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# Note on Gender Ratio in Telangana as Per Census 2011 

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#### Abstract

In this paper an attempt is made to present district wise and region (rural and urban) wise, population gender ratios in the State of Telangana are computed. Also evaluated and compared with overall population and 0-6 age group and presented the significance relationship between gender ratio with respect to rural and urban regions.


Keywords: 0-6 age, Gender ratio, Telangana, Census-2011.

## I. INTRODUCTION

Gender ratio is used to describe the number of females per 1000 of males and is a valuable source for finding the population of women. The Gender ratio in India was almost normal during the phase of the years of independence, but thereafter it started showing gradual signs of decrease. The Census 2011 reveals that the population ratio in India is 940 females per 1000 males, where as in Census 2001, there were 933 females per 1000 males. It shows that the Gender ratio is in upward trend in 2011 when compared with Census 2001 data. Since decades India has seen a decrease in the sex ratio 2011, but since the last two of the decades there has been in slight increase in the sex ratio. Since the last five decades the sex ratio has been moving around 930 of females to that of 1000 of males. 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 the birth. Literacy rate in Andhra Pradesh has seen upward trend and is 67.02 percent as per 2011 population census. Of that, male literacy stands at 74.88 percent while female literacy is at 59.15 percent. In 2001, literacy rate in Andhra Pradesh stood at 60.47 percent of which male and female were 70.32 percent and 50.43 percent literate respectively. Gender Ratio in Andhra Pradesh is 993 i.e. for each 1000 male, which is below national average of 940 as per census 2011. In 2001, the gender ratio of female was 978 per 1000 males in Andhra Pradesh. The literacy rate in the state has gone up in recent years but is still below the national average of about $74 \%$. The gender ratio is way above the national average at about 990 . Andhra Pradesh has some of the important ports in the country and is thus of great importance with regards to trade.

## II. DISTRICT WISE GENDER RATIOS

A. An analysis of results in district wise and rural and urban wise gender ratios are evaluated and tested their significance. The population of Telangana state as per census are summarized and presented in Table 2.1.

Table 2.1 : Telangana State Population as per Census-2011

| District |  | Overall Population |  |  |  |  | $0-6$ age Group Children |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Male |  | Female |  | Male |  | Female |  |  |
|  |  | Urban | Rural | Urban | Rural | Urban | Rural | Urban |  |
| Adilabad | 1369597 | 384294 | 1371642 | 375965 | 160291 | 39373 | 149701 | 36412 |  |
| Nizamabad | 1250641 | 291804 | 1300694 | 296568 | 144977 | 34381 | 137440 | 33090 |  |
| Karimnagar | 1880800 | 478850 | 1895469 | 472375 | 173647 | 47425 | 162406 | 44185 |  |
| Medak | 1523030 | 370224 | 1510258 | 357647 | 188312 | 45074 | 179291 | 43052 |  |
| Hyderabad | 2018575 | 2018575 | 1924748 | 1924748 | 245127 | 245127 | 223999 | 223999 |  |
| Rangareddy | 2701008 | 1899995 | 2595733 | 1819177 | 327563 | 228068 | 305609 | 212256 |  |

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| Mahabubnagar | 2050386 | 307948 | 2002642 | 299744 | 273914 | 36408 | 253316 | 34026 |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Nalgonda | 1759772 | 332056 | 1729037 | 330451 | 193266 | 35108 | 178469 | 33091 |
| Warangal | 1759281 | 498687 | 1753295 | 493646 | 177444 | 48655 | 163724 | 45708 |
| Khammam | 1390988 | 324207 | 1406382 | 331704 | 143956 | 33052 | 137966 | 31302 |
| Total | 17704078 | 6906640 | 17489900 | 6702025 | 2028497 | 792671 | 1891921 | 737121 |

The gender ratios are evaluated and presented in following Table 2.2
Table 2.2 : Telangana State Gender Proportions as per Census-2011

| S.No. | District | Overall |  | $0-6$ age group |  |
| :---: | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  |  | Male | Female | Male | Female |
| 1 | Adilabad |  | 0.500373 | 0.517081 | 0.482919 |
| 2 | Nizamabad | 0.490191 | 0.509809 | 0.513344 | 0.486656 |
| 3 | Karimnagar | 0.498058 | 0.501942 | 0.516725 | 0.483275 |
| 4 | Medak | 0.502105 | 0.497895 | 0.51227 | 0.48773 |
| 5 | Hyderabad | 0.511897 | 0.488103 | 0.522518 | 0.477482 |
| 6 | Rangareddy | 0.509938 | 0.490062 | 0.517337 | 0.482663 |
| 7 | Mahabubnagar | 0.50589 | 0.49411 | 0.519534 | 0.480466 |
| 8 | Nalgonda | 0.504405 | 0.495595 | 0.519903 | 0.480097 |
| 9 | Warangal | 0.500852 | 0.499148 | 0.520107 | 0.479893 |
| 10 | Khammam | 0.497248 | 0.502752 | 0.510624 | 0.489376 |

The diagramatical comparison among the districts for overall and 0-6 age Gender wise is presented in Fig 2.1 and Fig 2.2.


Fig. 2.1: District wise Gender ratios in Telangana as per census-2011

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Fig. 2.2: District wise 0-6 age Gender ratios in Telangana as per census-2011

## III. CONCLUSIONS

A. The gender ratios for the overall population are 0.503 (Male) and 0.497 (Females).
$B$. The $0-6$ age group child gender ratios are 0.5174 and 0.4826 .
C. It is difficult to obtain a meaningful conclusion through the clustering approach.
D. It is difficult to obtain meaningful conclusion through Min-Maxion method.
E. Hypothesis on overall population that, Gender is equally distributed over region wise was test tested using chi-square test based on the data in Table 3.1. It can be noted that $\chi_{(1)}^{2}=1777.41$, there is a significant difference in the Gender ratio region wise.

Table 3.1: Region and Gender wise observed Populations

|  | Male | Female | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Rural | $107,97,438$ | $10,787,875$ | $215,85,313$ |
| Urban | $69,06,640$ | $67,02,025$ | $136,08,665$ |
| Total | $177,04,078$ | $174,89,900$ | $351,93,978$ |

F. Hypothesis on 0-6 age group, i.e. Gender is equally distributed over the region was test tested using chi-square test for the data presented in Table 3.2. It can be noted that $\chi^{2}{ }_{(1)}=5.4648$, there is a significant difference in the Gender ratio ( $0-6$ age) region wise.

Table 3.2: Region and Gender wise 0-6 age observed Population

|  | Male | Female | Total Population |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Rural | 1235826 | 1154800 | 2390626 |
| Urban | 792671 | 737121 | 1529792 |
| Total population | 2028497 | 1891921 | 3920418 |

G. Hypothesis on 0-6 age group, Gender is equally distributed over the region wise was test tested using chi-square test based on the data in Table 3.3. It can be noted that there is no significant difference in the Gender ratio (0-6 age) region wise.

Table 3.3 Proportion of Male and Female populations

|  | Male Proportions |  | Female Proportion |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Overall age | $0-6$ age | Overall age | $0-6$ age |
| Rural | 0.500222 | 0.516947 | 0.499778 | 0.483053 |
| Urban | 0.507518 | 0.518156 | 0.492482 | 0.481844 |
| Total | 0.503043 | 0.517419 | 0.496957 | 0.482581 |

H. It can be found that for Nizamabad, Nalgonda and Warangal Districts, chi-square values are Significant at $5 \%$ level.

## IV. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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