



Girls and Women population of different states and union territories in India

Dr. Firdous Ansari

PhD. (Statistics), Singhanian University, Jhunjhunu, Rajasthan, India

Abstract

India, the second-most populous country with over 1.2 billion people, is a country in South Asia. It is the seventh-largest country by area, with a total area of 3,287,263 square kilometers. India has 29 states, Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttaranchal, West Bengal and Telangana with 7 Union Territories (UTs) viz. A & N Islands, Chandigarh, D & N Haveli, Daman & Diu, Delhi, Lakshadweep and Pondicherry.

The data in this study is taken from Statistics on Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Central Statistical Organization. (2008). Data is reproduced for making it worth for study. After analysis the data, results were computed and discussion was made.

Keywords: girl, woman, India, states, union territories

1. Introduction

According to the census of India, population of India was 1,210,193,422. An increase of 181.5 million was reported to Indian population since 2001. India has 2.4% of the world's surface area. In India, Uttar Pradesh is the most populous state with about 200 million people. 83.3 crore (68.84%) population of this country considered, live in rural areas while 37.7 crore stay in urban areas. The number of migrants are 45.36 crore which is 37.8% of total population (Census 2011) ^[1]. Sex ratio is the number of females per 1000 of males. Sex ratio is a used for finding the ratio of women to that of men in India. There was 940 females per 1000 of males according to Census 2011 as compared to 933 females per 1000 of males in census 2001 (Census 2011) ^[1].

In present study different age groups with corresponding heads of girls and women viz. for girls belonging to age group 0-6 years, considered head is Early Childhood similarly, 0-19 years, 11-18 Years, 15-44 years, 15-59, 60+ Years stands for Girl Child, Adolescent Girl, Reproductive Age, Economically Active and Old Age respectively.

2. Results

2.1 Scenario of different states in India

As far as Early Childhood, is concerned, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Maharashtra, West Bengal and Madhya Pradesh were on the top positions with 19.18%, 10.34%, 8.27%, 7.09 % and 6.60 % of the total population in that group respectively. Minimum numbers of girls were found in Nagaland, Arunachal Pradesh, Goa, Mizoram and Sikkim resulting 0.18%, 0.13%, 0.09%, 0.09% and 0.05% respectively.

In case of Girl Child, i.e. girls belonging to 0-19 years, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Maharashtra, West Bengal and Andhra Pradesh were reported showing a figure of 17.75%, 8.96%,

8.70 %, 7.52% and 7.05% respectively. Minimum numbers of girl children were found in Sikkim (0.05%) Mizoram (0.09%) Goa (0.10%) Arunachal Pradesh (0.12%) and Manipur (0.21%) respectively. If we consider the head Adolescent Girl, the maximum percentage highlighted the values 16.19, 9.32, 7.79, 7.52 and 7.40 in Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh and Bihar respectively. Under the same head Sikkim, Mizoram, Goa, Arunachal Pradesh and Manipur were found at bottom having the respective percentages 0.06, 0.10, 0.11, 0.12 and 0.24. If we talk about Reproductive Age, number of girls was found maximum in Uttar Pradesh which was 14.49%. In Maharashtra, West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh, and Bihar these percentages were 9.59, 8.11, 7.97 and 7.25 with the lowest numbers in Sikkim (0.05%), Mizoram (0.09%), Arunachal Pradesh (0.10%), Goa (0.15%) and Nagaland (0.21%). As far as the head Economically Active was scanned, top ranking was observed in Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh and Bihar respectively with respective percentages 14.45, 9.58, 8.06, 8.04 and 7.27 and the least ranks pondered were Sikkim (0.05%), Mizoram (0.09%), Arunachal Pradesh (0.10%), Goa (0.15%) and Nagaland (0.19%), Whereas, The women under the head Old Age were at higher side of position in Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal and Tamil Nadu respectively with 14.08%, 11.63%, 7.80%, 7.52% and 7.13% respectively. Womens' position under the same head were at lower side in Sikkim Mizoram Arunachal Pradesh Nagaland and Meghalaya respectively with 0.03%, 0.05%, 0.05%, 0.10%, and 0.13% respectively.

2.2 Scenario of different UTs in India

If we put our concentration on UTs, Pondicherry, Chandigarh and Andaman & Nicobar Islands were found stood with 0.08

%, 0.06 % and 0.03 % respectively whereas lowest percentage was observed in Lakshadweep, 0.00 %. Daman & Diu and Dadra & Nagar Haveli were reported with 0.01 % and 0.03 % under Early Childhood. The girls under the head Girl Child, Pondicherry was found at its peak with 0.08 % whereas in Chandigarh and Andaman & Nicobar Islands these percentages were found to be 0.07 and 0.03. These percentages were found at bottom in Lakshadweep, Daman & Diu and Dadra & Nagar Haveli representing the figure 0.01, 0.03 and 0.05. Pondicherry, Chandigarh and Andaman & Nicobar Islands were reported having higher number of girls under Adolescent Girl with 0.10 %, 0.07 % and 0.04 %. Girls were reported lesser in Lakshadweep, Daman & Diu and Dadra & Nagar Haveli showing 0.01 %, 0.01 % and 0.02 % respectively. Most frequent number of females under Reproductive Age was observed with 0.11 %, 0.09 % and 0.04 % in Pondicherry, Chandigarh and Andaman & Nicobar Islands respectively. Minimum number of females in this group was reported in Lakshadweep, Daman & Diu and Dadra & Nagar Haveli with 0.00%, 0.01% and 0.02% respectively.

3. Discussion

The data analyzed showed that in case of states Uttar Pradesh was on the top and Sikkim was at bottom under all the heads considered whereas when we put our concentration on UTs Pondicherry occupied first and Lakshadweep occupied last position under all the heads as well. The data considered tends us to find different modalities that can make parents more aware about girls, and to make them understand that girls are not less in any field than boys.

4. References

1. Indian States Census 2011. Census Organization of India. 2011.
2. <https://www.census2011.co.in/sexratio.php>