

**FEMALE WORKFORCE STRUCTURE OF
SCHEDULED CASTES POPULATION
IN INDIA, 1981-91
State Level Analysis**

*Dissertation submitted to the Jawaharlal Nehru University
in partial fulfilment of the requirements
for the award of the Degree of*

MASTER OF PHILOSOPHY

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1995



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21 July, 1995

C E R T I F I C A T E

Certified that the dissertation entitled "FEMALE WORK-FORCE STRUCTURE OF SCHEDULED CASTES POPULATION IN INDIA 1981-1991: STATE LEVEL ANALYSIS" submitted by SUBHASH CHAND in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the award of the degree of MASTER OF PHILOSOPHY of this university, is his bonafide work and may be placed before the examiners for evaluation. This dissertation has not been submitted for the award of any degree of this university or of any other university to the best of my knowledge.

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I acknowledge my gratitude towards my supervisor Prof. Sudesh Nangia for her continuous inspiration and suggestions at various stages of the completion of this dissertation.

I would like to record my indebtedness to the prof. M.K. Premi for his valuable suggestions, criticism and encouragement, without his co-operation present study would not have been possible.

I also express my sincere thanks to my friends A.C. Mallick, Braham Singh and Vinod Singh for their timely help.

Date: 21/07/95

Place: Delhi

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**"FEMALE WORKFORCE STRUCTURE OF SCHEDULED CASTES POPULATION
IN INDIA 1981-1991 : STATE LEVEL ANALYSIS."**

I- INTRODUCTION

I.1 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

The total population of scheduled castes as per the 1991 census was 138.22 million, which constitute 16.48 percent of the total population of India. Since the beginning of caste stratification of Indian society, they have remained disadvantaged category being an economically, socially and educationally backward.

More than 81% of scheduled castes reside in rural areas in bastis or hamlets often situated away from the main village. In urban areas they are mostly confined to the congested slums. Most of the scheduled castes still suffer from social discrimination and economic deprivation.

The stigma of untouchability continues to occupy a central place in all their suffering. They are most backward and are victims of extreme form of exploitation. Out of total 138.22 million population, 66.2 million are females. There are 922 females against per 1000 males of scheduled castes population. In the primary sector 66.5 percent females workers are agricultural labourers which denotes their poverty and landlessness. Again the higher work participation ratio (WPR) 26 percent as against 22 percent for general population expresses their level of poverty but not the

higher status of female. Only 6.7 percentage of female main workers are in secondary activity and 7.2 percent are in tertiary activities. It means only 14% female main workers are in non-agricultural activities, Thus the picture is not much encouraging.

There have been some structural changes in the pattern of scheduled castes female workers during the last four decades. The growth and diversification of economy has opened up new arenas for employment of scheduled castes females particularly in the urban areas. Besides, the urban unorganised sector is the key employer of semi-skilled and unskilled, scheduled castes female population.

The scheduled castes population still possess less education than non scheduled caste population. Literacy rate of scheduled caste females is 23.8% against 39.3% of total population. Their average earning still tends to be lower due to involvement in low paid economic activities, mainly in agricultural sector of rural areas and in unorganised sector of urban areas. "About 78 percent of scheduled castes are estimated to be below poverty line in the country¹". Thus, they are poorest among the poor. A large proportion of rural population is landless. Those who have lands their average land holding size is too small, more over this land is mostly unirrigated and poorly developed.

The status of female among scheduled castes is still extremely low. Though most female in India are backward in

general, but scheduled castes females are backward among the backwards and therefore deserve special consideration. So one should pay a special attention to the work and lives of poor scheduled castes females because development cannot be pursued without their participation. Human rights and dignity of individuals demand great improvement in their condition of nature, structure and composition of work and their access to productive resources and their participation in decision making at all level.

1.2 CONCEPTS USED

1.2.1 SCHEDULED CASTES

Scheduled caste is a constitutional term. According to the Indian Constitutional it means such castes, races such castes, race or tribe or part of an group within such castes, races or tribe as one deemed under article 341 to be scheduled castes for the purpose of the Constitution². Thus scheduled castes is first a politico-legal term later, it changes into social term. Scheduled castes have a long history to be scheduled in the Constitution.

Scheduled castes have long suffered from extreme social and economic backwardness. They have been the victims of all kind of human exploitation for centuries. Being the last Varna, Shudra, of the Varna-Vyavastha since the pre-vedic period. "The people belonging to last Varna namely the Shudra, Avarnas or Panchmas or Antyajas were used to stay outside the main settlement. The concept of pollution was attached to them and

they were treated as untouchables castes"³.

There has been always a Controversy among the social anthropologist over the origin of caste system in india, but broadly speaking It can be stated that castes system had its origin in the Varna-Vyavastha, Brahmins followed by Kshatriyas followed by Vaisyas and Shudras. With the ages gradually, these four varna were multiplied and diversified into various castes and sub-castes, but Shudra remained always at the bottom of vertical hierarchy of caste system. Shudra were treated as service caste. Under exploitative atmosphere they were forced to live in sub-human conditions and were behaved as untouchables for centuries.

Shudra were for the first time, systematically listed in the 1931 census of India⁴. Officially these untouchables were defined as Depressed castes in 1932⁵. In 1933 Gandhiji coined the new term 'Harijan'⁶ meaning Children of God . In Hindi, Gujarati and Marathi. Harijan words means for a child whose fathers identity is unknown therefore the name Harijan was hated and opposed by the untouchable. In 1938 even a bill using the word Harijan in the Bombay legislative Assembly was duly replaced by the term scheduled caste due to strong apposition by untouchables⁷.

"Ambedkar purposed the words" protestant Hindus" or non-conformist Hindu⁸ Finally recommended by the Simon Commission the term scheduled caste was adopted first time by the Government by making an Act called Government of India Act

1935⁹. In 1936 Government of India published a list of scheduled castes under Government of India Scheduled Caste Order 1936.

Scheduled castes were also called as Minority. "A list of minority committee prepared by the draft committee and submitted to the Constitutional Assembly included the scheduled scheduled castes as one of them. By August 8, 1974 Amendment, scheduled castes were deleted from the list of minority and were identified as separate community -scheduled caste"¹⁰. "Under Article 341(1) of the constitution of India. President has legal power to identify scheduled caste with the consultation of Governor. However according to Article 341(2) Parliament has power to exclude or include a caste group from the list of scheduled caste. Such scheduled castes can be notified separately for each of the states. To eliminate the necessity of burdening the constitution with long list of scheduled castes, under Article 300 A, President may specify scheduled castes by a public notification. Thus, list of scheduled castes is not provided within constitution"¹¹.

Accordingly the President has notified the scheduled caste, in three orders called Constitutional Scheduled Caste Order 1950, Constitution Scheduled Caste (part-C) Status Order 1951 and the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe list (Modification) Order 1956.

The latest notification, Constitution Scheduled Caste Order

Amendment Act 1990, dated 3.6.1990 notified the Buddhist, that is those scheduled castes who embraced Buddhism¹² as scheduled castes. These Buddhist are Neo-Buddhist is our country.

At the census of 1991, in all the states and union territories a total of 1091 scheduled caste were notified. But this figure can mislead due to doubling of certain scheduled castes in many states and union territories. "Some scheduled castes like Adi dharma have been connoted six times separately in the states Karnataka, Kerala, Orissa, Tamil Nadu, Pondicherry and Andhra Pradesh"¹³

In Nagaland, Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Lakshadweep no caste has been scheduled. According to the 1991 census, excluding Assam and Jammu & Kashmir, 138.22 million population of scheduled castes constitutes 16.5 percent of total population of India. Every sixth person in India belong to scheduled caste. The proportion of scheduled castes population has increased from 15.8 percent in 1981 to 16.5 per cent in 1991 due to high natural increase and because of inclusion of Neo-Buddhist population in the category of scheduled castes population in the 1991 census.

1.2.2 Work :

Work is defined as participation in any economically productive activity. Such participation may be physical or mental in nature. Work involves not only actual work, but also effective supervision and direction of work. It also

includes unpaid work on farm or in household Industry¹⁴

1.2.3 MAIN WORKERS

Those who had worked for the major part of the year are termed as main workers by major part of the year is meant 6 months (183 days) or more¹⁵.

1.2.4 MARGINAL WORKERS

Those who had not worked for the major part of the year i.e. those who had worked less than six months (183 days) in the year¹⁶.

1.2.5 WORK FORCE

Total number of workers (main workers + marginal workers) in a state is work force of that state.

1.2.6 WORK PARTICIPATION RATE

Percentage of workers (main worker + marginal workers) to total population.

1.2.7 INDUSTRIAL STRUCTURE

Proportion of main workers in Nine different industrial categories of workers as cultivator, Agricultural labourers etc.

1.2.8 SECTORAL COMPOSITION

Distribution of workers into three different sectors, primary sector, secondary sector and tertiary sectors.

1.2.9 NON SCHEDULED CASTES POPULATION

Total population excluding the scheduled castes population. It includes scheduled tribe population also.

1.2.10 CULTIVATOR

A person engaged either as employer, single worker or family worker in cultivation of land owned or held from government or held from private persons or institutions for payment in money or kind of share. Cultivation includes supervision or direction of cultivation. It involves ploughing sowing and harvesting and production of cereals and millet crops, as Wheat, Paddy, Jowar, Bajara, Ragi etc. and other crops such as Sugarcane, Ground-nut, Tobacco etc. and does not include fruit growing, vegetable growing keeping orchards, working on plantation like Tea, Coffee, Rubber, Cincona and other Medicinal plantations¹⁷

1.2.11 AGRICULTURAL LABOURER

A person who works on another persons land for wages in money, kind or share is regarded as an agricultural labourer. He has no right of lease or contract on land on which he or she works¹⁸.

1.3 LITERATURE SURVEY

While a sizeable sociological literature is available on scheduled castes of India in general, but little has been written on female workforce of scheduled castes.

Social scholars, social reformer and social scientists have studied and written on scheduled caste But they covered only limited aspects of scheduled castes as social status, status mobility and occupational mobility. In spite of this, most of the studies are micro level caste study of particular small

regions. These studies are sample studies of selected castes having unbalanced result and limited scope for further generalisation.

A remarkable number of scholar have produced special studies of particular scheduled caste of a state or a region. Big attention has been given to only selected separate castes of scheduled castes community like Chamars, Bhangis or Balmiki etc. Briggs (1920)¹⁹ studied Chamars, Fuchs (1949)²⁰ studied "Nimar Balhais" in Madhya Pradesh, Cohn (1955)²¹ also dealt with Chamars Pandya (1959)²² presented a comparative study of Goda, Venkar, Chamars, Bhangis in Ahamdabad district of Gujarat Alexander's study (1968)²³ of Pulya Harijan of Kerala, Sengupta study's (1979)²⁴ of Bauri of Bokaro industrial region Mukerji's (1980)²⁵ Chamars of Uttar Pradesh, Chatterjee's (1981)²⁶ Benares sweeper woman.

Karlekar's (1982)²⁷ sweeper women in Delhi, Kambles (1983)²⁸ study of Mahars, Khare's (1984)²⁹ Lucknow Chamars and Rangarao's (1989)³⁰ study of Madiga and Mala - the major scheduled castes of Andhra Pradesh are examples of such castes specific studies. Except few studies most of them are basically a life style profiles of the selected castes.

Since socio-economic disparity and diversity exist among more than 450 different of scheduled castes communities of the country, therefore monographic study of a caste or a study of life style of a caste can't represent the whole community of scheduled castes.

A series of studies are also available on distribution and spatial regional pattern of scheduled castes for different states like Gosal and Mukerji (1972)³¹ highlighted the pattern of distribution and relative concentration of scheduled castes population of rural Haryana and in two separates studies in 1980³² and in 1989³³. Gosal provided distributional pattern of scheduled caste population in India.

In addition to the above, growth, literacy and working population of scheduled castes have been the topic of discussion and investigation for the scholars alike. Gosal's (1990)³⁴ state-wise spatial analysis of growth of India's scheduled castes population for the 1971-81 decade. Earlier in 1988³⁵ he analysed the statewise pattern of scheduled castes literacy in India for 1981 census. And Raju (1991)³⁶ in class-I cities of India examined different aspects of inequalities in literacy level existing between male and female, scheduled castes and non-scheduled castes segments of population.

From the available body of literature on scheduled castes some of the important studies of various scholars who have made remarkable contribution to the aspect of female workforce has been mentioned here.

Pandya (1959)³⁷ examined the economic condition of Goda Venkar, Chamars and Bhangis. Dealing with occupational pattern and standard of living, he reported that women folk

are engaged in almost all the agricultural operations excluding sowing and weeding. He observed higher number of man days of women against male workers. D'Souza (1969)³⁸ observed that the role of employments of women is the highest in the category in which the prestige of the head of household is the lowest because these women are compelled to enter in the working force for the sake of earning a living. He explained that at the lowest socio-economic level, it is customary for husband and wife to work for a livelihood.

Trivedi (1977)³⁹ investigated the exploitation of scheduled castes women in form of prostitution in Northern part of Karnataka, Chattisgarh and Uttarkashi region. Analysing the type of women engaged and circumstantial factor. He suggested certain preventive measures.

Suneila Malik (1990)⁴⁰ assessing the social consequences of social mobility in Ambala(Haryana) correlated social mobility with employment of wife. She found socio-economic status of husband as a determinant of women participation in working force and observed a negative correlation between number of women worker and husband's educational level.

Sengupta (1979)⁴¹ made a detailed socio-economic analysis of the caste Bauri, a scheduled caste of the Bokaro industrial region. He noticed male and female of Bauri community is specialising in mining & quarrying with notable number of child labour.

Mukerji (1980)⁴² highlighted the picture of work participation and workforce composition of Uttar Pradesh chamars and influencing factors of their regional pattern. He witnessed a higher participation of female in Eastern plain and lower in western Uttar Pradesh and almost double percentage of female agricultural labourers against male due to indigence Push.

Khan (1980)⁴³ in his Karnataka based study, explained that economic condition of scheduled caste determines the scheduled castes status and caste and profession is highly associated with each other. He advocated occupational mobility of male and female workers of scheduled castes as it directly influences, the standard of living, education, social mobility and status.

Usha Rao (1981)⁴⁴ noticed significant change in occupational structure of scheduled caste workers for the decade of 1961-71 and analysed caste wise occupational structure in Karnataka state. She mentioned problem of bonded labour and unemployment among scheduled caste of the state.

Karlekar (1982)⁴⁵ in her field based study presented detailed socio-economic profile of sweeper women in Delhi and examined the impact of work on workers social status and sect perception. In her other studies she mentioned the exploitative conditions of women workers of coir industry in Kerala and women workers of Biri industry in Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and Tamil Nadu.

Kamble (1982)⁴⁶ presented a comparative view of scheduled castes and non scheduled caste workers in India and observed lower occupational position of scheduled castes, against non scheduled castes due to their low paid activity mainly in agricultural sector. He also tried to identify the specialised industrial region of scheduled caste and non scheduled caste workers.

Raju (1982)⁴⁷ analysed the geographic patterns of level of female participation in the urban labourforce in four states of India. Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh. In here comparative study of scheduled and non scheduled female worker she observed higher female participation and higher degree of lateral occupational mobility of scheduled caste female workers over non scheduled caste female workers.

Nirmala (1986)⁴⁸ attempted to assess the various channels of status mobility among the Harijan women in Kerala. She explained status of women depends upon, mainly amount of acquiring, wealth, new employment opportunity modification of social custom and Harijan women are more eager to adopt them to improve their status.

Verma & Dixit (1988)⁴⁹ presented the picture of Uttar Pradesh scheduled caste women in occupational structure based on 1981 census data and informed higher work participation of scheduled caste women in backward regions. They noticed smaller proportion of women cultivator in all districts

except in the districts of male out migration.

Chandna (1989)⁵⁰ analysed the work participation rate of scheduled caste in different states of India and highlighted the causes for higher female participation rate and higher rural participation rate against urban areas. He identified particular scheduled castes having higher participation rate and different concentric zones of scheduled caste workers in India.

Gupta (1990)⁵¹ in his field based sample study witnessed higher percentage of scheduled caste female workers than any other community in Jammu & kašmir in both irrigated and non-irrigated villages.

Gosal (1991)⁵² examined the workforce of india's scheduled caste population in a spatial perspective at district level. He experienced higher proportion of workers in peninsular India over Northern India and broad regional differentiation in the degree of participation of female-affecting total work participation too and noticed demographic economic and social variable as major determinants of magnitude and composition of workforce.

Raju (1994)⁵³ noticed positive relationship between female workers and scheduled caste-female workers. She witnessed higher participation rate among schedule caste females than among non-scheduled caste females and pointed out sex disparity in work participation of scheduled caste is negligible and male female forms homogeneous group.

Although for most of the scholars, scheduled castes community which accounted 16.5 percent of total national population is not more than a 'variable' for research, yet sizeable literature exist on scheduled caste population of India, but most of the literature relates to social aspect oriented or on socio-economic condition of scheduled castes in general. A notable number of scholars were inspired by spirit of social reform to produce the social literature on scheduled castes. Information gap appears on the economic aspects such as work, work participation, workforce and occupational structure etc. of scheduled caste population. Very little literature has been written on workforce aspects of female workers of scheduled castes. Available literature on this aspect is inadequate, scanty and scattered in nature and it is an outcome of sample based studies. On an all India level, exclusive literature on female workers of scheduled castes is negligible. Some existing state level and regional studies are out dated and need to be updated.

It is interesting to note that scheduled caste females play vital role in all economic and income generation activities among them, therefore they deserve special attention to investigate why they are most backward segments of total female population of India.

1.4 OBJECTIVES OF STUDY

The basic objectives of this study are

1. To present a picture of workforce participation,

industrial structure and sectoral composition of scheduled castes females.

2. To examine the differences in scheduled castes male - female workforce participation in rural and urban areas separately.

3. To observe industrial mobility and sectoral shift of female workforce of scheduled castes population during 1981 to 1991 decade.

4. To identify factors influencing female participation rate, industrial structure and composition of female workers among scheduled castes population.

1.5 HYPOTHESES

1. The workforce participation of scheduled castes females is higher in general and in agricultural sector in particular than non-scheduled castes females.

2. Sex variation in context of work participation of scheduled caste is higher in urban areas than in rural areas.

3. The proportion of scheduled castes female workers Industrially and sectorally has been more or less stable during the decades of 1981-91.

4. In rural areas the workforce participation among scheduled castes female is positively correlated with sex ratio population below the poverty line. Total cropped area, area under the plantation crops, proportion of female headed households, percentage of irrigated area, life expectancy, population below seven years.

5. In rural areas the workforce participation among scheduled castes female is negatively correlated with urbanization, female educational level and female literacy rate and female mean age at marriage of scheduled caste.

6. In urban areas, the female workforce participation of scheduled caste in tertiary sector is positively correlated with urbanization proportion of female headed household, life expectancy and negatively associated with sex ratio, population belows seven years and female literacy rate.

1.6 DATA BASE and INFORMATION

The study is mainly based on secondary data of relating to the census of India 1981-1991, and partly on various official publications of Government of India like. National Sample Survey, Family Planning Year Book, Statistical Abstract of Punjab.

Inspite of this is information has also been utilised from the intensive literature review of books, journals reports, monographs and other Government documents.

The following are the major source of Data.

1. Census of India 1991, Union Primary Census Abstract for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes paper 1 of 1993.
2. Census of india 1981, Special Tables for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for India different states and union territory separately.
3. National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO), Sarvekshana vol.XV, No.2, Oct-Dec.1991, issue No.49, Department of

Statistics, Ministry of Planning, Government of India.

4. Statistical Abstract of India 1991, Central Statistical Organization Department of Statistics, Ministry of Planning Government of India, Delhi.
5. Statistical Abstract of Punjab 1991, Economic Advisor to Government of Punjab, Economic and Statistical Organization, Government of Punjab.
6. Family Welfare Program in India Year Book 1989-90, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India, New Delhi.
7. Annual Report of Ministry of Welfare 1991-92, Ministry of Welfare, Government of India, New Delhi.
8. Census of India, Occasional Paper No.2 of 1988, Advanced Report on Age at Marriage 1984, Vital Statistics Division.
9. Census of India 1991, Final Population Totals : Brief Analysis of Primary Census Abstract, Paper 2 of 1992.
10. Annual report of Ministry of Human Resources & Development

Part-1 1993, Government of India, development of education.

1.7 METHODOLOGY

The methodology includes tabulation and processing of secondary data of census and other publication which are mentioned earlier.

The following methods have been used in this study to calculate the various variables, the figures are calculated total rural and urban areas separately:

Variables	Measurement of variables
1. Female literacy	$\frac{\text{Total number of literate females 7+}}{\text{Total females population 7+}} \times 100$
2. Sex Ratio	$\frac{\text{Total number of females population.}}{\text{Total number of male population}} \times 1000$
3. Work Participation rate	$\frac{\text{Total number of workers (main+marginal)}}{\text{Total population}} \times 100$

* Work participation rate has been calculated for the rural/urban/total/male/female/Sc/non Sc separately by changing the numerator and denominator.

$$4. \text{ Relative change in WPR} = \frac{\text{WPR in 1991} - \text{WPR in 1981}}{\text{WPR IN 1981}} \times 100$$

5. Non-SC = Total Population - scheduled caste population.

$$6. \text{ Percentage of 0-6 age group population} = \frac{\text{Total Population n age group 0-6}}{\text{Total Population}} \times 100$$

Since, the census was not conducted in Assam in 1981 and in Jammu & Kashmir in 1991, therefore to make national figure of 1981 & 1991 comparable both states have been excluded from the study.

For the simplicity of the study, state Goa and Union Territory Daman & Diu have been clubbed together in 1991, as it used to upto 1981, because negligible proportion of scheduled caste female workers reside in this state and Union Territory.

To analyse the association among the dependent variable (work participation rate - of total, primary, secondary and

tertiary sector) and Independent Variables (literacy, urbanisation, sex ratio, population below 6 year, poverty level, etc.). The Zero Order Correlation Matrix has been formed for total, rural and urban areas separately.

For calculating the changes in the Dependent Variable for a unit change in the Independent Variable, Regression Analysis has been used. Any change Independent Variable is outcome of many factors. In order to identify them Simple Regression Analysis has its limitation, therefore multiple regression analysis has been used.

Multiple Regression Equation is given below :

$$y = a + b_1x_1 + b_2x_2 + \dots + b_kx_k$$

y = work participation rate

x₁ - x_k = Independent variables

b₁ - b_k = The regression coefficient

a = Constant

The regression coefficient reveals that if the independent variables get changed by one unit then by how many unit, dependent variable will change.

The Multiple Regression Equation has been examined by using Step Wise Regression to know how the parameters get changed when a new variable is added one by one in model. This analysis explain the contribution of an added variable in the work participation and also help to see whether the new variable is useful; for including in the model or not.

Data of final tables have been depicted on map using the techniques i.e. Quartile Deviation and Choropleth.

To prepare Choropleth map, data of different states and Union

Territories together have been put in descending order. Highest value was called upper limit and lowest value was called lower limit. Using the Quartile Deviation Method, Median, Quartile 1, and Quartile 3, were calculated in following manners.

$$\text{median} = \frac{N+1}{2} ; \text{ here } N = \text{ no. of observation}$$

$$Q1 = \frac{N+1}{4} \qquad Q3 = \frac{3(N+1)}{4}$$

On the basis of upper limit, Quartile 3, Median, Quartile 1, and lower limit ; Four different category were formed

Very high (Q3 to upper limit)
High (median to Q3)
Low (Q1 to median)
Very low (Lower limit to Q1)

States and Union Territories according to their categories were depicted on map by using different shades.

1.8 SCHEME OF CHAPTERISATION

The present study consist of the following six chapters. Chapter I, Introduction, introduce the statement of the problem, various concepts used in this study. Basic objectives and Hypothesis of the study. It also includes a brief review of existing literature related to field of study. At last indicating the source of data and information, utilised in this study, methodology has been describes in detail.

Chapter II, female worker participation of Scheduled Castes population in India 1981-1991, present a detailed view of patterns of female work participation of scheduled castes



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population in comparison to non-scheduled castes females for total, rural and urban areas separately at state level on 1991 census. It also highlight the male-female differential in work participation of scheduled castes and rural-urban differential in female work participation of scheduled castes and observe decadal relative change in female work participation of scheduled castes for total, rural and urban areas.

Chapter III, Industrial structure of scheduled castes female workers in India 1981-1991, analyse the distribution of female workers of scheduled caste in nine industrial categories for total, rural and urban areas separately at the census of 1991, and identified the rank of industrial categories. It examined the decadal relative change among for three ranking industrial categories of scheduled castes female worker for total rural and urban areas.

Chapter IV, Sectoral Composition and Sectoral Shift of scheduled castes female workers in 1981-1991, deals with sector wise distribution of female workers of scheduled caste at the census of 1991, for total, rural and urban areas and highlighting the rural-urban differential in participation of scheduled caste female in three different sectors. It examination decadal sectoral shift of scheduled caste females during the decades of 1981-1991 at the state level for total, rural and urban areas.

Chapter V, Correlation and Regression analysis, identified

the correlates and determinants of scheduled castes female workforce participation for total, rural and urban areas. Using the zero order correlations matrix and Multiple Regression Analysis Hypothesis of the study has been tested and Hypothesis supported by results has been discussed and explained. In last chapter major finding of the study has been concluded. At last, study has been compiled by providing bibliography.

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Chapter II

FEMALE WORKFORCE PARTICIPATION OF SCHEDULED CASTES POPULATION IN INDIA.

This chapter make a details analysis of work participation of female scheduled castes in comparison to non-scheduled castes female workers, for total, rural and urban areas, separately at the census of 1991. It discussed the patterns of male female differential in term of work participation of scheduled castes population for total, rural and urban areas and highlight the rural, urban variation in female work participation of scheduled castes. To know the trend in female work participation of scheduled castes during last decade, relative change has been calculated and its patterns has been discussed for total, rural and urban areas.

The scheduled castes female play a vital role in the process of development. They are the active partner in agro-based economic development of the country.

Their work is not confined only to family or household chores but they are performing different work extending from fields to factories.

2.1 FEMALE WORKFORCE PARTICIPATION OF SCHEDULED CASTES POPULATION IN INDIA 1991.

Scheduled castes female constitute slightly less than 50 percent of total scheduled caste population. According to 1991 census out of 136.56 million total scheduled caste

population excluding Assam and Jammu & Kashmir 65.49 million are females among them 16.97 million females are workers. Their contribution to total female workforce of India is 21 per cent. It means out of every 6 females workers one of them is scheduled castes worker.

In India (excluding Assam and Jammu & Kashmir). The overall work participation rate of scheduled caste female workers are 26 per cent in 1991. In this work participation rate, contribution of main worker and marginal workers are 20.2 per cent and 5.9 per cent respectively.

Against the 26 per cent females workers of scheduled caste population in the country there are only 21 non-scheduled castes females workers. The high rate of workforce participation of scheduled caste females is outcome of many factors. Poverty is the most dominant factor. Among them 78 percent of scheduled caste population is below the poverty line.

With such severe existing poverty level, survival and existence are the first priority concern for the scheduled caste females and socio-cultural inhibitions take on second priority. Therefore, for the survival and existence of family member scheduled castes female participate in diversified jobs. They cross their house boundaries and strong social taboos. With the existing economic compulsion poor scheduled castes females "have to" work,. The magnitude of problem of poverty increases with the higher proportion of child

population in the community.

The combined work participation of main and marginal workers of scheduled caste females varies from a low of 5.4 per cent in Punjab to a high of 46.7 per cent in Andhra Pradesh which has a long history of 'Zamindari' system. In contrast to national average (26.1%), states like Andhra Pradesh (46.7%), Tamilnadu (40.9%), Karnataka (36.6%), Maharashtra (36.2%), Himachal Pradesh (35.6%), Madhya Pradesh (35.2%), Kerala (31.7%), Manipur (30.9%), Pondicherry (30.5%), Rajasthan (28.3%), Dadra & Nagar Haveli (28.9%), and Sikkim (26.8%), crossed the national average of scheduled caste females work participation rates.

Rest of the states and Union territories like Gujarat, Goa, Daman & Diu, Daman & diu, Orissa, Bihar, Assam, Uttar Pradesh, Meghalaya, West Bengal, Arunachal Pradesh, Haryana, Mizoram, Chandigarh, Tripura, Delhi and Punjab have female workforce participation rates below the national average (26.1%).

On the basis of scheduled caste female workforce participation following four type of category may be distinguished (Map - II.1).

(A) Region of very high workforce participation where more than 31.7 per cent of female population are workers.

(B) Region of high workforce participation where participation lies between 25.9 percent to 31.7 per cent.

(C) Region of low workforce participation where the rate lies between 12.8 to 25.9 per cent.

FIG. II.1

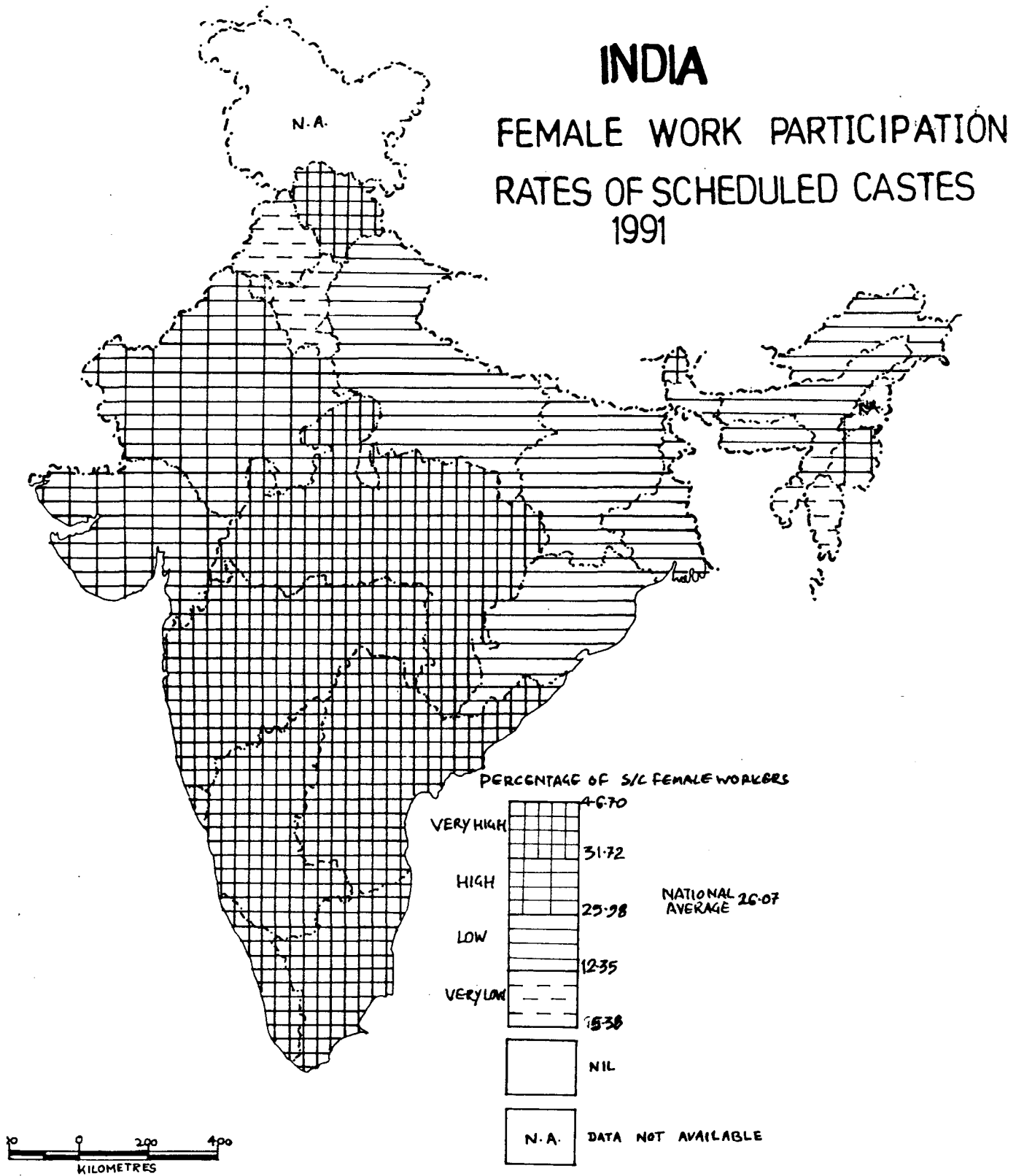
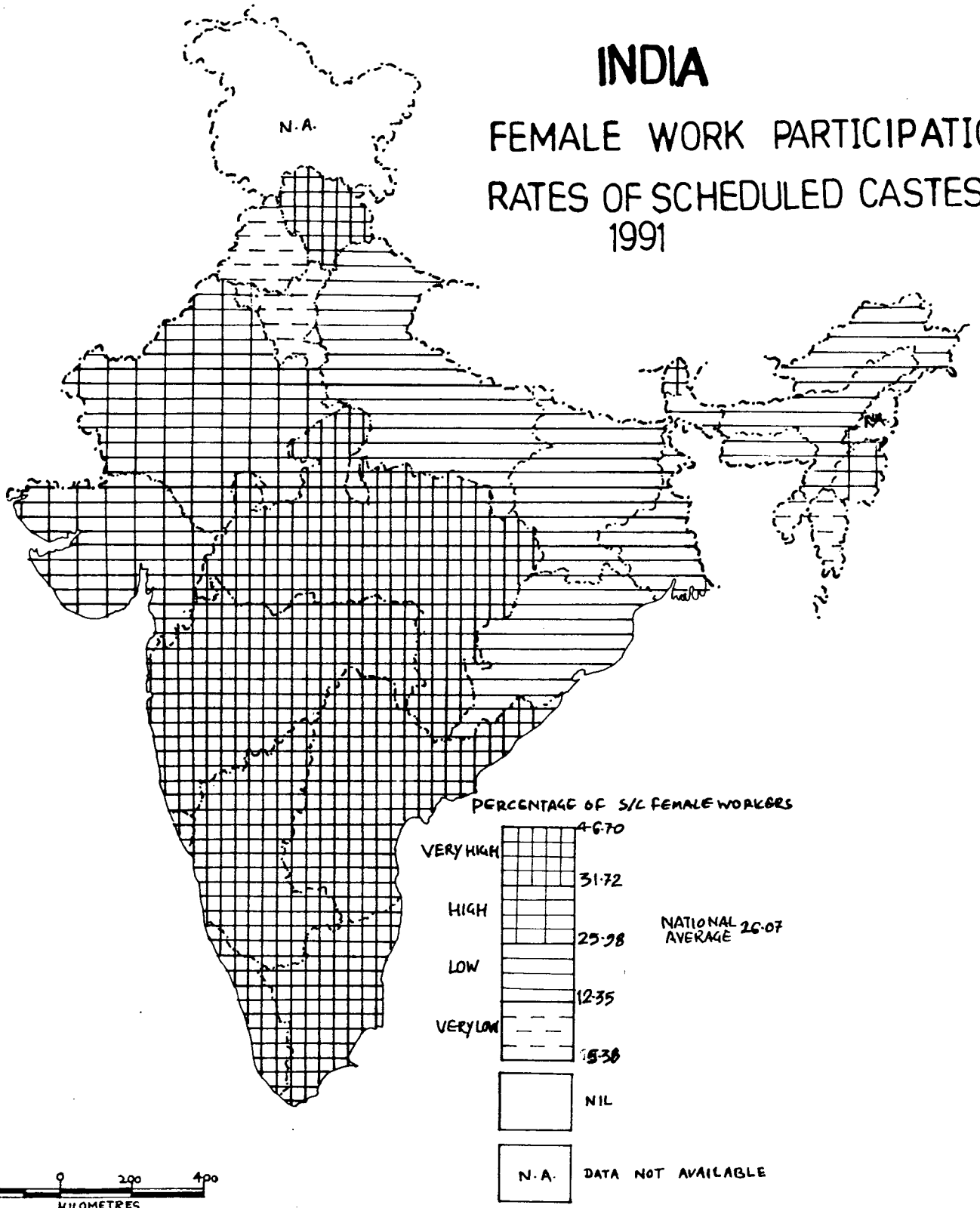


FIG. II-1



(D) Region of very low workforce participation rate where the same is less than 12.8 per cent of total population.

A-Very High Workforce Participation of Scheduled Caste Females

Seven states Andhra Pradesh, Tamilnadu, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Himachal Pradesh and Kerala form the category of very high workforce participation of scheduled caste females. Andhra Pradesh is at the top of all states with 46.8 per cent female worker followed by Tamilnadu (41%), Karnataka (36.6%), Maharashtra (36.1%), Himachal Pradesh (35.6%), Madhya Pradesh (35.2%), and Kerala (31.7%).

"Andhra Pradesh has long history of 'Zamindari System' and continuing strong feudalistic social structure of society has given birth to large amount of agricultural labour".¹ "In the state size of land holding is not small and the size of cultivated area devoted to labour intensive crops like rice is also large".²

Other state practicing commercial cropping pattern and plantation crops like Tobacco in Tamilnadu, Cotton in Maharashtra, Tea, Coffee and Spices in Kerala, absorb the bulk of agriculture labourers. Above this all the states are practitioner of labour intensive paddy cultivation.

"In Madhya Pradesh extension of irrigation and reclamation of cultivable waste land and other related development in the agricultural field have created new works"³ for scheduled caste females as agricultural labour.

B-High Workforce Participation of Scheduled Caste Females

Map II.1 - Indicate that high work participation rate ranging (from 25.8 to 31.3%) existing in the Manipur (31 %), Pondicherry (30.5%), Rajasthan (28.9%), Dadra & Nagar Haveli (26.9%), Sikkim (26.8%), Gujarat (26%) and in Goa, Daman & Diu (25.7%).

It is noteworthy that states like Manipur, Pondicherry, Sikkim and Dadra & Nagar Haveli have in significant proportion of scheduled caste populations. In Manipur more than half of scheduled caste females are cultivator (53.1) higher sex ratio 973 females in the state against national ratio 922 females and against total population's sex ratio of 958 females of the state may be a reason for higher work participation of scheduled caste females.

Gujarat's Scheduled caste females workforce participation rate of 26 per cent due to higher proportion of female headed households, centralisation of factories in the state and well developed female based co-operative network. The term female headed household direct the responsibility of female as bread winner of the household for which she necessarily has to enter the workforce. According to National Sample data of 1991 in Gujarat out of 1000 households female headed household are 241. This figure is higher than the national average (210 households). Higher concentration of factories in the state provides opportunities to scheduled castes females of state to participate in workforce.

Rajasthan has 28.9 per cent of scheduled caste females at work. In the state available agricultural land is unfertile. Frequently male worker of scheduled caste out migrate to other areas, due to lowest female literacy rate, lowest female mean aged marriage female worker of scheduled caste enter the workforce at early age.

C-Low Workforce Participation of Scheduled Caste Females

States like West Bengal (13.2 %), Meghalaya (13.4 %), Uttar Pradesh (17.6%), Assam (18.1%), Bihar (23.2%), Orissa (23.4%) and Goa, Daman & Diu Daman & Diu (25.7%) witnessed low workforce participation of scheduled castes females. Data reflect that most of the scheduled castes females are employed in agriculture sector as agricultural labour. In West Bengal, historically a rice growing region, transplanting of rice is done by males but not by usual transplanter female (Chakravarty and Tiwari 1979)⁵. This phenomenon reduces the work participation of females. Due to prevalence of social taboos against female's work in Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and Orissa and possible under enumeration of female worker might be reasons for low work participation rate Assam also lies in this group.

D-Very Low Workforce Participation of Scheduled Caste Females

From the Map II.1, very low work participation rate is noticed in the states of Punjab, Delhi, Tripura, Chandigarh, Mizoram, Haryana and Arunachal Pradesh. In these states

workforce participation is less than 13 per cent of total population.

Punjab and Haryana experienced low workforce participation because these states have mechanised agriculture, which reduces the size of female manual labour, better economic condition of scheduled caste due to higher per capita income and being an immigration region of Eastern Uttar Pradesh and Bihari agricultural labourers, female have lesser opportunity to work on field. These two prosperous states Haryana and Punjab have been the first ranking states of green revolution introduction of chemical fertilizers, and weedicides might have narrowed down the range of work opportunity in agriculture sector. In these states hired labour tends to be predominantly male. In Chandigarh and Delhi, availability of surplus male labourers, limits the female entry to workforce. Sizeable school going population of scheduled castes females delayed the entry of females to workforce. High wage rate provide enough money to households, so small proportion of female join the workforce.

All these factors lead to very low participation of scheduled castes females in the state of Delhi and Union Territory, Chandigarh.

Spatially, South zone and Central zone have very high work participation rate of females. Eastern zone experienced very low and western zone experienced high to very high while in north zone work participation of scheduled castes female is

very low to very high.

2.1.1 Workforce Participation of Scheduled Castes Females in Rural Areas of India 1991.

In 1991, for rural areas of India, female work participation of scheduled castes population is 29.11 per cent. in comparison to non-scheduled castes population. The size of workforce of scheduled caste population is larger in rural areas too.

Out of 100 females, about 29 females of scheduled castes are at work against the 26 females of non scheduled castes population. Out of total 27 states and union territories having scheduled castes population, 13 states and union territories crossed the national average of 28.6 per cent of female work participation of scheduled castes rural female work participation rate.

States and union territories in the Southern zone (Andhra Pradesh, Tamilnadu, Karnataka, kerala, Goa, Daman & Diu Daman & Diu, Lakshadweep, Dadra & Nagar Haveli) Central zone (Madhya Pradesh) and Gujarat, and Maharashtra of Western Zone and Rajasthan of the Northern zone and Manipur in the eastern zone form this category. Among rest of 14 states and union territories female work participation of scheduled castes population is below the national average. In rural areas of India female work participation of scheduled castes population has a wide range starting from lowest 5.2 per cent in Mizoram to highest 52.5 per cent in Andhra Pradesh.

The Map II.2, portrays that Punjab, Haryana, Delhi and North Eastern states of Mizoram, Tripura and Meghalaya together form a category of very low (5.2 to 14%) rural female work participation of schedule castes. While low female (14.1 to 28.2%) work participation rate is a characteristics of Sikkim, Bihar, Assam, Uttar Pradesh Orissa, Arunachal Pradesh and West Bengal.

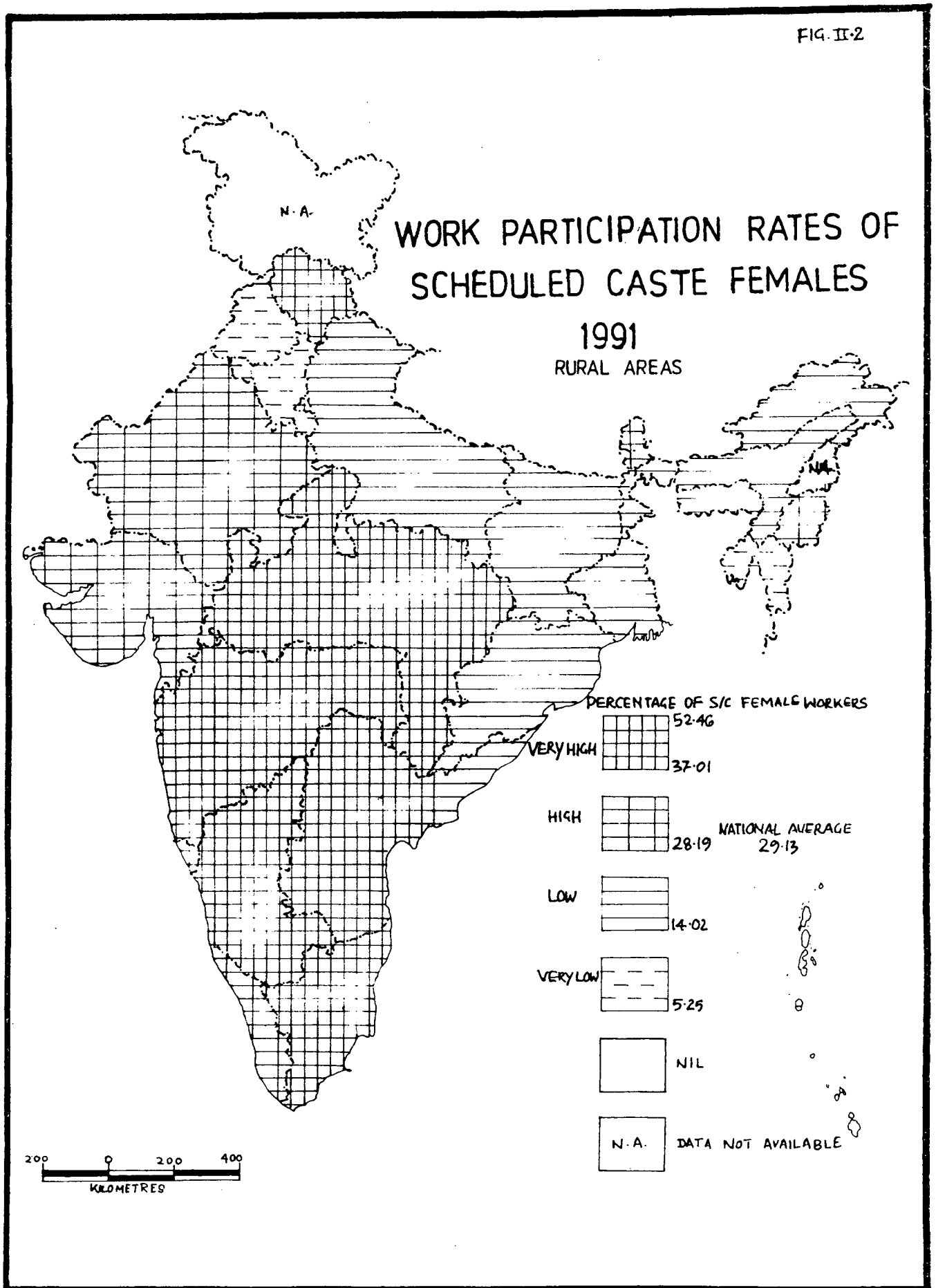
Adjacent states of Gujarat and Rajasthan, and southern states of Kerala, Goa, Daman & Diu Daman & Diu and Dadra & Nagar Haveli with North Eastern states of Manipur experienced high female work participation (28.1 to 37%) of scheduled castes rural females.

Very high (37 to 52.5%) female work participation rate of rural females scheduled castes is noticed in the southern states of Andhra Pradesh, Tamilnadu, Karnataka, Lakshadweep, Madhya Pradesh in centre and in Himachal Pradesh and Maharashtra.

Thus all states and Union territories of Northern zone and Eastern zone witnessed a very low to low female work participation (5.2 to 28.1%). Only exception is Himachal Pradesh and Manipur which have high work participation of female workers of rural scheduled castes.

Rural scheduled castes high to very high (28.2 to 52.5%) female work participation is distributed in states and union territories of southern zone, central zone and western zone. The Western zone has higher participation of scheduled castes

FIG. II-2



rural females against Eastern zone, likewise, South zone has high participation of females over the Northern zone.

2.1.2 Workforce Participation of Scheduled Caste Females in Urban Areas of India 1991

The work participation rate of urban scheduled caste females in 1991 is found to be 12.6 per cent. This value is less than half that of rural females. In comparison to non scheduled castes female workers. Participation rate of scheduled castes females workers is higher in urban areas too as observed for total and rural areas.

In 1991, more than half of the states and union territories exceeded the national average of 12.64 per cent in regard to urban female work participation of scheduled castes.

All south Indian states and union territories (Andhra Pradesh, Tamilnadu, Karnataka, Kerala, Goa, Daman & Diu, Pondicherry and Dadra & Nagar Haveli) North Eastern states (Manipur, Mizoram, Sikkim) and Madhya Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh were above the national average in 1991.

In these states and union territories urban work participation rate of urban female scheduled caste varies from 13.8 per cent to 53 per cent.

Rest of the states and union territories remained below the national average. In those states and union territories urban female work participation rate of scheduled castes ranged from very low to low (4.7 to 13.2%).

The Map II.3, exhibit that in North Indian states of Punjab

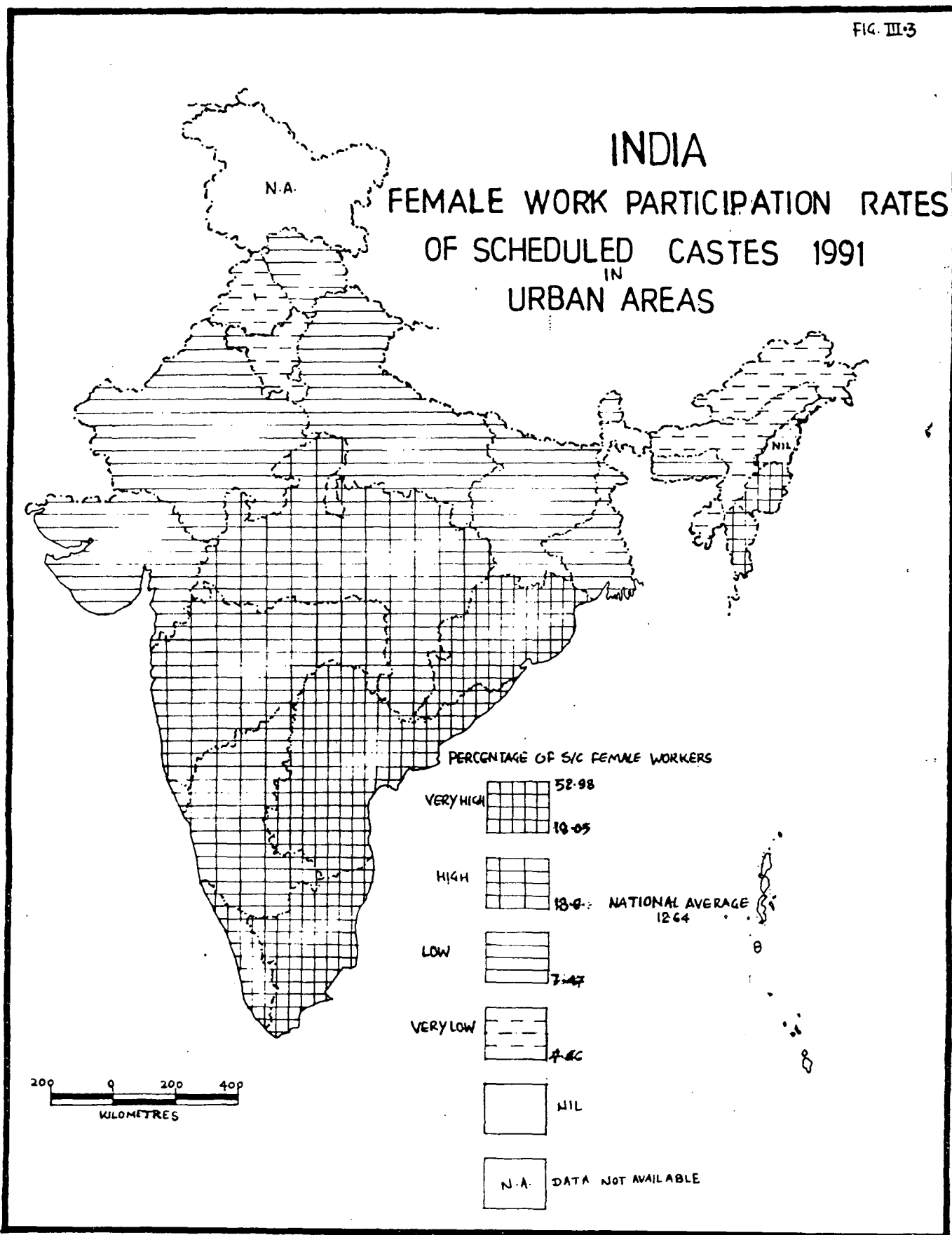
Haryana, Delhi, Uttar Pradesh and in North Eastern states of Assam, Arunachal Pradesh and Tripura. Work participation among urban scheduled caste female is very low (4.7 to 7.5%). In these states out of 100 urban scheduled caste females less than 8 are workers.

Low work participation of (7.5 to 13.8%) of urban scheduled castes females is a characteristic of adjacent states of Bihar and West Bengal, Rajasthan and Gujarat, and of Chandigarh and Meghalaya also lie in this category.

High female work participation (13.8 to 18%) of scheduled castes urban females is observed in four states of Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Goa, Daman & Diu, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Karnataka, Pondicherry and in Sikkim and Himachal Pradesh. From the map II.3 very high (18 to 53%) work participation of urban scheduled castes females is visualised in almost entire south India. (Andhra Pradesh, Tamilnadu and Kerala) and two states of North Eastern region namely Mizoram and in Orissa respectively.

Regionally, high to very high female participation of urban scheduled castes is visualised in entire South zone, Central zone and extreme Eastern states. Very low to low Female work participation of scheduled caste is noticed in North zone it makes a belt stretching from Gujarat in West to Arunachal Pradesh in East.

FIG. III-3



2.2 Workforce participation of non-scheduled caste females in India 1991

In India, female workforce participation of non scheduled castes female (21.5 %) is lower than the participation of scheduled castes female (26%). All the states and union territory follow this national trend but only exception to this pattern are the north eastern states(Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Sikkim & Tripura) and two union territories Chandigarh and Dadra & Nagar Haveli.

North Eastern states are dominated by maternal tribal society therefore workforce participation is higher over scheduled caste participation level.

At the states and all India level low rate of work participation of non scheduled caste females is not due to their lack of wish to work or lack of opportunity to work but it is an out come of comparatively better socio-economic position of non scheduled caste females than scheduled castes females.

Work participation of non-scheduled castes females varies from 4.00 percent, (lowest in Punjab) to 48 per cent, highest in Dadra & Nagar Haveli. For both the categories scheduled castes and non scheduled castes females Punjab has the lowest female workforce participation. The causes behind lowest workforce participation are same for both categories as mentioned earlier.

It should be noted that although variation exist in the rank

of states and union territories for scheduled castes and non scheduled castes female work participation, but same states for both categories are above the national average and below the national average of female work participation except, Kerala and Pondicherry and North-eastern states.

Thus, pattern of workforce participation for both categories at 1991 has been more or less same. In Kerala and Pondicherry scheduled castes females have higher work participation rate than national average. But non scheduled castes females have lower work participation rate than national average due to higher literacy rate, higher enrollment and higher unemployment rate.

Very high work participation rate of non scheduled castes female between 32.7 per cent to 48 per cent is in the states of Dadra & Nagar Haveli (43 %), Manipur (39.1 %), Nagaland (38 %), Arunachal Pradesh (37.6 %), Meghalaya (35%), Himachal Pradesh (34.6%).

North-eastern states recorded very high level of female work participation due to female dominated tribal society. Himachal experienced very high work participation because of dual role of hilly female, in economic activity and at home. In case of Maharashtra factor like, higher life expectancy (65.9 years) higher number of female headed households (18 %), highest concentration of factories in the states and practice of cash crops culture like Cotton and multiple cropping and notable tribal female-contributing to relatively

very high level of female work participation of non scheduled caste females.

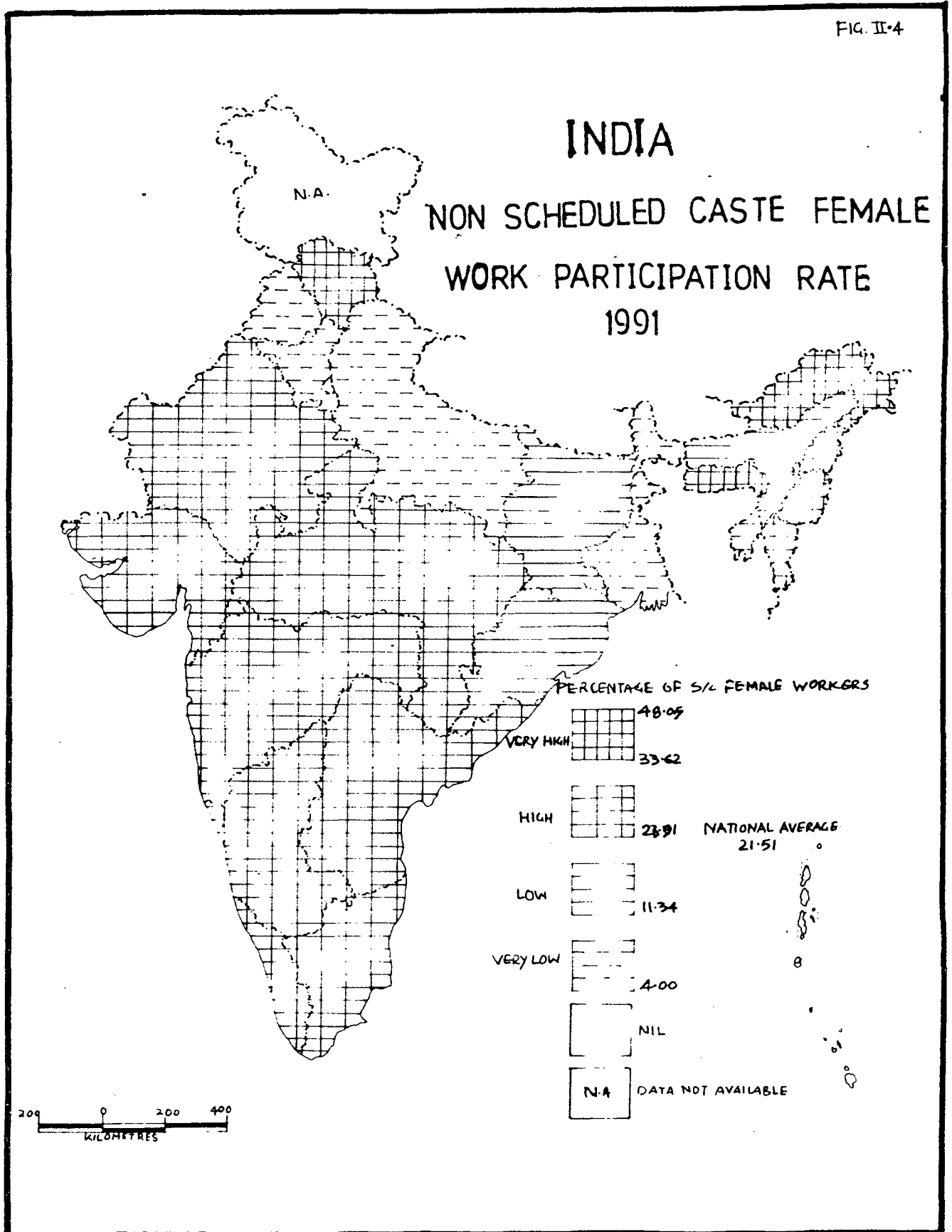
A group of high work participation rate of non-scheduled castes females (21.9 to 32.7%) is formed by Maharashtra (32.7%), Madhya Pradesh (32%), Andhra Pradesh (32%), Sikkim (30.6%), Karnataka (27.7%), Tamilnadu (27.2%), Rajasthan (27.1%) and Gujarat (26%) form this group.

In Gujarat higher sex ratio (935 females) concentration of factories and sizeable tribal population (15.2 per cent) may be responsible for higher workforce participation. Rajasthan's high work participation rate may be because of which have the lowest female literacy rate (18.3%) low enrollment ratio (22.6%) larger proportion of population below poverty line (24.4%) and notable tribal population (13.5%).

Southern states of Karnataka, Tamilnadu and central states of Madhya Pradesh witnessed higher female work participation. This might be due to historical Zamindari System, larger area under plantation like Paddy, Tea and area under Cash Crops as Tobacco, Spices and existence of Coal Industry, Biri Industry and negligible practice of 'purdah' by females.

States like Assam, Orissa, Goa, Daman & Diu Daman & Diu, Tripura, Kerala, Bihar, Andaman & Nicobar, Pondicherry have reported low female work participation (12 to 21.4%) and state like Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Haryana, Chandigarh, Lakshadweep, Delhi, Punjab accounted for very low female

FIG. II-4



work participation of non-scheduled castes population.

Regionally (Map II.4) very high work participation of non-scheduled caste females is observed in tribal dominated hilly states north-eastern states and Himachal Pradesh. In central zone, west zone & south zone female participation is high and it is low to very low in Gangetic plain.

2.2.1. Workforce Participation of Non-Scheduled Castes females in Rural Areas of India 1991

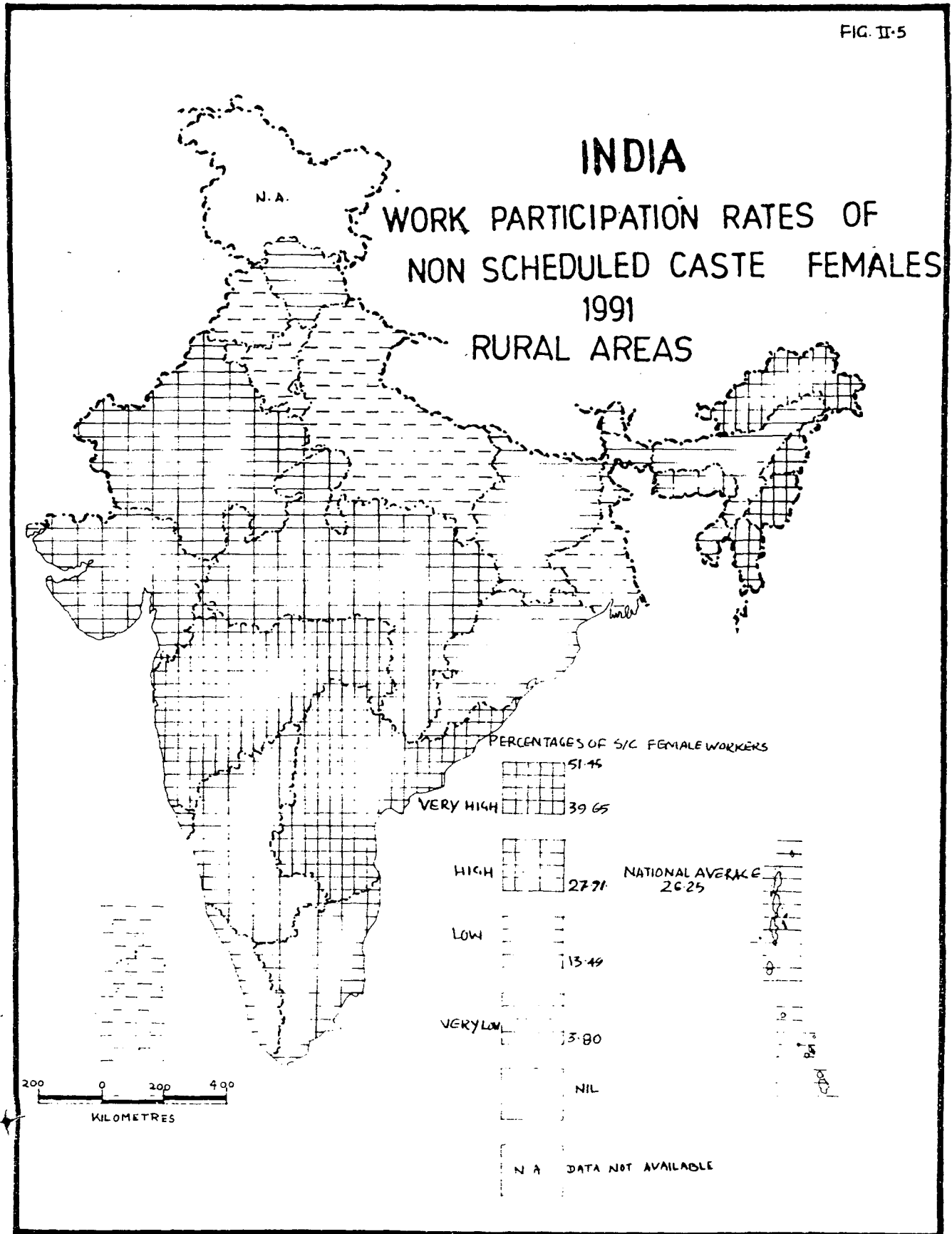
In rural areas of India at the census of 1991, 26.2 per cent non-scheduled castes female are reported as workers. Lowest female work participation is noticed in Punjab where less than four females are at work. Highest female work participation of non-scheduled castes population is a merit of Dadra & Nagar Haveli. In this union territory more than 1 per cent females of non scheduled castes are at work.

Table II.9 gives the states wise work participation rate of non-scheduled caste in urban areas.

More than half of the states and union territories surpass the national average (26.2%) of female work participation of non-scheduled castes. Among these states and union territories work participation of non-scheduled castes females ranges from high to very high (28 to 51.4%).

All the North Eastern region, Western zone and Central zone (Gujarat, Rajasthan, Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh) and adjacent South Indian states Andhra Pradesh, Tamilnadu, Karnataka, Dadra & Nagar Haveli with Himachal Pradesh in

FIG. II-5



North characterised by high to very high participation rate. Remaining states and union Territories have female work participation from very low to low (3.30 to 28 %) and lie under the national average.

Very low female work participation (3.8 to 13.5%) of non scheduled caste population can be observed from the Map II.5, in North Indian Plain Punjab, Chandigarh, Haryana, Delhi, West Bengal and Lakshadweep in South.

Low female work participation (13.5 to 28%) is noticed in the states of Bihar, Kerala, Tripura, Pondicherry, Orissa, Assam and Goa, Daman & Diu.

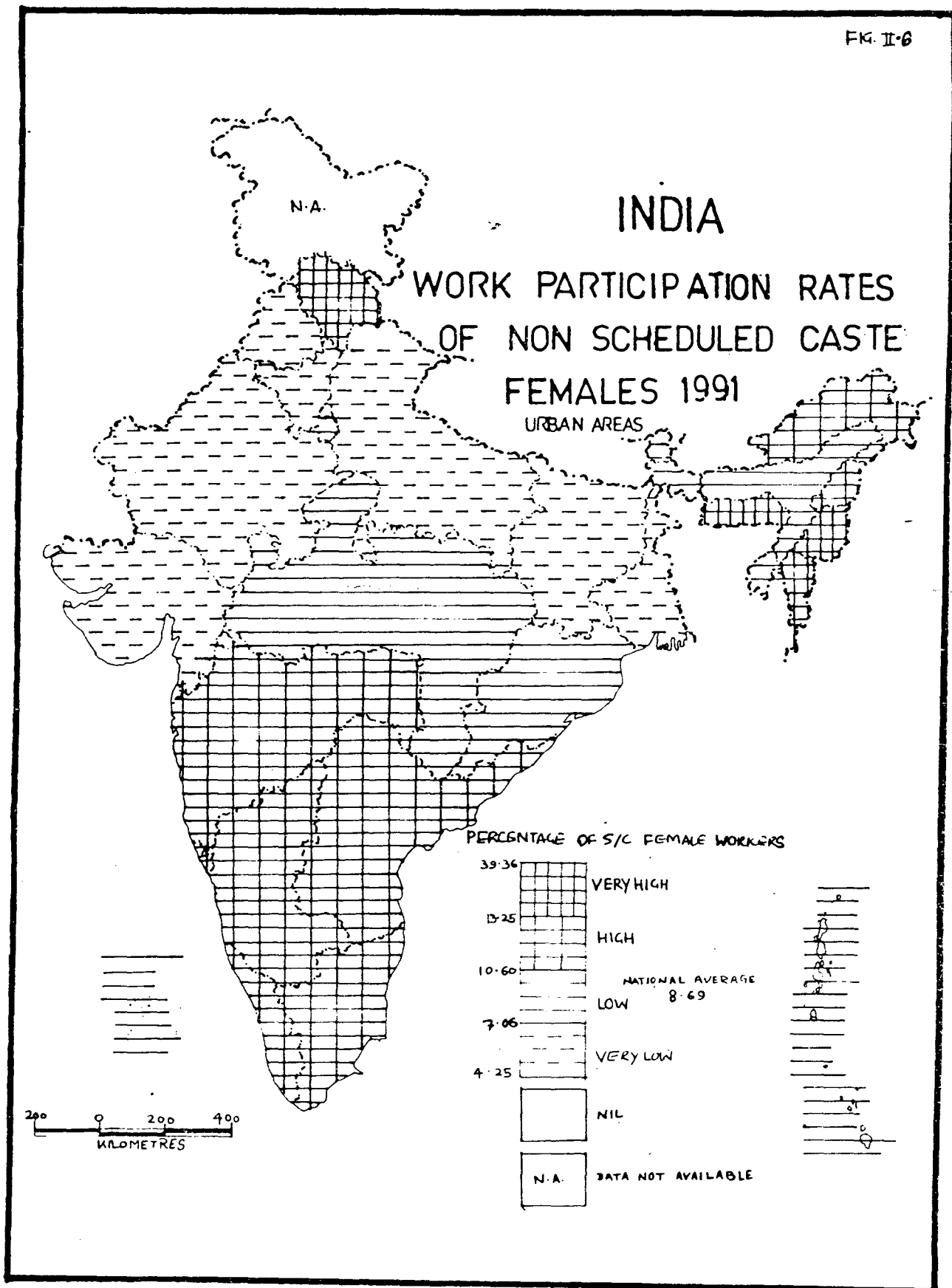
In entire North Indian Plain from Punjab to Assam female work participation of non-scheduled castes population is very low to low.

Two South Indian adjacent states Tamilnadu and Karnataka, two Western states Gujarat and Rajasthan and Sikkim, Meghalaya and Himachal Pradesh occupying High female work participation (28 to 39.6%).

North Eastern states Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Manipur, Mizoram and Meghalaya and adjacent states Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh and Dadra & Nagar Haveli together form a category of very high (39.6 to 51.5%) female work participation of non scheduled caste population.

Geographically very low to low female work participation of scheduled caste in rural areas is extending from Himachal Pradesh and Punjab in North to Assam in East. Except Kerala

FIG. II-6



in entire South zone, Central zone and Western zone work participation high to very high.

2.2.2 Workforce Participation of Non-Scheduled Caste Females in Urban Area of India 1991

Female work participation among non-scheduled caste population is only 8.7 per cent in urban area of India. It is less than one third the rate for those who live in rural areas (26.2 per cent).

Female work participation among urban non-scheduled castes population extends from a low of 4.2 per cent in Bihar to a high 39.4 per cent in Mizoram.

Map II.6 depict that the state and Union territories of North Indian plain (Punjab, Haryana, Delhi, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal and Assam) adjacent state in West, Gujarat, Rajasthan, in East and Lakshadweep in South experience low to very low work participation of non scheduled castes population.

High to very high female work participation is distributed in all the North Eastern states except Assam, south zone, central zone, adjacent Maharashtra, Goa, Daman & Diu and Himachal Pradesh in North. The south India recorded a higher work participation of non scheduled caste urban females against north India.

2.3 Male-female Differentials in Work Participation of Scheduled Castes Population in India 1991.

In India at the census of 1991, the work participation rates

of scheduled caste females are lower than those of males. Among the scheduled castes population of India, at per 100 population only 26 female are at work against 51 males. It means female work participation is nearly half of the male work participation.

Table 2.1 Female Work Participation and Male-Female Differences of Scheduled Castes Population for Total, Rural and Urban Areas in 1981 and 1991.

	Male		Female		Male Female diff.	
	1981	1991	1981	1991	1981	1991
Total	53.59	51.49	24.41	26.07	25.42	29.18
Rural	54.79	52.65	26.52	29.13	28.93	23.57
Urban	47.43	46.39	13.07	12.64	34.06	33.75

Source: Census of India, Primary Census Abstract of SC/ST 1981 and 1991.

During the decade of 1981-1991, a decline occurred among male-female differential of participation of scheduled castes population, It decline from 29.18 percent in 1981 to 25.42 percent in 1991. The decline of 3.78 percent in male female differential of work participation is a result of mainly two reasons; First a rise in female work participation of scheduled castes population from 24.4 percent in 1981 to 26.1 percent in 1991 and secondaly, a decline in male work participation from 53.6 percent in 1981 to 51.5 percent in 1991.

Table 2.2 Male-Female differential in work participation of scheduled castes population at state level in total areas 1981.

Arunachal Pradesh	(51.11)	Mizoram	(85.00)	Tripura	(44.07)
Delhi	(40.12)	Orissa	(32.62)	U.P.	(39.33)
Haryana	(37.44)	Punjab	(43.44)	W.Bengal	(43.81)
Meghalaya	(43.89)	Rajasthan	(37.78)	Chandigarh	(43.46)
-----25.4 National Average-----					
Andhra Pradesh	(11.09)	H.P.	(21.49)	Sikkim	(23.04)
Bihar	(28.24)	Karnataka	(21.29)	Tamilnadu	(17.11)
Goa, Daman & Diu	(21.35)	Kerala	(64.00)	Dadra & Nagar, Haveli	(10.80)
Gujarat	(24.26)	M. Pradesh	(18.65)	Pondicherry	(19.15)
Maharashtra	(6.25)	Manipur	(14.56)		

SOURCE: Calculated from (Census of India 1991) UNION PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT of INDIA 1991.

Table 2.3 Male female differential in rate population of scheduled castes population state level in total area 1991.

Arunachal	08.66	Mizoram	79.31	Tripura	38.51	Bihar	26.81
Delhi	39.09	Orissa	31.25	U.P.	38.82	D.&N.H	23.24
Haryana	35.94	Punjab	48.13	W.B.	41.29	P.cherry	20.26
Meghalaya	40.27	----		Chandigarh	41.29		

-----29.18 National Average-----							
A.P.	(51.92)	H.P.	(15.3)	Sikkim	(22.76)		
		Karnataka	(15.07)	Tamilnadu	(14.87)		
Goa, D&D.	(22.56)	Kerala	(19.23)	-----			
Gujarat	(22.47)	M.P.	(15.61)	-----			
Maharashtra	(12.95)	Manipur	(75.37)	Rajasthan	(19.69)		

SOURCE: Calculated from Census of INDIA, UNION PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT of S/CASTS 1991

In India at the census of 1991 male female difference of work participation extend from lowest 8.6% in Andhra Pradesh to Highest 79.3 percent in Mizoram.

In 1991, except the Southern zone (Andhra Pradesh Karnataka Tamil Nadu, Kerala) Central zone (Madhya Pradesh) Western zone (Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Goa & Daman & Diu) Manipur, Sikkim and Himachal Pradesh rest of the states and union territories are having male female differentials of work

participation more than those of national average (25.5%). For both the census period of 1981 and 1991 same states and union territories crossed the national average and remain below the national average. Only exception are Bihar, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Pondicherry which change their position from below the national average in 1981 to above the national average in 1991. Likewise state Rajasthan changed its position from above the national average in 1981 to below the national average in 1991.

Over the last decade in Rajasthan male female differential of work participation decreased due to a sharp fall of 10 percent in male work participation of scheduled caste population.

This sharp fall is a reflection of a sharp fall of ten percent occurred in work participation of male marginal worker. In Rajasthan there were 10.43 percent male marginal worker of scheduled castes population in 1981, but in 1991 their proportion decreased upto less than one percent (0.79 percent). Highest male female differential of work participation exist in the state of Punjab for both rural and urban areas. In Punjab state female work participation of schedule caste population (5.4 percent) is only 10 percent of male work participation (53.3 percent).

2.3.1 Male-Female Differential in Work Participation of Urban Scheduled Caste Population in 1991.

Male female differentials of work participation among

scheduled castes is much higher in urban area than in rural areas because in rural areas acute poverty level forces female to join the workforce which rises the female participation and narrows the gap of male female participation, but in urban areas economic standard of family is comparatively better. Male wage level is comparatively higher than rural areas and sizeable school going population limit the entry of females to workforce. This phenomenon leads to low work participation level of scheduled caste females and create a wide gap between the level of work participation of male and female in urban areas.

In urban areas of India, difference in the work participation of male female of scheduled castes population is about 10 percent higher than those of the rural areas (23.67%). In urban areas female work participation (12.64%) of scheduled caste population is nearly one fourth of male work participation (46.39%).

While in rural areas female work participation 29.11 percent is slightly more than half of male work participation 52.65 percent.

In last decade, the difference in male female work participation of scheduled castes population has declined in rural and urban areas both. In urban areas it decreased from 34.6 per cent in 1981 to 33.79 per cent in 1991. In rural area male female differential of work participation registered a decline from 28.9 percent in 1981 to 23.7 percent in 1991.

Table 2.4 Male-Female differential in work participation of scheduled caste population at state level in urban area 1981.

Arunachal (47.79)	Rajasthan (37.62)	Chandigarh (43.04)
Haryana (41.72)	Sikkim (36.1)	Delhi (40.90)
Meghalaya (46.63)	Tripura (38.48)	Pondicherry (77.02)
Mizoram (93.33)	U.Pradesh (41.25)	
Punjab (44.05)	WBengal (41.34)	
-----34.6 National Average-----		
A.P. (30.34)	Karnataka (27.73)	D&NH (23.17)
Bihar (25.53)	Kerala (21.37)	Maharashtra (30.95)
Goa, D&D (3.09)	M.P. (30.07)	Tamil Nadu (28.06)
Gujarat (32.44)	Manipur (18.13)	
H.P. (39.95)	Orissa (33.74)	

SOURCE: Calculated from, Union Primary Census Abstract of SC & ST, Census of India 1991.

Table 2.5 Male female differentials in workforce participation of schedule caste population at state level in urban areas 1991.

Arunachal (53.87)	Rajasthan (33.72)	Chandigarh (40.29)
Haryana (40.52)	---	---
Meghalaya (38.52)	Tripura (38.85)	---
Mizoram (08.95)	U.P. (38.71)	D&N Haveli (43.72)
Punjab (45.86)	W.Bengal (38.71)	H.P. (36.66)

A.P. (26.8)	Karnataka (28.43)	Tamilnadu (29.56)
Bihar (33.00)	Kerala (25.54)	Maharashtra (29.73)
Goa, D&D (28.63)	M.P. (29.59)	Sikkim (28.42)
Gujarat (33.37)	Manipur (14.23)	
---	Orissa (14.15)	

SOURCE: Calculated from, UNION Primary Census Abstract of SC & ST, census of India 1991.

In urban areas of India, at the both census 1981 and 1991, highest male female differential of work participation among scheduled cast population is noticed in the state of mizoram and lowest in manipur state.

Throughout the decade, same group of states and union territories remained below the national average of male female differentials. Only exception is Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Himachal Pradesh which were below the national average in 1981 but crossed national average in 1991. Sikkim and

Pondicherry crossed national average downward in last decade. Thus, distributional patterns of states and union territories for male female differentials of work participation of scheduled castes population has been almost same over the last decade (Table II.4 and Table II.5).

2.3.2 Male-Female Differential in Work Participation of Rural Scheduled Caste in India 1991.

In rural areas of India, in 1991 male-female differentials of work participation of scheduled castes population varies from 2.7 percentage in Maharashtra (lowest) to 85.8 percent in Mizoram (highest) .

At the both census of 1981 and 1991, Mizoram experienced the highest male-female differential in work participation of scheduled caste population.

State and union territories of North (Punjab, Haryana, Chandigarh Delhi, Uttar Pradesh) Eastern zone, (West Bengal, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Meghalaya, Mizoram and Tripura) recorded the male female differential of work participation higher than the national average in 1981 and 1991. In 1991 Bihar also joined this category.

States and union territories of South zone (Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Dadra Nagar, Haveli, Pondicherry) Western zone (Rajasthan, Gujarat, Goa, Daman & Diu) Central zone (Madhya Pradesh) and states of Sikkim, Himachal Pradesh lie under the category of below the national average.

Rajasthan joined this group only for 1991. In 1981 it was in opposite group of above the national average (Table II.6 and Table II.7).

Table-2.6 male female differential in work participation of rural scheduled castes population in 1981.

Arunachal	(49.03)	Punjab	(43.82)	Chandigarh	(46.44)
Haryana	(36.63)	Rajasthan	(39.18)	Delhi	(32.35)
Meghalaya	(46.03)	Tripura	(44.44)		
Mizoram	(76.83)	U.Pradesh	(39.16)		
Orissa	(32.16)	W.Bengal	(43.67)		
-----28.9 National Average-----					
- A.P.	(8.48)	Karnataka	(19.73)	Sikkim	(19.03)
Bihar	(36.63)	Kerala	(12.95)	Tamilnadu	(0.31)
Goa, D&D	(15.29)	M.P.	(16.6)	Pondicherry	(14.57)
Gujarat	(20.64)	Maharashtra	(9.92)		
H.P.	(20.57)	Manipur	(14.07)		

SOURCE: Calculated from, Union primary Census Abstract of SCs & STs 1991. Census of India.

Table 2.7 Male-female differential in work participation of rural scheduled castes population at state level in 1991.

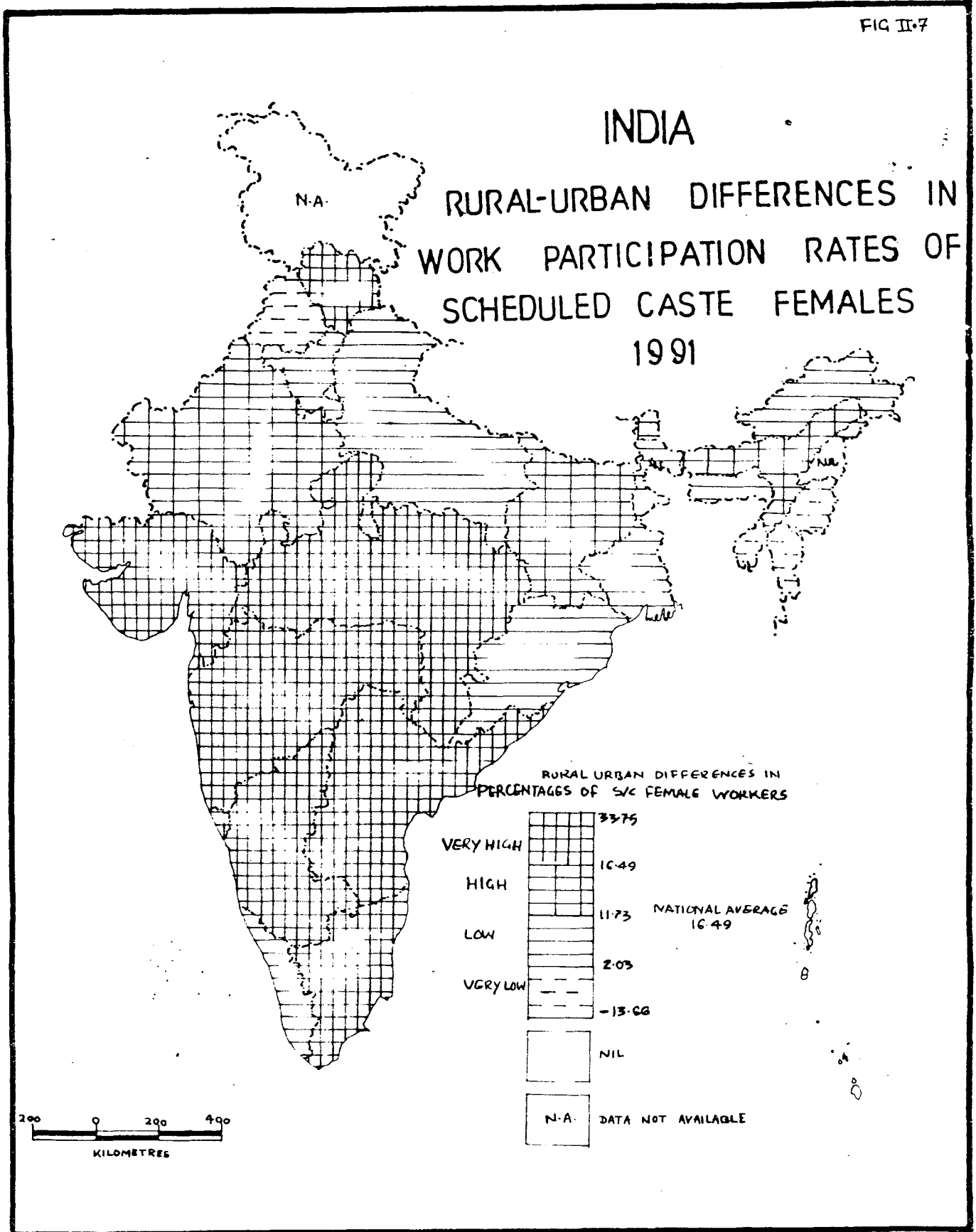
Arunachal	(50.84)	Punjab	(48.76)	Chandigarh	(47.55)
Haryana	(42.46)	---		Delhi	(37.44)
Meghalaya	(42.46)	Tripura	(38.42)	Bihar	(26.07)
Mizoram	(65.72)	U.P.	(32.49)		
Orissa	(39.09)	W.Bengal	(38.75)		
-----23.7 National Average-----					
A.P.	(4.76)	Karnataka	(12.03)	Sikkim	(22.04)
Goa, D&D	(17.48)	Kerala	(17.77)	Tamilnadu	(10.89)
Gujarat	(15.63)	M.P.	(11.82)	D&N.H.	(18.73)
H.P.	(14.04)	Maharashtra	(2.67)	Pondicherry	(13.67)
		Manipur	(16.39)	Rajasthan	(16.27)

SOURCE: Calculated from, Union Primary Census Abstract of SCs & STs 1991. Census of India.

2.4 RURAL URBAN DIFFERENTIALS IN WORK PARTICIPATION RATES OF SCHEDULED CASTE FEMALES IN INDIA 1991.

Map 2.7, reveals that the scheduled caste females display remarkably higher participation rate in rural areas (28.3 percent) than that in urban areas (12.6 percent) with a total exchange of 16.4 percent scheduled castes female in rural

FIG II-7



area (28 percent) is more than twice of work participation of urban areas (12.6 percent). All states and union territories follow this characteristic except union territory Chandigarh. In Chandigarh participation of female worker of scheduled caste in urban areas is higher over rural areas. In last ten years the differences of rural urban work participation of female scheduled castes has increased from 13 percent in 1981 to 16.4 in 1991.

During the last decade in rural areas the work participation of scheduled castes female recorded a increase of 3.1 percent. It increase from 25.7 percent to 28 percent, and in urban areas female participation remained almost constant. Mainly nature of economy and nature of work available in rural areas is causing for relatively higher participation rate in rural areas than that of urban areas. rural agricultural economy and nature of jobs doesn't demand any specialised pre-requisite to join the workforce. even illiterate, or less educated, unskilled, untrained female can join the workforce at an early age. But in urban areas picture is different. In urban areas females are expected to have certain extra training skill and education as pre-requisite of workforce. Learning of all these required extra time period which delayed the entry of female to workforce and ultimately reduced the size of workforce.

Inspite of this economic compulsion, a major determinant of work participation of female scheduled castes is most intense

in rural areas than in urban areas. The rural areas are out-migration areas of scheduled castes population. In the absence of male workers females of scheduled population perform work as a alternative of male workers.

The pattern of rural urban differential of work participation of scheduled caste female among different states and union territories is more or less has been same throughout the decadal period of 1981 and 1991. For both census period same states and union territories are below the national average and above the national average. Only exception is state Mizoram, Sikkim, Goa, Daman & Diu which could not cross national average in 1991 as crossed in 1981.

Among adjacent states Rajasthan Gujarat Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Pondicherry and Himachal Pradesh rural urban differential of work participation of female scheduled caste is higher over the national average, while state and union territories like Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Kerala, Haryana, Meghalaya, Manipur, Orissa, Tripura, Punjab, Chandigarh and Delhi remain below the national average.

Map II.7, Illustrate that in 1991 very low rural urban differential occurs in the state and union territory of Mizoram, Chandigarh, Punjab, Delhi, Tripura, Manipur and Meghalaya.

Low rural urban differential is observed in Orissa, west Bengal, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Kerala and Sikkim.

High rural urban differential is noticed in Assam, Bihar, Goa, Daman & Diu, Dadra Nagar Haveli, Pondicherry and Rajasthan.

Very high rural urban variation is visualised for adjacent states Maharashtra, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu Andhra Pradesh, and Himachal Pradesh in North.

2.5 RELATIVE CHANGE IN WORKFORCE PARTICIPATION OF SCHEDULED CASTE FEMALES IN INDIA 1981-1991

A positive relative change in scheduled caste female work participation during 1981-91 was recorded as 6.8 per cent. Adaptation of a refined intensive definition of work for netting the female workers of course up to some extent explain the rise in the level of work participation of scheduled castes and non-scheduled caste female population. The relative change in female work participation among scheduled caste females (6.8%) has been much lower over the last decade than the relative change of non scheduled castes female workers. (14.8%).

The relative change of non-scheduled caste female workers is more than twice of the scheduled castes female workers. Over the last decade extension of mechanised agricultural marginal improvement in poverty, female mean age at marriage and declining of Jute and cotton textiles industry, May explain a lower decadal relative change of female work participation of Scheduled caste. In India for the total areas the relative change of scheduled caste population was listed 6.80 per cent

in last decade.

Out of 27 states and Union territories having scheduled caste female workers more than half of state and union territories relative change of scheduled castes female workers are in negative figure.

Negative relative change in work participation of scheduled castes population varies from a low of -0.81 per cent in Maharashtra to a high of -41.0%.

per cent in Punjab. Other states and union territories with negative relative change in female participation of scheduled castes are Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar, Goa, Daman & Diu Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Orissa, Sikkim, Chandigarh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Delhi & Pondicherry.

Among all above mentioned states and union territories and in Tamilnadu and Chandigarh relative change of female participation of scheduled castes population is below the national average.

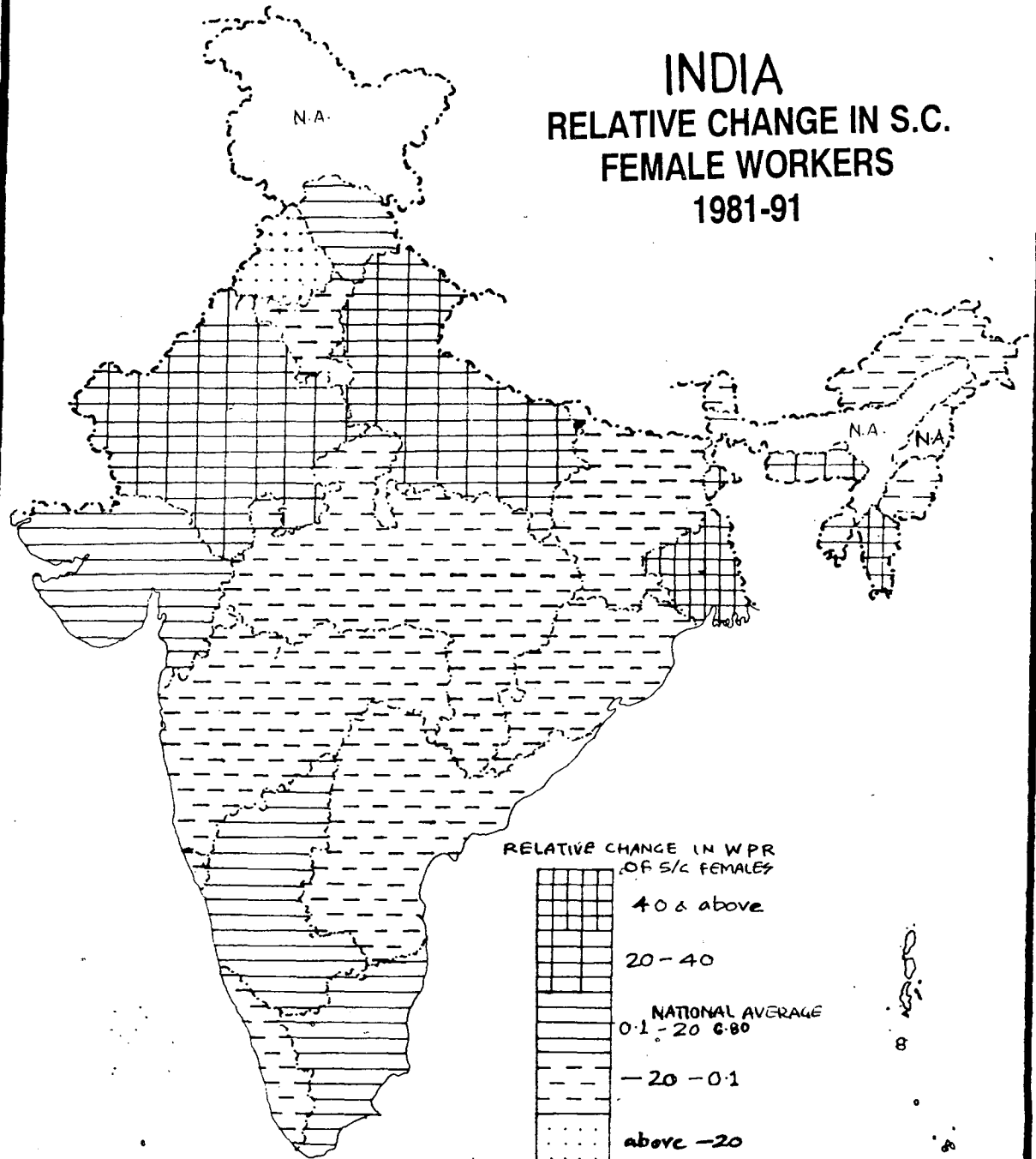
Rest of the states and union territories like Mizoram, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh and Karnataka exceeded the national average of relative change of female participation of scheduled castes population.

In total areas of India relative change of Female work participation of scheduled castes population ranges from lowest -41.0% in Punjab state to highest 59.6 per cent in Mizoram.

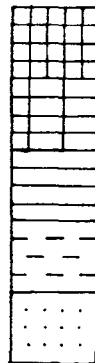
In state Punjab and union territory Dadra and Nagar Haveli

FIG. II-8

INDIA RELATIVE CHANGE IN S.C. FEMALE WORKERS 1981-91



RELATIVE CHANGE IN WPR
OF S/C FEMALES



40 & above

20 - 40

NATIONAL AVERAGE
0.1 - 20 6.80

-20 - 0.1

above -20

NIL

N.A.

DATA
NOT AVAILABLE



KILOMETRES

relative change in female work participation of scheduled caste is very low (more than -20%).

During last decade work participation of scheduled caste female in Punjab declined from 9.12 per cent to 5.38 per cent and in case of Dadra & Nagar Haveli, it declined from 36.52 per cent to 26.7 per cent.

This decline in work participation is a by-product of decline in proportion of marginal worker in the state and union territory. In last ten years in Punjab proportion of marginal worker decreased from 6.18% to 2.05% and in Dadra & Nagar Haveli it declined from 26.7% in 1981 to 6.17 in 1991.

Low relative change (-20 % to 0.1%) of female work participation of scheduled castes population is a characteristic of states and union territory of Delhi, Chandigarh, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Goa, Daman & Diu Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Pondicherry, Orissa, Bihar and Sikkim. State like Gujarat, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Tamilnadu form a belt of medium decadal relative change (0.1% to 20%) from West to South. Himachal Pradesh in North also represents this group (Map II.8).

Two adjacent state Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh in north and Tripura and Meghalaya in North East experience a high relative change of female work participation of schedule caste. In these states relative changes varies from 20% to 40%.

States Mizoram and West Bengal witness a very high relative

change (more than 40%). In Mizoram numerically insignificant size of scheduled castes female workers presenting a such high misleading relative change.

2.5.1 RELATIVE CHANGE IN WORKFORCE PARTICIPATION OF RURAL SCHEDULED CASTES FEMALES IN INDIA 1981-1991.

Over the last decade in rural areas of India female workers of scheduled castes population registered a relative change of 9.84 percent. In rural areas of India disparity between scheduled castes female workers and non scheduled castes female workers is not too wide.

Only a variation of roughly three percent exist between relative change in work participation of scheduled castes females (9.84 percent) and non-scheduled castes female workers (12.56%).

For the rural areas of India more than half of the states and union territorial recorded a negative relative change of female work participation of scheduled castes population, i.e. Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Pondicherry, in South Manipur, Mizoram, Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh in North East and Haryana, Punjab, Delhi, Bihar Orissa and Goa , Daman and Diu. It means in the these states and Union territories share of female workforce of scheduled castes population has decreased in last decade of 1981-1991.(table II.12)

Among all above mentioned states and Union territories and in Tamil Nadu, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Himachal Pradesh,

the relative change over the last decade has been lower than those of national average(9.8%).

Remaining states and union territories Karnataka, Gujarat, Chandigarh, Tripura, Rajasthan, Meghalaya, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal witnessed a higher relative increase in female work participation of scheduled castes population over the national average during the last decade.

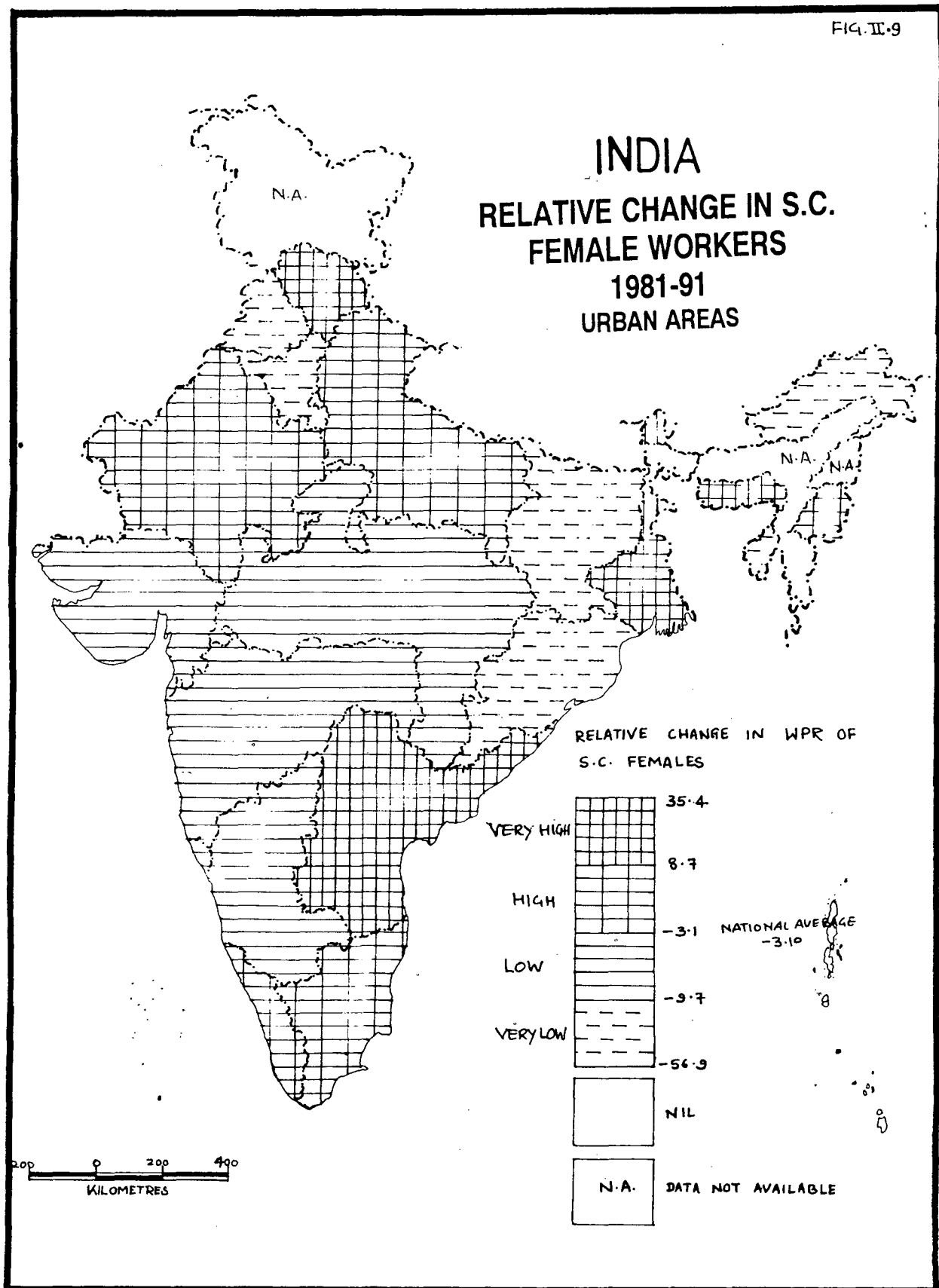
In rural areas of India relative change of female work participation extends from Lowest -63.23 percent in Mizoram to highest 49.26 percent in West Bengal.

State Punjab, Delhi in North and Mizoram , Sikkim, Orissa in East and Dadra & Nagar, Haveli in South recorded a very low relative change (more than -20 percent) of female participation of scheduled castes . States are Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Pondicherry in South, Haryana and Bihar in North and Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur and Pondicherry experienced a Low relative change rate (-20 to 0.1 percent).

High relative change in female participation of scheduled castes is observed in adjacent states Gujarat, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Madhya Pradesh and Himachal Pradesh in these states value of relative change is between (0.1 to 20%).

Very high relative change (20 to 40 Per cent) is a characteristic of Uttar Pradesh, Meghalaya, Rajasthan, Tripura and West Bengal and Union territory of Chandigarh.

FIG. II.9



From Map II.9, it is clear that in rural area of India very low to high relative change is distributed in south India very low to very high in North India in Eastern zone and low to high relative change of female work participation of scheduled castes population is visualized in Western zone.

2.5.2 RELATIVE CHANGE IN FEMALE WORK PARTICIPATION OF SCHEDULED CASTE IN URBAN AREAS IN INDIA 1981-1991.

In urban areas of India female work participation of scheduled castes population decline from 13.07 percent in 1981 to 12.64 percent in 1991. It is causing a negative relative change of -3.28 percent. Decline in female work participation of scheduled castes population in last decade may be a outcome of higher enrollment ratio of scheduled castes female and increased unemployment rate in the urban areas.

Seven different state witnessed positive relative change in work participation of urban scheduled caste females.

They are Andhra Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

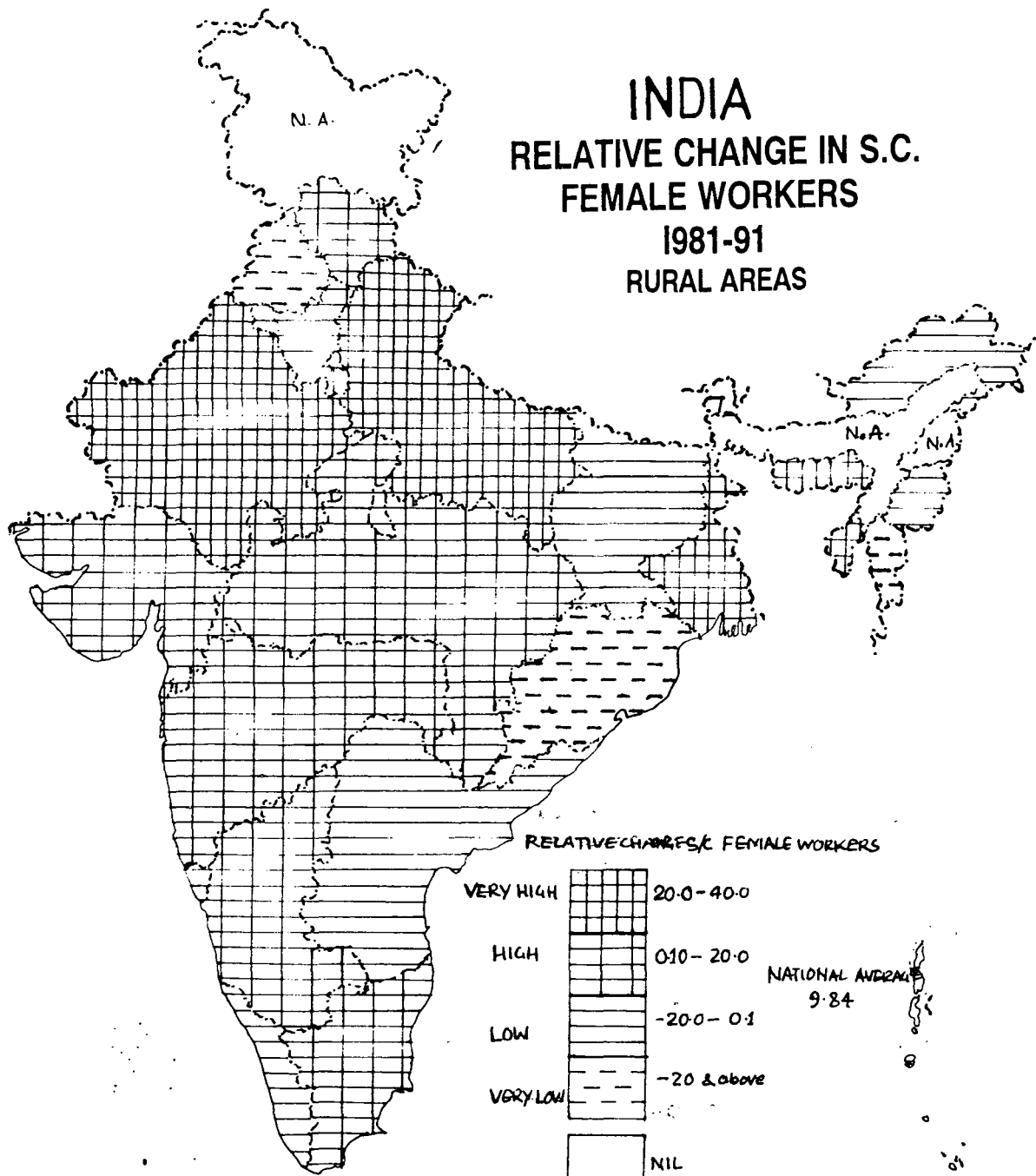
At the state level remarkable variation exists in relative change in work participation of scheduled caste females, which varies from -57 percent in Arunachal Pradesh to 35.3 percent in Sikkim.

During the decade of 1981-1991 in urban areas a very sharp relative decline (above -12.97 percent) in female work force of scheduled castes population occurred in Eastern states

FIG. II-10

INDIA

RELATIVE CHANGE IN S.C. FEMALE WORKERS 1981-91 RURAL AREAS



RELATIVE CHANGE % FEMALE WORKERS

VERY HIGH		20.0-40.0
HIGH		0.10-20.0
LOW		-20.0-0.1
VERY LOW		-20 & above

NATIONAL AVERAGE
9.84

	NIL
	DATA NOT AVAILABLE

200 0 200 400
KILOMETRES

Bihar, Orissa, Punjab, Tripura, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Arunachal Pradesh. In western zone and central zone (Gujarat, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh) Karnataka in South and in North Indian states Haryana and Delhi relative decrease in scheduled castes female workforce over the last decade is comparatively low (-3.19 to 12.97 %).

North Indian states and Union Territory, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan Chandigarh Southern state Kerala, TamilNadu, Pondicherry and Manipur in North East reflect a high relative increase in work participation of scheduled castes (Map II.10).

Very high relative change in (8.73-35.39 %) female work participation of scheduled castes occurred in Meghalaya and Sikkim, Himachal Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh.

In sum, Scheduled caste female workers play an important role in agro based development of India. Out of every six female workers one of them belong to scheduled caste. They have higher work participation rate over the non-scheduled caste females in rural and urban areas. Acute poverty level and economic compulsion force them to join workforce. Andhra Pradesh experienced highest female work participation and least is found to be in Punjab. For both categories scheduled caste and non-scheduled caste spatial patterns of female work participation is more or less same. In rural and urban areas both South India has a lead over North India. Industrialised West zone have lead over East zone in context of female work

participation. Among scheduled castes female work participation is roughly half of males. In last ten years sex variation in work participation has reduced marginally. It is much higher in urban areas compared to rural areas.

Remarkable rural-urban variation exist in female work participation of scheduled castes in rural areas. Female work participation of scheduled caste in more than twice of urban areas due to differences in nature of economy and nature of jobs. In last decade, female work participation of scheduled castes has increased in urban areas. In rural areas relative increase in female work participation of scheduled castes is higher in north India against south India. In case of urban areas, relative increase in level of scheduled castes female work participation is larger in South India in contrast to North India.

Table:- II.8

INDIA 1991

		Work Participation Male & Female of Scheduled Castes Population					
		Total		Urban		Rural	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
India		51.47	26.07	46.39	12.64	57.65	29.13
1	Andhra Pradesh	55.30	46.70	46.12	19.32	57.22	52.46
2	Arunachal Pradesh	64.27	12.35	61.29	7.42	65.42	14.58
3	Assam	49.35	18.12	48.05	7.13	49.56	19.86
4	Bihar	50.09	23.22	43.38	10.38	50.78	24.74
5	Goa, Daman & Diu	48.34	25.78	46.40	17.17	50.86	32.88
6	Gujarat	48.38	25.91	44.60	11.23	50.42	34.79
7	Haryana	47.18	11.64	46.49	5.97	47.82	13.06
8	Himachal Pradesh	50.97	35.63	50.46	13.80	51.03	37.01
9	Karnataka	52.39	36.60	44.94	16.51	54.70	42.67
10	Kerala	50.95	31.72	49.19	23.65	51.35	33.56
11	Madhya Pradesh	50.37	35.26	45.37	15.78	52.42	40.65
12	Maharashtra	49.10	36.15	44.43	14.64	51.06	48.34
13	Manipur	46.28	30.98	44.27	30.06	18.40	32.01
14	Meghalaya	53.64	13.37	50.51	11.99	56.28	14.02
15	Mizoram	89.94	10.63	87.86	13.91	90.97	5.25
16	Nagaland	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
17	Orissa	54.63	23.43	48.13	13.24	54.98	15.89
18	Punjab	53.56	5.38	50.52	4.66	54.33	5.57
19	Rajasthan	48.57	28.38	44.70	10.93	49.54	33.27
20	Sikkim	49.56	26.80	44.82	16.41	50.18	28.14
21	Tamilnadu	55.79	40.92	49.31	19.75	57.54	46.65
22	Tripura	47.43	8.92	46.30	7.45	47.63	9.20
23	Uttar Pradesh	50.80	17.59	46.18	7.45	51.42	18.93
24	West Bengal	52.02	13.20	46.82	8.09	52.87	14.12
Union Territories							
1	Andman & N. Islands	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A
2	Chandigarh	50.79	9.50	49.82	9.53	56.86	9.31
3	Dadra & N. Haveli	50.07	26.90	58.13	14.41	48.27	29.84
5	Delhi	43.39	7.49	47.89	7.36	43.87	8.40
6	Lakshadweep	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A
7	Pondichery	50.98	30.52	47.76	18.05	53.19	39.52

Source : Calculated from Census of India 1991 Union Primary Census Abstract of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, paper 1 of 1993.

Table:- II-9

INDIA 1991

Work Participation Rate (Main + Marginal workers) of Non-Scheduled Castes Population.

		Total			Rural			Urban		
		Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female
India		37.10	51.56	21.51	39.69	52.24	26.15	30.14	49.28	8.69
1	Andhra Pradesh	43.90	55.51	31.97	49.27	58.06	40.28	30.57	49.22	11.07
2	Arunachal Pradesh	46.24	53.70	37.58	47.68	53.63	40.94	36.35	54.10	11.98
3	Assam	36.21	49.44	21.87	36.83	49.27	23.52	31.13	50.75	7.55
4	Bihar	31.25	47.54	13.37	32.31	48.51	14.73	24.71	46.08	4.25
5	Goa, Daman & Diu	35.43	49.74	20.62	36.72	49.13	24.16	33.60	50.02	15.50
6	Gujarat	41.48	53.97	25.98	45.68	55.21	35.65	29.72	51.69	6.84
7	Haryana	30.99	48.73	10.53	31.92	48.68	11.70	28.40	48.83	4.92
8	Himachal Pradesh	42.58	50.47	34.53	43.36	50.23	36.87	35.13	52.76	14.14
9	Karnataka	41.45	54.40	27.96	45.12	56.32	35.24	32.15	50.49	12.36
10	Kerala	30.35	47.20	14.04	30.31	47.44	14.80	29.10	46.55	12.21
11	Madhya Pradesh	42.71	52.50	32.23	46.82	54.22	39.03	29.25	47.00	9.34
12	Maharashtra	42.96	52.52	32.71	49.61	53.36	45.74	32.17	51.27	11.05
13	Manipur	42.23	45.23	39.11	45.27	47.03	43.35	34.04	40.15	27.73
14	Meghalaya	42.70	50.04	35.02	45.06	50.99	38.92	32.27	45.94	17.28
15	Mizoram	48.88	53.72	44.85	50.93	54.84	47.12	46.20	52.58	39.36
16	Nagaland	42.67	46.85	37.95	44.71	46.56	42.70	32.71	48.16	12.08
17	Orissa	37.19	53.68	20.26	38.45	54.52	22.20	29.36	48.29	7.29
18	Punjab	30.93	54.76	4.00	31.20	55.72	3.80	30.36	52.35	4.42
19	Rajasthan	38.77	49.94	27.08	42.07	50.24	33.24	28.05	46.91	6.55
20	Sikkim	41.64	50.92	30.64	41.87	50.88	31.67	39.85	55.22	18.96
21	Tamilnadu	42.09	56.52	27.25	47.38	58.49	36.07	33.14	53.24	12.16
22	Tripura	31.57	47.12	14.64	32.84	47.48	15.56	28.98	48.05	9.63
23	Uttar Pradesh	31.37	49.37	10.90	32.62	50.29	12.72	26.95	46.38	4.38
24	West Bengal	31.86	51.20	10.62	32.81	51.78	12.65	29.67	49.96	5.90
	Union Territories									
1	Andman & N. Islands	35.02	53.32	13.13	35.45	52.59	14.27	34.77	54.02	9.72
2	Chandigarh	35.35	54.75	10.30	42.44	65.69	4.11	34.65	53.64	11.14
3	Dadra & N. Haveli	53.17	57.63	48.05	54.38	57.24	51.45	42.16	58.21	22.44
4	Delhi	32.18	52.72	7.32	29.08	48.81	4.51	32.51	53.14	7.58
5	Lakshadweep	26.41	44.17	7.53	25.27	42.85	6.35	27.30	45.17	8.09
6	Pondichery	31.56	50.57	11.98	35.08	52.67	16.85	29.73	48.89	10.16

source: 1: Calculated from census of India 1991, Final Population Total, brief analysis of primary census abstract Paper 2 of 1992

2: Census of India 1991 Union Primary Census Abstract S/C & S/T Paper 1 of 1993.

Table:- II-10

INDIA 1991						
Female Work Participation of Scheduled Castes and Non-Scheduled Castes Population						
	Total		Rural		Urban	
	SC	Non-SC	SC	Non-SC	SC	Non-SC
India	26.07	21.51	29.13	26.25	12.64	8.69
1 Andhra Pradesh	46.70	31.97	52.46	40.28	19.32	11.07
2 Arunachal Pradesh	12.35	37.58	14.58	40.94	7.42	11.98
3 Assam	18.12	21.87	19.86	23.52	7.18	7.55
4 Bihar	23.22	13.37	24.74	14.73	10.36	4.25
5 Goa, Daman & Diu	25.78	20.62	32.83	24.16	17.77	15.50
6 Gujarat	25.91	25.18	34.79	35.65	11.23	6.34
7 Haryana	11.64	10.53	13.06	11.70	5.97	4.92
8 Himachal Pradesh	35.63	34.53	37.01	36.37	13.30	14.14
9 Karnataka	36.60	27.96	42.87	35.24	16.51	12.36
10 Kerala	31.72	14.04	33.56	14.80	23.65	12.21
11 Madhya Pradesh	35.26	32.23	40.65	39.03	15.78	9.03
12 Maharashtra	36.15	32.71	48.34	45.74	14.69	11.05
13 Manipur	30.98	39.11	32.01	43.35	30.06	27.73
14 Meghalaya	13.37	35.02	14.02	33.72	11.99	17.28
15 Mizoram	10.63	44.85	5.25	47.12	18.91	39.36
16 Nagaland	N.A.	37.95	N.A.	42.70	N.A.	12.00
17 Orissa	23.43	20.26	15.89	22.20	13.24	7.29
18 Punjab	5.38	4.00	5.57	3.80	4.66	4.42
19 Rajasthan	28.88	27.80	33.27	33.24	10.93	6.55
20 Sikkim	26.80	30.64	28.14	31.67	16.41	18.96
21 Tamilnadu	40.92	27.25	46.65	36.07	19.75	12.16
22 Tripura	8.92	14.64	9.20	15.56	7.45	9.63
23 Uttar Pradesh	17.59	10.90	18.93	12.72	7.47	4.38
24 West Bengal	13.20	10.62	14.12	12.65	8.09	5.90
Union Territories						
1 Andman & N. Islands	N.A.	13.13	N.A.	14.27	N.A.	9.72
2 Chandigarh	9.50	10.30	9.31	4.11	9.53	11.14
3 Dadra & N. Haveli	26.90	48.05	29.84	51.45	14.41	22.44
4 Delhi	7.49	7.32	8.40	4.51	7.36	7.56
5 Lakshadweep	N.A.	7.59	N.A.	6.35	N.A.	7.00
6 Pondichery	30.52	11.92	39.52	16.85	18.05	10.16

source: 1: Calculated from census of India 1991, Final Population Total, brief analysis of primary census abstract Paper 2 of 1992

2: Census of India 1991 Union Primary Census Abstract S/C & S/T Paper 1 of 1993.

Table:- II-11

INDIA 1991
RURAL - URBAN DIFFERENCE IN FEMALE WORK PARTICIPATION OF SCHEDULED CASTES

	Total	Rural	Urban
India	26.07	29.13	12.6
1 Andhra Pradesh	46.70	52.91	19.32
2 Arunachal Pradesh	12.35	14.58	7.42
3 Assam	18.2	19.12	7.13
4 Bihar	23.22	24.74	10.38
5 Goa	25.78	32.88	17.77
6 Gujarat	25.91	34.79	11.23
7 Haryana	11.64	13.06	5.97
8 Himachal Pradesh	35.63	37.01	13.3
9 Karnataka	36.6	42.67	16.51
10 Kerala	31.70	33.56	23.65
11 Madhya Pradesh	35.26	40.65	15.78
12 Maharashtra	36.15	48.34	14.64
13 Manipur	30.98	32.01	90.06
14 Meghalaya	13.37	14.02	11.99
15 Mizoram	10.63	5.25	18.91
16 Nagaland	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
17 Orissa	23.43	15.89	13.24
18 Punjab	5.38	5.57	4.66
19 Rajasthan	28.88	33.27	10.93
20 Sikkim	26.8	28.14	16.41
21 Tamil Nadu	40.92	46.65	19.75
22 Tripura	8.92	9.2	7.45
23 Uttar Pradesh	17.59	18.93	7.47
24 West Bengal	13.20	14.12	8.09
Union Territories			
1 Andman & N. Islands	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
2 Chandigarh	9.5	9.31	9.53
3 Dadra & N. Haveli	26.9	29.54	14.41
4 Daman & Diu	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
5 Delhi	7.49	8.40	7.36
6 Lakshadweep	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
7 Pondichery	30.54	39.56	18.05

Calculated from Census of India 1992 Union Primary Census Abstract of S/C & S/T.

INDIA 1991

Table:- II-12

Relative Change In Female Work Participation of Scheduled Castes (1981-91)

		Total		Decadal	Relative	Rural		Decadal	Relative	Urban		Decadal	Relative
		1981	1991	Diff.	Change	1981	1991	Diff.	Change	1981	1991	Differenc	Change.
	India	24.41	26.07	1.66	6.80	26.52	29.13	3.01	11.52	13.07	12.64	-0.43	-3.29
1	Andhra Pradesh	48.70	46.70	3.08	7.06	53.41	52.46	-0.95	-1.78	17.75	19.32	1.57	8.85
2	Arunachal Pradesh	13.53	12.35	-1.18	-8.72	15.48	14.58	-0.90	-5.81	17.24	7.42	-9.82	-56.96
3	Assam	0.00	18.12	13.12	0.00	0.00	19.86	19.86	0.00	0.00	7.13	7.13	0.00
4	Bihar	24.87	23.22	-1.15	-4.72	26.00	24.74	-1.26	-4.85	21.05	10.36	-10.69	-50.78
5	Goa, Daman & Diu	29.25	25.78	-3.47	-11.86	36.24	32.88	-3.36	-9.27	18.36	17.77	-0.59	-3.21
6	Gujarat	23.52	25.91	2.39	10.16	29.12	34.79	5.67	19.47	11.80	11.23	-0.57	-4.83
7	Haryana	12.43	11.64	-0.79	-6.36	13.47	13.06	-0.41	-3.04	6.73	5.97	-0.76	-11.29
8	Himachal Pradesh	32.61	35.63	3.02	9.26	33.74	37.01	3.27	9.69	12.33	13.80	1.47	11.92
9	Karnataka	34.03	36.60	2.57	7.55	38.68	42.67	3.99	10.32	17.19	16.51	-0.68	-3.96
10	Kerala	35.17	31.72	-3.45	-9.81	36.68	33.56	-3.12	-8.51	24.52	23.65	-0.87	-3.55
11	Madhya Pradesh	35.55	35.26	-0.29	-0.82	39.02	40.65	1.63	4.18	17.05	15.78	-1.27	-7.45
12	Maharashtra	36.05	36.15	0.10	0.28	45.35	48.34	2.99	6.59	15.13	14.64	-0.49	-3.24
13	Manipur	38.07	30.98	-7.09	-18.62	39.46	32.01	-7.45	-18.88	31.05	30.06	-0.99	-3.19
14	Meghalaya	10.14	13.37	3.23	31.85	10.23	14.02	4.21	21.28	9.92	11.99	2.07	20.87
15	Mizoram	6.66	10.63	3.97	59.61	14.28	5.25	-9.03	-63.24	0.00	18.91	18.91	ERR
16	Nagaland	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
17	Orissa	25.58	23.43	-2.15	-8.41	26.30	15.84	-10.46	-39.77	18.16	13.24	-4.92	-27.09
18	Punjab	9.12	5.38	-3.74	-41.01	9.95	5.57	-4.38	-44.02	5.46	4.66	-0.80	-14.65
19	Rajasthan	23.16	28.80	5.64	24.35	24.80	33.27	8.47	34.15	10.18	10.93	0.75	7.37
20	Sikkim	32.68	26.80	-5.88	-17.99	38.39	28.14	-10.25	-26.70	12.12	16.41	4.29	35.40
21	Tamilnadu	40.08	40.92	0.84	2.10	45.10	46.65	1.55	3.44	20.07	19.75	-0.32	-1.59
22	Tripura	7.15	8.92	1.77	24.76	7.03	9.20	2.17	30.87	8.93	7.45	-1.48	-16.57
23	Uttar Pradesh	12.87	17.59	4.72	36.67	13.54	18.92	5.38	39.73	6.87	7.47	0.60	8.73
24	West Bengal	8.67	13.20	4.53	52.25	4.46	14.12	9.66	216.59	6.59	8.09	1.25	18.27
	Union Territories												
1	Andman & N. Islands	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
2	Chandigarh	9.52	9.50	-0.02	-0.21	7.18	9.31	2.13	29.67	9.89	9.53	-0.36	-3.64
3	Dadra & N. Haveli	36.52	26.90	-9.62	-26.34	37.01	29.84	-7.17	-19.37	32.10	14.41	-17.69	-55.11
4	Delhi	8.39	7.49	-0.90	-10.73	14.10	8.40	-5.70	-40.43	7.81	7.36	0.05	0.68
5	Lakshadweep	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
6	Pondichery	33.12	30.52	-2.60	-7.85	41.42	39.52	-1.90	-4.59	18.12	18.08	-0.04	-0.22

Source: Calculate of fram census of India 1991 Union primary census abstract of S/C & S/T, paper Iof 1993

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CHAPTER-III

INDUSTRIAL STRUCTURE OF SCHEDULED CASTES FEMALE WORKERS IN
INDIA 1981-1991

Indian census provides a classification of the working force into nine major industrial categories - Cultivators, agricultural labourers, those engaged in forestry, fishing, logging, hunting, plantations and animal husbandry; mining and quarrying, households industry, manufacturing, outside household industry, construction, trade and commerce, transport, storage and communications and other services. As the scheduled castes are generally poor and rural based, they are mostly engaged in primary sector activities, there too particularly as agricultural labourer.

Having discussed the pattern of scheduled caste females work participation rate in the previous chapter, this chapter analyses their distribution in different industrial categories at the state level on the 1991 census basis separately for total, rural and urban areas. To know the industrial mobility of scheduled caste female workers during the last decade, industrial categories has been ranked and relative change among top three ranking industrial categories has been discussed.

3.1 Cultivators

In India 17.3 percent of female main workers of scheduled castes are cultivators at the census of 1991. Cultivation is

second ranking economic activity among scheduled caste females after agricultural labourers. It need to be mentioned that female cultivators do not plough the land but they are associated cultivators who helps their male partners at the time of cultivation. A wide gap exists between the rural urban areas in terms of proportion of female cultivators in the scheduled castes population.

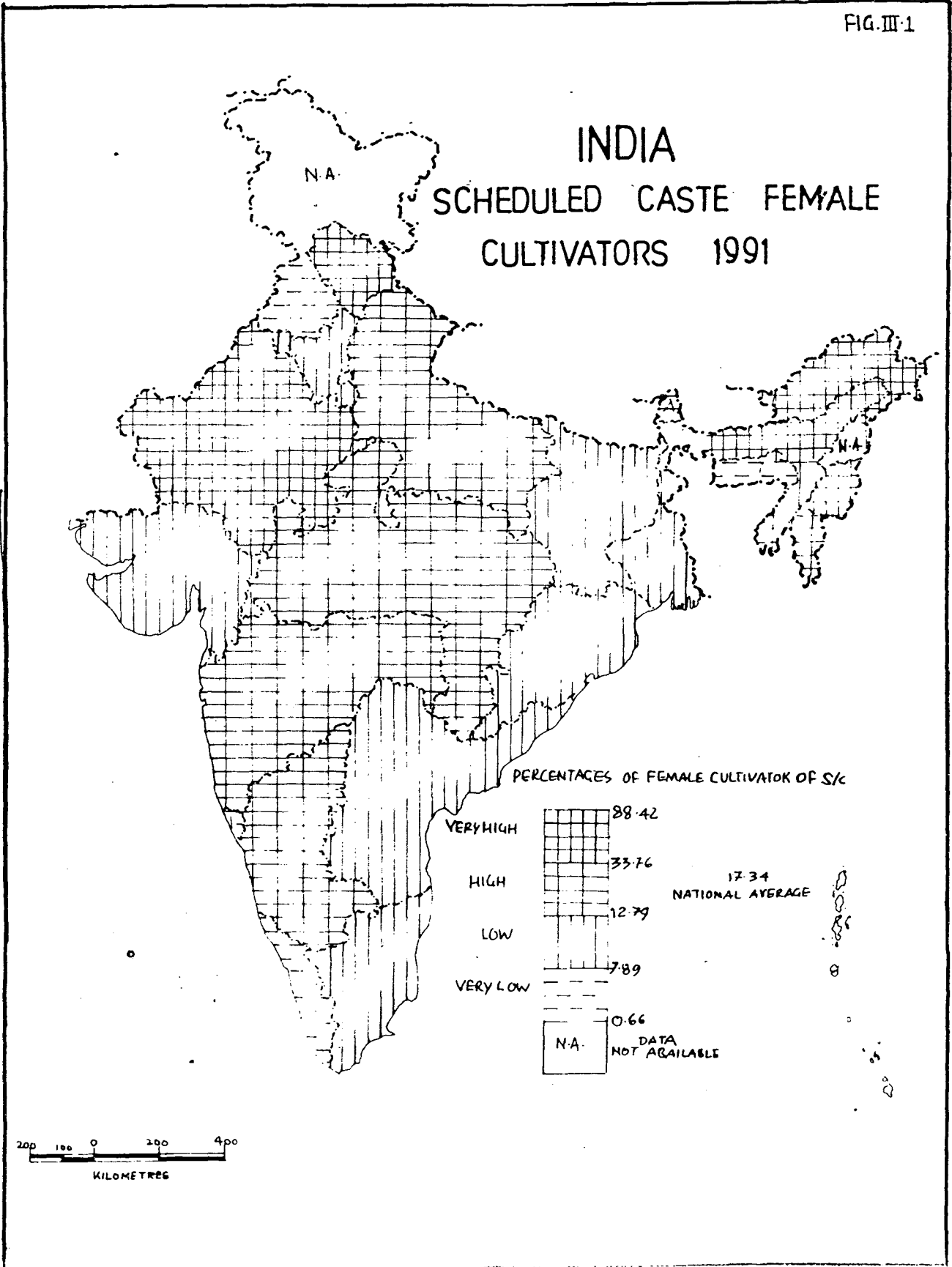
In rural areas proportion of female cultivators of scheduled caste is more than five times of those in urban areas. There is 19 percent female cultivators of scheduled castes in rural areas against 3.2 percent in urban areas. A rural bias in the proportion of female cultivators of scheduled castes is due to agricultural economy of rural areas.

In 1991 for total areas, proportion of female cultivators of scheduled castes has a wide range among different states and union territories.

It is negligible in Chandigarh (0.06 %) and highest (88.4 %) Himachal Pradesh.

Out of 27 states and union territories a states Himachal Pradesh, Sikkim, Manipur, Rajasthan, Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh and union territory of Dadra & Nagar Haveli have larger proportion of female cultivators among scheduled castes than national average (17.34 %). In these states and union territories proportion of female cultivators of scheduled castes varies from high to very high.

FIG. III.1



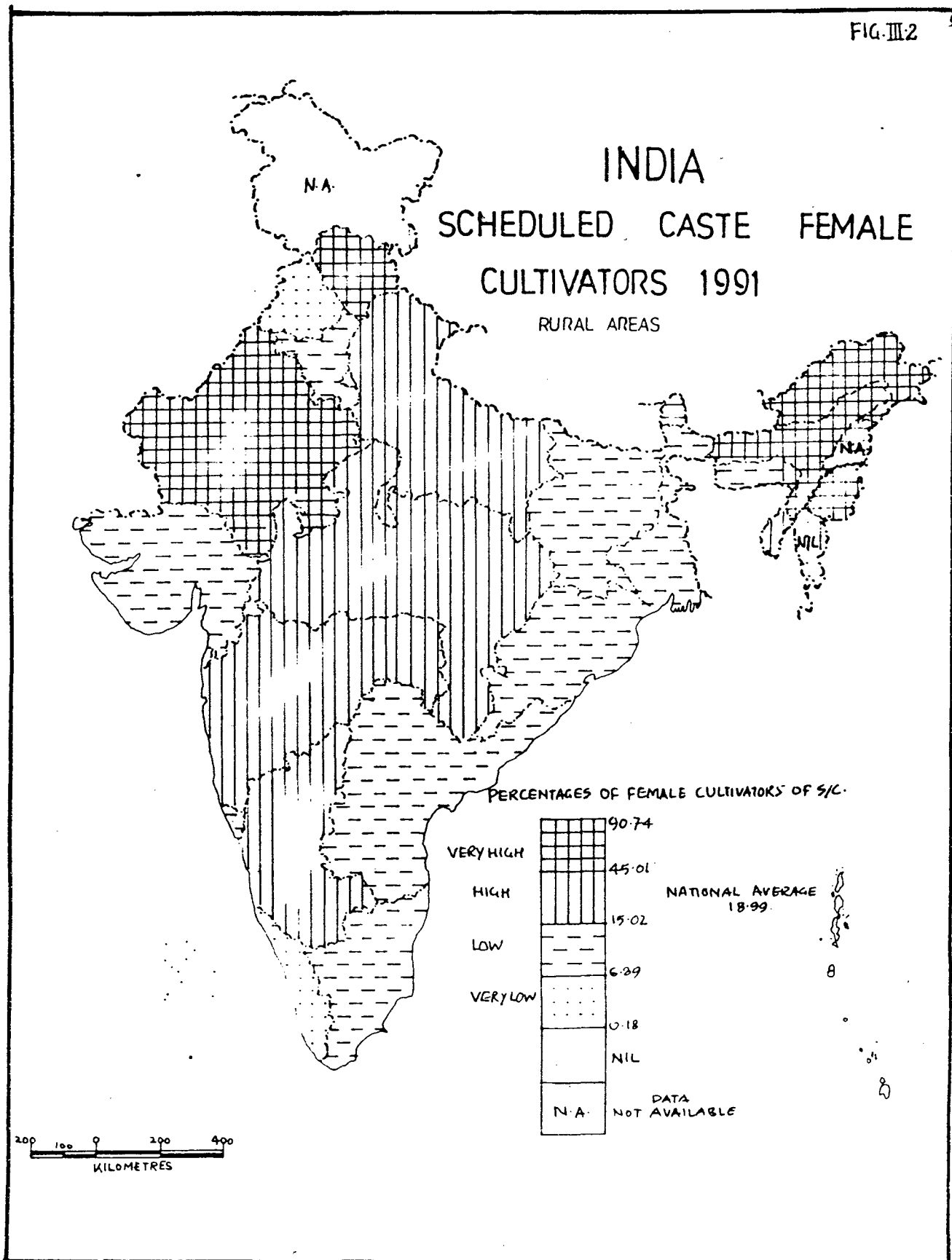
In rest of the states and union territories proportion of scheduled caste female cultivators remain below the national average. From Map III.1 it is clear that proportion of cultivators among scheduled caste female is very high (33.7 to 88.4 %) in Himachal Pradesh, Sikkim, Manipur, Rajasthan, Assam, Arunachal Pradesh and Dadra & Nagar Haveli.

These states and union territories is followed by the a region of high proportion (13 to 34 %) of female cultivators among scheduled castes workers formed by Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, and Karnataka, stretching from north to south and Tripura and Mizoram and north east also lie in this category.

A region of low proportion of female cultivators (8-13%) of scheduled caste is extending from north to south along the eastern boundary of India, formed by Bihar, West Bengal, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu. State Haryana and Gujarat also have low proportion of scheduled caste female cultivators.

Very low proportion (0.06-8%) of female cultivators of scheduled castes is found in the states of Meghalaya, Goa, Daman & Diu, Daman & Diu, Punjab, Pondicherry, Kerala, Delhi and Chandigarh. This is due to the fact that the proportion of scheduled caste female in the population of Meghalaya, Goa, Daman & Diu, Daman & Diu and Pondicherry is very low. Secondaly, the union territory of Chandigarh and Delhi are highly urbanised and only few females are in the primary

FIG. III.2



sector.

For the rural areas same pattern of female cultivators of scheduled castes is witnessed. Map III.2

Only exception is Mizoram where for the total areas, proportion of female cultivators is higher because of very few scheduled caste females are there, but in rural areas female cultivation is completely absent as there is no scheduled caste female workers in the state.

3.1.1 Cultivators in Urban Areas

In urban areas usually cultivation activity is limited and sparsely distributed due to limited availability agricultural land. In urban areas only 3.2 percent of female workers of scheduled castes are cultivators. It is seventh ranking economic activity among female workers of scheduled castes. In urban areas. Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Sikkim do not report any females cultivators of scheduled castes.

Proportion of female cultivators of scheduled castes ranges from negligible (0.05%) in Chandigarh to 49.6 percent in Manipur.

Manipur accounted 49.6 percent female cultivators of scheduled caste this misleading figure is a product of numerically insignificant number of female scheduled workers. Among states and union territories like Manipur, Assam, Himachal Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and in Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan Uttar Pradesh. Proportion of urban female cultivators is more than the national average (3.2 %).

In rest of states and union territories proportion of female cultivators is below the national average.

At the national level cultivation is seventh ranking economic activity among female workers of scheduled castes but in states of Andhra Pradesh, Goa, Daman & Diu, Maharashtra, Orissa and West Bengal cultivation is third ranking economic activity.

3.2 Agricultural Labourers

The proportion of female agricultural labour of scheduled caste is quite high. In India 66.8 percent of female main workers of scheduled castes are agricultural labourer. With such high proportion agricultural labour is first ranking industrial category among scheduled caste females.

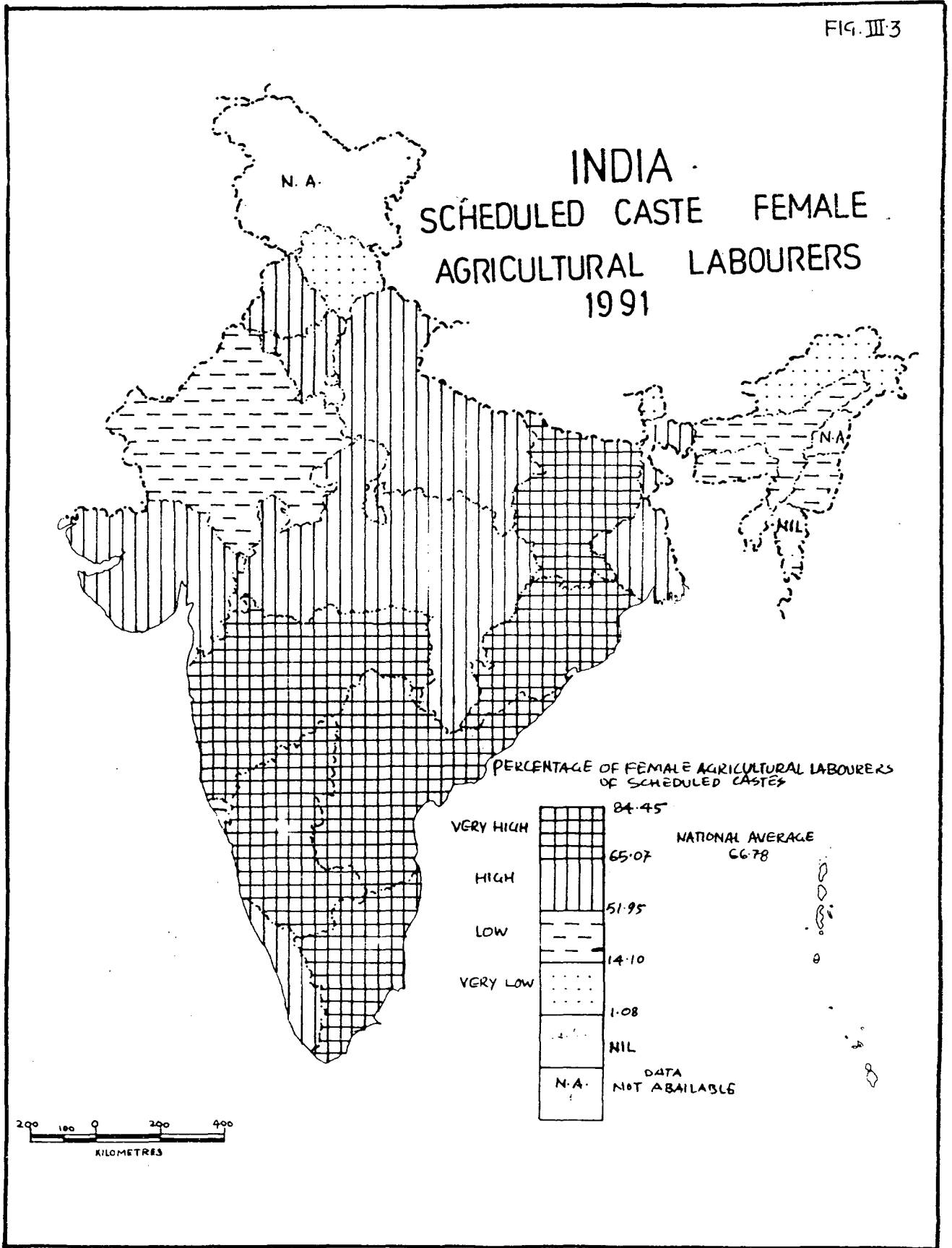
In every three female main workers of scheduled castes two are agricultural labour. A high concentration of female main workers scheduled castes in this industrial category indicates there landlessness and limited option of jobs.

Rural urban variation in proportion of scheduled caste female agricultural labour is remarkably high. In rural areas 71.3 % of female agricultural labourers is more than twice that in urban areas (27.54 %).

It is interesting to note that sizeable proportion (27.5%) of female agricultural labour of scheduled caste is found even in an urban areas. In urban areas agricultural labour among scheduled castes is second ranking economic activity.

According to the census 1991 most of the states and union

FIG. III 3



territories have small female workforce as agricultural labour against national average in both rural and urban areas.

For the total Bihar, Andhra Pradesh, Pondicherry, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka witnessed a higher proportion of agricultural labour more than the national average. In urban areas states of south zone (Andhra Pradesh, Pondicherry, Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka) Manipur and Bihar crossed the national average (27.5%), while in rural areas Pondicherry, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Maharashtra and Gujarat crossed the national average (71.57).

Three states, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Bihar and Union Territory Pondicherry exceeded the national average in rural and urban areas both.

In India for the total areas, very high percentage of female agricultural labour of scheduled castes workers is visualized in adjacent states Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and in Orissa, Bihar, Maharashtra and Pondicherry. (Map III.3) These states together form a belt. All the states are Paddy growing states except Maharashtra labour intensive paddy cultivation easily absorbs female workers of scheduled castes. This factor may be responsible for higher female participation as agricultural labour in the above states. Maharashtra is a Cotton growing state which demands bulk of agricultural labour mainly females to pluck the Cotton, Flower. This fact may be contributing to the higher

participation in that state.

In Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat and Kerala. proportion of female agricultural labour of scheduled caste is high (52 to 659 %). It should be mentioned that in Punjab and Haryana proportion of female agricultural labourers is high, while their overall work participation rate is very low. Out of 100 females, in Punjab only five are workers and in Haryana about 12 females are at work. Among them, three in Punjab and seven in Haryana are agricultural labour.

Low participation as agricultural labour (14.5 to 52 %) is identified in Rajasthan, Manipur, Meghalaya, Assam, Goa, Daman & Diu, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Tripura.

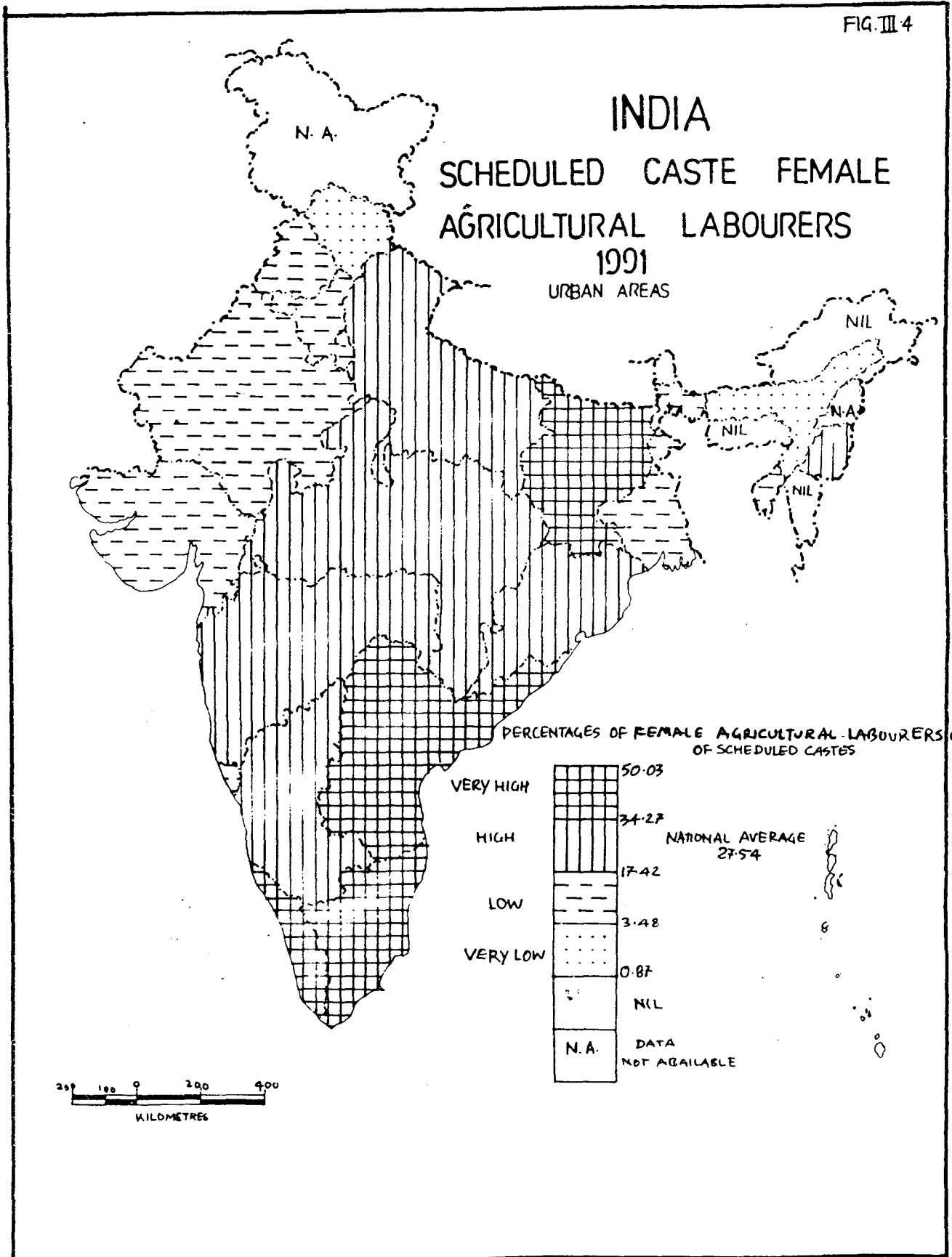
Most of these states have poor percentage of scheduled castes (Manipur, Meghalaya, Goa, Daman & Diu and Assam) or very limited agricultural land and subsistence farming (Rajasthan and Tripura).

Very low participation of (0 to 14 %) of scheduled caste females agricultural labour is occurring in tribal dominated states of Arunachal Pradesh, Sikkim and Mizoram. Delhi, Chandigarh and Himachal Pradesh which have limited agricultural land and also characterised by very low work participation of scheduled caste females.

3.2.1 Agricultural Labourers in Urban Areas

In urban areas of India, very high proportion (31 to 50%) of female agricultural labour of scheduled castes population is visualized in entire south India (Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu,

FIG. III 4



Karnataka, Kerala and Pondicherry) and in state of Manipur.

High proportion (12.1 to 30.6%) of scheduled caste females agricultural labour is prevailing in the states of Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Haryana and Gujarat.

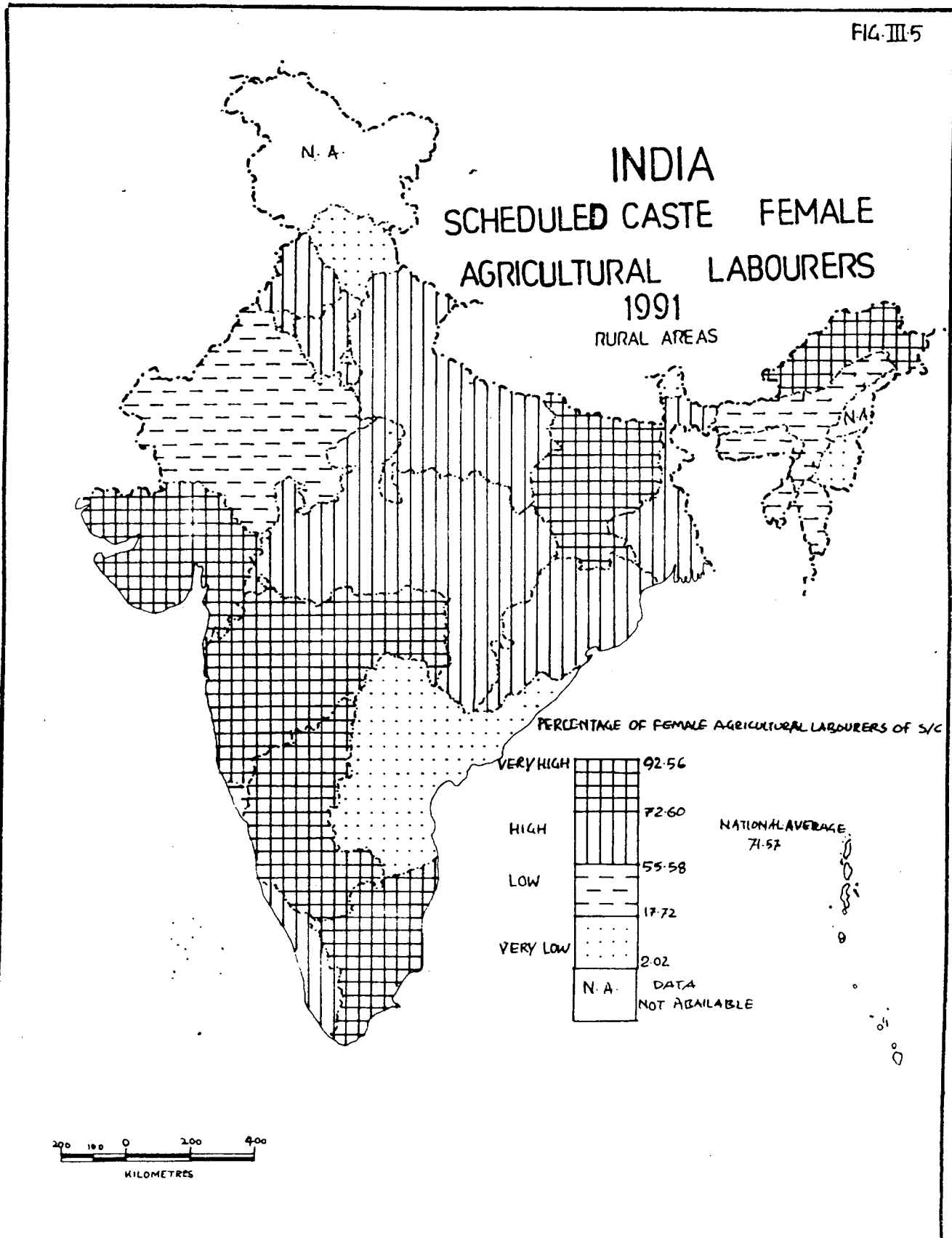
Low proportion of female (2.2 to 12 %) agricultural labour of scheduled caste is noticed in the states of West Bengal, Rajasthan, Tripura, Goa, Daman & Diu, Sikkim, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Assam.

Very low (0 to 2.2%) participation of female agricultural labour of scheduled caste is experienced by Himachal Pradesh, Delhi, Chandigarh, Meghalaya, Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram. Regionally, high to very high participation of scheduled caste females agricultural labourers is visualised in southern zone, western zone (except Rajasthan) and central zone Map III.4.

3.2.2 Agricultural Labourers in Rural Areas

In rural areas of India in 1991, out of every 100 female main workers of scheduled castes 71 of them are agricultural labours. This quite high ratio, indicates the heaping of rural female workers in this industrial category. Two union territories one Chandigarh and Pondicherry form a limits in the state level variations of female scheduled castes agricultural labour. A highly urbanised territory chandigarh limit the percentage of female agricultural labour of scheduled castes upto 2.6 percent only, while in Pondicherry

FIG. III-5



it is as high as 92.5 percent.

States and union territories which cross the national average (71.5) of rural female agricultural labour of scheduled castes are Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Pondicherry in south, Gujarat and Maharashtra in west and Bihar and Haryana in north India. Remaining states and union territories remain below the national average.

Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Gujarat, Maharashtra and Union Territory of Pondicherry form a belt of very high proportion (72.6 to 92.5%) of agricultural labour of scheduled caste females. Bihar also lies in this category. (Map III.5) High percentage of female agricultural labour of scheduled castes is noticed in the state of Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh and in Kerala.

In all above mentioned states and union territories high to very high percentage of agricultural labours comes on top rank among all industrial categories. Low percentage of female agricultural labours (17.7 to 55.6 %) is observed in north eastern states (Mizoram, Meghalaya, Tripura and Assam) Rajasthan, Goa, Daman & Diu and Union territory, Dadra and Nagar Haveli.

Proportion of female agricultural labour among scheduled castes is very low (2.6 to 17.7 %) in states of Arunachal Pradesh, Sikkim, Manipur, Himachal Pradesh, Delhi and in Union Territory Chandigarh.

In rural areas of India agricultural labours is first ranking

economic activity among scheduled caste female workers of entire south India (Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Karnataka, Pondicherry, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Pondicherry). North Indian plain (Haryana, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and West Bengal) central zone (Madhya Pradesh) and in Maharashtra and Gujarat of western zone.

Among Goa, Daman & Diu, Rajasthan, Himachal Pradesh and Sikkim its rank come second. In Manipur and Delhi its rank is third for Arunachal Pradesh and Chandigarh rank of economic activity agricultural labours is fourth and sixth respectively.

In rural areas in most of the states agricultural labour is first to second ranking economic activity while in urban areas in most of the state it is first to third ranking economic activity.

3.3 Households Manufacturing :

In India out of 100 female workers of scheduled castes, three are household manufacturing workers. It is fourth ranking economic activity of scheduled caste females workers. Very small proportion (3%) of female household manufacturing workers of scheduled castes breaks the general belief that household manufacturing is always female dominated industry.

In rural areas, less than 3 percent of female workers find jobs in household manufacturing, but in urban areas picture is not so bad, here out of 100 female main workers six are engaged in household manufacturing.

3.3.1 Households Manufacturing in Rural Areas.

In rural areas, participation of scheduled caste females in household manufacturing is 2.6 percent. Its rank among nine industrial categories is third. In Mizoram and Chandigarh, there are no scheduled castes female workers in household manufacturing.

Goa Daman & Diu registered highest percentage (45.6%).

From Map III.6 it is clear that very high percentage (5.3 to 45.6%) of scheduled caste female workers in rural household manufacturing are in Goa, Daman & Diu, Manipur, Orissa, West Bengal, Assam, Tripura and Madhya Pradesh.

High percentage (2.4 to 5.3%) of rural female scheduled caste workers in household manufacturing is observed in the state of Kerala, Gujarat, Punjab, Maharashtra, Meghalaya and Rajasthan. While low percentage (1 to 2%) is noticed in Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Karnataka, Himachal Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Haryana.

Very low proportion (0 to .6 %) of rural female household workers of scheduled castes is found in Delhi, Dadra & Nagar Haveli.

3.3.2 Household Manufacturing in Urban Areas

In urban areas at the state level substantial proportion of female workers of scheduled castes are found in household manufacturing. The Proportion is zero in Chandigarh and Mizoram and 17.2 percent (highest) in Madhya Pradesh. In Madhya Pradesh household manufacturing is third ranking

economic activity among scheduled caste females workers.

3.4 Other Than Household Manufacturing

Other than household manufacturing is fifth ranking economic activity among the female scheduled castes workers of India in 1991. This industrial category contains only about two percent of female workers. At the state level it varies from zero in Mizoram to 12.1 percent in Delhi. Delhi is followed by Kerala (9.3%), Chandigarh (8.8%) Goa, Daman & Diu (8.7%) Haryana (7.9%), Dadra Nagar Haveli (7.8), West Bengal (6%), Gujarat (5.2%), Sikkim (4.5%), Tripura (3.8), Karnataka (3.8%), Maharashtra (3.2%) and Rajasthan (2.9%). In all these states and union territories proportion of female workers, working in other than household manufacturing is higher than the national average (2.8%). Remaining states and union territories are below the national average.

In rural areas, less than two percent of female workers of scheduled castes are non household manufacturing workers.

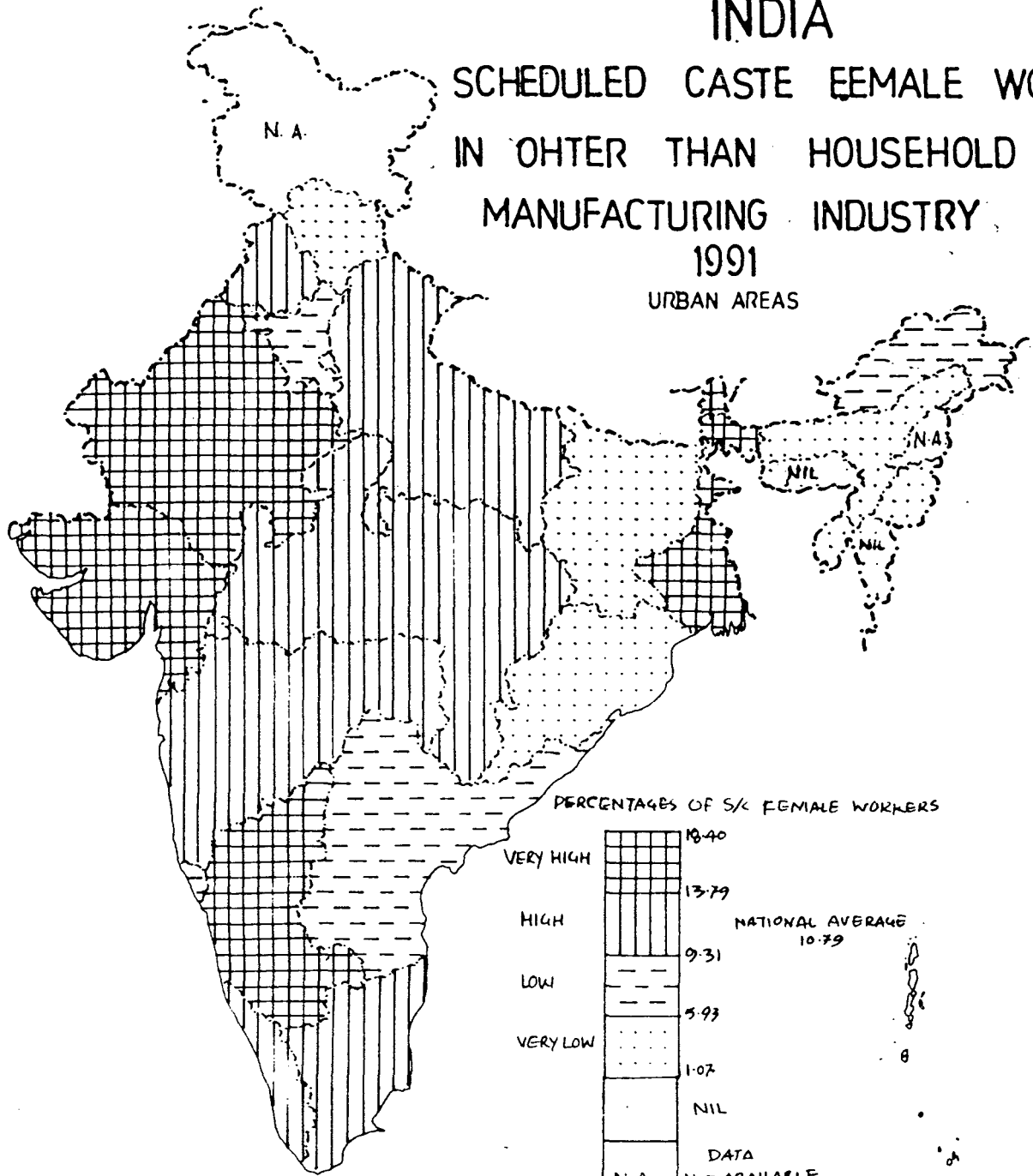
Kerala reported highest proportion (9.3%) of rural scheduled caste female workers in other than household manufacturing, which is followed by Punjab (8.8%), Goa, Daman & Diu (8.1%), Haryana (7.8%), Dadra & Nagar Haveli (6.6 %), West Bengal (5%), Tripura (3.4%), Chandigarh (3%), Karnataka (2.4%), Gujarat (2.2%), Assam (2%) and Uttar Pradesh (2%).

In urban areas, other than household manufacturing is third ranking economic activity of scheduled caste females. In 1991, 10.7 percent of females were working in this industrial

FIG. III-7

INDIA

SCHEDULED CASTE FEMALE WORKERS IN OTHER THAN HOUSEHOLD MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY, 1991 URBAN AREAS



200 100 0 100 400
KILOMETRES

category. Their proportion range from zero in Meghalaya and Mizoram to highest 18.4 percent in Sikkim. States Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Haryana, Punjab, Rajasthan and West Bengal registered higher participation of female workers than the national average.

From the Map III.7 it is easy to identify very high participation (13.7 to 18.4 %) of scheduled caste females in other than household manufacturing is formed by Sikkim, Rajasthan, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Gujarat, Karnataka, West Bengal, Kerala Manipur and Punjab.

Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, Delhi and Chandigarh are characterised by high (8.9 to 13.7%) participation of female scheduled castes workers. Low participation (5.6 to 9%) is witnessed in Arunachal Pradesh Goa, Daman & Diu, Haryana, Pondicherry, Andhra Pradesh, Tripura and Himachal Pradesh.

Very low female participation (0 to 5.6%) is observed in Assam, Orissa, Bihar and in Manipur state in Meghalaya, Mizoram female scheduled castes workers in other than household manufacturing is completely absence. (Map III.7)

3.5 Construction Workers :

- In India less than one percent of female scheduled castes workers are construction workers, being the 8th ranking economic activity. Construction work involves lifting earth, cuttings soil, carrying water, mortar cement, stone and other material at construction sites.

In urban areas, size of female construction workers of

scheduled castes is eight time more than that in rural areas. In urban areas 5.7 percent of scheduled caste female workers are in construction activity against 0.2 percent in rural areas.

For the total areas, lowest percentage of scheduled caste females construction workers is in Meghalaya (0.7%) and highest is recorded for Delhi (12.1%). States like Arunachal Pradesh (8%), Goa, Daman & Diu (3.1%), Gujarat (2%), Haryana (2.2%), Karnataka (1.4%), Kerala (1.1%), Maharashtra (1.6%), Punjab (1%), Rajasthan (1.4%), Sikkim (5%), Tripura (1.6%), Chandigarh (8%), Dadra & Nagar Haveli (7), Pondicherry (1.1%) and Delhi express higher participation of female construction workers against national average. Rest of the states and union territories fall below the national average.

Mizoram, Meghalaya did not report any female workers of scheduled castes in construction work.

3.5.1 Construction Workers in Rural Areas

Proportion of scheduled caste females construction workers varies from zero in Mizoram to 35 percent in Delhi. States and union territories that crossed the national average (0.28%) are Arunachal Pradesh (7.7%), Goa, Daman & Diu (1.7%), Gujarat (0.5%), Haryana (2%), Himachal Pradesh (0.3%), Karnataka (0.5%), Kerala (0.8%), Maharashtra (0.3%), Punjab (0.7%), Rajasthan (0.6%), Sikkim (5%), Tripura (1.1%), Chandigarh (6%), Dadra & Nagar Haveli (4.1%) and Delhi (6.3%).

In Meghalaya and Mizoram female scheduled castes workers in construction works are not available because these north eastern state is sparsely populated with scheduled caste females.

3.5.2 Construction Workers in Urban Areas

In urban areas of India, proportion of scheduled caste female construction workers is 5.7 percent. It is unevenly distributed at state level.

In Meghalaya and Mizoram, there is no scheduled caste female construction workers. Highest percentage is reported by union territory of Dadra & Nagar Haveli (30 %) states Arunachal Pradesh (9%), Gujarat (7.1%), Karnataka (8.2%), Maharashtra (8.9%), Rajasthan (6.1%), Chandigarh (8.2%), Delhi (13.7%) and Dadra & Nagar Haveli exceeded national average (5.7%). In these states and union territories proportion of female construction workers of scheduled castes varies from high to very high. In rest of the states and union territories proportion of female construction workers of remain below the national average.

3.6 Trade and Commerce

A little proportion of female scheduled castes workers(1.2%) are working in Trade and Commerce activity. It is seventh ranking economic activity of scheduled caste females. Highest proportion of female workers in Trade and Commerce is a merit of highly urbanised Chandigarh where 12.2 percent of females main workers are in this category.

Chandigarh is followed by Meghalaya (9.3%), Delhi (9%), Goa, Daman & Diu (4.3%), Punjab (3.8%), Orissa (3.3%), West Bengal (3.1%), Assam (2.6%), Tripura (2.5%), Maharashtra (1.8%), Manipur (1.6%), Arunachal Pradesh (1.6%), Sikkim (1.5%), Karnataka (1.5%), Kerala (1.3%). All these above mentioned states crossed the national average.

Usually, trade and commerce as an economic activity is intensively distributed in urban advanced economy.

In rural areas of India, Trade and Commerce economic activity is negligible 0.6 Percent.

In urban areas, 5.7 percent of female workers of scheduled castes are in Trade and Commerce activity.

It is three steps higher ranking activity (4th rank) in urban areas against the seventh rank of rural areas.

In urban areas, at state level highest percentage of female trade and commerce workers is found in Chandigarh (13 %) which is followed by Orissa (11.7%), Sikkim (9.5%), Delhi (10%), Maharashtra (7.4%), Punjab (9.4%), Goa, Daman & Diu (8%), Andhra Pradesh (7.3%), Assam (7.2%) and West Bengal (7%), Karnataka reported no female Trade and Commerce workers of scheduled castes.

3.7 Transport and Storage

In India, negligible proportion (0.2%) of female workers of scheduled castes are working in Transport and storage category at the census of 1991.

In most of the states and union territories the proportion of

female workers engaged in Transport and storage industrial category doesn't exceed the level of one percent except in the state of Meghalaya, Goa, Daman & Diu, Delhi and union territory of Chandigarh.

In rural areas, female workers of scheduled castes working in Transport and storage category are almost nil. They account for only 0.06 percent. Except Delhi (1%) no states and union territories have proportion more than one percent in rural areas.

Even in urban areas, the proportion of female workers of scheduled castes working in Transport and storage is 1.7 percent only.

Transport and storage economic activity come into existence due to spread and backward linkage affect of industrialisation, which is mainly concentrated in urban centres.

Highest percentage of female workers of scheduled caste engaged in transport and storage industry is found in Meghalaya (5.7 %) while in Andhra Pradesh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and in Mizoram no female workers of scheduled castes were registered as transport and storage workers.

3.8 Other Services

Among scheduled caste females workers, other services are third important category after agricultural labourers and cultivators in India. This category absorbs 5.8 percent of female main workers of scheduled castes.

In rural areas, it is fourth ranking economic activity while in case of urban areas it stand at the top. This category includes the Government, non-Government employees and self employed females in service sector.

For the total areas, of India in 1991, percentage of female other services workers of scheduled castes ranged from 2.1 percent in Bihar to 66.6 percent in Mizoram. Mizoram projected misleading figure due to negligible absolute number of female population of scheduled castes in the state.

States and union territories Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Madhya Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh and Bihar. The size of female workforce in other services is less than the national average. They cover almost the entire south India and certain parts of north India. In these states proportion of scheduled caste female workers engaged in other services is very low (2.1 to 5.2%). Low proportion of (5.2 to 10.4%) scheduled caste females engaged in other service is found in Pondicherry, Sikkim, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Manipur, Orissa. High proportion (10.4 to 26.4%) is noticed for Punjab, Gujarat, Haryana, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Assam, Kerala, West Bengal.

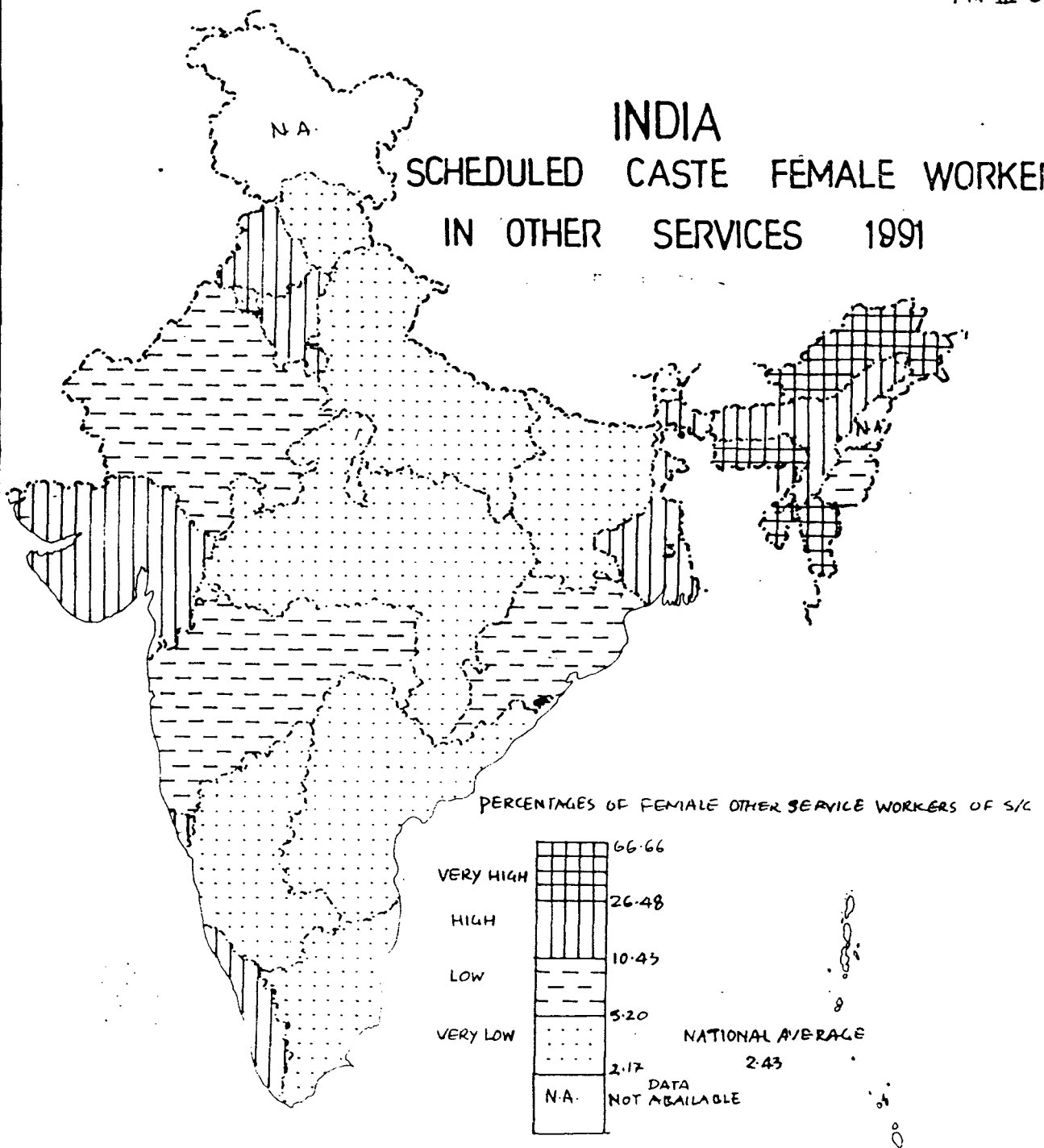
Map III.8 exhibit that in North Eastern states of Mizoram, Meghalaya, Arunachal Pradesh, Tripura and highly urbanised Delhi, Chandigarh, Goa, Daman & Diu proportion of female workers in other service is very high (27.4 to 66.6 %).

3.8.1 Other Services in Rural Areas

FIG. III-8

INDIA

SCHEDULED CASTE FEMALE WORKERS IN OTHER SERVICES 1991



0 100 200 400
KILOMETRES

In rural areas, only 2.43 percent of female main workers of scheduled caste were categorised in other services. In rural areas, the range of proportion extends from lowest 1.06 percent in Bihar to highest 77.7 percent in Chandigarh. In case of Chandigarh proportion is abnormally high. In Chandigarh. It may happen that most of the rural females of scheduled castes registered themselves as other service workers may be daily commuters to the city where they perform work but live in rural areas.

In rural areas, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra and Rajasthan and Himachal Pradesh lie below the national average.

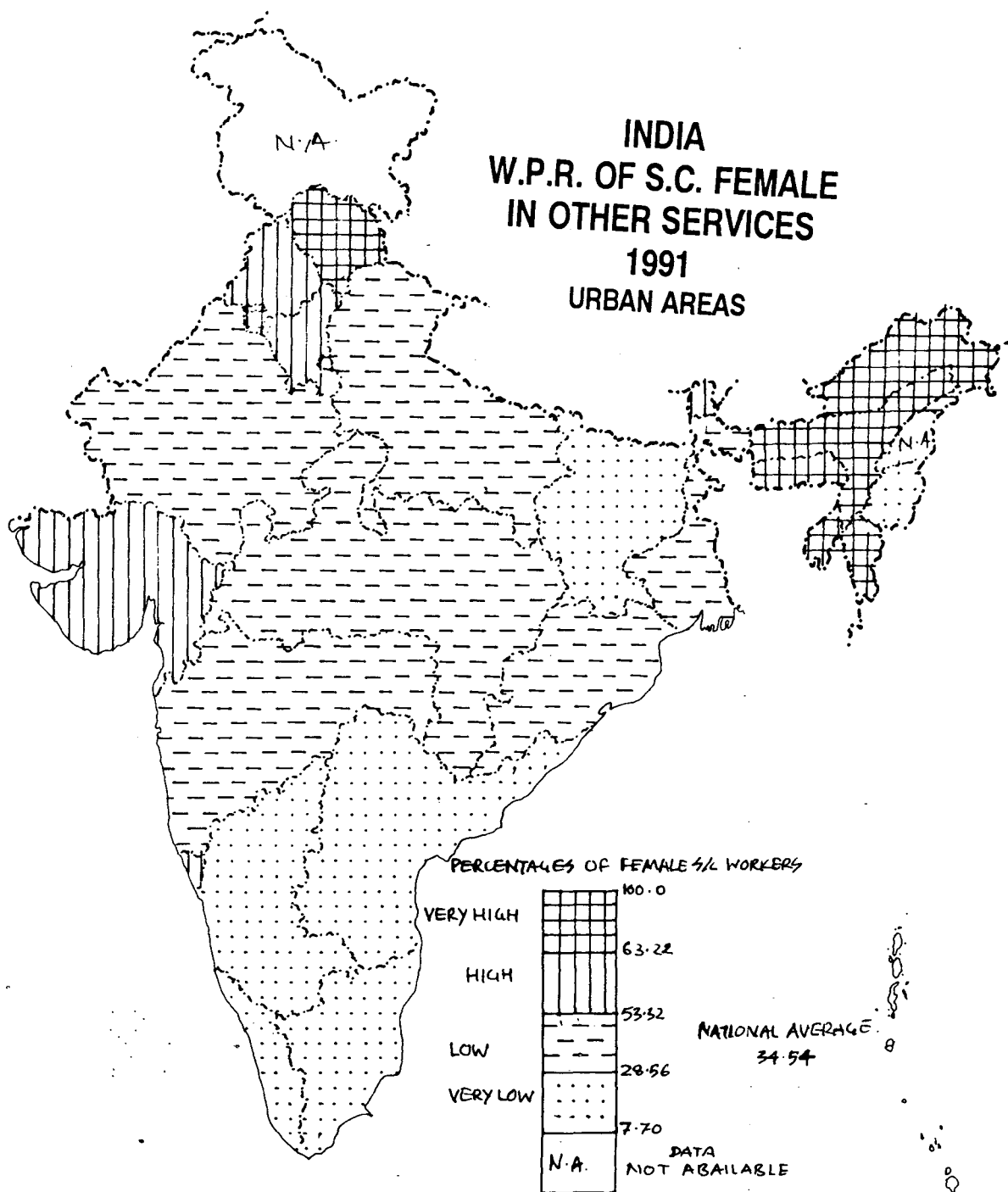
3.8.2 Other Services in Urban Areas

In urban areas, of India, the picture of female workers of scheduled castes in other services is totally different. In this case 34.5 percent female workers of scheduled castes were recorded in other service against 2.3 percent in rural areas.

Among different states and union territories the percentage is unevenly distributed from lowest 7 percent in Manipur to 100 percent in Mizoram. Both the upper and lower limit lie in the north eastern areas. In Mizoram there was only one female workers of scheduled caste who was performing other services, therefore percentage figure is 100 percent.

Very high female participation (63.2 to 100 %) of scheduled castes in other services is visualized in north eastern

FIG. III-9



states (Mizoram, Meghalaya, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Tripura) and in Chandigarh and Himachal Pradesh in north.

In north eastern state absolute insignificant number of female workers of scheduled castes provide a misleading percentage. High work participation (53.3 to 63.2 %) of scheduled caste females for other services is observed in the state of Punjab, Haryana, Delhi, Sikkim, Goa, Daman & Diu and Gujarat.

Low female participation (28.5 to 53.3 %) is noticed in the states of Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan, Pondicherry, Madhya Pradesh, West Bengal, Dadra & Nagar Haveli. Very low female participation (7.7 to 28.5%) is witnessed in case of entire south zone (Kerala, Bihar, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu). Bihar and Manipur.

Regionally, (Map III.9) very low to low participation of female workers of scheduled castes population is existing in BIMARU State and in entire south zone. Participation of female workers of scheduled castes in other service decreased from north to south in urban areas of India.

3.9 Livestocks & Forestry etc.

A very small proportion less than two percent of scheduled caste females workers are engaging in livestock, forestry and allied activities.

Among scheduled caste females workers, it is sixth ranking economic activity. In Kerala and Karnataka it is second and third ranking economic activity respectively. Although in

urban areas, percentage of female workers (2.7%) related to livestock and forestry etc. is more than twice of those in rural areas (1.3 %). In urban areas its rank (8th) among Industrial category is lower than those of rural areas (sixth). It indicates the importance of this industry in rural areas against the urban areas.

States like Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, and Tripura crossed the national average (1.4 %) in these states proportion of female workers of scheduled caste ranges from 1.7 percent in Gujarat to 9 percent in Arunachal Pradesh.

In remaining states except Orissa (1.1%), Punjab (1.1%) and Chandigarh (1.2%) female participation is less than one percent.

In rural areas, of India, states Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala, Punjab, Sikkim, Tripura, West Bengal crossed the national average (1.3%). Excluding these states Meghalaya (1 %) and Rajasthan (1.1%) in rest of states and union territories proportion of female workers of scheduled castes working in livestock and forestry etc. is smaller than national average. Highest proportion of female workers in livestock forestry etc. is recorded in forested Arunachal Pradesh (11%) it is followed by Tripura (10.4%), Kerala (9.4%), Assam (8.6%), Punjab (8.4%), Karnataka (4%), West Bengal (3%), Gujarat (2%), and Sikkim (2%).

In case of Arunachal Pradesh, Sikkim, Tripura and Assam

female workers of scheduled castes are performing forest related work. In these forested states livestock, fishing, plantation, orchards etc. is not developed. In Punjab and Gujarat female workers of scheduled castes are engaged in livestock related work. In states of Kerala, Karnataka and West Bengal scheduled caste females workers are engaged in fishing and plantation of orchards etc.

In urban areas, of India, only three states Kerala, Tamil Nadu Sikkim overtook the national average (2.7 %). In Tamil Nadu even in urban areas, livestock forestry, fishing etc. is third ranking economic activity among scheduled caste females worker of states. Excluding Sikkim, Assam (1.7%), Goa, Daman & Diu (1%), Haryana (1.2%), Himachal Pradesh (1.3%), Karnataka (1.4%), Punjab (1.1%), Uttar Pradesh (1.2%) and Chandigarh (1%), in remaining states and union territories participation of female scheduled castes work in this category is negligible (less than one %).

In three states Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Sikkim proportion of female workers of scheduled castes working in livestock & Forestry etc. is higher in rural and urban areas both.

3.10 Mining and Quarrying

In India, less than one percent (0.5%) female of scheduled castes are mining and quarrying workers. Mining and quarrying activity which is limited and sparsely distributed in India, do not take place every where therefore this industry provides limited jobs for female workers of scheduled castes

secondarily, most of the mining & quarrying activity is confined to only historical territories of scheduled tribes where scheduled caste females have negligible excess.

In urban areas, percentage of female workers of scheduled castes workers working at mines and quarry is 1.2 percent. This value is four times higher over the value of rural areas (0.4 %). Mining & quarrying activity is concentrating in mining towns of urban areas. A long continues process of mining have it spread and backward effect gradually, a rural mining centre charges into a urban centre.

This phenomena can explain the higher proportion of mining and quarrying workers in urban areas against the rural areas. In total areas of India, among different states and union territories Bihar, Goa, daman & Diu Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala, Orissa, Rajasthan, West bengal and in Delhi proportion of female mining & quarrying workers is higher than the national average.

In rural areas, mining and quarrying is 8th ranking economic activity of scheduled caste females, accounted for 0.34 percent.

States and union territories who are above the national average i.e. Goa, Daman & Diu (7.8%), Delhi (1%), Karnataka (1%), Kerala (1%), Rajasthan (0.8%), Orissa (0.6%), Gujarat (0.4%), Bihar (0.3%).

In urban areas, highest percentage of female mining and quarrying workers of scheduled caste population is in Bihar

(8.7%) a leading producer of Iron, Mica, Bauxite and other minerals. In Bihar out of 100 female workers of scheduled castes 9 of them are mining & quarrying workers. Bihar is followed by Rajasthan (3.2%), Karnataka (2.3%), West Bengal (2.2%), Orissa (2.3%), Haryana (1.4%), Goa, Daman & Diu (1.3%).

For the urban areas, Arunachal Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Punjab, Sikkim, Chandigarh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli did not report any female workers of scheduled castes in mining & quarrying activity.

3.11 Relative Change in Work Participation of Scheduled Castes Female Workers, Engaged in Nine Industrial Categories 1981-1991

In India for the decadal period of 1981-1991, among nine industrial categories of female scheduled castes workers, more than half of industrial categories registered a negative relative change. They are agricultural labourers, workers of livestock, & Forestry etc. mining and quarrying, household manufacturing, construction and transport & storage.

Industrial categories, cultivators other than household manufacturing, trade and commerce and other services recorded a positive relative change. It simply means that in last 10 years, the proportion of female main workers of scheduled castes population has increased in these industrial categories.

Highest negative relative change is recorded by third

category livestock & forestry etc. (-18.8%) followed by household manufacturing (-16.7%) construction (-13.2%), mining and quarrying (-12.8%), transport and storage (-4.2%) and agricultural labour (-1.7%).

Highest positive relative change is noticed in the industrial category of Trade and Commerce (22.54) followed by other service (10.53) other than household manufacturing (9.65) and cultivators (8.6%). The relative change of decadal period 1981 to 1991 has been unable to create any change in the ranking of nine industrial categories. Table III.1 shows that in last ten years, It has been unchanged.

Table III.1 Ranking among Industrial Categories of Scheduled Caste Female Workers in India 1981 & 1991.

Year	I	II	III	IV	Va	Vb	VI	VII	VIII	IX
91	2	1	6	9	4	5	8	7	10	3
81	2	1	6	9	4	5	8	7	10	3

Through out the decadal period of 1981 to 1991, agricultural labourers has been first ranking economic activity followed by second ranking activity cultivators followed by third ranking activity other service followed by household manufacturing, and other than household manufacturing, livestock and forestry etc. Trade and commerce, construction, mining and quarrying and last ranking activity transport & storage.

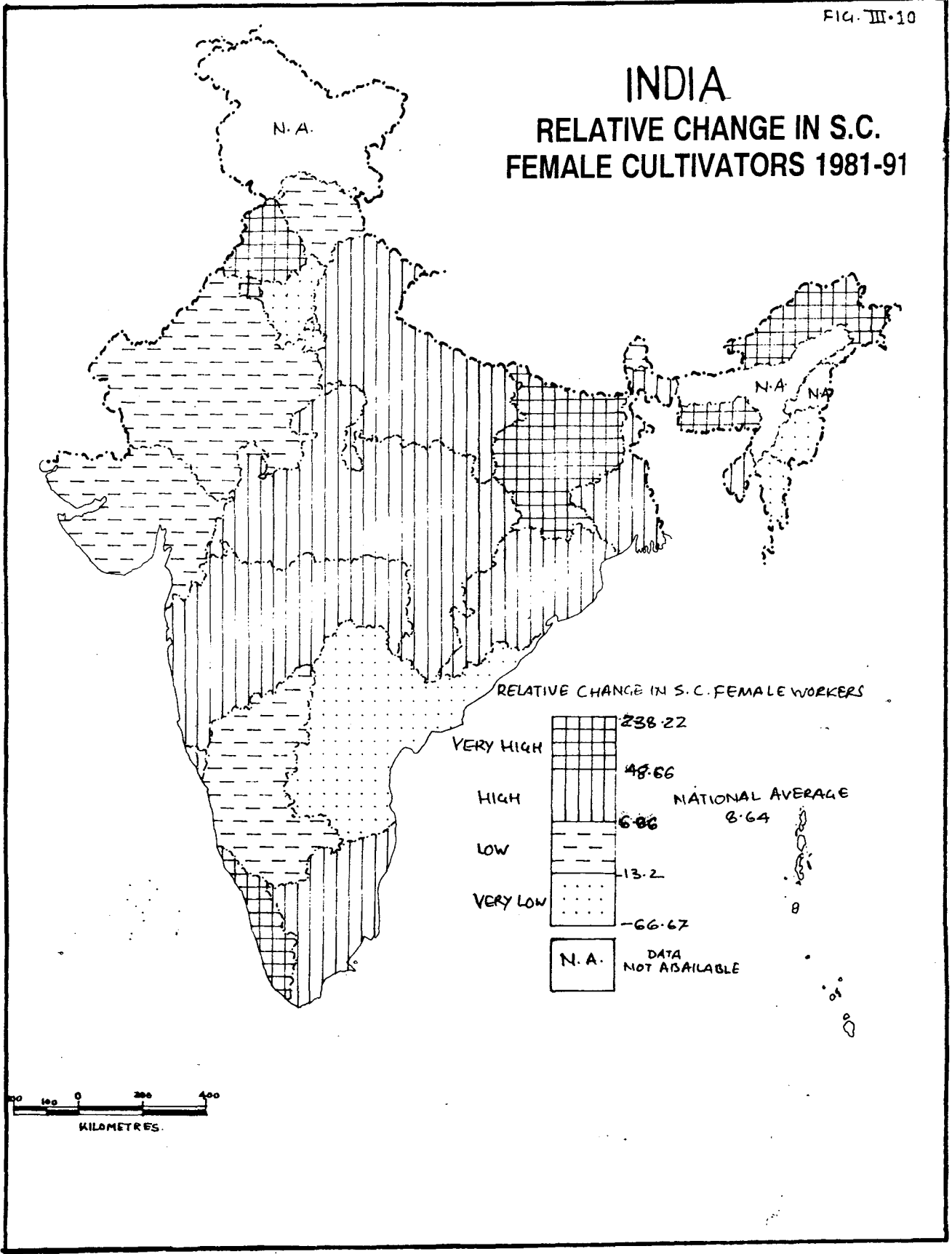
3.11.1 Cultivators :

In India scheduled caste females cultivators registered a positive relative change of 8.64 percent during the decadal

FIG. III-10

INDIA

RELATIVE CHANGE IN S.C. FEMALE CULTIVATORS 1981-91



period of 1981 to 1991.

Their proportion has increased upto 17.3 percent in 1991 against the 16.9 percent of 1981. In last decade, cultivation remain second ranking economic activity of scheduled caste females.

Except Mizoram (-66.7 %), Dadra & Nagar Haveli (51.7%), Delhi (-50%), Andhra Pradesh (-22.39%), Manipur (-21.2%), Pondicherry (-8.4%), Sikkim (-6.1%), Goa, Daman & Diu (-2.4%), and Himachal Pradesh (-1.9%) remaining states and union territories recorded a positive decadal relative change.

In India, very low relative change (-6.7 to -13.2 %) is observed in Mizoram, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Delhi, Andhra Pradesh and Manipur in these states and union territories the proportion of female cultivators has decreased in last decade. (Map III.10)

Low relative change(-13.2 to 6.8%) is noticed in Haryana, Pondicherry, Sikkim, Goa, Daman & Diu, Himachal Pradesh, Gujarat Chandigarh, Karnataka and Rajasthan. High relative change (6.8-48.6 %) is witnessed in Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, West Bengal and Tripura.

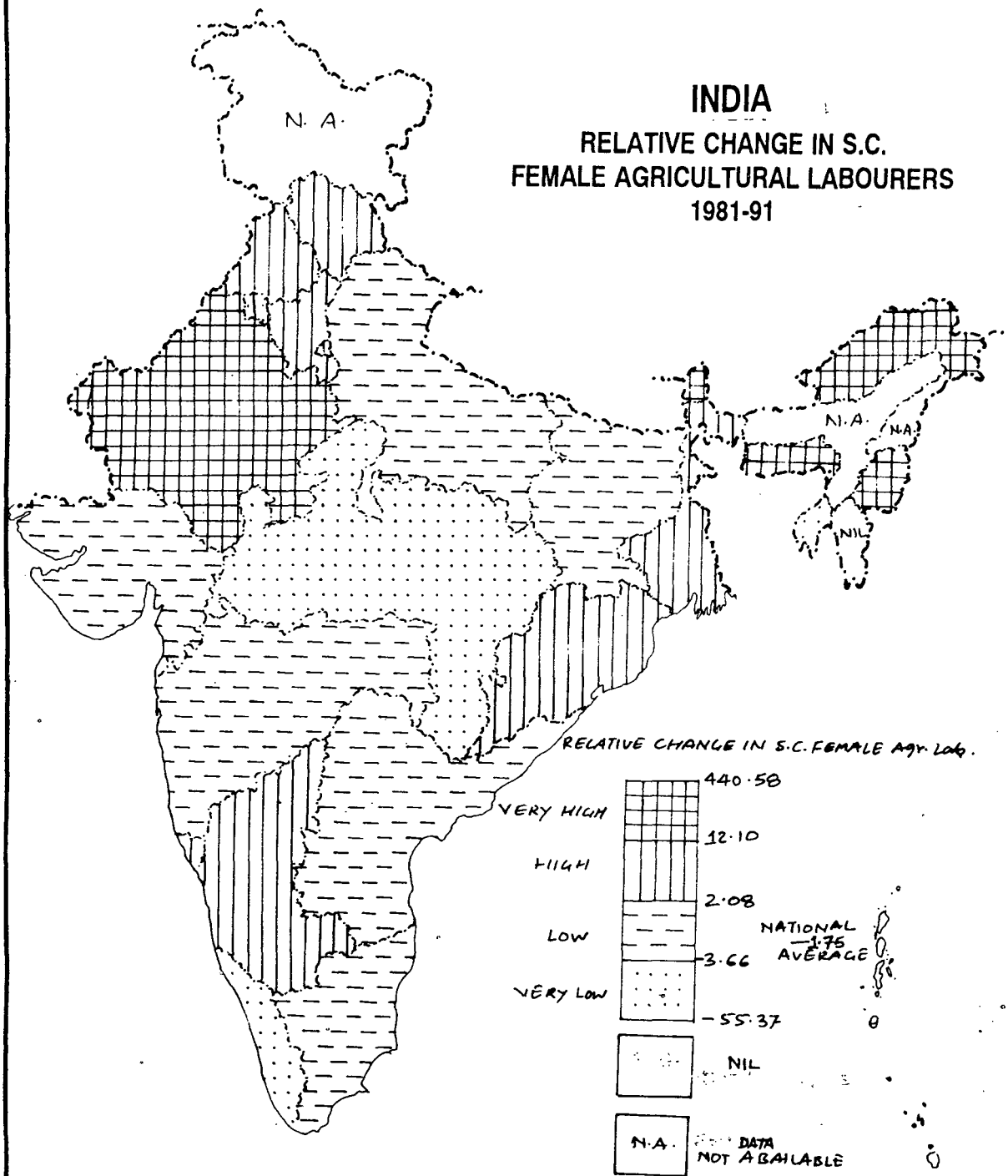
3.11.2 Agricultural Labourers :

In India, the proportion of female agricultural labour has reduced from 68% in 1981 to 66.7 percent in 1991, which accounted for a relative change of -1.7 percent. It remain

FIG. III-11

INDIA

RELATIVE CHANGE IN S.C. FEMALE AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS 1981-91



200 100 0 200 400
KILOMETRES

first ranking activity in 81 as well as in 1991.

Map III.11 portrays that States and union territories Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Delhi, Chandigarh in north Madhya Pradesh in central and Goa, Daman & Diu, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Pondicherry in south and Tripura witnessed a negative relative change. In these states and union territories proportion of female agricultural labourers of scheduled castes has decreased in last decade table III.8 shows that highest relative decreased is experienced by Chandigarh (-55.3%) followed by Delhi (24%), Kerala (9.9%), Tripura (-9.6%), Pondicherry (5.7%), Madhya Pradesh (-4.8%), Tamil Nadu (-2.9%), Bihar (-2.1%), Uttar Pradesh (-3%) and Gujarat.

Rest of the states and union territories recorded a positive relative change. Highest increased in the proportion of female agricultural labour of scheduled castes is noticed in Dadra and Nagar Haveli (440.58 %).

Manipur (403.92), Meghalaya (229.72), Rajasthan (13.21), Haryana (-11.02), Goa Daman & Diu (-9.21), Himachal Pradesh (4.49), Karnataka (3.27), West Bengal (3.05), Orissa (2.56), Punjab (2.08), Andhra Pradesh (0.44 %). State Meghalaya, Kerala, Arunachal Pradesh Punjab and Bihar form the category of very high relative change (48.6 to 238.2 %).

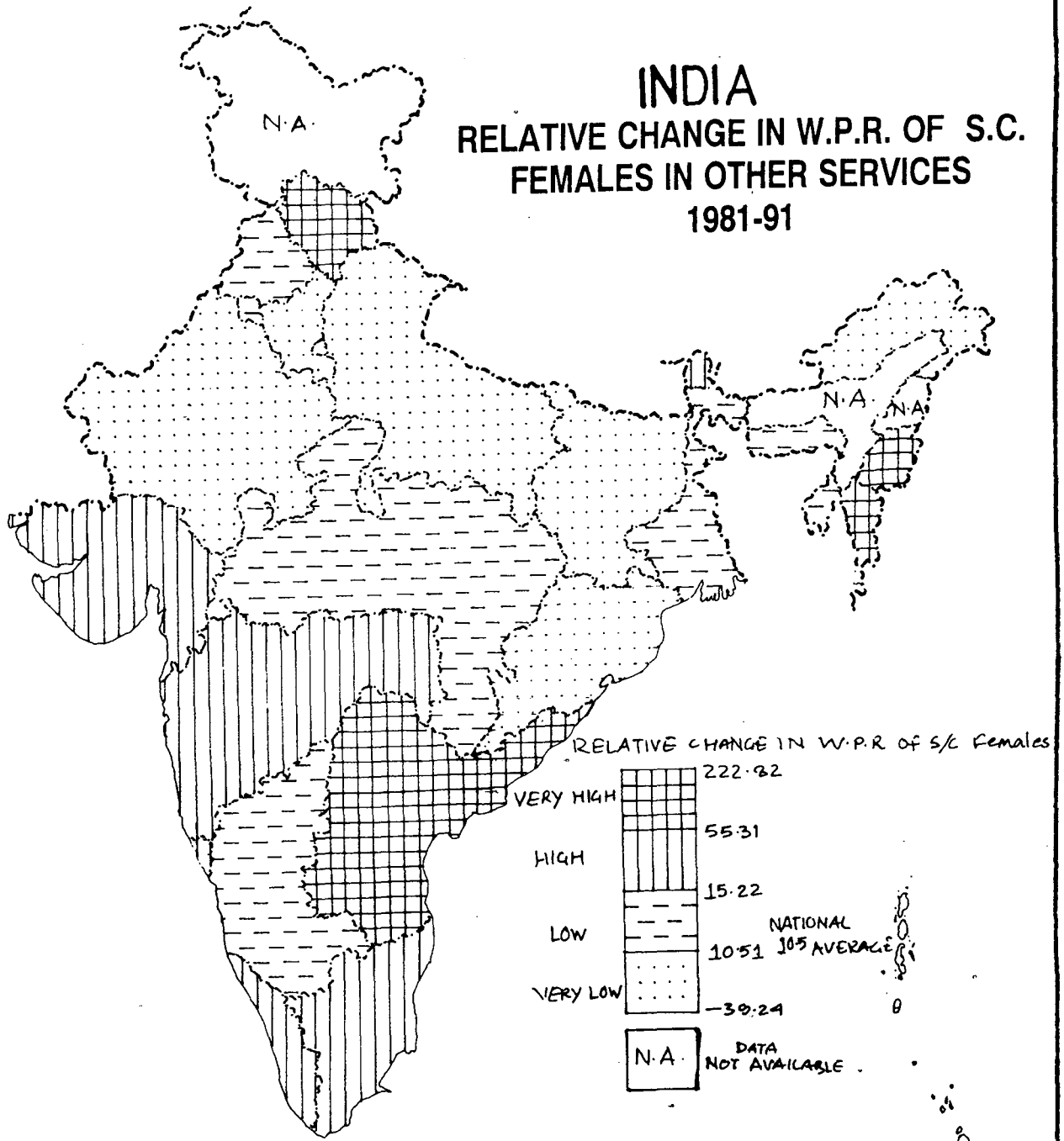
3.11.3 Other Services :

In last ten years, the other services female workers of scheduled caste record a relative change 10.53 percent. The proportion of female workers of scheduled castes has slightly

FIG. III-12

INDIA

RELATIVE CHANGE IN W.P.R. OF S.C. FEMALES IN OTHER SERVICES 1981-91



0 100 200 400
KILOMETRES

increased up to 5.77 percent in 1991 against 5.22 percent of 1981. Against the national pattern of positive relative change, states Arunachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh Rajasthan Orissa, Bihar, Haryana, Meghalaya Punjab and West Bengal have relative change is in negative figure .

Map III.12 depict that very low relative change(-39.2 to -10.5 %) of female workers is occurring in states of Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Orissa and Bihar in all these states size of female workforce of other service has decreased in last 10 years.

Low relative change(-10.5 to 15.2 %) is distributed in Haryana, Meghalaya, Punjab, West Bengal, Chandigarh, Tripura, Karnataka and Madhya Pradesh.

Except Madhya Pradesh and Karnataka, all the state and union territory have very low to low relative change and lie in the category of below the national average.

Very high relative change (15.2 to 55.3%) is visualised on the Map III.12, in Gujarat, Delhi, Sikkim, Kerala, Goa & Tamil Nadu, while high relative change of other service female workers of scheduled castes is identified in the state and union territories of Andhra Pradesh, Manipur, Mizoram, Himachal Pradesh, Pondicherry and Dadra & Nagar Haveli.

3.12 Relative Change in Female Work Participation of Rural Scheduled Castes Engaged in Nine Industrial Category in India 1981-91.

3.12.1 Agricultural Labourers

In rural areas of India, first ranking economic activity of female scheduled castes workers, agricultural labourer recorded a negative relative change of -1.1% percent in last decade of 1981 to 1991.

At the state level variation exist in nature and level of relative change. More than half of states and union territories do not follow the national pattern of negative relative change.

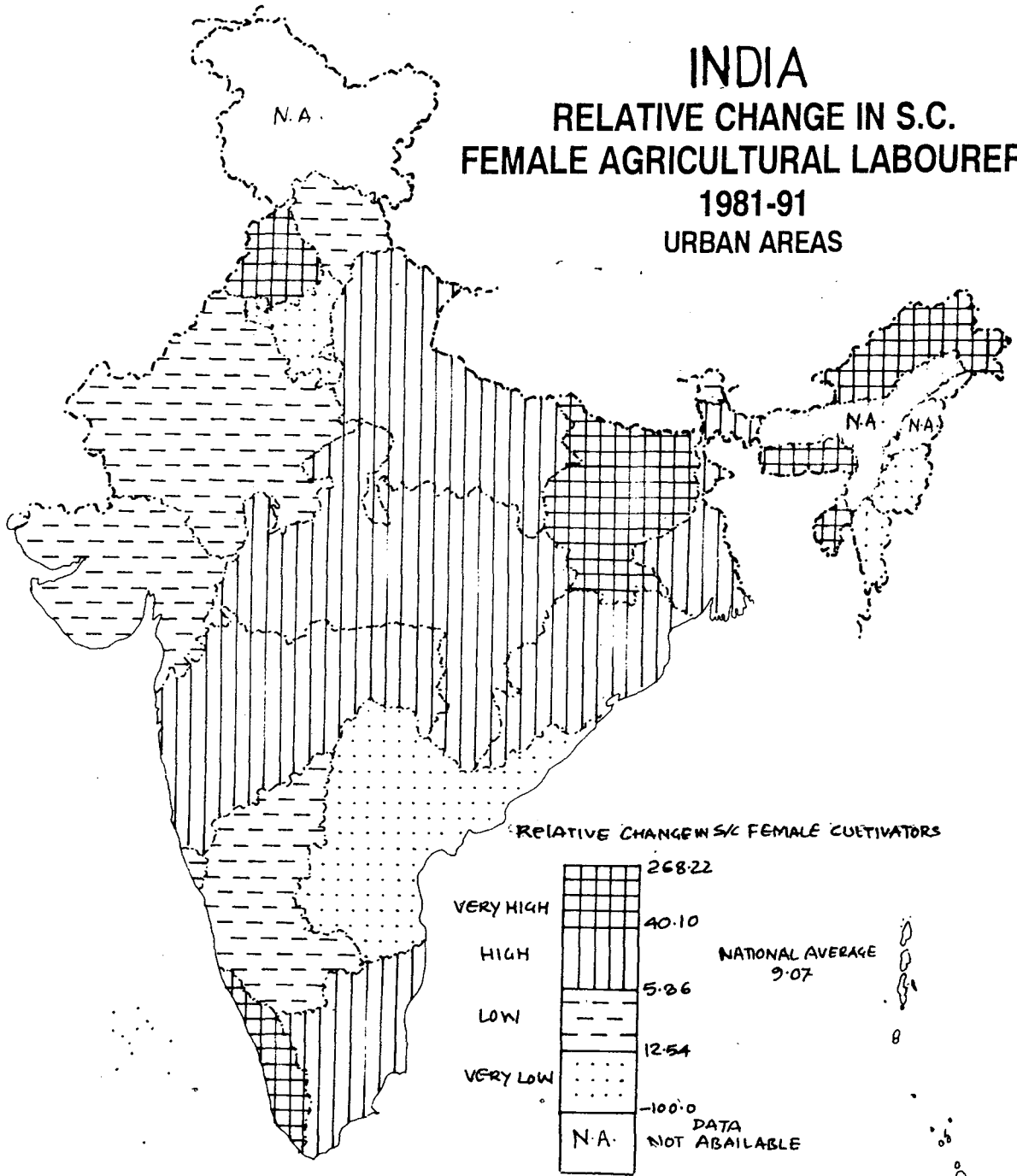
These states experienced a positive relative change i.e. Dadra & Nagar Haveli (507.72 %), Meghalaya (187.9%), Manipur (177.8%), Mizoram (100%), Sikkim (48%), Arunachal Pradesh (21.3%), Rajasthan (11.3%), Haryana (8.7%), Goa, Daman & Diu (7.5%), Maharashtra (7.1%), Himachal Pradesh (6.5%), Karnataka (2.5%), Punjab (2.1%), Andhra Pradesh (2.1%), Orissa (1.6%). Remaining states witnessed a negative relative change of female agricultural labourers of scheduled castes.

In last ten years, highest relative decrease in female participation of agricultural labourer of scheduled castes is noticed in Chandigarh (-91.7%). Chandigarh is followed by Delhi (-22.1%), Kerala (-8%), Tripura (-5.9%), Madhya Pradesh (-4.4%), West Bengal (-2.5%), Bihar (-2.4%), Uttar Pradesh (-2.3%), Tamil Nadu (-2.2%), Pondicherry (-1.8%) and Gujarat (-

FIG. III.13

INDIA

RELATIVE CHANGE IN S.C. FEMALE AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS 1981-91 URBAN AREAS



200 100 0 200 400
KILOMETRES

0.3%).

3.12.2 Cultivators :

During the last decades, in rural areas on India, the proportion of female cultivators of scheduled caste has slightly increased from 17.41 percent in 1981 to 18.99 percent in 1991 which accounted for a positive relative change of 9.07 percent.

All the states and union territories did not follow the national pattern of positive relative change. Certain states and union territories i.e. Mizoram ((-100%), Delhi (-48.8%), Dadra & Nagar Haveli (46.7%), Andhra Pradesh (-20.8%), Haryana (-19.8%), Manipur (17.8%), Goa, Daman & Diu (-7.9%), Sikkim (-7.6%) and Himachal Pradesh (-1.4%) witnessed a negative relative change.

Positive relative change in cases of Meghalaya, Chandigarh Kerala, Tripura, Bihar, Arunachal Pradesh, Punjab, West Bengal and Manipur is higher than those of national average (9.07 %).

Map III.13 depict that very low relative change(-100 to 12.5%) is visualised in Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Andhra Pradesh, Manipur, Haryana and Delhi while low relative change (-12.5 to 5.9%) is noticed in Rajasthan Gujarat, Goa, Daman & Diu, Karnataka, Sikkim and Himachal Pradesh.

High relative change (5.8 to 40.1%) is occurring in Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, West Bengal and Orissa. State and union territories

Tripura, Arunachal Pradesh, Chandigarh, Kerala, Bihar reported a very high (40.1 to 268.2%) relative change of female cultivators is scheduled castes.

3.12.3 Household Manufacturing :

In rural areas of India, proportion of female household manufacturing workers has decreased from 3.29 percent in 1981 to 2.68 percent in 1991.

This negative change resulting a negative relative change of -18.5 percent. The pattern of negative relative change as observed in national level, also observed in all states and union territories except in Tamil Nadu (40.7%), Andhra Pradesh (20.2%), Tripura (11.5%), West Bengal (6.6%) and Manipur (6%) which registered a positive relative change.

Highest shrinking in the female workforce of household manufacturing of schedule cases during the last decade, is noticed in Chandigarh (-100) followed by Meghalaya (-93.4%), Dadra and Nagar Haveli (-97.8%), Sikkim (-81.2%), Delhi (-66%), Karnataka (-45.4%), Maharashtra (-41.9%), Rajasthan (-38%), Uttar Pradesh (-31.9%), Punjab (26.1%), Kerala (-25.9%), Gujarat (-22.8%), Madhya Pradesh (2.8%), Bihar (-18.3%), Himachal Pradesh (-11.5%), Haryana (-6.1%).

3.13 Relative Change in Female Work Participation of Urban Scheduled Caste, Engaged in Nine Industrial Category, in India 1981-91.

In urban areas of India, for the decadal period of 1981 to 1991 female workers of scheduled castes registered a

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positive relative change for the industrial categories of cultivators, other than household manufacturing, construction, trade and commerce and other services.

Highest positive relative change was accounted for female cultivators of scheduled caste. The share of female cultivators of scheduled caste increased upto 3.21 percent, against the 2.49 percent of 1981. cultivators is followed by other services (5.49%) construction (4.77%) and other than household manufacturing.

It means in last decade, more female workers of scheduled castes population has started cultivating their land in urban areas, and joined other services, construction work labour and factories.

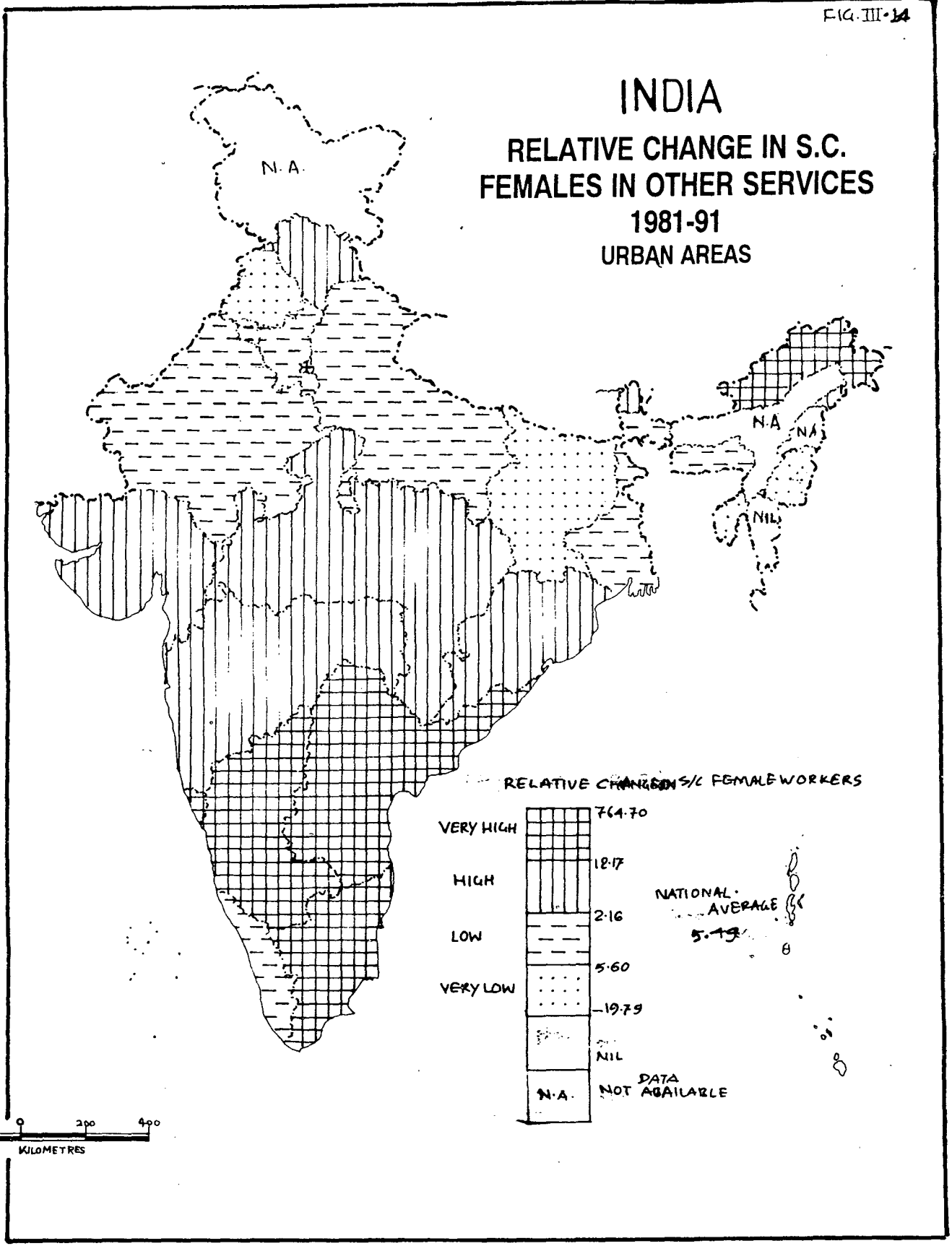
In last ten year the size of female workforce of scheduled caste females has narrowed in Industrial categories of agricultural labour, livestock and forestry etc. mining and quarrying, household manufacturing and transport and storage. All these industrial categories recorded a negative relative change.

Highest relative reduction in female workforce was noticed in industrial categories of transport and storage (-22.8%) followed by lover stock and forestry etc. (-21.1%) mining & quarrying (-14.4%) household manufacturing (-13.3%) and agricultural labourers.

3.13.1 Other Services :

INDIA

RELATIVE CHANGE IN S.C. FEMALES IN OTHER SERVICES 1981-91 URBAN AREAS



RELATIVE CHANGE IN S.C. FEMALE WORKERS

VERY HIGH	764.70
HIGH	12.17
LOW	2.16
VERY LOW	-19.79
	NIL
	N.A. DATA NOT AVAILABLE

NATIONAL AVERAGE 5.49%



Other service, a first ranking economic activity of scheduled castes female workers in urban areas follow a positive relative change of 5.5 percent during the decade of 1981 to 1991. In last ten years the proportion of female workers of scheduled castes engaged in other services grew upto 34.5 percent in 1991 against the 32.7 percent of 1981.

At the state level, variations exist in nature and level of relative change. State like Manipur (-48.6%), Bihar (-19.8%), Tripura (-13.3%), Punjab (-11%), Dadra & Nagar Haveli (-6.7%), Chandigarh (-6.5%), West Bengal, (-4.7%) Uttar Pradesh (-4.7%), Kerala (-3.7%), Rajasthan (-3.3%), Meghalaya (-3.1%) and Haryana (0.3%) experienced a negative relative change. In rest of the states and union territories relative change is in positive figures. Map III.14 depicts that very low relative change(-48.66 to -5.6%) occurring in Manipur & Tripura in north east Punjab and Chandigarh in north and Dadra & Nagar Haveli in south.

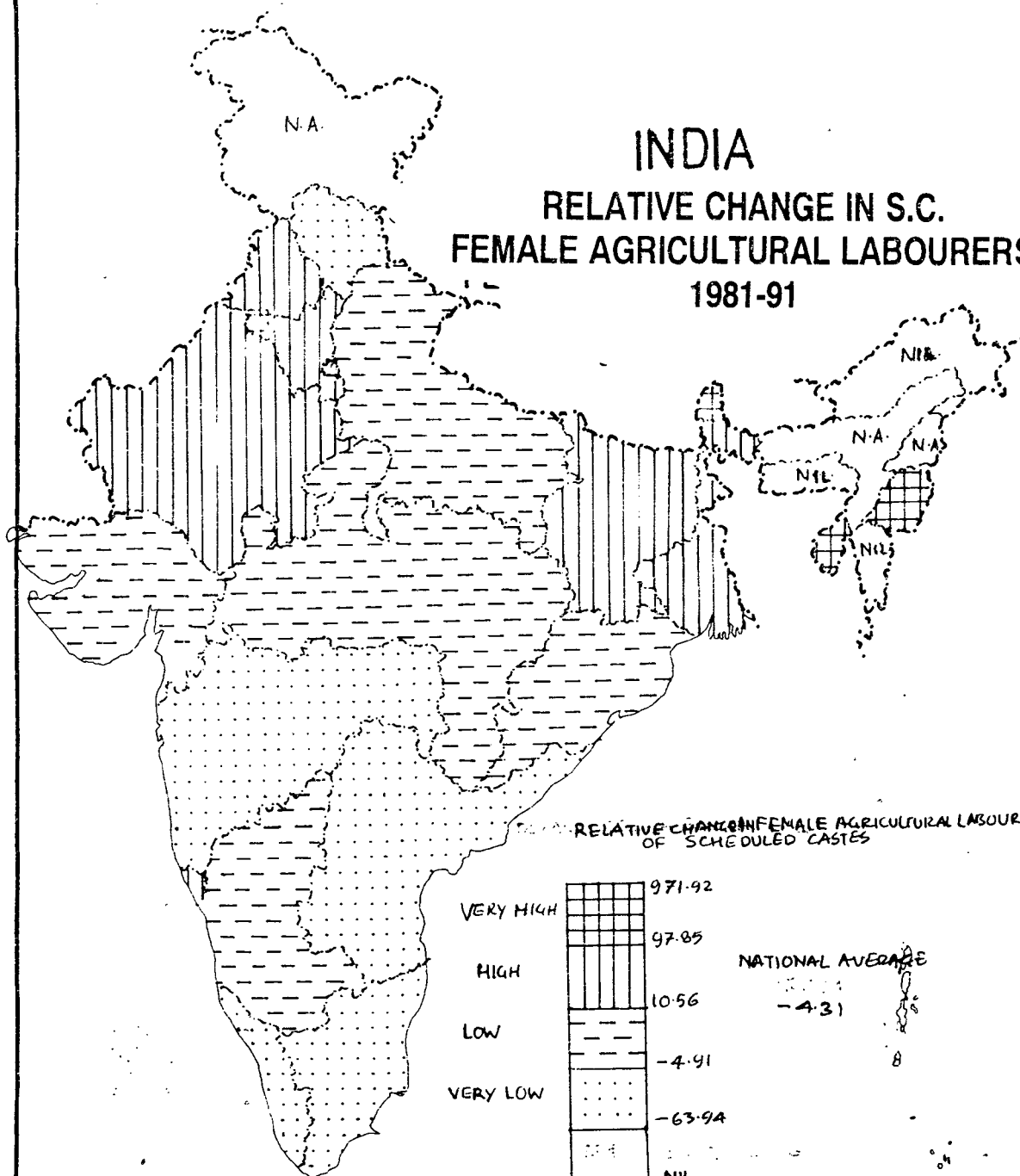
While low relative change (-5.6 to 2.2%) is noticed in Rajasthan, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal Meghalaya and Kerala. High decade relative change (2.2 to 12.2%) is prevailing in Himachal Pradesh, Gujarat Maharashtra, Goa, Daman & Diu, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Sikkim.

Very high relative change(12.1 to 22.6%) is reflected by Delhi, Arunachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, and Pondicherry. Spatially, in south India (except Kerala) relative change of other services female workers of

FIG. III-15

INDIA

RELATIVE CHANGE IN S.C. FEMALE AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS 1981-91



RELATIVE CHANGE IN FEMALE AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS OF SCHEDULED CASTES

VERY HIGH	97.92
	97.85
HIGH	10.56
	-4.91
LOW	-63.94
	NIL
VERY LOW	N.A.
	DATA NOT AVAILABLE

NATIONAL AVERAGE
-4.31

200 100 0 200 400
KILOMETRES

scheduled castes is high to very high while in north India, relative change varies very low to low.

3.13.2 Agricultural Labourers :

Even in urban areas of India, agricultural labour is second ranking industrial category of scheduled castes. It recorded a negative relative change of 4.3 percent in last decade. Percentage of female agricultural labour of scheduled caste decreased from 28.8 percent in 1981 to 27.9 percent in 1991. It means urban female agricultural labourers of scheduled castes are moving towards other options as construction labour, trade and commerce activity and being self employed under other services. States of south zones Andhra Pradesh (-20.1%), Tamil Nadu (-13.6%), Kerala (-6.1%), Karnataka (-3.7%) and Pondicherry (-12.6%) Himachal Pradesh (-64%) and Maharashtra (-5%) followed the national pattern of negative relative change. Others remaining states and union territories of north India, eastern and central zone witnessed a positive relative change. Highest positive relative change for agricultural labourers is reported by Delhi 971.4 percent but still, its proportion of female agricultural is below the one percent from Map III.15 it is easy to understand that very high relative change (97.8 to 971.4%) of scheduled caste females agricultural labourers is existing in north eastern states Manipur, Sikkim, Tripura. Delhi and Chandigarh in north and Dadra & Nagar Haveli in south. High relative change (91.8 - 97.8%) is witnessed in

case of Rajasthan, Haryana, Punjab, Bihar, West Bengal, and Goa, Daman & Diu.

Low relative change(-5 to 10.5%) occupies the central zone (Madhya Pradesh) and adjacent states Uttar Pradesh Maharashtra Karnataka, Gujarat and Orissa.

While very low relative change is followed by southern states Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Pondicherry and Himachal Pradesh in north.

In south zone, relative change is distributed from low to very low. In central zone low relative change exist and in east zone relative change ranges from high to very high.

3.13.3 Other than Household Manufacturing :

In last ten years, the proportion of female scheduled castes workers in other than household manufacturing has been more or less same. It was 10.6 per cent in 1981 and rises upto 10.7 per cent. A change of decimal points in third ranking economic activity other than household manufacturing is causing a positive decadal relative change of 1.11 per cent.

In all states and Union Territories relative change is not positive like that of national average. States and Union Territories i.e. Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Goa Daman & Diu, pondicherry in South, Haryana, Gujarat, Rajasthan and Delhi in North, Manipur, Meghalaya and Orissa in East have negative relative change.

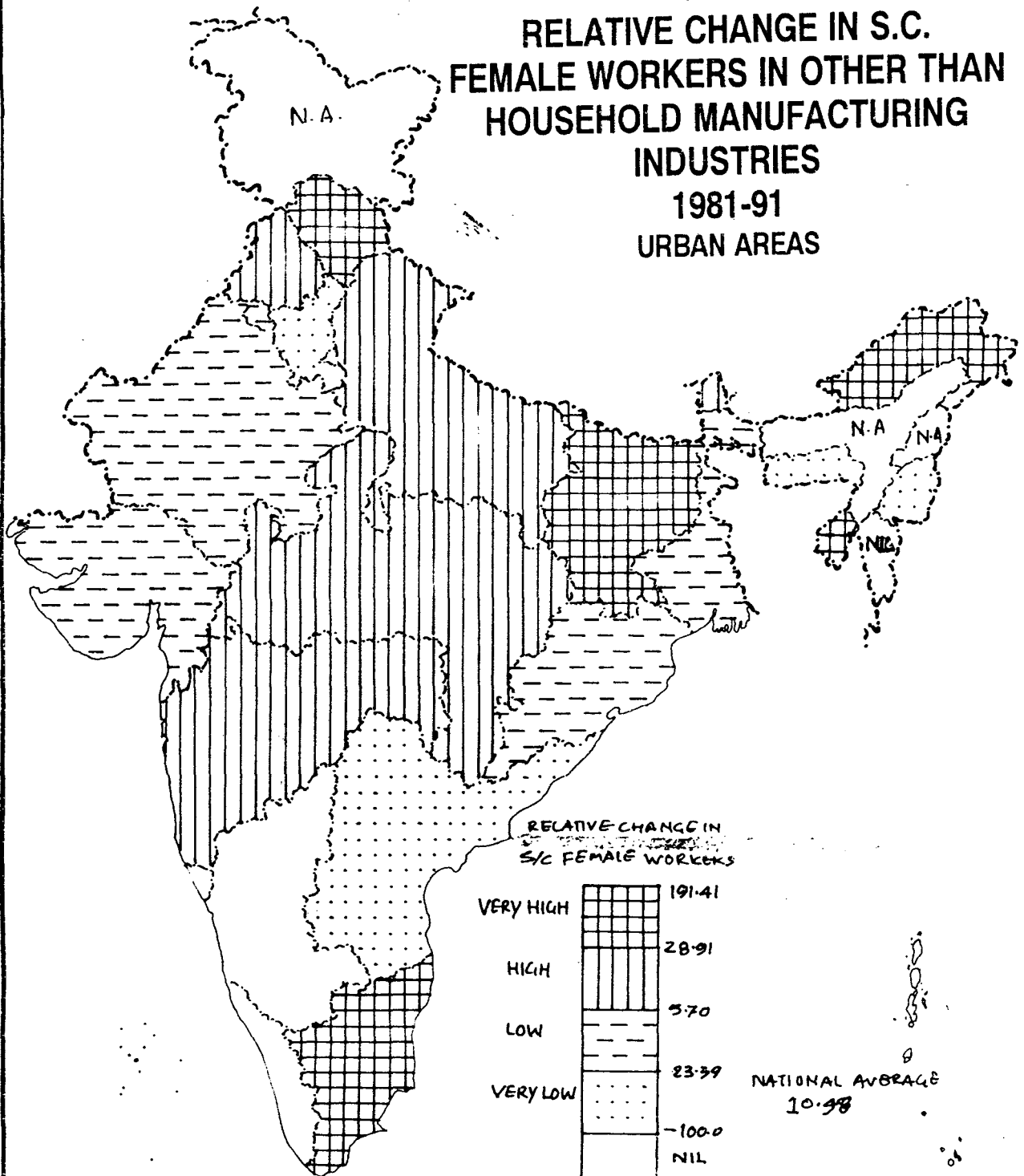
Remaining States and Union Territories have positive decadal relative change Map III.16 shows that very high decadal

FIG. III-16

INDIA

RELATIVE CHANGE IN S.C. FEMALE WORKERS IN OTHER THAN HOUSEHOLD MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

1981-91 URBAN AREAS



RELATIVE CHANGE IN S/C FEMALE WORKERS

VERY HIGH	Grid pattern	191.41
HIGH	Vertical lines	28.91
LOW	Horizontal lines	5.70
VERY LOW	Dots	23.39
	Blank	-100.0
	Blank	NIL
N.A.	Blank	DATA NOT AVAILABLE

NATIONAL AVERAGE 10.98

200 100 0 200 400
KILOMETRES

growth rate (29.1 -191.4%) of scheduled caste female workers of other than house hold manufacturing is took place in Arunachal Pradesh, Tripura, Bihar, Tamil Nadu and Chandigarh. High relative change can be observed from the Map III.16 in Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh, Sikkim and Kerala in South.

Low decadal relative change (-23.6% to -100%) is visualized in Gujarat, Rajasthan, Goa Daman & Diu, Karnataka, Orissa, West Bengal and Chandigarh. Very low decadal relative change (-100 to -23.59) of female workers of scheduled castes engaged in other than households manufacturing is noticed from the Map III.16 Haryana and Delhi in North, Andhra Pradesh in South and Manipur and Meghalaya in North East.

INDIA 1991
Industrial structure of SC female workers (for Total areas)

Table: III-2

	I	II	III	IV	VA	Vb	VI	VII	VIII	IX
India	17.37	66.78	1.46	0.41	3.04	2.84	0.34	1.25	0.23	5.77
1 Andhra Pradesh	8.18	84.23	0.34	0.34	1.71	1.15	0.5	0.98	0.14	2.97
2 Arunachal Pradesh	42.85	6.34	8.99	0	0.52	2.11	7.93	1.58	0	29.62
3 Assam	49.95	17.21	7.93	0.12	6.86	2.38	0.18	2.59	0.73	11.98
4 Bihar	9.38	84.45	0.14	0.63	1.9	0.59	0.15	0.42	0.08	2.17
5 Goa, Daman & Diu	4.12	14.1	0.93	5.06	31.47	8.72	3.19	4.36	1.57	26.48
6 Gujarat	8.25	61.34	1.66	0.46	3.54	5.25	2.07	1.11	0.72	15.53
7 Haryana	8.88	64.26	0.075	0.28	0.15	7.86	2.29	1.07	0.26	12.8
8 Himachal Pradesh	88.42	3.02	0.62	0.01	1.4	1.24	0.49	0.37	0.03	4.3
9 Karnataka	14.48	68.09	3.65	1.11	1.77	3.8	1.45	1.57	0.3	4.46
10 Kerala	1.99	59.47	8.86	0.88	3.95	9.35	1.12	1.32	1.04	10.98
11 Madhya Pradesh	32.01	51.95	0.3	0.26	6.65	2.67	0.7	0.86	0.14	4.32
12 Maharashtra	14.14	66.25	0.46	0.15	3.79	3.25	1.69	1.82	0.38	8.06
13 Manipur	53.7	25.65	0.27	0	9.68	1.13	0.23	1.59	0.11	7.6
14 Meghalaya	7.61	24.07	0.49	0	1.47	0.73	0	9.33	2.94	53.31
15 Mizoram	33.33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	66.66
16 Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17 Orissa	11.45	65.07	1.1	0.72	8.08	2.04	0.43	3.34	0.19	7.55
18 Punjab	2.8	52.51	7.19	0	3.9	8.67	1.01	3.79	0.58	25.17
19 Rajasthan	53.15	29.82	0.98	1.12	3.15	2.93	1.42	0.93	0.17	6.28
20 Sikkim	67.84	9.17	2.22	0.1	0.4	4.55	5.02	1.55	0.168	8.94
21 Tamilnadu	10.31	76.87	2.84	0.09	1.38	2.7	0.61	0.78	0.15	4.24
22 Tripura	17.03	32.45	8.75	0.04	6.02	3.85	1.6	2.54	0.23	27.43
23 Uttar Pradesh	30.92	57.71	0.63	0.15	2.38	1.85	0.34	0.66	0.11	5.2
24 West Bengal	11.42	57.77	2.51	0.48	7.48	5.99	0.44	3.12	0.32	10.43
Union Territories										
1 Andman & N. Island	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2 Chandigarh	0.06	1.08	1.24	0	1.51	8.79	7.96	12.23	1.04	66.05
3 Dadra & N. Haveli	34.19	36.76	0.73	0	0.36	7.72	6.98	1.1	0	12.13
4 Delhi	0.17	2.15	0.5	0.51	2.19	12.12	12.87	9.03	1.59	58.83
5 Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6 Pondichery	2.17	82.27	0.21	0	0.22	2.15	1.11	2.25	0.01	9.57

Source: Calculated from Census Of India 1991, Union Primary Census Abstract of S/C & ST.

INDIA 1981
Industrial structure of SC female workers (for Total areas)

Table: III - 3

	I	II	III	IV	VA	Vb	VI	VII	VIII	IX
India	15.96	67.97	1.8	0.47	3.65	2.59	0.98	1.02	0.24	5.22
1 Andhra Pradesh	10.54	83.86	0.34	0.22	1.16	1.35	1.98	0.91	0.16	0.92
2 Arunachal Pradesh	21.25	3.76	0	0	0	2.5	20	3.75	0	48.75
3 Assam	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
4 Bihar	6.15	86.3	0.3	1	2.21	0.71	0.11	0.56	0.08	2.51
5 Goa, Daman & Diu	4.22	12.91	0.68	7.03	37.69	9.41	6.35	2.09	1.43	18.1
6 Gujarat	8.18	61.82	0.74	0.58	4.37	6.14	2.94	0.8	0.94	13.44
7 Haryana	10.84	57.88	0.68	0.61	3.03	7.76	3.32	1.09	0.23	14.51
8 Himachal Pradesh	90.16	2.89	0.88	0.02	1.58	0.89	0.5	0.15	0.12	2.76
9 Karnataka	13.6	65.93	4.79	0.83	3.14	3.56	2.05	1.55	0.51	4
10 Kerala	0.98	66.56	8.4	0.31	5.15	7.18	0.86	0.66	1.28	8.57
11 Madhya Pradesh	28.52	54.61	0.43	0.39	8.03	1.92	1.36	0.77	0.2	3.76
12 Maharastra	13.21	66.06	0.64	0.14	6.35	2.8	1.86	1.43	0.46	6.8
13 Manipur	68.19	5.09	1.64	0	17.82	1.85	0.38	7.2	0	9.76
14 Meghalaya	2.26	7.3	1.69	0	20.22	2.25	1.12	6.17	0.56	58.75
15 Mizoram	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16 Nagaland	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
17 Orissa	10.45	63.44	1.92	0.96	8.09	2.3	0.88	2.4	0.26	9.24
18 Punjab	1.67	51.44	0.92	0	4.85	10.26	1.64	2.31	0.57	26.27
19 Rajasthan	49.82	26.39	2.08	1.62	4.91	3.7	2.02	0.85	0.34	8.22
20 Sikkim	72.22	6.02	1.17	0.07	1.7	2.99	7.88	0.41	0.11	7.46
21 Tamilnadu	9.53	79.21	3.59	0.18	0.98	2.25	0.56	0.75	0.16	2.74
22 Tripura	11.76	35.9	11.43	0.02	5.46	5.82	1.91	2.56	0.13	24.97
23 Uttar Pradesh	28.36	58.93	0.3	0.06	3.49	1.6	33	0.47	0.12	6.88
24 West Bengal	9.45	59.59	3.85	0.933	6.68	5.43	0.31	2.68	0.45	10.5
Union Territories										
1 Andman & N. Islands	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
2 Chandigarh	0	2.42	0.71	0.07	1.39	13.93	9.59	5.53	0.51	65.84
3 Dadra & N.Haveli	70.85	6.8	0	0	5.66	4.72	3.77	2.83	0	4.71
4 Delhi	0.34	2.83	0.7	2.09	1.96	18.15	15.51	6.15	1.68	50.56
5 Lakshadweep	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
6 Pondichery	2.37	87.29	0.22	0	0.82	2.02	0.59	1.14	0.08	5.42

Source: Calculated From Census Of India 1981, Special Tables for S/C & ST of India and separate states/Uts

INDIA 1991
Industrial structure of Rural SC female workers

Table: III-4

	I	II	III	IV	VA	Vb	VI	VII	VIII	IX
India	18.99	71.37	1.32	0.31	2.68	1.92	0.28	0.61	0.06	2.43
1 Andhra Pradesh	8.71	86.98	0.32	0.28	1.19	0.75	0.11	0.47	0.03	1.1
2 Arunachal Pradesh	51.61	7.74	10.96	0	0	0.64	7.74	1.29	0	20
3 Assam	54.83	18.72	8.58	0.09	6.68	2.05	0.09	2.1	0.18	6.63
4 Bihar	9.64	86.26	0.13	0.31	1.74	0.4	0.1	0.29	0.03	1.06
5 Goa, Daman & Diu	5.08	17.72	0.86	7.83	45.66	8.71	1.78	2.13	0.05	10.1
6 Gujarat	10.55	75.93	2.09	0.4	3.69	2.27	0.52	0.32	0.11	4.08
7 Haryana	10.07	71.46	0.67	0.11	1.06	7.83	1.94	0.42	0.08	6.32
8 Himachal Pradesh	90.74	3.08	0.6	0.01	1.38	1.1	0.36	0.25	0.03	2.41
9 Karnataka	15.9	72.6	3.92	0.93	1.51	2.4	0.52	0.65	0.04	1.48
10 Kerala	2.04	63.16	9.89	0.89	3.9	9.34	0.79	0.93	0.73	8.28
11 Madhya Pradesh	35.26	55.58	0.24	0.19	5.3	1.61	0.21	0.29	0.02	1.24
12 Maharashtra	16.5	78.81	0.43	0.11	3.37	1.86	0.34	0.39	0.04	2.09
13 Manipur	55.36	13.78	0.32	0	16.85	0.27	0.27	0.65	0.05	7.46
14 Meghalaya	14.14	47.97	1.01	0	3.03	1.51	0	13.63	0	3.68
15 Mizoram	0	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50
16 Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17 Orissa	12.24	68.4	0.99	0.59	8.15	1.74	0.22	2.63	0.06	4.91
18 Punjab	2.89	67.28	8.44	0	3.43	8.82	0.76	1.74	0.2	14.92
19 Rajasthan	58.63	32.19	1	0.85	2.46	1.4	0.59	0.45	0.03	2.34
20 Sikkim	72.78	9.59	2.06	0.1	0.28	3.54	5.03	0.94	0.03	5.6
21 Tamilnadu	11.12	81.59	1.64	0	1.21	1.62	0.14	0.34	0.04	2.16
22 Tripura	20.2	37.19	10.49	0.04	6.55	346	1.14	2.38	0.14	18.35
23 Uttar Pradesh	32.6	60.08	0.59	0.15	1.98	2.04	0.25	0.37	0.05	2.7
24 West Bengal	12.69	63.86	2.72	0.25	7.26	4.95	0.23	2.64	0.12	5.24
Union Territories										
1 Andman & N. Island	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2 Chandigarh	0.18	2.62	2.81	0	0	3	5.81	7.31	0.56	77.67
3 Dadra & N. Haveli	38.42	40.9	0.82	0	0.41	6.61	4.13	0.82	0	7.85
4 Delhi	0.9	12.25	0.38	0.97	0.79	34.81	6.39	3.965	1.05	38.4
5 Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6 Pondichery	2.64	92.56	0.2	0	0.11	0.4	0	1.09	0	2.87

Source: Calculated from Census Of India 1991, Union Primary Census Abstract of S/C & ST

INDIA 1981
Industrial structure of Rural SC female workers

Table: III-5

	I	II	III	IV	VA	Vb	VI	VII	VIII	IX
India	17.41	72.18	1.62	0.36	3.29	1.73	0.51	0.5	0.09	2.27
1 Andhra Pradesh	11	85.18	0.33	0.18	0.99	0.8	0.25	0.38	0.02	0.81
2 Arunachal Pradesh	36.17	6.38	0	0	0	2.13	12.76	2.13	0	40.42
3 Assam	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
4 Bihar	6.39	88.38	0.29	0.56	2.13	0.59	0.06	0.4	0.03	1.11
5 Goa, Daman & Diu	5.52	16.48	0.67	0.951	48.7	8.32	3	1.01	0.79	5.89
6 Gujarat	10.39	76.15	0.84	0.59	4.78	2.45	1.28	0.28	0.13	3.07
7 Haryana	12.56	65.73	0.69	0.63	2.73	6.98	2.36	0.54	0.09	7.66
8 Himachal Pradesh	92.02	2.88	0.87	0.02	1.56	0.8	0.37	0	0.05	1.29
9 Karnataka	15.11	70.78	5.22	0.74	2.77	1.97	1.06	0.77	0.15	1.38
10 Kerala	1.02	68.66	8.95	0.29	5.27	0.88	0.65	0.48	0.97	6.78
11 Madhya Pradesh	31.03	58.12	0.38	0.31	6.78	0.97	0.85	0.27	0.03	1.22
12 Maharastra	15.23	73.52	0.65	0.1	5.8	1.57	1.11	0.33	0.06	1.5
13 Manipur	71.62	4.96	1.73	0	15.9	1.85	0.32	0.64	0	2.92
14 Meghalaya	3.85	16.66	1.28	0	46.15	3.34	0	7.69	0	20.51
15 Mizoram	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16 Nagaland	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
17 Orissa	11.26	67.34	1.69	0.77	8.15	1.9	0.63	1.7	0.06	6.46
18 Punjab	2.1	65.85	1.1	0	4.64	10.19	1.62	0.73	0.17	13.5
19 Rajasthan	55.8	28.91	2.24	1.53	3.97	1.87	1.16	0.5	0.13	3.85
20 Sikkim	78.8	6.47	1.16	0.08	1.49	1.65	6.71	0.121	0.04	3.44
21 Tamilnadu	10.44	83.37	2.03	0.12	0.86	1.52	0.15	0.31	0.03	1.12
22 Tripura	13.01	39.55	12.65	0.03	5.87	6.14	1.77	2.64	0.12	18.19
23 Uttar Pradesh	29.99	61.52	0.28	0.06	2.91	1.21	0.29	0.21	0.04	3.48
24 West Bengal	10.39	65.52	4.11	0.72	6.81	4.51	0.19	2.24	0.16	5.4
Union Territories										
1. Andman & N. Islands	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
2 Chandigarh	0	31.81	0.56	0	0.57	40.34	1.13	0.58	0	25
3. Dadra & N.Haveli	72.11	6.73	0	0	5.76	4.8	2.88	2.88	0	1.8
4. Delhi	1.76	15.72	0.4	6.41	2.33	44.18	2.36	1.14	0.44	25.22
5. Laskshadweep	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
6. Pondicherry	2.53	94.24	0.22	0	0.51	0.55	0	0.34	0	1.56

Source: Calculated from Census Of India 1981, Special Tables for S/C & ST of India and separate states/Uts

INDIA 1991

Industrial structure of Urban SC female workers.

Table : III-6

	I	II	III	IV	VA	Vb	VI	VII	VIII	IX
India	3.21	27.54	2.69	1.25	6.07	10.79	5.7	6.58	1.68	34.54
1 Andhra Pradesh	1.53	50.03	0.57	1.12	2.83	6.13	5.33	7.3	1.59	23.52
2 Arunachal Pradesh	2.94	0	0	0	2.94	8.83	8.84	2.96	0	73.52
3 Assam	3.23	2.8	1.77	0.39	8.63	5.63	0.96	7.25	6.06	63.22
4 Bihar	3.58	43.94	0.36	8.75	5.42	4.8	1.41	3.34	1.2	27.15
5 Goa, Daman & Diu	2.56	8.16	1.04	1.32	8.15	8.72	5.4	7.96	3.22	53.41
6 Gujarat	0.6	13.26	0.25	0.637	3.05	15.08	7.18	3.72	2.76	53.32
7 Haryana	1.14	17.42	1.22	1.37	4.74	8.1	4.52	5.07	1.39	54.98
8 Himachal Pradesh	15.2	1.15	1.33	0	2.16	5.65	4.72	4.09	1.58	64.08
9 Karnataka	3.14	30.62	1.39	2.36	3.6	13.89	8.25	0.32	2.16	26.21
10 Kerala	1.64	40.55	2.59	0.83	4.27	12.92	3.12	3.67	2.93	27.43
11 Madhya Pradesh	6.36	23.28	0.76	0.37	1724	11.04	5.29	5.39	1.17	28.56
12 Maharashtra	1.6	20.71	0.65	0.38	5.63	10.7	8.89	9.43	2.2	39.77
13 Manipur	49.6	34.27	0.23	0	4.46	1.07	0.19	2.27	0.15	7.7
14 Meghalaya	1.43	0	0	0	0	0	0	5.26	5.74	86.12
15 Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100
16 Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17 Orissa	2.07	25.69	0.02	2.32	7.21	5.58	2.39	11.71	1.51	38.73
18 Punjab	2.57	12.15	1.11	0	5.19	10.77	1.69	9.41	1.62	55.45
19 Rajasthan	8.83	10.59	0.3	3.25	8.72	15.29	3.13	4.38	1.26	38.14
20 Sikkim	0	3.48	4.47	0	1.98	18.4	4.97	9.95	1.99	54.72
21 Tamilnadu	3.61	38	12.72	0.14	2.7	11.53	4.42	4.35	1.09	21.33
22 Tripura	1.52	9.22	0.21	0.04	3.43	5.74	3.83	3.35	0.67	71.91
23 Uttar Pradesh	5.29	21.77	1.24	0.14	8.86	9.31	1.36	5.25	1.11	45.1
24 West Bengal	1.92	12.06	0.97	2.16	9.11	13.79	2.09	6.78	1.8	49.34
Union Territories										
1 Andman & N. Island	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2 Chandigarh	0.05	0.87	1.02	0	1.72	9.59	8.25	12.9	1.1	64.46
3 Dadra & N. Haveli	0	3.33	0	0	0	16.67	30	3.33	0	46.66
4 Delhi	0.06	0.75	0.525	0.44	2.36	8.97	13.72	9.73	1.67	61.66
5 Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6 Pondichery	0.66	49.14	0.25	0.02	0.57	7.35	4.41	5.98	0.04	31.1

Source: Calculated from Census Of India 1991, Union Primary Census Abstract of S/C & STS

INDIA 1981
Industrial structure of Urban SC female workers

Table: III-7

	I	II	III	IV	Va	Vb	VI	VII	VIII	IX
India	2.49	28.79	3.41	1.46	7	10.66	5.44	5.81	2.15	32.74
1 Andhra Pradesh	3.06	62.59	0.49	0.87	3.87	10.21	4.49	9.43	2.26	2.72
2 Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	3.03	30.31	6.06	0	60.6
3 Assam	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
4 Bihar	0.87	39.74	0.78	10.66	3.84	3.47	1.35	4.21	1.17	33.85
5 Goa, Daman & Diu	0.97	4.14	0.69	0.96	10.65	12.03	14.52	4.7	3.18	47.85
6 Gujarat	0.67	13.22	0.38	5.21	3	18.67	8.58	2.57	3.71	48.62
7 Haryana	0.64	11.29	0.6	0.48	4.87	12.42	9.05	4.36	1.12	55.16
8 Himachal Pradesh	18.29	3.19	1.34	0.03	2.16	4.37	5.48	2.75	2.76	59.54
9 Karnataka	2.94	31.82	1.81	1.47	5.71	14.73	9.03	6.98	3.07	22.4
10 Kerala	0.54	43.19	2.29	0.53	3.77	10.52	3.23	2.65	4.75	28.48
11 Madhya Pradesh	4.84	21.51	0.95	1.19	19.82	10.81	6.19	5.52	1.81	27.32
12 Maharashtra	1.19	21.78	0.62	0.4	9.59	10.07	6.34	8.25	2.86	38.01
13 Manipur	21.87	6.87	0	0	43.75	1.87	1.25	8.75	0	15
14 Meghalaya	1.03	0	2.02	0	0	1.02	2.02	5.05	1.01	88.88
15 Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16 Nagaland	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
17 Orissa	2.11	23.32	4.37	2.68	7.55	6.34	3.44	9.71	2.31	37.91
18 Punjab	0.37	10.83	0.43	0.01	5.47	10.45	1.71	6.76	1.68	62.25
19 Rajasthan	7.15	8.42	0.94	2.29	11.6	16.75	8.11	3.39	1.83	39.45
20 Sikkim	2.65	1.32	1.34	0	3.94	17.1	19.26	3.5	1.88	50
21 Tamilnadu	1.76	43.99	16.82	0.71	2.02	8.74	4	4.49	1.32	16.45
22 Tripura	1.04	4.66	1.03	0	1.94	3.2	3.1	1.81	0.25	83
23 Uttar Pradesh	4.49	20.97	0.58	0.1	11.96	7.22	1.78	4.21	1.3	47.33
24 West Bengal	1.46	10.24	1.58	2.68	5.53	16.05	1.33	6.33	2.96	51.8
Union Territories										
1. Andman & N. Island	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
2. Chandigarh	00	0.21	0.72	0.08	1.45	11.94	10.23	5.90	0.55	68.92
3. Dadra & N. Haveli	00	00	00	00	00	00	50	00	00	50
4. Delhi	0.08	0.07	0.75	1.38	1.90	13.90	17.65	6.97	1.88	54.69
5. Laksadweep	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
6. Pondicherry	1.67	56.23	0.22	00	2.20	8.89	3.21	4.71	0.39	22.69

Source: Calculated from Census Of India 1981, & 1991, Special Tables for S/C & ST and Primary Census Abstract of S/C & ST of India and separate state/UT

INDIA

Relative change in WPR of SC female in Industrial categories in Total areas 1981-91.

Table : III-8

		I	II	III	IV	Va	Vb	VI	VII	VIII	IX
	India	8.64	-1.75	-18.88	-12.76	-16.71	9.65	-13.26	22.54	-4.16	10.53
1	Andhra Pradesh	-22.39	0.44	N.A.	54.54	12.93	-14.81	-74.74	7.69	-12.5	222.82
2	Arunachal Pradesh	101.64	69.06	899	N.A.	52	-15.6	-60.35	-57.86	N.A.	-39.24
3	Assam	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
4	Bihar	52.52	-2.14	-114.28	-37	-14.02	-16.7	36.36	-25	N.A.	-13.54
5	Goa, Daman & Diu	-2.36	9.21	36.76	28.02	-16.5	-7.73	-50.39	108.61	6.08	46.29
6	Gujarat	0.85	-0.77	124.32	-20.68	-18.99	-14.49	-29.59	38.27	-23.4	15.55
7	Haryana	-18.05	11.02	-89.7	-54.09	-95.04	1.2	-31.02	-4.58	13.04	-11.78
8	Himachal Pradesh	-1.92	4.49	-29.5	-50	-11.39	39.32	-2	146.16	-33.33	55.79
9	Karnataka	6.47	3.27	-23.79	33.73	-43.63	6.74	-29.26	1.29	41.17	11.5
10	Kerala	103.06	-9.9	5.47	183.87	-23.3	30.22	30.23	100	-18.75	28.12
11	Madhya Pradesh	12.23	-4.87	-30.2	-33.33	-17.18	39.06	-42.64	11.68	-42.85	14.89
12	Maharashtra	7.04	0.28	-28.12	7.14	-41.25	16.07	-9.139	22.97	-17.39	17.94
13	Manipur	-21.24	403.92	-83.53	N.A.	-45.67	-38.17	-39.47	23.5	11	102.12
14	Meghalaya	238.22	229.72	-71	N.A.	-92.72	-67.55	112	51.4	425	-9.25
15	Mizoram	-66.67	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	100
16	Nagaland	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
17	Orissa	9.56	2.56	-42.7	-25	-0.12	-11.3	-51.13	39.16	-26.92	-18.29
18	Punjab	67.66	2.08	29.34	N.A.	-19.58	-15.49	-38.41	64.06	1.75	-4.18
19	Rajasthan	6.68	13.21	-52.83	-30.86	-35.84	-20.81	-29.7	9.41	-50	-23.6
20	Sikkim	-6.08	52.32	89.74	42.85	-76.47	52.17	-36.29	278	52.72	19.83
21	Tamilnadu	8.18	-2.95	-20.89	-50	43.75	20	8.92	4	-6.25	54.74
22	Tripura	44.81	-9.61	-23.44	100	-10.25	-33.84	-16.28	-0.78	76.92	9.85
23	Uttar Pradesh	9.02	-2.07	110	150	-31.8	15.62	3.03	40.42	-8.32	24.41
24	West Bengal	20.84	3.05	-34.8	-48.36	11.97	4.53	58.06	16.41	-28.88	-0.66
Union Territories											
1	Andaman & N.Island	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
2	Chandigarh	6	-55.37	74.64	-100	8.63	-34.35	-27.21	-20.6	103.92	0.31
3	Dadra & N.Haveli	-51.74	440.58	100	N.A.	-56.09	63.9	85.14	-6.11	N.A.	157.53
4	Delhi	-50	-24.02	-28.57	75.59	11.73	-33.22	15.04	46.82	-5.33	16.81
5	Lakshadweep	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
6	Pondechery	-843	-5.75	-4.54	N.A.	-73.17	6.43	88.13	97.36	-87.5	76.56

Source: 1) Census Of India 1981 & 1991, Union Primary Census Abstract of S/C & ST 1991.

2) Special Table for S/C & ST 1981 of India and states.

INDIA

Relative change in WPR of SC female Nine Industrial categories in Rural area 1981-91.

Table:

	I	II	III	IV	Va	Vb	VI	VII	VIII	IX
India III-9	9.07	-1.12	-18.51	-13.88	-18.524	10.98	-44.00	22.00	-33.33	6.6
1 Andhra Pradesh	-20.8	2.11	-3.03	55.55	20.2	-6.25	-56.00	23.68	50.00	35.8
2 Arunachal Pradesh	42.68	21.31	100.0	N.A.	N.A.	-69.81	-39.34	-39.15	N.A.	-50.51
3 Assam	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
4 Bihar	50.86	-2.39	-55.17	-44.64	-18.3	-32.2	66.66	-27.5	N.A.	-4.5
5 Goa	-7.97	7.52	28.35	-17.66	-6.24	4.68	-41.33	110.89	93.00	71.46
6 Gujrat	1.53	-0.28	148.8	-32.2	-22.8	-7.34	-59.37	14.28	-15.38	32.89
7 Haryana	-19.82	8.71	-2.89	-82.53	-6.11	12.17	-17.79	-22.22	-11.11	-17.49
8 Himachal Pradesh	-1.39	6.94	-31.03	-50.00	-11.53	37.5	-2.7	212.5	-40.00	86.82
9 Karnataka	5.22	2.57	-24.9	25.67	-45.48	21.82	-50.94	-15.58	-73.33	7.24
10 Kerala	100	-8.01	10.5	206.89	-25.99	35.75	21.53	73.75	-24.24	22.12
11 Madhya Pradesh	13.63	-4.37	-36.84	-38.7	-21.82	65.97	-75.29	7.4	-33.33	1.63
12 Maharashtra	8.33	7.19	-33.84	10.00	-41.89	18.47	-69.36	18.18	-33.33	39.33
13 Manipur	-17.11	177.82	-81.81	N.A.	5.97	-85.4	-15.62	1.56	100	152.02
14 Meghalaya	268.22	187.93	-21.09	N.A.	-93.43	-60.6	N.A.	77.24	N.A.	-8.92
15 Mizoram	-100	100	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	100
16 Nagaland	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
17 Orissa	8.71	1.57	-41.42	-30.5	N.A.	8.42	-65.07	54.7	33.33	-23.99
18 Punjab	37.61	2.14	667.27	N.A.	-26.07	-13.44	-53.08	138.35	17.64	10.51
19 Rajasthan	5.07	11.34	-55.35	-44.44	-38.03	-25.13	-49.13	-11.11	-76.92	-39.22
20 Sikkim	-7.63	48.22	77.58	25.00	-81.2	114.84	-25.03	683.33	-25.00	62.7
21 Tamilnadu	6.51	-2.13	-19.21	-100.00	40.69	6.57	-6.66	9.67	33.37	92.85
22 Tripura	55.26	-5.96	-17.07	33.33	11.58	-43.64	-35.59	-9.84	16.66	0.87
23 Uttar Pradesh	8.7	-2.34	110.71	150.00	-31.95	68.59	-13.79	76.19	25.00	-22.41
24 West Bengal	22.13	-2.53	-33.81	-65.27	6.6	9.75	21.05	17.85	-25.00	-2.96
Union Territories										
1 Andaman & N.Island	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
2 Chandigarh	100.00	-91.76	401.78	N.A.	-100.00	-92.56	414.15	1205.35	100.00	210.68
3 Dadra & N.Haveli	-46.72	507.72	100.00	N.A.	-92.88	37.7	43.4	-71.52	N.A.	63.54
4 Delhi	-48.86	-22.07	-5.00	-84.86	-66.09	-21.2	170.76	246.49	138.63	52.26
5 Lakshadweep	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
6 Pondichery	4.34	-1.78	-9.09	0	-78.43	-27.27	0	220.58	0	83.97

Source: 1) Census Of India 1981 & 1991, Union Primary Census Abstract of S/C & ST 1991.

2) Special Table for S/C & ST 1981 of India and states.

INDIA

Relative change in WPR of SC Female in nine Industrial category in Urban Areas 1981-91.

Table:

		I	II	III	IV	Va	Vb	VI	VII	VIII	IX
	India 1981-91	28.91	-4.31	-21.11	-14.38	-13.28	0.46	4.77	13.25	22.79	5.49
1	Andhra Pradesh	-50.00	-20.06	16.32	28.73	-26.87	-39.96	18.7	-22.58	-29.64	764.7
2	Arunachal Pradesh	100.00	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	100	191.41	-70.85	-51.48	N.A.	21.32
3	Assam	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
4	Bihar	75.96	10.56	-53.84	-17.91	41.17	37.53	4.44	-20.66	2.569	-19.79
5	Goa, Daman & Diu	166.66	69.85	50.72	37.5	-23.47	-27.51	-62.8	69.36	1.25	11.61
6	Gujarat	-1.49	0.30	-34.21	-87.14	1.69	-19.22	-16.31	44.74	-25.6	9.06
7	Haryana	78.12	54.29	103.33	185.41	-3.06	-34.78	-50.05	16.28	24.1	-0.32
8	Himachal Pradesh	-16.89	-63.94	-0.74	-100	N.A.	29.29	-19.86	48.18	-42.75	7.62
9	Karnataka	6.8	-3.17	-23.2	60.54	-37.5	-5.7	-8.63	-95.4	-29.64	17.00
10	Kerala	203.7	-6.11	13.1	56.6	13.26	22.81	-3.4	38.49	-38.31	-3.68
11	Madhya Pradesh	31.4	8.22	-2000	-26.29	-13.01	2.12	-14.53	-2.35	-35.35	4.53
12	Maharashtra	34.45	-4.91	4.83	-5.00	-41.29	6.25	40.22	14.3	-23.07	2.47
13	Manipur	126.79	398.83	N.A.	100.00	-89.8	-42.78	-84.8	-74.05	100	-43.66
14	Meghalaya	41.58	N.A.	-100.00	N.A.	N.A.	-100.00	-100.00	4.15	468.31	-3.1
15	Mizoram	100	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	100
16	Nagaland	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
17	Orissa	-1.89	10.16	-99.121	-13.43	-4.5	-11.98	-15.58	20.59	-34.63	2.16
18	Punjab	594.89	12.18	158.13	-100.00	-5.11	3.06	-1.16	39.2	-3.57	-10.92
19	Rajasthan	23.49	25.77	-14.89	41.92	-24.82	-8.71	0.24	-13.95	-31.14	-3.32
20	Sikkim	-100.00	165.64	241.22	N.A.	-49.49	7.6	-74.19	184.28	126.13	-9.44
21	Tamilnadu	105.11	-13.61	-24.37	-80.28	33.66	31.92	10.5	-3.11	-17.42	29.66
22	Tripura	47.57	97.85	-79.61	100.00	76.8	85.16	23.54	85.08	176	-13.36
23	Uttar Pradesh	17.81	3.81	113.79	40.00	-25.91	28.94	4.49	23.82	-14.61	-4.71
24	West Bengal	31.5	17.77	-38.6	-19.4	64.79	-14.08	57.14	7.1	-38.14	-4.74
Union Territories											
1	Andaman & N. Islands	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
2	Chandigarh	-100.00	314.28	41.66	-100.00	18.62	-19.68	-19.35	118.67	100	-6.47
3	Dadra & N.Haveli	N.A.	100	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	100.00	-83.5	100.00	N.A.	-6.68
4	Delhi	-33.33	971.42	-30.66	-68.11	25.26	-35.46	-21.98	39.89	-11.17	12.74
5	Lakshadweep	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
6	Pondichery	-60.47	-12.6	13.63	100.00	-74.09	-15.07	37.38	26.29	-99.15	37.06

Source: census of India 1981 & 1991, union primary census abstract of S/C & STS 1991 and special table for S/C S.T.S. 1981

CHAPTER IV

SECTORAL COMPOSITION AND SECTORAL SHIFT OF SCHEDULED CASTES
FEMALE WORKERS IN INDIA 1981-1991.

The present chapter deals with the distribution of scheduled castes female workers in three different sectors of industry primary, secondary and tertiary and highlight their spatial pattern in total, rural and urban areas. It also examine the sectoral shift of scheduled caste female workforce in total, rural and urban areas during the 1981-1991 decade.

The scheduled caste female workers are still over whelmingly engaged in primary activities. Table IV.1 reveals that in India, as much as 86 per cent of them are engaged in primary sector. The non-scheduled caste female workers are also concentrated in primary sector in a large proportion, but their share 80 per cent is smaller compared to the share of scheduled castes female workers. Same pattern is observed for rural and urban areas. In both areas the proportion of scheduled caste female workers in primary sector outnumber the female workers of non-scheduled castes.

In rural areas,, 91.9 per cent of female workers of scheduled caste are economically active in primary sector, against 89.2 per cent of non-scheduled caste female workers.

Even in urban areas, one out of every three (34.6%) scheduled caste female workers are engaged in primary activities while among non-scheduled caste female workers one out of five

(19.7%) female workers are at work related to primary sector.

Table IV.I female participation of scheduled castes and non-scheduled castes in economic sectors.

	Primary Sector			Secondary Sector			Tertiary Sector		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
SC.	85.72	91.54	34.17	6.11	4.91	22.45	8.19	3.38	42.94
N.SC.	79.96	89.25	19.65	8.30	5.26	22.20	11.74	5.14	58.14

SOURCE: Calculated from Union Primary Census Abstracts of SCs & STs
Census of India 1991.

The over whelming primary sector orientation of the scheduled castes female workers in the country is to be understood in the context of their acute poverty level, landlessness, lower educational level, unskilled and untrained workforce and their concentration in rural areas. Besides, the increased demand for agricultural labour due to extension of agricultural activities and deviation of scheduled castes from their traditional occupations are some explanations of primary sector domination among the female workers of schedule castes in India.

After the primary sector, next important sector among female workers of scheduled castes is tertiary sector which includes activities such as other services, trade and commerce and transport, storage and communication. These tertiary activities together accounted for only 8.2 per cent of female workers of scheduled castes. It is because they have limited excess to tertiary activities. Their socio-economic backwardness put limit over their entry in tertiary sector.

They do not have essential prerequisites of tertiary sector. Their number is one third less than those of non-scheduled castes female working in tertiary sector (Table IV.1). This is mainly due to higher education level of the latter group which is a product of their socio-economic advancement. It needs to be mentioned that variation exists not only, for the level of participation in tertiary sector but also, for nature of work, since most scheduled caste female workers are not performing "white collar duties" like non-scheduled caste female workers instead, the female scheduled caste workers are either engaged in sanitary services in residential houses particularly in urban areas or they are employed or self employed or washerwomen, nurses, midwives and sectorial jobs.

In both urban and rural areas, the participation of female scheduled caste workers in tertiary sector is lower in comparison to the non-scheduled castes female workers.

In rural areas, only 3.4 per cent female workers of scheduled castes find their jobs in tertiary sector while 5.1 per cent of non-scheduled castes workers are in tertiary sector.

In urban areas, wide gap exist in the level of participation of both segments. Against the 43 female workers of scheduled castes at per 100 females 58 of non-scheduled castes engaged in tertiary sector.

Secondary sector (constructions, household manufacturing, other than household manufacturing) constitutes only 6.3 per

cent of the scheduled caste females working force. Table IV.1, shows that secondary sector is more prevalent in urban areas where 22.4 percent female workers of scheduled castes is absorbed.

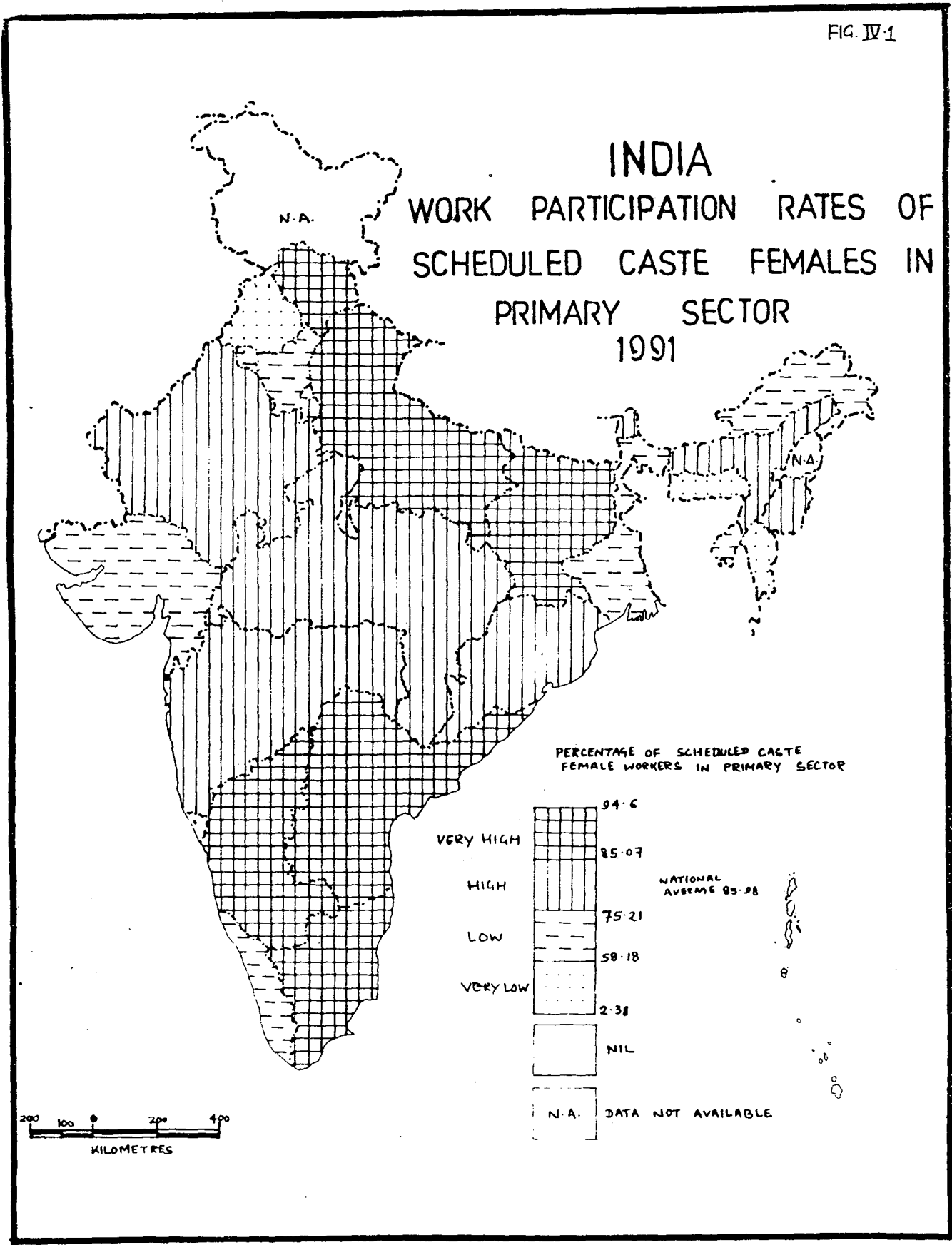
In rural areas, secondary sector absorbed only 4.9 percent of female workers of scheduled castes, in contrast, non-scheduled caste females worker constituted 5.3 percent in secondary sector (Table IV.1). In urban areas, participation of both components of population in secondary sector is almost same, around 22 per cent.

4.1 Female Work Participation of Scheduled Castes in Primary Sector, in India 1991

As indicated earlier, in India out of every 100 scheduled caste females worker, 84 are in primary sector. Work participation rate in primary sector among different state and union territories ranges from 3.3 per cent, (lowest) in Delhi to 94.6 per cent (highest) in Bihar. Highly urbanised Delhi have limited agricultural land and forested land. Activity like livestock, plantation forestry, etc. and mining & quarrying etc. are negligible. In contrast, in Bihar, sizeable agricultural land is devoted to labour intensive Crops like Rice. Forested plateau surface and marked mining and quarrying activities absorb remarkable numbers of females of scheduled castes in primary sector.

Map IV.1 portrays that very low participation (2.4 to 58.2%) of scheduled caste female workers in primary sector occurs in

FIG. IV.1



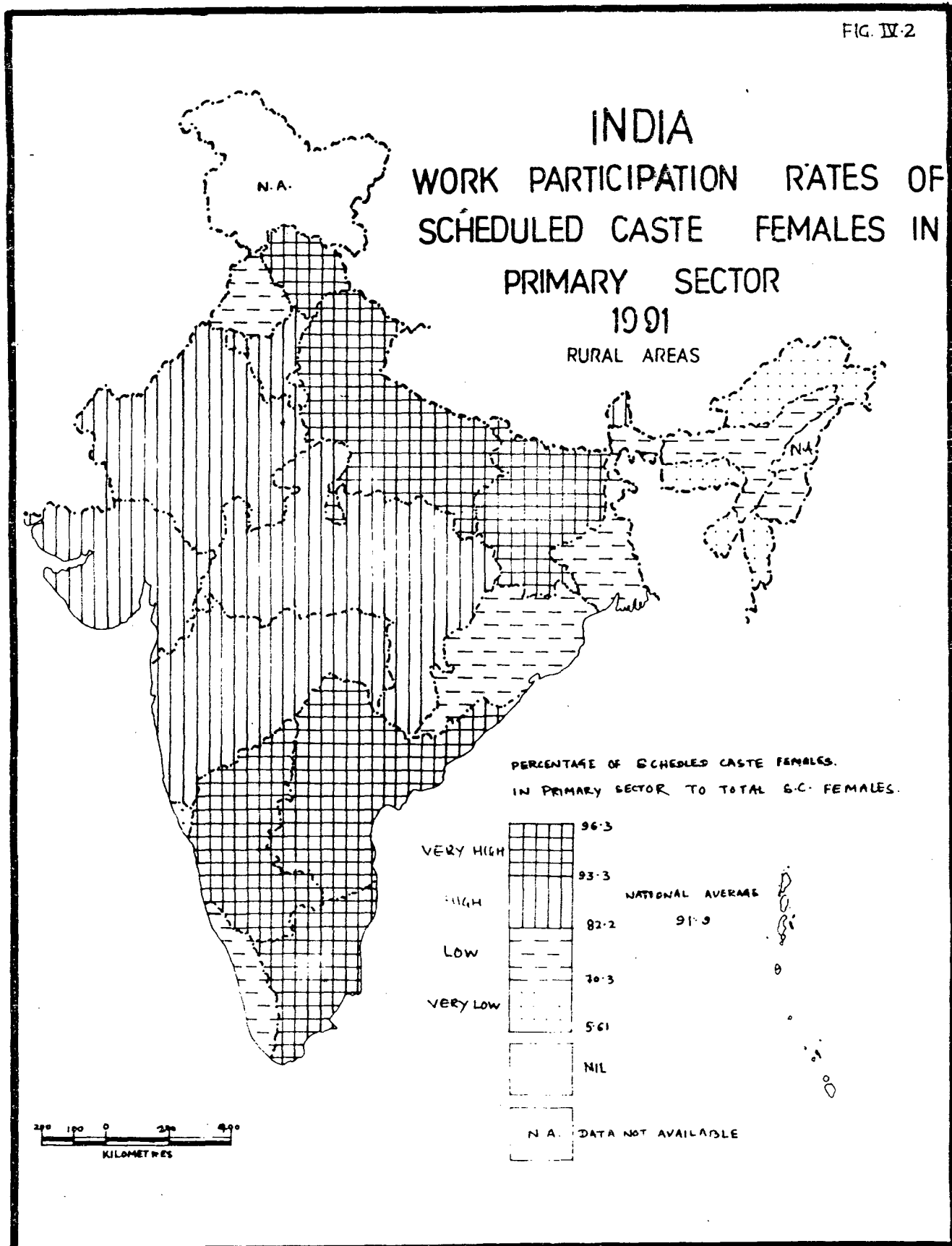
two regions first in north, includes Delhi, Chandigarh and Punjab and second in north east, includes Mizoram and Meghalaya state Delhi and Chandigarh are highly urbanised, Punjab is sparsely forested, mining almost absent, male dominated and mechanised agriculture narrow down the scope of female workers of scheduled castes in the state while in Mizoram and Meghalaya scheduled castes are negligible in their proportion.

Low work participation (58.2 to 75.2%) in primary sector is found in Kerala, Gujarat, West Bengal, Haryana and Dadra and Nagar Haveli. Actually this level of participation in primary sector can not be called low, but, in context of all India average 86 per cent. It is obviously low participation. High work participation (75.2 to 85%) of female scheduled castes workers is observed in Assam, Manipur, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Pondicherry.

Very high participation (85 to 94.6%) in primary sector is witnessed in Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Rajasthan and southern state Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka. In these states, participation of female is more than the national average.

In Himachal Pradesh due to female dominated hilly economy most of them are cultivators, In agricultural belt of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar, practice of labour intensive crops, multiple cropping and allotment of surplus land to scheduled castes and decay of household industries are responsible for

FIG. IV.2



very high female participation rates in primary sector. In south, practice of plantation crop culture may explain very high participation rate of scheduled caste females.

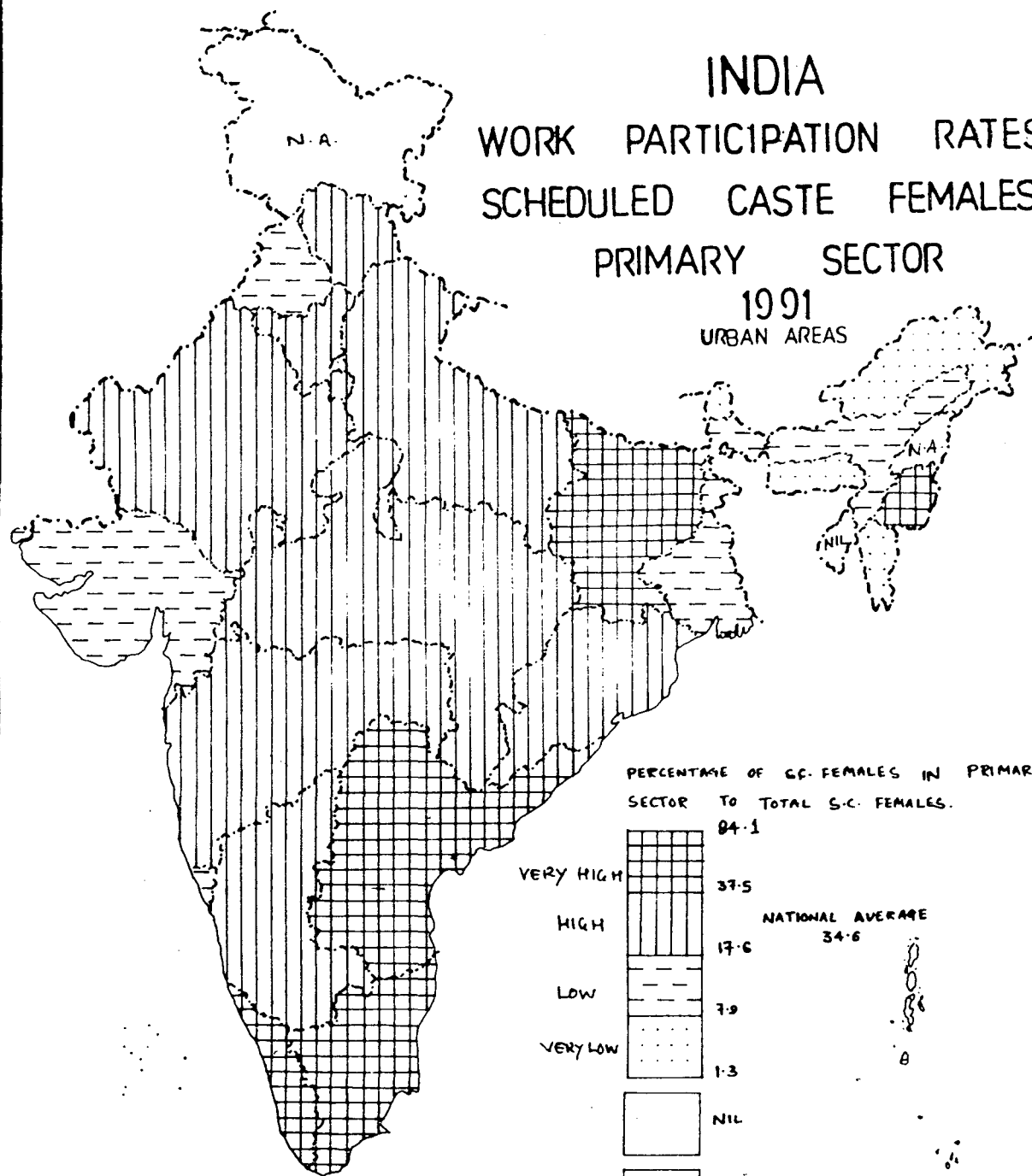
4.1.1 Female Work Participation of Rural Scheduled Castes in Primary Sector in India 1991.

In rural areas, participation of scheduled castes female in primary sector ranges from 5.6 per cent in Chandigarh to 96.3 percent in Bihar. Causes behind the highest participation in Bihar and least in Chandigarh has been discussed in earlier analysis of total areas.

In rural areas, Bihar, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Pondicherry, Uttar Pradesh and Himachal Pradesh crossed the national average (92%). In these state out of 10 female workers of scheduled castes 9 are primary sector workers. These states together form a group of very high participation (93.3 to 96.3%) in primary sector. States closely following are Rajasthan, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Haryana, Sikkim, Assam, Madhya Pradesh and Karnataka depict a high participation (82.2 to 93.3%).

Low participation (70.3 to 82.2%) of scheduled caste females in primary sector is witnessed in Orissa, West Bengal, Manipur, Kerala, Punjab and Dadra & Nagar Haveli. Very low participation (5.6 to 70.3%) is the characteristic of Chandigarh, Goa, Daman & Diu, Mizoram, Meghalaya and Tripura. Map IV.2 exhibit that very low to low participation of female workers of scheduled caste is found in most of eastern

FIG. IV-3



200 100 0 200 400
KILOMETRES

zone, while in central zone and western zone, high participation is observed. In most of south India female participation of scheduled caste is very high.

4.1.2 Female Work Participation of Urban Scheduled Castes in Primary Sector, in India 1991

In south zone (Karnataka, Kerala, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Pondicherry) Bihar and Manipur participation level of female scheduled castes in primary sector of urban areas is more than the national average (34.6 %). In rest of the states and union territories participation is below the national average.

Map IV.3 illustrate that high participation (17.6 to 37.5%) of scheduled caste females in primary activity of urban areas is noticed in Maharashtra, most of the northern state (Rajasthan, Himachal Pradesh, haryana, Uttar Pradesh), Central Madhya Pradesh and Orissa in the east.

Low participation (8to 17.6 %) is absorbed in Gujarat, Assam and Tripura , West Bengal, Goa, Daman & Diu.

Very low (1.3 to 8 %) participation of scheduled caste females in primary sector of urban areas is found in Delhi, Chandigarh, Meghalaya, Arunachal Pradesh and Dadra & Nagar Haveli. In Mizoram no female scheduled castes workers was observed in primary sector of urban areas.

Spatially, very high participation is visualised in south India, high to very high in BIMARU state and low to very low participation in north eastern states(Map IV.3).

4.2 Female Work Participation of Scheduled Castes in Secondary Sector, in India 1991.

In India, at the census of 1991 for total areas, out of 100 only 6 female workers of scheduled castes are working as construction labours, household industry workers or factory workers. Industrial sector has limited options for females. Scheduled castes female as they are not trained or skilled and don't have specialised training which is prerequisite of particularly other than household industry.

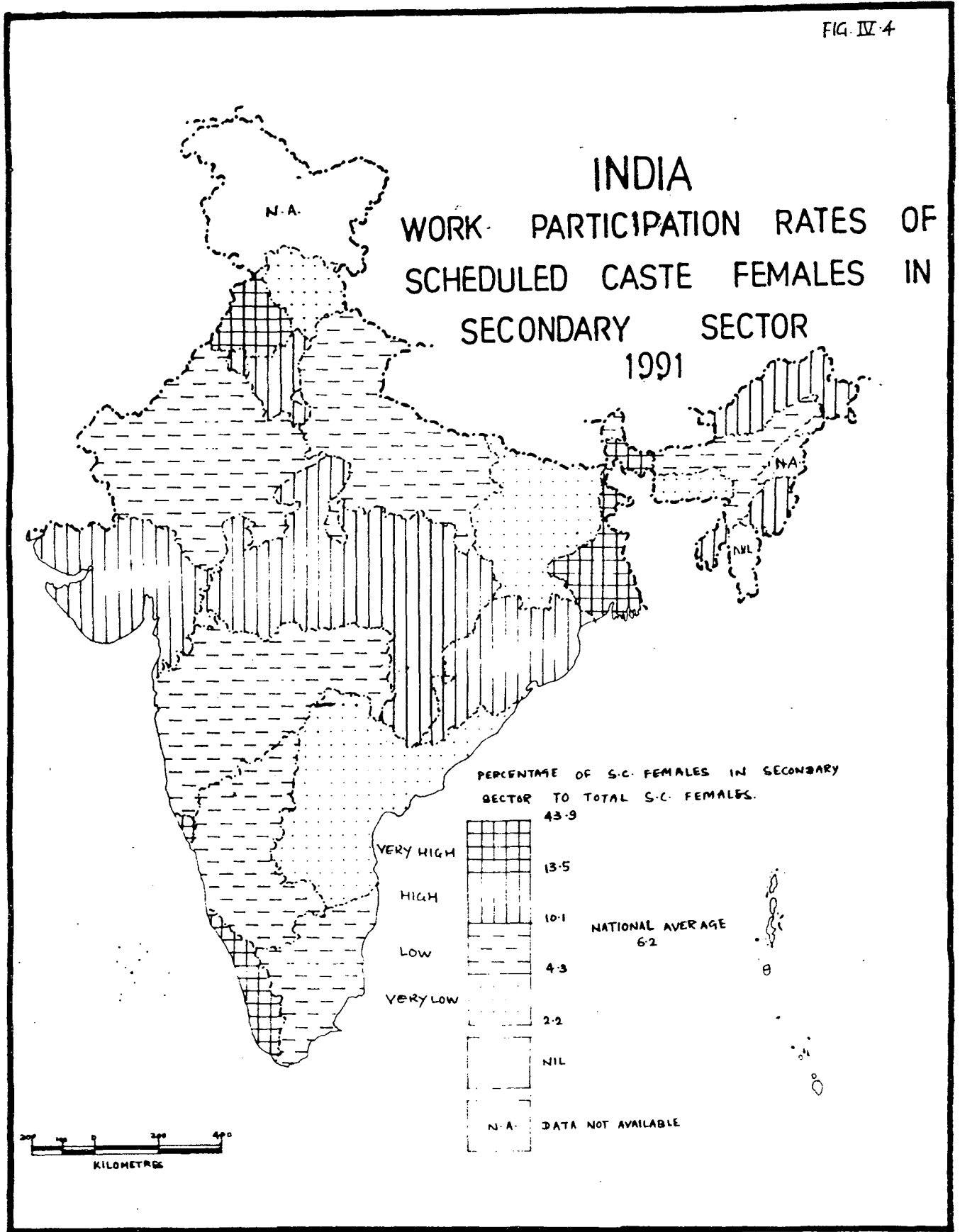
Segment of secondary sector as construction activity and other than household industry require muscular power. Therefore, most of time female workers are discriminated in comparison to male workers. Another unfortunate thing about industrial sector is that it is urban oriented sector rural female workers have less excess to this sector. All these factors together causing a smaller participation of scheduled caste females in secondary sector.

In India, for the total areas, participation of scheduled caste females in secondary sector varies from 2.2 per cent in Mizoram to highest (43.5%) in Goa, Daman & Diu.

In Goa, Daman & Diu highest participation is witnessed due to developed cottage industry and smaller workforce size of scheduled caste females. In this state there are only 1054 scheduled castes female workers 235 of them are secondary sector workers.

Map IV.4 Portrays very high participation (13.5 to 44 %) rate

FIG. IV-4



in Goa, Daman & Diu, Delhi, Chandigarh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Kerala, West Bengal and Punjab. In metropolitan Delhi and Chandigarh secondary sector is more developed. Female participate as construction labour, factory workers and in unorganised sectors. In Punjab, they are performing work in small and cottage industries.

High female participation (10 to 13.6%) is observed in Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Arunachal Pradesh, Gujarat, Manipur, Haryana and Tripura. In Madhya Pradesh sizeable number of scheduled castes females are engaged in Biri making. Industrialised Gujarat provides employment in factories of state.

Low female participation (4.6 to 10. %) is experienced by Sikkim, Assam, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh. Very low female participation (2.2 to 4.6 %) is displayed by Mizoram, Himachal Pradesh and Pondicherry.

4.2.1 Work Participation of Rural Scheduled Caste Females in Secondary Sector, in India 1991

In rural areas, only 4.91 per cent of female workers are in secondary sector. It varies from 0.6 per cent in Pondicherry to highest 57 per cent in Goa, Daman & Diu. Very high participation (11.1 to 57%) is displayed by Goa, Daman & Diu, Delhi, Manipur, Kerala, Punjab, West Bengal and Tripura. High participation (8.8 to 11.1%) is found in Haryana, Chandigarh, Assam, Sikkim, Orissa and Dadra & Nagar Haveli.

FIG. IV-5

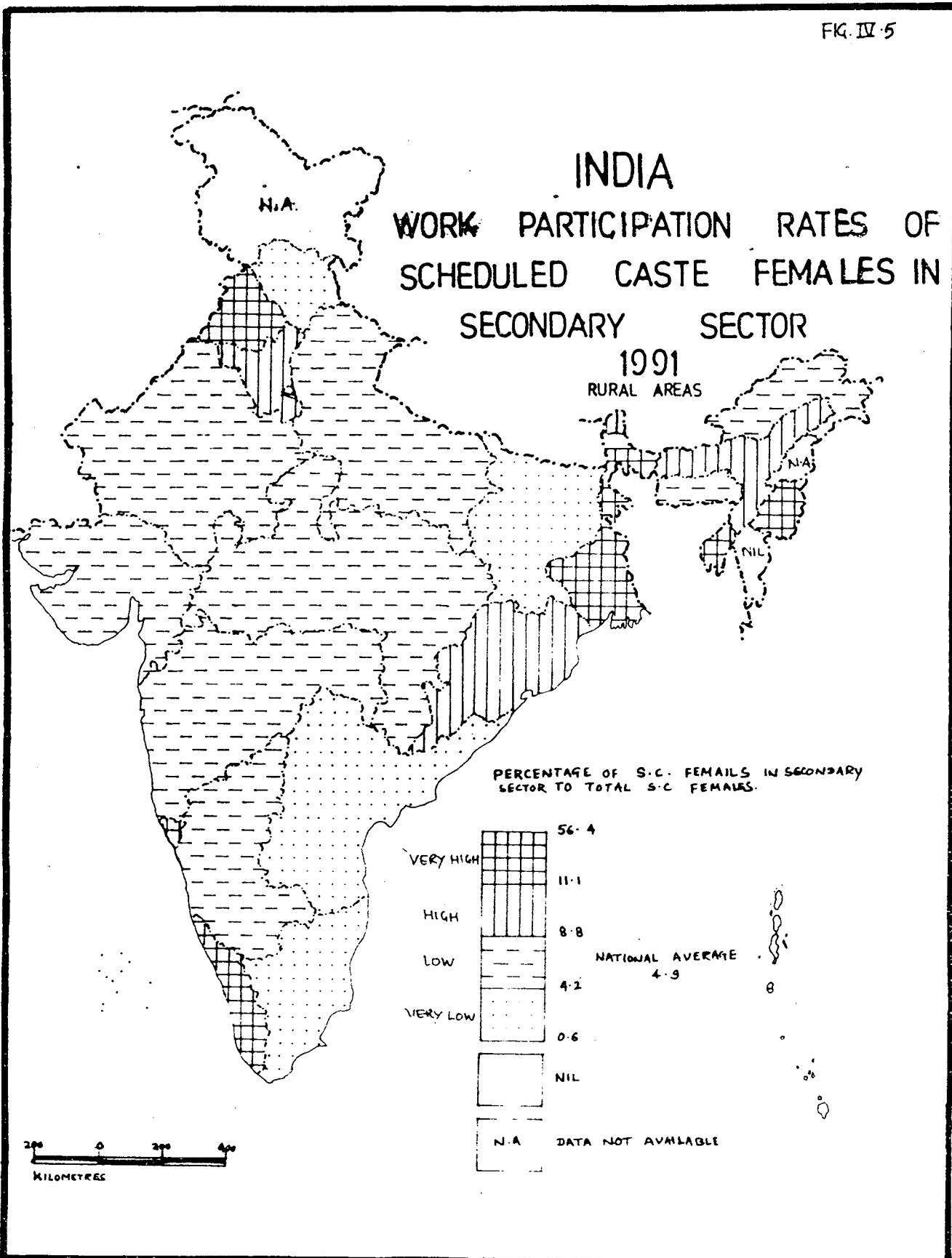
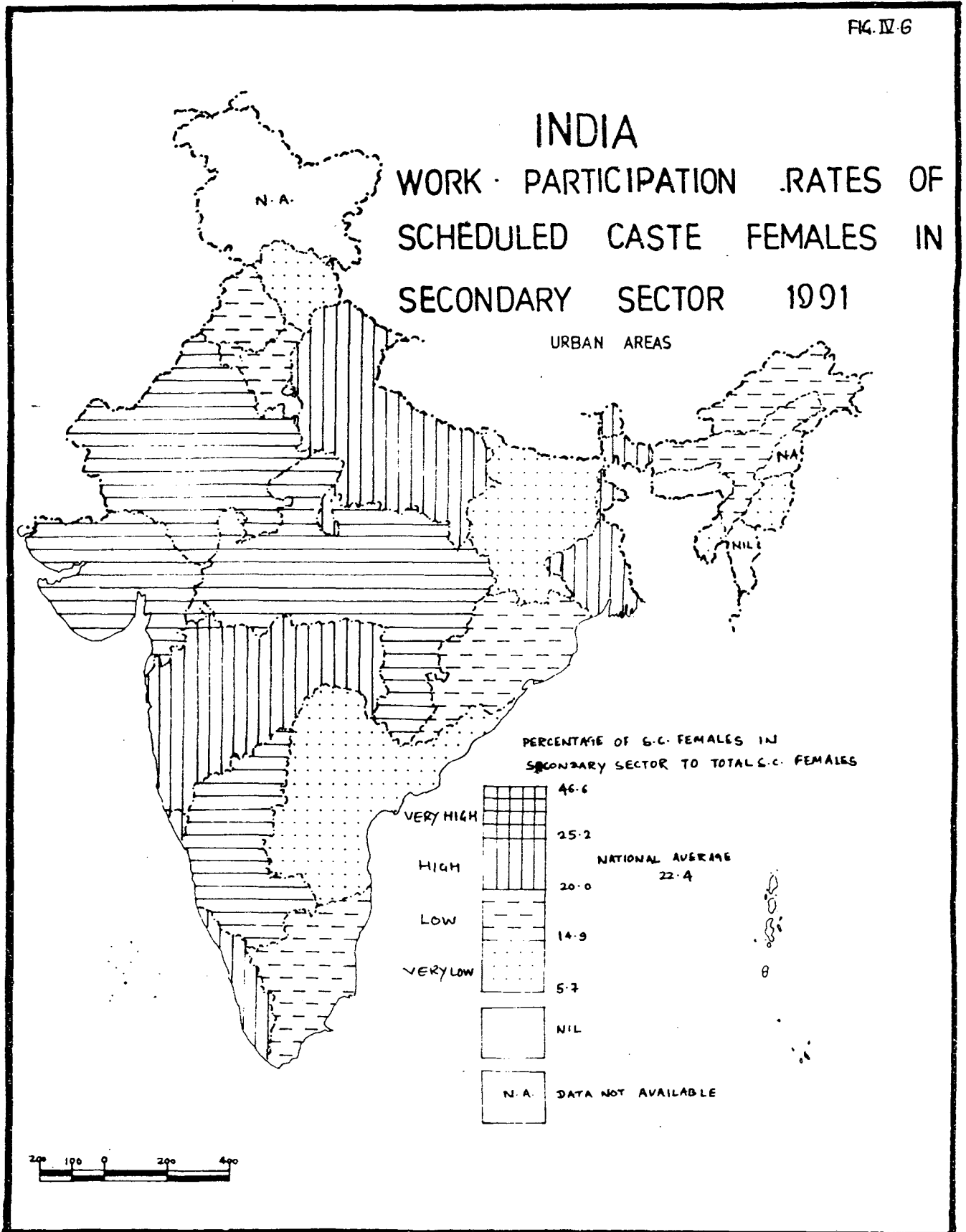


FIG. IV.6



In Haryana, most of them are factories workers. In Chandigarh more than half are construction workers.

Low participation (4.3 to 8.8 %) is noticed in Rajasthan, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Meghalaya and Arunachal Pradesh (see Map IV.5).

Very low participation (0.6 to 4.2%) is noticed in Tamil Nadu, Himachal Pradesh, Bihar, Andhra Pradesh, Pondicherry and Mizoram. Thus, very low to low participation is visualised in south zone, central zone and western zone.

4.2.2 Work Participation of Urban Scheduled Caste Females in Secondary Sector, in India 1991.

In urban areas, more than one fifth (22.4 %) of the total female workers of scheduled castes are in secondary sector.

At the state level, participation varies from 5.7 per cent in Manipur to 46.7 per cent in Mizoram and Meghalaya.

Map IV.6 Portrays very high participation (25.2 to 46.7 %) of scheduled caste females in secondary sector of urban areas in Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Gujarat and Karnataka. In Dadra & Nagar Haveli absolute number of scheduled caste females is very low (93 only) most of them are factories workers. In Rajasthan sizeable proportion of them are household manufacturing workers. In the state cottage industries are developed.

High participation (20 to 25.3 %) is witnessed in Maharashtra, Delhi, West Bengal, Sikkim, Goa, Daman & Diu, Kerala and Uttar Pradesh. In these states most of them are factories

workers of other than household industries. In Maharashtra bulk of them are engaged in cotton textile industries. In Delhi they are either working mainly in unorganised sectors, factories or as construction labour.

Low participation is observed in Chandigarh, Arunachal Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Haryana, Orissa and Assam. Very low participation of scheduled caste females is noticed in Andhra Pradesh, Tripura, Himachal Pradesh, Pondicherry, Bihar, Manipur. In Mizoram, Meghalaya, no female workers of scheduled castes was recorded in urban secondary sector.

4.3 Work Participation of Scheduled Caste Females in Tertiary Sector, in India 1991 In 1991; for total areas of India, 8.19 per cent of scheduled caste females are tertiary sector workers. As indicated earlier they are working in various field as trade and commerce, Transport, storage and communication, other services. Percentage of female workers of scheduled castes extends from 4 per cent in Andhra Pradesh to highest 79.3 per cent in Chandigarh. In Chandigarh most of them are working in other services where they are either doing menial jobs or are employed as house maids.

According to Map IV.7, Very high participation (30.1 to 79.3%) is observed in Chandigarh Delhi, Mizoram, Meghalaya, Goa, Daman & Diu, Arunachal Pradesh and Tripura. In Mizoram, Meghalaya, Goa, Daman & Diu, Arunachal Pradesh and Tripura small size of scheduled castes population project high percentage. In Delhi most of the scheduled caste female

workers are in other services. They are largely engaged in sanitary services in residential areas, and doing sweeping, removing garbage and disposing sewage. Most of them are self-employed and negligible proportion working in service sectors, as school teacher, nurse, clerks, stenographers, typist.

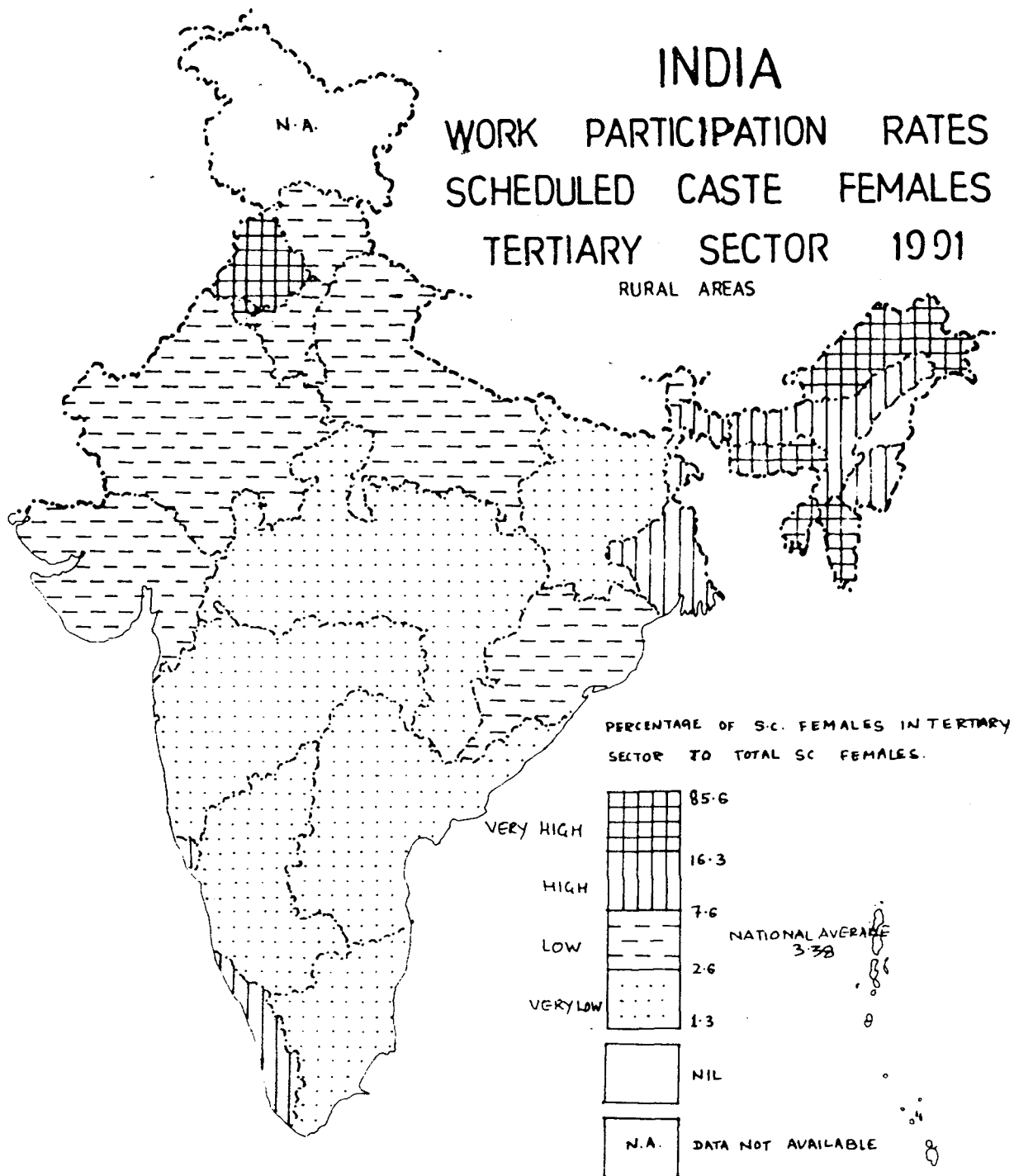
High percentage (13.3 to 30.2 %) is noticed in Haryana, Assam, West Bengal, Gujarat and Kerala. Low participation (6.3 to 18.3 %) is absorbed in Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Pondicherry, Orissa, Maharashtra, Sikkim, Manipur, Rajasthan and Karnataka and very low participation (2.6 to 6.3 %) is a characteristics of Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Himachal Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh. Uttar Pradesh has low level of literacy (10.7%) and urbanisation (11.8%) and Himachal is least urbanised (6.3%) in the country. Therefore, participation of scheduled caste female workers in tertiary activity is very low.

4.3.1 Work Participation of Rural Scheduled Caste Females in Tertiary Sector, in India 1991

In rural areas, only 3.4 per cent female workers of scheduled castes are at work related to tertiary sector. Tertiary sector, some times called service sector, is urban based sector. In rural agriculture economy very few female are working as trade and commerce workers, transport, storage and communication workers and those in other services.

Female participation in rural areas varies from 1.5 per cent in Madhya Pradesh to 85.5 per cent in Chandigarh. In

FIG. IV.8



Chandigarh scheduled caste females are numerically insignificant therefore, percentage is quite high.

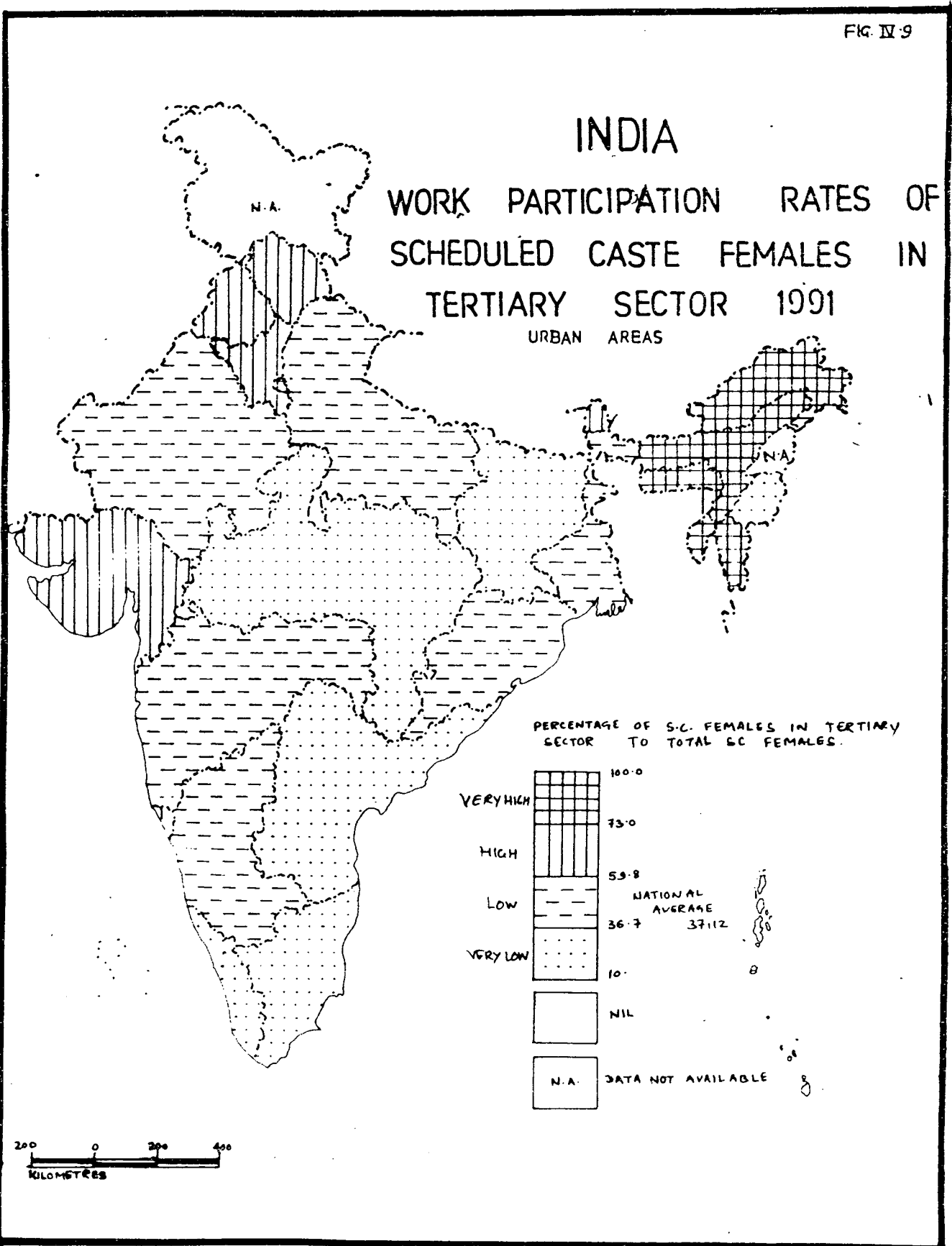
Map IV.8 depict the spatial pattern of scheduled caste female workers engaged in tertiary sector of rural areas. Very low participation is observed in central zone, in south zone (except Kerala). Low participation is noticed in most of the north zone and high to very high in eastern zone.

4.3.2 Work Participation of Urban Scheduled Caste Females in Tertiary Sector, in India 1991

In urban areas, 37.1 percent female workers of scheduled castes are engaged in tertiary sector against the rural proportion of 3.4 percent.

Agglomerated economy of urban areas and expansion of service sector is responsible for this wide gap. Participation of scheduled caste female in tertiary sector of India ranges from 10.1 per cent (lowest) in Manipur to 100 per cent in Mizoram both limits lie in north eastern region. The negligible workforce size in the region is causing abnormally high percentage or low percentage. In Mizoram 100 percent of females are tertiary sector workers because there is only one female workers of scheduled castes in that state. Map IV.9 portrays very high proportion (73 to 100 %) of female workers of scheduled castes in tertiary sectors. This category cover Mizoram, Meghalaya, Chandigarh, Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Tripura and Delhi. In Delhi and Chandigarh being metro polios services sector extend widely. In Assam

FIG. IV-9



sizeable number of them work in other services. In Mizoram, Meghalaya, Arunachal Pradesh, Tripura abnormally high percentage is due to negligible proportion of scheduled caste female workers in these state.

Very low female participation (1.4 to 2.7 %) in tertiary sector of urban areas is observed in the state of Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Bihar.

High proportion (60 to 73 %) of female workers of scheduled castes is displayed by the state Himachal Pradesh, Sikkim, Punjab, Goa, Daman & Diu, Haryana and Gujarat.

4.4 Rural-Urban Differential in Work Participation of Scheduled Caste Females in Primary Sector, in India 1991

The rural and urban areas, because of their difference in socio-economic setup, reflect contrast in terms of proportion of female workers of scheduled castes in different sectors. In the rural areas where the structure of society is more feudalistic and economy is agricultural oriented, bulk of scheduled caste female workers are engaged in primary sector (92 %). By contrast, the sectoral structure of the scheduled caste female workers in urban areas is more diversified and less dependent upon agricultural sector. In the urban areas only one out of three (34.6 %) female workers of scheduled castes are primary sector workers.

In all states and union tertiary, proportion of rural primary sector female workers exceed the proportion of urban areas

except manipur.

Highest rural urban differential (77.4 %) workers participation of scheduled castes for primary sector is observed in Dadra and Nagar haveli where in rural areas 81 per cent female workers are in primary sector against the 3.7 per cent of urban areas. Lowest variation occur in Chandigarh where 5.6 per cent female workers of scheduled castes (more than twice) are in primary sector in rural areas against the 2 per cent of urban areas. Because in Chandigarh rural areas is very small therefore, rural areas based primary sector is very small.

Except the Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry in all states and union territories in rural areas population of scheduled caste female workers in primary sector is more than double of urban areas. in all these states primary sector is shows marked development even in urban areas. In Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, practice of plantation crops and in Bihar developed mining and quarrying forestry activity in urban areas have explanation of this fact.

4.5 Rural-Urban Differential in Work Participation of Scheduled Caste Females in Secondary sector, in India 1991
Rural urban variation in secondary sector largely developed due to variations in urban areas. In India more than four fold higher percentage (22.4 %) of scheduled caste female workers are working in secondary sector against the rural

proportion of 5 percent (Table IV.2).

In all the states and union territories proportion of scheduled caste females in secondary workers sector is higher in urban areas against rural areas. Exceptions are Goa, Daman & Diu, Manipur and Delhi which have reverse nature higher proportion in rural areas in relation to urban areas.

Except Assam, Haryana, Orissa, Punjab and Tripura, in all states and union territories proportion of urban female workers of scheduled castes in secondary sector is more than twice of rural areas.

4.6 Rural-Urban Differential in Work Participation of Scheduled Caste Females in Tertiary Sector, in India 1991.

In urban oriented tertiary sector participation of scheduled caste female workers (43 %) is more than twelve fold higher over the participation in rural areas (3.4 %). In all the states and union territories tertiary sector is dominating in urban areas over rural areas. Only exception is Chandigarh which recorded 85.5 percent female workers in tertiary sector of Rural areas against 78.6 percent in urban areas. In rural areas of Chandigarh out of total 533 scheduled caste female workers (a negligible proportion) 456 are in tertiary sector. Highest rural urban differential (67.6%) in tertiary sector observed in Assam. In Assam only 8.5 percent female are in tertiary sector of rural areas while in urban areas it is 76.5 percent.

Lowest difference of (2 %) rural urban percentage of

Table: IV-2

SECTORWISE RURAL-URBAN DIFFERENTIAL IN WPR OF S/C FEMALES

	Primary			Secondary			Tertiary		
	Rural	Urban	r/u diff.	Rural	Urban	r/u diff.	Rural	Urban	r/u diff.
India	91.94	34.57	57.37	4.91	22.45	-17.54	3.38	42.94	-39.56
1. Andhra Pradesh	96.29	53.25	43.04	2.05	14.29	-12.24	1.6	32.41	-30.81
2. Arunachal Pradesh	70.31	2.97	67.35	8.18	19.6	-11.42	21.29	76.46	-55.17
3. Assam	32.22	8.19	74.03	8.82	15.67	-6.85	8.91	76.53	-67.62
4. Bihar	96.54	56.63	39.71	2.24	11.63	-9.25	1.38	31.69	-30.31
5. Goa Daman & Diu	31.49	13.7	17.49	56.59	22.21	34.38	12.18	64.59	-52.41
6. Gujarat	88.97	14.82	74.15	6.48	25.31	-18.83	4.51	59.8	-55.29
7. Haryana	82.31	21.15	61.16	10.83	17.36	-6.48	6.82	61.44	-54.62
8. Himachal Pradesh	94.43	17.68	76.75	2.24	12.53	-9.69	2.69	69.75	-67.06
9. Karnataka	93.35	37.51	55.83	4.43	25.74	-21.31	2.17	36.69	-34.52
10. Kerala	75.98	45.61	30.37	14.03	20.31	-6.28	9.94	34.03	-24.09
11. Madhya Pradesh	91.27	31.27	60.0	7.12	33.57	-26.45	1.55	35.12	-33.57
12. Maharashtra	91.84	23.34	68.5	5.57	25.22	-19.65	2.52	51.4	-48.88
13. Manipur	73.46	84.1	-10.64	17.89	5.72	12.17	8.2	10.12	-1.92
14. Meghalaya	63.12	2.86	60.26	4.54	00	4.54	32.31	97.12	-64.81
15. Mizoram	50.00	0.0	50.0	0.0	00	0.0	50.0	100.0	-50
16. Nagaland	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
17. Orissa	82.22	32.39	49.80	10.11	15.68	-5.57	7.62	51.95	-49.33
18. Punjab	71.02	15.83	55.19	13.01	17.65	-4.64	16.86	66.48	-49.62
19. Rajasthan	92.67	23.47	69.2	4.45	32.14	-27.69	2.84	44.28	-41.44
20. Sikkim	84.53	7.95	76.58	8.85	23.56	-14.71	6.17	66.66	-60.01
21. Tamil Nadu	94.43	54.47	39.96	2.95	18.65	-15.68	2.54	26.77	-24.23
22. Tripura	67.84	10.99	56.85	11.15	13.00	-1.85	20.87	75.95	-55.08
23. Uttar Pradesh	93.42	28.44	64.98	4.27	20.03	-15.76	3.12	51.46	-48.34
24. West Bengal	79.52	17.11	62.41	12.44	24.93	-12.49	8.00	57.92	-49.92
UT									
1. Andaman and Nicobar	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
2. Chandigarh	5.61	1.94	3.67	8.81	19.56	-10.75	85.54	78.46	7.08
3. Dadra and Nagarveli	80.18	3.33	77.41	11.15	46.67	-35.52	8.67	49.99	-41.32
4. Delhi	14.5	1.31	13.19	41.99	25.12	16.87	43.4	73.05	-29.65
5. Lakshadweep	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
6. Pondicherry	95.42	50.07	45.35	0.59	12.53	-11.94	3.96	37.12	-33.16

Source: Calculated from Census of India 1991, Union Primary Census Abstracts of S/Cs and S/Ts.

scheduled caste female workers in tertiary sector exist in Manipur where in rural areas 8.2 % of female workers and 10.1 % in urban areas, are working in tertiary sector.

4.7 Male-Female Differential in Work Participation of Scheduled Castes in Primary Sector, in India 1991 Primary sector is overwhelmingly dominated by females in contrast to males, as 85.9 percent of females are there against the scheduled castes are working in primary sector against the 73.8 percent of males. There is a differences of 12.1 percent between the two. Easy availability and accessibility of agricultural activities for females are the key reasons of higher participation of female workers. On the other hand male scheduled castes workers are comparatively more mobile in nature. They migrates to other areas particularly urban centres in search of employment, where they performed non agricultural work.

Besides, wide practice of labour intensive crops paddy and plantation crops, Tea, Jute, Tobacco, Cotton female are employed in transplanting, weeding, harvesting, and collecting. In spite of this many times female labour is cheaper than males. All these factor together make female workers of scheduled castes dominating in primary sector.

In all the states and Union territories scheduled caste female workers have a lead over the male workers in terms of participation. Only exceptions are Orissa, Punjab, Tripura, West Bengal and Chandigarh. (Table IV.3). In Orissa female

Male-female differentials in work participation of
scheduled castes in primary sector in India 1991

Table IV.3

	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Male	Primary Female	Diff.	Male	Primary Female	Diff.	Male	Primary Female	Diff.
	India	73.75	85.93	-12.18	84.61	91.94	-7.33	20.37	34.57
1 Andhra Pradesh	81.57	93.09	-11.52	90.37	96.29	-5.92	29.37	53.25	-23.88
2 Arunachal Pradesh	17.38	58.18	-40.80	22.23	70.31	-48.08	4.37	2.94	1.43
3 Assam	69.73	75.21	-5.48	73.29	82.22	-8.93	10.45	8.19	2.26
4 Bihar	88.00	94.60	-6.60	91.39	96.34	-4.95	43.53	56.63	-13.05
5 Goa, Daman & Diu	21.34	24.21	-2.87	31.94	31.49	0.45	8.91	13.70	-4.29
6 Gujarat	50.89	71.71	-20.82	73.88	88.97	-15.09	8.81	14.82	-6.01
7 Haryana	63.66	74.17	-10.51	72.96	82.31	-9.35	19.05	21.15	-2.10
8 Himachal Pradesh	68.67	92.07	-23.40	72.78	94.43	-21.65	12.23	17.68	-5.45
9 Karnataka	74.38	87.33	-12.95	87.64	93.35	-5.71	22.39	37.51	-15.12
10 Kerala	68.41	71.70	-3.29	73.93	75.98	-2.05	43.15	45.61	-20.16
11 Madhya Pradesh	72.70	84.52	-11.82	85.45	91.27	-5.82	21.01	31.27	-10.26
12 Maharashtra	53.88	81.00	-27.12	76.05	91.84	-15.79	10.66	23.39	-12.68
13 Manipur	75.58	79.62	-4.04	75.36	73.41	1.95	75.80	84.10	-8.30
14 Meghalaya	28.59	32.17	-3.58	48.84	63.12	-14.28	2.08	2.36	-0.78
15 Mizoram	7.85	33.33	-25.48	9.36	50.00	-40.64	4.65	0.00	4.65
16 Nagaland	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
17 Orissa	79.03	78.34	0.69	84.42	82.22	2.20	29.29	32.39	-3.10
18 Punjab	65.97	56.22	9.75	76.42	71.02	5.40	23.47	15.83	7.64
19 Rajasthan	70.84	85.07	-14.23	82.59	92.67	-10.08	17.52	24.47	-6.95
20 Sikkim	56.92	79.33	-22.41	62.71	84.53	-21.82	5.64	7.95	-2.31
21 Tamilnadu	76.14	90.11	-13.97	87.01	94.43	-7.42	29.49	54.47	-24.98
22 Tripura	63.62	58.27	5.35	70.90	67.54	3.36	23.71	10.99	12.72
23 Uttar Pradesh	80.78	89.41	-8.63	87.83	93.42	-5.59	23.02	28.44	-5.42
24 West Bengal	72.91	72.18	0.73	81.00	79.52	1.48	21.61	17.11	4.53
Union Territories									
1 Andaman & N. Island	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
2 Chandigarh	4.02	2.38	1.64	8.52	5.61	2.91	3.19	1.94	1.25
3 Dadra & N. Haveli	39.71	71.68	-31.97	49.10	80.14	-31.04	4.66	3.33	1.33
4 Delhi	3.03	3.33	-0.30	14.40	14.50	-0.10	1.39	1.31	0.28
5 Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	0.00	0.00	0.00
6 Pondichery	65.61	84.65	-19.04	85.18	95.42	-10.24	33.44	50.07	-16.63

Source: Calculated from Census Of India 1991 Union Primary Census Abstract of s/c & sts

are specialising in household industries, in Punjab and Chandigarh predominance of male hired labour of eastern Uttar Pradesh and Bihar narrow down the scope for scheduled caste females in the region. In West Bengal agricultural labour is predominately males even the transplanting and weeding are done by males but not by females.

From the table III-3, It is clear that highest male-female differences in participation of scheduled caste population in primary sector, occurred in Arunachal Pradesh (40.8%) and least in Delhi (0.3%). In Arunachal Pradesh small size of population of the female in cultivation, agricultural labour and forestry plantation etc. A little population of them are in mining and quarrying. In metropolitan Delhi, agricultural sector has limited scope therefore, a little percentage (about 3 percent) of females and males is working in primary sector. States and union territories having male female differentials more than the national average (11.8%), are Gujarat (21%), Himachal Pradesh (23%), Karnataka (13%), Madhya Pradesh (12%), Maharashtra (27.1%), Mizoram (25.5%), Sikkim (22.4%), Rajasthan (14.2%), Tamil Nadu (14%) Dadra & Nagar Haveli (32%) and Pondicherry (19%).

In the context of rural and urban areas, male female differential in work participation of primary sector of scheduled caste is more marked in urban areas than in rural areas.

Tables IV.3, indicate that in urban areas, although

participation of both male and female scheduled castes workers are lower compared to rural areas, but the male female difference in participation is higher (13.6%) compared to that for rural areas (7.33%). In urban areas variations exist in the range of work of males and females due to variations in their educational level. Males have comparatively higher educational level and perform diversified nature of work. But, females are less educated illiterates, unskilled or semi-skilled.

In urban areas of India in Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Mizoram, Punjab, Tripura, Chandigarh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli against the national pattern more male workers of scheduled castes are in primary sector than female workers.

In Arunachal, Mizoram, Tripura, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Chandigarh negligible proportion of scheduled caste population can not present a relevant pattern, Therefore, their case should be ignored. In Punjab a mentioned earlier agricultural labour is predominantly males therefore, work participation rate of scheduled caste female is also very low.

Highest male female differential in participation of primary sector in urban areas is noticed in Tamil Nadu 25 percent, followed by Andhra Pradesh (24%), Kerala (21), Pondicherry (16.6%), Karnataka(15.12%) lowest male female differential is observed in Haryana (2%) where 21.1% female and 19% male are in primary sector.

In rural areas male female differential in primary sector participation rate of scheduled caste is 7.3 percent.

In rural areas for every 100 workers more seven female are in primary sector over the male worker of scheduled caste of all state and union territory follow the national characteristic except Goa, Daman & Diu, Manipur, Orissa, Punjab, Tripura, West Bengal and Chandigarh where male out number the females in primary sector. In Goa, Daman & Diu and Orissa scheduled caste are specialising in household industries.

In West Bengal and Punjab female agricultural labour are almost absent from the field due to surplus male labour which are mainly in migrants. In rural areas, highest male female differential is experienced by Arunachal Pradesh (48%) and lowest in Bihar (5.00%) states and union territories with more than national average (7.3%) of male female differential are Gujarat (18.1%) Meghalaya (14.3%) Mizoram (40.6%) Sikkim (22%) Dadra & Nagar Haveli (31.04%).

4.8 Male-Female Differential in Work Participation of Scheduled Castes in Secondary Sector, in India 1991

Secondary sector is basically dominated by male workers. Females have their suitability only for household based industry. Female workers of scheduled castes do not have their accessibility, suitability and capability for doing muscles based works due to already burden of household responsibility on them. Again, to join factories they do not have skilled, training or other learning.

In secondary sector of India almost twice proportion (11%) of males of scheduled castes are working in secondary sector in contrast to female workers (6.28%) (Table IV.4).

States like Goa, Daman & Diu, Kerala, Manipur, Orissa, Punjab, Tripura and West Bengal do not have national pattern. In these states, proportion of scheduled caste female in secondary sector is larger than the male workers.

Highest male female differential (Table IV.4) in work participation in secondary sector is witnessed in case of Chandigarh (17.3%) followed by Sikkim (17%), Gujarat (13.1%), Himachal Pradesh (12%), Maharashtra (12%), Arunachal Pradesh (12%), Delhi (11%), Meghalaya (10.5%), Mizoram (10.6%), Pondicherry (7%), Dadra & Nagar Haveli (6.3%), Karnataka (5.3%) and Tamil Nadu (4.8%). In all the above states and union territories male female differential of work participation in secondary sector exceed the national average.

In rural areas, gender differential for work participation in secondary sector is 2 percent, against 8 percent in-

Urban areas.

State and union territories crossing the national average (1.9%) in rural areas Chandigarh (30.3%), Sikkim (15.6%), Arunachal Pradesh (13.3%), Himachal Pradesh (12%), Dadra & Nagar Haveli (10.2%), Gujarat (8%), Maharashtra (6.6%), Mizoram (6.3%), Rajasthan (4.6%), Pondicherry (3.3%) and Sikkim (2.5%) (Table IV.4).

Male-female differentials in work participation of
scheduled castes in secondary sector in India 1991.

Table IV.4

	TOTAL			RURAL			URBAN		
	Male	Female	Diff.	Male	Female	Diff.	Male	Female	Diff.
India	10.95	6.29	4.66	6.84	4.91	1.93	30.90	22.45	8.45
1 Andhra Pradesh	6.88	2.96	3.92	3.28	2.05	1.23	24.10	14.19	9.91
2 Arunachal Pradesh	22.45	10.56	11.89	21.54	8.18	13.36	24.88	19.60	10.69
3 Assam	10.19	9.42	0.77	7.42	8.82	-1.40	27.57	15.67	11.90
4 Bihar	3.82	2.64	1.18	2.86	2.24	0.62	14.81	11.63	3.18
5 Goa, Daman & Diu	33.04	43.54	-10.50	37.72	56.89	-19.17	27.57	22.21	5.36
6 Gujarat	23.98	10.86	13.12	14.55	6.48	8.07	39.27	25.31	13.96
7 Haryana	13.92	11.70	2.22	10.75	10.83	-0.08	29.06	17.36	11.70
8 Himachal Pradesh	15.60	3.13	12.47	14.85	2.84	12.01	27.38	12.53	14.85
9 Karnataka	12.36	7.06	5.30	6.40	4.43	1.97	35.73	25.74	9.99
10 Kerala	12.06	24.41	-12.35	10.38	14.03	-3.65	19.74	20.31	-0.54
11 Madhya Pradesh	13.23	10.10	3.13	8.20	7.12	1.08	33.68	33.57	0.11
12 Maharashtra	20.66	8.67	11.99	12.23	5.57	6.66	37.11	25.22	11.89
13 Manipur	4.73	11.04	-6.31	3.11	17.39	-14.28	6.38	5.72	0.66
14 Meghalaya	12.76	2.20	10.56	8.94	4.54	4.40	18.75	0.00	18.75
15 Mizoram	10.28	0.00	10.28	6.33	0.00	6.33	18.66	0.00	18.66
16 Nagaland	N.A.	N.A.	N.A. 0	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
17 Orissa	7.26	10.55	-3.29	6.00	10.11	-4.11	18.89	15.68	3.21
18 Punjab	14.88	13.58	1.30	8.80	13.01	-4.21	29.73	17.65	12.08
19 Rajasthan	14.00	7.50	6.50	9.13	4.45	4.68	35.52	32.14	3.38
20 Sikkim	26.83	9.57	17.26	24.53	8.85	15.68	47.25	23.53	23.69
21 Tamilnadu	9.56	4.69	4.87	5.39	2.97	2.42	27.47	18.65	8.82
22 Tripura	7.90	11.97	-4.07	6.62	11.15	-4.53	14.34	13.00	1.34
23 Uttar Pradesh	8.15	4.57	3.58	5.77	4.27	1.50	27.69	20.03	7.66
24 West Bengal	11.67	13.91	-2.24	8.06	12.44	-4.38	33.10	24.53	8.17
Union Territories									
1 Andaman & N.Island	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
2 Chandigarh	35.52	18.26	17.26	39.65	8.81	30.84	31.18	19.56	11.62
3 Dadra & N.Haveli	21.40	15.06	6.34	21.42	11.15	10.27	21.33	46.67	-25.34
4 Delhi	38.24	27.18	11.06	36.08	41.99	-5.91	38.51	25.12	13.39
5 Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	0.00	0.00	0.00
6 Pondichery	10.43	3.48	6.95	3.86	0.59	3.27	21.05	12.53	8.52

Source: Calculated from Census Of India 1991 Union Primary Census Abstract of S/C & ST

In Urban areas male female differential in participation in the secondary sector is 6.45 percent. At the state level, same pattern emerged. Only exception is Dadra & Nagar Haveli where proportion of female works of scheduled castes in secondary sector is more than double. It is 46.7 percent in contrast to 21.3 percent of male workers (Table IV.4).

4.9 Male-Female Differential in Work Participation of Scheduled Castes in Tertiary Sector, in India 1991

In India, proportion of scheduled caste females workers, engaged in tertiary sector is roughly half of the male workers. In tertiary sector there is 8.2 percent female workers while proportion of male workers is 15.3 percent. This variation is a reflection of variation existing in educational level of males and females scheduled castes. The first prerequisite of tertiary sector is education and experience. The services sector is open only to women with education. It have scope neither for female workers pushed out of sunset industries nor for unskilled, illiterate and unexperienced workers. Only after a certain background of education, experiences and training, tertiary sector can be accessible for female workers of scheduled castes. All these requirements means presence of scheduled caste female is either at very poor level or are completely absent. Comparatively picture for male workers is not 90 so bad therefore, they have higher participation in this sector against females. All the state and union territories

reflect the same pattern except Meghalaya, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Chandigarh and Delhi, where proportion of scheduled castes female is higher in tertiary sector in comparison to that of male workers. In Chandigarh, Delhi, female outnumber the male workers in tertiary sector because sizeable proportion of scheduled castes live in urban slums. Females of slums are mainly engaged in sanitary works in residential house.

Highest male female variation in participation in the tertiary sector is registered for Arunachal Pradesh (57%) where only 3.1 percent female are in tertiary sector as against 60.1 percent of males. Abnormal variation in male female participation is due to vary small size of scheduled caste in the state. Lowest variation in male female participation in tertiary sector is noticed in West Bengal 2.03 percent there, 13.8 percent of female and 15.9 of male workers of scheduled castes are in tertiary sector. Roughly, half of the state and union territories exhibit male female variation in participation in tertiary sector more than the national average (7.1 %)- i.e. Andhra Pradesh (8.2), Arunachal Pradesh (57%), Assam (9.7%), Goa, Daman & Diu (13.2%), Himachal Pradesh (10.8%), Madhya Pradesh (18.7%), Maharashtra (15.19%), Manipur (10.3), Mizoram (15.2%), Dadra and Nagar Haveli (25.6%) and Pondicherry (11.8%). (Table IV.5)

Table- IV.5 Male female differentials in work participation of scheduled caste in tertiary sector in India, 1991

	TOTAL			RURAL			URBAN		
	Male	Tertiary Female	Diff.	Male	Tertiary Female	Diff.	Male	Tertiary Female	Diff.
India	15.29	8.19	7.10	8.53	3.38	5.15	48.13	42.94	5.19
1 Andhra Pradesh	12.13	3.89	8.24	6.33	1.60	4.73	46.60	32.41	14.19
2 Arunachal Pradesh	60.16	3.12	57.04	56.22	21.29	34.93	70.73	76.46	-5.73
3 Assam	25.06	15.30	9.76	19.18	8.91	10.27	61.57	76.53	-14.96
4 Bihar	8.08	2.67	5.41	5.14	1.38	3.76	41.60	31.69	9.91
5 Goa, Daman & Diu	45.61	32.41	13.20	30.33	12.18	18.15	63.51	64.55	-1.04
6 Gujarat	26.01	17.36	8.65	11.80	4.51	7.29	51.90	59.80	-7.9
7 Haryana	22.46	14.10	8.36	16.28	6.82	9.46	51.91	61.44	-9.53
8 Himachal Pradesh	15.62	4.75	10.87	12.36	2.69	9.67	67.37	69.75	-2.38
9 Karnataka	13.25	6.33	6.92	5.95	2.17	3.78	41.87	36.69	5.18
10 Kerala	19.52	13.74	5.78	15.69	9.94	5.75	37.09	34.03	3.06
11 Madhya Pradesh	14.05	5.32	8.73	6.38	1.55	4.83	45.32	35.12	10.20
12 Maharashtra	25.95	10.76	15.19	11.71	2.52	9.19	52.22	51.40	0.82
13 Manipur	19.60	9.30	10.30	21.52	8.20	13.32	17.82	10.12	7.70
14 Meghalaya	58.40	65.58	-7.18	42.61	32.31	10.30	79.16	97.12	17.96
15 Mizoram	81.86	66.66	15.20	84.29	50.00	34.29	76.74	100.00	-23.26
16 Nagaland	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
17 Orissa	13.59	11.08	2.51	9.57	7.62	1.95	51.89	51.95	-0.06
18 Punjab	21.14	30.14	-9.00	14.98	16.86	-1.88	46.72	66.48	-19.76
19 Rajasthan	15.14	7.38	7.76	7.87	2.84	5.03	47.09	44.28	2.81
20 Sikkim	16.23	10.65	5.58	12.75	6.57	6.18	47.09	66.66	-19.57
21 Tamilnadu	4.28	5.17	-0.89	7.38	2.54	4.84	43.90	26.77	17.13
22 Tripura	28.46	30.20	-1.74	22.46	20.87	1.59	61.33	57.46	3.89
23 Uttar Pradesh	11.05	5.97	5.08	6.39	3.12	3.27	49.28	51.46	-2.18
24 West Bengal	15.90	13.87	2.03	10.97	8.00	2.97	45.27	57.92	-12.65
Union Territories									
1 Andaman & N.Island	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.0	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
2 Chandigarh	63.45	79.32	-15.87	51.62	85.54	-33.92	65.61	78.46	-12.85
3 Dadra & N.Haveli	38.87	13.23	25.64	29.46	8.67	20.79	74.00	49.99	24.01
4 Delhi	58.11	69.45	-11.34	49.51	43.40	6.11	59.08	73.05	-13.97
5 Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	0.00	0.00	0.00
6 Pondichery	23.95	11.83	12.12	10.64	3.96	6.68	45.47	37.12	8.35

Source: Calculated from Census Of India 1991 Union Primary Census Abstract of S/C & ST

4.9.1 Male-Female Differential in Work Participation of Rural Scheduled Caste in Tertiary Sector, in India 1991

In Punjab and Chandigarh, scene is reverse. female proportion of tertiary sector is higher over male proportion of tertiary sector. In Chandigarh absolute number of rural female workers of scheduled caste is very small and most of them are performing other service. It is first ranking economic activity in Chandigarh among scheduled caste female. In Punjab total participation rate of scheduled caste females is a very low (5.4) as mentioned earlier and sizeable amount are working in other services which comes second ranking economic activity even in rural areas of Punjab.

In 13 states and union territory, disparity between male female participation of scheduled caste workers in tertiary sector is witnessed higher over the national average (5.2%) i.e. Arunachal Pradesh (35%), Assam (10.2%), Goa, Daman & Diu (13.1%), Gujarat (7.3%), Haryana (9.5%), Himachal (9.7%), Kerala (5.7%), Maharashtra (9.2%), Manipur (13.3%), Meghalaya (10.3%), Mizoram (34.2%), Dadra & Nagar Haveli (20.5%), Delhi (6.4%) and Pondicherry (6%).

4.9.2 Male-Female Differential in Work Participation of Urban Scheduled Caste Engaged in Tertiary Sector, in India 1991

In urban areas, tertiary sector is equally important for scheduled castes male and female workers, 43 percent females and 48.1 percent male workers are engaged in this sector.

At the states level, in more than half of state and union territories, female participation in tertiary sector is higher against male workers. i.e., Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Goa, Daman & Diu, Gujarat, haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Orissa, Punjab, Sikkim, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Chandigarh and Delhi (Table IV.5).

Highest male female variation in participation in the tertiary sector exists in Dadra & Nagar Haveli (24%), followed by Tamil Nadu (16.7%), Andhra Pradesh (14.2%), Madhya Pradesh (10.2%), Bihar (5%), Pondicherry (3.4%), Manipur (77%). In these state gender disparity in participation of tertiary sector is above the national average.

4.10 Sectoral Shift of Scheduled Caste Female Workers in India 1981-1991

In India, at the census of 1991, 85.9 percent of the main workers among scheduled caste females are in primary sector, 6.29 percent in the secondary-sector and 8.19 percent in the tertiary sector. The corresponding figures of 1981 were 86.2, 7.22, and 6.48 percent. Thus, there has been a very marginal decline in primary sector (0.27 percent) and secondary sector (0.93% leading to a marginal increase in the proportion of tertiary sector (1.71%).

During the last decade, relative decrease was high in secondary sector (-12.88%) against the rate of decrease of primary sector (-0.32%). It means in last 10 years, the

proportion of female working force of scheduled caste in primary sector and secondary sector has shrunk and proportion in tertiary sector has increased. It might be result of two processes first either female workers of scheduled caste leaving the primary and secondary sector and joining the tertiary sector. Secondly, in last 10 years, unequal growth occurred in three different sectors due to sector preference by new entering female working forces. In last chapter analysing the relative change of nine industrial category. A negative relative change was mentioned in livestock, forestry etc. (-18.8%) followed by household manufacturing (-16.71%) construction (-13.26%) mining and quarrying (-12.76%) and agricultural labour (1.75%). Explanation of sectoral shifts lie in negative relative change of their primary and secondary component.

Marginal increase in the proportion of tertiary sector is mainly due to high relative decreases in secondary sector (-12.88%) and low rate of decrease of primary sector (-0.32%). In last decade, ex-household manufacturing female workers, female ex-construction workers joined the tertiary sector at faster rate than the female ex-livestock & forestry workers mining and workers and female ex-agricultural labours. Like the national pattern (Table IV.6) in Andhra Pradesh, Goa, Daman & Diu, Sikkim, Tripura, Chandigarh and in Delhi a decline in primary and secondary sector is causing a increase in tertiary sector. Andhra Pradesh witnessed a

Table: IV.6

Sectoral shift of scheduled caste female workers in India 1981-1991

	Primary Sector			Secondary Sector			Tertiary Sector		
	1981	1991	Decadal Change %	1981	1991	Decadale Change%	1981	1991	Decadal Change%
India	86.20	85.99	-0.21	7.22	6.29	-0.93	6.48	8.19	1.71
1 Andhra Pradesh	94.06	93.09	-0.97	4.49	2.96	-1.53	1.99	3.89	1.90
2 Arunachal Pradesh	25.00	58.18	33.18	22.50	10.56	-11.94	52.50	31.20	-21.30
3 Assam	0.00	75.21	75.21	0.00	9.42	9.42	0.00	15.30	15.30
4 Bihar	93.75	94.60	0.85	3.03	2.64	-0.39	3.15	2.67	-0.48
5 Goa, Daman & Diu	24.84	24.21	-0.63	53.45	43.94	-9.51	21.67	32.41	10.74
6 Gujarat	71.32	71.71	0.39	13.45	10.86	-2.59	15.18	17.36	2.18
7 Haryana	70.01	74.17	4.16	14.11	11.70	-2.41	15.83	14.10	-1.73
8 Himachal Pradesh	93.95	92.07	-1.88	2.97	3.13	0.16	3.03	4.75	1.72
9 Karnataka	85.15	87.33	2.18	8.75	7.02	-1.73	6.06	6.33	0.27
10 Kerala	76.25	71.70	-4.55	13.19	14.42	1.23	10.51	13.34	2.83
11 Madhya Pradesh	83.95	84.52	0.57	11.31	10.10	-1.21	4.73	5.32	0.59
12 Maharashtra	80.05	81.00	0.95	11.01	8.67	-2.34	8.88	10.26	1.38
13 Manipur	75.13	79.62	4.49	20.09	11.04	-9.05	4.06	9.30	5.24
14 Meghalaya	11.24	32.17	20.93	23.59	2.20	-21.39	65.48	65.58	0.10
15 Mizoram	100.00	33.33	-66.67	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	66.66	66.66
16 Nagaland	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
17 Orissa	76.77	78.34	1.57	11.27	10.55	-0.72	11.90	11.08	-0.82
18 Punjab	54.03	56.22	2.19	16.15	13.58	-2.57	29.15	30.14	0.99
19 Rajasthan	79.91	85.07	5.16	10.67	7.50	-3.17	9.41	7.38	-2.03
20 Sikkim	79.48	79.33	-0.15	12.57	9.97	-2.60	7.98	10.65	2.67
21 Tamilnadu	92.51	90.11	-2.40	3.79	4.69	0.90	3.65	5.17	1.52
22 Tripura	59.11	58.27	-0.84	13.19	11.47	-1.72	27.66	30.20	2.54
23 Uttar Pradesh	87.65	89.41	1.76	5.02	4.57	-0.45	7.47	5.97	-1.50
24 West Bengal	73.82	72.18	-1.64	12.72	13.91	1.19	13.63	13.87	0.24
Union Territories									
1 Andaman & N.Island	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
2 Chandigarh	3.20	2.38	-0.82	24.91	18.26	-6.65	71.88	79.32	7.44
3 Dadra & N.Haveli	77.35	71.68	-5.67	14.14	15.06	0.92	8.45	13.23	4.78
4 Delhi	5.96	3.33	-2.63	35.62	27.18	-8.44	58.11	69.45	11.34
5 Lakshadweep	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
6 Pondichery	89.86	84.65	-5.21	3.47	3.48	0.01	6.64	11.83	5.19

Source: Calculated from Census of India 1981, & 1991, Special Tables for S/C & ST and Primary Census Abstract of S/C & ST

marginal decrease in primary and secondary sector from 94.06 percent in 1981 to 93.09 percent and 4.49 percent to 2.96 percent respectively. Table IV.6 shows, relative decrease was higher in secondary sector (-34.07%) against the change of primary sector (-1.03%). A combined decline of both is causing a increase of 1.19% in tertiary sector. In Andhra Pradesh other than household manufacturing workers, and female cultivator leaving their sector has joined the tertiary sector and providing other services.

During last decade in India. In Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Pondicherry secondary sector and tertiary sector registered positive relative change at the cost of declining primary sector. In Himachal Pradesh female workers leaving cultivation and livestock & tertiary activity now they are working in other than household industry trade and commerce and transport and storage industry. In Kerala female agricultural labourers of scheduled castes have moved & towards tertiary sector. They are engaged in factories, trade and commerce transport and storage related task.

During the decade, in Tamil Nadu female Agricultural labourers, livestock and forestry workers shifted to household industry and transport and storage etc. In Dadra & Nagar Haveli, a proportion of female cultivator changed their status from cultivator to other than household manufacturing workers and transport and storage workers.

The former female cultivators, and agricultural labourers of Pondicherry are now activity engaged in tertiary sector as trade and commerce workers and transport and storage workers. In the study period of 1981 to 1991, half of the states and union territories recorded a sectoral shift from tertiary and secondary to primary sector. This reverse pattern is surprising. In Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, and Uttar Pradesh in last ten years instead of decreasing the proportion in primary sector female workers proportion has increased.

Among the states highest increase in primary sector is recorded by Arunachal Pradesh (33.18%) and lowest by Gujarat (0.39%), a shift from secondary and tertiary sector to primary sector denotes the limited economic options of scheduled castes females.

Most of the females shifted to primary sector are engaged in cultivation and agriculture work. As mentioned in last chapter, Haryana, Gujarat, Karnataka, Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh female cultivators registered a positive relative change and in case of Agricultural labourers Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Rajasthan, Haryana, Karnataka, Punjab, Bihar listed a positive relative change. Marginal shift from secondary sector to tertiary sector might be result of rural to urban out migration of males in these states. Unfortunately, data

on migration is not available yet for 1991.

4.10.1 Sectoral Shift of Rural Scheduled Caste Female Workers in India 1981-1991

India at the census of 1991, 91.91 percent of female main workers of scheduled castes are in primary sector, 4.91 percent in secondary sector and 3.38 percent are in tertiary sector. The corresponding figures for 1981 were 91.5, 5.52, and 2.83 percent respectively. In rural areas of India, primary sectors (0.39%) and tertiary sectors (0.55%) registered only a marginal increase in the proportion of female workers, in contrast secondary sector, experienced a very marginal decline of 0.6 percent (Table IV.7).

Because percentage change in all three sector is less than one percentage. It can be concluded that sectoral composition in India in last ten year has been more or less same.

But since secondary sector witnessed a decline in proportion against primary and tertiary sector. It seems to a clear shift away from the secondary sector to primary and tertiary sector.

Table (IV.7) Exhibit that relative increase is higher in tertiary sector (19.43%) in contrast to primary sector (0.40%). It means shift away from the secondary sector is more towards tertiary sector there primary sector.

Table (IV.7), reveals that in states and union territory Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Punjab, and Dadra & Nagar Haveli follow the national pattern. In this

Table: IV.7

Sectoral shift of rural scheduled caste female workers in India 1981-1991

	Primary Sector			Secondary Sector			Tertiary Sector		
	1981	1991	Decadal Change %	1981	1991	Decadal Change%	1981	1991	Decadal Change%
India	91.57	91.94	0.37	5.52	4.91	-0.61	2.83	3.38	0.55
1 Andhra Pradesh	96.69	96.29	-0.40	2.09	2.05	-0.04	1.21	1.60	0.39
2 Arunachal Pradesh	42.55	70.31	27.76	14.06	8.18	-5.88	42.54	21.29	-21.25
3 Assam	0.00	82.22	82.22	0.0	8.52	-	0.00	8.91	8.91
4 Bihar	95.62	96.34	0.72	278	2.24	-0.54	1.54	1.38	-0.16
5 Goa, Daman & Diu	32.18	31.49	-0.69	60.02	56.59	-3.41	7.69	12.18	4.49
6 Gujarat	87.97	88.97	1.00	8.51	6.48	-2.03	3.48	4.51	1.03
7 Haryana	79.61	82.31	2.70	12.07	10.83	-1.24	8.29	6.82	-1.47
8 Himachal Pradesh	95.84	94.43	-1.41	2.73	2.84	0.11	1.42	2.69	1.27
9 Karnataka	91.85	93.35	1.50	5.8	4.43	-1.37	2.30	2.17	-0.13
10 Kerala	78.92	75.98	-2.94	12.8	14.03	1.23	8.23	9.94	1.71
11 Madhya Pradesh	89.84	91.27	1.43	8.68	7.12	-1.56	1.52	1.55	0.03
12 Maharashtra	89.50	91.84	2.34	8.48	5.57	-2.91	1.89	2.52	0.63
13 Manipur	78.34	73.46	-4.88	18.07	17.39	-0.68	3.56	8.20	4.64
14 Meghalaya	21.78	63.12	41.34	49.79	4.54	-46.25	28.20	32.31	4.11
15 Mizoram	100.00	50.00	-50.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	50.00	50.00
16 Nagaland	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
17 Orissa	81.06	82.22	1.16	10.68	10.11	-0.57	8.22	7.62	-0.60
18 Punjab	69.05	71.02	6.97	16.45	13.01	-3.44	14.40	16.86	2.46
19 Rajasthan	88.47	92.67	4.20	7.00	4.45	-2.55	4.48	2.84	-1.64
20 Sikkim	86.19	84.53	-1.66	9.85	8.85	-1.00	3.60	6.57	2.97
21 Tamilnadu	95.96	94.43	-1.53	2.53	2.97	0.44	1.46	2.54	1.08
22 Tripura	65.24	67.94	2.70	13.78	11.15	-2.63	20.95	20.87	-0.08
23 Uttar Pradesh	91.85	93.42	1.57	4.41	4.27	-0.14	3.73	3.12	-0.61
24 West Bengal	80.74	79.52	-1.22	11.51	12.44	0.93	7.80	8.00	0.20
Union Territories									
1 Andaman & N. Island	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
2 Chandigarh	32.37	5.61	-26.76	42.03	8.81	-33.22	25.56	85.54	59.98
3 Dadra & N.Haveli	78.84	80.14	1.30	13.49	11.15	-2.34	7.68	8.67	0.99
4 Delhi	24.27	14.50	-9.77	48.87	41.99	-6.88	26.80	43.40	16.60
5 Lakshadweep	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
6 Pondichery	96.99	95.42	-1.57	1.06	0.59	-0.47	1.90	3.96	2.06

Source: calculated from Census of India 1981, and 1991, Special Tables for S/C & ST and primary census abstract of S/C & STS

group sectoral shift is from secondary sector to primary and tertiary sector.

In all these state and union territory shift is more intense towards tertiary sector. But in Meghalaya relative increase in primary sector is abnormally high (190.72 percent). It means shift from secondary sector to primary sector is more intense. Abnormally high rate of increase is due to smaller absolute population of scheduled caste female in the state.

In Andhra Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala and Tamil Nadu sectoral shift is from primary sector to secondary and tertiary sectors.

In the state relative change is higher in tertiary sector than secondary sectors. It might be said that in these states shift is tertiary sector oriented. This sectoral shift is result of movement of female agricultural labourer and livestock forestry from primary sector to tertiary sector mainly for trade and commerce and other services.

In Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar, Haryana, Karnataka, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh sectoral shift is from secondary and tertiary sector to primary sector. Highest relative increase in primary sector is observed Rajasthan (4.16%) followed by Tripura (2.7%) Haryana (2.7%) and Karnataka (1.5%).

4.11.2 Sectoral Shift of Urban Scheduled Caste Female Workers in India 1981-91

In urban areas of India in 1991, 34.6 percent of female main

workers are in primary sector, 22.5% in secondary sector and 42.4% in tertiary sector. Figure for last census 1981 were 36.15, 23.1 and 40.7%. During the period of 1981 to 1991 the proportion of female scheduled castes workers declined marginally in primary sector (15.8%) and secondary sector (10.65%). While the tertiary sector registered a marginal increase of 2.24 percent. There is marginal decline in primary sector and tertiary sector causing to some increase in the proportion of scheduled caste female workers in tertiary sector. There exist a clear shift away from primary sector and secondary sector. The positive relative change of 5.5% in tertiary sector seems to be a product of relative decrease of 4.37% in primary sector and 2.81% in tertiary sector. Because, negative relative change is more steep in primary sector, therefore, it might be said that in comparison to secondary sector, sectoral shift from primary to tertiary is larger.

In urban areas due to expansion of urban functions and tertiary sector agricultural land and agricultural in itself becoming a thing of past. Agro based primary sector is shrinking at a fast rate, therefore, its labour absorbing capacity is also shrinking.

States (Table IV.8) of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Orissa and Delhi follow the national pattern. In these states a sectoral shift from primary and secondary sector to tertiary sector is clearly observed. A marked sectoral shift

Sectoral shift of urban scheduled caste female worker
in India 1981-1991

Table: IV-8

	Primary Sector			Secondary Sector			Tertiary Sector		
	1981	1991	Decadal Change %	1981	1991	Decadale Change%	1981	1991	Decadal Change
India	36.15	34.57	-1.58	23.10	22.45	-0.65	40.70	42.94	2.24
1 Andhra Pradesh	67.01	53.25	-13.76	18.57	14.29	-4.28	14.41	32.41	18.00
2 Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	2.94	2.94	33.31	19.60	-16.71	66.66	76.46	9.80
3 Assam	0.00	8.19	8.19	0.00	15.67	15.67	0.00	76.53	76.53
4 Bihar	52.05	56.63	4.58	8.68	11.63	2.95	39.23	31.69	-7.54
5 Goa, Daman & Diu	6.75	13.70	6.95	37.20	22.70	-14.50	55.73	64.59	8.86
6 Gujarat	19.48	14.82	-4.66	30.25	25.31	-4.94	54.90	59.80	4.90
7 Haryana	13.01	21.15	8.14	26.36	17.36	-9.00	60.64	61.44	0.80
8 Himachal Pradesh	22.85	17.68	-5.17	12.01	12.53	0.52	65.06	69.75	4.69
9 Karnataka	38.04	37.51	-0.53	29.47	25.74	-3.73	32.45	36.69	4.24
10 Kerala	46.55	45.61	-0.94	17.52	20.30	2.58	35.88	34.03	-1.85
11 Madhya Pradesh	28.49	31.27	2.78	36.82	33.57	-3.25	34.65	35.12	0.47
12 Maharastra	23.99	23.34	-0.65	26.00	25.22	-0.78	49.42	51.40	1.98
13 Manipur	28.74	84.10	55.36	46.87	5.72	-41.15	23.75	10.12	-13.63
14 Meghalaya	3.03	2.86	-0.17	3.03	0.00	-3.03	94.04	97.12	3.08
15 Mizoram	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	100.00*	100.00*
16 Nagaland	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
17 Orissa	32.48	32.39	-0.09	17.33	15.68	-1.65	49.93	51.95	2.02
18 Punjab	11.64	15.83	4.19	17.63	17.65	0.02	70.69	66.48	-4.21
19 Rajasthan	18.80	23.47	4.67	36.46	32.14	-4.32	44.67	44.28	-0.39
20 Sikkim	5.25	7.95	2.70	40.52	23.56	-16.96	54.08	66.66	12.58
21 Tamilnadu	63.28	54.47	-45.81	14.76	18.65	3.89	22.26	26.77	4.51
22 Tripura	6.72	10.99	4.27	8.14	13.00	4.86	85.06	75.95	-9.11
23 Uttar Pradesh	26.14	28.44	2.30	20.96	20.03	-0.93	52.87	51.46	-1.41
24 West Bengal	15.96	17.11	1.15	22.91	24.93	2.02	61.04	57.92	-3.12
Union Territories									
1 Andaman & N.Island	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
2 Chandigarh	1.01	1.94	0.93	23.62	19.56	-4.06	75.37	78.46	3.09
3 Dadra & N.Haveli	0.00	3.33	3.33	50.00	46.67	-3.33	50.00	49.99	-0.01
4 Delhi	2.28	1.31	-0.97	33.45	25.12	-8.33	63.54	73.05	9.51
5 Lakshadweep	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
6 Pondichery	58.12	50.07	-8.05	14.30	12.53	-1.77	27.79	37.12	9.33

Source: Calculated from 1) Census Of India 1981, & 1991, Special Tables for S/C & ST.

2) Primary Census Abstract of S/C & STS

*Note : In Mizoram figure is 100% because there is only one Female in Tertiary Sector.

is witnessed in case of Andhra Pradesh. The state recorded 18 percent increase in the proportion of tertiary sector at the cost of 13.76 percent decline in primary sector and 4.28 percent decline in secondary sector. The proportion of tertiary sector increased at their cost of 13.7 percent.

As mentioned earlier in last chapter, in Andhra Pradesh in Urban areas during the last decade proportion of cultivator and agricultural labourer has decreased by 50 percent and 20 percent respectively.

Non-household industry also reported a negative growth. Therefore, sectoral shift is remarkable. Table IV.8 reveals that ratio of decrease is high in secondary sector (23.04) over 20.50 percent of primary sector in Andhra Pradesh. In Delhi 8.37% of female decrease in secondary sector in last ten years. But primary sector witnessed a decrease of 0.97% only.

In Bihar, Punjab, Tripura and Uttar Pradesh over the last decade the proportion in primary and secondary have increased in urban areas but proportion decreased in tertiary sector. In Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Tripura sectoral shift is moving from tertiary to secondary and primary sector. Tripura registered highest decrease in tertiary sector (9.11%) followed by Bihar (7.54%), Punjab (4.21%) and Uttar Pradesh (1.42%).

In Rajasthan and Manipur over the last decade proportion has decreased in secondary and tertiary sector, but proportion

increased in primary sector. It means in Rajasthan and Manipur sectoral shift is from secondary and tertiary sector to primary sector.

In sum, scheduled caste female worker are still overwhelmingly engaged in primary sector (86%) due to their acute poverty level, their concentration in rural area, higher absorbing capacity of primary sector and practice of labour intensive crops and plantation crops. Size of female workforce of scheduled caste is larger against those of non-scheduled caste in both rural and urban areas. Due to lesser accessibility and limited capability only 6 per cent female worker of scheduled caste of in tertiary sector. Their proportion of one third less than non-scheduled caste population. Secondary sector absorb a small proportion of scheduled caste female working force because of their lack of specialised training and skill. They are not fit for muscular work of construction and factories. In urban areas remarkable number of them are working in secondary sector. Higher concentration of scheduled caste female in urban tertiary sector is due to agglomerated urban economy and extended service sector. In comparison to male scheduled caste worker there share in tertiary sector is nearly half of them. During last decade sectoral shift is observed from primary and secondary to tertiary sector. Sectoral shift is more marked in urban areas than rural areas.

CHAPTER - V**CORRELATION AND REGRESSION ANALYSIS**

Present chapter describes the variation in the scheduled caste female work participation and workforce size of different sectors of economy i.e. primary sector, secondary sector and tertiary sector, and their determinant at the state level, for the census period of 1991, in total, rural and urban areas separately.

To know the relationship between dependent and independent variables zero order correlation matrix has been formed following are the dependent and independent variables.

5.1 DEPENDENT VARIABLES

Y1 - Female work participation of scheduled castes for total areas in 1991.

Y2 - Female work participation of scheduled castes in primary sector for total areas in 1991.

Y3 - Female work participation of scheduled castes in secondary sector for total areas in 1991.

Y4 - Female work participation of scheduled castes in tertiary sector for total areas in 1991.

Y5 - Female main worker of scheduled castes for total areas in 1991.

Y6 - Female marginal worker of scheduled castes for total areas in 1991.

5.2 INDEPENDENT VARIABLES

X1 Percentage of urban population of scheduled castes females in 1991.

X2 Female literacy rate of scheduled castes for total areas in 1991.

X3 Sex- ratio among scheduled castes for total areas in 1991.

X4 Proportion of population below 7 years in scheduled castes for total areas in 1991.

X5 Population below poverty line for total areas in 1987-88.

X6 Middle class enrollment ratio of scheduled castes females 1990-91

X7 Number of factories per thousands of population in 1988.

X8 Number of female headed household per 1000 household in 1987-88.

X9 Decadal growth rate of scheduled castes in 1981 to 1991.

X10 Dropout rates of female scheduled castes in I-1x class in 1989-90.

X11 Life expectancy of females in 1988.

X12 Percentage of irrigated area in 1989-90

5.3 Correlation between Dependent and Independent Variables.

The dependent variables, female work participation rate of scheduled castes shows the positive correlation with sex ratio (significant at 0.001% level) and female headed households (significant at 0.01 % level). The primary sectors work participation of scheduled castes female, shows positive relationship with sex ratio, poverty and life expectancy while secondary and tertiary sector work participation rate

is negatively associated with poverty. Tertiary sector work participation rate also shows negative correlation with sex ratio and life expectancy (significant at 0.01 percent level).

The positive association is observed for scheduled castes female main workers with sex ratio and scheduled castes female headed households.

For the purpose of simplification of regression analysis following dependent and independent variables have been selected.

5.3.1 DEPENDENT VARIABLES

Y1 female work participation rate of scheduled caste for total areas in 1991.

Y2 female workers of scheduled castes in primary sector for total areas in 1991.

Y3 female workers of scheduled castes in Tertiary sector for total areas in 1991.

For the regression analysis all the twelve independent variables as mentioned earlier has been included in the analysis

5.4 Regression analysis of work participation rate of scheduled caste female.

Table V.1 Results of regression analysis of W.P.R. of S.C. females.

variables	intercept	R.C.	S.E	t.	\bar{R}^2	F

step III						
X3		0.3094	0.07673	4.033**		
X4	-322.76	3.0063	1.4395	2.088*	0.61015	9.3472
X1		0.2083	0.13048	1.597		

From the stepwise regression coefficient analysis table (V.1) it can be observed that as much as 61 percent (R-2) of the variation in scheduled castes female work participation of India is explained by the three independent variables, namely sex ratio urbanisation level proportion of population below 7 years.

The maximum proportion of variation is explained by population below 7 year (x4), followed by sex ratio (x3) and urbanisation (x1) t value of urbanisation is not significant, hence, its impact on work participation rate is not significant.

SC female WPR

$$= -322.76 + 0.30946(x3) + 3.0063(x4) + 0.2083(x1)$$

$$(4.033)** \quad (2.088)* \quad (1.597)$$

$$R-2 = 0.61015 \quad F = 9.3472**$$

** significant can't at 0.001% level

* significant at 0.011% level

Note: in brackets 't' value is given.

The regression co-efficient shows that if the sex ratio increases by one unit the scheduled castes female work participation rate would increase by 0.30 percent. similarly other independent variable can be interpreted in same way. The sex ratio value is significant at 0.01 percent level. Population below 7 years population also significant at same level (0.01%)

The impact of sex ratio on scheduled castes female work participation rate is supported by the results by hypotheses "higher the sex ratio higher will be the female work participation of scheduled castes" is proved by the regression results. It is, basically, that the scheduled castes males out migrate for employment particularly in rural areas. As a result sex ratio increases in the areas. In the absence of male workers scheduled castes female join the workforce and level of female participation increases with increasing sex ratio.

The result also supported the hypotheses related to population below 7 years and scheduled castes female participation in workforce i.e. "higher the proportion of population below 7 years, higher will be the female work participation" because higher the proportion of population below 7 years indicate, larger average size of family and more economic pressure on family. to generate extra income, scheduled castes females also join the workforce.

5.5 Regression analysis of scheduled caste females work participation in primary sector

Table V.2 Results of regression analysis of S.C. W.P.R. IN PRIMARY sector
variables intercept R.C. S.E t \bar{R}^2 F
values

variables	intercept	R.C.	S.E	t	\bar{R}^2	F

step VI						
X1		-0.7076	0.1860	-3.803**		
X5		0.5900	0.2198	2.683*		
X8	-39.1029	0.0793	0.0403	1.966*	0.9068	26.944
X4		4.38	1.7471	2.465*		
X6		0.1718	0.1166	1.473		
X11		0.1574	0.1434	1.098		

** significant at 0.001% level

* significant at 0.01% level

From the table V.2 It can be noticed that 90 percent variation in female participation of scheduled caste in primary sector is explained by six independent variables i.e. urbanisation (x1) poverty (x5), female headed household (x8), population below 7 years (x4), female enrollment ratio in middle class (x6) and life expectancy (x11).

SC female WPR in primary sector

$$\begin{aligned}
 = & -39.10 - 0.7076(x1) + 0.5900(x5) + 0.0793(x8) + 4.306(x4) \\
 & \quad \quad \quad (-3.83**) \quad \quad (2.683*) \quad \quad (1.966*) \quad \quad (2.465*) \\
 & + 0.1718(x6) + 0.1574(x11) \\
 & \quad \quad \quad (1.473) \quad \quad (1.098)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$R^2 = 0.9068 \quad F = 26.9444**$$

** significant can't at 0.001% level

* significant at 0.011% level

Note: in brackets 't' value is given

The maximum Proportion of variation is caused by proportion of population below 7 years (4.306). Results shows that urbanisation is highly significant at 0.001 present level, while poverty, scheduled caste female headed household and proportion of population below 7 years are significant at 0.01 percent level.

The hypotheses regarding urbanisation, female headed household, poverty level, and population below 7 years are supported by the available results.

Hypotheses regarding female headed households, poverty,

population below 7 years that "an increase in the proportion of these factors will lead to higher work participation of females of scheduled castes in primary sector". It happens because female headed household simply means females are main bread winner. They have to work for living of family. Larger proportion of population below 7 years means more economic compulsion for a family. To earn extra money female have to work. Poverty level itself is a major push factor for females to participate in workforce. To generate basic needs females play a parallel role of males in work participation.

5.6 Regression analysis of work participation of scheduled caste females in tertiary sector .

Table V.3 Results of regression analysis of W.P.R. of S.C. females in Tertiary sector
variables intercept R.C. S.E t R-2 F

values						

step VI						
X1		0.5651	0.1296	4.358**		
X5		-0.1000	0.2254	-4.44		
X6	268.35917	-0.1274	0.844	-1.510*	0.9213	32.2251**
X4		-4.1889	1.6107	-2.601*		
X3		-0.1855	0.0859	-2.158*		
X11		-0.1220	0.09194	-1.328		

** significant at 0.001% level

* significant at 0.01% level

From the table V.3 It is observed that 92 percent variation in scheduled castes female work participation rate of tertiary sector can be explained by six independent variables. namely proportion of population below 7 years (x4), urbanisation (x1), poverty (x5), female enrollment

ratio (x6), sex ratio (x3), life expectancy (x11).

The maximum contribution to variation in tertiary sector is given by the proportion of population below 7 years (x4) followed by urbanisation (x1) sex ratio (x3) enrollment ratio(x6), life expectancy (x11) and poverty (x5)

WPR of SC females in Tertiary sector

$$= 268.35 + 0.5651(x1) - 0.1000(x5) - 0.1274(x6)$$

$$(4.358)* \quad (-0.444) \quad (-1.510)$$

$$-4.1889(x4) \quad -0.1855(x3) \quad -0.1220(x11)$$

$$(-2.601)* \quad (-2.158)* \quad (-1.328)$$

$$R-2 = 9213$$

$$F = 32.2251**$$

** significant at 0.001% level

* significant at 0.01% level

Regression value of urbanisation is significant at 0.001 percent level and regression value of population below 7 years and sex ratio are significant at 0.01 % level.

Hypotheses related to urbanisation that " higher the level of urbanisation higher will be female worker in tertiary sector" is supported by the results because tertiary sector is mainly confined to urban areas. More diversified urban economy absorb remarkable number of female workers in other services. Results reveals that higher the sex ratio will lead to higher work participation of scheduled castes female in urban areas, but this hypotheses is not well established which required further investigation. Results indicate that proportion of population below 7 years is causing highest negative

variation in Tertiary sector. It have a highly significant negative impact. it might be because of high proportion below 7 years means increased households responsibility and reproductive responsibility this fact change the status of scheduled castes female from bread winner to bread maker.

5.7 REGRESSION AND CORRELATION ANALYSIS IN URBAN AREAS.

To identify the correlates and explanatory variables of scheduled caste females work participation in urban areas, following are the dependent and indepent variables for urban areas.

5.7.1 DEPENDENT VARIABLES

Y1 female work participation of scheduled castes popular in urban areas 1991.

Y2 female workers of scheduled castes in secondary sector in urban areas 1991.

Y3 female workers of scheduled castes in Tertiary sector in urban areas 1991.

Y4 female workers of scheduled castes is other services.

5.7.2 INDEPENDENT VARIABLES

X1 literary rate of scheduled castes female in urban areas 1991.

X2 sex ratio of scheduled castes population in urban areas 1991.

X3 population below 7 years of scheduled castes in urban areas 1991.

X4 population below poverty line 1987-88

X5 female headed households of scheduled castes in urban areas 1987-88.

X6 Mean age at marriage of scheduled castes female in urban areas.

X7 female employment in organised sectors 1988

X8 per thousands self employed household of scheduled castes 1987-88

X9 per thousands Regular wage households of scheduled caste 1987-88

X10 Female scheduled castes literate upto primary level in urban areas. 1987-88

X11 Female of scheduled castes middle educational level in urban areas. 1987-88

X12 Female of scheduled caste educated upto secondary level in urban areas. 1987-88

X13 Female of scheduled castes educated graduated and above in urban areas. 1987-88

5.7.3 CORRELATION BETWEEN DEPENDENT AND INDEPENDENT VARIABLES :

Female work participation of scheduled caste doesn't associate with any independent variable for the urban areas of India.

Dependent variable secondary sector is positively associated with regular wage household and graduate and above educational level of scheduled castes females (significant at 0.01%). Tertiary sector forms a negative correlation with sex ratio (at 0.01% level) and exerts highly negative association with poverty (significant at 0.01% level).

For the simplification of regression analysis dependent variables female work participation of scheduled castes, female workers in secondary sector and tertiary sector have been taken into consideration independent variables remain same as in the case of correlation (table V.4)

5.7.4 Regression analysis of scheduled caste female work participation in urban areas.

Table V.4 Results of Regression analysis of S.C. female W.P.R in Urban areas

Variation	intercept value	C.V.	S.E.	t	R-2	F
x2		0.07533	0.0495	1.521		
	-43.575				0.2441	3.5836*
x9		-0.034	0.0206	-1.36		

* significant at 0.01% level

Regression analysis exhibit that 24.41 per cent variation in female work participation of scheduled castes in urban areas is caused by two variables, sex ratio (x2) and Regular wage households (x9).

t. value of both these variables is not significant hence, the hypotheses related to them are not supported by the regression results.

SC Females WPR

$$= -43.575 + 0.07533(x2) - 0.0234(x9)$$

$$(1.521) \quad (-1.36)$$

$$R-2 = 0.2441 \quad F = 3.5836*$$

* significant at 0.01% level

Note, (in brackets t values are given).

Regression analysis of secondary sectors reveals (table V.5)

that 39.72 per cent variation in secondary sector is contributed mainly by two independent variables. Regular wage households (x9) and sex ratio (x2)

5.7.5 Regression analysis of scheduled caste female participation in secondary sector

Table V.5 Results of Regression analysis of S.C. female participation in secondary sector.

Variables	Intercept values	C.V.	S.E.	t	R ²	F
x9		0.0477	0.0145	3.278**		
	-11.7562				.3972	6.212**
x2		0.0168	0.0349	0.981		

regression analysis also reveals that one unit change in regular wage household would be caused 0.047 per cent change in female participation rate of scheduled castes in secondary sector considering other variable constant.

$$\text{Secondary Sector} = -11.7562 + 0.477(x9) + 0.0168(x2)$$

$$(3.273**) \quad (0.481)$$

$$R^2 = 0.3972 \quad F = 6.272*$$

** Significant at 0.001% level

* Significant at 0.01% level

t. values is given in brackets

Regular wage household regression values is significant at 0.001 per cent level. therefore, the Hypotheses related to that, higher the proportion of regular wage household higher will be the female workforce size of scheduled castes in secondary sector, is supported by results. Because, in case

of scheduled castes female regular wage household is mainly confined to secondary sector. Since in agricultural sector work is generally seasonal and in tertiary sector scheduled caste female are mostly working as self employed worker. Both sectors do not assure the regularity of wages.

For as much as 73.66 per cent variation (Table V.6) in workforce size of Tertiary sector of India is caused by six independent variable.

5.7.6 Regression analysis of scheduled caste female participation in tertiary sector.

Table V.6 Result of Regression analysis of s.c female participation in Tertiary Sector

Variables	Intercept value	C.V.	SE	t	R-2	F
x3		-1.498	0.4502	3.328**		
x1		-0.42281	0.2183	-1.936*		
x9	218.137	-0.0304	0.0178	-1.704	0.7366	8.460**
x6		0.0046	0.0062	0.746		
x11		0.1805	0.1334	1.741		
x2		-0.01380	0.096	-1.423		

** Significant at 0.001% level

* Significant at 0.01% level

t. values is given in brackets

The maximum proportion of variation is a product of population below 7 years (x3) followed by literacy rate (x1), females middle educational level (x11), sex ratio (x2), regular wage households (x9) and female mean age at marriage.

Tertiary sector

$$=218.13-1.498(x3)-0.4228(x1)-0.030(x9)+0.004(x6)+0.1801(x11)$$

$$(3.328**) \quad (-1.936*) \quad (1.70) \quad (0.746) \quad (1.741)$$

$$R-2 = 0.7366 \quad F = 8.460**$$

-0.1380(x2)

(-1.423)

** Significant at 0.001% level

* Significant at 0.01% level

Regression value of population below 7 year (-1.498) is significant at 0.001% level and value of literacy is significant at 0.01 percent level.

The regression values explain that one unit change in population below six year will cause a change of -1.498 per cent in work participation of Tertiary sectors, considering other variables constant. The other result also can be explained in same manner.

The hypotheses regarding below 7 year population and literacy is proved by the regression results. "Higher the proportion of below 7 years population lower will work participation in tertiary sector". This hypotheses is supported by results too, because, higher the proportion of below 7 years population means large number of children in a family which increase the household and reproductive responsibility of females. this extra "responsibility" negatively influence the work participation of scheduled cast females outside the house.

Hypotheses related to literacy rate and female participation in tertiary sector that is "higher the literacy rate lower will be the work participation rate" is supported by results. It is because, attainment of education delay, the entry of

scheduled caste female to workforce. Above this, an educated female has her priorities for employment. She become selective and wait for better economic opportunity. She can live as a unemployed for a long period. This fact also delay the entry of educated females to workforce.

5.8 CORRELATION AND REGRESSION ANALYSIS IN RURAL AREAS 1991.

To find the association between work participation rate of scheduled caste female in rural areas with independent variables. Correlation and regression method has been utilised in same manner as done for total and urban areas.

5.8.1 DEPENDENT VARIABLE

y1 female work participation of scheduled castes population. 1991.

y2 female workers in primary sector 1991.

y3 female cultivator workers of scheduled castes 1991.

y4 female agricultural labour of scheduled caste. 1991.

5.8.2 INDEPENDENT VARIABLES

x1 literacy rate of female scheduled castes 1991.

x2 Sex ratio among scheduled caste population 1991

x3 population below 7 years of scheduled castes 1991

x4 population below poverty line of scheduled caste 1988.

x5 per 1000 female headed households 1987-88

x6 Mean age at marriage of scheduled castes female

x7 non-agricultural self employed H.H. of scheduled castes 1987-88

x8 cropped area 1989-90

x9 irrigated area. 1989-90

x10 paddy area 1988-89

x11 area under plantations crops 1990

x12 four wheeled tractors. 1989-90

5.8.3 CORRELATION BETWEEN DEPENDENTS AND INDEPENDENT VARIABLES IN RURAL AREAS :

Among the dependents variables, female work participation of scheduled castes exerts positive correlation with sex ratio and female headed household (significant at 0.01% level).

Primary sector is highly positively correlated with sex ratio, population below 7 years, poverty, female headed household and mean age at marriage (at 0.001 per cent level of significance) and positively correlated with cropped area at 0.01 per cent level of significant. Dependent variable female cultivator is not expressing any type of relationship with independent variables.

Female agriculture labour of scheduled caste reveals highly positive correlation with female mean age at marriage, (at 0.001% level of significance) and significant positive relationship with poverty (at the level of 0.01% significant).

Regression analysis of female work participation of scheduled castes highlight that 68.80 per cent variation in rural areas work participation is caused by six independent variables, namely sex ratio, area under plantation crops, non-agricultural self employed households literacy rate area under paddy crop.

5.8.4 Regression analysis of rural work participation of scheduled caste females

Table V.7 results of regression analysis of SC females WPR in rural areas.

Variables	Intercept	C.V.	S.E.	t.	R-2	F
Step-5	Value					
x2	0.2141		0.391	5.47**		
x11	0.6071		0.2768	2.193*		
x7	-40.36	-0.1347	0.464	-2.903	0.6880	0.0564**
x1		-0.5041	0.1803	-2.795*		
x10		-0.8390	0.5438	-1.599		

** Significant at 0.001% level

* Significant at 0.01% level

t. values is given in brackets

Sex ratio regression value is significant at 0.001 per cent level. While significance level for population below 7 years is significant at 0.01 per cent level. Non agricultural self employed household and literacy is significant at 0.01 per cent level Hypotheses regarding this variable is supported by the results.

Female work participation of SC =

$$\begin{aligned}
 = & -140.36 + 0.2141(x2) + 0.6071(x11) - 0.13472(x7) - 0.5041(x1) \\
 & \quad (5.471)** \quad (2.193)* \quad (-2.903)* \quad (-2.795)* \\
 & - .8390(x10) \\
 & \quad (-1.599)
 \end{aligned}$$

A one unit change in sex ratio is causing for positive change of 0.2141 per cent in female work participation of scheduled castes.

Hypotheses regarding the sex ratio that "higher the sex ratio

higher will be the work participation of females" is proved by the regression results.

In india, rural areas witness a sex selective out-migration of scheduled castes female. As a result, rise in sex ratio is noticed. In the absence of male workers of scheduled castes female workers are easily absorbed by the agricultural sector, mainly as agricultural labourer. This phenomena raise the female participation in the rural areas.

Hypotheses regarding proportion of population below 7 years that "higher the proportion of population below 7 years higher will be the female participation" is established by the results. A one unit change in proportion of population below 7 years is responsible for a positive variation of 0.6071 per cent in female participation. It happens because, higher proportion of population below 7 years indicate higher average size of household which have higher economic expenditure. It intensify the existing level of poverty in family. As a result, scheduled castes female participate in economic activities to share the economic burden of her male partner.

Hypothesis regarding the non agriculture self employed household that, "higher the number of self employed household lower will be the work participation of female in rural areas" is supported by results. Because, in rural areas bulk of female workers is absorbed by the agricultural sector

in a narrow range of work. More females participate in greater number. Self employed household can not absorb as much high proportion of female worker as it is absorbed by agricultural sectors. Therefore, increase in proportion of non-agricultural self employed household means a fall in work participation rate of females.

Hypotheses associated with literacy rate is established by the results. One unit change of literacy rate will cause - 0.5041 per cent change in female participation of females. It is because attainment of literacy delay the entry of females in workforce.

Regression analysis of primary sector express that 92.82 per cent variation in female participation is an outcome of six independent variables, female mean age at marriage, female literacy rate, female headed household. Area under plantation crops. Sex ratio and population below 7 years. Only two variables have significant impact over female participation in primary sector. Female mean age at marriage and literacy rate are significant at 0.01 per cent level. Female mean age at marriage exerting significant negative association with work participation rate of scheduled caste female.

Thus, hypotheses related to these variable is established by regression results.

5.8.5 Regression analysis of scheduled caste females participation in primary sector.

TABIE: IV-B RESULT of regression analysis of S.C. female participation in Primary sector

variables	intercept value	C.V.	S.E.	t	R-2	F
x6		2.555	0.8408	3.039*		
x1		-0.5336	0.2441	-2.186*		
x5	-99.329	0.1854	0.1049	1.687	0.9286	35. 57.48**
x11		0.2916	0.247	1.177		
x2		0.10156	0.691	1.468		
x3		2.1131	1.8503	1.142		

** Significant at 0.001% level

* Significant at 0.01% level

t. values is given in brackets

SC Female WPR in primary sector=

$$= -99.329 + 2.555(x6) + 0.21131(x3) + 0.2916(x11) + 0.1854(x5)$$

$$+ \begin{matrix} (2.039)^* & (-1.142) & (1.177) & (1.687) \\ 0.10156(x2) & -0.5336(x1) & & \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{matrix} (1.468) & (-2.186)** \end{matrix}$$

$$R-2 = 0.9282 \quad F = 35.5748$$

** significant at 0.0015 level

* significant at 0.01% level

Hypotheses, regarding literacy is once again is proved by the results. In rural area one unit positive change in literacy is causing -5.336 per cent negative charge in work participation of female assuming all other variable constant. Regression analysis of cultivators explain that 63.80 per cent of variation in female cultivator is a by-product of variation in six variables (mean age at marriage, poverty, non agricultural rural self employed households, female headed households, literacy rate and population below 7 years).

5.8.6 Regression analysis of female cultivators of scheduled caste females.

Table IV.9. Regression analysis of female cultivators of Scheduled Castes

Variable	intercept values	C.V	S.E.	t	R-2	F
x6		8.0672	2.434	3.33**		
x4		1.1361	0.4669	2.433*		
x7	-148.64	-0.2569	-0.1168	-2.200*	0.6380	5.700**
x5		-0.3869	0.2148	-1.80		
x1		1.0585	0.7072	1.497		
x3		4.8136	4.5798	1.057		

Regression value of female mean age at marriage is highly significant at 0.001 per cent level. Regression value of poverty and population below 7 years and non agricultural self employed household is significant at 0.01 per cent level.

Female cultivator of SC=

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= -148.64 + 8.0672(x_6) + 4.8136(x_3) + 1.1361(x_4) + 1.0585(x_1) \\
 &\quad (3.33)^{**} \quad (1.051) \quad (2.433)^* \quad (1.497) \\
 &\quad -0.2569(x_7) - 0.3869(x_5) \\
 &\quad (-2.200)^* \quad (-1.84)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$R-2 = 0.6380 \quad F = 5.700^{**}$$

Results express that, a unit change in mean age at marriage of scheduled caste will create variation of 8.0672 per cent in female cultivator labour considering all the variables constant. Surprisingly, female mean age at marriage is positively associated with female cultivators.

Poverty have significant positive association with female cultivators. Regression result highlight that at the

condition of all variable constant one unit change in poverty is responsible for 1.1361 variation in female cultivator. The major determinant of scheduled castes female work participation, forces female to participate in out door economic activity. Hypothesis regarding poverty that "higher the poverty level higher the female participation" is supported by the available results. It must be noted that female scheduled castes participate in workforce because she "have to" work due to existing poverty level.

Non agriculture self employed household have negative association with female cultivators. Obviously so, self interpratory term non agricultural self employed household indicate involvement in non-agricultural activities.

**DEPENDENT & INDEPENDENT VARIABLES FOR REGRESSION ANALYSIS OF
SHEDULED CASTE FEMALE WORKERS IN TOTAL AREAS OF INDIA 1991.**

Table: V.10

	DEPENDENT VARIABLES			INDEPENDENT VARIABLES							
	1 WPR (m+m)	2 Primary Sector	3 Secondary Sector	4 Tertiary Sector	5 urban Population	6 Literacy rate	7 sex ratio	8 Pop. 0-6 Years	9 Pop. below poverty	10 Enrol. Ratio (midd.)	11 No. of Fact.
State											
1 Andhra Pradesh	46.7	93.09	2.96	3.89	17.31	20.92	969	18.02	31.7	45.71	1.2
2 Bihar	23.22	94.6	2.64	2.67	9.02	7.07	914	22.45	40.8	10.09	0.39
3 Gujarat	25.94	71.71	10.86	17.36	37.94	45.54	925	17.32	18.4	71	3.37
4 Haryana	11.64	74.17	11.7	14.1	17.71	24.15	860	21.5	11.6	39.26	0.93
5 Himachal Pradesh	35.63	92.07	3.13	4.75	6.33	41.02	967	17.79	9.2	78.48	0.19
6 Karnataka	36.6	87.33	7.02	6.33	23.4	25.95	962	19.32	32.1	42.37	374
7 Kerala	31.12	71.7	14.42	13.34	18.5	74.31	1029	12.9	17	115.03	1.08
8 Madhya Pradesh	35.26	84.52	10.1	5.32	21.56	18.11	915	20.98	36.7	28.08	0.42
9 Maharashtra	36.15	81	8.67	10.26	36.61	41.59	944	18.65	29.2	123.38	1.71
10 Orissa	23.43	78.34	10.55	11.08	10.74	20.74	975	17.91	44.7	40.12	0.29
11 Punjab	5.38	56.22	13.58	30.14	20.55	31.03	873	18.82	7.2	48.21	0.99
12 Rajasthan	28.88	85.07	7.5	7.3	19.79	81.11	899	21.74	24.4	13.29	0.39
13 Tamilnadu	40.92	90.11	4.69	5.17	21.32	34.89	978	15.52	32.8	78.97	1.16
14 Uttar Pradesh	17.59	89.41	4.57	5.97	11.79	10.69	877	21.51	35.1	15.05	0.27
15 West Bengal	13.2	72.18	13.91	13.87	15.39	28.87	931	18.81	27.6	18.3	0.35
16 Chandigarh	9.5	2.38	18.26	77.32	86.66	43.54	810	19.55		76.12	2.55
17 Delhi	7.49	3.33	27.18	69.45	88.43	43.82	834	20.63		59.24	1.77

Source:

- 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 13,] Census of India 1991, Union Primary Census Abstract of S/C & ST.
10, 14, 9,] Annual Report & part I 1993 Ministry of Human Resource Development, Govt of India.
16, 11,] Statistical Abstract & India 1991, Govt of India.

TABLE : 4.10 CONT.

	12 No.of F.headed H.H.	13 Sc Decadal Growth	14 dropout rates I-IX	15 EoX	16 % of Irrigated areas
1 Andhra Pradesh	270	33.04	88.57	64.48	8.16
2 Bihar	168	23.95	87.78	60.09	1.08
3 Gujarat	241	25.51	80.82	62.74	4.52
4 Haryana	74	31.94	82.12	64.22	7.37
5 Himachal Pradesh	474	24.32	73.68		0.32
6 Karnataka	339	31.7	85.38	65.3	4.36
7 Kerala	439	13.22	47.6	75	0.74
8 Madhya Pradesh	141	30.82	90.52	57.96	6.53
9 Maharashtra	239	95.5	83.96	65.9	4.52
10 Orissa	215	32.69	86.34	58.4	3.91
11 Punjab	184	27.28	89.62	66.55	12.77
12 Rajasthan	176	30.3	96.04	61.34	7.59
13 Tamilnadu	283	20.62	83.71	63.05	5.55
14 Uttar Pradesh	132	24.83	85.79	52.84	26.45
15 West Bengal	187	34	91.3	61.94	3.63
16 Chandigarh		105	66.58	48.26	
17 Delhi		91	60.02	75.19	

Source:

- 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 13,] Census of India 1991, Union Primary Census Abstract of S/C & ST.
 10, 14, 9,] Annual Report & part I 1993 Ministry of Human Resource Development, Govt of India.
 16, 11,] Statistical Abstract & India 1991, Govt of India.

**DEPENDENT & INDEPENDENT VARIABLES FOR REGRESSION ANALYSIS OF
SCHEDULED CASTE FEMALE WORKERS IN RURAL AREAS OF INDIA 1991**

Table: V.11

State	DEPENDENT VARIABLES							INDEPENDENCE VARIABLES				
	1 WPR (m+m)	2 Primary Sector	3 Secondary Sector	4 Tertiary Sector	5 SC Female Cultivator	6 SC Female Agr. Lab.	7 Live stoc Forestry	8 Mining quarring	9 literacy Rate	10 Sex Ratio	11 Pop.0-6 Years..	
1 Andhra Pradesh	52.46	96.29	2.05	1.6	8.71	86.98	0.32	0.28	16.18	967	18.4	
2 Bihar	24.74	96.34	2.24	1.3	9.64	86.26	0.13	0.31	5.54	920	23.24	
3 Gujarat	34.79	88.97	6.48	4.51	10.55	75.93	2.09	0.4	38.96	935	17	
4 Haryana	13.06	82.31	10.83	6.82	10.07	71.46	0.67	0.11	22.48	860	21.94	
5 Himachal Pradesh	37.01	94.43	2.34	2.69	90.74	3.08	0.6	0.01	39.78	975	17.85	
6 Karnataka	42.67	93.35	4.43	2.17	15.9	72.6	3.92	0.93	19.22	967	19.88	
7 Kerala	33.56	75.98	14.03	9.94	2.04	63.16	9.89	0.89	73.08	1028	12.65	
8 Madhya Pradesh	40.65	91.27	7.12	1.55	35.26	55.58	0.24	0.19	13.29	919	21.36	
9 Maharashtra	48.34	91.84	5.57	2.52	16.5	78.81	0.43	0.11	33.98	957	18.91	
10 Orissa	15.84	82.22	10.11	7.62	12.24	68.4	0.99	0.59	19.39	981	17.85	
11 Punjab	5.57	71.02	13.01	16.86	2.89	67.28	8.44	0	29.19	873	19.06	
12 Rajasthan	33.27	92.67	4.45	5.84	58.63	32.19	1	0.85	4.73	901	21.94	
13 Tamilnadu	46.65	94.43	2.97	2.54	11.12	81.59	1.64	0	30.29	974	15.59	
14 Uttar Pradesh	18.93	93.42	4.27	3.12	32.6	60.08	0.59	0.15	8.47	880	22.27	
15 West Bengal	14.12	79.52	12.44	8	12.69	63.86	2.72	0.25	2631	938	19.6	
16 Chandigarh	9.31	5.61	8.81	85.54	0.13	2.62	2.81	0	35.79	748	23.8	
17 Delhi	8.4	14.5	41.99	43.4	0.9	12.25	0.38	0.97	38.49	823	24.2	

Source:

- 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11,] Census fo India 1991, Union Primary Census Abstract for S/C & ST.
13,15] NSSO Sarvekshana, vol, xv, no, 2, 1991.
12,]Planing Commission 1983 from Year Book of Family Welfare Programme 89-90.
15, 16, 17, 18, 19, Statistical Abstract of india 1991 Govt of India.
20, 21,] Statistical Abstract of Punjab 1991 Govt of Punjab.

TABLE :-V.11 CONT.

		12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	6 year	Pop below poverty	No.of Female Headed H.H.	Mean age at marriage	Non-agr. self emp.H.H.	Cropped areas	Irrigated areas	Paddy areas	Plantation areas	Four wheeled Tractores	A.size of Holding of SC per
1	Andhra Pradesh	33.8	103	15.99	71	6.82	8.16	9.93	9.13	4.14	1.06
2	Bihar	42.7	100	16.07	171	5.93	1.08	12.63	1.94	2.81	0.55
3	Gujarat	21.2	129	17.51	43	5.43	4.52	1.42	10.61	5.43	2.6
4	Haryana	11.7	60	15.92	174	3.15	7.37	1.47	5.52	11.83	2.09
5	Himachal Pradesh	9.7	144	16.37	155	0.54	0.32	0.2	0	0.17	0.73
6	Karnataka	35.9	135	17.2	69	6.28	4.36	2.8	7.02	3.95	1.92
7	Kerala	16.4	208	18.57	86	1.61	0.74	1.35	0.07	0.25	0.12
8	Madhya Pradesh	41.5	67	15.2	114	12.97	6.53	11.94	7.32	4.59	2.1
9	Maharashtra	36.7	111	16.39	13	11.53	4.52	3.6	33.52	4.14	2.05
10	Orissa	48.3	95	16.85	174	5.22	3.91	10.41	0.63	0.23	1.02
11	Punjab	7.2	90	18.45	119	4.03	12.77	4.52	8.21	20.52	1.95
12	Rajasthan	26	101	14.96	150	10.22	7.59	0.28	4.58	10.54	3.52
13	Tamilnadu	39.5	149	18.96	59	3.84	5.55	4.77	3.75	2.77	2
14	Uttar Pradesh	37.2	84	15.33	113	14.08	26.45	12.7	0.47	27.4	0.63
15	West Bengal	30.3	88	16.93	154	4.5	3.63	13.31	7.14	2.3	0.78
16	Chandigarh					0	0	0	0	0	
17	Delhi					0.04	0.11	0	0	0.43	

Source:

1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11,] Census fo India 1991, Union Primary Census Abstract for S/C & ST.

13,15] NSSO Sarvekshana, vol, xv, no, 2, 1991.

12,]Planing Commission 1983 from Year Book of Family Welfare Programme 89-90.

15, 16, 17, 18, 19, Statistical Abstract of india 1991 Govt of India.

20, 21,] Statistical Abstract of Punjab 1991 Govt of Punjab.

DEPENDENT & INDEPENDENT VARIABLES FOR REGRESSION ANALYSIS OF
SCHEDULED CASTE FEMALE WORKERS IN URBAN AREAS OF INDIA 1991.

DEPENDENT VARIABLES

INDEPENDENT
VARIABLES

Table: V.12

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
State/UTs	WPR (M+M)	Secondary Sector	Tertiary Sector	H.H.Mfg.	Other H.H.Mfg	Const- ruction	Trade & Commerce	Transprot & Storage	Other Sevices	Female Lit. Rate	Sex Ratio
1 Andhra Pradesh	19.32	14.29	32.41	2.83	6.13	5.33	7.3	1.59	23.52	43.03	976
2 Bihar	10.33	11.63	31.69	5.42	4.8	1.41	3.34	1.2	27.15	22.89	856
3 Gujarat	11.23	25.31	59.8	3.05	15.08	7.18	3.72	2.76	53.32	56.22	909
4 Haryana	5.97	17.36	61.44	4.74	8.1	4.52	5.07	1.39	54.93	31.89	860
5 Himachal Pradesh	13.3	12.53	69.75	2.16	5.65	4.72	4.09	1.58	64.03	60.16	858
6 Karnataka	16.51	25.74	36.69	3.6	13.89	8.25	0.32	2.16	26.21	47.63	944
7 Kerala	23.65	20.31	34.03	4.27	12.92	3.12	3.67	2.93	27.43	79.59	1032
8 Madhya Pradesh	15.78	33.57	35.12	17.24	11.04	5.29	5.37	1.17	28.56	35.37	900
9 Maharashtra	14.64	25.22	51.4	5.63	10.7	8.89	9.43	2.2	39.77	54.94	922
10 Orissa	52.98	15.68	51.95	7.21	8.58	2.89	11.71	1.51	38.73	32.3	932
11 Punjab	4.66	17.65	66.48	5.19	10.77	1.69	9.41	1.62	55.45	38.13	874
12 Rajasthan	10.93	32.14	44.28	8.72	15.29	8.13	4.88	1.26	38.14	22.88	888
13 Tamilnadu	19.75	13.65	26.77	2.7	11.53	4.42	4.35	1.09	21.33	51.67	977
14 Uttar Pradesh	7.47	20.03	51.46	8.86	9.31	1.86	5.25	1.11	45.1	27.35	854
15 West Bengal	8.09	24.93	57.92	9.11	13.79	2.09	6.78	1.8	49.34	11.42	89
16 Chandigarh	9.53	46.67	49.92	1.72	9.59	8.25	12.9	1.1	64.46	44.63	320
17 Delhi	7.36	25.12	73.05	2.38	8.97	13.77	9.73	1.66	61.66	44.48	835

Source:

- 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12,] Census fo India 1991, Union Primary Census Abstract for S/C & ST.
14, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22,] NSSO Sarvekshana, vol,xv, no, 2, 1991
13, 16,] Family Planning Year Book 89-90, Ministry Govt of India, Health & family welfare.

TABLE -VI 2 CONT.

State/UTs	12 Pop below 6 year	13 pop below poverty	14 No.of Female Headed H.H. Sector	15 Mean age at marria	16 Female Empl.in org.H.H.	17 Self empl. org.H.H.	18 Regular Wage H.H.	19 General Lit. upto	20 Education Middle	21 level Secondary	22 Graduate
1 Andhra Pradesh	17.01	26.1	109	15.78	12.3	260	394	231	79	31	10
2 Bihar	22.19	30	68	16.17	6.8	244	395	124	12	7	4
3 Gujarat	17.49	12.9	112	17.09	12.3	143	513	295	78	51	3
4 Haryana	21.73	11.7	14	16.91	11.7	420	392	150	36	42	6
5 Himachal Pradesh	16.35	2.4	330	17.34	11	339	374	310	62	65	3
6 Karnataka	17.61	24.2	204	17.24	16.1	149	248	235	71	95	0
7 Kerala	11.73	19.3	231	19.13	35.1	117	248	404	202	71	8
8 Madhya Pradesh	20.68	21.3	74	16.28	9.7	292	418	252	38	19	7
9 Maharashtra	18.49	17	128	16.39	12.8	163	502	270	73	45	11
10 Orissa	18.3	24.1	120	16.9	7.9	367	198	204	64	20	0
11 Punjab	19.16	7.2	94	18.72	13.7	342	327	257	38	32	4
12 Rajasthan	21.8	19.4	75	16.18	12.2	308	427	150	16	8	4
13 Tamilnadu	14.81	20.5	134	18	20.6	174	394	230	79	26	3
14 Uttar Pradesh	21.55	27.2	48	16.3	7.6	449	293	142	27	13	4
15 West Bengal	16.35	20.7	99	16.32	10	329	467	330	64	16	7
16 Chandigarh	20.72	4.9	105		15.3	167	784	425	13	39	27
17 Delhi	21.5	4.9	91		12.3	300	524	247	51	20	12

Source:

- 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12,] Census fo India 1991, Union Primary Census Abstract for S/C & ST.
 14, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22,] NSSO Sarvekshana, vol,xv, no, 2, 1991
 13, 16,] Family Planning Year Book 89-90, Ministry Govt of India, Health & family welfare.

Table :- V.13

Dependent Variables						Independent Variables													
	y1	y2	y3	y4	y5	y6	x1	x2	x3	x4	x5	x6	x7	x8	x9	x10	x11	x12	
y1	1.00	0.6706*	-0.6683*	-0.6459*	0.8322**	0.4826	0.4134	0.0603	0.7569**	-0.3757	0.5261	0.2589	-0.1189	0.6344*	-0.1418	0.1497	0.309	-0.1102	
y2		1.00	-0.8974**	-0.9919**	0.5085	0.5867*	-0.9183**	-0.2456	0.6668*	-0.0646	0.7413**	-0.2164	-0.5464	0.434	-0.4847	0.5422	0.6381	0.3073	
y3			1.00	0.8344**	-0.4455	-0.5292	0.7756**	0.3164	-0.4982	-0.0255	-0.6475*	0.2048	-0.4386	0.3951	-0.3856	-0.4257	-0.4053	-0.3209	
y4				1.00	-0.5065	-0.5817*	0.9257**	0.2127	-0.6912*	0.09	-0.7393**	0.2091	0.5566	-0.4298	0.4962	-0.5513	-0.6811	-0.2918	
y5					1.00	-0.2744	-0.253	0.0833	0.7057**	-0.4289	0.4936	0.4183	-0.0643	0.5757*	-0.0295	-0.0005	0.3098	-0.2147	
y6						1.00	-0.5209	0.2765	0.3962	-0.0112	0.2381	-0.0915	-0.3129	0.4585	-0.3403	0.2799	0.0448	0.2744	
Independent Variables																			
x1							1.00	0.2599	-0.6129**	0.0883	-0.6299*	0.3128	0.6912*	-0.403	0.6345*	-0.4903	-0.6262*	-0.3413	
x2								1.00	0.1264	-0.4003	-0.4587	0.4612	0.2982	0.3172	0.0685	-0.4089	-0.0827	-0.3355	
x3									1.00	-0.7028**	0.5167	0.3269	-0.2525	0.8269**	-0.3847	0.0178	0.484	-0.1911	
x4										1.00	0.0764	-0.7162	-0.2627	-0.7269**	0.2045	0.4868	-0.1772	0.2936	
x5											1.00	-0.3683	-0.4866	0.0702	-0.2393	0.5539	0.6081*	0.2646	
x6												1.00	0.5326	0.5053	0.396	-0.6347	-0.1298	-0.3994	
x7													1.00	-0.114	0.4075	-0.4282	-0.1866	-0.3203	
x8														1.00	-0.3282	-0.2656	0.0848	-0.2871	
x9															1.00	-0.1337	-0.3347	-0.2154	
x10																1.00	0.4335	0.4124	
x11																	1.00	0.3272	
x12																		1.00	

Table :- V.14

Zero order Correlation matrix for Rural Areas

	Dependent Variables				Independent Variables												
	y1	y2	y3	y4	x1	x2	x3	x4	x5	x6	x7	x8	x9	x10	x11	x12	x13
y1	1.00	0.6175*	0.2902	0.3599	-0.01	0.663*-0.465	0.495	0.600*	0.451	-0.0284	0.3758	-0.0894	0.0066	0.4372	-0.2701	0.3735	
y2		1.00	0.401	0.6467*	-0.3515	0.740**-0.4206	0.7027**	0.689**	0.9118**	0.6277	0.5681*	0.3283	0.4026	0.2872	0.2302	0.5177	
y3			1.00	-0.433	-0.2132	0.2029	0.0163	0.043	0.2163	0.2029	0.407	0.2238	0.0875	-0.1024	-0.1019	0.0715	0.2512
y4				1.00	-0.2188	0.5199	-0.3799	0.6663*	0.4415	0.7068**	0.2925	0.4036	0.269	0.5003	0.4159	0.1868	0.3192
Independent Variables																	
x1					1.00	0.2017	-0.5987*	-0.5292	0.3478	-0.0948	-0.3847*	-0.6078*	-0.4527	-0.5425	-0.0108	-0.3455	-0.367
x2						1.00	-0.8092**	0.5683*	0.889**	0.7855	0.3341	0.156	-0.1112	0.2087	0.1896	-0.2644	0.1598
x3							1.00	-0.1725	-0.858**	-0.6395**	-0.0389	0.1527	0.1371	0.1003	-0.1261	0.2288	-0.0916
x4								1.00	0.342	0.5647*	0.4226	0.6771*	0.2454	0.7195**	0.2417	0.0094	0.2553
x5									1.00	0.7962**	0.254	0.0643	-0.0382	-0.0291	0.1102	-0.0956	0.204
x6										1.00	0.6106*	0.3707	0.278	0.3297	0.2641	0.2362	0.469
x7											1.00	0.3281	0.164	0.4036	0.1322	0.2077	0.254
x8												1.00	0.6436*	0.5198	0.4424	0.5065	0.474
x9													1.00	0.3933	0.0268	0.93**	0.2107
x10														1.00	-0.0108	0.2009	-0.1623
x11															1.00	0.0255	0.4484
x12																1.00	0.2798
x13																	1.00

V.16

Zero Order Correlation Matrix for Urban Area. 1991

Dependent Variables				Independent variables												
y1	y2	y3	y4	x1	x2	x3	x4	x5	x6	x7	x8	x9	x10	x11	x12	x13
1.0	-0.2284	-0.2913	-0.3936	0.1735	0.527	-0.527	-0.369	0.3472	0.2606	-0.1696	0.1101	-0.078	0.0488	0.3659	-0.0018	-0.2809
	1.00	-0.0148	0.2335	-0.0395	-0.2628	0.2509	-0.2685	-0.1941	-0.0799	0.0814	-0.3151	0.6811*	0.3884	-0.234	0.2994	0.6563
		1.00	0.9167**	-0.063	-0.6161*	0.2465	-0.7397**	0.0215	0.0431	-0.3261	0.4591	0.2142	0.0191	-0.2337	0.0158	0.0733
			1.00	-0.0461	-0.7399**	0.3045	-0.831**	0.0088	0.0473	-0.2688	0.342	0.483	0.1875	-0.3353	0.1842	0.3558
				1.00	0.4999	-0.6433*	-0.3441	0.6813	-0.2184	0.7331**	-0.6317*	0.0418	0.5896*	0.729**	0.6564*	0.1171
					1.00	-0.7944**	0.4516	0.3565	-0.2159	0.6645*	-0.5042	-0.5042	0.2834	-0.821**	0.1641	-0.3068
						1.00	-0.0317	-0.6926*	0.254	-0.7163**	0.4976	0.3087	-0.6509*	-0.8791**	-0.3942	0.1675
							1.00	-0.2623	0.299	-0.1075	-0.122	-0.4976	-0.435	0.0746	-0.3876	-0.4118
								1.00	-0.2465	0.4466	-0.3799	-0.2294	0.579	0.5534	0.5949*	-0.146
									1.00	-0.2267	0.4558	-0.2145	-0.342	-0.187	-0.2355	-0.1088
										1.00	-0.6088*	-0.13	0.5963*	0.822**	0.5036	0.1445
											1.00	-0.2712	-0.5758*	-0.456	-0.5603*	-0.2619
												1.00	4.004*	-0.3759	0.1566	0.8201**
													1.00	0.5372	0.6125*	0.5581*
														1.00	0.3646	-0.1217
															1.00	0.3103
																1.00

Chapter VI

Summary and Conclusions

In preceding chapters, we have discussed the patterns of work participation of scheduled caste females, in comparison to non-scheduled castes female workers and scheduled caste male workers and analysed their industrial structure, sectoral composition, sectoral shift. The relative change was also examined in scheduled caste female work participation rates, industrial distribution and sectoral distribution for total rural and urban areas separately for the decade of 1981-1991.

To sum up, it can be concluded that scheduled caste female workers who contribute 21 per cent to total female work force of country, are the backbone of female working force of India. At the state level, their work participation is not distributed uniformly. Cause behind the uneven distribution of their work participation is rooted in socio-economic and historical factors, agro ecology and their concentric spatial distribution. Work participation of scheduled caste female is highest in Andhra Pradesh while it is least in Punjab.

As it was hypothesized, work participation of scheduled caste female was higher than the non-scheduled castes females. Against 21 females of non scheduled caste 26 females of scheduled caste are at work. More than 75 per

cent of scheduled caste are below poverty line. Scheduled caste females participate in workforce not for changing their social status but for basic survival and existence. Marked sex disparity occurs in level of work participation of scheduled castes, female work participation (26%) is nearly half of the male work participation (51%) of scheduled castes. During the decade sex disparity in work participation has become narrower due to slightly rise in female work participation and a little decrease in males work participation.

Highest male female differential in work participation of scheduled caste is observed in Punjab for rural and urban areas. In the state, female participation rate, as it was hypothesize that "gender gap in work participation is wider in urban area than rural areas". This came to be true with the evidence of data.

Work participation rate of Scheduled castes female in rural areas is more than twice (28%) of urban areas (12.6%) due to larger concentration of scheduled castes females in rural areas, and difference in nature of economy, nature of works, of rural areas and higher absorbing capacity of agricultural sector. Regionally, north south dichotomy is witnessed in spatial distribution of work participation of scheduled caste female. In general, south India have higher participation over the north India. Heaping of female workers of

scheduled caste is noticed in their industrial structure. It is because scheduled caste females are engaged in lesser diversified works but larger in numbers. On the one hand 90 per cent of females worker of scheduled caste in concentrating in first three ranking industrial category, agricultural labourers, cultivators and other services, on the other hand proportion in industrial categories, i.e. mining and quarrying, construction, transport and storage and communication is less than one per cent. In rural areas, first three ranking activity agricultural labourers, cultivator, household manufacturing constitute 93 percent of female workers. In urban areas, other services, agricultural labourer and other than household manufacturing form 68 per cent of total working force. Even in urban areas, more than one fourth of scheduled caste are agricultural labourer.

It denote their landlessness, poverty and agricultural orientation. In last decade 1981-1991, Participation of scheduled castes female has decreased in livestock and forestry etc., household manufacturing. construction, mining and quarrying and transports storage and communication activity. In these categories their proportion is already less than one per cent (except household manufacturing). While in trade and commerce, other service, other than household manufacturing and cultivation size of working force has increased over the

last decade.

In rural and urban areas of India, pattern of relative change in industrial category is more or less same. Same industrial categories have positive and negative relative change only exception is construction, transport and storage which registered a positive relative change in urban areas. But, in rural area they reported a negative relative change. As we Offered a hypotheses that during the study period, the industrial structure of scheduled caste female has been stable. This was supported by data. It means scheduled caste female workers has been unable to change their industrial categories in significant proportion. They are performing in narrow range of work due to their socio-economic, physical and mental handicaps which is product of their overall backwardness. In rural and urban areas fluctuation occur in 4 to 7 ranking industrial categories, otherwise, top three ranks and last two ranks remain constant. Same pattern emerged at state level also.

Scheduled castes female are still over whelmingly engaged in primary sector (86%) due to their acute poverty level, low education level, their concentration in rural areas and the practice of labour intensive crop and multiple cropping. They out number the non scheduled castes female in both rural and urban areas. In rural areas, 91 per cent and even in urban area one out of three is working in

primary sector. Due to less access to tertiary sector only 6.2 female of scheduled caste performing in their sector. In comparison to non scheduled caste population their proportion is one third in tertiary sector and it is lower in both rural and urban areas. Secondary sector absorbs only 6.3 per cent because this sector have limited options for female scheduled caste as they are not trained or skilled and don't have specialised training which is pre-requisite of this sector. But in urban area more than one fifth of the total female worker of scheduled caste are in secondary sector work participation of scheduled caste female in tertiary sector is high to very high in north eastern zone very low participation is observed in central zone and south zone (except Kerala) in urban areas 37.12 per cent of female workers of scheduled caste are engaged in tertiary sector against the rural proportion of 8.38 percent. Agglomerated economy of urban area and expansion of service sector is accountable for this wide disparity in work participation.

Urban oriented tertiary sector accounted for twelve fold high proportion of scheduled caste female over the rural proportion. Tertiary sector absorb twice of male workers of scheduled caste against the female workers. This gap is a reflection of variation existing in educational level.

In last ten years, there has been marginal decline in primary sector (0.27%), and secondary sector (0.93%)

leading to marginal increasing proportion of tertiary sector (1.7%). In last decade, female ex-household manufacturing workers, female ex-construction workers joined the tertiary sector at faster rate than the ex-livestock and forestry workers.

In urban areas, there exist a clear shift away from primary sector and secondary sector to tertiary sector causing a increase in proportion of 2.24 per cent in tertiary sector. In rural areas, since, percentage in sectoral composition is less than one. It can be stated that sectoral composition in India has been more or less same. Regression results reveals that sex-ratio and population below 7 years have positive impact on work participation rate of scheduled caste females, at the significance level of 0.01% level and 0.001 per cent level, respectively.

Population below poverty line, female headed household, population below 7 year have positive role for work participation of scheduled caste in primary sector, their association is significant at 0.01 percent level. Tertiary sector has highly positive association with urbanization (significant at 0.001 per cent level) and significant negative correlation with population below 7 years sex ratio, enrollment ratio, life expectancy and poverty level. Hypothesis regarding them is supported by the results. In urban areas, work participation rate of scheduled cast has significant positive correlation with sex ratio and

regular wage household. Proportion of scheduled caste female in contributed by regular wage household and sex ratio. But since the regression value for regular household is (significant at 0.001 per cent level) hence, hypothesis related to it is proved by results.

In urban areas proportion of scheduled caste female in tertiary sector is negatively associated with literacy rate (significant at 0.01 per cent level) and population below 7 years (significant at 0.001 per cent level).

Therefore, hypotheses regarding then that "higher the proportion of population below 7 years and higher literacy rate, lower will be participation in tertiary sector" is proved by result.

In rural areas of India, work participation of scheduled castes females have negative correlation with literacy rate and non-agricultural household (significant at 0.01 per cent level) and highly positive association with sex ratio (significant at 0.001 per cent level). Hypotheses that "higher the literacy rate and higher proportion of non-agricultural self employed household will be backed by low work participation of scheduled caste females" has supported by the regression results and hypotheses "higher the sex ratio higher will be the work participation rate of scheduled caste female" was proved by result. Proportion of female scheduled castes in primary sector has significant negative association with literacy rate. This hypotheses of

negative relationship with female work participation is supported by results.

Scheduled caste female cultivators reflect positive significant correlation with poverty line, similar to offered hypotheses of this study.

Preceding discussion makes it clear beyond doubt that there is much more scope to focus upon the problem of scheduled caste females. Majority of (78 per cent) scheduled caste female below the poverty line and their polarization in agricultural sectors.

Challenge the usual argument that scheduled caste is advantaged category as it is benefited by positive discrimination like reservations etc. Being an equal partner in agro based economy they get little out of development process. Their participation in workforce is not voluntarily. For them survival is the most important while debate of equality is elite class debate.

Re-thinking, re-evaluation and re-planing is essential to direct hit the poverty of scheduled caste females. Instead of slogan constructive effort is required. All social economic handicap must be removed for their balanced participation in workforce.

Since the types of work is not only a means of livelihood but it influence life beyond working time and consequently social position and economic welfare is mainly determined by this. Therefore, it is essential to replace the work of

scheduled caste female from agricultural based to nonagricultural based. By providing them sufficient training, learning, education and all possible assistance for the improvement in the economic and social life.

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