

## TOPIC

ANALYSIS OF SEX RATIO OF  
POPULATION OF AN AREA

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## REGISTRATION CERTIFICATE

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# INTRODUCTION

Sex ratio is used to describe the number of females per 1000 of males. But internationally sex ratio is defined as number of males per 100 females. Sex ratio is the ratio of males to females in a population. The primary sex ratio is the ratio at the time of conception, secondary sex ratio is the ratio at time of birth, and tertiary sex ratio is the ratio of mature organisms.

In India, the child sex ratio is defined as the number of females per thousand males in the age group 0-6 years in a human population.

The child sex ratio between the age group of 0-6 years has come down to 914 in the 2011 census from 927 in the 2001 census.

This declining trend can now be observed in regions where, historically, the ratio had been sound. Developed states have recorded even steeper falls. Literacy and economic development have resulted in sharper change.

# OBJECTIVES

The main objective of the study are -

1. To highlight the temporal pattern of sex of west Bengal.
2. The prime minister who has taken up the objective of girl in his Beti padho, Beti Bacho programme But, a stronger message would be in order - let the girl child be born and let her live up to her full potential.
3. To highlight the Urban west Bengal, top districts that have reported urban child sex ratio are Maldah, Bankura, Haora, Murshidabad and Paschim Medinipur in between 972 - 958. while Darjiling Kolkata, Birbhum, Bardhaman and Koch Bihar Districts are at the bottom five position with urban child sex ratio between 917 and 934. In rural west Bengal, top five districts that have reported rural child sex ratio are Murshidabad Nadia, Darjiling Maldah and Haora in between 962 - 956, while Purba Medinipur, Bankura, Uttar Dinajpur, Dakshin Dinajpur, Hugli and Purulia Districts are at the bottom five positions with rural child sex ratio between 937 and 948.

# OBSERVATIONS

Table-1 District-wise sex ratio of child population in the age group 0-6 by residence, West Bengal - 2001 & 2011

District Code	State/ District	Child sex ratio [0-6 years] 2001			Child sex ratio [0-6 years] 2011 (provisional)		
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
	West Bengal	960	963	948	950	952	943
01	Dasgilling	962	968	942	943	956	917
02	Jalpaiguri	969	969	970	949	950	943
03	Koch Bihar	964	963	971	948	949	934
04	Utter Dinajpur	965	967	936	946	946	943
05	Dakshin Dinajpur	966	966	961	948	948	951
06	Maldah	964	965	943	945	956	972
07	Murshidabad	972	972	966	963	962	966
08	Birbhum	964	965	950	952	955	933
09	Bardhaman	956	958	953	947	955	933
10	Nadia	972	972	967	955	958	945
11	North 24 Parganas	958	963	950	947	951	944
12	Hugli	951	957	936	946	948	944
13	Bankura	953	952	969	943	941	969
14	Purulia	964	967	932	947	948	938
15	Howrah	956	962	948	964	956	968

16	Kolkata	927	NA	927	930	NA	930
17	South 24 Parganas	964	965	955	953	954	948
18	West Medinipur	959	959	958	952	951	958
19	North Medinipur	942	941	955	938	937	949

Table 2. West Bengal Data -

Description	2011	2001
Approximate population	9.13 Crores	8.02 Crore
Actual population	91,276,115	80,176,197
Male	46,809,027	41,465,985
Female	44,467,088	38,710,212
Population Growth	13.84%	17.84%
Percentage of total Population	7.54%	7.79%
Sex Ratio	950	934
Child sex ratio	956	960



# CONSEQUENCES

The consequences of a falling sex ratio are already evident and none of it is good now. The shortage of women has led to a sharp rise in violence against them. This has led to a situation where, apart from the ingrained son preference, people don't want girls all the more as they feel that it is difficult to keep them safe. In a study done by the Centre for Social Research in West Bengal, fear of violence is a cause for female feticide. Also the women who produce daughters face much more domestic violence which makes them complicit in getting rid of girl child. The ugly social practice of polygamy has made a comeback in certain areas as well as forcible marriage of widows and purchasing of brides from poor areas. With the advances in technology, sex determination has become easier very early on in pregnancy with fatal consequences for the girl child. The government has a master communicator in the form of the prime minister who has taken up the cause of girl in his Beti Bachao, Beti Bado programme.

# SUMMARY

In India sex ratio is used to describe the number of females per 1000 of males. Sex ratio is valuable source for finding the population of women in India and what is the ratio of women to that of men in India. Census 2001 revealed that there were 933 females to that of 1000 males.

Sex ratio in West Bengal is 950 i.e. for each 1000 male, which is below national average of 946 as per census 2001. In 2001 the sex ratio of female was 934 per 1000 males in West Bengal.

In 2001 census, eight districts have recorded low child sex ratio. In rural areas, five districts have reported low rural child sex ratio and in urban areas, in 2011 census 14 districts have recorded low child sex ratio. In rural areas eight districts have reported low rural child sex ratio, while, in urban areas, fourteen districts have reported lower urban child sex ratio than the state average.

# CONCLUSION

The child sex ratio in west Bengal has fallen to 950 in 2011 from 960 in 2001 census. Differentials in child sex ratio are across the state by districts, blocks and rural as well as urban areas. Main causes declining child sex ratio are female foeticide, son preference and gender inequality which to suppress male dominant social structure. This sharp decline in child sex ratio is dangerous symbol of the girl child deficit. It has shown an alarming signs of gender inequality in child population. The deficit in girl child population, leads to serious demographic imbalance and difficult social consequences which emerge social instability against the women violence like rape prostitution, female foeticide, sex selective abortion, trafficking of a girl child marital rape etc. Women education and empowerment are only the way to balance demographic structure within our society.

# BIBLIOGRAPHY

The content for this project report has been taken from the following sources:

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- \* [www.wikipedia](http://www.wikipedia)
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