



Kazi Nazrul University
Asansol West Bengal - 713340

REGISTRATION CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that **ARCHANA KUMARI**

Son/Daughter of **RAMBABU MAHATO**

of **RANIGANJ GIRLS' COLLEGE**

is registered as a student of this university,

His/Her registration number is **KNU20113001546**

of **2020-21**



Registrar (Addl. Charge)

Analysis of Sex Ratio of population of Kajora

Name - Archana Kumari
College Roll No - BC028

GNU Reg. no :-

GNU20113001546

of 2020-21

Teacher's Signature

Acknowledgement

I would like to express my special thanks of gratitude to my teacher Dr. Swarbhane Nibia who gave me the golden opportunity to do this wonderful project on the topic 'Analysis of sex ratio of population of an area', which also helped me in doing a lot of research and I came to know about so many new things. I am really thankful to them.

Secondly I would also like to thank my parents and friends who helped me a lot in finalizing this project within the limited time frame.

Teacher's Signature

Contents

Serial No.	Particulars	Page No.
1.	Objective of Project	1.
2.	Introduction	2-3.
3.	Observation and Result	4-5
4.	Conclusion and Comments	6-8
5.	Summary	9-10
6.	Bibliography	11.

Objectives of Project

The objectives of making this project is to grab the attention of the people towards the sex ratio of the country which is falling at a diminishing rate. The sex-selective abortions and gradual killing of the female child before her birth due to the familial and cultural pressure to the family to have one's only child as male. The violent treatments of the society to women and the schemes/programmes introduced by the Government of India to overcome all such problems.

Teacher's Signature

Introduction

Sex ratio is defined as the number of females per 1000 males in the population. This information is an important social indicator to measure the extent of equality between males and females in a society at a given time. The sex ratio in the country has always remained unfavourable to females. At birth, boys outnumber girls everywhere in the world, by almost the same proportion - there are around 105 or 106 male children for every 100 female children.

It is generally divided into four subdivisions:-

- Primary sex ratio - ratio at fertilisation
- Secondary sex ratio - ratio at birth
- Tertiary sex ratio - ratio in sexually mature organisms
- Quaternary sex ratio - ratio in post-reproductive organisms.

Sex ratio in India

The sex ratio is 943 in India as per 2017 census. That is, there are 943 females for every 1000 males. A skewed sex ratio which is not in favour of women is a dangerous sign because it indicates a higher female foetal mortality rate. This is a particular problem in certain states where there is active sex selection by parents and girls are killed even before they are born. Haryana has the lowest sex ratio in India among states at 879 girls for 1000 boys. Decreasing sex ratios pose dangers for the future female population in the country.

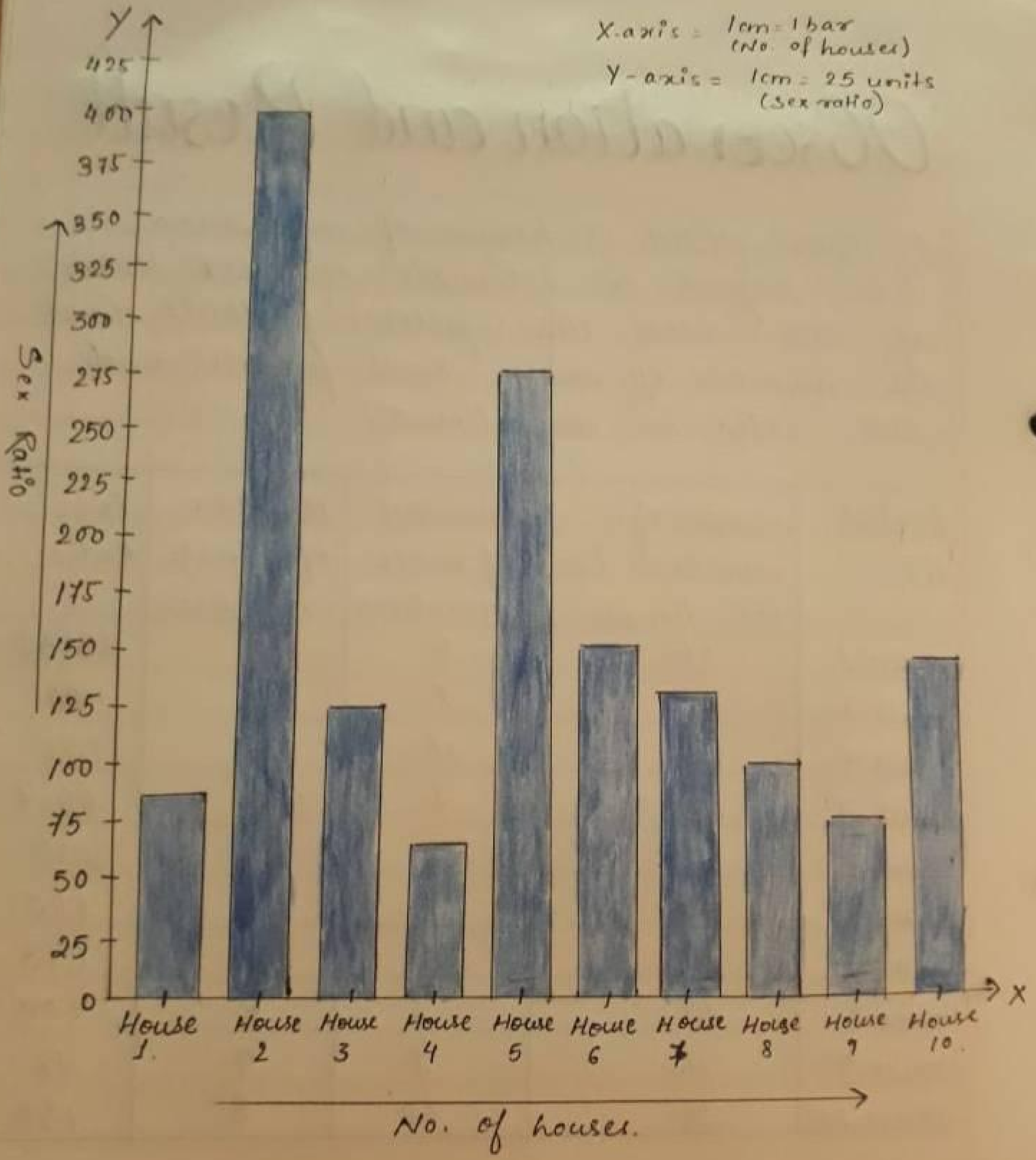
Observation and Result

I have visited 10 houses of my area i.e. Kajera to estimate the sex ratio of the area. The following table shows the number of males and females and sex ratio in each house.

Serial No.	Number of members in the house	Number of male members	Number of female members	Sex Ratio
House 1	11	5	6	83.33
House 2	10	8	2	400
House 3	18	10	8	125
House 4	20	8	12	66.7
House 5	19	14	5	280
House 6	13	8	5	160
House 7	14	8	6	133
House 8	12	6	6	100
House 9	16	7	9	78
House 10	20	12	8	150

From the above observation table from the survey we can see the different sex ratios of different houses in

Teacher's Signature



Kajora. In House 1, House 4 and House 9 the sex ratio is less than 100 but in House 2, House 3, House 5, House 6, House 7 and House 10 the sex ratio exceeds 100. The sex ratio in House 8 is equal to 100.

Thus after the survey we came to a result that Kajora has a mixed type of sex ratio. In some houses it is high and in some houses it is low. Kajora area has a balanced sex ratio.

Conclusion and Comments

Today, sex-selective abortions are unfortunately common in countries like India and China. This is just due to familial and cultural pressure to have one's only child as a male. The major cause of the decrease of the female birth ratio in India is considered to be the violent treatments meted out to the girl child at the time of birth. The sex ratio in India was almost normal during the phase of the years of independence, but thereafter it started showing gradual signs of decrease. Though the sex ratio in India has gone through commendable signs of improvements in the past 10 years there are still some states where the sex ratio is still low and is a cause of concern for the NGO organisations.

The Government of India is implementing various schemes/programmes to overcome gender disparity and provide equal status to females in the country. Some are discussed below:-

Teacher's Signature

- (i) Beeti Bachao Beeti Padhao (BBBP) to improve the child sex ratio and enabling education for the girl children.
- (ii) Swadhar Greh Scheme to provide relief and rehabilitation to destitute women and women in distress.
- (iii) Rastriya Mahila Kosh (RMK) to provide loan to poor women through Intermediary Microfinancing Organisms (IMOs), Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) to promote their socio-economic development.
- (iv) Working Women Hostels (WWH) for ensuring safe accommodation for women working away from their place of residence.

apart from the above, Ministry of Women and Child Development is also implementing scheme of 'One Stop Centre' to provide integrated support and assistance to women affected by violence, scheme for 'Universalisation of Women Helpline' intended to provide 24 hours immediate and emergency

response to women affected by violence and scheme of 'Mahila Police Volunteers' in which MPVs act as a link between police and community and help women in distress. All these schemes by Government have helped to improve the sex ratio in the country in past few years.

Summary

In this project report we have tried to show the sex ratio of the country and also the condition of females as compared to males. This is a particular problem in certain states where there is active sex selection and girls are killed even before their birth. Haryana has a lowest sex ratio in India among states at 879 girls for 1000 boys. There was a survey taken by us in a particular area i.e. Kajsia and we found that in that particular area also the number of females as compared to the males is low. It has become a matter of concern in every place of the world. Due to the familial and cultural pressure sex-selective abortions have become common in countries like India and China. In India females face many violent treatments which results in gradual fall in the sex ratio. Many schemes/programmes has been introduced by the Government of India for the welfare of females and bring the sex ratio in

Teacher's Signature

balance. These are Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (BBBP), Swadhar Greh Scheme, Rastriya Mahila Kosh (RMK), Working Women Hostels (WWH), etc. Apart from these Government of India also introduced 'One stop centre' to provide assistance to women. 'Mahila Police Volunteers' scheme is also introduced to help women in distress. All these schemes helped to improve the sex ratio of India.

Bibliography

- [en.wikipedia.org > wiki > Sex ratio](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sex_ratio)
- [www.census2017.co.in > sex ratio](http://www.census2017.co.in)
- [www.thoughtco.com > sex ratio](http://www.thoughtco.com)
- [m.economictimes.com > news](http://m.economictimes.com)
- [knowindia.gov.in > profile > sex ratio](http://knowindia.gov.in)