



Birth Gender Ration in Gujarat

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Abstract:

Generally sex ratio is determined against number of females per 1000 males. Comparison of males and females of all age groups has shown less percentage of female, per 1000 males. The main reasons of which are external migration related to livelihood and marriage, heavy and scanty rains, earthquake, war etc and they are subject to emergent national factors. In any given region, if female ratio per 1000 males is less due to such reasons, it can not be regulated by any restriction of the law because migration for the purpose of livelihood or nuptials or for any situation due to above said factors is an absolute right of every citizen pronounced in the State Constitution of India. So incidence of fewer females per 1000 males for such reasons is a social and economic problem.

Keywords: Birth gender, Population, Sex ratio

1. Population of Gujarat

With a Population of 65,105,237 Gujarat is the 10th largest state in terms of Population in India. Gujarat is one of the most industrialized states of India and thus attracts people from India both in terms of investment and jobs. From a small figure of 50,671,017 in 2001, the population of Gujarat has gone to 60,383,628 in 2011. Population growth in Gujarat has witnessed an increase of 19.17 in this decade. Out of this figures, total male population stands at 31,482,282 and female at 28,901,346 in state of Gujarat. In terms of Population, Ahmedabad is the largest city of Gujarat with 6.2 million people living here. Surat and Vadodara are other two major cities with high number of urban population residing here. Rajkot is the fourth largest city of Gujarat with population of 1.50 million. The cities like Bhavnagar, Bhuj, Junagadh and Jamnagar constitutes a large number of urban populations in Gujarat. Current Population of Gujarat in 2015 is 65,105,237 Population of Gujarat in 2014 was 63,891,303 Population of Gujarat in 2013 was 62,700,003

2. Population of Gujarat in 2012

Gujarat witnessed a growth of 1.9% to its population as compared to last year figure of 60,383,628. Population of Gujarat in 2012 was estimated to be 61,530,916. More than 1.1 million people were added to its population in the year 2012.

3. Population in 2011

According to recently concluded Census of India in 2011, the total number of people living in Gujarat in 2011 was 60,383,628. These include 31,482,282 males and 28,901,346 females.

4. Sex Ratio of Gujarat

Sex Ratio of Gujarat which is currently recorded as 918 females per 1000 males is lower than the national figures 940. Gujarat Sex Ratio has not shown any improvement from last census figures of 921 per 1000 females in 2001. According to latest census of 2011, there are 918 females available in Gujarat for every 1000 males.

5. Objectives of the Study

The main objectives of the research are:

1. To analysis general sex ratio of Gujarat.
2. To highlight Female child ratio of Gujarat.
3. To analysis for various factors affecting to girl child ratio in Gujarat

6. Scope of the study

1. To analysis general sex ration of any state of India
2. Also analysis gender sex ratio of India
3. To highlight Female child ratio of India

7. Limitation of the Study

1. To analysis only Gujarat state gender sex ratio
2. Statistical analysis only factors affecting to girl child ratio.

8. Hypothesis

Researchers search approx 75% of data from Government annual reports and remaining 25% data collect by other sources like, books, Journals and different types of Web Sites etc.

9. Research Methods

This is not a users serve research so researchers cannot use traditional research methods like, Questioner or Personal Interview etc., But researcher use Internet search method for data collection and others reference sources like News Papers, Magazines, Journals, Research Papers Government annual reports etc. Objective of the study is to locate the circumstances on gender in India. Data and literature for drawing the results collected from the several publications and documents, which are cited in the references.

10. Review of literature

Review of literature of this study. in review of literature the contents of each study are given thoroughly. The deficit of women in India's population has been documented ever since the first decennial enumeration of people was conducted in the British-occupied parts of India in the late nineteenth Century. Over the span of more than 100 years, the deficit of women has progressively increased as evident from the sex ratio of the population; the number of women per 1000 men more or less steadily declined from 972 in 1901 to 933 in 2001. Along with China and few other South Asian countries, India exhibits the anomalous phenomenon of deficit of women in the population. These countries share certain features like being patrilineal in social structure, exhibiting strong son preference and where men traditionally enjoy higher social status relative to women.

With the 1991 Census results, it was observed that the deficit of girls or decline in the sex ratio at younger ages in India increased since 1981. The child female to male sex ratio, estimated for age group 0-6 years, for the country as a whole dropped by 4.5% between 1981 and 2001 or from 971 to 927 girls per 1000 boys. To fully understand the implications of the deficit of women, it is important to examine the available recent data on sex ratio at birth and if girls are not all owed to be born, it is important to understand why, when, which of the female children and what means are used to avoid having daughters. There is some evidence from hospital births in major cities like Delhi that in recent years the sex ratio at birth has become more masculine (Raju and Premi, 1992). Some evidence of sex ratio at birth becoming increasingly masculine is also available from the recent sample registration surveys (SRS) and the National Sample Survey (NSS) as well as the two National Family Health Survey (NFHS) conducted in the 1990s. All these surveys have reported around 110 boys per 100 girls at birth or at age 0. In a study conducted by the Christian Medical Association of India analysing the sex ratio at birth of hospitalized deliveries during 2000-2001 in Delhi indicated that if the first birth was a male child, the female to male sex ratio of the second birth was 959. But if the first birth

was a female child, the sex ratio of the second birth was 542. Among the women who had delivered two daughters, the sex ratio of the third birth dropped to 219 (Literacy and Population Newsletter, 2005). These are clearly not chance occurrences. India going gender awry While in the rest of the world, women outnumber men by 3 to 5%, in India there are seven per cent more men than women and the number of females continues to decline, says a new book. Neither education nor affluence has brought any significant change in the attitudes towards women. In fact, the increase in the deficit of young girls noticed in the 1981, 1991 and 2001 censuses was indicative of a strong possibility that the traditional methods of neglect of female children were being increasingly replaced by not allowing female children to be born, the book, Sex-selective Abortion in India. Gender, Society and New Reproductive Technologies, says. The sex ratio figure in 1921 of 972 women in India for every 1000 men and its decline to 933 in 2001 questions the relationship between social development and sex ratio, the book edited by Tulsi Patel, a Professor in Sociology at the Delhi School of Economics, says.

11. Birth gender ration in Gujarat

11.1 Sex Ratio in Gujarat

Sex Ratio of Gujarat which is currently recorded as 918 females per 1000 males is lower than the national figures 940. Gujarat Sex Ratio has not shown any improvement from last census figures of 921 per 1000 females in 2001. According to latest census of 2011, there are 918 females available in Gujarat for every 1000 males.

11.2 Population Growth in Gujarat

Gujarat has witnessed a descent growth in its population in the last 60 years. From a small figure of 16 Lakh in 1950, it has gone passed 6.03 Crore in 2011. Rapid Industrialization and development of the Gujarat state has attracted people from all over India. Thus Population of Gujarat has increased a lot in the last 6 decades beginning from 1950.

Growth of Population in Gujarat		
Census	Population	% + / -
1951	16,263,000	-
1961	20,633,000	26.9%
1971	26,697,000	29.4%
1981	34,086,000	27.7%
1991	41,310,000	21.2%
2001	50,671,000	22.7%
2011	60,383,628	19.2%
source: Census of India		

11.3 District Wise Population and Gender Ratio in Gujarat

DISTRICT	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	DEFERENCE
Ahmadabad	7,214,225	3,788,051	3,426,174	361,877
Surat	6,081,322	3,402,224	2,679,098	723,126
Vadodara	4,165,626	2,153,736	2,011,890	141,846
Rajkot	3,804,558	1,974,445	1,830,113	144,332
Banaskantha	3,120,506	1,610,379	1,510,127	100,252
Bhavnagar	2,880,365	1,490,201	1,390,164	100,037

Junagadh	2,743,082	1,404,356	1,338,726	65,630
Sabarkantha	2,428,589	1,244,231	1,184,358	59,873
PanchMahal	2,390,776	1,226,961	1,163,815	63,146
Kheda	2,299,885	1,185,727	1,114,158	71,569
Jamnagar	2,160,119	1,114,192	1,045,927	68,265
Dohad	2,127,086	1,068,651	1,058,435	10,216
Anand	2,092,745	1,087,224	1,005,521	81,703
Kachchh	2,092,371	1,096,737	995,634	101,103
Mahesana	2,035,064	1,056,520	978,544	77,976
Surendranagar	1,756,268	909,917	846,351	63,566
Valsad	1,705,678	887,222	818,456	68,766
Bharuch	1,551,019	805,707	745,312	60,395
Amreli	1,514,190	771,049	743,141	27,908
Gandhinagar	1,391,753	723,864	667,889	55,975
Patan	1,343,734	694,397	649,337	45,060
Navsari	1,329,672	678,165	651,507	26,658
Total	58,228,633	30,373,956	27,854,677	2,519,279

The overall sex ratio is prone to migration from rural to urban area in search of employment, education, etc. The sex ratio in population category of 0-6 years is relatively immune to such bias and can be said to be relatively secular indicator. The state of Gujarat has fared badly as the 0-6 year's sex ratio has decreased from 928 in 1991 to 883 in 2001. In 2011 there is a marginal increase in the 0-6 year's sex ratio. It is increased from 883 in 2001 to 886 in 2011. In 2011 the district of Surat fared worst sex ratio having only 836 female children per 1000 male children in the age group 0-6 years, while the district of The Dang was the best having 963 female children per 1000 male children. The situation of child sex ratio (sex ratio for 0-6 year's age group) is worse than that of overall sex ratio in Gujarat. For all districts child sex ratio in Gujarat is lower compare to overall sex ratio. Some improvement in overall sex ratio and child sex ratio took place during 2001 to 2011 and it may be attributed to the huge amount of peoples' participation and various steps taken by Gujarat Government such as 'Save Girl Child – Beti Bachavo Abhiyan', Chiranjivi Yojana, Bal Sakha Yojana, Janni Suraksha Yojana, Mamta Divas, strengthening of ICDS schemes, availability of 108 ambulance services timely even at remote place etc. If the child sex ratio is very likely to go down further in the years to come, the shortage of women will distort society, the crime against women will increase, polyandry will emerge on the scene and there will be growing conflict and violence.

In summary, the problem of imbalanced child sex ratios in India has not been solved. More efforts are needed to improve the value of girls so that families provide girls the same resources as boys once they are born, and families perceive equal benefits to having a boy and a girl and therefore do not opt for sex-selective abortion. Alongside working to improve the perceived value of girls, efforts to reduce access to sex-selective technology are key, while ensuring that women still have access to abortion. Many millions more girls are aborted or die before the age of 5 than boys in India. Despite increased discrimination against girls at a national level, pockets of districts in India are starting to equalize their child sex ratios. This dissertation sheds light on this new phenomenon, and gives us hope that this positive trend will continue in India in the years to come.

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