

CHAPTER 5

EMPLOYMENT STRUCTURE AND EMPLOYMENT REGIONS OF SCHEDULED CASTE

Employment Structure of Scheduled Caste Population

Employment structure refers to the distribution of working force into various sectors of the economy. It is not easy to enumerate the economic activities into a certain number. The census of India, 2001 has divided economic activities into seventeen comprehensive categories. They are i. Agriculture, Hunting and forestry ii. Fishing iii. Mining and Quarring iv. Manufacturing v. Electricity ,Gas and Water Supply vi. Construction vii. Wholesale and Retail Trade viii. Hotels and Restaurants ix. Transport, Storage and Communications x. Financial Intermediation xi. Real Estate, Renting and Bussiness Activities xii. Public Administration and Defence, Compulsory Social Security xiii. Education xiv. Health and Social Work xv. Other Community, Social and Personal Service Activities xvi. Private Household with Employed Persons xvii. Extra Territorial Organizations and Bodies.

These economic activities may be classified into three groups namely primary, secondary and tertiary economic activities. The primary group of occupation includes the first three heads of seventeen categories of employment. The secondary group of occupation includes its fourth, fifth and sixth categories. Rests of the eleven categories lie in tertiary economic activity.

The aim of the present chapter is bifocused. The first is oriented to the district wise analysis of scheduled caste population by major employment groups. Second is intended to show the association of major employment groups with some selected demographic and non demographic indicators. This association is shown through the simple linear correlation and factor analysis.

The occupational distribution of scheduled caste population in Uttar Pradesh is heavily biased in favour of agriculture. The primary group of occupation is the most dominant one in Uttar Pradesh as well as in India. About 71.55 per cent of the total scheduled caste working population of the state is engaged in primary occupation, whereas, it is 65.39 per cent in the country. Secondary group of occupation of the scheduled caste working peoples takes second position and it accounts 14.76 per cent of the state working population 16.31 per cent in the country. The share of tertiary occupations of scheduled caste working population is slightly lower than the secondary occupations. It is 13.69 per cent for the scheduled caste working population of the state and 18.30 per cent for the scheduled caste working population of the country. The break up of the most dominant primary group is dissimilar; 41.92 per cent of the working scheduled caste population of the state is working as agricultural labourers, 55.26 per cent as cultivators, and rest 2.88 per cent in the other primary activities.

The dominance of the category of primary occupation is found to its greater extent in the rural population of both the state and country. Its share is 79.50 per cent in rural population whereas 71.55 in total population. The largest share of it goes to cultivation which is as high as 53.75 per cent in the state and 39.79 per cent in the India. Agricultural labourers comes next with a share of 41.61 per cent and 59.82 per cent for the state and the nation respectively. Other primary activities jointly share as low as 2.66 per cent of the total working population of the state and 5.37 per cent of India.

The primary occupations have substantial percentage even in the urban population of both the state and the country. However, primary occupations account for 12.32 per cent of urban main scheduled caste working population of the state and 14.69 per cent of the country. This indicates a heavy pressure of main working population of the scheduled caste on primary occupations and the lack of diversified economy which can broaden the employment base. The share of secondary group of occupation of the scheduled caste in the state

is 14.76 per cent, of which 4.32 per cent in household industries, 5.82 per cent in non household industries, 0.21 per cent in electricity, gas and water supply and 4.39 per cent in construction. The country's scheduled caste share in the secondary occupation is 16.31 per cent in which 3.72 per cent, 6.53 per cent, 0.38 per cent and 5.67 per cent are distributed in household industries, non household industries, electricity gas and water supply, construction respectively. The category of tertiary occupation accounts for 13.68 per cent of the total main workers of the scheduled caste of the state which is fairly less than the nation's share i.e., 18.29.

Primary Group of Occupation of Scheduled Caste Population

General Distribution

It is already discussed that primary employment is quite common among the scheduled caste people. The primary occupation is marked with notable variations in its distribution among the districts of the state. It varies from 29.05 per cent in Balrampur to 5.31 per cent in Ghaziabad. This variation is divided into following five groups as shown in the fig 5.1. Very High (above 21.57 per cent), High (18.96 to 21.57 per cent), Medium (16.36 per cent to 18.96 per cent), Low (13.76 per cent to 16.36 per cent) and Very Low (below 13.16 per cent)

The category of very high rate of total scheduled caste primary employment is found in one-seventh districts of the state. A big continuous region of this group is formed by the eastern districts namely Kheri, Bahraich, Shravasti, Balrampur, Gonda, Barabanki, Sitapur and Hardoi. The high rate of employment is also observed in one-seventh districts of the state, five southern districts among them form a identifiable region. These districts are Unnao, Fatehpur, Kaushambi, Banda and Mahoba.

Medium level of primary employment rate of total scheduled caste population is observed in twenty two per cent districts of the state. Most of these districts

Table 5.1 District wise Per cent Distribution of Population (Main Workers) in Primary Occupations, Uttar Pradesh, 2001

District	Total	Rural	Urban
Saharanpur	14.05	15.27	3.78
Muzaffarnagar	15.13	16.73	6.41
Bijnor	15.75	16.73	5.44
Moradabad	17.28	20.51	2.80
Rampur	18.68	19.90	7.23
Jyotiba Phule Nagar	17.12	18.89	5.72
Meerut	8.60	13.12	2.10
Baghpat	10.11	11.45	2.57
Ghaziabad	5.31	9.93	1.05
Gautam Buddha Nagar	7.91	9.82	2.12
Bulandshahar	15.92	17.91	3.65
Aligarh	11.18	13.92	1.62
Hathras	11.30	12.89	3.06
Mathura	12.50	15.04	2.02
Agra	6.84	11.48	0.97
Firozabad	8.35	11.15	0.75
Etah	16.14	18.26	3.28
Mainpuri	16.50	18.37	3.00
Budaun	19.78	21.46	7.56
Bareilly	16.37	19.59	3.07
Pilibhit	16.96	18.43	2.72
Shahjahanpur	18.84	20.64	3.10
Kheri	23.14	23.80	7.06
Sitapur	22.48	23.12	5.45
Hardoi	23.67	24.37	7.64
Unnao	21.02	22.22	5.74
Lucknow	13.82	19.39	1.69
Rae Bareli	18.27	19.02	3.60
Farrukhabad	16.18	18.83	4.03
Kannauj	19.09	20.80	4.84
Etawah	14.17	16.30	2.33
Auraiya	17.78	18.90	5.35
Kanpur Dehat	17.15	17.74	4.89
Kanpur Nagar	10.33	18.45	0.82
Jalaun	16.96	20.04	3.71
Jhansi	15.50	22.02	2.04
Lalitpur	24.48	26.54	2.21
Hamirpur	18.38	20.82	5.18
Mahoba	21.20	24.21	6.39
Banda	20.79	22.96	5.32

Table 5.1 (Continued)

Chitrakoot	24.67	26.36	2.02
Fatehpur	19.13	20.03	4.80
Pratapgarh	15.31	15.61	4.51
Kaushambi	20.16	20.59	10.19
Allahabad	13.17	15.20	1.23
Barabanki	24.64	25.09	10.18
Faizabad	20.69	21.69	3.97
Ambedkar Nagar	16.22	16.62	4.46
Sultanpur	16.95	17.24	3.43
Bahraich	24.17	24.96	2.19
Shravasti	27.50	27.69	2.49
Balrampur	29.05	29.98	3.03
Gonda	22.75	23.35	3.60
Siddharthnagar	21.15	21.55	4.32
Basti	18.22	18.92	1.32
Sant Kabir Nagar	16.58	17.05	5.31
Maharajganj	17.61	18.09	5.07
Gorakhpur	10.52	11.64	1.53
Kushinagar	16.25	16.52	5.79
Deoria	10.74	11.29	2.44
Azamgarh	13.26	13.67	2.11
Mau	12.22	12.96	3.93
Ballia	11.07	11.50	4.41
Jaunpur	14.10	14.50	1.89
Ghazipur	15.03	15.53	2.82
Chandauli	11.68	12.42	2.14
Varanasi	6.25	7.94	0.70
Sant Ravidas Nagar	5.59	5.92	0.92
Mirzapur	15.76	16.72	2.46
Sonbhadra	20.21	21.31	2.75
Uttar Pradesh	16.21	18.1	2.68

Source: Census of India, 2001

are distributed into two pockets; one western pocket is composed of the districts Jyotiba Phulu Nagar, Moradabad, Rampur, Bareilly, Piliphit and Shahjahanpur. The other southern pocket is formed by the districts Farrukhabad, Kanpur Dehat, Jalaun and Mainpuri districts.

Low level of total scheduled caste primary employment rate is observed in twenty one per cent districts of the state. These districts do not form any big identifiable region. Very low level of primary employment rate is observed

into four distinct regions. Two regions among them are found in western Uttar Pradesh and two regions in the eastern part of the state.

Rural and Urban Distribution, 2001

The distribution of rural primary workers of scheduled caste is almost same as that of the total primary workers. The rate of rural scheduled caste workers varies from 29.98 per cent in Balrampur to 7.94 per cent in Varanasi districts. The whole range of index is divided into following five groups as shown in the fig 5.2. Very High (above 22.91 per cent), High (20.49 per cent to 22.93 per cent), Medium (18.04 per cent to 20.48 per cent), Low (15.59 per cent to 18.04 per cent) and Very low (below 15.59 per cent). Very high grade of rural employment rate is observed in the form of two distinct regions, in which one region is formed by the eastern districts Kheri, Bahraich, Shrawasti, Balrampur, Barabanki, Sitapur and Hardoi. The other region is formed by the southern districts Mohoba, Banda and Chitrakoot districts. High grade of rural scheduled caste primary employment rate is identified in those eleven districts which lie adjacent to the very high grade of the same. Only three western districts Rampur, Badaun and Shahjahanpur among them form a tiny identifiable region.

Medium level of rural scheduled caste primary employment rate is seen in around twenty one per cent districts. These districts form three identifiable regions, two in the western and one in the central part of the state. One of the western regions of this grade is constituted by the districts Rampur, Bareilly and Pilibhit. The other western region is formed by the districts Etah, Farrukhabad and Mainpuri districts. The central region is comprised of the districts of Lucknow, Rae Bareilly, Mahoba and Kanpur Nagar. Low level of scheduled caste primary employment rate is observed in around fifteen percent district of the state. Only one identifiable region of this grade is formed by four eastern districts Sant Kabir Nagar, Ambedkar Nagar,

Sultanpur and Pratapgarh. Thirty per cent districts of the state lie in the category of very low level of scheduled caste rural employment rate. These districts are confined into three distinct regions, one big region in the eastern part of the state and two smaller regions in the western part of the state. The districts of eastern pocket are Deoria, Gorakhpur, Azamgarh, Ghazipur, Chandauli, Sant Ravidas Nagar, Jaunpur, Allahabad, Chitrakoot, Mirzapur and Sonbhadra. The first western pocket is formed by the districts Baghpat, Meerut, Ghaziabad and Gautam Buhda Nagar. The second western pocket is comprised of the western districts Aligarh, Mathura, Agra, Firozabad and Etawah.

Table no. 5.1 shows that urban scheduled caste primary employment rate varies from 10.18 per cent in Barabanki to 10.18 per cent in Varanasi districts. This whole range is divisible into the five categories. These categories along their values are as follows: Very High (above 5.784 per cent), High (4.80 per cent to 5.78 per cent), Medium (3.69 per cent to 4.00 per cent), Low (2.91 per cent to 3.68 per cent) and Very Low (below 2.91 per cent). The distribution of these grades is found to be very irregular. The category of very high level of scheduled caste urban primary employment rate is identified in around thirteen per cent districts of the state which do not form any recognizable region.

The category of high level of scheduled caste urban primary employment rate is recognized in twenty four per cent districts of the state. A discontinuous region of this grade is formed by the districts Farrukhabad, Kannauj, Auraiya, Kanpur Dehat, Hamirpur, Banda, Fatehapur and Unnao. The other smaller region of this grade is formed by the eastern districts Maharajganj, Sant Kabir Nagar and Sidharthnagar. The category of medium grade is observed in only four scattered districts. These districts are Saharanpur, Jalaun, Faizabad and Mau. Low level of scheduled caste urban primary employment rate is found in one-seventh districts of the state which don't form any recognizable region.

Very low level of scheduled caste urban primary employment rate is found in around forty three per cent districts of the state. Majority of them are distributed into three distinct regions, one big region in the eastern part and two regions in the western part of the state.

Secondary Group of Occupation of Scheduled Caste Population, 2001

General Distribution

As far as the secondary employment group of scheduled caste people is concerned, it varies from 11.16 per cent in Sant Ravidas Nagar to 0.96 per cent in Shrawasti district. The whole range of this variation is divided into following five categories, namely, Very High (above 5.61 per cent), High (4.49 per cent to 5.66 per cent), Medium (3.36 per cent to 4.49 per cent), Low (2.11 per cent to 3.36 per cent) and Very Low (below 2.11 per cent).

Fig 5.4 shows that the distribution of these grades is highly uneven. The category of very high rate of total scheduled caste secondary workers is observed in around fifteen per cent districts of the state. A single identifiable region of this grade is formed by the eastern districts Shrawasti, Balrampur Gonda, Basti and Sant Kabir Nagar. High rate of total scheduled caste employment rate is observable in one-seventh districts of the state. These districts are scattered over the whole state. The third category of medium grade is identified in twenty per cent districts of the state. These districts also do not form any recognizable region.

The low grade of total scheduled caste secondary workers is observed in around twenty four per cent districts of the state. Apart from scattered districts of this grade, few districts are distributed in the form of tiny regions. One tiny region of this grade is formed by the eastern districts Kushinagar, Deoria and Ballia. The other eastern pocket is formed by the districts Azamgarh, Sultanpur, Rae Barailly and Barabanki. The third tiny pocket of this grade is formed by the district Hardoi, Farrukhabad and Mainpuri. Very low level of

Table 5.2 District wise Per cent Distribution of Population (Main Workers) in Secondary Occupations, Uttar Pradesh, 2001

District	Total	Rural	Urban
Saharanpur	4.49	4.20	6.88
Muzaffarnagar	5.12	4.78	6.97
Bijnor	2.23	1.97	5.00
Moradabad	3.94	3.25	7.03
Rampur	1.38	1.12	3.89
Jyotiba Phule Nagar	3.30	2.67	7.30
Meerut	7.66	7.11	8.46
Baghpat	5.01	4.88	5.78
Ghaziabad	8.18	6.23	9.98
Gautam Buddha Nagar	5.55	4.18	9.72
Bulandshahar	5.02	4.75	6.71
Aligarh	5.73	4.43	10.29
Hathras	4.60	4.02	7.58
Mathura	6.95	6.41	9.16
Agra	9.43	7.07	12.42
Firozabad	8.32	5.76	15.28
Etah	2.75	2.10	6.74
Mainpuri	1.98	1.55	5.06
Budaun	1.51	1.15	4.16
Bareilly	1.79	1.21	4.20
Pilibhit	1.59	1.36	3.79
Shahjahanpur	1.81	1.26	6.59
Kheri	1.10	0.91	5.53
Sitapur	1.26	1.14	4.50
Hardoi	1.42	1.22	5.96
Unnao	2.30	1.94	6.84
Lucknow	3.57	2.44	6.03
Rae Bareli	2.05	1.87	5.65
Farrukhabad	2.69	1.68	7.31
Kannauj	2.68	2.11	7.42
Etawah	3.16	2.56	6.49
Auraiya	2.54	2.36	4.59
Kanpur Dehat	2.65	2.53	5.24
Kanpur Nagar	5.56	3.14	8.41
Jalaun	2.73	1.61	7.54
Jhansi	4.69	2.48	9.24
Lalitpur	2.47	1.98	7.78
Hamirpur	3.32	2.67	6.87
Mahoba	4.13	3.29	8.25
Banda	3.49	2.88	7.86

Table 5.2 (Cotinued)

Chitrakoot	2.19	1.73	8.35
Fatehpur	2.93	2.65	7.34
Pratapgarh	2.02	1.95	4.63
Kaushambi	2.17	2.05	4.87
Allahabad	4.32	4.10	5.56
Barabanki	1.44	1.35	4.58
Faizabad	2.43	2.16	6.88
Ambedkar Nagar	2.30	2.11	8.07
Sultanpur	2.52	2.45	5.78
Bahraich	1.36	1.20	5.74
Shravasti	0.95	0.85	13.33
Balrampur	1.67	1.50	6.52
Gonda	1.28	1.08	7.63
Siddharthnagar	1.08	0.97	5.39
Basti	1.41	1.32	3.57
Sant Kabir Nagar	1.53	1.36	5.65
Maharajganj	1.39	1.23	5.43
Gorakhpur	2.52	2.20	5.06
Kushinagar	1.59	1.53	4.01
Deoria	1.93	1.74	4.89
Azamgarh	2.78	2.57	8.54
Mau	2.92	2.53	7.30
Ballia	2.56	2.39	5.17
Jaunpur	3.17	3.06	6.59
Ghazipur	2.63	2.51	5.60
Chandauli	2.78	2.66	4.37
Varanasi	9.99	10.57	8.09
Sant Ravidas Nagar	11.16	10.79	16.50
Mirzapur	5.92	5.71	8.84
Sonbhadra	2.68	2.22	10.07
Uttar Pradesh	3.34	2.7	7.91

Source: Census of India, 2001

total scheduled caste secondary employment rate is observed in around twenty five per cent districts of the state. A small pocket of this grade is formed by four western districts Aligarh, Hathras, Agra and Firozabad. The other belt of this grade is constituted by eight districts Mahoba, Hamirpur, Fatehpur, Unnao, Kaushambi, Pratapgarh, Jaunpur and Sant Ravidas Nagar.

Rural and Urban Distribution

Rural scheduled caste secondary employment rate varies from 10.79 per cent is Sant Ravidas Nagar to 0.85 per cent in Shrawasti districts. The five groups

of this grade along their values are as follows: Very High (above 4.90 per cent), High (3.88 per cent to 4.90 per cent), Medium (2.86 per cent to 3.87 per cent), Low (1.85 per cent to 2.85 per cent) and Very Low (below 1.85 per cent). The distribution of these grades is quite regular. Fig 5.5 shows that the category of very high grade is identified in three tiny pockets. First pocket is formed by the western districts Meerut and Ghaziabad. The second pocket is formed by the western districts of Mathura, Agra and Firozabad. The third pocket is formed by the southern districts of Mahoba, Banda and Chitrakoot.

The category of high level of rural scheduled caste secondary employment rate is constituted by eleven per cent districts of the state. Seven among them are concentrated in the western part of the state in the form of discontinuous region running from Saharanpur to Aligarh. The category of medium level of rural scheduled caste secondary employment rate is observed in only five widely spaced districts, namely, Moradabad, Kanpur Nagar, Jaunpur, Mahoba and Banda. Low level of rural scheduled caste secondary employment rate is found in around thirty seven per cent districts of the state. Majority of them are confined in the central and southern part of the state in the form of discontinuous region. Very low level of scheduled caste rural secondary employment rate is observed in the form of big region running from Rampur in the west, Mainpuri in the south west to Deoria in the east.

The scheduled urban secondary employment rate varies from 16.50 per cent in Mirzapur district to 3.57 per cent in Basti district. The five categories of this range are; Very High (above 9.47 per cent), High (8.23 per cent to 9.47 per cent), Medium (6.98 per cent to 8.23 per cent), Low (5.73 per cent to 6.98 per cent) and Very Low (below 5.73 per cent) which is shown in the figure 5.6. The first category of very high level of urban scheduled caste secondary employment rate is identified in eleven per cent districts of the state. These districts are widely spaced and don't form any recognizable region. High level of urban secondary employment rate is also observed in eleven per cent districts of the state and these districts are scattered over the space.

Medium level of urban secondary employment rate is observed in around eighteen per cent districts of the state and these districts also do not form any identifiable region. Low level of urban secondary employment rate of scheduled caste is observed in twenty three per cent districts of the state. Apart from few widely scattered districts, most of the districts of this group are confined in the form few smaller pockets. One pocket is formed by three western districts Saharanpur, Muzzafar Nagar and Baghpat. The other pocket is formed by the districts Shahjhanpur, Hardoi, Lucknow and Unnao. The third region of this grade is formed by the districts of Faizabad, Sultanpur and Jaunpur. Very low level of scheduled caste urban secondary employment rate is observed in two identifiable belts. The first belt is formed by the districts Badaun, Rampur Bareilly, Pilibhit, Kheri, Sitapur, Barabanki, Baeilly Pratapgarh, Kaushambi and Allahabad. The second pocket is formed by the eastern districts Kushi Nagar Sidharth Nagar, Maharajgang, Basti, Sant Kabir Nagar, Gorakhpur, Deoria, Ballia, Ghazipur and Chandauli .

Tertiary Group of Occupation of Scheduled Caste People

General Distribution

The range of variation of the tertiary employment rate of scheduled caste people is quite narrow. It varies from 8.83 per cent in Ghaziabad to 1.14 per cent in Shrawasti district. The five categories of this whole range are Very High (above 4.7 per cent), High (3.90 per cent to 4.71 per cent), Medium (3.09 per cent to 3.89 per cent), Low (2.28 per cent to 3.09 per cent) and Very Low (below 2.28 per cent).

Fig 5.7 shows that the districts of very high level of tertiary employment rate are mostly confined in the western part of the state. They form a discontinuous region with the districts Muzzafar Nagar, Meerut, Baghpat, Ghaziabad, Gautam Budha Nagar, Bulandshahar, Mathura and Agra. The districts of high level of total scheduled caste tertiary workers are also confined in the western part of the state but they do not form any region.

Table 5.3 District wise Percentage Distribution of Population (Main Workers) in Tertiary Occupations, Uttar Pradesh, 2001

District	Total	Rural	Urban
Saharanpur	4.68	3.82	11.90
Muzaffarnagar	4.78	3.54	11.62
Bijnor	2.91	2.36	8.73
Moradabad	4.46	2.77	12.00
Rampur	2.51	1.43	12.59
Jyotiba Phule Nagar	3.76	2.42	12.35
Meerut	6.72	4.21	10.33
Baghpat	4.86	3.86	10.47
Ghaziabad	8.83	5.35	12.05
Gautam Buddha Nagar	7.16	4.97	13.81
Bulandshahar	5.35	4.14	12.84
Aligarh	4.03	2.86	8.12
Hathras	3.27	2.32	8.19
Mathura	4.95	3.50	10.91
Agra	5.08	3.15	7.52
Firozabad	3.69	2.66	6.48
Etah	3.16	1.56	12.83
Mainpuri	2.56	1.55	9.82
Budaun	2.74	1.67	10.50
Bareilly	4.37	1.94	14.43
Pilibhit	2.61	1.39	14.44
Shahjahanpur	2.43	1.28	12.54
Kheri	1.63	1.19	12.32
Sitapur	1.60	1.22	11.67
Hardoi	1.60	1.23	9.95
Unnao	1.89	1.38	8.41
Lucknow	6.05	2.12	14.59
Rae Bareli	1.89	1.44	10.81
Farrukhabad	3.30	1.70	10.63
Kannauj	1.77	1.09	7.43
Etawah	3.44	2.03	11.31
Auraiya	2.68	2.03	9.89
Kanpur Dehat	2.16	1.88	7.94
Kanpur Nagar	7.42	2.21	13.52
Jalaun	3.49	1.75	11.00
Jhansi	5.14	2.05	11.54
Lalitpur	2.17	1.10	13.82
Hamirpur	3.00	1.81	9.45
Mahoba	2.51	1.30	8.48
Banda	2.53	1.49	10.00

Table 5.3 (Continued)

Chitrakoot	1.89	1.13	12.08
Fatehpur	2.30	1.84	9.59
Pratapgarh	1.67	1.45	9.68
Kaushambi	1.63	1.50	4.82
Allahabad	3.85	2.24	13.28
Barabanki	1.69	1.44	9.77
Faizabad	2.18	1.53	12.98
Ambedkar Nagar	2.00	1.83	7.09
Sultanpur	1.45	1.27	9.89
Bahraich	1.69	1.27	13.47
Shravasti	1.14	1.00	19.31
Balrampur	1.98	1.51	14.92
Gonda	1.58	1.17	14.69
Siddharthnagar	1.46	1.21	11.72
Basti	2.30	1.77	15.07
Sant Kabir Nagar	2.08	1.58	13.90
Maharajganj	1.94	1.58	11.34
Gorakhpur	3.37	2.23	12.43
Kushinagar	1.61	1.39	10.28
Deoria	2.57	2.07	10.14
Azamgarh	2.04	1.73	10.67
Mau	2.72	2.34	6.97
Ballia	2.95	2.51	9.83
Jaunpur	2.05	1.82	9.16
Ghazipur	2.62	2.23	12.33
Chandauli	3.06	2.41	11.43
Varanasi	5.88	3.21	14.68
Sant Ravidas Nagar	1.95	1.80	4.05
Mirzapur	2.38	1.63	12.75
Sonbhadra	1.59	1.13	8.80
Uttar Pradesh	3.1	1.96	11.16

Source: Census of India, 2001

Medium level of total tertiary employment rate is found in only nine districts. Out of which five districts Etawah, Firozabad, Hathras, Etah and Farrukhabad form a group. The fourth category of low level is filled by around twenty five per cent districts of the state. Three identifiable regions of this category are distributed in the eastern, southern and western part of the state. The eastern pocket is formed by the districts Deoria, Mau, Ballia, Ghazipur, Chandauli and Mirzapur. The southern belt of this grade is formed by the southern districts of Hamirpur, Mahoba, Fatehpur and Banda. The low level of

scheduled caste urban tertiary employment rate is found in around thirty seven per cent districts of the state. A big identifiable region of this group which runs eastern to central and southern part of the state is formed by twenty four districts.

Rural and Urban Distribution

The range of variation of rural tertiary employment is comparatively narrow than the range of variation of figure discussed before. It varies from 5.35 per cent in Ghaziabad to 1.00 per cent in Bahraich district. The five grades of this range are Very High (above 2.98 per cent), High (2.51 per cent to 2.98 per cent), Medium (2.05 per cent to 2.51 per cent), Low (1.58 per cent to 2.05 per cent), Very Low (below 1.583 per cent).

It is clear from the fig 5.8 that the districts lying in the category of very high level of rural tertiary employment rate is confined in the western part of the state in the form of a region. The districts of this grade are Saharanpur, Muzaffar Nagar, Baghpat, Meerut, Ghaziabad, Gautam Budha Nagar, Bulandshahar, Mathura and Agra. The category of high level is identified in only three western districts such as Aligarh, Moradabad and Firozabad. The medium grade of scheduled caste rural tertiary employment rate is found in seventeen per cent districts of the state. A identifiable region of this grade is formed by the eastern districts of Gorakhpur, Deoria, Mau, Ballia, Ghazipur and Chandauli.

Low level of scheduled caste rural tertiary employment rate is found in around one-fourth districts of state. These districts form three identifiable regions. One western region is formed by the districts Bareilly, Badaun and Farrukhabad. The second region is constituted by the districts Etawah, Auraiya, Kanpur Dehat, Jalaun, Jhansi and Hamirpur. The third region is formed by the districts Basti, Ambedkar Nagar, Azamgarh, Jaunpur, Sant Ravidas Nagar and Mirzapur. The last category of very low level of scheduled caste rural tertiary employment rate is identified in forty per cent districts of

the state. Leaving few isolated districts, all the districts of this grade form a big region running from northeastern to central and southwestern part of the state.

The range of variation of urban tertiary employment rate is quite high. It varies from 19.31 per cent in Shrawasti district to 4.82 per cent in Kaushambi districts. This whole range is divided into five groups which are given below. Very High (above 13.67 per cent), High (12.36 per cent to 13.67 per cent), Medium (11.06 per cent to 15 per cent), Low (9.75 per cent to 11.05 per cent) and Very Low (below 9.75 per cent). The distribution of these groups is not very regular as shown in the fig 5.9. The category of very high level of urban scheduled caste tertiary employment rate is observed in fifteen per cent districts of the state. Five eastern districts Shrawasti, Balrampur, Gonda, Basti and Sant Kabir Nagar among them form an identifiable region. High level of scheduled caste urban tertiary employment rate is found in one-seventh districts of the state which do not form any identifiable region.

Medium level of urban scheduled caste tertiary employment rate is observed in fourteen districts of the state. They do not form any observable region of considerable size except a tiny region of three western districts Ghaziabad, Jyotiba Phule Nagar and Moradabad. Low level of scheduled caste urban tertiary employment rate is observed in twenty four per cent districts of the state. There are three identifiable regions of this grade is observed in the state. The first region is constituted by the districts Badaun, Farrukhabad, Mainpuri and Hardoi. The second region is formed by the districts Barabanki, Rae Bareilly, Sultanpur and Azamgarh districts. The third pocket of this category is formed by three eastern districts Kushinagar, Deoria and Ballia.

Very low level of scheduled caste urban tertiary employment rate is found in twenty six districts of the state. Majority of these districts are confined in the form of two identifiable regions. The first region consisted of the four western

districts Aligarh, Hathras, Agra and Firozabad. The other big discontinuous region is confined in most of the central and southern part of the state.

Occupational Groups of Scheduled Caste People and other Selected Indicators

For causal analysis of the occupational structure of the total scheduled caste population, linear correlation based on the table no.5.4 has been prepared for thirty one indicators (twenty eight independent indicators and three dependent indicators) measured for total rural and urban scheduled caste population of all the seventy districts of Uttar Pradesh. In this regard correlation coefficient is computed between determinants and occupational structure, and t test is applied to find out the determinants which are significant at 95 per cent and 99 per cent level of confidence. The general pattern of relationship reports that the indicators which have generally direct relationship with primary occupation (Y_1) have inverse relationship with secondary occupation (Y_2) and tertiary occupation (Y_3) and vice versa.

It is found that the coefficient of correlation of fourteen indicators of total scheduled caste population is significant at 99 per cent level of confidence. They are X_2 (density of scheduled caste population), X_5 (per capita net sown area), X_8 (irrigation intensity), X_{10} (number of working industrial units per lakh population), X_{12} (per cent of scheduled caste urban population), 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_{17} (literacy rate of scheduled caste population), X_{20} (number of higher secondary schools per lakh population), X_{25} (number of beds per lakh population), X_{27} (length of metalled road per thousand square kilometers), X_{30} (secondary employment rate of total scheduled caste population) and X_{31} (tertiary employment rate of total scheduled caste population) Leaving the indicators X_5 , X_{14} , X_{15} and X_{16} rest of the indicators are negatively correlated.

Table 5.4 Results of Correlation (r) between Major Occupational Groups in Total Scheduled Caste Population and Other Selected Indicators, Uttar Pradesh, 2001.

Indicators	Primary Occupation (Y ₁)	Secondary Occupation (Y ₂)	Tertiary Occupation (Y ₃)
X ₁	-0.217	-0.016	-0.007
X ₂	-0.575**	0.421**	0.399**
X ₃	0.244*	-0.144	-0.354**
X ₄	-0.089	-0.239*	-0.351**
X ₅	0.488**	-0.223	-0.242*
X ₆	-0.129	-0.139	-0.056
X ₇	-0.170	0.107	0.229
X ₈	-0.545**	0.247*	0.329**
X ₉	-0.087	-0.015	0.170
X ₁₀	-0.337**	0.279*	0.518**
X ₁₁	-0.296*	0.240*	0.485**
X ₁₂	-0.592**	0.676**	0.893**
X ₁₃	-0.253*	0.197	0.452**
X ₁₄	0.623**	-0.300*	-0.415**
X ₁₅	0.562**	-0.219	-0.292*
X ₁₆	0.425**	-0.054	-0.156
X ₁₇	-0.671**	0.502**	0.660**
X ₁₈	0.273*	-0.225	-0.228
X ₁₉	-0.029	0.017	0.047
X ₂₀	-0.403**	0.220	0.309**
X ₂₁	-0.175	0.051	-0.118
X ₂₂	-0.199	0.061	-0.062
X ₂₃	0.231	-0.077	-0.175
X ₂₄	0.204	-0.234	-0.225
X ₂₅	-0.313**	0.361**	0.497**
X ₂₆	0.160	-0.177	-0.230
X ₂₇	-0.555**	0.457**	0.536**
X ₂₈	-0.119	0.200	0.308**
X ₂₉	-	-0.742**	-0.666**
X ₃₀	-0.742**	-	0.657**
X ₃₁	-0.666**	0.657**	-

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

*** Significance at 5 Per cent Level**

Besides these, four indicators in their relationship with primary employment rate of scheduled caste population are found to have significant relation relationship at 95 per cent level of confidence. Among them positively

correlated indicators are X_3 (sex ratio of scheduled caste population) and X_{18} (number of junior basic schools per lakh population). Against the same negatively correlated indicators are X_{11} (persons working in registered industries per lakh population) and X_{13} (per capita income).

For the secondary occupation of the total scheduled caste population twelve indicators are found to have significant relationship with secondary employment rate of total scheduled caste population. Among them seven indicators X_2 (density of scheduled caste people), X_{12} (per cent of scheduled caste urban population), X_{17} (literacy rate of scheduled caste population), X_{25} (numbers of beds per lakh population), X_{27} (length of metalled road per thousand square kilometers), X_{29} (primary employment rate of total scheduled caste population), X_{31} (scheduled caste total tertiary employment rate) are significant at 99 per cent levels of confidence. Leaving the variable X_{29} which is negatively correlated the other six are positively correlated.

The indicators significant at 95 per cent level of confidence are X_4 (sex ratio of scheduled caste population), X_{14} (total employment rate of scheduled caste population), X_8 (net irrigated area), X_{10} (number of working industrial units per lakh population) and X_{11} (persons working in registered industries per lakh population). Among them the first two are positively correlated whereas the last three are negatively correlated.

Table 5.4 reveals that the causal analysis of tertiary occupation of total scheduled caste population eighteen indicators is found to have significant relationship. Among them only two indicators X_5 (per capita net sown area), X_{15} (rural employment rate of scheduled caste population) are significant at 95 per cent level of confidence and they record negatively relationship. Rest of the sixteen indicators are found to have significant relationship at 99 per cent level of confidence. Among them three indicators X_3 (sex ratio of scheduled caste population), X_4 (per cent of scheduled caste population to the total population), X_{14} (total employment rate of scheduled caste population)

Table 5.5 Results of Correlation between Major Occupational Groups in Rural Scheduled Caste Population and Other Selected Indicators, Uttar Pradesh, 2001

Indicators	Primary Occupation (Y ₁)	Secondary Occupation (Y ₂)	Tertiary Occupation (Y ₃)
X ₁	-0.269*	-0.021	0.014
X ₂	-0.569**	0.424**	0.419**
X ₃	0.214	-0.144	-0.327**
X ₄	-0.234	-0.152	-0.210
X ₅	0.544**	-0.270*	-0.330**
X ₆	-0.202	-0.091	0.044
X ₇	-0.172	0.110	0.367**
X ₈	-0.573**	0.260*	0.440**
X ₉	-0.103	0.040	0.228
X ₁₀	-0.292*	0.205	0.546**
X ₁₁	-0.260*	0.175	0.529**
X ₁₂	-0.347**	0.511**	0.640**
X ₁₃	-0.228	0.140	0.515**
X ₁₄	0.588**	-0.241*	-0.393**
X ₁₅	0.569**	-0.180	-0.322**
X ₁₆	0.436**	-0.050	-0.154
X ₁₇	-0.559**	0.420**	0.631**
X ₁₈	0.320**	-0.300*	-0.299*
X ₁₉	0.051	-0.042	-0.075
X ₂₀	-0.342**	0.172	0.259*
X ₂₁	-0.292*	0.183	-0.034
X ₂₂	-0.291*	0.131	0.122
X ₂₃	0.203	-0.047	-0.190
X ₂₄	0.219	-0.235	-0.323**
X ₂₅	-0.133	0.298*	0.180
X ₂₆	0.144	-0.186	-0.201
X ₂₇	-0.515**	0.440**	0.538**
X ₂₈	-0.021	0.163	0.235*
X ₂₉	-	-0.668**	-0.634**
X ₃₀	-0.668**	-	0.630**
X ₃₁	-0.634**	0.630**	-

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

*** Significance at 5 Per cent Level**

and X₂₉ (primary employment rate of total scheduled caste population) yield negative relationship. Against them positively correlated indicators are X₂ (density of scheduled caste population), X₈ (net irrigated area), X₁₀ (number

of working industrial units per lakh population), X_{11} (persons working in registered industries per lakh population), X_{12} (per cent of scheduled caste urban population), X_{13} (per capita income), X_{17} (literary rate of scheduled caste population), X_{20} (number of higher secondary schools per lakh population), X_{25} (number of beds per lakh population), X_{27} (length of metalled road per thousand square kilometers), X_{28} (number of electrified villages of total inhabited villages) and X_{30} (primary employment rate of total scheduled caste population).

Rural and Urban

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 will also be seen from the table 5.5, that like the total population, in rural population, too, the indicators which have direct relationship with the per cent of scheduled caste workers in primary occupation (Y_1) are inversely related to the per cent of workers in secondary occupation (Y_2) and tertiary occupation (Y_3). Table 5.6 shows that among the indicators used for urban population, the coefficient of nine indicators recorded a significant relationship with the per cent of urban scheduled caste workers in primary occupation (Y_1). In this group X_3 (sex ratio of scheduled caste population), X_{26} (number of primary health care centers per lakh population) are found to have direct relationship with (Y_1) and they are significant at 95 per cent level of confidence. Against them negatively correlated indicators are X_{27} (length of metalled road per thousand square kilometers) and X_{31} (tertiary employment rate of rural scheduled caste population). The other indicators showing significant relationship with urban secondary occupation group at 99 per cent level of confidence are X_8 (net irrigated area), X_9 (irrigation intensity), X_{20} (number of higher secondary schools per lakh population), X_{25} (number of beds per lakh population), X_{30} (secondary employment rate of rural scheduled caste

Table 5.6 Results of Correlation between Major Occupational Groups in Urban Scheduled Caste Population and Other Selected Indicators, Uttar Pradesh, 2001

Indicators	Primary Occupation (Y ₁)	Secondary Occupation (Y ₂)	Tertiary Occupation (Y ₃)
X ₁	-0.031	-0.012	-0.049
X ₂	-0.213	0.152	-0.188
X ₃	0.265*	0.048	-0.402**
X ₄	-0.034	-0.212	-0.103
X ₅	0.225	-0.007	-0.027
X ₆	-0.015	-0.216	0.097
X ₇	-0.032	-0.019	0.112
X ₈	0.390**	-0.086	-0.160
X ₉	-0.329**	-0.284*	0.032
X ₁₀	0.110	0.216	0.123
X ₁₁	-0.052	0.200	0.117
X ₁₂	-0.103	0.397**	0.016
X ₁₃	-0.063	0.159	0.132
X ₁₄	-0.067	-0.026	0.177
X ₁₅	-0.038	0.007	0.192
X ₁₆	-0.032	0.155	0.015
X ₁₇	0.143	0.162	-0.234
X ₁₈	-0.177	-0.028	-0.169
X ₁₉	-0.153	-0.044	-0.193
X ₂₀	-0.429**	-0.002	-0.266*
X ₂₁	-0.111	-0.137	0.010
X ₂₂	0.195	-0.035	-0.164
X ₂₃	0.138	0.036	-0.145
X ₂₄	0.025	-0.198	-0.045
X ₂₅	-0.458**	0.089	0.218
X ₂₆	0.260*	-0.158	-0.281*
X ₂₇	-0.274*	0.140	-0.043
X ₂₈	0.058	-0.017	-0.057
X ₂₉	-	-0.459**	-0.260*
X ₃₀	-0.459**	-	-0.208
X ₃₁	-0.260*	-0.208	-

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

*** Significance at 5 Per cent Level**

population) leaving the variable X₈, rest of the four indicators are negatively correlated. Only three indicators X₉ (irrigation intensity), X₁₂ (per cent of scheduled caste urban population), X₂₉ (primary employment rate of rural

scheduled caste population) are showing significant relationship with urban secondary employment (Y_2) in which X_9 is significant at 99 per cent level of confidence and having negative relationship. X_{12} is significant at 95 per cent level of confidence and having positive relationship and X_{29} is significant at 95 per cent level of confidence and bears negative relationship. For the urban tertiary employment group (Y_3), only four indicators bear significant relationship. They are X_3 (ratio of scheduled caste population to the total population), X_{20} (number of higher secondary schools per lakh population), X_{26} (number of primary health care centers per lakh population) and X_{29} (urban primary employment rate of scheduled caste population). Only X_3 is significant at 99 per cent level of confidence and yield negative relationship whereas rest of the above discussed three indicators (X_{20} , X_{26} and X_{29}) are significant at 95 per cent level of confidence and record inverse relationship.

Factor Analysis

Factor analysis reduces three sets of thirty one indicators (all the considered twenty eight independent indicators and a group of three dependent indicators) for total, rural and urban scheduled caste population of all the seventy districts of Uttar Pradesh. These dependent and independent indicators are taken together to see their impact on the study area. The results indicate (table no. 5.7) that 68.004 of the variance of total scheduled caste population may be explained by six factors. These factors account for 67.366 per cent and 68.232 per cent for the total variance in the rural and urban scheduled caste population respectively. The other factors are ignored here because their share is meager or in other words their factor loading is very low among the considered six factors. F_1 having the eigen value of 4.94.6 explains 22.428 per cent of the total variance. The indicators which have factor loading of more than 0.40 and possesses strong negative relationship are X_6 (cropping intensity), X_8 (net irrigation areas), X_{17} (literacy rate of scheduled caste population) and X_{27} (length of the metalled road per thousand square kilometers) whereas the positively loaded indicators with the factor loading more than 0.40 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_{29} (primary employment rate of total scheduled caste population) and X_{30} (secondary employment of total scheduled caste population). This factor can be identified as '**participation factor**'.

Factor F_2 with an eigen value of 4.022 explain 12.974 per cent of the total variance, its component negatively loaded indicators with the factor loading more than 0.40 are X_5 (per capita net sown area), X_{19} (number of senior basic schools per lakh population), whereas, the positively loaded indicators with the factor loading more than 0.40 are X_1 (growth rate of scheduled caste population), X_2 (density of scheduled caste population), X_4 (sex ratio of scheduled caste population), X_{21} (junior basic school's teacher student ratio) and X_{22} (senior basic school's teacher student ratio). The factor is identified as '**demographic cum educational**' factor.

Factor F_3 with an eigen value of 3.526 explains 11.373 per cent of the total variance and there are only three positively loaded indicators which exceeds the threshold value i.e., 0.40 and they are X_{10} (number of working industrial units per lakh population), X_{11} (number of persons working in registered industries per lakh population) and X_{13} (per capita income). This factor may be called as '**industrial development**' factor.

F_4 which explains 10.551 per cent of the total variance have an eigen value of 3.277. Its component negatively loaded indicator with the factor loading more than 0.40 is X_{29} (primary employment rate of scheduled caste population), whereas, the positively loaded indicators of the same factor with the threshold value of more than 0.40 are X_{17} (literacy rate of scheduled caste population) and X_{26} (number of primary health care centers per lakh population). This factor it recognized as **factor of social development**. Factor F_5 explains 10.241 of the total variance and have the eigen value of 3.175 the negatively loaded indicators exceeding from 0.40 in factor loading are X_6 (cropping intensity), X_8 (net irrigated area) and X_9 (irrigation intensity). However, the

Table 5.7 Rotated Factor Matrixes, Total Scheduled Caste Population, Uttar Pradesh, 2001

Indicators	F1	F2	F3	F4	F5	F6
X ₁	-0.284	0.562	0.203	-0.098	0.151	0.07
X ₂	-0.263	0.509	0.084	0.335	-0.334	0.432
X ₃	0.255	0.067	-0.059	-0.27	0.347	0.603
X ₄	0.009	0.785	-0.181	-0.113	0.193	0.19
X ₅	0.429	-0.547	0.028	-0.124	0.568	-0.094
X ₆	-0.442	0.27	-0.349	-0.221	-0.561	-0.045
X ₇	-0.265	-0.248	-0.006	0.117	-0.242	-0.564
X ₈	-0.701	0.142	0.017	0.003	-0.409	0.153
X ₉	-0.34	0.079	-0.002	-0.278	-0.449	0.159
X ₁₀	-0.1	-0.022	0.965	0.107	-0.074	0.012
X ₁₁	-0.103	0.015	0.968	0.045	-0.047	-0.028
X ₁₂	-0.195	-0.278	0.287	0.736	-0.157	0.106
X ₁₃	-0.08	-0.046	0.972	0.006	-0.046	-0.097
X ₁₄	0.902	0.117	-0.153	-0.15	0.152	0.05
X ₁₅	0.91	0.071	-0.148	-0.03	0.155	0.074
X ₁₆	0.794	-0.05	0.115	-0.136	-0.077	0.174
X ₁₇	-0.519	-0.327	0.188	0.482	0.031	0.369
X ₁₈	-0.069	-0.696	-0.212	-0.123	0.491	0.15
X ₁₉	-0.13	-0.627	-0.185	0.163	0.334	0.478
X ₂₀	-0.243	-0.125	0.01	0.238	-0.11	0.588
X ₂₁	0.082	0.72	-0.081	0.047	-0.183	-0.061
X ₂₂	-0.072	0.636	-0.141	0.008	0.014	-0.088
X ₂₃	0.01	0.142	0.003	-0.132	0.204	-0.432
X ₂₄	0.126	0.014	-0.178	0.007	0.796	0.134
X ₂₅	0.064	-0.04	-0.123	0.756	-0.006	0.111
X ₂₆	0.032	-0.026	-0.033	-0.154	0.751	-0.054
X ₂₇	-0.402	0.044	0.207	0.386	-0.261	0.251
X ₂₈	-0.121	-0.303	-0.178	0.304	0.065	0.096
X ₂₉	0.597	-0.244	-0.232	-0.619	0.094	-0.18
X ₃₀	0.631	-0.38	-0.203	-0.448	0.081	-0.156
X ₃₁	0.149	-0.155	-0.072	-0.734	-0.042	0.167
Eigen Value	4.946	4.022	3.526	3.271	3.175	2.142
Per centage of Variance	15.956	12.974	11.373	10.551	10.241	6.909
Cumulative Per centage of Variance	15.956	28.931	40.304	50.854	61.096	68.004

positively loaded indicators with the factor loading of more than 0.40 are X_{18} (number of junior basic schools per lakh population), X_{24} (number of hospitals per lakh population) and X_{29} (total primary employment rate of scheduled caste population). This factor is identified as factor of **‘infrastructural development’**.

F_6 with an eigen value of 2.142 explains 6.909 of the total variance and incorporate six indicators of factor loading of more than 0.40. Among them X_7 (net sown area to the total cropped area) is only negatively loaded whereas rest of the four indicators are positively loaded. They are X_2 (density of scheduled caste population), X_3 (per cent of scheduled caste population to the total population), X_{19} (number of senior basic schools per lakh population), and X_{20} (number of higher secondary schools per lakh population). This factor is identified as **‘demographic cum educational’** factor.

Rural and Urban

Table no. 5.8 indicates that among the six factors obtained for the rural scheduled caste population factor F_1 having an eigen value of 4.418 explains as high as 14.252 per cent of the total variance. Its component positively loaded indicators with the factor loading of more than 0.40 are X_6 (cropping intensity), X_8 (net irrigated area), X_9 (irrigation intensity), X_{17} (literacy rate of scheduled caste population) and X_{27} (length of metalled road per thousand square kilometers). The negatively loaded indicators of the same factor 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) and X_{16} (urban employment rate of scheduled caste population). This factor can be identified as **‘infrastructure cum participation factor’**.

The factor F_2 , having eigen value 4.359 is explaining 14.063 per cent of the total variance. The indicators with positive factor loading of more than 0.40 are X_1 (growth rate of scheduled caste population), X_2 (density of scheduled caste population), X_3 (sex ratio of scheduled caste people), X_6 (cropping

intensity), X_{21} (junior basic school's teacher student ratio) and X_{22} (senior basic school's teacher student ratio). The negatively loaded indicators are X_5 (per capita net sown area), X_{18} (junior basic school's teacher student ratio) and X_{19} (senior basic school's teacher student ratio). This factor can be denoted by '**demographic cum educational factor**'

Factor F_3 , explains 13.343 per cent of the total variance. The eigen value of this factor is 4.136 and all the component indicators of this factor are positively loaded and these indicators are X_2 (density of scheduled caste population), X_{12} (per cent of scheduled caste urban population), X_{17} (literacy rate of scheduled caste population), X_{25} (number of beds per lakh population), X_{27} (length of metalled road per thousand square kilometers), X_{29} (rural primary employment rate of scheduled caste population), X_{30} (rural secondary employment rate of scheduled caste population) and X_{31} (rural tertiary employment rate of scheduled caste population). This factor is identified as '**employment**' factor.

Factor F_4 accounts for only 11.046 per cent of the total variance with the eigen value of 3.424. Its component indicators with the factor loading of more than 0.40 are only three and all of them are having very high factor loading these indicators against their factor loading (F.L) are X_{10} (number of working industrial units per lakh population F.L 0.962), X_{11} (number of persons working in registered industries per lakh population F.L 0.968) and X_{13} (per capita income F.L 0.975). The factor can be denoted by factor of '**economic development**'. Factor F_5 is explaining only 8.138 per cent of the total variance and the eigen value of this factor is 2.523. The indicators which give factor loading of more than 0.40 are X_3 (sex ratio of scheduled caste population), X_4 (per cent of scheduled caste population to the total population), X_7 (net cropped area to the total cultivated area), X_{24} (number of hospitals per lakh population) and X_{26} (number of primary health care centers

Table 5.8 Rotated Factor Matrix of Rural Scheduled Caste Population, Uttar Pradesh, 2001

Indicators	F1	F2	F3	F4	F5	F6
X ₁	0.321	0.468	-0.033	0.228	0.343	-0.205
X ₂	0.321	0.564	0.443	0.06	0.2	0.325
X ₃	-0.277	-0.037	-0.069	-0.056	0.648	0.128
X ₄	0.015	0.63	-0.238	-0.145	0.476	0.011
X ₅	-0.51	-0.673	-0.129	0.01	0.148	-0.285
X ₆	0.521	0.419	-0.254	-0.297	-0.303	0.256
X ₇	0.202	-0.152	0.041	-0.03	-0.672	-0.174
X ₈	0.7	0.229	0.096	0.032	-0.171	0.309
X ₉	0.437	0.229	-0.148	0.019	-0.119	0.228
X ₁₀	0.086	-0.015	0.148	0.962	-0.05	0.053
X ₁₁	0.09	0.019	0.103	0.968	-0.042	-0.015
X ₁₂	0.217	-0.222	0.761	0.227	-0.106	0.111
X ₁₃	0.063	-0.042	0.054	0.975	-0.051	0.025
X ₁₄	-0.878	0.101	-0.221	-0.164	0.184	-0.011
X ₁₅	-0.876	0.055	-0.112	-0.17	0.195	-0.001
X ₁₆	-0.813	0.031	-0.025	0.073	0.013	0.152
X ₁₇	0.454	-0.38	0.516	0.158	0.109	0.314
X ₁₈	-0.009	-0.83	-0.122	-0.195	0.219	-0.035
X ₁₉	0.091	-0.747	0.134	-0.182	0.353	0.301
X ₂₀	0.232	-0.151	0.219	0.012	0.237	0.597
X ₂₁	-0.048	0.73	-0.018	-0.086	0.026	0.007
X ₂₂	0.043	0.591	0.014	-0.151	0.08	-0.144
X ₂₃	0.026	0.134	-0.031	-0.003	-0.032	-0.651
X ₂₄	-0.117	-0.26	-0.068	-0.172	0.683	-0.381
X ₂₅	0.064	-0.06	0.568	-0.158	0.153	0.059
X ₂₆	-0.109	-0.26	-0.096	-0.052	0.442	-0.529
X ₂₇	0.439	0.105	0.48	0.176	0.006	0.206
X ₂₈	0.192	-0.289	0.384	-0.228	0.08	-0.148
X ₂₉	0.042	0.099	0.924	0.145	-0.153	0.068
X ₃₀	0.025	0.209	0.861	0.078	-0.165	0.057
X ₃₁	-0.286	0.024	0.654	0.186	-0.17	-0.039
Eigen Value	4.418	4.359	4.136	3.424	2.523	2.023
Percentage of Variance	14.252	14.063	13.343	11.046	8.138	6.526
Cumulative Percentage of Variance	14.252	28.315	41.658	52.705	60.842	60.842

per lakh population) among them X_7 is only negatively loaded whereas rest of the four indicators are positively loaded. This factor can be identified as factor of '**cultural development**' factor. F_6 is explaining around 6.526 per cent of the total variance and having the eigen value of 2.023. There are only three indicators with the factor loading of more than 0.40 and among them X_{20} (number of higher secondary schools per lakh population) is positively loaded whereas X_{23} (higher secondary schools teacher student ratio) and X_{26} (number of primary health care centers per lakh population) are negatively loaded. This factor is identified as '**infra structure factor**'.

Table no. 5.9 explains that 69.040 per cent of the variances by six factors in urban scheduled caste population. Factor F_1 explains 13.421 per cent of total variance and having the eigen value 4.141. It includes six factors of the factor loading of more than 0.40. Out of which positively loaded indicators are X_6 (cropping intensity) and X_8 (net irrigated area) and negatively loaded 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) and X_{16} (urban employment rate of scheduled caste population). This factor may be called as '**factor of socio-cultural development**'.

Factor F_2 , with an eigen value of 3.959, constitutes 12.727 per cent of the total variance. It includes five indicators of the urban population with the factor loading 0.40 and over, and all of them are positively loaded. They are X_{10} (number of working industrial units per lakh population), X_{11} (number of persons working in registered industrial units per lakh population), X_{13} (per capita income), X_{29} (urban secondary employment rate of scheduled caste population) and X_{30} (urban tertiary employment rate of scheduled caste population). This factor may be called as '**economic development**' factor.

Factor F_3 , having an eigen value of 4.131, explains 13.326 per cent of the total variance. It incorporates eight indicators of the factor loading of more than 0.40. Out of which five indicators are positively loaded and they are X_1 (growth rate of scheduled caste population), X_2 (density of scheduled caste population), X_4 (sex ratio of scheduled caste population), X_{21} (junior basic

school's teacher student ratio), X_{22} (senior basic school's teacher student ratio) whereas negatively loaded indicators are X_5 (per capita net sown area), X_{18} (number of junior basic schools per lakh population) and X_{19} (number of senior basic schools per lakh population). This factor may be called as **'education cum demographic'** factor.

Factor F_4 having an eigen value of 3.513, explains 11.331 per cent of the total variance. It incorporates seven indicators of the factor loading of more than 0.40 and all of them are positively loaded. They are X_{12} (per cent of scheduled caste urban population), X_{17} (literacy rate of scheduled caste population), X_{25} (number of beds per lakh population), X_{27} (length of the metalled road per thousands square kilometers), X_{28} (number of electrified villages to the total inhabited villages), X_{29} (urban primary employment rate of scheduled caste population) and X_{30} (urban secondary employment rate of scheduled caste population). This factor may be identified as **'employment cum infrastructural factor'**.

Factor F_5 with an eigen value of 3.048 explains 9.832 per cent of the variance and incorporate five indicators of factor loading of more than 0.40. Out of which, two indicators are positively loaded and they are X_{24} (number of hospitals per lakh population) and X_{26} (number of primary health care centers per lakh population), whereas, the negatively loaded factors are X_6 (cropping intensity), X_7 (net cropped area to the total cultivated area) and X_{31} (tertiary employment rate of scheduled caste population). This factor may be called as **'medical and agricultural factor'**

Factor F_6 with an eigen value of 2.340 explains 7.550 per cent of the total variance. There are only five indicators with the factor loading of more than 0.40 and they are X_{17} (literacy rate of scheduled caste population), X_{19} (number of senior basic schools per lakh population), X_{20} (number of higher secondary schools per lakh population), X_{23} (higher secondary school's teacher student ratio) and X_{31} (urban tertiary employment rate of scheduled

Table 5.9 Rotated Factor Matrix of Urban Scheduled Caste Population, Uttar Pradesh, 2001

Indicators	F₁	F₂	F₃	F₄	F₅	F₆
X ₁	0.302	0.529	0.209	-0.031	0.312	-0.134
X ₂	0.237	0.66	0.104	0.382	-0.026	0.362
X ₃	-0.243	0.073	-0.084	-0.181	0.61	0.343
X ₄	-0.035	0.7	-0.17	-0.222	0.308	0.056
X ₅	-0.45	-0.685	0.007	-0.137	0.356	-0.119
X ₆	0.496	0.388	-0.332	-0.142	-0.451	0.017
X ₇	0.235	-0.278	0.033	0.029	-0.534	-0.19
X ₈	0.667	0.249	0.051	0.085	-0.301	0.286
X ₉	0.378	0.241	0.004	-0.005	-0.25	0.06
X ₁₀	0.057	-0.009	0.965	0.093	-0.068	0.019
X ₁₁	0.073	0.017	0.971	0.048	-0.037	-0.04
X ₁₂	0.134	-0.159	0.308	0.807	-0.137	0.158
X ₁₃	0.043	-0.046	0.972	0.009	-0.053	-0.011
X ₁₄	-0.899	0.081	-0.183	-0.196	0.127	-0.09
X ₁₅	-0.918	0.051	-0.175	-0.058	0.128	-0.073
X ₁₆	-0.815	0.001	0.078	-0.124	-0.034	0.125
X ₁₇	0.395	-0.277	0.231	0.498	0.026	0.506
X ₁₈	0.048	-0.781	-0.222	-0.086	0.362	0.153
X ₁₉	0.063	-0.626	-0.192	0.202	0.318	0.454
X ₂₀	0.143	-0.029	0.024	0.222	0.009	0.684
X ₂₁	-0.077	0.706	-0.075	-0.09	-0.095	-0.07
X ₂₂	0.043	0.58	-0.096	-0.083	0.036	-0.024
X ₂₃	0.113	0.072	-0.007	-0.026	0.212	-0.655
X ₂₄	-0.16	-0.143	-0.182	0.104	0.75	-0.179
X ₂₅	-0.085	0.041	-0.129	0.797	0.031	-0.026
X ₂₆	-0.072	-0.212	-0.024	-0.09	0.649	-0.183
X ₂₇	0.369	0.173	0.223	0.48	-0.105	0.224
X ₂₈	0.11	-0.209	-0.181	0.587	0.13	-0.065
X ₂₉	0.15	-0.024	0.455	0.783	-0.282	0.144
X ₃₀	0.227	0.079	0.524	0.524	-0.329	0.22
X ₃₁	-0.231	-0.021	0.056	0.195	-0.404	-0.548
Eigen Value	4.161	4.131	3.959	3.513	3.048	2.34
Percentage of Variance	13.421	13.326	12.772	11.331	9.832	7.55
Cumulative Percentage of Variance	13.421	26.748	39.52	50.851	60.683	68.232

caste population). Among these five indicators, the above three are positively loaded whereas the lower two are negatively loaded. This factor may be identified as ‘**educational factor**’.

Employment Regions

For the identification and demarcation of employment regions of scheduled castes in Uttar Pradesh, location quotient has been used. It has already been explained in the methodology that location quotient is a measure of specialization which provides an index of surplus or deficit in each employment group with reference to state average as the norm. If for a district, the quotient exceeds 1.00, it means that the district has more than its share of the employment group, whereas a quotient value less than 1.00 shows less than its share. The quotient can never be less than zero, i.e. negative.¹

Quotient equal to 1.00 signifies that the district for which it is obtained has its normal share. Thus the categories of more than 1.00 and less than 1.00 are taken that the employment region concentrated, is over presented and underrepresented respectively.²

In the present study location quotient has been calculated for the employment rate of total, rural and urban scheduled caste populations. For showing the regional distribution of workforce of all the three population groups, the whole range of index number is arranged into five broad categories.

TOTAL SCHEDULED CASTE EMPLOYMENT REGIONS

While dealing with the location quotient of total scheduled caste population, the five categories are as follows: Very High (above 1.159), High (1.084 to 1.159), Medium (1.009 to 1.083), Low (0.924 to 1.008) and Very Low (below 0.924). It is clear from the fig. 5.10 that around twenty per cent of the districts of Uttar Pradesh lie in the category of very high of level of employment region, out of which nine districts are forming two compact belts of four eastern districts (Shrawasti, Balrampur, Siddarthnagar and Maharajganj) and five

Table 5.10 District wise Distribution of Employment Force, Uttar Pradesh, 2001

District	Total	Rural	Urban
Saharanpur	0.85	0.83	0.99
Muzaffarnagar	1.01	1.01	1.08
Bijnor	0.83	0.82	0.93
Moradabad	0.92	0.93	0.94
Rampur	0.81	0.79	0.96
Jyotiba Phule Nagar	0.89	0.89	0.95
Meerut	0.88	0.95	0.94
Baghpat	0.95	0.94	1.01
Ghaziabad	0.82	0.88	0.96
Gautam Budha Nagar	0.83	0.80	1.07
Bulandshahr	1.20	1.22	1.12
Aligarh	0.89	0.90	0.97
Hathras	0.85	0.83	1.03
Mathura	1.06	1.09	1.02
Agra	0.78	0.79	0.94
Firozabad	0.80	0.77	1.04
Etah	0.82	0.81	0.94
Mainpuri	0.79	0.78	0.84
Budaun	0.86	0.85	0.99
Bareilly	0.88	0.88	0.95
Pilibhit	0.82	0.80	0.93
Shahjahanpur	0.85	0.84	0.95
Kheri	0.93	0.91	1.03
Sitapur	0.93	0.91	1.01
Hardoi	0.97	0.95	1.03
Unnao	1.05	1.03	1.02
Lucknow	0.94	0.97	1.02
Rae Bareilly	1.13	1.11	1.01
Farrukhabad	0.84	0.83	0.97
Kannauj	0.95	0.94	1.06
Etawah	0.80	0.79	0.90
Auraiya	0.98	0.97	0.94
Kanpur Dehat	0.98	0.96	0.99
Kanpur Nagar	0.93	1.01	1.03
Jalaun	1.08	1.11	1.04
Jhansi	1.11	1.19	1.10
Lalitpur	1.31	1.30	1.17
Hamirpur	1.17	1.18	1.14
Mahoba	1.26	1.29	1.17
Banda	1.24	1.26	1.10
Chitrakoot	1.28	1.27	1.09

Table 5.10 (Continued)

Fatehpur	1.14	1.13	1.03
Pratapgarh	1.06	1.04	0.98
Kaushambi	1.20	1.17	1.29
Allahabad	1.09	1.10	1.01
Barabanki	1.18	1.15	1.19
Faizabad	1.27	1.25	1.12
Ambedkarnagar	1.05	1.02	1.07
Sultanpur	1.07	1.05	1.03
Bahraich	1.10	1.08	1.00
Shrawasti	1.29	1.26	1.19
Balrampur	1.37	1.34	1.12
Gonda	1.07	1.05	1.00
Siddharthnagar	1.20	1.17	1.04
Basti	1.10	1.08	1.01
San Kabirnagar	1.10	1.08	1.11
Maharajganj	1.19	1.17	1.08
Gorakhpur	0.95	0.95	0.90
Kushinagar	1.07	1.04	1.00
Deoria	0.91	0.89	0.89
Azamgarh	0.96	0.94	0.94
Mau	0.97	0.95	1.08
Ballia	0.89	0.87	0.99
Jaunpur	0.98	0.96	0.94
Ghazipur	0.98	0.96	0.93
Chandauli	1.03	1.03	0.91
Varanasi	0.95	0.97	1.03
SRN	0.91	0.89	0.99
Mirzapur	1.11	1.09	1.09
Sonbhadra	1.18	1.17	0.93

Source: Census of India, 2001

southern districts (Hamirpur, Mahoba, Banda, Fatehpur, Chitrakoot and Kaushambi). Rest of the component districts is not forming any identifiable region.

Next on the record, it has been found that twelve per cent of the districts lie in the category of high level of employment force. These districts are found generally in the vicinity of the regions of very high level of employment force. The districts are namely Basti, Sant Kabir Nagar, Rai Bareilly,

Fatehpur, Allahabad, Mirzapur, Bahraich and Jhansi. Medium level of employment force is found only in fourteen per cent districts of the state. Three of them namely, Siddharthnagar, Sultanpur and Pratapgarh are grouped together and rest of the seven districts Muzaffarnagar, Mathura, Jalaun, Unnao, Gonda, Kushinagar and Chandauli are widely spaced. Twenty one per cent of the districts contribute to the region of low level of employment force in which leaving Baghpat, all the districts are distributed in the form of two compact pockets, one in central Uttar Pradesh and the other in eastern Uttar Pradesh; districts Kheri, Sitapur, Lucknow, Hardoi, Kannauj and Auriyya constitute the central pocket, whereas, eastern pocket is formed by the districts Gorakhpur, Mau, Azamgarh, Ballia, Jaunpur and Varanasi. Fifth category i.e., low level of employment force is found in most of the districts of western Uttar Pradesh here they constitute a distinct, large and continuous region of nineteen western districts. Only three districts Deoria, Ballia and Sant Ravidas Nagar of this group are found in the eastern part of the state.

Rural Scheduled Caste Employment Regions

While studying the rural scheduled caste employment force, it is observed that the regional diversification of rural employment force is almost similar to that of total employment force and the districts contributing to these five different groups in rural scheduled caste population are almost same to that of total population. The districts in the category of very high (above 1.154) and high (1.079 to 1.154) level of rural scheduled caste force are same as that of the total employment force, the only difference between them is that in case of total employment force Barabanki lies in the category of very high level of employment force and Jhansi lies in the group of high level of employment force whereas the reciprocal of this, is observed in case of rural scheduled caste employment force. Both the categories in association account for twenty eight per cent of the total districts of the state. Thus it can be safely said that very high and high level of employment force is observed mostly in the southern and eastern districts of the state, whereas, in the western part of the

state only one or two districts of this kind are observed. The category of medium level of scheduled caste employment force is observed in sixteen per cent districts of the state. All of these districts are confined in the eastern Uttar Pradesh with an exception of Muzzafarnagar in the west. Six districts Gonda, Basti, Sant Kabir Nagar, Siddarthnagar, Sultanpur and Pratapgarh are arranged in the form of a group. Low level of rural scheduled caste employment force with a location quotient of (0.929-1.003) is observed in twenty per cent districts of the state. Most of the districts are arranged in two eastern and central pockets. The districts of eastern pocket are Gorakhpur, Azamgarh, Mau, Jaunpur, Varanasi and Ghazipur. The districts of western pocket are Lucknow, Hardoi, Kannauj, Auriyya and Kanpur Dehat.

A large continuous region of very low index value (below 0.929) stretches from west to central part of the state. Only three districts of this group are found in eastern part of the state. This category of rural scheduled caste employment force occupies thirty three per cent districts of the state.

Urban Scheduled Caste Employment Regions

Contrary to the location quotients of previous two employment forces, the location quotients of urban employment force has a narrow range of variations, however, five distinct regions are easily identifiable as shown in the fig 5.12. The region of very high level of urban workforce covers around seventeen per cent of the districts. Most of them are confined in the southern Uttar Pradesh or eastern Uttar Pradesh. The southern districts are Lalitpur, Jhansi, Hamirpur, Mohaba, Banda and Kaushambi. The eastern districts are Shrawasti, Balrampur, Barabanki, Faizabad and Sant Kabir Nagar.

In the category of high level of urban employment force only ten per cent districts of the state fall and they are far apart from each other. These widely scattered districts are Muzzafar Nagar, Gautam Budha Nagar, Maharajganj, Sant Kabir Nagar, Mau, Mirzapur and Chitrakoot. Medium level of urban

employment force is found in one fifth districts of the state. Six districts among them are arranged in the form of a belt. These districts are Kheri, Hardoi, Kannauj, Kanpur Nagar, Unnao and Faizabad. The other scattered districts of this group are Mathura, Hathras, Firozabad, Siddharthnagar, Sultanpur and Varanasi. Low level of urban employment force is mostly confined to the eastern part of the state. Here it forms as distinct region whereas very low level of urban employment force is mostly confined to the western part of the state.

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