

Gender Ratio Regional Inequalities - India 1971 – 2011

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INTRODUCTION

The study on human population essentially focus on prominent parameters, i e gender ratio, as a effective tool to identify and quantify the human population in a region, The same may be used to project on population related issues to address. As human population is increasing so the growth rate as well to increase, so gender ratio is one such widely used tool, for cross sectional analysis to measure gender balance, ratio defined as number of female per 1,000 male population. India having usually unusual gender ratio so far, from 1971 to 2011 aggregated data male (62.37crore) and female (58.64crore) population. The age and gender wise composition of population 're diverse to reflect on demographic characteristic of human population around which meaningful analysis may be derived.

OBJECTIVES

To know the gender composition 1971- 2011 in India.

To find out the regions of gender inequalities, its spatiotemporal variation

To know the extent of difference among the states from 1971 to 2011

HYPOTHESIS

- The regional composition gender ratios 's not uniform from 1971 - 2011.
- The inequalities in gender ratios display wide variation among the states from 1971 to 2011.
- Inequalities in ratios do exists irrespective of the spatial limitations 1971 -2011.

DATA BASE AND METHODOLOGY

The present study had basis of the data collected from the reliable sources which include the census report 1971 - 2011 published by the directorate of census operation government of India. The secondary sources include journals and books referred, as well as searched on internet. The obtained data had been verified, considered to process for percentages, ratios, mean regional and national averages to find out for the year 1971 to 2011. Further classified into various categories to find differences among the states on gender ratio, patterns, the same had been placed in tables, graphs wherever necessary.

LIMITATIONS

1. Non availability of district wise data on the said parameters for the period of 1971 to 2011.
2. Non availability of physiographic divisions, sub division wise data had restricted our study to consider state and union territory as a unit to process the data and to derive a possible solution.

STUDY AREA

The geographic location of India lies between 8°4' and 37°6' North Latitude and 68°7' and 97°25' East Longitude. It is the 7th largest in area 3,166,414 square kilometers (1,222,559 sq. mi). India measures 3,214 km (1,997 mi) from North to South and 2,933 km (1,822 mi) from East to West. It has a land frontier of 15,200 km (9,445 mi) and a coastline of 7,517 km (4,671 mi). India experiences tropical as well as sub tropical weather conditions, and is bounded Himalayas in the north and seas of Indian Ocean South,

SIGNIFICANCE

Population study is concerned not only with the population variables but also with the relationship between population and geographical setup, social, economic, etc and to establish a interrelationship between the variables. In the past population study had restricted itself with a selected priorities. The contemporary studies find it essential for spatial, economic, administrative etc purposes in order to frame rules, provisions needed.

Gender composition primarily reflects on the components of natality, morbidity, mortality and migration of given population. The composition of male and female population do have relative roles to measure gender equity in population. According to Ralph, gender ratio characteristics are 'visible, indisputable and convenient indicators of social status. These characteristics are determined by the role of male and female in the society. These roles are changes according to culture and over a period of time. Planning for development in different fields such as education, housing, employment, health, manpower, etc. is made on the basis of data concerning sex ratio.

ANALYSIS

The gender ratio of states and union territories of India from 1971-2011 shown in the table no 1. The ratio varies from (644 to 1099) 1971, (760 to 1062) 1981, (790 to 1038) 1991, (709 to 1058) 2001, and (818 to 1084) 2011 reveals extreme situation against the national average 926,927,924,920, and 929 persons respectively. Many states and UTs eg, Kerala, Andaman and Nicobar, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Chandigarh continued to retain the similar figures over the decades. Nearly 60% of the states and union territories had better ratios against national average. Similar the scene appear over the successive decades too. Among the union territories and states, Southern India display better position than rest of the states as well as regions.

State wise position of gender ratio in table no 1 reveals that some states continued to have very disturbing ratios over the decades, causes might be many including cultural and social practices continued to deprive the gender ratio to improve. The visible change noticed among the states and UTs between 1981-91, In 1991 (924) Chandigarh (790) Kerala (1036) it remained same in 2001 and 2011. The states register high ratio(34%) states include Kerala (1084), Pondicherry (1038) and Tamil Nadu (986).followed by Karnataka (968) Himachal Pradesh (974), etc. In 1981-1991 states had similar position. In 2001 Rajasthan (926) Madhya Pradesh (920) Bihar (916) West Bengal (947),

The gender ratio of 35 states and UTs shows relatively better position (63% 1971, 65% 1981, 59% 1991, 69% 2001 ,and 59% 2011) compared to national average. The national average gender ratio didn't see much needed improvement from 1971(926). Andaman and Nicobar (644) Daman and Diu 1099, Followed by 1981 (924) Andaman and Nicobar (760) Daman and Diu (1062), 1991 (924) Chandigarh (790) Kerala (1036), 2001 (926) Daman and Diu Kerala (1058) and 2011 (929) Daman and Diu (618) Kerala (1084).On the whole poor ratios could be seen high populated states viz 2001 Rajasthan (926) Madhya Pradesh (920) Bihar (916) West Bengal (947) etc expect additional efforts to be on par with national average over the decades.

STATE, UNION TERRITORY WISE GENDER RATIOS INDIA FROM 1971 TO 2011 TABLE NO 1

STATES	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
Andaman & Nicobar Island	644	760	818	846	878
Andhra Pradesh	977	975	972	978	992
Arunachal Pradesh	861	862	859	901	920
Assam	896	910	923	932	954
Bihar	957	948	907	921	916
Chandigarh	749	769	790	773	818
Chhattisgarh	998	996	985	990	991
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1007	974	877	811	775
Daman & Diu	1099	1062	969	709	618
Delhi	801	808	827	821	866
Goa	981	975	967	960	968
Gujarat	934	942	934	921	918
Haryana	867	870	865	861	877
Himachal Pradesh	958	973	976	970	974
Jammu & Kashmir	878	892	896	900	883
Jharkhand	945	940	922	941	947
Karnataka	957	963	960	964	968
Kerala	1016	1032	1036	1058	1084
Lakshadweep	978	975	943	947	946
Madhya Pradesh	972	920	921	912	920
Maharashtra	930	937	934	922	925
Manipur	980	971	958	978	987
Meghalaya	942	954	955	975	986
Mizoram	946	919	921	938	975
Nagaland	871	863	886	909	931
Orissa	988	981	971	972	978
Pondicherry	989	985	979	1001	1038
Punjab	865	879	882	874	893
Rajasthan	911	919	910	922	926
Sikkim	863	835	878	875	889
Tamil Nadu	992	978	977	974	986
Tripura	943	946	945	950	961
Uttar Pradesh	876	882	876	898	908

Uttarkhand	940	936	936	964	963
West Bengal	891	911	917	934	947
TOTAL	32402	32442	32347	32210	32506
NATIONAL AVG	926	927	924	920	929

In 2011 states include Meghalaya (986), Goa (968) west Bengal 947, etc. together contribute 24.67% with better ratio..Table no 1 shows that many states and UTs (29.9%) noticed low ratios in 1971, 1981 and 2011 as well. Andaman and Nicobar island (878) Chandigarh (818), Delhi (866) ,Haryana (877), Jammu and Kashmir (883), Punjab (893), Sikkim (889), Uttar Pradesh (908) etc. followed by rest. Many UTs, small states with metropolitan cities exhibit sharp negative ratios over the decades because of single (male) migration followed by rest.

REGIONAL ANALYSIS

The State and Region wise ratios (Table NO 2) display in which 35 states and UTs had been classified in to five regions based on location and geographical setup. In order to explore the regional inequalities among the neighborhood states, the gender ratios had been worked out to explore possible influence of geographical factors against social, and administrative factors.

NORTHERN REGION

The Northern region (Table no 2) comprises all Northern states and UTs together display disturbing ratio against national average from 1971 - 2011, with exceptions Himachal Pradesh 1971 (958) 2011 (974) Uttarkhand 1971(940) 2011 (963) .Whereas Jammu and Kashmir 1971 (878) 2011(883) and UTs like Delhi 1971 (801) 2011(866), Chandigarh and Haryana comprises negligible ratio respectively. Though ratio over the decade shown constant increase, but continued to fallow than reaching regional average 1971 (865) 2011 (896) to national average 1971 (926) 2011 (929).

SOUTHERN REGION

The Southern region (Table no 2) consists of all southern states and UTs one of the promising region in sustaining high gender ratio over the decades both in regional and national averages, Kerala (1084) Andhra Pradesh 1971 (977) 2011 (992) Tamil Nadu 1971 (992) 2011(986) Pondicherry 1971 (989) 2011 (1038) leading both regional average (985) as well as national average (929) 1971-2011), except Andaman and Nicobar 1971 (944) 2011 (878).The ratio over the decade establishing a upward trend within the regional average 1971 (936) 2011 (985) national average 1971 (926) 2011 (929).

EASTERN REGION

The Eastern region (table no 2) includes states and UTs followed the similar steps southern region over the decades, Chhattisgarh 1971 (998) 2011 (991) and Orissa 1971 (988) 2011 (978) placed in better position against the regional average (948) national average (929) followed by Jharkhand 1971 (945) 2011 (947) West Bengal 1971 (891) 2011 (947) 1971-

2011. Whereas Bihar 1971 (957) 2011 (916), Uttar Pradesh 1971 (876) 2011 (908) and UTs displayed low ratio for the respective decades. Similar the ratio in regional average 1971 (942) 2011 (948) national average 1971 (926) 2011 (929) over the decades .

WESTERN REGION

The Western region (table no 2) consists states and UTs of western India reveals flip-flop figures, Goa 1971 (981) 2011 (968) Gujarat (1971 (934) 2011 (918) Maharashtra 1971 (930) 2011 (925) 're above regional average (864) than the national average (929) except Goa. Whereas Dadra Nagar Haveli 1971 (1001) 2011 (775), Daman and Diu 1971 (1099) 2011 (618) comprises lower ratio against the regional average 1971 (976) 2011 (864) and national average 1971 (926) 2011 (929).

NORTH EAST REGION

The North East (table no 2) India include north - east states and UTs reveals lower ratio then the national and regional average, except Manipur (980) Meghalaya (942). The regional average 1971 (913) 2011 (950) figures 're nearer to the national average 1971 (926) and 2011(929).

REGIONWISE DISTRIBUTION OF SEX RATIO OF INDIA FROM 1971 TO2011 TABLE NO 2

AREA	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
NORTH	865	875	882	880	896
SOUTH	936	953	955	967	985
EAST	942	943	930	943	948
WEST	976	961	941	880	864
N.EAST	913	907	916	932	950
TOTAL	4632	4639	4624	4602	4643
NATIONAL AVG	926	927	924	920	929

SUMMARY

Gender ratio accompanies with trends and issues, the national average ratio were too far 929 (1971-2011) from regional wise average ratios (985 south region) which is highest among other regions of the country. The states and union territories like Kerala (1084), Pondicherry (1038), Andhra Pradesh (992), Chhattisgarh (991) etc. had highest ratio than any other states. The lowest ratio confined by and large to UTs Daman and Diu (618) and Dadra and Nagar Haveli (775) Chandigarh (749, 818) over the decades. Nearly 47% states and UTs shows the sign of positive gender ratios needs attention to achieve change over the decades.

CONCLUSION

Gender ratios of states and union territories of India 1971- 2011 reveal great disparity at regional and national averages. Wide variation noticed in certain isolated pockets. may be

because of high concentration of human activities coupled with locational and resource factors. Gender ratio needs to be taken care irrespective of population size over the period.

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