

## CHAPTER 6

### SCHEDULED CASTE EMPLOYMENT AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

The preceding chapters dealt with the conceptual frame work, methodology and review of literature, the study area, general trends and patterns of scheduled caste employment and employment and structure along with the employment regions of scheduled caste. In this chapter, the levels of development of scheduled caste and the regions of the combination of employment and levels of development will be studied.

Development is a continuously changing and dynamic process. The meaning of development is perceived differently by different persons at different points of times. Uphoff and Ilchman (1972), pointed out that development was probably one of the most depreciated terms in social science literature, having been used more than it has been understood.<sup>1</sup> Development is a value positive concept because development is not only a change, but a change for betterment.<sup>2</sup> According to Colm and Geiger (1962), development means change along with growth.<sup>3</sup> Michel Todaro (1977), described development as a multi dimensional process involving changes in structure, attitude and institution as well as the acceleration of economic growth, the reduction of inequality and the eradication of absolute poverty.<sup>4</sup> In regional context, development is a process of improving the well being of the people. It is raising the standard of living of the people, improving their education and health, and also opening out to them new and equal opportunities for a richer and more varied life. For the present study development is studied under the three broader sub headings.

## **Economic Development of Scheduled Caste Population**

Till the middle of this century the term economic development was used as a synonym for economic growth in the economic literature. Kindle Berger and Bruce Heric (1992), states that economic development included improvements in material welfare, especially for persons with the lowest incomes, the eradication of mass poverty and with its correlate of illiteracy, diseases and early death, change in economic composition of inputs and outputs that generally include shifts in the underlying structure of production away from agriculture towards industrial activities, the organization of economy in such a way that productive employment is generally among the working age population rather than the situation of privileged minority, and groups in working decisions about the directions, economic and otherwise, in which they should move to improve their welfare. Kinder Berger rightly observed that economic development implied changes in technology and institutional organization of production as well as distributive patterns of income.<sup>5</sup> The world development report (1991) defines economic development as a sustainable increase in living standards that encompasses material consumption, education, health, and environment protection.<sup>6</sup> The main purpose of economic development is to provide all the facilities ensuring normally accepted standard of living for all the sections of the society including the scheduled caste people. Though distribution of economic capital is not uniform in nature and magnitude for every section of the society yet the accelerated regional economic development demands the active participation of each and every inhabitant. The intensity of economic activity, the level of knowledge and amount of available capital are not only the accepted proximate cases of economic growth, but they may also be used to serve as indicators of economic development. In this part of the chapter, an attempt is made to give an overall assessment of the level of scheduled caste economic development and its regional distribution by combining twelve different variable of economic development. These variables are per capita net

sown area ( $X_5$ ), cropping intensity ( $X_6$ ), net sown area to the total cultivated area ( $X_7$ ), net irrigated area ( $X_8$ ), irrigation intensity ( $X_9$ ), number of working industrial units per lakh population ( $X_{10}$ ), people working in registered industrial units per lakh population ( $X_{11}$ ), percentage of scheduled caste urban population ( $X_{12}$ ), per capita income ( $X_{13}$ ), scheduled caste total employment rate ( $X_{14}$ ), scheduled caste rural employment rate ( $X_{15}$ ), scheduled caste urban employment rate ( $X_{16}$ ). These variables individually do not show very distinct patterns of regional economic development and the aggregate index of economic development is calculated by giving proper weightage to each index to obtain composite index. All the data have been arranged in descending order and standardized to zero mean for interpretation. The positive value relating to districts score show high level of development and negative values show low level of development. In the present study economic development has been considered to be the function of twelve variables which have been grouped into five categories the composite index of economic development and they are given below in the table no. 6.1.

**Table 6.1 Levels of Scheduled Caste Economic Development, Uttar Pradesh, 2001**

Category	Average Z score	No. of districts	% of total districts
Very high	Above 0.348	10	14
High	0.164 to 0.348	10	14
Medium	-0.164 to 0.164	28	40
Low	-0.348 to -0.164	13	19
Very low	Below 0.348	9	13
Total	-	70	100

The general picture that emerges from the regional distribution of these variables is that the distribution pattern of the levels of economic development of scheduled caste is uneven all over the state and it presents a

very complex picture as shown in the fig.6.1. The top most category i.e., very high level of economic development is exhibited by fourteen percent districts of the state. Leaving three isolated districts Balrampur, Mathura and Lalitpur, all the other seven districts form three very tiny pockets. One pocket is composed of three western districts namely, Ghaziabad, Gautam Budha Nagar and Bulandshahar. The other pocket is constituted by two eastern districts of Barabanki and Faizabad whereas of third pocket is comprised of the southern districts Mahoba and Banda. The very high levels of economic development of scheduled caste is the result of high positive scores of industrial development, agricultural development, per capita income, rural employment rate of scheduled caste population .

The regions of high economic development of scheduled caste people lie adjacent to the regions of very high level of economic development of these people. This category is also claimed by only fourteen percent districts of the state. These districts don't form any large identifiable region except three very tiny pockets and four widely spaced districts. The widely spaced districts are Sharawasti, Maharajganj, Ambedkar Nagar in the east and Moradabad in the west. The first tiny pocket is formed by the western districts such as Muzzafar Nagar and Meerut, Second is composed of the south western districts namely, Jhansi and Hamirpur whereas the third is formed by the south eastern districts of Kaushambi and Allahabad.

Medium level of economic development of scheduled caste people is identified in forty percent districts of the state which are distributed in the form of five identifiable regions with five isolated districts. One region of this grade runs from west to east including the districts of Rampur, Bareilly, Pilibhit, Shahjahanpur, Kheri and Bahraich. The other big pocket of this grade runs from the southern to central part including the districts of Chitrakoot, Fatehpur, Rae Bareilly, Lucknow, Unnao, Kanpur Nagar, Kannauj Auriya and

**Table 6.2 District wise Levels of Economic, Social and Socio-Economic Development, Uttar Pradesh, 2001**

<b>District</b>	<b>Economic Development</b>	<b>Social Development</b>	<b>Socio-Economic Development</b>
Saharanpur	-0.111	-0.079	-0.190
Muzaffarnagar	0.331	-0.395	-0.063
Bijnor	-0.408	-0.171	-0.579
Moradabad	0.190	-0.373	-0.183
Rampur	0.071	-0.340	-0.270
Jyotiba Phule Nagar	-0.063	-0.162	-0.226
Meerut	0.294	0.301	0.595
Baghpat	0.147	-0.527	-0.380
Ghaziabad	0.480	0.507	0.987
Gautam Buddha Nagar	1.554	-0.383	1.171
Bulandshahar	0.896	0.037	0.933
Aligarh	0.041	-0.054	-0.013
Hathras	-0.134	-0.036	-0.170
Mathura	0.393	0.220	0.613
Agra	-0.346	0.201	-0.145
Firozabad	-0.252	-0.169	-0.421
Etah	-0.388	-0.209	-0.597
Mainpuri	-0.525	-0.017	-0.542
Budaun	-0.198	-0.505	-0.703
Bareilly	0.030	-0.177	-0.147
Pilibhit	-0.148	-0.211	-0.359
Shahjahanpur	-0.091	-0.151	-0.242
Kheri	-0.098	-0.131	-0.229
Sitapur	-0.248	-0.123	-0.371
Hardoi	-0.203	0.126	-0.077
Unnao	-0.089	-0.066	-0.154
Lucknow	-0.137	0.311	0.174
Rae Bareli	-0.031	0.207	0.176
Farrukhabad	-0.488	0.034	-0.453
Kannauj	-0.103	-0.071	-0.174
Etawah	-0.533	0.512	-0.021
Auraiya	-0.131	0.230	0.099
Kanpur Dehat	-0.202	-0.071	-0.272
Kanpur Nagar	0.128	0.163	0.291
Jalaun	-0.036	0.383	0.346
Jhansi	0.291	0.275	0.566
Lalitpur	0.355	0.233	0.588
Hamirpur	0.213	-0.013	0.201
Mahoba	0.495	-0.176	0.319
Banda	0.358	-0.082	0.276

**Table 6.2 (Continued)**

Chitrakoot	0.076	0.234	0.310
Fatehpur	0.051	-0.002	0.049
Pratapgarh	-0.277	0.185	-0.092
Kaushambi	0.255	0.395	0.650
Allahabad	0.200	0.028	0.228
Barabanki	0.355	-0.047	0.308
Faizabad	0.479	-0.133	0.346
Ambedkar Nagar	0.170	-0.148	0.023
Sultanpur	-0.169	0.120	-0.049
Bahraich	-0.145	-0.182	-0.328
Shravasti	0.338	-1.137	-0.799
Balrampur	0.464	-0.862	-0.399
Gonda	-0.201	-0.393	-0.594
Siddharthnagar	-0.044	-0.329	-0.374
Basti	-0.114	-0.088	-0.202
Sant Kabir Nagar	-0.002	-0.365	-0.367
Maharajganj	0.323	-0.050	0.273
Gorakhpur	-0.401	0.326	-0.074
Kushinagar	-0.038	-0.042	-0.080
Deoria	-0.502	0.617	0.115
Azamgarh	-0.289	0.363	0.074
Mau	-0.115	0.639	0.524
Ballia	-0.403	0.555	0.152
Jaunpur	-0.341	0.234	-0.107
Ghazipur	-0.168	0.353	0.184
Chandauli	0.085	-0.035	0.050
Varanasi	-0.190	0.321	0.131
Sant Ravidas Nagar	-0.512	-0.024	-0.536
Mirzapur	-0.085	0.213	0.128
Sonbhadra	-0.067	0.224	0.156

and Jalaun. The third smaller region is comprised of the southern districts Sonbhadra, Mirzapur and Chandauli. The fourth smaller region is constituted by the eastern districts Siddharthnagar, Basti and Sant Kabir Nagar and the fifth tiny region is formed by the districts Aligarh and Hathras.

Low level of economic development is observed in nineteen percent districts of the state. Among them six eastern districts Varanasi, Ghazipur, Azamgarh, Jaunpur, Pratapgarh and Sultanpur form a compact pocket. The other two



tiny pockets are formed by the eastern districts (Sitapur and Hardoi) and western districts (Agra and Firozabad). The recognizable regions of very low level of scheduled caste economic development are distributed in eastern and western parts of the state. The eastern pocket is comprised of the districts of Gorakhpur, Deoria and Ballia whereas the western pocket is formed by the districts Etah, Farrukhabad, Mainpuri and Etawah. All the patches of low or very low economic development record either negative or the very low positive scores of almost all the twelve selected economic variables

### **Social Development of Scheduled Caste Population**

Social development is a broad concept which is quite close to economic development. In the process of modernization, both economic and social development has to go hand in hand in a developed country. According to Unnithan (1976), 'social development may be seen as a process of ushering in a new order of existence. In quality of life and the quality of social relations which exist would indicate the level of the order of existence'.<sup>7</sup> In brief social development has come to mean bringing about improvement in the social well being of the people. Social development lays stress on provision of health services, education, housing, cultural amenities protection of children, a change in the status of women, regulation of labour and improved status for workers and reduction of disease poverty and other social ills. In the present study the researcher has assessed the level of social development of scheduled caste with the help of sixteen indicators. They are; growth rate of scheduled caste population ( $X_1$ ), density of scheduled caste population ( $X_2$ ) percentage of scheduled caste population to the total population ( $X_3$ ), sex ratio of scheduled caste population ( $X_4$ ), literacy rate of scheduled caste population ( $X_{17}$ ), number of junior basics schools per lakh population ( $X_{18}$ ), number of senior basic schools per lakh population ( $X_{19}$ ), number of higher secondary schools per lakh population ( $X_{20}$ ), junior basic school's teacher student ratio ( $X_{21}$ ), senior basic school's teacher student ratio ( $X_{22}$ ), higher secondary school's teacher student ratio ( $X_{23}$ ), number of hospitals per lakh population



( $X_{24}$ ), number of beds per lakh population ( $X_{25}$ ), number of primary health care centers per lakh population ( $X_{26}$ ), length of the metalled road per thousand square kilometers ( $X_{27}$ ) and percentage of electrified villages to the total inhabited villages ( $X_{28}$ ). A composite index of each district has been marked out on the basis of z scores of variables calculated separately by districts. The scores of social development are marked with notable variations in its distribution among the districts of Uttar Pradesh and shown in the fig 6.2. The scores vary from 0.51 in Etawah to -0.51 in Baghpat. The districts may be conveniently arranged into five categories of z scores of Very High (above 0.32) High (0.16 to 0.32), Medium (-0.16 to 0.16), Low (-0.32 to -0.16), Very Low (Less than -0.32) level of social development.

A compact belt of very high level of scheduled caste social development is found in eastern part of the state. The component districts of this pocket are Gorakhpur, Deoria, Azamgarh, Mau, Ballia, Ghazipur and Varanasi. Rest of the four districts of this group fail to form any distinct region.. One-fifth districts of the state fall in the category of high level of social development of scheduled caste population. Apart from few scattered districts the other districts of this grade are distributed in the form of three tiny pockets and one small belt. The districts of one pocket are Mathura and Agra, the second pocket is formed by the districts of Jalaun and Jhansi; and the districts of third pocket are Mirzapur and Sonbhadra. Apart from it the belt of same grade is constituted by the districts of Lucknow, Rai Bareilly, Pratapgarh and Jaunpur.

Thirty seven percent districts of the state fall in the category of medium level of social development. Except one smaller pocket of three western districts of Bulandshahar, Aligarh and Hathras, majority of the districts of this grade form a discontinuous patch of seventeen districts, running from west to east and then turns to south. The category of low level of scheduled caste social



development is identified in only eight districts. Majority of these districts are confined in the western part of the state in the form of three very small pockets. The districts Bijnor and Jyotiba Phule Nagar form one pocket, Etah and Firozabad constitute the second pocket and Bareilly and Pilibhit form the third pocket. However, Bahraich in the east and Hamirpur in the South are widely spaced districts. The three identifiable regions of the category of very low level of scheduled caste social development are as follows. The districts of western most pocket are Muzaffarnagar and Baghpat, Second pocket is comprised of the districts Moradabad, Rampur and Badaun, whereas, the districts of third pocket are Shrawasti, Gonda, Balrampur, Sidharathnagar and Sant Kabir Nagar.

### **Socio-Economic Development of Scheduled Caste Population**

The foregoing analysis clearly indicates that there is a lot of variation in the level of development of scheduled caste in different sectors among the various districts of the state. These are districts which are very much developed with respect to certain sectors such as agriculture and industry but less developed in other sectors (visualized from the z scores of individual variable before integration). On the contrary, there are several districts with high level of development in almost all the sectors. In order to assess the overall level of socio-economic development of scheduled caste of the state z scores have been calculated which is shown in table 6.2 and they are added district wise to find out composite index of socio-economic development.

Fig 6.3 based on this table shows the graded distribution of these integrated scores among the districts of the state. The general picture that emerges from the spatial distribution of these variables, is that, the overwhelming majority of the southern districts show encouraging figures for all the selected variables. The eastern districts show either medium or low level of socio-economic development of scheduled caste people, whereas, western districts do not show any regular pattern. The overall development, in fact, is the



attainment of districts with respect to various selected variables recorded uneven spatial pattern of development. The districts of very high level of socio-economic development (with composite index of more than 0.40) of scheduled caste form two identifiable regions, one in the west and the other in the south with three isolated districts Mau, Kaushambi and Mathura. The districts of western region of this grade are Meerut, Ghaziabad, Baghpat and Bulandshahar whereas the districts Jhansi and Lalitpur form the southern region.

The high scores (0.20 to 0.40) of socio-economic development is seen mostly in the southern districts in the form of the region of seven districts namely, Jalaun, Kanpur Nagar, Hamirpur, Mahoba, Banda, Chitrakoot and Allahabad districts. One very small region of this grade consisted of the eastern districts Barabanki and Faizabad. The medium level of socio-economic development ranging from (-0.20 to 0.19) is mostly confined in the form of long discontinuous region of twenty five districts running from west to east including the districts Aligarh, Hathras, Agra, Etawah, Kannauj, Auriaya, Hardoi, Lucknow, Unnao, Fatehpur, Rae Bareilly, Pratapgarh, Sitapur, Ambedkar Nagar, Gorakhpur, Khushinagar, Deoria, Ballia, Ghazipur, Jaunpur, Varanasi Chandauli, Mirzapur and Sonbhadra. One tiny region of this grade is formed by the western districts Saharanpur and Muzaffar Nagar.

The low scores (-0.40 to -0.19) of composite index is found in two identifiable regions. One region is formed by the districts of Pilibhit, Shahhahanpur, Kheri, Hardoi and Bahraich whereas the other region is formed by the districts Balrampur, Siddharth Nagar, Basti and Sant Kabir Nagar. The lowest scores of this composite index is found in nine districts only. Among them only five western districts Badaun, Etah, Firozabad, Mainpuri and Farrukhabad form an identifiable region of considerable size. One tiny region of this grade is constituted by the two eastern districts Shrawasti and Gonda whereas rest of the two districts are far apart.

### **Employment vis-à-vis Development Disparity Regions of Scheduled Caste Population**

After examining the employment regions and levels of development in the preceding chapter it would be worthwhile to study employment force in relation to development disparity in the study area. Here an attempt is made to identify regions of relationship of scheduled caste employment force with their economic development, social development and socio-economic development. For this purpose the computed values of z scores of employment rate of scheduled caste and composite z score for each set of economic, social and socio-economic development of scheduled caste are taken together in the table no. 6.3.

### **Total Employment Rate vis-à-vis Economic Development Scheduled Caste Population**

It is clear from the fig 6.4 that the spatial distribution of total employment rate of scheduled caste vis-à-vis their economic development, that the range of variation of employment rate is higher than the range of variation of economic development. High employment rate of total scheduled caste people is observed in only fourteen districts, out of which seven districts Balrampur, Barabanki, Faizabad, Mahoba Banda, Lalitpur and Bulandshahar have high level economic development also. Rest of the seven districts Hamirpur, chitrakoot, Kaushambi, Sonbhadra, Maharajgang, Siddharath Nagar and Shrawasti have medium level of economic development. Thus the areas of high level of total employment rate with high and medium level of economic development are mostly confined in eastern most and southern most districts of the state in the form of continuous belts. The combination of high level of total employment rate with low level of economic development for this population group is not found in the study area. There are forty two districts in the category of medium level of scheduled caste employment rate out of which thirty seven districts show medium level of economic development.



**Table 6.3 District wise Levels of Employment Rate and Levels  
Development, Uttar Pradesh, 2001**

District	Composite mean Z Score of Economic Development	Composite mean Z Score of Social Development	Composite Mean Z Score of Socio-Economic Development	Z Score of Scheduled Caste Employment		
				Total	Rural	Urban
Saharanpur	-0.111	-0.079	-0.190	-1.082	-2.794	-0.303
Muzaffarnagar	0.331	-0.395	-0.063	0.041	0.170	0.805
Bijnor	-0.408	-0.171	-0.579	-1.167	-2.962	-1.097
Moradabad	0.190	-0.373	-0.183	-0.591	-1.149	-0.890
Rampur	0.071	-0.340	-0.270	-1.310	-3.348	-0.751
Jyotiba Phule Nagar	-0.063	-0.162	-0.226	-0.761	-1.817	-0.772
Meerut	0.294	0.301	0.595	-0.860	-0.891	-0.888
Baghpat	0.147	-0.527	-0.380	-0.417	-0.949	-0.045
Ghaziabad	0.480	0.507	0.987	-1.221	-1.979	-0.724
Gautam Buddha Nagar	1.554	-0.383	1.171	-1.207	-3.265	0.633
Bulandshahar	0.896	0.037	0.933	1.294	3.449	1.221
Aligarh	0.041	-0.054	-0.013	-0.787	-1.649	-0.582
Hathras	-0.134	-0.036	-0.170	-1.082	-2.808	0.182
Mathura	0.393	0.220	0.613	0.331	1.350	0.060
Agra	-0.346	0.201	-0.145	-1.507	-3.348	-0.939
Firozabad	-0.252	-0.169	-0.421	-1.410	-3.796	0.301
Etah	-0.388	-0.209	-0.597	-1.271	-3.150	-0.973
Mainpuri	-0.525	-0.017	-0.542	-1.469	-3.548	-2.128
Budaun	-0.198	-0.505	-0.703	-0.967	-2.467	-0.327
Bareilly	0.030	-0.177	-0.147	-0.861	-1.905	-0.787
Pilibhit	-0.148	-0.211	-0.359	-1.266	-3.207	-1.077
Shahjahanpur	-0.091	-0.151	-0.242	-1.044	-2.638	-0.859
Kheri	-0.098	-0.131	-0.229	-0.502	-1.490	0.184
Sitapur	-0.248	-0.123	-0.371	-0.503	-1.486	-0.151
Hardoi	-0.203	0.126	-0.077	-0.236	-0.832	0.099
Unnao	-0.089	-0.066	-0.154	0.242	0.465	0.075
Lucknow	-0.137	0.311	0.174	-0.489	-0.530	-0.040
Rae Bareli	-0.031	0.207	0.176	0.783	1.700	-0.156
Farrukhabad	-0.488	0.034	-0.453	-1.141	-2.807	-0.526
Kannauj	-0.103	-0.071	-0.174	-0.361	-1.000	0.454
Etawah	-0.533	0.512	-0.021	-1.403	-3.417	-1.404
Auraiya	-0.131	0.230	0.099	-0.176	-0.466	-0.891
Kanpur Dehat	-0.202	-0.071	-0.272	-0.222	-0.768	-0.293
Kanpur Nagar	0.128	0.163	0.291	-0.528	0.053	0.097
Jalaun	-0.036	0.383	0.346	0.464	1.651	0.228



**Table 6.3 (Continued)**

Jhansi	0.291	0.275	0.566	0.676	3.054	1.007
Lalitpur	0.355	0.233	0.588	1.987	4.808	1.784
Hamirpur	0.213	-0.013	0.201	1.052	2.851	1.461
Mahoba	0.495	-0.176	0.319	1.649	4.537	1.810
Banda	0.358	-0.082	0.276	1.566	4.086	1.022
Chitrakoot	0.076	0.234	0.310	1.782	4.254	0.881
Fatehpur	0.051	-0.002	0.049	0.895	2.022	0.140
Pratapgarh	-0.277	0.185	-0.092	0.354	0.558	-0.435
Kaushambi	0.255	0.395	0.650	1.282	2.721	3.331
Allahabad	0.200	0.028	0.228	0.522	1.607	-0.093
Barabanki	0.355	-0.047	0.308	1.134	2.370	2.081
Faizabad	0.479	-0.133	0.346	1.717	3.975	1.233
Ambedkar Nagar	0.170	-0.148	0.023	0.255	0.309	0.656
Sultanpur	-0.169	0.120	-0.049	0.429	0.695	0.134
Bahraich	-0.145	-0.182	-0.328	0.615	1.215	-0.230
Shravasti	0.338	-1.137	-0.799	1.891	4.061	2.026
Balrampur	0.464	-0.862	-0.399	2.376	5.422	1.287
Gonda	-0.201	-0.393	-0.594	0.411	0.702	-0.216
Siddharthnagar	-0.044	-0.329	-0.374	1.262	2.693	0.211
Basti	-0.114	-0.088	-0.202	0.584	1.167	-0.134
Sant Kabir Nagar	-0.002	-0.365	-0.367	0.602	1.158	1.149
Maharajganj	0.323	-0.050	0.273	1.204	2.617	0.778
Gorakhpur	-0.401	0.326	-0.074	-0.379	-0.795	-1.473
Kushinagar	-0.038	-0.042	-0.080	0.395	0.637	-0.181
Deoria	-0.502	0.617	0.115	-0.667	-1.739	-1.502
Azamgarh	-0.289	0.363	0.074	-0.314	-1.001	-0.954
Mau	-0.115	0.639	0.524	-0.290	-0.908	0.736
Ballia	-0.403	0.555	0.152	-0.765	-2.060	-0.400
Jaunpur	-0.341	0.234	-0.107	-0.198	-0.736	-0.976
Ghazipur	-0.168	0.353	0.184	-0.195	-0.692	-1.112
Chandauli	0.085	-0.035	0.050	0.167	0.379	-1.318
Varanasi	-0.190	0.321	0.131	-0.375	-0.577	0.139
Sant Ravidas Nagar	-0.512	-0.024	-0.536	-0.656	-1.779	-0.369
Mirzapur	-0.085	0.213	0.128	0.647	1.398	0.871
Sonbhadra	-0.067	0.224	0.156	1.108	2.629	-1.074

These districts are arranged in the form of one prominent region of eight western districts and a big continuous region of twenty eight districts extending from east to central and southern part of the state. Four districts are found to have a combination of medium level of employment rate with low level of economic development. Only one district, Mathura shows medium

level of employment rate of scheduled caste with high level of economic development. Low level of total employment rate of scheduled caste is observed in fourteen districts of the state. Six western districts among them are showing low level of economic development also. Out of these six districts, five districts Etah, Farrukhabad, Mainpuri, Etawah and Agra form a small pocket . The other six districts of low level of total employment rate have medium level of economic development. These districts are also confined in the western part of the state. Rest of the two western districts (Gautam Buddha Nagar and Ghaziabad) of low level of total employment rate are joining high level of economic development.

### **Rural Employment Rate vis-à-vis Economic Development of Scheduled Caste Population**

The interrelationship of rural employment of scheduled caste with the economic development is depicted from the fig 6.5. It shows that out of total fourteen districts of high level of rural employment rate, six districts (Balrampur, Faizabad Bulandshahar, Lalitpur, Mahoba and Banda) are showing high level of economic development, whereas, rest of the eight districts are showing medium level of economic development. It is clear from the picture that except Bulandshahar in the west, all the thirteen districts of high level of rural employment rate with high or medium level of economic development are concentrated in the eastern and southern margins of the state.

Medium level of rural employment rate is seen in forty two districts of the state. Thirty five districts among them have medium level of economic development. These districts form a smaller region of five western districts; Muzaffar Nagar, Baghpat, Meerut, Jyotiba Phule Nagar and Moradabad and a continuous region of twenty eight districts running from east to central and southern part of the state. Widely scattered districts of this group are Ghaziabad, Mathura and Barabanki. Rest of the four districts of medium level of rural employment rate of scheduled caste combines with the low level of



economic development, out of which Gorakhpur, Deoria and Ballia are grouped together.

The third group of low level of rural employment rate is observed in fourteen districts. Only five districts among them are showing a combination of low level of rural employment rate with low level of economic development in which four western districts; Etah, Farrukhabad, Mainpuri and Etawah are concentrated in a form of small pocket. Low level of rural employment with medium level of economic development of scheduled caste is visible in eight districts of the state. Seven districts among them are distributed in the form of two small regions of three western districts Hathras, Agra and Firozabad and four western districts Rampur, Badaun, Shahjahanpur and pilibhit. Only one district Gautam Buddha Nagar is showing low level of employment rate of rural scheduled caste with high economic development

### **Urban Employment Rate vis-à-vis Economic Development of Scheduled Caste Population**

The regions of urban employment rate of scheduled caste verses economic development are shown in fig 6.6. There are only twelve districts of high urban employment rate, out of which seven districts are showing high level of economic development also. Rest of the five districts of high urban employment rate coincides with medium level of economic development. Most of the districts of these two grades are confined either in the eastern or southern part of the state in closer proximately of each other.

Around seventy percent districts are falling in the category of medium level of urban employment rate, out which forty two districts are showing medium level of economic development. These districts are mostly distributed at every margin of the state and runs in the form of very high discontinuous region. In rest of the seven districts of medium level of urban employment rate, four districts are showing low level of economic development and three districts



are showing high level of economic development and all of them don't form any identifiable region. The figure also reveals that out of nine districts of relatively high level of urban employment rate of scheduled caste, five lie in the category of low level of economic development and four lie in the category of medium level of economic development. Among these four districts of low urban employment rate three districts Sonbhadra, Chandauli and Ghazipur form a small identifiable region.

### **Total Employment Rate vis-a-vis Social Development of Scheduled Caste Population**

Fig 6.7 reveals that the districts with reference to composite z scores, social development may be arranged into three categories of High (over 0.32), Medium ( -0.32 to 0.32) and Low (below -0.32). The category of high level of total employment rate of scheduled caste is identified in fourteen districts, in which one belong to high, ten belong to medium and three belong to low level of social development. Out of these ten districts of high total employment rate verses medium social development, four southern districts Hamirpur, Mahoba, Banda and Chitrakoot form a region. Three eastern districts Shrawasti, Balrampur and Siddharthnagar of high total employment rate with low social development are arranged in the form of small pocket.

Medium level of total scheduled caste employment rate is observed in thirty two districts, in which twenty eight belong to medium level of social development and majority of which are arranged in the form of big continuous region running from east to central and southern part of the state. Seven districts of the medium level of total employment rate combines with high level of social development in which six eastern districts Gorakhpur, Deoria, Azamgarh, Mau, Ballia and Ghazipur form a compact pocket. Majority of districts of the combination of medium level of total employment rate with low social development are confined in the western part of the state.



Low level of total employment rate of scheduled caste is observed in fourteen districts. Out of which two districts are showing high level and two low level of social development and ten districts are showing medium level of social development. The eight western districts Pilibhit, Shahjahanpur, Farrukhabad, Etah, Hathras, Agra, Firozabad, Etawah and Mainpuri of the combination of low level of total employment rate and medium social development form a identifiable region.

### **Rural Employment Rate vis-à-vis Social Development of Scheduled Caste Population**

Fig 6.8 clearly indicates that out of all the thirteen districts of high level of scheduled caste employment rate, nine districts coincide with medium level of social development, out of which six districts namely, Lalitpur, Jhansi, Hamirpur, Mahoba, Banda and Chitrakoot form a group. One district Kaushambi coincides with high level of social development. The combination of high rural employment rate with low social development consist of the three eastern districts Sharawasti, Balrampur and Siddharthnagar.

Out of forty two districts of medium level of rural scheduled caste employment rate, twenty nine districts fall in the category of medium level of social development, eight districts in high level of social development and five districts in the category of low level of social development. Twenty three districts of the combination of medium employment rate with medium level of social development form a distinct continuous region running from east to central and southern part of the state. Apart from it, a compact pocket of the category of medium level of rural employment rate with high social development is observed in six eastern districts such as, Gorakhpur, Deoria, Azamgarh, Mau, Ballia and Ghazipur.

Low level of rural employment rate of scheduled caste is found in fourteen districts among them one district i.e., Etawah exhibit high social development,





three districts Gautam Buddha Nagar, Badaun and Rampur show low level of social development, whereas rest of the ten districts indicates medium level of social development. Eight of these districts are confined in the western part of the state in the form a region.

### **Urban Employment Rate vis-à-vis Social Development of Scheduled Caste Population**

Fig 6.9 clearly indicates that the category of high urban employment rate of scheduled caste is identified in twelve districts out of which one district i.e., Kaushambi is showing high social development, the other three districts are showing low social development and rest of the eight districts of high urban employment rate are showing medium social development. Among these eight districts five southern districts Lalitpur, Jhansi, Hamirpur, Mahoba and Banda are arranged in the form of a pocket.

Medium level of urban employment rate is observed in forty nine districts of the state out of which thirty five districts are showing medium level of social development. Majority of them are distributed in the form of discontinuous region running from west to central and south eastern part of the state. Six districts Azamgarh, Mau, Ballia, Meerut, Ghaziabad and Jalaun of medium employment rate combines with high level of social development. Rest of the eight districts of medium urban employment combines with low social development and they are mostly confined to the western part of the state.

The category of low urban employment rate of scheduled caste is identified in nine districts, out of which five Bijnor, Pilibhit, Mainpuri, Chandauli and Sonbhadra belong to medium level of social development and four districts Etawah, Gorakhpur, Deoria and Ghazipur belong to high level of social development. These districts don't form any identifiable region.



## **Total Employment Rate vis-à-vis Socio-Economic Development of Scheduled Caste Population**

The districts with reference to composite z scores of socio-economic development may be arranged in three categories of high (above 0.40), medium (-0.40 to 0.40) and low (below -0.40). The categories of employment rates of total and urban scheduled caste populations are having the same values and they are high (above 1.00), medium (-1.00 to 1.00) low (below -1.00). The categories of rural scheduled caste employment rate are high (above 2.40), medium (-2.40 to 2.40), low (below -2.40).

The districts wise distribution of total employment rate vis-à-vis socio-economic development is shown in the fig 6.10. The grade of high employment rate is found in fourteen districts, out of which three widely scattered districts, Bulandshahar, Lalitpur and Kaushambi combines with high level of socio-economic development and one district, Shravasti combines with low socio-economic development. Rest of the ten districts of this group combines with medium level of socio-economic development. In these ten districts, seven districts are forming two identifiable regions of three eastern districts Balrampur, Siddharthnagar and Maharajgang and four southern districts Hamirpur, Mohaba, Banda and Chitrakoot.

The category of medium level of scheduled caste total employment rate is identified in forty two districts. Leaving three scattered districts of low socio-economic development and four scattered districts of high socio-economic development, all the other thirty five districts are showing medium level of socio-economic development. Overwhelming majority of them form a continuous and dominant region to cover eastern, central and south eastern part of the state.

The third category of low level of employment rate is observed in fourteen districts, two of them show high level of socio-economic development and



five among them are with low level of socio economic development. Rest of the seven districts lie in the category of medium employment rate with medium level of socio-economic development. Among these fourteen districts, four western districts Etah, Firozabad, Mainpuri and Farrukhabad of the combination of low employment rate with high socio economic development are forming a region.

### **Rural Employment Rate vis-à-vis Socio-Economic Development of Scheduled Caste Population**

It is clearly indicated in the fig 6.11 that, high level of rural employment rate coincides with high level of socio-economic development in only four districts Bulandshahar, Kaushambi, Jhansi and Lalitpur. The combination of high rural employment rate with low socio-economic development is identified in single district Shrawasti. Apart from it, the union of high rural employment rate with medium socio-economic development is visible in nine districts. Seven districts among them form two recognizable regions of, four southern districts Hamirpur, Mahoba, Banda and Chitrakoot and the other region of three eastern districts Balrampur, Siddharthnagar and Maharajganj.

Medium level of rural employment rate is observed in forty two districts of the state. Among these forty two districts, only two districts combines with low grade of socio-economic development and four scattered districts unite with high socio-economic development and rest of thirty six districts coincide with medium level of socio-economic development. Majority of them form a dominant continuous region covering thirty districts of the eastern central and southern part of the state.

Low level of scheduled caste rural employment rate is found in only fourteen western districts, of which one district has high socio-economic development, seven have medium level of socio-economic development, six districts have low level of socio-economic development. The identifiable region of low



level of rural employment rate with medium socio economic development is found in Hathras, Agra and Etawah districts where as the recognizable region of low rural employment rate with high socio-economic is formed by the districts Badaun, Etah, Farrukhabad, Mainpuri and Firozabad.

### **Urban Employment Rate vis-à-vis Socio-Economic Development of Scheduled Caste Population**

The index of urban scheduled caste employment vis-à-vis socio-economic development has been worked out with a view to do a more meaningful comparison and to know the nature and pattern of the distribution of employment and over all development.

Fig. 6.12 reveals that the concentration of high urban employment rate is observed in twelve districts of the state, four among them unite with high socio-economic development, seven districts combine with medium level of socio-economic development and one with low level of socio-economic development. All the districts of these three combinations don't form any recognizable region. Medium level of urban employment rate is observed in forty nine districts of the state. Out of them five districts show high socio-economic development, six show low socio-economic development and thirty eight districts show medium level of socio-economic development.

The identifiable region of the medium urban employment rate vis-à-vis socio-economic development is seen in three western districts Meerut, Ghaziabad and Gautam Buddha Nagar. The recognizable region of combination of medium urban employment rate with low socio-economic development is recognized in three western districts Etah, Firozabad and Farrukhabad. A big dominant discontinuous region of medium urban employment rate with medium socio-economic development runs through western part of the state to eastern, central and south eastern parts. The third category of low urban





employment rate is identified in only nine districts out of which two districts Bijnor and Mainpuri have low level of socio-economic development. Rest of the seven district namely Gorakhpur, Deoria, Ghazipur, chaindauli, Sonbhadra, Plibhit and Etawah show medium level of socio economic development

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