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I am making this project not only for marks but to also increase my knowledge.

THANKS AGAIN TO ALL WHO HELPED ME

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# Introduction

Sex composition, refers to the balance between males and females in any population. It not affects the demographic process, but also determines the social economic relationship within a community.

Sex Ratio of a population at any given point of time depends upon a sex ratio at birth, the sex differential in mortality and sex ratio among net migrants.

Age and sex composition occupies very important position in any discussion on characteristics of population. Age represents a person's potential to work. On the basis of age structure, any population can be classified into young, adult and child. Sex is a biological characteristic that classified human being into males and females.

Sex composition has significant bearings on fertility levels, life expectancy, mortality, condition, migration and marital status. In other words sex composition of population governs the various demographic feature in a community. As the two sex play partly contrasting and partly complementary roles in economy and society. Determinants of changes in sex ratio very form sex differential in mortality, sex selective migration, sex ratio at birth and at times sex differentials in population enumeration. However, the high incidence of induced abortions and sharp decline in the

sex ratio in the last decade clearly proves the practice of female feticide.

## Summary

Sex ratio in India is defined as the number of females per 1000 males in the population. 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.

West Bengal is a state in eastern India stretching from the Himalays in the North to the Bay of Bengal in the south. It lies between  $85^{\circ}50'$  East to  $89^{\circ}50'$  East longitude and  $21^{\circ}38'$  North to  $27^{\circ}10'$  North latitude. The state has a total area of  $88,752 \text{ km}^2$ .

According to 2011 census it is the fourth most populated state in India with a population of 91,34,77,36. The state contributes 7.89% of India. The state's 2001-2011 decennial growth rates was 13.93%. It has a population density

1029 inhabitants per square kilometers, making the second most population state in India. In West Bengal the sex ratio is 947 females per 1000 males. The literacy rate is 77.08%. In West Bengal about 72% of people live in rural areas.

## Results and Observation.

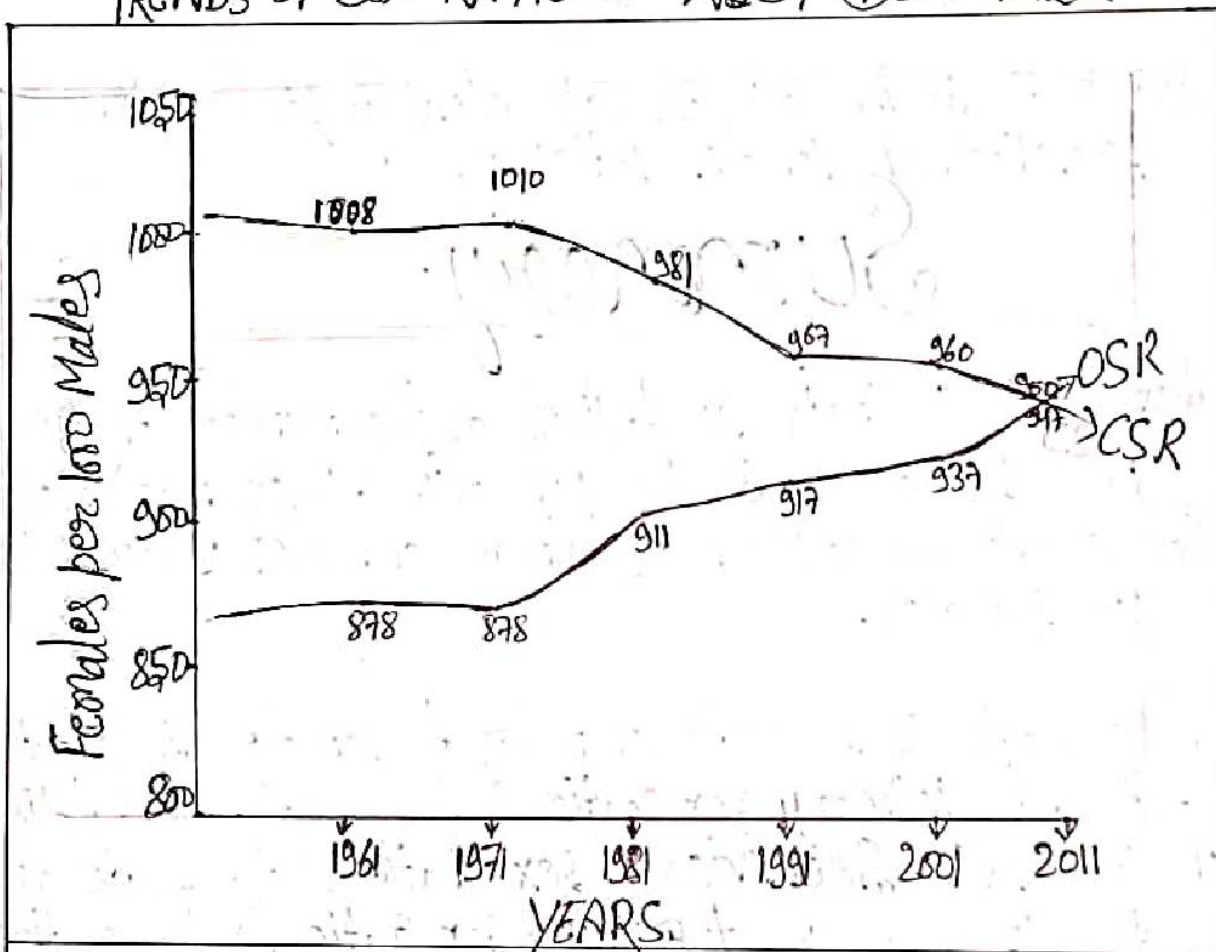
a) Age-Specific Sex Ratio in West Bengal:- From the Fig A

It is seen that below 20 years of age, sex ratio is more or less remain the same. But from 20 to 40 years of age, sex ratio is upward direction. This type of trends may be explained with male out migration and female in migration after marriage. From 40 to 60 years of age, sex ratio is in decreasing trends and after 65 years, sex ratio is gradually increasing.

b) Child Sex Ratio (CSR) and Overall Sex Ratio (OSR) in West Bengal:- Shows the trends of child sex ratio in West Bengal.

In West Bengal, CSR always decrease 1971 onwards and OSR always increase after independence. The child sex ratio in West Bengal

# TRENDS OF SEX RATIO OF WEST BENGAL (1961-2011)



## Child Sex Ratio (CSR) and Overall Sex Ratio (OSR) in West Bengal.

Year	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
OSR	1008	1010	981	967	960	950
CSR	878	878	911	917	934	947

Source = Census of India, 1961-2011 (provisional)



has been historically negative or in other words, unfavorable to females since 1981. In the post-independence period, the trend of child sex ratio slipped down for two consecutive decades after 1971. During 1971-2011 a steep fall of 60 points was seen in the child sex ratio in West Bengal.

DISTRICT	Trends of Overall Sex Ratio in West Bengal.				Trends of Child Sex Ratio of West Bengal 2001-11	
	1981	1991	2001	2011	Ratio of West Bengal 2001-11	
Darjeeling	888	914	937	971	962	943
Jalpaiguri	910	927	942	954	969	949
Coachbehar	935	935	949	942	964	948
Uttar Dinajpur	931	921	951	954	965	946
Dakshin Dinajpur	946	944	938	936	966	948
Malda	949	938	948	939	964	945
Murshidabad	959	943	952	957	972	963
Birbhum	962	946	950	956	964	952
Burdwan	897	899	922	943	956	947
Nadia	946	936	946	947	972	955
North 24 parganas	891	907	926	949	958	947
Hugli	909	917	947	958	951	946
Bankura	964	951	952	954	953	943
Puruliya	957	947	954	955	964	947
West Medinipur	951	944	961	960	959	952
East Medinipur	951	944	947	936	942	938
Howrah	879	881	936	935	956	964
Kolkata	741	799	829	899	927	930

# Objectives

- \* To study the status of sex ratio at birth with increasing birth order. \*\* To ascertain the relationship of declining sex ratio with respect to socio demographic factors. \*\*\* To study outlook of patient towards sex preference, willingness to determine sex of the fetus, wish to terminate the pregnancy in case of unwanted sex of the baby in West Bengal.
- \*\*\*\* To study the pattern of district level child sex ratio (0-6 year age.) of West Bengal.
- \*\*\*\*\* To show the association of child sex ratio (CSR) with various cultural and demographic variables of West Bengal.
- \*\*\*\*\* To study the effect of socio economic factors on the pattern of child sex ratio in West Bengal.
- \*\*\*\*\* To find out the rural-urban distribution of sex ratio in West Bengal.