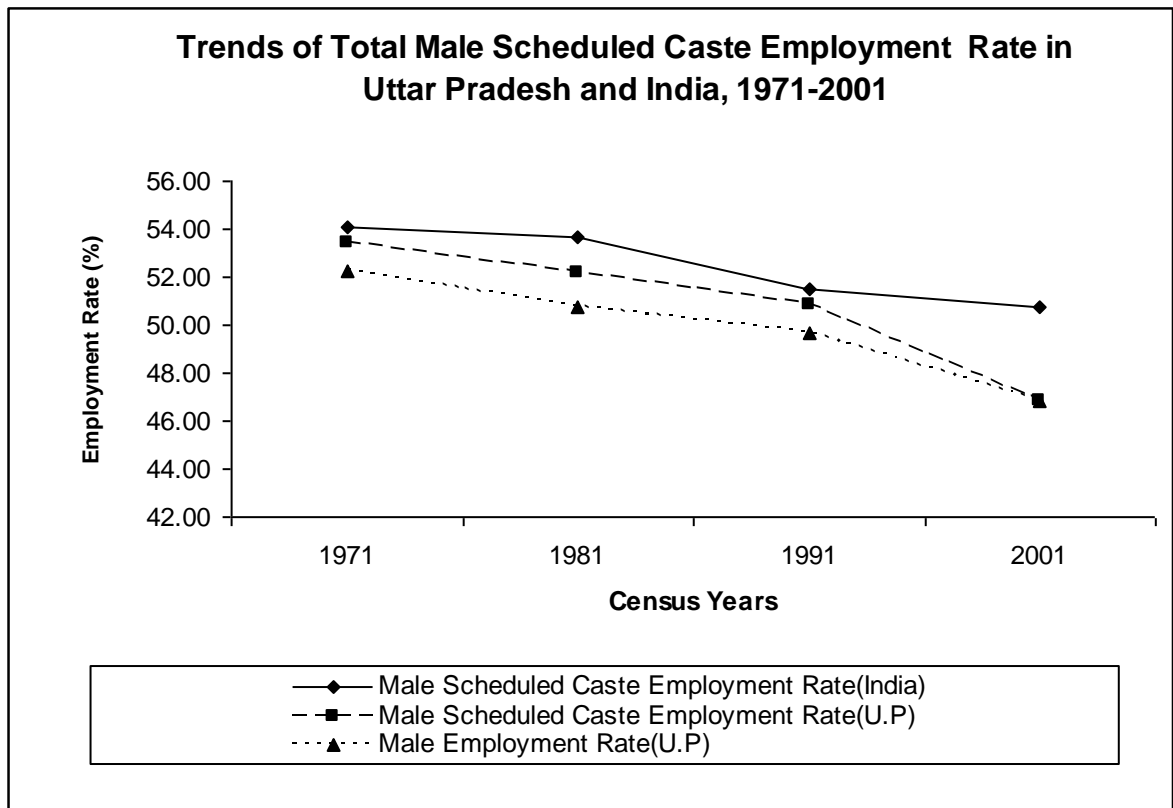
### **Trends of Employment Rate of Total Male Scheduled Caste Population in Uttar Pradesh and India, 1971-2001**

Fig 4.4 clearly indicates that total male employment rate for all the three population groups are showing continuously down slope trend whereas, the total employment rate for the three population groups has been continuously increasing. Thus it could be inferred that continuous increase in the employment rate is an outcome of the progressively rising figure of female employment rate. This gradual decline in scheduled caste male employment seems to be associated with the conceptual change in the definition of workers in 1981 as in this decade a clear distinction between main and marginal workers has been made (Census of India 1981). In the decade 1991 reduction in the number of child labour with increase in attendance in the schools is found to be associated with the decline of scheduled caste male workers.<sup>3&4</sup> The trend line of total male employment rate of India is running above the rest of the two.

**Table: 4.4 Trends of Scheduled Caste Total Male Employment Rate in Uttar Pradesh and India, 1971-2001**

<b>Census Year</b>	<b>Total Male Scheduled Caste Employment Rate(India)</b>	<b>Total Male Scheduled Caste Employment Rate(U.P)</b>	<b>Total Population Total Male Employment Rate(U.P)</b>
1971	54.06	53.39	52.24
1981	53.67	52.2	50.76
1991	51.48	50.8	49.68
2001	50.7	46.9	46.8

**Source:** Census of India, 1971, 1981, 1991 and 2001



**Fig. 4.4**

It is also observed that the trend line of the remaining two groups (scheduled caste male employment rate of Uttar Pradesh and total male employment rate of Uttar Pradesh) are running almost at the same level. The graph of the employment rate of India's total male scheduled caste population starts from 54.06 per cent in 1971 which decreases to 53.97 per cent in the decade 1981; it further goes down 51.48 per cent is the next decade and finally it reaches to 50.7 per cent in the decade 2001. The trend line of the total scheduled caste male employment rate of Uttar Pradesh starts from 53.39 per cent in the decade 1971 and it goes down to the 53.2 per cent in the decade 1981 which further goes down to 50.8 per cent in the decade 1991 and finally it descend to 46.9 per cent in the decade 2001. The line graph of the male employment rate of total population of the state starts from 52.24 per cent in the year 1971 which goes down to 50.76 per cent in the decade 1981 and it falls further to 49.68 per cent in the next decade 1991 and then finally it reaches to 46.9 per cent in the decade 2001.

## Trends of Employment Rate of Rural Male Scheduled Caste Population in Uttar Pradesh and India, 1971-2001

The line graph of rural male employment rate is showing continuously down slope movement in each population group. It seems to be the results of the continuous increase of the female employment rate.

**Table 4.5 Trends of Scheduled Caste Rural Male Employment Rate in Uttar Pradesh and India, 1971-2001**

Census Year	Rural Male Scheduled Caste Employment Rate(India)	Rural Male Scheduled Caste Employment Rate(U.P)	Total Population Rural Male Employment Rate(U.P)
1971	54.94	54.11	52.98
1981	54.87	52.71	51.49
1991	52.66	51.43	50.5
2001	51.6	47.4	47.4

Source: Census of India, 1971, 1981, 1991 and 2001

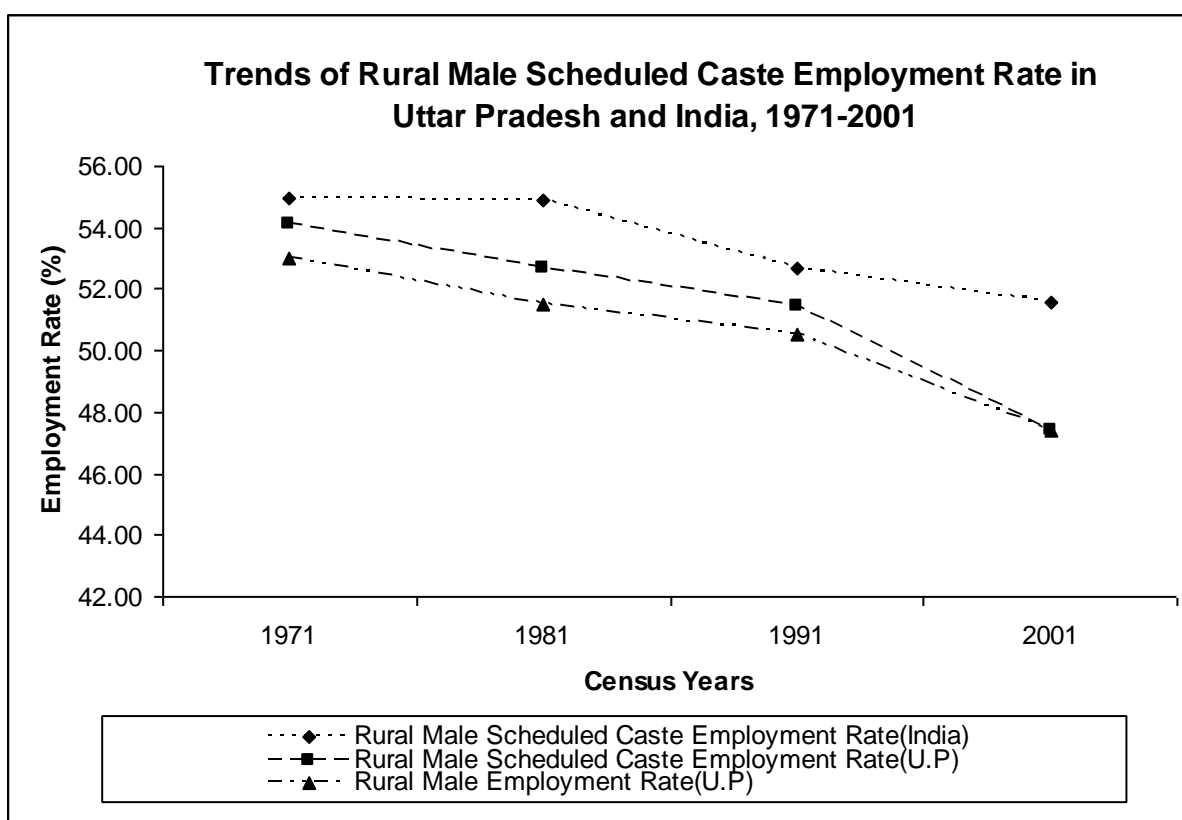


Fig. 4.5



As depicted from the fig 4.5 the employment rate of rural male scheduled caste population of India starts from 54.06 per cent in the decade 1971 and ends to 50.70 per cent in the year 2001. The employment rate of rural male scheduled caste population of Uttar Pradesh starts from 54.11 per cent and ends at 47.4 per cent, whereas, the employment rate of rural males of the total population of the state starts from a slightly lower level i.e. 52.98 per cent, but both the readings end at the same point i.e. 47.4 per cent. This means that the downward trend of the scheduled caste rural male employment rate of the state is steeper than the trend of employment rate of total rural male population of Uttar Pradesh and rural male employment rate of the country.

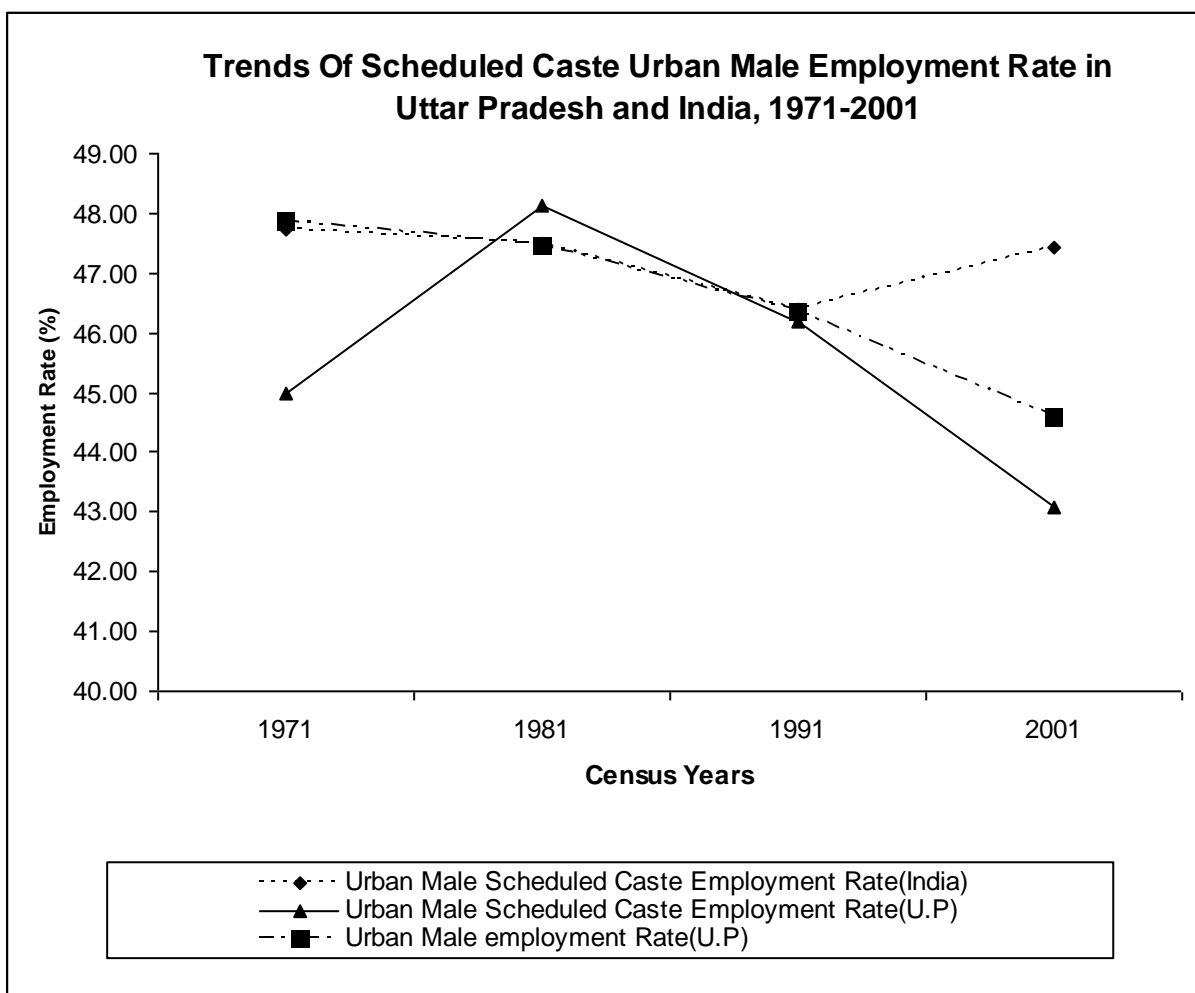
#### **Trends of Employment Rate of Urban Male Scheduled Caste Population in Uttar Pradesh and India, 1971-2001**

The graphic illustration of urban male employment rate (fig 4.6) of all the three population groups (urban male scheduled caste of India, urban male scheduled caste of Uttar Pradesh, and total urban male population of Uttar Pradesh) indicates that the employment rate of all the above mentioned groups are very much similar. The employment rate of urban males is showing slight ups and downs for the scheduled caste population of the country and the state, whereas, for the total population of the state it always moves down ward. The urban male employment rate of India's scheduled caste population starts from 47.73 per cent in 1971 which slightly goes down to 47.50 per cent in the next decade and reaches to 47.4 per cent in the decade 1981 and then it descends down to 46.40 per cent in 1991 and finally it reaches to 47.4per cent in the decade 2001. The urban male employment rate of Uttar Pradesh's scheduled caste population starts from 44.97 per cent, which increases slightly in the next decade and reaches to 48.12 per cent and then in 1991 it descends down to 47.18 per cent and finally in the decade 2001 it falls to 43.1 per cent. The urban male employment rate of total population starts from 47.85 per cent which slightly decreases to 47.46 per cent in the next decade and it further goes down to 46.36 per cent in the decade 1991 which further goes down to 44.6 per cent in 2001.

**Table: 4.6 Trends of Scheduled Caste Urban Male Employment Rate in Uttar Pradesh and India, 1971-2001**

Census Year	Urban Male Scheduled Caste Employment Rate(India)	Urban Male Scheduled Caste Employment Rate(U.P)	Total Population Urban Male Employment Rate(U.P)
1971	47.73	44.97	47.85
1981	47.50	48.12	47.46
1991	46.40	46.18	46.36
2001	47.40	43.10	44.60

Source: Census of India, 1971, 1981, 1991 and 2001



**Fig. 4.6**

**Trends of Employment Rate of Total Female Scheduled Caste Population in Uttar Pradesh and India, 1971-2001**

The fig 4.7 shows that total female employment rate is comparatively lower than the male employment rate for all the population groups considered in all the

above mentioned decades. Contrary to the male employment rate, female employment rate is continuously showing an upward trend for each population group. This seems to be associated with continuous increase in female literacy rate, the increase in percentage of female agricultural labourers and gradual decrease of inhibition against female out door activities opening many doors of employment to them.

At the state level, it is noticed that scheduled caste female employment rate is comparatively higher than the female employment rate of total population, this can be reasoned out from the poor socio-economic conditions which compel the scheduled caste females to join the struggle of earning livelihood. Apart from it, scheduled caste female workers are comparatively free from the social inhibitions of joining socially less acceptable outdoor activities whereas the general females are not allowed to do so.<sup>5&6</sup>

The line graph of the employment rate of India's female scheduled caste population runs above the employment rate of the other two population groups. It starts from 17.39 per cent in the year 1971 and goes to 24.46 percent in the next decade followed by an increase of more than 1 per cent in the 1991 and finally it reaches to 29.4 per cent in the year 2001. The line graph of the employment rate of female scheduled caste population of Uttar Pradesh is continuously showing an ascending trend from the origin. It starts from 11.86 per cent in 1971 and goes to 12.88 per cent in 1981, followed by 17.61 per cent in 1991 and finally ascends to 21.2 per cent in 2001. The trend line of the employment rate of females of the total population of the state also shows an upslope movement; it starts from 6.71 per cent in 1971 and goes to 8.07 per cent in the next decade, then reaches to 12.32 per cent in 1991 and finally in the decade 2001 it touches to 16.5 per cent.

**Table 4.7 Trends of Scheduled Caste Total Female Employment Rate in Uttar Pradesh and India, 1971-2001**

Census Year	Total Female Scheduled Caste Employment Rate(India)	Total Female Scheduled Caste Employment Rate(U.P)	Total Female Employment Rate(U.P)
1971	17.39	11.86	6.71
1981	24.46	12.88	8.07
1991	25.98	17.61	12.32
2001	29.4	21.2	16.5

Source: Census of India, 1971, 1981, 1991 and 2001

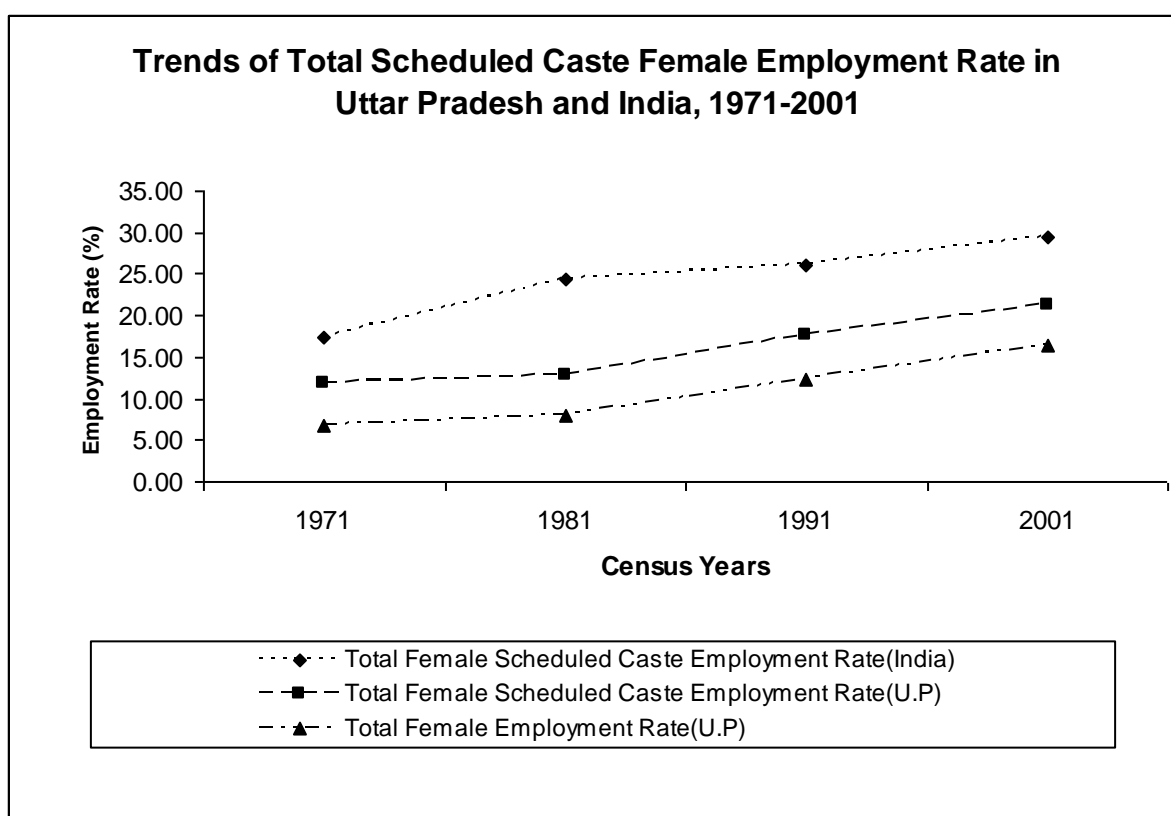


Fig. 4.7

**Trends of Employment Rate of Rural Female Scheduled Caste Population Uttar Pradesh and India, 1971-2001**

The figures of the employment rate of rural female populations are quite encouraging for all the three population groups. In case of India's rural female scheduled caste population and the state's total population, the trend line of employment rate is always going up and up. It is inferred from the table 4.8 that

India's rural scheduled caste females this line graph starts from 18.01 per cent in 1971 and reaches to 32.9 per cent in the decade 2001, whereas, for the rural females of the total population, it starts from 7.27 per cent in the decade 1971 and goes up to the 19.0 per cent in the last census year i.e., 2001. In case of rural female scheduled caste population of the state, the trend line of employment rate starts from 12.25 per cent in the year 1971 and goes to 13.55 per cent in the next decade, then it decreases slightly till 13.43 per cent in 1991 and finally it reaches to 22.9 per cent in 2001

**Table 4.8 Trends of Scheduled Caste Rural Female Employment Rate in Uttar Pradesh and India, 1971-2001**

Census Year	Rural Female Scheduled Caste Employment Rate(India)	Rural Female Scheduled Caste Employment Rates(U.P)	Total Population Rural Female Employment Rate(U.P)
1971	18.01	12.25	7.27
1981	26.57	13.55	9.04
1991	29.02	13.43	14.16
2001	32.9	22.9	19

Source: Census of India, 1971,1981, 1991 and 2001

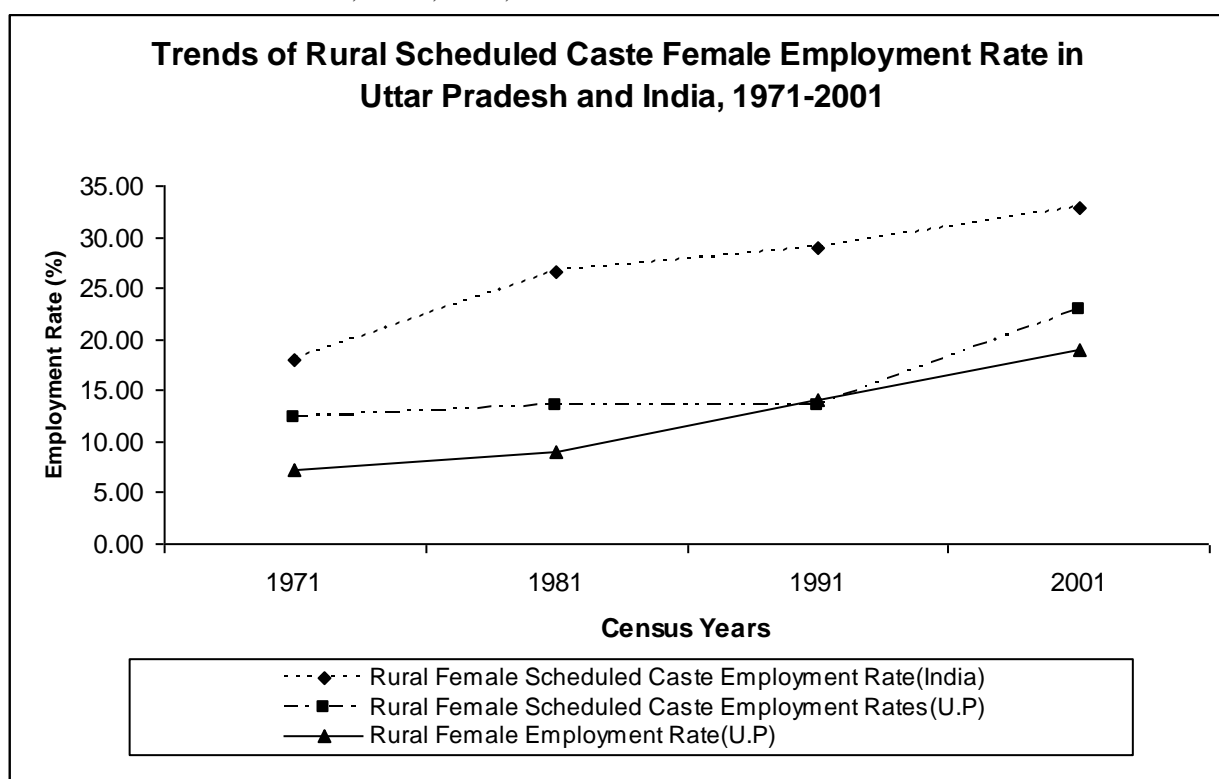


Fig. 4.8

This encouraging figure of scheduled rural females seems to be associated with high percentage of scheduled females as agricultural labourers in rural areas mainly.<sup>7</sup>

### **Trends of Employment Rate of Urban Female Scheduled Caste Population in India and Uttar Pradesh, 1971-2001**

It is shown in the table 4.9 that urban female employment rate is comparatively low for all the three population groups. Among these three population groups, the trend line of India's urban female scheduled caste employment rate is followed by the trend line of urban female scheduled caste employment rate of Uttar Pradesh and employment rate of urban females of total population of Uttar Pradesh. The trend line of India's urban scheduled caste female is fluctuating. It starts from 12.62 per cent in the decade 1971 and ascends to 13.08 per cent in 1981 followed by the decrease of half percent in the next decade and finally it touches to 15.6 per cent in 2001. The line graph of Uttar Pradesh's urban scheduled caste female starts from 6.88 per cent in 1971 and remains almost constant (6.87per cent) in the census year 1981 and goes up to the 7.49 per cent in the decade 1991 and finally reaches to 8.8 per cent in the recent census year 2001.

**Table: 4.9 Trends of Scheduled Caste Rural Female Employment Rate in Uttar Pradesh and India, 1971-2001**

<b>Census Year</b>	<b>Urban Female Scheduled Caste Employment Rate(India)</b>	<b>Urban Female Scheduled Caste Employment Rate(U.P)</b>	<b>Total Population Urban Female Employment Rate(U.P)</b>
1971	12.62	6.88	3.10
1981	13.08	6.87	3.46
1991	12.61	7.49	4.78
2001	15.60	8.80	6.80

**Source:** Census of India, 1971, 1981, 1991 and 2001

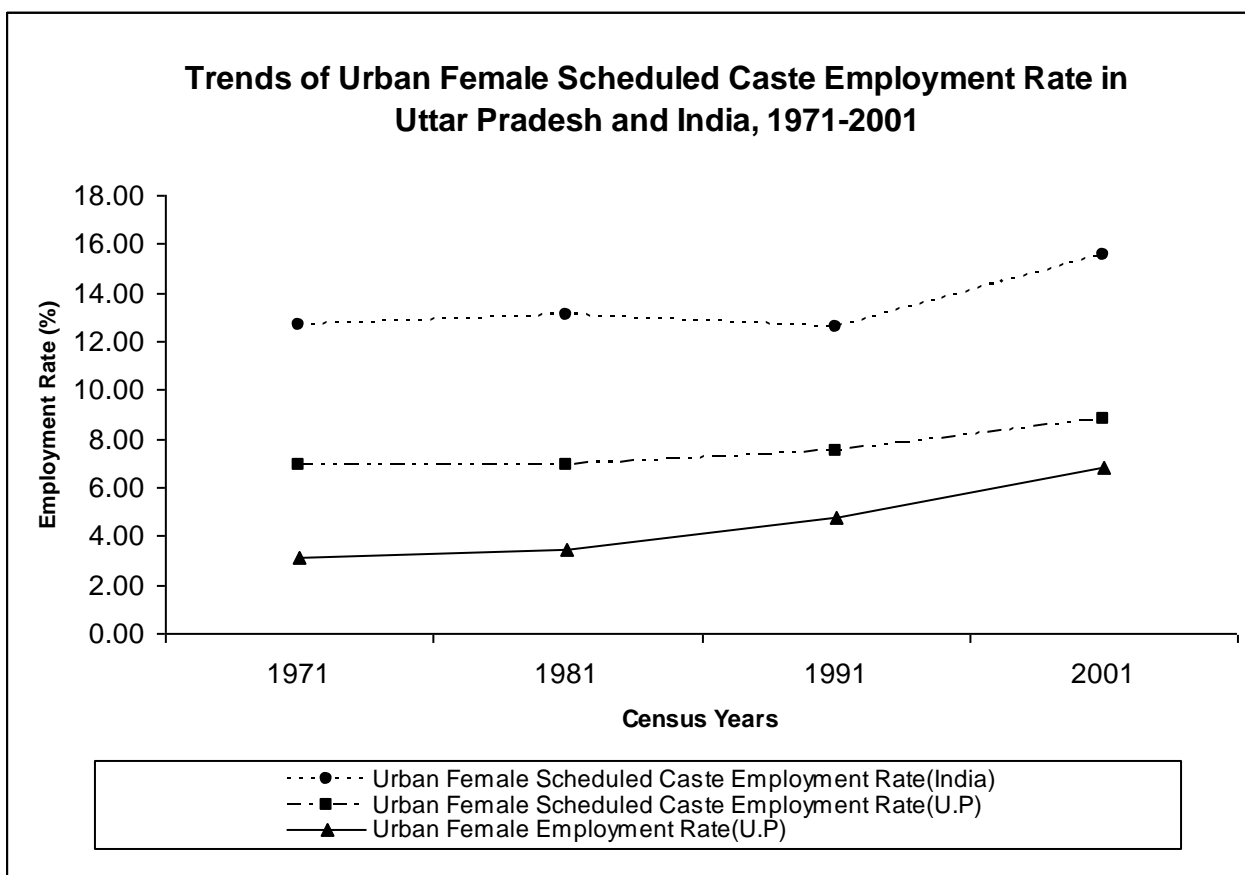


Fig. 4.9

The line graph of total urban female employment rate of the state shows an increasing trend. It starts from 3.1 per cent in decade 1971 and reaches up to 6.8 per cent in the last census year. This increase is associated with scheduled caste migration from rural areas to urban areas where the demand of manual labour worker for the other menial works is high.<sup>8</sup>

#### **Trends of Total Main and Marginal Employment Rate of Scheduled Caste Population in Uttar Pradesh and India, 1971-2001**

It is shown in the fig 4.10 that the employment rate of scheduled caste population is higher than the employment rate of total population in the state during all the above-mentioned decades. This higher rate of employment does not indicate that scheduled caste people are in better socio-economic condition. The forthcoming paragraph will explain the ground realities behind their higher rate of employment. Percentage share of marginal workers is higher for the

**Table: 4.10 Trends of Total, Main and Marginal Employment Rate of Scheduled Caste Population and Total Population in Uttar Pradesh 1971-2001**

Census Year	Employment Rate of Scheduled Caste (U.P)	Employment Rate of Total Population (U.P)	Per cent of Scheduled Caste Main Workers (U.P)	Per cent Of Main Workers of Total Population (UP)	Per cent of Scheduled Caste Marginal Worker (UP)	Per cent of Marginal Workers Total Population (U.P)
1971	33.77	30.94	-	-	-	-
1981	33.67	30.72	31.65	29.22	2.02	1.49
1991	35.29	32.20	32.40	29.73	2.89	2.47
2001	34.70	32.50	22.60	23.70	12.10	8.80

Source: Census of India, 1971, 1981, 1991 and 2001

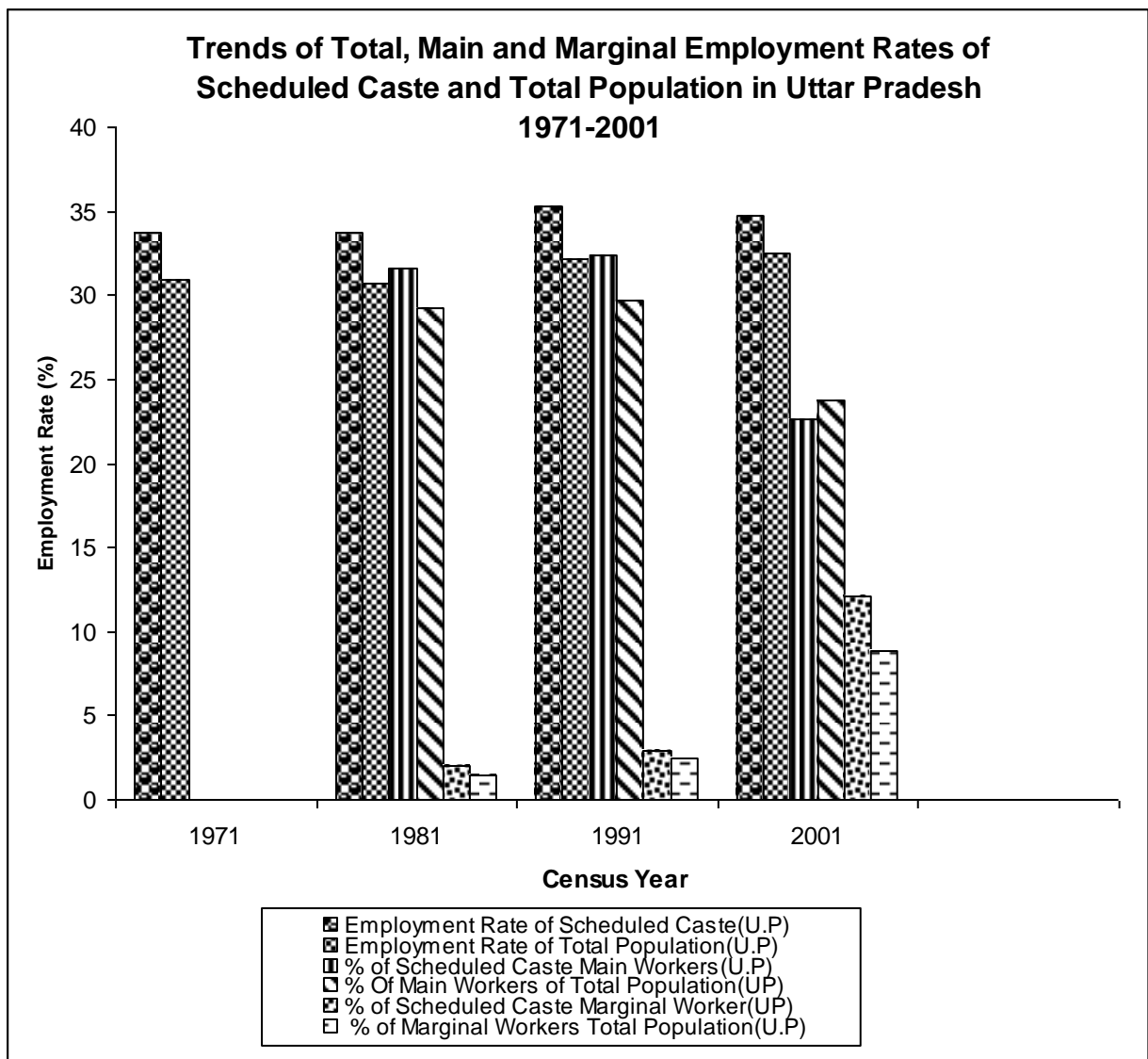


Fig. 4.10



the category of main and marginal workers). The reason behind the comparatively higher percentage of scheduled marginal workers is their extreme poverty and low literacy which compels them to rush behind the least remunerative and marginal works.<sup>9</sup> Percentage of main workers is higher in scheduled caste population than the total population of the state. The increasing share of marginal workers among the total population in general and scheduled caste population in particular seems to be associated with the increasing share of seasonal or part time jobs due to mechanization of agriculture and privatization over the period of time.

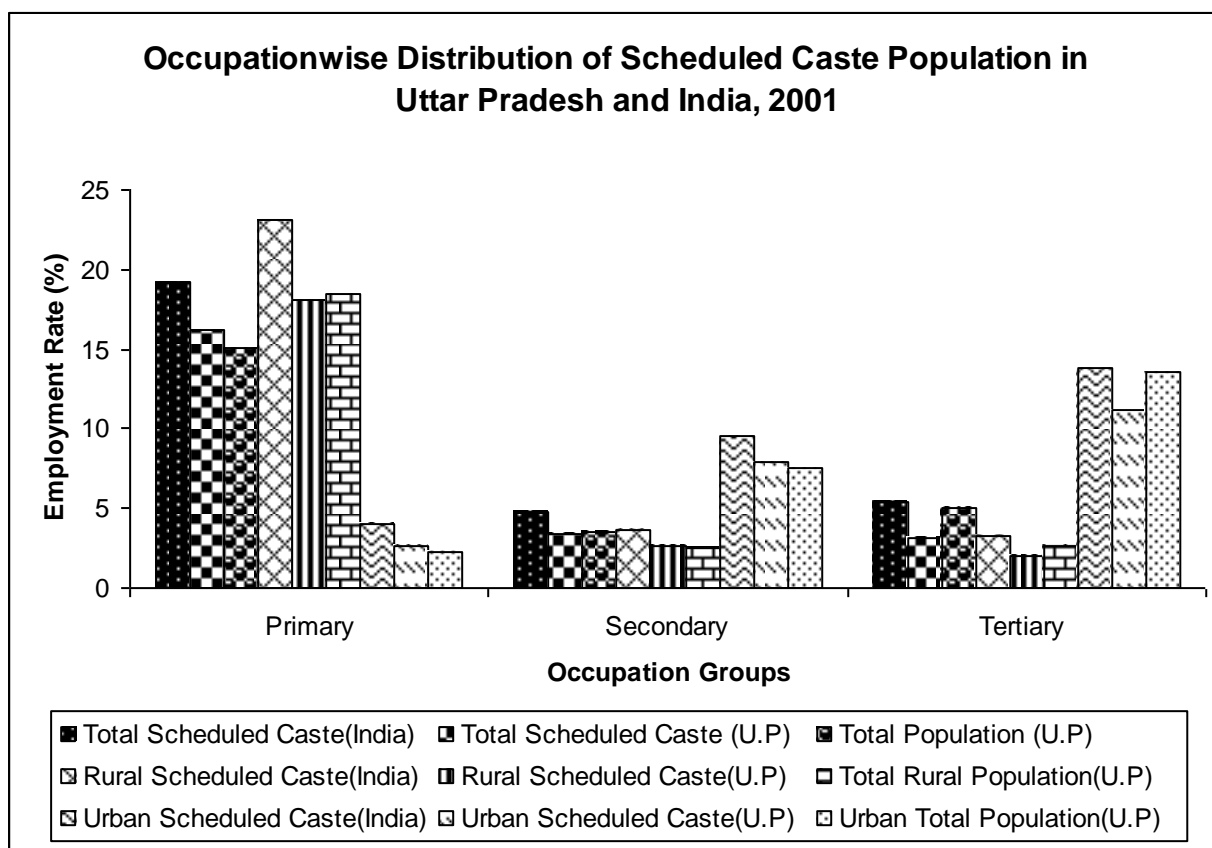
### **Occupation wise Distribution of Scheduled Caste Population in Uttar and India, 2001**

The total primary employment rate of scheduled caste people of India is higher than secondary or tertiary employment rates of the same population group or the primary, secondary or tertiary employment rates of scheduled caste population and the total population of Uttar Pradesh. The primary group of occupation is more obvious in rural areas in all the three population groups than urban population of the same. Secondary and tertiary employment group of occupation is more pronounced in urban population of all the three. It is also clear from the fig 4.11 that in case of rural population of all the three population groups (scheduled caste population of India and Uttar Pradesh and total population of Uttar Pradesh) secondary group of employment rate surpasses the tertiary employment rate, whereas, contrary to it is observed in case of urban counter parts of these three population groups. The reason for comparatively higher share of tertiary employment in urban areas is diversification of economy which has increased the opportunities in tertiary sector ranging from high tech jobs to the menial kind jobs. The reason of higher percentage of secondary workers than tertiary workers in rural areas is the lesser development of tertiary sector in rural areas and comparatively larger percentage of household industry workers there.

**Table 4.11 Occupation wise Distribution of Scheduled Caste Population in Uttar Pradesh and India, 2001**

Occupational group	Primary Employment Rate	Secondary Employment Rate	Tertiary Employment Rate
Total Scheduled Caste(India)	19.27	4.81	5.39
Total Scheduled Caste (U.P)	16.20	3.34	3.10
Total Population (U.P)	15.12	3.55	4.97
Rural Scheduled Caste(India)	23.12	3.60	3.26
Rural Scheduled Caste(U.P)	18.10	2.70	1.96
Total Rural Population(U.P)	18.49	2.51	2.70
Urban Scheduled Caste(India)	4.03	9.58	13.82
Urban Scheduled Caste(U.P)	2.68	7.91	11.16
Urban Total Population(U.P)	2.29	7.51	13.63

**Source:** Census of India, 1971, 1981, 1991 and 2001



**Fig. 4.11**

## **Scheduled Caste Total Employment, 1971**

### **General Distribution**

It is revealed from the table 4.12 that the scheduled caste employment rate varies from 63.23 per cent in Uttar Kashi district to 25.96 per cent in Aligarh district. The whole range is divided into five groups. These groups along with their numerical values are as follows: Very High (above 42.95 per cent), High (39.10 per cent to 42.95 per cent), Medium (35.24 per cent to 39.09 per cent), Low (31.93 per cent to 35.24 per cent), Very Low (below 31.93 per cent). The highest employment rate with a range of above 42.95 per cent of total scheduled caste population is observed only in the form of a small compact pocket in the Himalayan zone. The districts falling in this index are Uttar Kashi, Chamoli, Tehri Garhwal and Garhwal. Around fifteen percent districts of the state register high level of total scheduled caste employment rate. These districts are distributed in the eastern plains (Balrampur, Basti and Sultanpur), southern plateau and hill region (Mirzapur, Banda and Fatehpur) and also in Himalayan zone (Pithoragarh and Almora). Medium level of Employment rate is observed in around seventeen percent districts of the state. These districts are mostly confined to the eastern half of the state. A distinct identifiable region of this group runs from east to south and covers the districts Faizabad, Barabanki, Rai Bareilly, Pratapgarh and Allahabad. The other scattered districts of this group are Nainital, Gorakhpur, Deoria and Hamirpur.

Low level of employment rate of total scheduled caste population is noticeable in around thirty percent districts of the state. All the districts in this category are arranged in three groups. One group of two districts Dehradun and Saharanpur in the Himalayan region, second distinct pocket stretches from western plains to the eastern plains including Rampur, Badaun, Bareilly, Pilibhit, Kheri, Bahraich, Sitapur, Hardoi, Lucknow, Unnao and Kanpur district. The last group of the same is formed by three eastern districts Ballia, Ghazipur and Varanasi.



**Table 4.12 District wise Employment Rate of Scheduled Caste Workers, Uttar Pradesh, 1971**

<b>District</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Rural</b>	<b>Urban</b>
Uttarkashi	63.23	63.49	46.45
Chamoli	59.26	59.54	50.43
Tehri Garhwal	56.07	56.43	34.29
Garhwal	50.38	51.49	31.32
Pithoragarh	41.49	41.84	27.52
Almora	42.12	42.35	37.54
Nainital	35.73	37.06	26.99
Bijnor	27.91	27.99	26.56
Moradabad	29.26	29.61	26.24
Budaun	32.70	32.91	28.34
Rampur	32.63	32.64	32.39
Bareilly	31.68	32.22	27.44
Pilibhit	32.55	32.76	29.46
Shahjahanpur	30.78	31.00	27.36
Dehra Dun	33.86	39.45	25.08
Saharanpur	34.36	35.15	25.56
Muzaffarnagar	29.76	30.36	22.59
Meerut	29.93	30.78	25.74
Bulandshahar	27.02	27.31	23.60
Aligarh	25.90	26.95	18.59
Mathura	27.02	28.20	14.37
Agra	26.28	28.44	22.15
Etah	25.96	26.04	25.04
Mainpuri	28.71	28.77	27.81
Farrukhabad	30.83	30.90	29.87
Etawah	28.55	28.50	29.42
Kanpur	31.60	32.17	30.32
Fatehpur	40.01	40.22	33.73
Allahabad	38.54	39.74	28.62
Jhansi	32.12	33.22	27.48
Jalaun	30.52	30.81	28.02
Hamirpur	36.36	36.81	30.30
Banda	39.96	40.35	32.51
Kheri	33.19	33.18	33.48
Sitapur	31.86	31.93	27.29
Hardoi	31.97	31.89	34.93
Unnao	32.03	32.06	27.84
Lucknow	33.01	32.40	35.46

**Table 4.12 (Continued)**

Rae Bareli	35.97	36.07	29.48
Bahraich	33.08	33.08	33.10
Gonda	39.59	39.75	32.92
Barabanki	37.69	37.71	36.16
Faizabad	38.35	38.32	39.22
Sultanpur	40.25	40.32	30.20
Pratapgarh	36.40	36.42	33.48
Basti	42.12	42.29	33.57
Gorakhpur	38.02	38.38	26.15
Deoria	35.35	35.43	30.02
Azamgarh	31.17	31.19	29.86
Jaunpur	30.17	30.16	30.54
Ballia	34.09	34.18	30.47
Ghazipur	33.97	34.18	26.30
Varanasi	32.15	32.09	32.54
Mirzapur	39.78	40.03	34.70
<b>Uttar Pradesh</b>	<b>33.77</b>	<b>53.39</b>	<b>11.86</b>

**Source:** Census of India, 1971

Very low level of employment rate of total scheduled caste population is observed in thirty percent districts of the state. Except two Paired eastern districts Azamgarh and Jaunpur all the twenty eight districts are arranged in a form of a pocket which runs from west to south. The districts in this group are Muzzafarnagar, Meerut, Bijnor, Moradabad, Bulandshahar, Aligarh, Mathura, Agra, Etah, Mainpuri, Farrukhabad, Shahjahanpur, Etawah and Jalaun.

#### **Rural and Urban Distribution**

The distribution pattern of rural scheduled caste employment rate in 1971 does not differ considerably with the pattern of distribution of total scheduled caste employment rate in the same decade (table no 4.12). The five categories of the rural scheduled caste employment against their numerals are as follows. Very High (above 43.39 per cent), High (39.53 per cent to 43.39 per cent), Medium (35.67 per cent to 39.53 per cent), Low (31.82 per cent to 35.676 per cent), Very Low (below 31.82).



The regions of very low and very high employment rate of rural scheduled caste population remain the same as for the total scheduled caste population. Only a slight change is observed in rest of the three categories (high, medium and low level of employment rate). High level of employment rate is observed in one-sixth districts of the state out of which four southern districts (Fatehpur, Banda, Chitrakoot and Mirzapur) form a pocket. The other districts of this grade are Almora, Pithoragarh, Balrampur, Basti and Sultanpur.

Medium level of employment rate is observed in around fourteen percent districts of the state. Except a group of eastern plain districts, Faizabad, Barabanki, Rai Bareilly and Pratapgarh all the other districts of this index is sporadically distributed. These districts are Dehradun, Nainital, Gorakhpur, and Hamirpur. The category of low level of employment rate is identified in around thirty percent districts of the state. Except two isolated districts Saharanpur and Jhansi all the other districts are arranged into two pockets. One pocket is composed of four eastern districts Deoria, Ballia, Ghazipur and Varanasi and the other pocket is formed by the districts Etah Rampur, Bareilly, Pilibhit, Kheri, Bahraich, Sitapur, Hardoi, Kanpur, Unnao and Lucknow. Fig 4.14 shows that there is considerable shift in the location of the regions of urban scheduled caste employment rate in comparison to rural and total scheduled caste employment rates. The whole range of urban scheduled caste employment rate is occupied by only nine percent districts of the state. These districts are either confined in Himalayan zone (Uttar Kashi, Chamoli and Almore) or in the eastern Uttar Pradesh (Barabanki and Faizabad). The slab of high urban scheduled caste employment is found in around eleven percent districts of the Uttar Pradesh in 1971. No district of this category is found in the Western Plains. In the eastern Plains six districts, Basti, Gonda, Bahraich, Kheri, Hardoi and Lucknow form a compact belt, rest of the four districts of this group are widely spaced. These scattered districts are Tehri Garhwal, Fatehpur, Pratapgarh and Mirzapur. Medium level of employment rate of urban scheduled caste population is observed in one-fifth districts of the state. Apart from two scattered districts, all





the eight districts are found in the form of three small groups .One group is formed by the two eastern districts Deoria and Ballia, the second group is formed by three district Sultanpur, Jaunpur and Varanasi, the third group is formed by the other three districts Kanpur, Hamirpur and Banda.

Low level of scheduled caste urban employment is found in around thirty one percent districts of the state. Around two third districts of thirty one percent are distributed in the form of a long continuous belt running from western plains to the central plain district. The districts in this belt are Moradabad, Pilibhit, Shahjahnpur, Badaun, Farrukhabad from where the belt turns eastward including the districts Unnao and Rae Bareilly and southward with the districts Etawah, Jalaun and Jhansi. The other scattered districts of this category are Pithorgarh, Sitapur, Allahabad and Azamgarh. The lowest slab of urban scheduled caste employment rate is occupied by around twenty one percent districts of the state. Except two eastern districts Gorakhpur and Ghazipur all the districts of this category form a continuous belt of twelve districts Nainital, Bijnor, Dehradun, Saharanpur, Muzzafarnagar, Meerut Moradabad Buland Shahar, Aligarh Mathura, Agra and Etah.

### **Scheduled Caste Total Employment, 1981**

#### **General Distribution**

The employment of total scheduled caste population in the decade 1981 has shown an insignificant decrease from the previous decade. Table no. 4.13 that the distribution of their total employment rate varies from 54.93 percent in Uttarkashi to 27.07 percent in the district Bulandshahr, taking mean as the central value, the whole range of variation is divided into following five grades. Very High (above 37.77 per cent), High (35.16 per cent to 37.77 per cent), Medium (32.56 percent to 75.16 per cent), Low (29.59 to 32.56per cent), Very Low (below 29.95 per cent). The highest employment rate of total scheduled caste people is observed in the Himalayan districts (Uttarkashi, Chamoli, Tehri Garhwal and Pithoragarh) and few southern districts (Banda and Mirzapur). The



**Table 4.13 District wise Employment Rate of Scheduled Caste Workers, Uttar Pradesh, 1981**

District	Total	Rural	Urban
Uttarkashi	54.93	55.42	42.08
Chamoli	46.06	46.57	40.06
Tehri Garhwal	46.96	47.23	37.70
Dehradun	33.67	36.40	30.42
Garhwal	37.83	38.81	28.69
Pithoragarh	38.25	38.60	30.23
Almora	32.70	32.71	32.48
Nainital	34.43	35.71	29.42
Saharanpur	29.54	29.59	29.14
Muzaffarnagar	30.46	29.88	34.41
Bijnor	27.82	27.61	30.23
Meerut	27.98	28.11	27.56
Ghaziabad	28.05	28.49	26.95
Bulandshahar	27.07	27.05	27.18
Muradabad	27.37	27.26	28.19
Rampur	29.34	29.36	29.19
Badaun	31.90	32.10	30.18
Bareilly	29.65	30.13	27.09
Pilibhit	29.75	29.79	29.26
Shahjahanpur	31.94	32.33	28.19
Aligarh	27.25	27.32	26.94
Mathura	28.65	28.57	29.13
Agra	28.77	29.11	28.19
Etah	29.07	29.29	27.49
Mainpuri	27.95	28.07	26.79
Farrukhabad	29.56	29.80	27.99
Etawah	27.09	27.08	27.20
Kanpur	29.99	31.01	27.98
Fatehpur	33.93	34.23	29.13
Allahabad	35.16	36.24	27.51
Jalaun	30.00	30.45	27.62
Jhansi	29.75	30.69	27.53
Lalitpur	33.55	33.92	28.68
Hamirpur	34.06	34.90	29.10
Banda	37.93	38.31	33.81
Kheri	31.21	31.23	30.48
Sitapur	31.50	31.49	31.66
Hardoi	30.96	30.99	30.29
Unnao	30.89	31.04	28.27

**Table 4.13 (Continued)**

Lucknow	31.17	31.87	28.70
Raebareli	34.52	34.74	29.21
Bahraich	34.15	34.24	29.68
Gonda	34.93	35.02	32.29
Barabanki	36.20	36.28	33.48
Faizabad	32.60	32.68	31.08
Sultanpur	35.48	35.59	28.38
Pratapgarh	31.94	32.04	27.79
Basti	34.24	34.37	30.45
Gorakhpur	31.46	31.72	26.72
Deoria	33.64	33.82	29.43
Azamgarh	29.10	29.04	30.44
Jaunpur	28.85	28.84	29.22
Ballia	29.14	29.28	26.83
Ghazipur	28.67	28.69	28.32
Varanasi	32.60	33.27	28.46
Mirzapur	41.81	42.27	32.71
<b>Uttar Pradesh</b>	<b>32.56</b>	<b>32.86</b>	<b>29.77</b>

**Source:** Census of India, 1981

second grade of high level of employment rate of total scheduled caste people is observed in only two districts i.e. Barabanki and Sultanpur.

Twenty five percent districts contribute in the category of medium level of total scheduled caste employment rate. These districts form two small identifiable regions with three isolated districts. One pocket of this grade is constituted by the four eastern districts Bahraich, Gonda, Basti and Faizabad. The second region is formed by the southern districts Hamirpur, Fatehpur, Rai Bareilly, Allahabad and Varanasi.

Low level of scheduled caste total employment is observed in twenty one percent districts of the state which are mostly concentrated in the central part of the state in the form of a continuous pocket. The districts of this belt are Badaun, Shahjahanpur, Kheri, Sitapur, Hardoi, Lucknow, Unnao, Kanpur and Jalaun. Very low level of employment rate of total scheduled caste people is observed mostly in the western part of the state. The districts of big western discontinuous

patch are Saharanpur, Bijnor, Meertu, Moradabad, Rampur, Bareilly, Pilibhit, Ghaziabad, Bulandshar, Aligarh, Mathura, Agra, Etah, Mainpuri, Etawah and Farrukhabad. One smaller region of this grade at the eastern margin is formed by the districts Ballia, Azamgarh, Ghazipur and Jaunpur.

### **Rural and Urban Distribution**

The distributional pattern of rural employment rate of scheduled caste people is quite similar to the distributional pattern of total scheduled caste population. It varies from 55.42 percent in the district Uttarkashi to 27.05 percent in the district Buland Shahr. This whole range of index is divided into following five groups: (as shown in the fig 4.16) Very High (above 38.22 per cent), High (35.54 per cent to 38.22 per cent), Medium (32.86 per cent to 35.54 per cent), Low (30.19 per cent to 32.86 per cent) and Very Low (below 30.19 per cent)

The category of very high employment rate is constituted by a pocket of five Himalayan districts (Uttar Kashi, Chamoli, Garhwal, Tehri-Garhwal, Pithogarth) and two southern districts (Banda and Mirzapur). The high employment rate of scheduled caste is found in only five scattered districts.

The third category of Medium level of rural employment rate is found in one-sixth districts of the state. Two small identifiable regions of three eastern districts (Bahraich, Gonda and Basti) and three southern districts (Hamirpur, Fatehpur and Rai Bareilly) are observed for the medium grade.

The rural employment rate of low grade is observed in twenty five percent districts of the state, majority of which form a continuous pocket. The pocket runs from Badaun in the west through Shahjahanpur, Kheri, Sitapur, Hardoi, Lucknow, Unnao, Kanpur, Jalaun till the Jhansi in the south.



Very low employment rate of rural scheduled caste is mostly confined in the western half of the state with an exception of a small pocket of four districts Ballia, Azamgarh, Jaunpur and Ghazipur in the east. The Western districts of this pocket are forming a discontinuous patch of the seventeen districts (Saharanpur, Bijnor, Muzaffarnagar, Meerut Ghaziabad, Bulandshahar, Moradabad, Bareilly, pilibhit, Aligarh, Mathura, Agra, Etah, Mainpuri, Farrukhabad and Etawah).

Table no. 4.13 shows that the urban employment rate of scheduled caste varies from 42.08 percent in the district Uttarkashi to 26.49 percent in the district Etah. The five categories of this whole range of index are Very High (above 32.861 per cent), High (31.32 per cent to 32.86 per cent), Medium (29.77 per cent to 31.31 per cent), Low (28.23 per cent to 29.77 per cent) and Very Low (below 28.23 per cent).

The identifiable region of the category of very high level of urban employment rate in the decade 1981 is composed of three Himalayan districts (Uttar Kashi, Chamoli and Garhwal) whereas rest of the three districts of the same grade are widely spaced. The second slab in the hierarchal order of urban scheduled caste employment rate is observed in only four districts which do not form any recognizable region.

Medium level of urban scheduled caste employment is seen in nine districts which are either forming tiny regions or they are widely spaced. Among the three tiny region of this grade, one is consisted of two districts (Dehradun and Bijnor), the other is formed by two central districts (Kheri and Hardoi) and the third pocket is composed of the three eastern districts (Basti, Faizabad and Azamgarh).

Thirty percent districts of the state contribute to the category of low level of urban scheduled caste employment rate. Majority of these districts are arranged in two patches of different sizes. The first patch is formed by the districts





Tehri Garhwal, Nainital, Rampur and Pilibhit. The big second patch includes the districts of central, south eastern and south western part of the state.

The category of low urban scheduled caste employment rate is identified in thirty five percent districts of the state. They are mostly arranged in the form of discontinuous region running from western part to the south eastern part with the larger share of western districts.

### **Scheduled Caste Total Employment, 1991**

#### **General Distribution**

There are 35.29 percent workers in the state during 1991 whereas in 1981 the percentage of total workers is 33.60 percent thus an increase of more than half percent is observed in the decade 1991. This distribution of the total employment rate is arranged in five grades as shown in figure 4.18.

A continuous region of very high rates of employment is found in the Himalayan zone. These districts against their employment rate are Uttar Kashi (50.17 per cent), Tehri Garhwal (40.42 per cent), Chamoli (43.04 per cent), Almora (40.84 per cent) and Pithoragarh (38.70 per cent). Remaining five districts Maharajganj Barabanki, Banda, Mirzapur and Sonbhadra of this range are scattered.

Six districts of the state lie in the grade of high employment rate. These districts are distributed in the form of pockets of three eastern districts, Bahraich, Gonda, Sidharthnagar and three southern districts Hamirpur, Fatehpur and Chitrakoot

The medium level of employment rate of scheduled caste is identified in around seventeen percent districts of the state except two isolated districts, Lalitpur and Varanasi , all the other districts of this grade are distributed in the form of two compact belts. One belt is found in the Himalayan zone constituted by the districts Dehradun, Garhwal, Nainital. This belt runs adjacent to the pocket of high level of employment rate. The other belt of this grade is formed by the



districts Basti, Faizabad, Sultanpur Pratnagar, Rae Bareilly and runs from north east to south east to join the two pockets of high grade of employment rate.

The belt of low level of total employment rate of scheduled caste is found in nineteen percent districts of the state. Seven districts Badaun, Sahjahanpur, Kheri, Sitapur, Hardoi, Lucknow and Unnao of this grade form a compact pocket in central plains. The other districts of this grade are Muzaffarnagar, Deoria, Ballia, Jalaun and Jhansi. Very low level of total employment rate of scheduled caste is seen in around forty percent districts of the state which are mostly confined in western part of the state. These districts are distributed in the

**Table 4.14 District wise Employment Rate of Scheduled Caste Workers, Uttar Pradesh, 1991**

District	Total	Rural	Urban
Uttarkashi	50.17	50.89	33.23
Chamoli	43.04	43.92	33.60
Tehri Garhwal	40.42	40.73	33.02
Dehradoon	34.52	38.88	28.93
Garhwal	33.11	33.79	26.45
Pithoragarh	38.78	39.31	29.99
Almora	40.84	41.30	31.32
Nainital	34.92	36.71	28.99
Bijnor	28.13	28.17	27.77
Moradabad	28.24	28.38	27.40
Rampur	29.56	29.75	27.50
Saharanpur	30.51	30.84	27.86
Hardwar	30.02	30.52	27.27
Muzaffarnagar	32.77	33.26	30.16
Meerut	28.93	30.05	26.48
Ghaziabad	26.99	27.11	26.81
Bulandshahar	26.90	26.91	26.81
Aligarh	28.20	28.43	27.23
Mathura	28.43	28.68	27.18
Agra	28.33	28.78	27.74
Firozabad	27.72	27.81	27.43
Etah	29.09	29.35	27.40
Mainpuri	27.48	27.82	24.67
Badaun	30.96	31.29	28.44

**Table 4.14 (Continued)**

Bareilly	29.34	29.96	26.52
Pilibhit	29.65	29.87	27.52
Shahjahanpur	32.02	32.71	26.37
kheri	32.12	32.23	29.23
Sitapur	32.51	32.60	30.27
Hardoi	32.19	32.30	29.39
Unnao	32.48	32.83	27.64
Lucknow	31.90	33.85	27.47
Rae Bareli	35.30	35.70	27.44
Farrukhabad	29.77	30.03	28.21
Etawah	28.08	28.28	26.25
Kanpur Dehat	29.04	30.95	29.30
Kanpur Nagar	27.80	31.04	26.41
Jalaun	31.07	31.90	27.26
Jhansi	31.94	34.34	26.97
Lalitpur	35.08	35.75	27.32
Hamirpur	36.19	37.19	30.32
Banda	40.89	41.73	32.72
Fatehpur	35.99	36.43	29.34
Pratapgarh	34.01	34.19	27.76
Allahabad	37.48	38.74	27.31
Bahraich	36.12	36.27	30.92
Gonda	37.07	37.30	29.32
Barabanki	38.19	38.33	33.41
Faizabad	33.93	34.25	27.46
Sultanpur	35.03	35.14	29.67
Siddharthnagar	37.46	37.63	29.91
Maharajgang	38.10	38.37	30.67
Basti	33.35	33.64	26.83
Gorakhpur	30.15	30.81	24.80
Doria	31.77	31.94	27.76
Mau	30.24	30.42	27.33
Azamgarh	28.80	28.88	26.50
Jaunpur	28.77	28.89	25.13
Ballia	30.67	30.83	27.85
Ghazipur	29.96	30.18	24.16
Varanasi	33.88	34.98	27.18
Mirzapur	38.77	39.44	30.08
Sonbhadra	42.99	43.52	29.50
<b>Uttar Pradesh</b>	<b>27.56</b>	<b>11.87</b>	<b>33.05</b>

**Source:** Census of India, 1991

Two pockets, one smaller pocket in the east is constituted by the districts Gorakhpur, Azamgarh, Mau, Jaunpur and Mirzapur, the other big pocket of this slab is formed by around one third districts of the state. This big pocket covers Saharanpur and passes through Hardwar and Bijnor from where it turns into two direction, one eastward with the districts Moradabad, Rampur, Bareilly and Pilibhit, whereas, the other in southward direction to include the districts Muzzafarnagar, Ghaziabad, Bulandshahar, Aligarh, Mathura, Agra, Etah, Farrukhabad, Mainpuri, Firozabad, Etawah ,Kanpur Dehat and Kanpur Nagar.

### **Rural and Urban Distribution**

The employment rate of rural scheduled caste population is 34.19 percent, which is pushed to 36.22 percent in 1991. The inter district variations of rural scheduled caste employment rate may be arranged into five grades and these grades are showing almost similar distribution as to that of the general distribution with few exceptions. However the graded distribution of rural employment rate as depicted in fig 4.19 is discussed below.

Very high level of scheduled rural employment rate which is above 38.43 percent is found in fifteen percent districts of the state. These districts are arranged in the form of two belts, one in Himalayan zone with the districts Dehradun, Uttar Kashi Tehri Garhwal, Chamoli, Almora and Pithoragarh and the other in southern part of the state including the districts Banda, Chitrakoot Allahabad and Sonbhadra.

The second slab of high level of employment rate is observed in one-ninth districts of the state. Majority of the districts of this grade are distributed in the form of a pocket in eastern part of the state with the districts Bahraich, Barabanki, Gonda, Sidharthnagar and Maharajgunj, rest of the three scattered districts of this pocket are Nainital, Hamirpur and Fatehpur. Medium level of rural scheduled caste employment rate is found in fifteen percent districts of the



state. Apart from it four sporadically distributed districts are Garhwal, Lalitpur Jhansi and Varanasi, all the other six districts Lucknow, Rai Bareilly, pratapgarh, Sitapur, Faizabad and Basti form a compact belt. The category of low level of rural scheduled caste employment rate is observed in twenty five percent districts of the state. Six districts Unnao, Hardoi, Sitapur, Shahjahanpur and Badaun among them form a compact belt whereas three districts, Deoria, Mazzafarnagar and Jalaun are widely spaced. In the category of very low level scheduled caste rural employment rate, forty one percent districts of the state fall. They form two belts, one smaller belt in the east with the districts Gorakhpur, Mau, Ballia, Ghazipur, Jaunpur and Azamgarh, the other belt start from Saharanpur and runs through Hardwar get folked from Bijnor. One branch runs east ward with its component districts Moradabad, Rampur Barielly and Pilibhit the other of this belt runs southward, with the districts, Muzafarnagar, Ghaziabad, Buland shahar, Aligarh, Mothura, Etah, Agra Firozabad, Mainpuri, Etawah, Farrukhabad Kanpur Dehat and Kanpur Nagar.

In case of urban scheduled caste, the range of employment rate is quite narrow as compared to the previous two figures of the same year 1991. The whole index is divisible into five groups of, Very High (above 30.40 per cent) High (29.35 per cent to 30.40 per cent), Medium (28.30 per cent to 29.353 per cent), Low (27.25 per cent to 30.50 per cent) and Very Low (below 27. 256 per cent) as shown in the fig 4.20.

The very high employment rate of urban scheduled caste population is observed in around one-eirth districts of the state. Four districts Uttar Kashi, Tehri Garhwal, Chamoli and Almora of Himalayan zone in this grade form a compact pocket. Rests of the sporadically distributed districts of the same grade are Bahraich, Barabanki, Maharajganj and Banda. The districts of high grade of urban scheduled caste employment are showing irregular distribution. These districts are Pithoragarh, Muzzafarnagar, Hardoi, Sitapur, Sidharthnagar,





Faizabad Hamirpur, Mirzapur and Sonbhadra. The districts in this grade account for around fourteen percent districts of the whole state. Medium grade of scheduled caste urban employment rate does not show any identifiable region. Around eleven percent districts of the Uttar Pradesh contribute to this category and they are Dehradun, Nainital Badaun, Kheri, Gonda, Kanpur Dehat and Fatehpur. Low level of employment rate is observed in one-third districts of the state. Except four isolated districts Pilibhit, Faizabad Jalaun and Lalitpur, all the other districts of this category are distributed into four smaller pockets. One in eastern part, two in western part and the forth runs from central to southern part. The districts of eastern pocket are Deoria, Mau and Ballia, the first western belt is having the districts Saharanpur, Hardwar, Bijnor, Moradabad and Rampur and the second western pocket encompasses the districts Agra, Firozabad, Etah and Farrukhabad the forth pocket includes the districts Lucknow, Unnao, Rae Bareilly, Pratapgarh and Allahabad.

The category of very low level of employment rate is represented by eighteen percent districts of the state. Among the two identifiable regions of this slab, the eastern pocket comprised of the districts Basti, Gorakhpur, Azamgarh, Jaunpur, Ghazipur and Varanasi, whereas, western pocket comprised of the districts Meerut, Ghaziabad, Bulandshahar, Aligarh and Mathura. The other districts of the same grade are Garhwal, Bareilly, Shahjahnpur, Mainpuri, Etawah, Kanpur Nagar and Jhansi.

### **Scheduled Caste Total Employment, 2001**

#### **General Distribution**

Total employment rate of scheduled caste has declined from 35.29 percent in 1991 to 34.70 percent in 2001. Table no. 4.15 reveals that the total employment rate of scheduled caste population varies from 47.40 Per cent in Balrampur to 27.10 in Agra district. In the year 2001, the general employment rate of scheduled caste population has been



divided into five grades of Very high, High, Medium, Low and Very Low. The scheduled caste employment rate of very high grade (above 40.23 per cent) is observed in one-fifth districts of the state. Except Bulandshahar (with 90 percent employment rate), no other district of either very high or high level of total scheduled employment rate is found in western Uttar Pradesh. The districts of very high total scheduled caste employment rate are found in the form of two smaller regions, one is eastern Uttar Pradesh with its constituent districts of Shrawasti, Balrampur, Sidharthnagar and Maharajgang and the other in southern part of the state with the constituent districts of Hamirpur, Mahoba, Banda, Chitrakoot and Kaushambi. The other districts of this grade are Buland Shahar, Barabanki Faizabad, Sonbhadra and Lalitpur.

The high level (37.61 per cent to 40.23 per cent) of total employment rate of scheduled caste population is observed in fourteen percent districts of the state which don't form any identifiable region. The districts of this grade are Bahraich, Basti, Sant Kabir Nagar, Rai Bareilly, Fatehpur, Jhansi, Allahabad and Mirzapur.

Medium level of employment rate is found in one-seventh districts of the state. Except a smaller belt of three eastern districts (Ambedkar Nagar, Sultanpur and Pratapgarh) all the other districts of this category are widely spaced. These districts are Kushinagar, Chandauli, Gonda, Unnao, Jalaun, Mathura and Muzaffar Nagar.

Low level of total employment rate of scheduled caste people is found in sixteen percent districts of the state. Except Baghpat, all the other districts in this group are arranged in the form of two pockets. One lies eastern part and comprises of the districts Gorakhpur, Mau, Azamgarh, Jaunpur, Varanasi and Ghazipur, the other central pocket of the same group includes the districts Lucknow, Hardoi, Kannauj, Auraiya and Kanpur Dehat. Very low level of employment rate is found around thirty seven percent districts of the state. A very large pocket of this category is found in western Uttar Pradesh including the districts Baghpat,

**Table 4.15 District wise Employment Rate of Scheduled Caste Workers, Uttar Pradesh, 2001**

District	Total	Rural	Urban
Saharanpur	29.30	29.63	26.93
Muzaffarnagar	35.20	36.27	29.41
Bijnor	28.90	29.25	25.15
Moradabad	31.90	33.31	25.62
Rampur	28.20	28.39	25.93
Jyotiba Phule Nagar	31.00	31.82	25.88
Meerut	30.50	33.89	25.62
Baghpat	32.80	33.76	27.51
Ghaziabad	28.60	31.46	25.99
Gautam Buddha Nagar	28.70	28.58	29.03
Bulandshahar	41.80	43.61	30.35
Aligarh	30.90	32.19	26.31
Hathras	29.30	29.60	28.02
Mathura	36.70	38.91	27.75
Agra	27.10	28.39	25.51
Firozabad	27.60	27.39	28.29
Etah	28.40	28.83	25.43
Mainpuri	27.30	27.94	22.85
Budaun	29.90	30.36	26.88
Bareilly	30.50	31.62	25.85
Pilibhit	28.40	28.70	25.20
Shahjahanpur	29.50	29.98	25.69
Kheri	32.40	32.55	28.02
Sitapur	32.40	32.56	27.27
Hardoi	33.80	34.03	27.83
Unnao	36.30	36.93	27.78
Lucknow	32.40	34.70	27.52
Rae Bareli	39.10	39.70	27.26
Farrukhabad	29.00	29.60	26.43
Kannauj	33.10	33.65	28.63
Etawah	27.70	28.24	24.47
Auraiya	34.10	34.84	25.62
Kanpur Dehat	33.80	34.17	26.96
Kanpur Nagar	32.20	36.01	27.83
Jalaun	37.40	39.59	28.12
Jhansi	38.50	42.73	29.87
Lalitpur	45.40	46.66	31.61

**Table 4.15 (Continued)**

Hamirpur	40.50	42.28	30.88
Mahoba	43.60	46.05	31.67
Banda	43.20	45.04	29.90
Chitrakoot	44.30	45.42	29.59
Fatehpur	39.70	40.42	27.92
Pratapgarh	36.90	37.14	26.64
Kaushambi	41.70	41.98	35.07
Allahabad	37.70	39.49	27.40
Barabanki	40.90	41.20	32.27
Faizabad	44.00	44.79	30.37
Ambedkar Nagar	36.30	36.58	29.08
Sultanpur	37.20	37.45	27.91
Bahraich	38.20	38.61	27.10
Shravasti	44.90	44.98	32.15
Balrampur	47.40	48.03	30.49
Gonda	37.10	37.46	27.13
Siddharthnagar	41.60	41.92	28.09
Basti	38.10	38.50	27.31
Sant Kabir Nagar	38.10	38.48	30.19
Maharajganj	41.30	41.75	29.35
Gorakhpur	33.00	34.11	24.31
Kushinagar	37.10	37.32	27.21
Deoria	31.50	31.99	24.25
Azamgarh	33.40	33.65	25.48
Mau	33.50	33.86	29.26
Ballia	31.00	31.28	26.72
Jaunpur	34.00	34.24	25.43
Ghazipur	34.00	34.34	25.12
Chandauli	35.90	36.74	24.66
Varanasi	33.00	34.60	27.92
Sant Ravidas Nagar	31.60	31.90	26.79
Mirzapur	38.40	39.02	29.56
Sonbhadra	40.80	41.78	25.21
<b>Uttar Pradesh</b>	<b>34.7</b>	<b>35.8</b>	<b>27.10</b>

**Source:** Census of India, 2001

Ghaziabad Meerut, Bijnor, Jyotiba Phule Nagar, Moradabad, Badaun, Rampur, Bareilly, Philibhit, Shahjahanpur form where it turns in the two direction, one in eastern direction which reaches to Sitapur through Kheri, and in western

direction in passes through Farrukhabad, Etah, Aligarh, Hathras Agra, Firozabad Mainpuri and Etawah districts. Apart from this continuous zone, the other scattered districts of this category are Saharanpur, Kanpur Nagar, Deoria and Ballia.

### **Rural and Urban Distribution 2001**

The rural employment rate of scheduled caste population has declined from 36.22 percent in 1991 to 35.8 percent in the year 2001. This distributional pattern of rural scheduled caste employment rate which is quite similar to the regional pattern of total scheduled caste employment rate is explained by dividing the whole range of employment into five different grades of Very High (above 41.29 per cent), High (38.59 per cent to 41.29 per cent), Medium (35.88 per cent to 38.59 per cent), Low (33.18 per cent to 35.88 per cent), Very Low (below 33.18 per cent) as shown in the fig 4.22.

In the group of very high rate of rural scheduled caste employment is observed in one-fifth of the total districts of the state. Most of the districts of this index are distributed into two smaller belts, one in the east and the other in the southern part of the state whereas three districts Bulandshahar, Faizabad and Sonbhadra are widely spaced. The eastern belt is formed by the districts Shrawasti, Balarampur, Sidharth Nagar and Maharajgang and the southern belt is formed by Lalitpur, Jhansi, Hamirpur, Mahaba, Banda, Chitrakoot and Kaushambi districts.

High level of rural scheduled employment is found only in eleven percent districts of the state. Except Agra all the districts of this group are confined either in the southern or eastern Uttar Pradesh. One identifiable belt of this grade is consisted of the districts Bahraich, Barabanki, Rae Barailly and Fatehpur whereas the other districts in this group are Jalaun, Allahabad and Mirzapur.

Medium level of scheduled caste rural employment rate is found in around fifteen percent districts of the state. The recognisable region of this grade is





formed by the six eastern districts Gonda, Basti, Sant Kabir Nagar, Ambedkar Nagar Sultanpur and Pratapgarh whereas the other scattered districts in this group are Muzaffarnagar, Kushinagar, Chandauli, Unnao and Kanpur Nagar.

Low level scheduled caste rural employment rate is seen in one-fifth districts of the state. Apart from two identifiable region, one in the east and the other in central part, three districts Baghpat, Meerut and Moradabad of the slab are isolated .The districts of eastern pocket are Gorakhpur, Azamgarh, Mau, Jaunpur, Ghazipur and Varanasi. The districts of the central pocket are Lucknow, Hardoi, Kannauj Auraiya and Kanpur Dehat.

Very low level of scheduled caste rural employment is observed in thirty three percent districts of the state. Except three eastern districts Deoria, Ballia and Sant Ravidas Nagar, all of the twenty districts in this group are confined into the western part of the state. Leaving Saharanpur, all the other western districts of this grade form a big identifiable region. The districts of this big western pocket are Bijnor, Moradabad, Ghaziabad, Baghat, Badaun, Rampur, Bareilly, Pilibhit, Kheri, Sitapur, Shahjahanpur, Farrukhabad, Etah, Aligarh, Hathras, Agra, Firozabad, Mainpuri and Etawah .

Urban employment rate of scheduled caste people varies from 29.85 percent to 26.49 percent in the decade 2001. This whole range is further divisible into five groups of Very High (above 29.85 per cent), High (28.73 per cent to 29.85 per cent), Medium (27.61 per cent to 28.73 per cent), Low (26.49 per cent to 27.61per cent ), Very Low ( below 26.49 per cent) as mentioned in the fig 4.23.

A big pocket of very high level of scheduled caste employment rate is observed in the districts of southwestern part of the state and comprises of the districts Lalitpur, Jhansi, Hamirpur, Mahoba and Banda districts. Rest of the seven districts in this grade do not form any region of recognizable size. High urban employment rate is found in only seven widely spaced districts Muzaffar Nagar



Gautam Budha Nagar, Chitrakoot, Sant Kabir Nagar, Sidharthnagar, Mau and Ghazipur districts.

Medium level of urban scheduled caste employment rate is mostly confined in the central part of the state. A single recognizable region of this grade which runs from north to south and formed by the districts Kheri, Hardoi, Auraiya, Kanpur Nagar, Unnao and Fatehpur districts. Rest of the seven districts of the same grade do not form any recognizable region.

Around twenty one percent districts of the study area fall under the category of low level of urban scheduled caste employment rate. Leaving the six scattered districts, all the other districts Basti, Gonda, Bahraich, Sitapur, Lucknow, Rae Bareilly, Pratapgarh, Allahabad and Sant Ravidas Nagar form a discontinuous region. Very low level of urban scheduled caste employment rate is observed in around thirty three percent districts of the state. Most of the districts of western Uttar Pradesh fall in this category. Apart from it seven eastern districts, Deoria, Gorakhpur, Azamgarh, Jaunpur, Ghazipur, Chandauli and Sonbhadra fall in this grade.

### **Relationship between Employment Rates (Total, Rural and Urban) and Selected Independent Indicators**

In the present investigation, a relationship has been established between employment rates (total, rural and urban) and twenty eight independent indicators. This is done to obtain a rational hypothesis of relationship between the indicators and employment rates. A simple association between the employment rates and each of the independent indicators have been computed and listed with the assumption that linear relationship existed in all the cases. The results for the indicators are shown in the Table. 4.16.

Among these indicators, the coefficients of correlation of sixteen indicators recorded a highly significant relationship with the employment rate.  $X_2$  (density of scheduled caste population),  $X_7$  (net sown area to the total cultivated area),  $X_9$

(irrigation intensity),  $X_{10}$  (number of working industrial units per lakh population),  $X_{11}$  (persons working in registered industries per lakh population),  $X_{20}$  (number of higher secondary schools per lakh population) and  $X_{24}$  (number of hospitals per lakh population). Among them only the last variable ( $X_{24}$ ) is having inverse relationship with  $Y_1$ , whereas, the others exhibit direct relationship.

Among the indicators the coefficient of correlation of nine indicators in total scheduled caste population are found to be significant at 99 percent level of confidence. They are  $X_3$  (ratio of scheduled caste population to total population),  $X_5$  (per capita net sown area),  $X_{15}$  (rural employment rate of scheduled caste population),  $X_{16}$  (urban employment rate of scheduled caste population),  $X_6$  (cropping intensity),  $X_8$  (net irrigated area),  $X_{12}$  (percentage of scheduled caste urban population),  $X_{17}$  (literacy rate of scheduled caste population) and  $X_{27}$  (length of metalled road per thousand square kilometer). However, only first four are showing direct relationship and contrary to it is observed in case of rest of the indicators.

The foregoing discussion leads to conclusion that  $X_8$  (net irrigated area),  $X_{15}$  (rural employment rate of scheduled caste population),  $X_{16}$  (urban employment rate of scheduled caste population) and  $X_{17}$  (literacy rate of scheduled caste population) are the chief determinants, but the magnitude of their effects are dissimilar.

In case of rural scheduled caste population (table no. 4.16), the coefficients of correlation of fourteen indicators recorded a highly significant relationship with scheduled caste rural employment rate. Among them eight indicators turned out to be significant at 99 percent level of confidence, in which half of the indicators are showing positive relationship, whereas, the other half indicators are found to have negative relationship.

**Table 4.16 Results of Correlation (r) between Employment Rates (Total, Rural, Urban) and Other Selected Indicators, U.P, 2001.**

Indicators	Total (Y <sub>1</sub> )	Rural (Y <sub>2</sub> )	Urban (Y <sub>3</sub> )
X <sub>1</sub>	-0.168	-0.191	-0.218
X <sub>2</sub>	-.299*	-.267*	-0.161
X <sub>3</sub>	.312**	.300*	0.214
X <sub>4</sub>	0.232	0.179	-0.055
X <sub>5</sub>	.420**	.441**	.365**
X <sub>6</sub>	-.328**	-.367**	-.344**
X <sub>7</sub>	-.268*	-.255*	-0.198
X <sub>8</sub>	-.665**	-.671**	-.387**
X <sub>9</sub>	-.273*	-.274*	-.252*
X <sub>10</sub>	-.259*	-.246*	0.021
X <sub>11</sub>	-.246*	-0.234	-0.034
X <sub>12</sub>	-.414**	-.278*	-0.139
X <sub>13</sub>	-0.217	-0.214	0.019
X <sub>14</sub>	-	.986**	.703**
X <sub>15</sub>	.986**	-	.695**
X <sub>16</sub>	.703**	.695**	-
X <sub>17</sub>	-.537**	-.454**	-.316**
X <sub>18</sub>	0.017	0.025	-0.037
X <sub>19</sub>	-0.093	-0.048	-0.119
X <sub>20</sub>	-.240*	-0.204	-0.086
X <sub>21</sub>	0.079	0.041	0.04
X <sub>22</sub>	0.06	0.037	-0.034
X <sub>23</sub>	0.013	-0.011	-0.09
X <sub>24</sub>	.293*	.312**	0.071
X <sub>25</sub>	-0.129	-0.02	-0.143
X <sub>26</sub>	0.168	0.17	0.111
X <sub>27</sub>	-.424**	-.378**	-.271*
X <sub>28</sub>	-0.119	-0.056	-0.045

**\*\*Significance at 1 Per cent Level**

**\* Significance at 5 Per cent Level**

They are X<sub>5</sub> (per capita net sown area), X<sub>14</sub> (total employment rate of scheduled caste population), X<sub>16</sub> (urban employment rate of scheduled caste population), X<sub>29</sub> (number of hospitals per lakh population).The negatively correlated indicators are X<sub>6</sub> (cropping intensity), X<sub>8</sub> (net irrigated area), X<sub>17</sub> (literary rate of scheduled caste population) and X<sub>27</sub> (length of the metalled road per thousand square kilometers). Six indicators X<sub>3</sub> (ratio of scheduled caste population to the total population), X<sub>2</sub> (density of scheduled caste population), X<sub>7</sub> (net sown area

to the total cultivated area),  $X_9$  (irrigation intensity),  $X_{10}$  (number of working industrial units) and  $X_{12}$  (percentage of scheduled caste urban population) ascertain 95 percent level of confidence. Leaving the variable  $X_3$  all of them ( $X_2$ ,  $X_7$ ,  $X_9$ ,  $X_{10}$  and  $X_{12}$ ) are having indirect relationship. It may be concluded that the regional variation in employment rate of rural scheduled caste population is mainly caused by  $X_8$  (net irrigated area),  $X_{12}$  (total scheduled caste employment rate),  $X_{14}$  (total scheduled caste employment rate) and  $X_{16}$  (urban scheduled caste employment rate).

For the urban scheduled caste population only eight indicators as given in the table 4.16 are found to have significant relationship. Among them  $X_9$  (irrigation intensity) and  $X_{27}$  (length of metalled road per thousand square kilometers) are significant at 99 percent level of confidence and they record reciprocal relationship. Rests of the six indicators are significant at 95 percent level of confidence. Among these six indicators three indicators  $X_5$  (per capita net sown area),  $X_{14}$  (total employment rate of scheduled caste population) and  $X_{15}$  (rural employment rate of schedule caste population) are positively correlated whereas  $X_6$  (cropping intensity)  $X_8$  (net irrigated area) and  $X_{17}$  (literacy rate scheduled caste population) are negatively correlated.

This analysis leads to the broad conclusion that  $X_8$  (net irrigated area),  $X_{14}$  (scheduled caste total employment rate,  $X_{15}$  (scheduled caste rural employment rate) have substantial impact on the distribution of employment rate of urban scheduled caste population of Uttar Pradesh.

### **Scheduled Caste Male Employment, 2001**

#### **General Distribution**

Total male employment rate of scheduled caste has declined from 50.8 percent in 1991 to 46.9 percent in 2001. The five grades of general employment rate of scheduled caste male population are Very High, High, Medium, Low and Very Low as shown in the fig. no. 4.24. The scheduled caste employment rate of very



**Table 4.17 District wise Employment Rate of Scheduled Caste Male Workers, Uttar Pradesh, 2001**

<b>District</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Rural</b>	<b>Urban</b>
Saharanpur	46.3	46.5	44.1
Muzaffarnagar	48.2	48.9	44.8
Bijnor	45.9	46.1	42.9
Moradabad	46.9	47.8	43.0
Rampur	45.6	46.0	41.8
Jyotiba Phule Nagar	45.9	46.2	43.6
Meerut	44.8	46.4	42.6
Baghpat	45.4	45.9	42.8
Ghaziabad	44.0	45.2	43.0
Gautam Buddha Nagar	43.2	42.4	45.7
Bulandshahar	50.2	51.1	44.9
Aligarh	44.8	45.4	42.8
Hathras	45.2	45.3	44.6
Mathura	46.5	47.2	43.5
Agra	43.3	44.5	41.8
Firozabad	43.7	44.1	42.5
Etah	45.5	46.2	41.4
Mainpuri	44.9	45.7	38.7
Budaun	47.7	48.1	44.4
Bareilly	47.4	48.6	42.4
Pilibhit	47.8	48.3	42.1
Shahjahanpur	49.3	50.0	42.7
Kheri	51.7	51.9	47.1
Sitapur	51.4	51.7	45.1
Hardoi	51.2	51.5	44.9
Unnao	49.9	50.3	44.8
Lucknow	47.5	49.0	44.3
Rae Bareli	48.6	48.9	43.1
Farrukhabad	47.3	48.1	43.7
Kannauj	48.8	49.3	44.3
Etawah	44.9	45.7	40.7
Auraiya	47.5	48.1	41.6
Kanpur Dehat	46.9	47.1	42.4
Kanpur Nagar	46.5	48.1	44.7
Jalaun	48.8	49.8	44.6
Jhansi	47.9	50.5	42.7
Lalitpur	49.6	50.2	42.6
Hamirpur	48.7	49.5	44.5
Mahoba	49.7	50.5	46.0



**Table 4.17 (Continued)**

Banda	49.1	49.9	43.8
Chitrakoot	48.0	48.4	43.5
Fatehpur	48.2	48.5	43.5
Pratapgarh	43.0	43.0	41.2
Kaushambi	47.6	47.7	45.6
Allahabad	45.2	45.9	41.2
Barabanki	53.5	53.7	46.3
Faizabad	52.6	52.9	46.8
Ambedkar Nagar	44.9	44.8	45.2
Sultanpur	47.2	47.3	42.3
Bahraich	53.9	54.3	43.7
Shravasti	56.6	56.7	50.0
Balrampur	55.9	56.1	48.9
Gonda	52.5	52.8	42.7
Siddharthnagar	49.6	49.7	45.6
Basti	48.1	48.3	42.7
Sant Kabir Nagar	46.0	46.0	45.2
Maharajganj	48.3	48.4	44.4
Gorakhpur	42.8	43.2	40.3
Kushinagar	46.3	46.4	43.8
Deoria	40.7	40.9	37.8
Azamgarh	40.6	40.6	40.0
Mau	41.0	41.0	40.9
Ballia	40.2	40.3	39.7
Jaunpur	41.0	41.0	40.8
Ghazipur	41.1	41.2	39.7
Chandauli	44.5	45.0	38.9
Varanasi	43.6	43.8	42.9
Sant Ravidas Nagar	42.5	42.5	42.9
Mirzapur	46.6	46.7	44.7
Sonbhadra	48.5	49.0	41.4
<b>Uttar Pradesh</b>	<b>46.9</b>	<b>47.4</b>	<b>43.10</b>

**Source:** Census of India, 2001

high grade (above 50.511 per cent) is observed in around twelve percent districts of the state. The districts of very high total scheduled caste employment rate are found in the form of single compact pocket of nine eastern districts Kheri, Hardoi, Sitapur, Barabanki, Bahraich, Shrawasti, Balrampur, Gonda and Faizabad. The high level (48.996 per cent to 51.092 per cent) of total male employment rate of scheduled caste population is observed in around twelve

percent districts of the state which don't form any identifiable region .The districts of this grade are widely spaced and they are Buland Shahar, Shahjahanpur, Auraiya, Unnao, Siddharthnagar, Jalaun, Mahoba, Banda and Jhansi. Medium level (47 percent to 48.75 percent) of male employment rate is found in around one-fourth districts of the state. A smaller belt of four western districts (Pilibhit, Bareilly, Badaun and Farrukhabad) and a belt of central and southern districts (Jhansi, Hamirpur, Fatehpur, Banda, Kaushambi Rae Bareilly, Sultanpur and Lucknow) account for the distribution of majority the districts of this category.

Low level of total male employment rate of scheduled caste people is found in around sixteen percent districts of the state. Except a pocket of four western districts (Bijnor, Jyotiba Phule Nagar, Moradabad and Rampur) all the other districts in this group are widely spaced. One lies in eastern part and comprises of the districts Gorakhpur, Mau, Azamgarh, Jaunpur, Varanasi and Ghazipur ,the other central pocket of the same group includes the districts Lucknow, Hardoi, Kannauj, Auraiya and Kanpur Dehat. Very low male employment rate is found around thirty seven percent districts of the state .A very large pocket of this category is found in eastern Uttar Pradesh including the districts Deoria, Gorakhpur, Sant Kabir Nagar, Azamgarh, Mau, Ballia, Ghazipur, Chandauli, Varanasi, Sant Ravidas Nagar, Allahabad, Pratapgarh and Jaunpur districts. Apart from it the other discontinuous zone is formed by the western districts Etawah, Mainpuri, Firozabad, Agra, Hathras, Aligarh, Gautam Budha Nagar, Ghaziabad and Meerut districts.

### **Rural and Urban Distribution 2001**

The rural male employment rate of scheduled caste population has declined from 51.43 percent in 1991 to 47.4 percent in the year 2001. This distributional pattern of rural male scheduled caste employment rate which is quite similar to the regional pattern of total male scheduled caste employment rate is explained by



dividing the whole range of employment into five different grades: Very High (above 51.09 per cent), High (48.99 per cent to 51.09 per cent), Medium (47.50 per cent to 48.98 per cent), Low (46.00 per cent to 47.49 per cent), Very Low (below 46 per cent). In the group of very high rate of rural male scheduled caste employment (clear from the fig 4.26) is observed in one-tenth of the total districts of the state. Leaving the district Bulandshahar in the west all the other districts of this index are distributed into one compact pocket of eastern districts Kheri, Hardoi, Sitapur, Barabanki, Bahraich, Shrawasti, Balarampur, Gonda and Faizabad. High level of rural male scheduled caste employment is found only in eleven districts of the state. Among them five districts Lalitpur, Jhansi, Jalaun, Hamirpur, Mahoba and Banda in the south western part form an identifiable region of this grade. Medium level of scheduled caste rural male employment rate is found in twenty percent districts of the state and one observable region of this grade is formed by the five western districts, namely Pilibhit, Bareilly, Moradabad, Badaun and Farrukhabad, whereas, the other pocket is formed by the districts Kanpur Nagar, Fatehpur, Rae Bareilly, Kaushambi and Chitrakoot.

Low level scheduled caste rural male employment rate is seen in around seventeen percent districts which don't form any identifiable region and majority of them are distributed in the western part of the state. Very low level of scheduled caste rural male employment rate is observed in around thirty one percent districts of the state. A big identifiable region of this group is formed by the thirteen eastern districts and the other big discontinuous region of nine districts in the western part of the state.

Urban employment rate of urban male scheduled caste people varies from 46.18 percent in 1991 to 43.10 percent in the decade 2001. This whole range is further divisible into five groups of Very High (above 45.51 per cent), High (44.40 per cent to 45.51 per cent), Medium (43.30 per cent to 44.39 per cent), Low (42.19



per cent to 43.29 per cent), Very Low (below 42.19 per cent) as shown in the fig 4.27. A big pocket of very high level of scheduled caste urban male employment rate is observed in around thirteen percent districts of the state which don't form any big identifiable region. A small region of this group is formed by three eastern districts namely, Shrawasti, Balrampur and Sidharth Nagar. High urban male employment rate is found in around seventeen percent districts of the state. These districts are scattered over the state with one identifiable belt of six districts Sitapur, Hardoi, Unnao, Kanpur Nagar, Hamirpur and Jalaun districts. Medium level of urban male scheduled caste employment rate of this census year is also not showing any definite pattern. A small region of this grade is formed by three southern districts (Fatehpur, Banda and Chitrakoot) the other belt is formed by the western districts (Jyotiba Phule Nagar, Badaun, Farrukhabad and Kannauj). Rest of five districts of the same grade do not form any recognizable region.

Around twenty four percent districts of the study area fall in the category of low level of urban scheduled caste male employment rate. Leaving the two scattered districts (Rampur and Pilibhit), all the other districts are distributed in the form of two identifiable regions. One big region is formed by the eleven eastern and south eastern districts. The other region is formed by the western districts Agra, Etawah, Auraiya, Mainpuri and Etah. Very low level of urban scheduled caste employment rate is observed in around twenty five percent districts of the state. These districts are mostly confined to the western part of the state with few districts in the eastern and southern part of the state.

### **Relationship between Male Employment Rates (Total, Rural and Urban) and Selected Indicators**

In the present investigation, relationship has been tested between male employment rates (total, rural and urban) and twenty eight independent indicators. A simple association between the employment rates and each of the independent indicators have been computed and listed. The results for the

indicators are shown in the table. no. 4.18. Among these indicators, the coefficients of correlation of fourteen indicators recorded a highly significant relationship with the employment rate.

**Table 4.18 Results of Correlation (r) between Male Employment Rates (Total, Rural, Urban) and Other Selected Indicators, U.P, 2001.**

Indicators	Total Male(Y <sub>1</sub> )	Rural Male (Y <sub>2</sub> )	Urban Male (Y <sub>3</sub> )
X <sub>1</sub>	-.370**	-.393**	-.297*
X <sub>2</sub>	-.451**	-.441**	-0.168
X <sub>3</sub>	0.108	0.099	0.037
X <sub>4</sub>	-.391**	-.443**	-.307**
X <sub>5</sub>	.379**	.395**	0.215
X <sub>6</sub>	-0.16	-0.173	-.249*
X <sub>7</sub>	-0.051	-0.042	0.033
X <sub>8</sub>	-.487**	-.485**	-.317**
X <sub>9</sub>	-0.06	-0.054	-0.1
X <sub>10</sub>	-0.178	-0.195	0.123
X <sub>11</sub>	-0.153	-0.172	0.105
X <sub>12</sub>	-.251*	-0.149	-0.056
X <sub>13</sub>	-0.12	-0.144	0.137
X <sub>14</sub>	.574**	.547**	.465**
X <sub>15</sub>	.556**	.550**	.453**
X <sub>16</sub>	.507**	.481**	.724**
X <sub>17</sub>	-.561**	-.498**	-.372**
X <sub>18</sub>	0.138	0.165	-0.109
X <sub>19</sub>	-0.092	-0.041	-0.217
X <sub>20</sub>	-.419**	-.387**	-.276*
X <sub>21</sub>	-0.198	-.240*	-0.092
X <sub>22</sub>	-0.225	-.250*	-0.185
X <sub>23</sub>	0.209	0.19	0.039
X <sub>24</sub>	-0.026	-0.007	-.246*
X <sub>25</sub>	-0.113	-0.031	-0.143
X <sub>26</sub>	-0.088	-0.082	-.241*
X <sub>27</sub>	-.405**	-.379**	-.237*
X <sub>28</sub>	0.003	0.063	-0.142
X <sub>29</sub>	-	.991**	.737**
X <sub>30</sub>	.991**	-	.707**
X <sub>31</sub>	.737**	.707**	-

\*\*Significance at 1 Per cent Level

\* Significance at 5 Per cent Level

Only one among them i.e.,  $X_{14}$  (scheduled caste total employment rate) yielded highly significant relationship at 95 percent level of confidence with dependent variable  $Y_1$  (total scheduled caste male employment rate. However,  $X_5$  (per capita net sown area),  $X_{14}$  (total employment rate of scheduled caste population),  $X_{15}$  (rural employment rate of scheduled caste population),  $X_{16}$  (urban employment rate of scheduled caste population),  $X_{30}$  (rural male employment rate of scheduled caste population),  $X_{31}$  (urban male employment rate of scheduled caste population),  $X_1$  (growth rate of scheduled caste population),  $X_2$  (density of scheduled caste population),  $X_4$  (sex ratio of scheduled caste population),  $X_{12}$  (per cent of scheduled caste urban population),  $X_{17}$  (literacy rate of scheduled caste population),  $X_{20}$  (number of higher secondary schools per lakh population),  $X_{27}$  (length of metalled road per thousand square kilometer), The first six indicators as mentioned bear a positive relationship, whereas, the last seven explain a negative relationship with total male employment rate of scheduled caste population.

It is concluded from the above discussion that  $X_{14}$  (total employment rate of scheduled caste population),  $X_{17}$  (literacy rate of scheduled caste population),  $X_{30}$  (rural male employment rate of scheduled caste population),  $X_{31}$  (urban male employment rate of scheduled caste population) are the chief determinants but the magnitude of their effects are dissimilar.

#### **Rural and Urban Distribution**

The results of simple linear relationship of employment groups of rural population are almost similar to the results of employment groups of total population. It has been found that almost all the indicators are similar in the direction of relationship though in degrees they differ considerably.

It may be concluded that the regional variation in employment rate of rural male scheduled caste population is mainly due to  $X_{14}$  (total employment rate of scheduled caste population),  $X_{15}$  (rural employment rate of scheduled caste population),  $X_{29}$  (total male employment rate of scheduled caste population) and



$X_{31}$ (rural male employment rate of scheduled caste population) are the chief determinants but the magnitude of their effects are dissimilar.

The results of simple linear relationship of employment groups of urban male scheduled caste population is not very different from the results of the simple association of selected independent indicators with employment rates of total male population and rural male population as inferred from the table no. 4.18. Again fourteen indicators are found to have significant coefficient of correlation. The indicators satisfying 95 percent of level of confidence are  $X_1$  (growth rate of scheduled caste population) and  $X_6$  (cropping intensity),  $X_{20}$  (number of higher secondary schools per lakh population),  $X_{24}$  (number of hospitals per lakh population),  $X_{26}$  (number of primary health care centers per lakh population), and  $X_{27}$  (length of metalled road per thousand square kilometer). All of them bear a positive relationship.

Besides these, eight indicators are found to have significant relationship at 99 percent level of confidence. Among these eight, the three indicators namely  $X_4$  (sex ratio of scheduled caste population),  $X_8$  (net irrigated area) and  $X_{17}$  (literacy rate of scheduled caste population) are negatively correlated, whereas,  $X_{14}$  (total employment rate of scheduled caste population)  $X_{15}$  (rural employment rate of scheduled caste population)  $X_{16}$  (urban employment rate of scheduled caste population),  $X_{29}$  (scheduled caste total male employment rate) and  $X_{30}$  (scheduled caste rural male employment rate) are positively correlated.

This analysis leads to the broad conclusion that the indicators,  $X_{16}$  (urban employment rate of scheduled caste population),  $X_{29}$  (scheduled caste total male employment rate),  $X_{30}$  (scheduled caste rural male employment rate) have substantial impact on the distribution of employment rate of urban male scheduled caste population of Uttar Pradesh.

## **Scheduled Caste Female Employment, 2001**

### **General Distribution**

Total female employment rate of scheduled caste has increased from 17.61 percent in 1991 to 21.2 percent in 2001. In the year 2001, the general employment rate of scheduled caste female population has been divided into five grades. These five grades along with their values are Very high (above 31.23 per cent), High (26.31 per cent to 31.23 per cent), Medium (21.40 per cent to 26.31 per cent), Low (16.49 per cent to 21.39 per cent) and Very Low (below 16.49). The scheduled caste total female employment rate of very high grade is observed in (as shown in the fig 4.28) around sixteen percent districts of the state. The districts of very high female scheduled caste employment rate are found in the form of two smaller regions of three eastern (Balrampur, Siddharth Nagar and Maharajgang) and four southern districts (Mahoba, Banda, Chitrakoot and Kaushambi) with three widely spaced districts. The high rate of total female employment rate of scheduled caste population is observed in around twenty five percent districts of the state most of which form single identifiable belt running from eastern to south eastern and south western part of the state. The other districts of this grade are widely spaced and they are Bulandshahar, Shahjahanpur, Auraiya, Unnao, Siddharthnagar, Jalaun, Mahoba, Banda and Jhansi. Medium level of female employment rate is found in six districts (Mathura, Jalaun, Varanasi, Mau, Gorakhpur and Deoria) of the state. Low level of total female employment rate of scheduled caste people is found in around twelve percent districts of the state. All of them are ubiquitously distributed over the whole state. Very low female employment rate is found around in thirty seven percent districts of the state. A very large pocket of this category covers majority of the districts of western Uttar Pradesh with few districts of central Uttar Pradesh. No district of this grade is observed in the eastern part of the state



**Table 4.19 District wise Employment Rate of Scheduled Caste Female Workers, Uttar Pradesh , 2001**

<b>District</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Rural</b>	<b>Urban</b>
Saharanpur	9.6	9.9	7.4
Muzaffarnagar	20.1	21.6	11.7
Bijnor	9.7	10.1	5.2
Moradabad	14.5	16.5	5.5
Rampur	8.1	8.1	7.7
Jyotiba Phule Nagar	14.2	15.5	5.5
Meerut	13.9	19.3	6.1
Baghpat	17.8	19.3	9.8
Ghaziabad	10.6	15.3	6.2
Gautam Buddha Nagar	11.6	12.6	8.6
Bulandshahar	32.0	35.0	13.6
Aligarh	14.7	16.8	7.5
Hathras	10.9	11.2	8.9
Mathura	25.3	29.1	9.6
Agra	8.0	9.4	6.2
Firozabad	8.6	7.5	11.7
Etah	8.0	8.1	7.0
Mainpuri	6.6	6.9	4.7
Budaun	8.9	9.2	6.8
Bareilly	10.8	11.7	7.3
Pilibhit	6.1	6.2	5.9
Shahjahanpur	5.9	5.9	6.1
Kheri	10.3	10.5	5.8
Sitapur	10.3	10.4	6.9
Hardoi	12.8	13.1	7.5
Unnao	21.4	22.3	9.1
Lucknow	15.6	18.8	8.6
Rae Bareli	29.3	30.2	9.9
Farrukhabad	7.2	7.4	6.2
Kannauj	14.5	15.0	10.7
Etawah	7.2	7.4	5.6
Auraiya	17.9	18.9	7.2
Kanpur Dehat	18.3	18.8	8.8
Kanpur Nagar	15.6	21.8	8.3
Jalaun	23.7	27.2	8.7
Jhansi	27.8	33.8	15.4
Lalitpur	40.7	42.6	19.3
Hamirpur	30.7	33.7	14.8
Mahoba	36.6	40.9	15.3

**Table 4.19 (Continued)**

Banda	36.2	39.4	13.7
Chitrakoot	40.1	42.1	14.2
Fatehpur	30.2	31.5	10.4
Pratapgarh	30.9	31.5	11.3
Kaushambi	35.2	35.7	23.6
Allahabad	29.5	32.5	10.7
Barabanki	26.8	27.1	16.2
Faizabad	35.0	36.3	12.3
Ambedkar Nagar	27.8	28.3	11.6
Sultanpur	27.0	27.3	11.8
Bahraich	19.9	20.3	8.1
Shravasti	31.0	31.1	12.1
Balrampur	37.6	38.7	10.3
Gonda	20.1	20.5	8.6
Siddharthnagar	33.1	33.6	9.4
Basti	27.4	28.1	10.1
Sant Kabir Nagar	30.1	30.7	13.1
Maharajganj	33.9	34.7	13.1
Gorakhpur	22.9	24.9	6.4
Kushinagar	27.5	28.0	9.1
Deoria	22.4	23.2	9.6
Azamgarh	26.4	27.0	9.8
Mau	26.0	26.7	16.6
Ballia	21.2	21.8	12.2
Jaunpur	27.0	27.6	8.5
Ghazipur	26.6	27.3	9.0
Chandauli	26.4	27.8	8.7
Varanasi	21.4	24.6	10.5
Sant Ravidas Nagar	19.4	20.1	8.5
Mirzapur	29.3	30.5	12.0
Sonbhadra	32.4	34.0	5.9
<b>Uttar Pradesh</b>	<b>21.2</b>	<b>22.9</b>	<b>8.8</b>

Source: Census of India, 2001

#### Rural and Urban Distribution 2001

The rural employment rate of scheduled caste female population has swelled up from 13.43 percent in 1991 to 22.9 percent in the year 2001. This distribution pattern of rural male scheduled caste employment rate which is quite similar to the regional pattern of total male scheduled caste employment rate (shown in the table no. 4.19 is explained by dividing the whole range of employment into five



different grades .Very High ( above 51.09 per cent), High (48.99 per cent to 51.09 per cent), Medium (47.50 per cent to 48.98 per cent), Low (46.00 per cent to 47.49 per cent) and Very Low (below 46 per cent). The group of very high rate of rural female scheduled caste employment is observed in around eighteen percent districts of the state. Leaving the district Bulandshahar in the west all the other districts of this index are distributed either in the south western or eastern part of the state. In the south western part a belt of seven districts (Lalitpur, Jhansi, Hamirpur, Mahoba, Banda, Chitrakoot and Kaushambi) of this grade is found. Apart from it a group of three eastern districts Balrampur, Sidharth Nagar and Maharajgang of this category is also found. High level of rural female scheduled employment is found only in eleven districts of the state. Among them, five districts (Fatehpur, Rae Bareilly, Pratapgarh, Allahabad and Mirzapur) form an identifiable region of this grade. A small pocket of this grade is formed by the eastern districts namely, Basti, Sant Kabir Nagar and Ambedkar Nagar, whereas, three districts are widely spaced.

Medium level of scheduled caste rural employment rate is found in fifteen percent districts of the state. One observable region of this grade is formed by ten districts; Barabanki, Sultanpur, Jaunpur, Varanasi, Chandauli, Ghazipur, Mau, Azamgarh, Gorakhpur and Deoria. Low level scheduled caste rural female employment rate is seen in around seventeen percent districts of the state. An identifiable region of this grade is formed by Auraiya, Kanpur Dehat, Kanpur Nagar, Unnao and Lucknow district. A tiny region of three districts (Muzaffar Nagar, Baghpat and Meerut) of this grade is found in the western part of the state. Very low female scheduled caste employment rate is observed in most of the districts of western Uttar Pradesh and this big continuous region extends towards the central part of the state.

Urban employment rate of scheduled caste females increases from 7.49 percent in 1991 to 8.80 percent in the decade 2001. This whole range is further divisible into five groups of Very High (above 13.35 per cent), High (11.57 per cent to





13.35 per cent), Medium (9.80 per cent to 11.56 per cent), Low (8.04 per cent to 9.79 per cent) and Very Low (below 8.03 per cent) as depicted in the fig 4.27.

A big pocket of very high level of scheduled caste urban female employment rate is observed in the one-tenth districts of the state; seven among them (Lalitpur, Jhansi, Hamirpur, Mahoba, Banda, Chitrakoot and Kaushambi) form an identifiable region with three widely spaced districts. High urban female employment rate is also found in one-tenth districts of the state. Five districts (Sultanpur, Faizabad, Ambedkar Nagar, Sant Kabir Nagar and Maharajgang) form an identifiable pocket, whereas, the other five fail to form any pocket. Medium level of urban female scheduled caste employment rate is observed in eight districts of the state. Four districts (Fatehpur, Rae Bareilly, Pratapgarh and Allahabad) among them form a recognizable region. No district of this grade is found in the western part of the state. Around twenty seven percent districts of the study area fall under the category of low level of urban scheduled caste employment. An identifiable region of this grade is formed by Jalaun, Kanpur Dehat, Kanpur Nagar, Unnao and Lucknow district. Another region of this grade is found in the south eastern part and its constituent districts are Sant Ravidas Nagar, Jaunpur, Azamgarh, Ghazipur and Chandauli. Rests of the districts of this grade are scattered over the state. Very low female scheduled caste employment rate is observed in around one-third districts of the state, most of which are found in the western Uttar Pradesh in the form of big continuous region extending towards the central part of the state.

### **Relationship between Scheduled Caste Female Employment Rates (Total, Rural, Urban) and Selected Indicators**

The testing of simple association between female employment rates (total, rural and urban) and each of the twenty eight independent indicators is shown in the table.4.19. Among all the independent indicators, the coefficients of correlation of seventeen indicators recorded a highly significant relationship with the total female employment rate. Five among them are significant at 95 percent level of confidence and they are  $X_5$  (per capita net sown area),  $X_6$  (cropping intensity),

X<sub>7</sub> (net cropped area to the total cultivated area) X<sub>9</sub> (irrigation intensity) and X<sub>10</sub> (number of working industrial units). Only X<sub>5</sub> yielded a positive relationship whereas the other four bears negative relationship. Besides these, the other twelve indicators of total scheduled caste female population are showing 99 percent level of confidence; eight among are positively correlated.

**Table 4.20 Results of Correlation (r) between Female Employment Rates (Total, Rural, Urban) and Other Selected Indicators, U.P, 2001.**

Indicators	Total Female (Y <sub>1</sub> )	Rural Female (Y <sub>2</sub> )	Urban Female (Y <sub>3</sub> )
X <sub>1</sub>	-0.013	-0.031	-0.051
X <sub>2</sub>	-0.137	-0.105	-0.078
X <sub>3</sub>	.322**	.310**	.264*
X <sub>4</sub>	.486**	.440**	.249*
X <sub>5</sub>	.304*	.321**	.314**
X <sub>6</sub>	-.301*	-.340**	-.266*
X <sub>7</sub>	-.301*	-.286*	-.297*
X <sub>8</sub>	-.560**	-.566**	-.293*
X <sub>9</sub>	-.291*	-.290*	-.277*
X <sub>10</sub>	-.236*	-0.209	-0.12
X <sub>11</sub>	-0.228	-0.202	-0.184
X <sub>12</sub>	-.395**	-.280*	-0.213
X <sub>13</sub>	-0.213	-0.193	-0.136
X <sub>14</sub>	.927**	.915**	.669**
X <sub>15</sub>	.915**	.927**	.659**
X <sub>16</sub>	.598**	.593**	.847**
X <sub>17</sub>	-.401**	-.331**	-0.203
X <sub>18</sub>	-0.061	-0.063	0.001
X <sub>19</sub>	-0.09	-0.059	-0.029
X <sub>20</sub>	-0.109	-0.082	0.067
X <sub>21</sub>	0.202	0.173	0.158
X <sub>22</sub>	0.187	0.168	0.129
X <sub>23</sub>	-0.077	-0.093	-0.187
X <sub>24</sub>	.356**	.365**	.297*
X <sub>25</sub>	-0.102	-0.012	-0.112
X <sub>26</sub>	0.233	0.233	.324**
X <sub>27</sub>	-.324**	-.281*	-0.223
X <sub>28</sub>	-0.151	-0.103	0.011
X <sub>29</sub>	-	.990**	.721**
X <sub>30</sub>	.990**	-	.709**
X <sub>31</sub>	.721**	.709**	-

\*\*Significance at 1 Per cent Level

\* Significance at 5 Per cent Level

They are  $X_3$  (percent of scheduled caste population to the total population),  $X_4$  (sex ratio of scheduled caste population),  $x_{14}$  (total employment rate of scheduled caste population),  $X_{15}$  (total employment rate of scheduled caste population),  $x_{16}$  (per capita income),  $X_{24}$  (number of hospitals per lakh population),  $X_{30}$  (rural female employment rate of scheduled caste population) and  $X_{31}$  (urban female employment rate of scheduled caste population). Rest of the four indicators are showing inverse relationship. They are  $X_8$  (net irrigated area),  $X_{12}$  (scheduled caste total employment rate),  $X_{17}$  (literacy rate of scheduled caste population) and  $X_{27}$  (length of metalled road per thousand square kilometer).

This discussion leads to conclusion that  $X_{14}$  (total employment rate of scheduled caste population),  $X_{15}$  (rural employment rate of scheduled caste population),  $X_{16}$  (urban employment rate of scheduled caste population),  $X_{30}$  (rural female employment rate of scheduled caste population),  $X_{31}$  (urban female employment rate of scheduled caste population) are the chief determinants but the magnitude of their effects are dissimilar.

### **Rural and Urban Distribution**

The results of simple linear relationship of employment groups of rural female population are almost similar to the results of employment groups of total population. It has been found that almost all the indicators are similar in the direction of relationship though in degrees they differ considerably as inferred from the table no 4.20. It may be concluded that the regional variation in employment rate of rural female scheduled caste population is mainly caused by  $X_{14}$  (total employment rate of scheduled caste population),  $X_{15}$  (rural employment rate of scheduled caste population),  $X_{16}$  (urban employment rate of scheduled caste population),  $X_{29}$  (scheduled caste total female employment rate),  $X_{31}$  (scheduled caste urban female employment rate) are the chief determinants but the magnitude of their effects are dissimilar.

The results of simple linear relationship of employment groups of urban female scheduled caste population shows that fourteen indicators are significant as observed in the table no. 4.20. In these significant indicators eight indicators are significant at 95 percent level of confidence and leaving the variable  $X_6$  (cropping intensity), all the other seven indicators are positively correlated. These indicators are  $X_5$  (per capita net sown area),  $X_{14}$  (total employment rate of scheduled caste population),  $X_{15}$  (rural employment rate of scheduled caste population),  $X_{16}$  (urban employment rate of scheduled caste population),  $X_{24}$  (number of hospitals per lakh population) and  $X_{26}$  (number of primary health care centers per lakh population).

Rests of the six indicators are significant at 99 percent level of confidence. Among them three indicators  $X_3$  (per cent of scheduled caste population to the total population),  $X_4$  (sex ratio of scheduled caste population) and  $X_{24}$  (number of hospitals per lakh population) whereas  $X_7$  (net cropped area to the total cultivated area)  $X_8$  (net irrigated area) and  $X_9$  (irrigation intensity) are positively correlated.

It may be concluded that the regional variation in employment rate of urban female scheduled caste population is mainly caused by  $X_{14}$  (total employment rate of scheduled caste population),  $X_{15}$  (rural employment rate of scheduled caste population),  $X_{16}$  (urban employment rate of scheduled caste population),  $X_{29}$  (scheduled caste total female employment rate),  $X_{30}$  (scheduled caste rural female employment rate) are the chief determinants but the magnitude of their effects are dissimilar.

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