



CHAPTER-V

GENDER COMPOSITION OF RURAL-URBAN POPULATION

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Gender composition of the population is one of the primary demographic characteristics of human population. In Census, this data has been collected for male and female population since inception. Sex ratio is one of the widely used tools to measure gender distribution of population. In Census, it is defined as the number of females per 1000 males in the population.

2. According to the provisional population totals arrived at by Census 2011, out of a total population of 33.4 million persons in Kerala, 16 million are males and 17.4 million are females. As per this, the sex ratio of Kerala is 1,084 in Census 2011. The sex ratio has risen by 26 points during 2001-2011. Of a selected few countries of the world, USA with 1,025, Brazil with 1,042, Russian Federation with 1,167 and Japan with 1,055, females outnumber males. Kerala is showing a much higher sex ratio as compared to those countries USA, Brazil, and Japan in 2011. The sex ratio in Kerala has been horizontally positive or in other words favourable to females. The sex ratio slipped down for two consecutive decades after 1951 to reach 1,016 in 1971. During 1951-1971, a steep fall of 12 points was also seen in the sex ratio. The urban sex ratio, however, continued as negative up to 1971 and thereafter crossed the equality ratio.

3. The State specific analysis on sex ratio and child sex ratio is given below.

Statement No. V.1

Sex Ratio of Population – India and Kerala by Residence, 2011

Sex Ratio 2011			
India		Kerala	
Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
947	926	1,077	1,091

4. In this Statement, Sex ratio of India and Kerala for 2011 is presented with rural-urban break up. Census 2011 shows that India has a higher sex ratio in rural areas (947) as compared to urban areas (926). The rural-urban variation in sex-ratio further shows that 21 more females are available per 1,000 males in the rural areas of the country as compared to urban. A totally reverse trend in all aspects of sex-ratio is seen in the State. The State in fact, has positive sex ratio in both urban as well as rural areas. In addition to that, urban area is witnessing a higher sex ratio in the State, contrary to the position exhibited at the country level. There are 14 more females per 1,000 males available in the urban area of the State in comparison to rural area.

Statement No. V.2

District-wise Sex-Ratio of Population in Kerala by Residence 2001 and 2011

Name of District	Sex Ratio			
	2001		2011	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Kasaragod	1,042	1,070	1,059	1,111
Kannur	1,067	1,112	1,071	1,168
Wayanad	995	994	1,034	1,052
Kozhikode	1,059	1,055	1,089	1,101
Malappuram	1,067	1,061	1,095	1,099
Palakkad	1,068	1,056	1,068	1,064
Thrissur	1,096	1,079	1,100	1,113
Ernakulam	1,014	1,024	1,022	1,030
Idukki	992	1,012	1,005	1,038
Kottayam	1,022	1,038	1,036	1,051
Alappuzha	1,087	1,060	1,108	1,094
Pathanamthitta	1,095	1,078	1,129	1,125
Kollam	1,075	1,042	1,126	1,097
Thiruvananthapuram	1,070	1,042	1,107	1,071

5. This Statement shows district wise sex ratio for rural and urban areas for 2001 and 2011 censuses. As far as the State is concerned, no jurisdictional changes have occurred during 2001-2011 except for the formation of additional urban units and a specific case of declassification of Idukki Township as rural all happened within the boundaries of the districts.

6. In 2001, there were only two districts, namely, Wayanad and Idukki with negative sex-ratio in the rural areas. On the other hand, Idukki district had a positive sex ratio in its urban area whereas Wayanad district shows negative sex ratio in urban during that Census. In nine districts, namely, Wayanad, Kozhikode, Malappuram, Palakkad, Thrissur, Alappuzha, Pathanamthitta, Kollam and Thiruvananthapuram, higher rural sex ratio had been reported as compared to urban areas. In two northern most districts of Kasaragod and Kannur and in other three central/southern districts of Ernakulam, Idukki and Kottayam, the urban area was showing a higher sex ratio. In Census 2011, the number of districts with higher urban sex ratio has increased from five to nine. Of the nine districts with higher rural sex-ratio in comparison to urban area in 2001, Wayanad, Kozhikode, Malappuram, and Thrissur Districts have reported higher urban sex ratio in comparison to rural in 2011. It is note worthy that at the time of Census 2011, all the fourteen districts have reported positive sex ratio both in rural and urban areas. The rural and urban sex ratio is 1100 or above in the case of 5 districts each in both rural and urban areas in 2011. In 2001, Kannur district

(1,112) was the sole district with an urban sex ratio higher than 1100. Kannur District (1,112) had the highest urban sex ratio and Thrissur district (1,096) on the other hand had the highest rural sex ratio in 2001. Kannur district with a sex ratio of 1,168 has retained first position as the district with the highest sex ratio in urban area in 2011. Pathanamthitta district with a rural sex ratio of 1,129 has taken over the first position in 2011 from Thrissur district which had reported the highest rural sex ratio of 1,096 in 2001.

Statement No. V.3

Rural-Urban Top Five and Bottom Five Districts by Sex-Ratio in Kerala, 2011

Sex Ratio 2011			
Rural		Urban	
Top Districts	Bottom Districts	Top Districts	Bottom Districts
Pathanamthitta (1129)	Idukki (1005)	Kannur (1168)	Ernakulam (1030)
Kollam (1126)	Ernakulam (1022)	Pathanamthitta (1125)	Idukki (1038)
Alappuzha (1108)	Wayanad (1034)	Thrissur (1113)	Kottayam (1051)
Thiruvananthapuram (1107)	Kottayam (1036)	Kasaragod (1111)	Wayanad (1052)
Thrissur(1100)	Kasaragod (1059)	Kozhikode (1101)	Palakkad (1064)

7. This Statement lists out top five and bottom five districts by sex ratio for rural and urban areas separately for Census 2011. Among the top 5 districts in rural and urban area, Pathanamthitta and Thrissur districts appear in both the lists. In the rural area, Pathanamthitta district has the first position whereas in urban area it holds a second position. In the case of Thrissur district, it has 5th rank in rural areas and 3rd rank in urban area. Of the five bottom districts, Idukki, Ernakulam, Wayanad and Kottayam districts are found in both rural and urban areas. Idukki shows the lowest sex ratio in rural areas and Ernakulam has the lowest sex ratio in urban areas in the bottom districts.

Statement No. V.4

Sex Ratio of Child Population in the Age Group 0 - 6 by Residence – India and Kerala, 2011

Child Sex Ratio 2011			
India		Kerala	
Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
919	902	960	958

8. This comparative statement of India and Kerala on child sex-ratio 2011 shows that the child sex-ratio is negative at the country level and also at the State level for both rural and urban areas. Rural area has also reported a higher child sex-ratio at all India as well as at State level. But the gap between rural and urban child sex-ratio is only 2 points at the State level whereas it is 17 points at all India level.

Statement No. V.5

District-wise Sex-Ratio of Child Population in the Age Group 0 - 6 in Kerala by Residence 2001 and 2011

Name of District	Child Sex Ratio			
	2001		2011	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Kasaragod	960	957	964	956
Kannur	963	960	956	965
Wayanad	959	972	960	955
Kozhikode	959	958	961	964
Malappuram	961	949	961	959
Palakkad	964	957	964	958
Thrissur	954	969	955	944
Ernakulam	955	954	954	954
Idukki	968	988	957	968
Kottayam	959	978	957	958
Alappuzha	957	953	950	944
Pathanamthitta	967	966	964	967
Kollam	962	951	961	958
Thiruvananthapuram	966	954	963	970

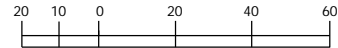
9. The district-wise position of child sex-ratio is shown above for rural and urban areas for the 2001 and 2011 censuses.

10. In all areas for both the censuses, the child sex-ratio is negative. The highest child sex-ratio was reported in the rural areas of Idukki district (968) in Census 2001, whereas the corresponding lowest child sex-ratio was seen in Thrissur district with 954 female children per 1,000 male children. Again Idukki district with 988 female children per 1,000 male children in the age-group 0-6 had returned as the district with the highest urban child sex-ratio. The lowest child sex-ratio was reported in the urban areas of Malappuram district (949). In 2011, the highest rural child sex-ratio is reported in Kasaragod, Palakkad and Pathanamthitta districts with 964 female children per 1,000 male children. Alappuzha district with a child sex-ratio of 950 has returned as the district with the lowest child sex-ratio. The capital district of Thiruvananthapuram has 970 female children

KERALA

RURAL - URBAN CHILD SEX RATIO 2011

KILOMETRES

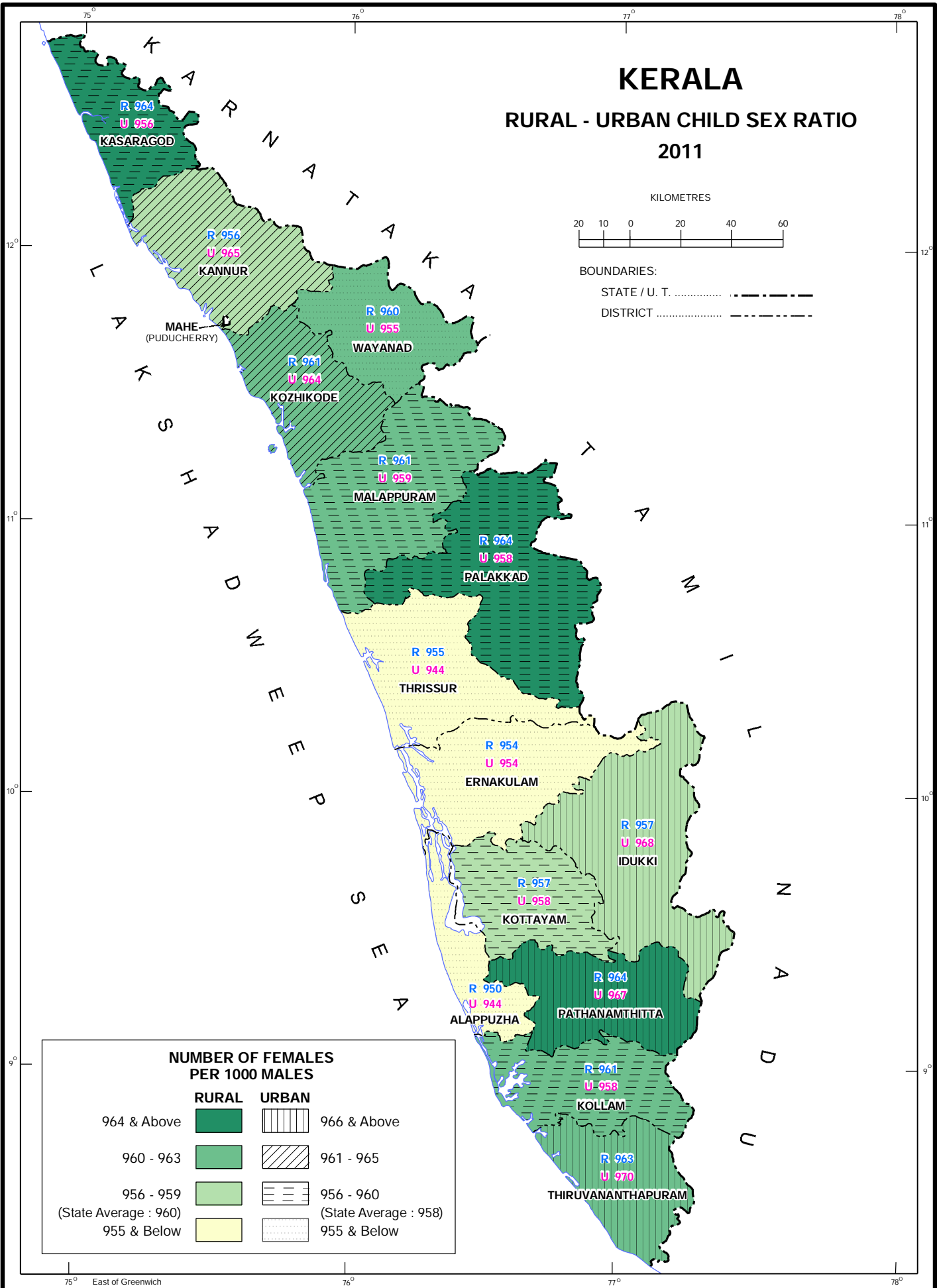


BOUNDARIES:

STATE / U. T.

DISTRICT

NUMBER OF FEMALES PER 1000 MALES			
	RURAL	URBAN	
964 & Above			966 & Above
960 - 963			961 - 965
956 - 959			956 - 960
(State Average : 960)			(State Average : 958)
955 & Below			955 & Below



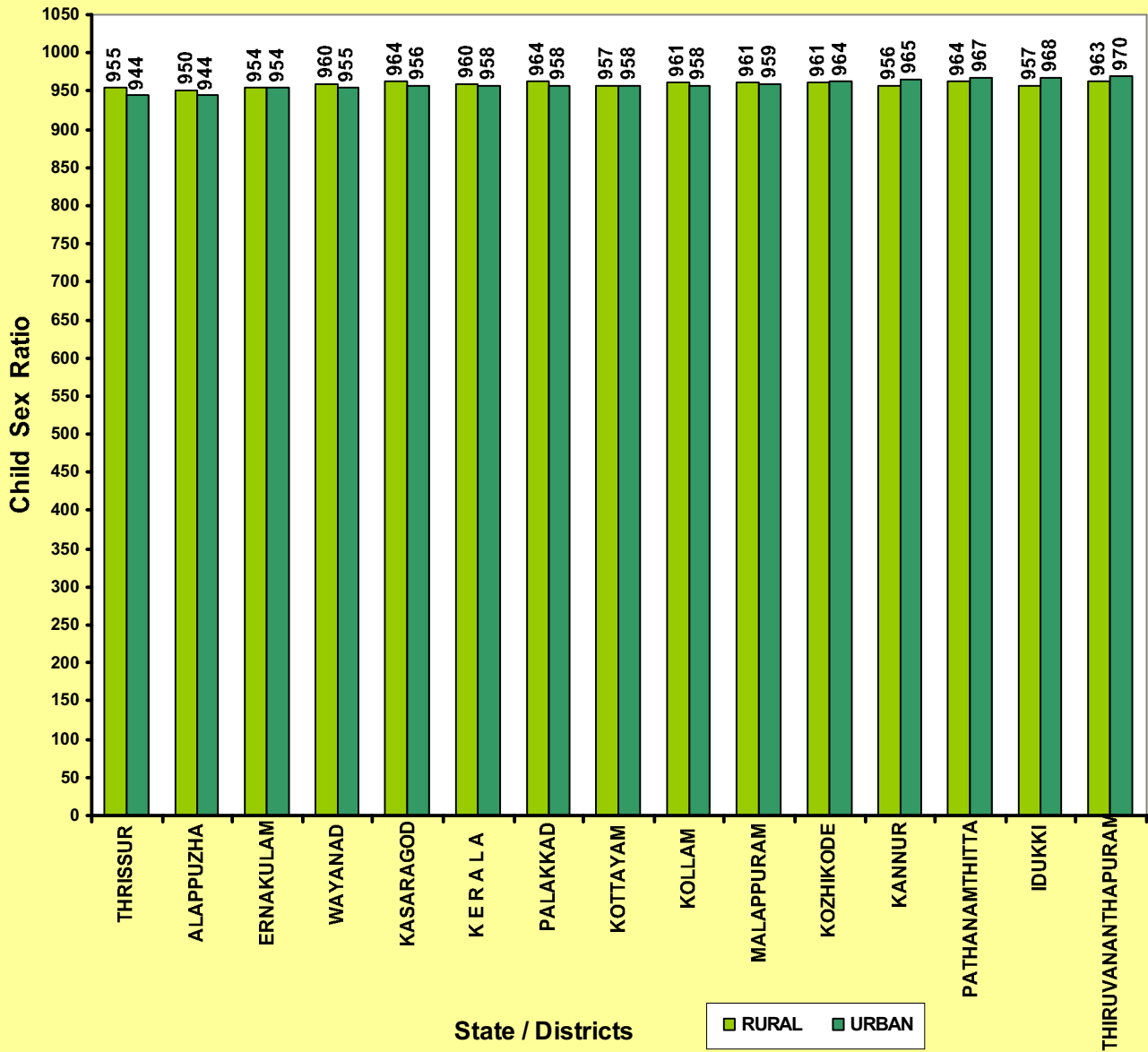
75° East of Greenwich

76°

77°

78°

RURAL - URBAN CHILD SEX RATIO IN THE STATE / DISTRICTS 2011



per 1,000 male children in its urban area and has thus reported as the district with the highest urban child sex-ratio. Alappuzha district (944) and Thrissur district (944) have returned the lowest child sex-ratio in its urban area also. In comparison to 2001, there is negligible increase in rural child sex-ratio in respect of Kasaragod, Kozhikode and Thrissur districts during 2001-2011. In seven districts, namely, Kannur, Kozhikode, Malappuram, Palakkad, Pathanamthitta, Kollam and Thiruvananthapuram, the urban child sex-ratio has witnessed an increase in 2011 in comparison to the corresponding sex-ratio in Census 2001.

11. It is noteworthy that Idukki district with the lowest general rural sex-ratio (992) in 2001 had shown the highest rural child sex-ratio (968) in the corresponding period. Its urban area was also witnessing the highest child sex-ratio (988) at a time when the general urban sex-ratio was much lower at 1012 as compared to other districts except Wayanad district. It is seen that similar trend is followed in Census 2011 in the urban areas of Idukki district where as against a lower general sex-ratio of 1038 the child sex-ratio is put at a higher side (968).

Statement No. V.6

Rural-Urban Top Five and Bottom Five Districts by Child Sex-Ratio in Kerala, 2011

Child Sex Ratio 2011			
<i>Rural</i>		<i>Urban</i>	
<i>Top Districts</i>	<i>Bottom Districts</i>	<i>Top Districts</i>	<i>Bottom Districts</i>
Kasaragod (964)	Alappuzha (950)	Thiruvananthapuram (970)	Alappuzha (944)
Palakkad (964)	Ernakulam (954)	Idukki (968)	Thrissur (944)
Pathanamthitta (964)	Thrissur (955)	Pathanamthitta (967)	Ernakulam (954)
Thiruvananthapuram (963)	Kannur (956)	Kannur (965)	Wayanad (955)
Kozhikode (961)	Kottayam (957) Idukki (957)	Kozhikode (964)	Kasaragod (956)

12. This Statement lists out five top and five bottom districts by child sex-ratio for rural and urban areas separately. Pathanamthitta, Thiruvananthapuram and Kozhikode districts are the three among the top five districts with the highest rural child sex-ratio after Kasaragod and Palakkad districts. These three districts are found among the top five districts also with the highest urban child sex-ratio. Among the bottom five districts with the lowest child sex-ratio Alappuzha, Ernakulam and Thrissur districts are found listed in both rural and urban areas.

Statement No. V.7

Distribution of Taluks by Range of Sex Ratio by Residence in Kerala, 2001 and 2011

Range of Sex-Ratio	No. of Taluks 2001		No. of Taluks 2011	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
880 and below	-	-	-	-
881 - 915	-	-	-	-
916 - 950	-	1	-	-
951 - 985	1	-	-	-
986 and above	62	48	63	53
No Urban Area	N.A	14	N.A	10

13. In this Statement, the taluks are distributed according to range of sex-ratio for rural and urban areas for 2001 and 2011 as per jurisdiction existing at that time.

14. There were 14 taluks at the time of Census 2001 having no urban area and on the other hand, there are only 10 taluks which are deprived of urban units at the time of Census 2011. In 2001, 98.4 per cent of taluks had rural sex-ratio above 986. The sole taluk which had rural sex-ratio below 986 was Devikulam taluk (980). Of the 49 taluks with urban area in 2001, 48 taluks had urban sex-ratio above 986 and most of them had sex-ratio above 1000. Karunagappally taluk (999) and Vythiri taluk (994) were the two exceptions in that case. Udumbanchola taluk with 931 females per 1000 males was the lowest among the taluks with urban sex-ratio in 2001.

15. In Census 2011, all the taluks of Kerala have rural sex-ratio above 1000 except Devikulam taluk with a rural sex-ratio of 980 in Census 2001 which achieved a sex-ratio of 997 females per 1000 males in Census 2011. Devikulam taluk is the only taluk in the State with a rural sex-ratio below 1000. All the 53 taluks with urban area have urban sex-ratio above 1000.

Statement No. V.8

Distribution of Taluks by Range of Child Sex Ratio by Residence in Kerala, 2001 and 2011

Range of Child Sex-Ratio	No. of Taluks 2001		No. of Taluks 2011	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Nil	-	14	-	10
880 and below	-	-	-	-
881 - 915	-	3	1	-
916 - 950	12	13	15	17
951 - 985	51	26	43	32
986 and above	-	7	4	4

16. This Statement presents distribution of taluks by range of child sex-ratio for rural and urban areas for the censuses of 2001 and 2011, as per the jurisdiction existing at that time.

17. In the rural areas, 81 per cent of the taluks (51 taluks) had child sex-ratio above 950 and the remaining 19 per cent (12 taluks) had child sex-ratio, lying between the range 916-950 in Census 2001. On the other hand, in the urban areas of taluks, 7 taluks viz, Taliparamba taluk (989), Talappilly taluk (1018), Kodungallur taluk (986), Thodupuzha taluk (991), Meenachil taluk (988), Vaikom taluk (1015) and Adoor taluk (1031) had child sex-ratio above 985. About 53 per cent of taluks, as against corresponding 81 per cent in the rural areas, had urban child sex-ratio between 951-985. The taluks which had the lowest urban child sex-ratio in 2001 were Kunnathunad taluk (902), Muvattupuzha taluk (892) and Pathanapuram taluk (911).

18. At the time of Census 2011, a sharp change in child sex-ratio is witnessed in both rural and urban areas. Four taluks, namely, Vadakara (989), Tirurangadi (1,001), Thrissur (1,002), Karthikappally (991) have achieved a higher rural child sex-ratio as against nil in the range of 986 and above in 2001. The number of taluks with rural child sex-ratio between 916-950 has also increased from 12 in 2001 to 15 in 2011. The taluk which has the lowest rural child sex-ratio is Kochi taluk (913).

19. In the urban area, all the taluks have child sex-ratio above 915. Of the three taluks, namely, Kunnathunad, Muvattupuzha and Pathanapuram which had lower urban child sex-ratio at the time of Census 2001, Kunnathunad taluk (949) and Muvattupuzha taluk (931) have increase in their child sex-ratio and is now falling in the range of 916-950. Pathanapuram taluk with 1030 child sex-ratio is now falling in the range 986 and above along with Chengannur taluk (1000), Kottarakara taluk (997) and Thiruvalla taluk (988).