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## THE UNEVEN AND COMBINED DEVELOPMENT: IMPACTS ON SOCIAL CONDITION IN RIDE WORKING MAN POLE PETROLINA (PE) -JUAZEIRO (BA)

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### ABSTRACT

This study aims to analyze the uneven development impacts on workers' social conditions in the municipalities of Pole Integrated Development Region Petrolina / PE and Juazeiro / BA RIDE in the first decade of this century. Thus, the paper uses information from the GDP (Gross Domestic Product) and the breakdown of its components in order to verify that the selected variables explain the economic and social development of the region. Thus, the choice of GDP per capita aimed to analyze elements that have been broken down, allowing a different look at the indicators that show the social worker's condition, portraying uneven development. Interpretation of the results of this study indicated that the level of inequality between municipalities is high, although there is no denying the evolution of these social indicators compared in time.

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### INTRODUCTION

In many ways, the Northeast, has within its geographical configuration, various socioeconomic and geographical peculiarities that characterize it as a heterogeneous region and spatial inequalities. The northeastern semi-arid region has a hot, dry climate, which sometimes hinders the life of man. Reflecting on the coexistence of man and his relationship with the semiarid government saw actions that could strengthen the permanence of man in the region. It was in the 50s that occurred some changes necessary so that man could live with the semi-arid, through the weirs installation, irrigation, among others. In the 60s, there were massive investments in irrigated areas in the Northeast, especially in the cities of Petrolina (PE) and Juazeiro (BA), which were carried out by the state as inducing agent of development in order to promote the provision of structuring infrastructure, intensive capital. Thus, it can be noted the construction of highways, Petrolina airport, dam of Sobradinho. The government encouraged the credit funding for private agents,

through the Northeast Investment Fund - FINOR and the Northeast Investment Fund - FNE. Among the government actions, too, it is worth noting the deployment of drivers of development agencies such as the Development Company of the São Francisco and Parnaíba Valleys, initially with a strong presence in irrigation projects in the region. It was due to the investments that the productive sectors of Petrolina and Juazeiro have developed as a result of the dynamism of the region which gave rise to the important center of irrigated fruit. Because of the economic potential of municipalities and given the need to strengthen the region, was established in 2001 to Region Economic Development Integrated, ie RIDE POLE PETROLINA-JUAZEIRO corresponds to an instance of the Ministry of Integration, created by the complementary law at the. 113 of 09/19/01 and regulated by Decree no. 4366 of 09/09/02 and is composed of eight municipalities, four in Bahia - Juazeiro Curaçá, Sobradinho and Casa Nova, and four in Pernambuco - Petrolina, Lagoa Grande, Santa Maria da Boa Vista and Orocó. Municipalities are located in more than one unit association. It was created with the objective of establishing integrated management of agencies for the development of the region. COARIDE is the governing body, the Board of RIDE. It has the function of coordinating

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common projects and programs to municipalities, promote the installation of services, infrastructure integrated region and promote the development, among others. Although the region have experienced significant economic and population growth, yet it has required continuous investments in basic infrastructure, economic and social, as well as structuring actions of government, in order to ensure the provision of services and other factors necessary for socioeconomic development municipalities. Some actions were carried out through the Department of Regional Programs, which directed investments in RIDE facing tourist activities associated with irrigated agriculture, science and technology, mainly to viticulture. State governments and civil society is articulated with a view to generating development opportunities for the area. In today's context of Petrolina region (PE) and Juazeiro (BA), this study examines the relationship between GDP growth and the population's quality of life, based on the economic and social situation of those municipalities. How public policy, implemented in RIDE Pole Petrolina-Juazeiro, it has contributed to the improvement of the levels of economic and social development?

Thus, this study aims to observe the economic development in the first decade of this century from the information in GDP per capita and the breakdown of its components, checking the development of RIDE from which predominant influence is given to labor productivity or use. The text is divided into three sections, the introduction being the first one, then the discussion will be held about the concepts and indicators used for the evaluation of economic development; the third and final conclusive character session.

**Growth Development:** The analysis of social issues has always promoted profound debates in contemporary society comes from the history of the formation of capitalism and over time prompted several theories, where the main conflict is established between workers who sell their labor power and the capitalist. The concept of growth and development at different times of economic history proved as synonyms. Due to the classical theory, Smith (1983) shows the growth of labor productivity, originating in the division and specialization of the working process leading surplus on wages. The surplus in turn determines the growth of the capital stock, leading to variations in the volume of jobs and pressures on the labor market. In Smith considerations pressures on the labor market boost wages and consequently improve workers' living conditions, increases the size of the markets, broadens the stock of capital and the division of labor. cyclical movement of the economy which is responsible for economic growth. With a critical eye toward the capitalist system, Marx understands that the production is a social activity that takes different forms or modes. Capital does not consist of things, but for social relations, that is, there is only capital when the means of production can be individually appropriate which allows appropriators participate product without contributing directly to your appearance. "There's only capital when the direct producer loses control of the means of production, losing this way also the property of your product" (SINGER, 1975, p. 134). Thus the capital's owner returns of the product to work by way of salary. Wage labor is a result of capital penetration, understood as a social relation in the production process. For Singer (1975) the author does not conceived development as a specific and different process of growth. However, it was in the 40s with Europe devastated by World War II that starts the discussion of what is known today for development. Important

to check that these countries had many problems. According to Sachs (2004, p. 30), the land structure was anachronistic, delayed peasant agriculture, conditions were adverse trade for primary commodities, incipient industrialization, chronic unemployment and under employment". The discussion circled around the State's actions to overcome the social and economic backwardness. The need for a developmental state assets and the challenges to establish democratic regimes that demonstrate the ability of reconstruction of post-war. It was in this post-war scenario that the countries involved were inspired to adopt development models economies already developed. They had in mind full employment, the state of social welfare and the need to correct myopia and social impassivity markets through state intervention in economic affairs. What sometimes it is not possible given that comes across totally disassociated cultural aspects of developed countries (Sachs 2004). Faced with this fact reveals Ki-Zerbo (2010) that economic development in the perception of economists progresses, without considering the economic culture trying to dominate. They tend to ignore the mechanism of current developments. The concept of economic development is the trust itself, which is the most valuable asset that is renewed. Countries that do not solve problems such as poverty, health and lack of security are doomed to a vicious circle of underdevelopment. Since the greatest aphrodisiac for underdevelopment is poverty.

The same author states that the great engine of endogenous development is education, which in countries like Africa transposing the colonized and colonizer relationship. Education as a *conditio sine qua* in the development given by its intrinsic value, in that it supports to the cultural awakening, awareness, understanding of human rights, and the insertion of the professional in the labor market providing a sense of autonomy, as well as self-confidence and self-esteem of individuals. Japan has education for children of both sexes, mandatory since 1872, it is considered essential for the development of the country. The discussions among the authors who discuss economic development are diverse is premised identify problems and implement actions that tend to alleviate social inequalities. Thus, the history of the development is as relevant as the available production factors, among other cultural variables of the population to deploy models. Indeed, the great challenge is to overcome the nodes of the obstacle to development. Sen (2008) discusses in more precise terms, the development process that stems from economic variables, social and political. Refers to important factors to the concept of development, which proves to be an integrated process of expanding substantive freedoms interconnected. The inclusion of social values and customs prevail as a form of freedom, which individuals enjoy and appreciate are right. Among the freedoms cited by the author are: freedom political, economic facilities, social opportunities, transparency guarantees and protective security. The evolution of the concept involves improvements in indicators that measure aspects of people's daily life, which are essential factors for the economic development of a country be identified, are theoretical and ideological transformations of social change. Thus, there are several ways to measure economic development urging ethical, social, cultural and economic values. Economic growth is the condition to materialize development that immerses in structural and institutional changes, the base established in the historical-structural formation. As recommended by Furtado (1983) The

development concept comprises the idea of growth, overcoming it. It is the growth of a set of complex structure. Faced with different settings is believed that there is no general accepted definition about the concept of development. The most theoretical economists consider growth as synonymous with development. However, empirical understand that growth is a prerequisite in order to have development, but not enough. This must come conditioned the improvement in social welfare, ie the progress of economic and social well-being indicators, such as poverty, unemployment, inequality, health, food, education and housing (SOUZA, 2007). In order to guide the concept adopted in this study, it admits that growth differs from economic development when the first is purely the product variation. It is expected that in the short term is common to economic growth with no real development, the latter involves structural issues, the trend of these variables is to follow together, there being no obligation to occur. Experiencing growth, essentially no development. The immerses development in economic, social, political and institutional changes. The concept of economic development is dynamic, is renewed according to the needs that arise in relationships, which derive from the capitalist system. An endogenous process that overcomes the accumulation of goods and services, which goes beyond the production process, pierces through the social relations between classes and rebates in continuous improvement and social values.

**Economic development indicator:** It was in the 80s, which was the spread of some social indicators, which comprise variables such as income, education and sanitation, in part, due to the presence of social programs and the reduction of population growth. (SANTOS, 2007). The bookmarks created were designed to investigate the actions of the state in social areas, which also allows direct enhancing public policies that minimize the inequalities between municipalities. It is understood that the concept of economic development is comprehensive, compared to diversity indicators for analysis and results, it was decided to use the Gross Domestic Product - GDP per capita which is extremely valuable in any economic analysis. The GDP the sum of all goods and services produced in a given location at a given time, or is to obtain the value of production excluding the intermediate consumption - goods and services used in the production process - obtaining, by Finally, the value added that adding taxes, is called GDP. GDP can be measured by three points of view: production, income and expenditure. As well mention Paulani and Braga (2013) was the from the work of Keynes, that macroeconomic variables began to be measured at the aggregate level. The accounting identity, too, is very useful to compare the aggregates. According to Medeiros (2014) GDP per capita, is an indicator that measures the social welfare due to its construction does not care about the differences between people, only the sum of the wealth produced. This indicator is an average of the income generated in a geographic space by residents. In this study will be used GDP per capita and its decomposition associated with the Gini index<sup>1</sup> which is commonly used to calculate inequality in income distribution, ie assess whether the income of municipalities is more or less concentrated, in addition to income inequality index Theil L<sup>2</sup>

and the unemployment rate. Thus, the choice of per capita GDP will have the purpose of observing elements that can be broken down, allowing a different look, according to analysis by Medeiros (2014), and Ferreira and Veloso (2013). However, the difference between the analysis of authors is that Medeiros to determine changes in the denominator of the equation is intended to scale to all categories employed in the labor market. Already, Ferreira and Veloso have chosen to use the labor force (employed and unemployed), ie the economically active population - EAP. So to Medeiros (2014), GDP per capita is equal, by definition, the multiplication of "output per worker" by the "participation of the population in the production process", as shown in equation (1).

$$\frac{Y}{N} = \left(\frac{Y}{Oc}\right) \left(\frac{Oc}{N}\right)$$

Where Y = gross domestic product at market prices; N = resident population; and Oc = number of employed people in all occupation categories raised in the Census for the years 2000 and 2010. The choice of GDP per capita indicator of the municipalities took the fact check its behavior under an economic bias, the second It allows realize the social aspects. Medeiros (2014) emphasizes the importance of determining the behavior of GDP per capita, the first term represents the total output divided by occupied, are employees, self-employed and employers. The second expresses the participation of workers in the production process is the use of labor.

**RIDE and development:** It should be some consideration on the municipalities of RIDE such as rummage historical information about the structural formation of these municipalities. Information about irrigation that supports production in agriculture. Irrigation arises in the 40s and 50s, the interest of farmers and medium landowners saw the prospect of gains in the production of onions. They used the feature to pump water through pinwheels, water wheel, and also water transport in the head. Gonçalves (1997) points out some factors for the development of irrigated agriculture as the arrival of electricity to rural areas; installation of more efficient ways of conducting water; credit policy implemented by the official programs of rural financing, even give preference to large and medium landowners; the implementation of irrigation projects (Nilo Coelho, Mandacaru, Troughandothers); and the creation of the São Francisco Valleys Development Company and Parnaíba-CODESVAF in 1974 in order to enjoy the best water resources and land available in the region, through the integrated development of priority areas for development. Already, De Paula (2010), the landmark for the São Francisco Valley growth is the Constitution of 1946, in which was set a growth plan, with a term of 20 years to be fulfilled, and you might like 1% of total budget of the Union. Another important factor for the growth of the region were the road construction, and with them, the carriage of goods by truck. Thus, transport gained greater volume, changing the whole relationship between cities and resulting in a significant social impact. The author mentions the importance of Dam and Three Marias Plant in water retention for times of drought, contributing to the development of the region. Problems such as drought in the

<sup>1</sup> The Gini index "It consists of a number between 0 and 1, where 0 corresponds to the complete income equality (where everyone has the same income) and 1 corresponds to complete inequality (where one person has all the income, and the others have nothing)" (UNDP, 2015).

<sup>2</sup> The Theil-L index "measures the inequality in the distribution of individuals 18 years or older occupied, according to the income of all employees,

excluding those without income from work, being zero when there is income inequality between them to infinity when inequality tend to the maximum" (UNDP, 2015).

semiarid region have always been the subject of studies for a long time in order to develop actions that could improve people's living conditions in this region and stem the migration to the Southeast. The transformation of arid scrub in major production areas were the result of joint action of the Development Agency of Nordeste SUDENE, National Department of Works Against Drought-DNOCS, Ministry of Agriculture, Banco do Nordeste do Brazil -BNB and Banco do Brazil. The plan to develop the region made with the public sector to invest in different lines of action, to support private investment. With that gains strength irrigated agriculture, boosting trade and service activity. Investments also occurred in education, the last ten years the arrival of the Federal University of São Francisco Valley, not least the University of Pernambuco, former School of Teacher Education, the State University of Bahia and the Faculty of Sciences and Social Petrolina, one of the oldest in the region, with approximately 40 years of history. Thus, the purpose of the study aimed to verify the occurrence of development in the municipalities of RIDE based on some social indicators. The information about the population growth rate are shown in Table 01, the exponential growth rate of Petrolina surpassed all the cities that belong to RIDE.

of formal jobs is the basis to elucidate the GDP growth, is assume that because it occurs investment, determining variable so there is growth in activities that are intensive in labor there will be population growth. Even with the technology that drives growth, if assume that workers IRAM demand occupations with better remuneration. Thus, the capital try to prevail the workforce, however it is the workforce that adds value to the production system. In reading the results achieved for the indicators in the years 2000 and 2010 (Table 03), which can measure a first impression was that: GDP per capita grew recommending an improvement in social welfare; GDP per employee also grew, namely workers increased their productivity. The participation of the population in economic activity increased shyly. In particular, Sobradinho was above the average in the region, more than double, Orocó, Lagoa Grande and Petrolina remained close to average, the other below the regional average. The economic activities that generate more formal jobs are: public administration, services, utility industry followed by trade, Sobradinho, as in Table 2 information, in 2010. In Orocó Lagoa Grande and the activity that generated more formal jobs it was the public administration. Petrolina excels in the economic activities of

**Table 1. Growth rate of the economically active population - RIDE 2000- 2010**

County	2000	2010	Annual Growth Rate	
			geometric	Exponential
Casa Nova	23,245	27,818	1.81	1.80
Curaçá	11,954	12,855	0.73	0.73
Sobradinho	8397	8662	0.31	0.31
Juazeiro	75,159	89,600	1.77	1.76
Lagoa Grande	7485	9838	2.77	2.73
Orocó	4420	5956	3.03	2.98
Petrolina	92,663	138 680	4.11	4.03
Santa Mariada Boa Vista	16,644	18,128	0.86	0.85
Total	239 967	311 537	2.64	2.61

Source: Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE) - Census, 2000/2010

**Table 2. Formal employment stock, according to the sector of economic activity - RIDE – 2010**

County	Mineral extraction	Transformation industry	Services Ind. Of Uti. public	Construction	Trade	services	Public administration	Agriculture, Ext. Plant, Hunting and Fishing	Total
Lagoa Grande	0	150	0	0	313	48	1145	867	2523
Orocó	0	0	0	2	69	11	453	19	554
Petrolina	72	3287	78	5414	12,443	12,566	6756	10,394	51,010
Santa Maria da Boa Vista	9	84	3	3	339	75	1,213	182	1,908
Casa Nova	0	195	54	36	615	227	2,524	2,978	6629
Curaçá	1	32	0	1	229	66	1,049	179	1557
Juazeiro	26	3754	457	584	7605	6166	5875	4228	28,695
Sobradinho	0	11	162	36	162	137	991	47	1546
Total	108	7513	754	6076	21,775	19,296	20,006	18,894	94,422

Source: Ministry of Labor and Employment (MTE) - Annual Social Information (RAIS), 2010.

According to Aparecida (2011) population growth followed the trend of recent years in this region, even from the first actions of irrigated agriculture in Petrolina and Juazeiro. Phenomenon, that which can be explained largely by the search for employment and other attractions such as education, in this region there is a concentration of Universities and Colleges. Another factor that the author mentions is the process that redefined immigration as a holding area or attraction workers, as can be seen in (Table 02). The population growth of Petrolina can be explained by the growth of jobs arising from economic activity services, 65% of the total RIDE also concentrates 55% of formal jobs in the farming, vegetable extraction, hunting and fishing of formal employment. About the facts can be inferred that the number

service and agriculture, vegetable extraction, hunting and fishing, followed by trade. Checking the growth percentage change between 2000 and 2010, Lagoa Grande and Orocó were the counties that had the highest GDP growth per capita 420% and 612%. The worst Sobradinho (115%), Juazeiro (262%), Curaçá (282%), Petrolina (326%), Santa Maria (366%) and Casa Nova (381%), growth percentage change in GDP per capita. Given that there is growth of GDP per capita this implies social welfare improvements. It can be said that there was a significant growth in GDP per capita during the period. GDP per capita has risen because of worker productivity, that is, become more productive. There was no significant increase in the proportion of the workforce (occupied and unoccupied) from 2000 to 2010, Although Sobradinho has the best GDP per

**Table 3. Gross Domestic Product per capita, GDP per worker and Use of Work - RIDE 2000- 2010**

Counties	GDP per capita (R \$)		GDP per worker (R \$)		Use of Work (%)	
	2000	2010	2000	2010	2000	2010
RIDE	3827.74	10379.75	11628.00	26717.03	36%	40%
Casa Nova	1392.93	5308.27	3700.10	13457.18	38%	39%
Curaçá	1695.05	4831.88	4607.63	13256.46	37%	36%
Juazeiro	3692.68	9697.89	10442.07	24100.16	35%	40%
Lagoa Grande	2636.99	11065.11	7627.57	28894.22	35%	38%
Orocó	2204.53	13485.51	5870.60	31614.91	38%	43%
Petrolina	3319.72	10847.99	9510.95	25672.82	35%	42%
Santa Maria da Boa Vista	1904.62	6976.85	4636.44	16300.25	41%	43%
Sobradinho	13775.38	20824.41	46628.57	60440.24	30%	34%

Source: Prepared based on information from the Demographic Census of Geography and Statistics (IBGE) -Data Sample Population Census, 2000/2010.

**Table 4. Fees and coefficients: Gini Index and Labor Theil-L index**

Counties	Gini index		Theil-L Work Index	
	2000	2010	2000	2010
RIDE				
Casa Nova	00:55	00:54	00:49	00:48
Curaçá	00:55	00:51	00:48	00:38
Juazeiro	0.62	00:56	0.62	00:47
Lagoa Grande	00:59	00:52	00:54	00:44
Orocó	00:55	00:51	00:49	00:57
Petrolina	0.63	0.62	0.64	0.62
Santa Maria da Boa Vista	00:58	00:55	00:51	00:56
Sobradinho	00:57	00:59	00:58	00:40

Source: Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE) - Census, 2000/2010.

**Table 5. Unemployment rate - RIDE - 2000/2010**

County	2000	2010	Variation	
			absolute	percentage
Casa Nova	9.74	7.92	-1.82	-18.73
Curaçá	11.24	8.79	-2.45	-21.82
Juazeiro	17.86	11.09	-6.77	-37.90
Lagoa Grande	11.61	11.40	-0.21	-1.77
Orocó	8.03	5.61	-2.42	-30.18
Petrolina	17.68	10.43	-7.25	-41.00
Santa Maria da Boa Vista	8.90	6.89	-2.01	-22.56
Sobradinho	24.97	12.49	-12.48	-49.98
Total	15.93	10.12	5.81	-36.47

Source: Prepared based on information from the Demographic Census of Geography and Statistics (IBGE) -Data Sample Population Census, 2000/2010.

capita and GDP per worker in absolute terms, showed the worst occupancy rate of the total population, that is, which is occupied in the total population and are incorporated in the production of economic activities. You can check the association of GDP per capita GDP per worker when analyzing the average growth of RIDE, ie, are in line with growth percentage change in GDP per capita was 271% and GDP per worker 230%. According to table 03, the work of the utility influences the behavior of per capita GDP, this indicator evolves as a result of labor productivity. The level of inequality between municipalities regarding the development is high, four cities have GDP per capita in 2010, below the average of RIDE, although Juazeiro is very close to the average, it will still incorporates the previous group. The municipalities with the highest GDP per capita Sobradinho, Petrolina (fourth position) are those with the worst Gini index; Orocó and Big Lagoon have the second and third highest GDP per capita and the best Gini index, which leads to a better distribution of income. What can be inferred that, apparently, the income distribution is less unequal, these municipalities. Although all have reduced social disparities when it analyzes the study period. But the relationship is not the same when looking between them. The index measures the inequality Theil L-employment income, showed the highest income inequality in cities with the highest unemployment. The others fell in the window as well as decline in the unemployment rate

in the period. Taking the example Sobradinho has the best GDP per capita high, the worst utility work, the highest concentration of income, the worst inequality of labor income, the highest unemployment rate (Table 05) when compared to other municipalities of the RIDE, which can suggest is that in this city the capital accumulation is larger due to less use of labor. In this case the capital better remunerate their skilled labor. Thus, it is clear that GDP per capita proves to be the variable that explains the economic, Lagoa Grande has the second highest unemployment rate in the region, followed by Juazeiro and Petrolina (Table 5). However, when analyzing the 2000 and 2010 period, all municipalities fell in the unemployment rate. According to DIEESE (2012) Unemployment rates increase as a result of the precarious insertion in the labor market, they are self-employed, employed unregistered workers and domestic employment. In municipalities with the highest unemployment rate are these forms of occupation in the labor market that stand out. Faced with the economic situation and the conditions of the working population and because of the effects of macroeconomic policies of the 2000s, it appears the repercussions in capitalist dynamics of the production and reproduction of labor power. The lack of employment brings damage to the economic and social system, in particular those who seek an occupation in the labor market, the cost regarding the uncertainty of the present and the future, worsening social and personal integrity.

**Table 6. Waste rate, call rate and coefficient of employability and dependency ratio**

Counties	Waste		Mobilization		employability		Dependency	
	2000	2010	2000	2010	2000	2010	2000	2010
Casa Nova	39.7%	3.4%	4.0%	8.4%	0.095	0.197	0.487	0.489
Curaçá	40.4%	3.5%	3.4%	3.5%	0.083	0.089	0.477	0.450
Juazeiro	42.6%	5.0%	12.2%	15.1%	0.284	0.333	0.454	0.491
Lagoa Grande	39.9%	4.9%	6.6%	10.8%	0.169	0.250	0.464	0.483
Orocó	37.2%	2.5%	1.8%	2.5%	0.043	0.055	0.503	0.533
Petrolina	42.8%	4.9%	10.7%	18.0%	0.251	0.383	0.449	0.517
Santa Maria da Boa Vista	33.4%	3.2%	2.6%	4.2%	0.058	0.092	0.551	0.545
Sobradinho	49.7%	4.9%	7.6%	11.1%	0.192	0.282	0.373	0.421
RIDE	41.8%	4.6%	9.2%	14.0%	0.216	0.309	0.461	0.501

Source: Prepared based on information from the Demographic Census of Geography and Statistics (IBGE) -Data Sample Population Census, 2000/2010.

As highlights Junior Medeiros (2014, p. 3) "participation of the population of the measures in the production process enable you to scale the economic benefits provided social improvements." The author points out that the 2000 IBGE Demographic Census and 2010 allow you to extract similar data information with the RAIS / MTE, and the difference is that it will not incur double counting. In this sense the RAIS / MTE informs the employment relationships, or jobs, a worker who have double workday, will soon be over represented in the database on 31/12, if you are still employed. But the census tells people at the time of research, according to their main job. Casagrande, Fernandes and Bonotto (2014) cited Medeiros Junior (2014) mention that the rate of waste of human resources, the rate of mobilization of human resources and employment coefficient reflect the cost in terms of workers that remission society, the second depicts the recognized quality jobs that sustain the population and the third coefficient expresses the workforce to take up jobs with portfolio. According to Medeiros Junior (2014) the dependency ratio measures the charge that occupied, producing goods and services for society has to bear the burden of unemployment. Regarding the arranged on the table information 06, which shows the population's participation indicators in the production process, it can be inferred that the rate of waste of human resources increased in the cities of Petrolina and Juazeiro demonstrating that the social cost for the absence of use part of the workforce grew, so did the rate of call which shows the quality of available jobs increased during the period. Thus, the employment coefficient which indicates the growth of formal employment with a formal contract in the labor market. Therefore, with the growth of the dependency ratio there is a greater pressure on busy because of the absence of those who are not producing goods and services.

### Final Thoughts

The definition of economic development is intrinsic social issues, the RIDE Pole Petrolina - Juazeiro because of its historical features and its location in a region where the prevailing drought, but benefits from the natural resources from the São Francisco River, which provided the trigger the formation of these municipalities, is known as a region with a significant economic development. In its historical development, especially after the 50 this region received government investment in order to avoid the exit of man from his place of origin and mitigate the effects of drought. With that settled a center of irrigated fruit production, which currently is strengthened also in other economic activities. As a result of development in the region urged increase in GDP per capita which suggests an increase in the average income of the population during the study period.

What in turn relies on welfare improvements. However, with regard to the indicators that show the worker's status, portray uneven development. Given that this inequality can be seen in the labor market when one realizes the evolution of GDP per worker, when comparing the indicators between the municipalities, there are disparities in income increase among the population. This reality is not uniform, as can be seen Orocó showed growth of GDP per capita growth of employed in the occupancy rate of the total production, desconcentrou income, had the lowest income inequality level of employed persons with the lowest unemployment rate the RIDE. In general it can be concluded that are exceptions development with improvements in indicators affects the social condition of the workers. Given that one can not deny the evolution of these indicators compared in time.

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