Social Science Spectrum ISSN 2454-2806
Vol. 3, No. 3, September 2017, pp. 154-166

Social, Cultural and Developmental Context of Gender Balance in Gujarat

Aalok Ranjan Chaurasia* & Chandan Kumar**

Abstract

Gender equality is now universally regarded as an important aspect of inclusive development. This paper analyses gender balance in Gujarat through a micro perspective by analysing gender balance across districts, social class, literacy and work participation. It reveals that gender balance in the State is highly unfavourable to females, especially in main workers, in the urban areas and in the developed districts like Surat, Ahmedabad and Rajkot. The analysis reflects limited work opportunities available for the participation of females in productive activities. However, an opposite scenario is observed in terms of opportunities available for education, i.e., the gender balance is unfavourable to females in the least developed districts and in the rural areas. Gender balance in the whole population is also unfavourable to females, and the variation in the proportionate share of females in different population sub-groups is also substantial. Gender balance is also unfavourable to females in children aged 0-6 years which indicates impending problem of further skewed sex ratio.

Keywords: Development, gender, Gujarat

I. Introduction

Gender-based analysis of the society and economy may be defined as a process that analyses the differential impact of different development programmes on women and men. Gender-based analysis facilitates appreciation and recognition of the nature of relationships between women and men in the society and of their different social realities, life expectations and economic circumstances in development planning (UNESCO, 2005). The importance of such analyses is increasingly being recognised as it provides the empirical evidence that development policies and programmes affect women and men differentially. Therefore, women and men may require different approaches to achieve similar results due to different life conditions or to compensate for the past discrimination (Status of Women Canada, 2004). In the absence of gender-based analysis, potentially differential effects of development policies and programmes on women and men may be masked or obscured. On the other hand, when gender is explicitly considered in the development policy and in development planning and programming, these effects are revealed and previously hidden implications come to light thereby making development planning and programming sensitive to womenôs specific development and welfare needs (Status of Women Canada, 1996). Gender analysis helps in understanding how biological differences acquire social and cultural meaning and produce identities, differences and inequalities (UNFPA, 2014). Integrating gender-based analysis into development planning and programming, therefore, ensures that development policies and programmes are inclusive and consistent for informed policy-making and for good governance. Integration essentially implies analysing different forms that gender differences take and the way they intersect with social markets - residence, social class, etc. Gender analysis, therefore, aims at transforming discriminatory social institutions, recognising that discrimination can be embedded in laws, cultural norms and community practices that, for example, may limit womenôs access to property rights or restrict their access to public space. Such progressive changes rely on access to data, gender expertise, sound analysis, supportive cultures, budgets and the mobilisation of social forces (UN Women, 2014).

* Aalok Ranjan Chaurasia, MLC Foundation and ôShyamô Institute, Bhopal, 61 MLA, Riviera Towne, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh ï 462003. Email: aranjan@shyaminstitute.in

** Chandan Kumar, Ph.D. Scholar, Indira Gandhi Institute of Development Research, Gen. A.K. Vaidya Marg, Goregaon, Mumbai ï 400 065. Email: chandan.co.in@gmail.com

The rationale for gender-based analysis of the social and economic situation and social and economic development processes is also based on the premise that development policies and programmes cannot be separated from the prevailing social and cultural context, and social and cultural issues are integral to economic development issues. Since gender is socially and culturally contextualised, gender-based analysis of social and economic situation should be and must be an integral part of any development policy analysis. The social and cultural context of gender balance, basically is a reflection of the structural inequality that prevails in the society and that largely remains immune to the conventional approach of development. This structural inequality may be defined as a condition that arises out of an unequal status accorded to females in relation to males. It is perpetuated and reinforced by a confluence of unequal relations in roles, functions, decision rights and opportunities of females as compared to males. An analysis of social and cultural effects of gender balance is necessary to understand the structural inequality that prevails in the society in the context of females as compared with males.

Gender-based analysis of the society and economy is also needed in the quest towards achieving gender equality, promoting womenôs rights and securing womenôs empowerment. The 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda adopted by the United Nations in 2015 clearly specified that gender equality and the empowerment of women are as pivotal as intrinsic human rights principles, and as catalysts for achieving all human development goals such as good governance, economic growth, sustained peace and security, and sound relationships between people and the environment (Nelson et al., 2013; UN Women, 2013). To achieve gender equality, it is therefore necessary to analyse and address the structural foundations of gender imbalance that persists in the society and economy and to ensure accountability (UN Women, 2014). There is also a strong felt need of re-clarification and revitalisation of strategies and approaches so as to focus on improving the relevance and the performance of gender sensitive inputs in development planning and programming by drawing upon the latest empirical evidence (Brouwers, 2013).

The above considerations constitute the rationale for the present analysis which is directed towards analysing the social, cultural and developmental context of gender balance in Gujarat and in its constituent districts. Gujarat has traditionally been considered as less discriminatory than many other states of India as far as the status of women in the family and the society is concerned. However, the gender imbalance in the state, as reflected through the data from the 2011 population census, appears to be quite pervasive. For example, the literacy rate among rural women aged at least 7 years in the state is found to be amongst the lowest in the country (Government of India, 2014). Similarly, the population sex ratio and sex ratio of children 0-6 years of age in the state - measured in terms of the ratio of females to males - are estimated to be far below the national averages which by themselves are very low by international standards (UN Women, 2014). There has however been little attempt to analyse how gender balance in the state varies across different population sub-groups. Similarly, there has been little effort to analyse how the gender balance in different population sub-groups varies across the districts of the state. It is well known that the gender balance in the population is influenced by not only the natural factors but also a host of social, cultural and economic factors. There has however been little attempt to analyse social, cultural and economic effects of the gender balance on different population groups. Such an analysis is expected to help the state in (a) promoting the human rights-based approach to fulfil its human rights obligations; (b) achieving better and more sustainable human development outcomes in the state including reduction in gender inequality; (c) informing development policies, programmes and interventions in a way that takes into account the specific needs of women and men that are essentially different; and (d) advancing social justice and sustainable development.

This paper attempts to analyse the gender balance in Gujarat through social, cultural and developmental perspectives to understand the dynamics of gender balance. The paper is organised as follows. The next section of the paper describes the data source and outlines the methodology adopted for measuring the gender balance and analysing social and economic effects of gender balance. The third section presents an overview of the variation in the gender balance across different population sub-groups and districts. The fourth section analyses social and economic effects of

gender balance in different population groups and explores how these effects vary across the districts. The last section summarises the findings and discusses their implications in the context of economic growth and human development in Gujarat.

II. Data and Methods

The analysis is based on the data available through the 2011 population census. It is the only source of population related data in India which provides population and development data disaggregated by females and males at the lowest administrative level. There are, however, both advantages and limitations of using the data available through the census for analysing gender balance in the population and for analysing social class, cultural and economic effects of gender balance (UNFPA, 2014). One major limitation of the data available is that census data address only a limited number of concerns that are of interest to gender analysis. Issues such as division of household tasks, access to services, fertility preferences or domestic violence are generally beyond the scope of what can be asked for in a population census. The 2011 census provides data separately for females and males for the total population and for the following sub-groups of the population for the state and for its 26 districts:

1. Population aged 0-6 years
2. Scheduled Castes
3. Scheduled Tribes
4. Literates and illiterates
5. Workers - total, main and marginal - by four work categories: i) cultivator; ii) agricultural labour; iii) household industry worker; and iv) other workers. All individuals who worked for at least six months during the year preceding the census are classified as main workers while all other workers are classified as marginal workers who are further classified into two categories - individuals who worked for three to six months and marginal workers who worked for less than three months during the year preceding the population census.

The most commonly used measure of the gender balance in the population is the masculinity ratio (Shryock & Siegel, 1976). Masculinity ratio is popularly termed as sex ratio defined as the ratio of the number of males to the number of females. When it is 1 the number of males in the population is equal to the number of females which reflects gender balance. A masculinity ratio different from 1 reflects gender imbalance. If the masculinity ratio is less than 1, the gender imbalance is in favour of females. If it is greater than 1, the gender imbalance is in favour of males.

Another measure that may also be used to analyse the gender balance in the population is the masculinity proportion which is defined as the share of males in the population. An advantage of using masculinity proportion instead of masculinity ratio is that masculinity proportion is bounded by zero from below and 1 from above. When there is no male in the population, the masculinity proportion is 0. Similarly, when there is no female in the population, the masculinity proportion is 1. This is not the case with the masculinity ratio. Similarly, the gender balance can also be analysed in terms of the femininity proportion which is defined as the proportion of females in the population and the femininity ratio which is defined as the ratio of females to males in the population. In the present paper, we have used the femininity proportion to analyse the gender balance.

It can be shown that the femininity proportion and the femininity ratio are complementary to each other and one can be obtained from the other. Suppose F denotes the number of females and M denotes the number of males in the population. The femininity proportion (FP) is then defined as:

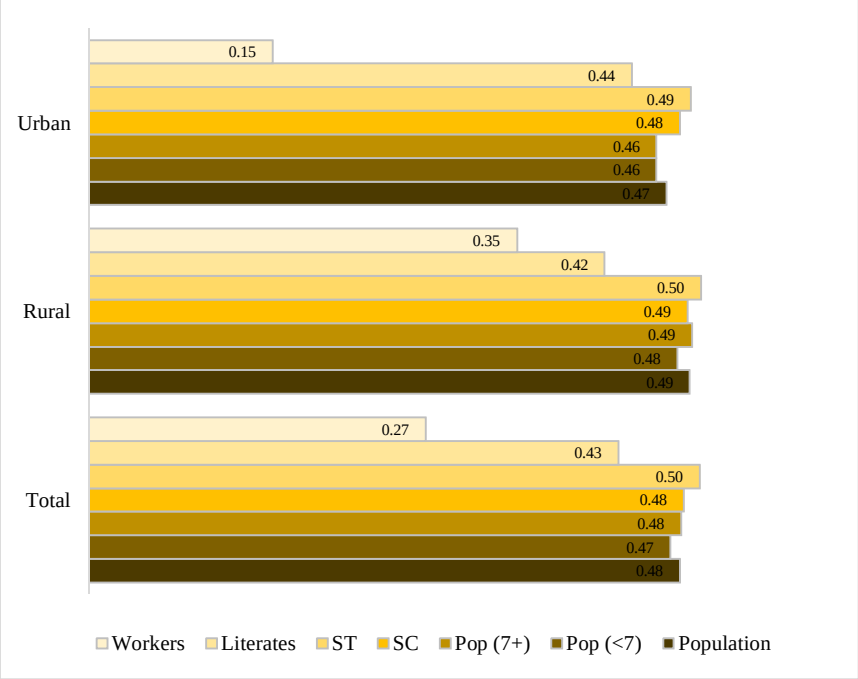
$FP = F/(M+F)$
The femininity ratio (FR), on the other hand, is defined as
$FR = F/M$
It is straightforward to show that
$FR = FP/(1-FP)$.

When FP=0.5, the number of females and the number of males in the population are equal. When FP<0.5, the number of females is less than the number of males and when FP>0.5, the number of females is more than the number of males. Although, populations, by nature, are not evenly balanced into females and males, yet FP reflects the gender balance in the population. For example, the total number of females in the world in 2015 is estimated to be 3642 million compared with 3707 million males (United Nations, 2015). This translates into global FP of 0.496 or global FR of about 982 females for every 1000 males. This global average may be taken as the reference to measure the gender balance in contemporary population. In different population sub-groups such as literates and working population, it is logical to assume FP=0.50 to reflect the gender balance. Any deviation from the limiting value of FP=0.50 reflects the gender imbalance in the population sub-group and the larger is the deviation from this limiting value, the larger is the gender imbalance in the population sub-group either in favour of females or in favour of males.

III. Gender Balance in Gujarat

Table 1 and Figure 1 present values of FP for Gujarat and for different population sub-groups of Gujarat as derived through the data available from the 2011 census. For the state as a whole and for its total population, FP is estimated to be around 48 per cent which is equivalent to an FR of around 919 females for every 1000 males. The FR is Gujarat is well below the national average of 943 females per 1000 males and global average of about 982 females per 1000 males. The FP is relatively higher in the rural population of the state (49 per cent) compared with the FP in the urban population (less than 47 per cent). The difference in FP in the rural as compared with the urban population is commonly attributed to relatively higher male than female rural to urban migration. However, the gender imbalance in the urban as compared with the rural population of the state, as revealed through FP does not appear to be large which suggests that rural to urban migration is not very highly sex selective.

Figure 1: Femininity proportion in Gujarat, 2011

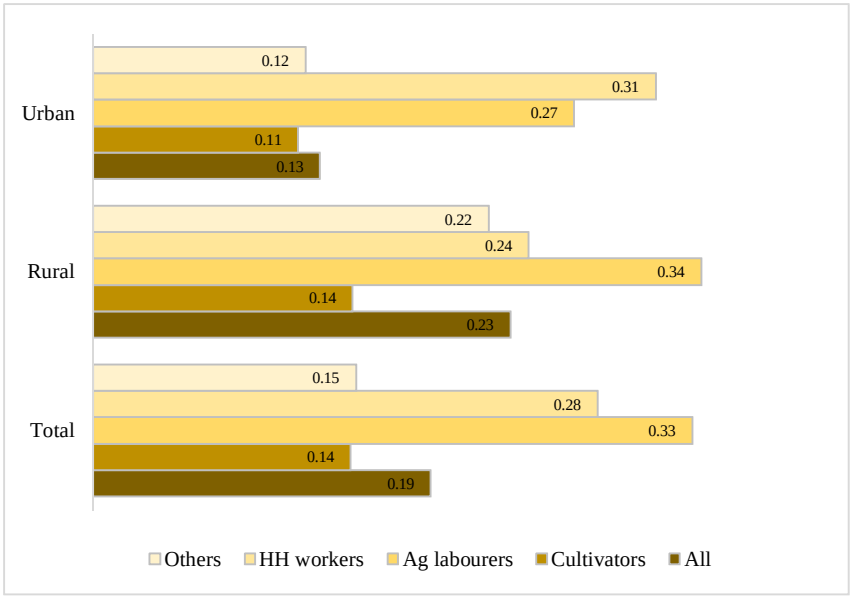


The gender balance varies by different population sub-groups of the state but the gender imbalance is the most remarkable in the working population. According to the 2011 census, the FP in the working population of the state is only 27 per cent - less than 15 per cent in the urban working population but around 35 per cent in the rural working population. The very low FP in the working population of the state reflects limited opportunities available for the participation of females in the

social and economic productive system. It appears that the growth and expansion of the economy that the state has witnessed in the recent past, have not resulted in the expansion of opportunities for the participation of females in productive processes. The very sharp gender imbalance in the working population reflects one of the negative features of the state social and economic production system.

The gender balance remains unfavourable to females in the literate population despite conscious efforts on the part of the state government to reduce gender disparity in elementary education. The FP in literates of the state is less than 43 per cent - 44 per cent in the urban and 42 per cent in the rural population. Similarly, the gender balance is relatively more unfavourable to females in the age group of 0-6 years than in the age group of 7 years and above. In case of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, however, the gender imbalance appears to be relatively more favourable to females. The FP in the Scheduled Tribes is estimated to be 0.496 which is close to the global average.

Figure 2: Femininity proportion in main workers in Gujarat, 2011

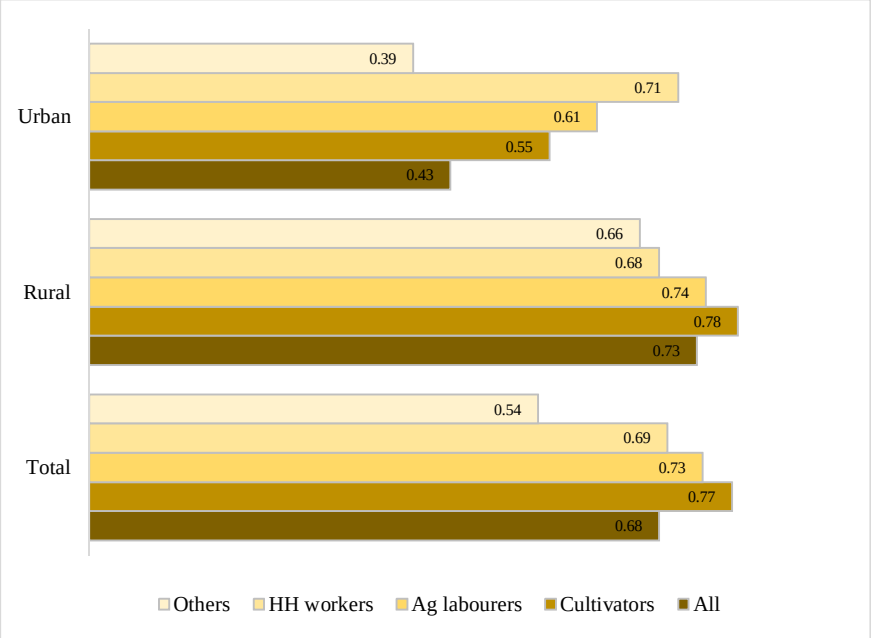


The working population enumerated at the census is also classified into three categories on the basis of the duration of engagement in productive activities in a year - main workers, marginal workers who worked for three to six months during the year prior to the census and marginal workers who worked for less than three months during the year prior to the census. In each of these three categories, workers have been further classified as cultivators, agricultural labourers, household industry workers and all other workers (Government of India, 2011). The gender imbalance in different categories of the working population has been found to be different in both rural and urban areas as may be seen from Figures 2 through 4. The gender imbalance is highly unfavourable to females among main workers but highly favourable to females among marginal workers.

A very high degree of gender imbalance in main workers - workers who worked for at least six months during the year prior to the 2011 census - is reflected from Figure 2. A high level of gender imbalance against females among main workers suggests that opportunities of full participation of females in the social and economic production system of the state are extremely limited and there is a wide gap in the gender imbalance in main workers in rural and urban areas of the State. Among different categories of main workers, the gender balance is relatively more favourable to females among household industry workers in the urban areas but in other categories, the it is relatively more favourable to females in the rural areas.

The gender balance among marginal workers is totally opposite to the gender balance among main workers irrespective of the duration of the engagement in work (three to six months or less than three months). A gender balance highly favourable to females among the marginal workers again reflects the fact that the opportunities for the participation of females in the social and economic production system remain limited - a negative feature of the state economy (Figure 3 and 4). Moreover, the FP is found to be relatively higher in urban than in rural marginal workers irrespective of the duration of engagement in the case of household industry workers only as has been the situation in the case of main workers. In other categories of marginal workers, the gender balance remains favourable to females in the rural areas as compared to the urban areas.

Figure 3: Femininity proportion in marginal workers (3-6 months) in Gujarat, 2011



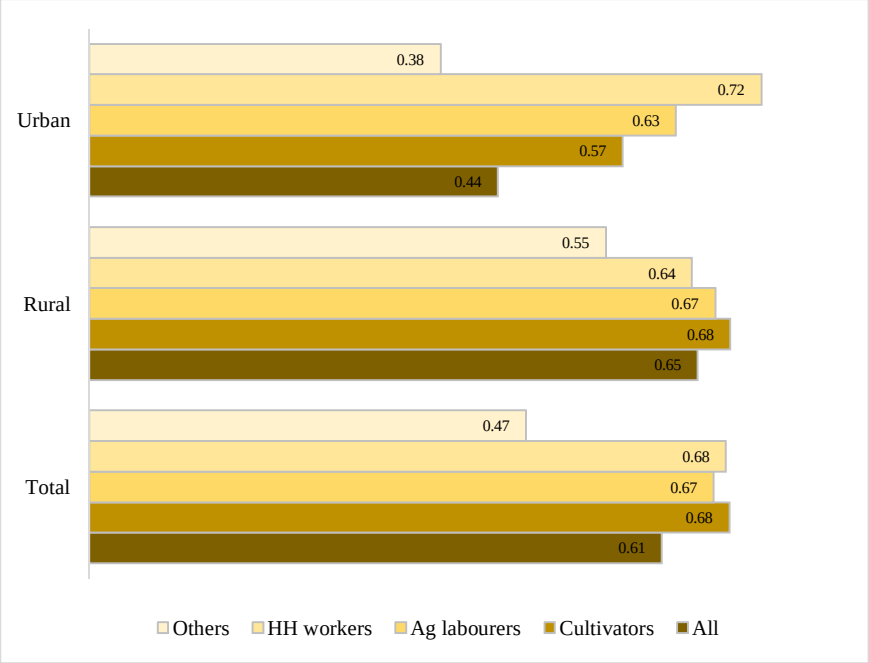
IV. Inter-district variations

Among the districts of the state as they existed at the 2011 census, the gender balance, measured in terms of FP varies widely from the state average (Table 2). There are only two districts - Tapi and The Dangs - in which the femininity proportion, FP, is more than 0.50 which means that there were more females than males. By comparison, females accounted for only around 44 per cent of the population of district Surat meaning that the gender balance in the district is highly unfavourable to females. Table 2 also suggests that in all but one districts, the gender balance is relatively more favourable to females in the rural population as compared with the urban population. District of The Dangs is the only district where the femininity proportion, FP, is relatively higher in urban as compared with the rural population of the district. The rural-urban difference in the gender balance is however not large in most of the districts with Surat being the only district where the gap in the femininity proportion in rural and urban populations is substantial.

Inter-district variation in the gender balance in the literate population aged seven years and above and in the working population is revealing. There is no district in the state where the gender balance in the literate population is favourable to females. On the other hand, females constituted only about 38 per cent of the literate population in district Banas Kantha which is the only district in the state where females constitute less than 40 per cent of the literate population. By contrast, the femininity proportion in the literate population is more than 45 per cent in the districts Navsari, The Dangs and Tapi. In the case of rural literates, however, Navsari is the only district where the femininity proportion is found to be more than 45 per cent according to the 2011 census whereas in five districts, this proportion is less than 40 per cent. In the urban literates, on the other hand, the

femininity proportion is found to be almost 49 per cent in district The Dangs which is the highest in the state but only about 40 per cent in Surat which is the lowest in the state.

Figure 4: Femininity proportion in marginal workers (<3 months) in Gujarat, 2011



In the working population, the gender balance is highly unfavourable to females in all districts. In Surat, FP in workers is only about 16 per cent which is the lowest in the state. There are 14 districts in the state where the femininity proportion is less than 30 per cent. On the other hand, the femininity proportion is the highest in The Dangs where females constituted more than 48 per cent of the working population at the 2011 census. Besides The Dangs, Dahod and Tapi are the only two districts where the femininity proportion in the working population is estimated to be more than 40 per cent. A similar pattern also prevails in the rural workers. However, the femininity proportion in the urban working population is more than 20 per cent in only four districts.

The gender balance in main workers is highly unfavourable to females in all district (Table 3). In 12 districts, FP is less than 15 per cent. This proportion is even less than 10 per cent in Surat, the lowest in the State. By contrast, in The Dangs and Tapi, females constituted more than 35 per cent of the main workers according to the 2011 census. It may also be seen from Table 3 that the gender balance in different categories of main workers also varies widely across the districts in both rural and urban populations. This implies that the social and economic production system of different districts is essentially different in terms of providing opportunities for full participation of females. From the perspective of gender equality, this observation is important as it suggests that issues relating to improving gender equality in different districts are essentially different. This means that district-specific approach should be adopted to promote gender equality, especially with regard to participation in the social and economic production system.

Compared with main workers, the gender balance in marginal workers is highly favourable to females in all the districts (Table 4 and 5). There are at least nine districts where the femininity proportion in marginal workers is more than 70 per cent. In the rural population, the femininity proportion, FP, is more than 80 per cent in Junagadh and Amreli districts. At the same time, the femininity proportion in urban marginal workers is less than 35 per cent in Porbandar and Bharuch indicating limited opportunities of the participation of females in the social and economic production system of these districts.

V. Conclusions

The data available through the 2011 census show that the gender balance in Gujarat is volatile and stark across different population sub-groups as well as constituent districts of the state. The present analysis also highlights the fact that analysing gender balance at the macro level obscures the volatility in the gender balance that is so pervasive at the micro level in the State. Moreover, the present analysis shows that the gender balance in the working population, especially in main workers, is unfavourable to females. This means that opportunities for the participation of females in the social and economic production system of the state are at best limited, despite the rapid growth and expansion of the state economy.

Female participation in the social and economic production system is now universally viewed as an important yardstick of women's empowerment, although participation of females in the social and economic production system is contingent upon the opportunities of participation available in it. It appears from the data available in the 2011 census that opportunities of participation of females in the social and economic production system of Gujarat remain at best limited. For continued growth and expansion of the state economy, it is imperative that opportunities of female participation are created in it. In this context, the gender-based analysis of the social and economic production system becomes important.

References

Brouwers R (2013) *Revisiting gender-mainstreaming in international development: Goodbye to an illusionary strategy.* The Hague: Institute of Social Studies.

Government of India (2011). *Census of India 2011. Meta data*. New Delhi: Office of the Registrar General and Census Commissioner.

Government of India (2014). *Women and men in India 2014*. New Delhi: Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation.

Nelson, G., & Cooper, J. (2013). *Two roads one goal: Dual strategy for gender equality programming in the Millennium Development Goals Achievement Fund*. New York: UN Women.

Shryock, H.S., & Siegel, J.S. (1976). *The methods and materials of demography*. New York: Academic Press.

Status of Women Canada (1996). *Gender-based analysis: A guide for policy-making*. Ottawa: Status of Women Canada.

Status of Women Canada (2004). *Integrated approach to gender-based analysis*. Ottawa: Status of Women Canada.

UNESCO (2005). *Exploring and understanding gender in education: A qualitative research manual for educational practitioners and gender focal points*. Bangkok: United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

UNFPA (2014). *Methodological guidelines for the gender analysis of national population and housing census data.* New York: United Nations Population Fund.

UN Women (2013). *A transformative, stand-alone goal on achieving gender equality, women's rights and women's empowerment: Imperatives and key components.* New York: UN Women.

UN Women (2014). *Sex ratios and gender biased sex selection: History, debates and future directions*. New Delhi: UN Women.

Table 1: Femininity proportion in Gujarat, 2011

Population sub-group	Proportionate share of females			Sex ratio Females per 1000 males		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
Population	0.479	0.487	0.468	919	949	880
Population 0-6 years	0.471	0.477	0.460	890	912	852
Population 7 years & above	0.480	0.489	0.460	923	957	883
Scheduled Castes	0.482	0.485	0.479	931	942	919
Scheduled Tribes	0.495	0.496	0.488	980	984	953
Literates	0.429	0.418	0.440	751	718	786
Workers	0.273	0.347	0.149	376	531	175
Main workers	0.186	0.230	0.125	229	299	143
Main cultivators	0.142	0.143	0.113	166	167	127
Main agricultural labourers	0.330	0.335	0.265	493	504	361
Household industry workers	0.278	0.240	0.310	385	316	449
Other main workers	0.145	0.218	0.117	170	279	133
Marginal (3-6) workers	0.682	0.729	0.432	2145	2690	761
Cultivators	0.769	0.776	0.551	3329	3464	1227
Agricultural labourers	0.734	0.738	0.608	2759	2817	1551
Household industry workers	0.692	0.682	0.705	2247	2145	2390
Other workers	0.537	0.659	0.388	1160	1933	634
Marginal (0-3) workers	0.611	0.649	0.436	1571	1849	773
Cultivators	0.683	0.684	0.569	2155	2165	1320
Agricultural labourers	0.666	0.668	0.626	1994	2012	1674
Household industry workers	0.679	0.643	0.717	2115	1801	2534
Other workers	0.466	0.551	0.375	873	1227	600

Source: Authorsô calculations

Table 2: Femininity proportion in districts of Gujarat, 2011

District	Population			SCs	STs	Lite-rates	Wor-kers	Population			SCs	STs	Lite-rates	Wor-kers	Population			SCs	STs	Lite-rates	Wor-kers
	Total	0-6	7+					Total	0-6	7+					Total	0-6	7+				
	Total							Rural							Urban						
Kachchh	0.476	0.479	0.475	0.485	0.471	0.410	0.195	0.477	0.481	0.476	0.488	0.466	0.394	0.216	0.474	0.476	0.474	0.481	0.477	0.433	0.153
Banas Kantha	0.484	0.473	0.486	0.483	0.492	0.385	0.330	0.485	0.475	0.487	0.484	0.492	0.377	0.353	0.478	0.461	0.480	0.477	0.490	0.424	0.135
Patan	0.483	0.471	0.485	0.480	0.486	0.410	0.310	0.484	0.473	0.486	0.480	0.484	0.400	0.341	0.480	0.463	0.483	0.478	0.488	0.440	0.155
Mahesana	0.481	0.457	0.484	0.480	0.481	0.436	0.275	0.482	0.461	0.485	0.480	0.480	0.431	0.306	0.476	0.442	0.480	0.477	0.481	0.450	0.16
Sabar Kantha	0.488	0.475	0.490	0.486	0.497	0.418	0.372	0.489	0.476	0.491	0.486	0.498	0.412	0.393	0.483	0.462	0.486	0.485	0.481	0.446	0.206
Gandhinagar	0.480	0.459	0.483	0.476	0.467	0.435	0.237	0.484	0.462	0.487	0.477	0.472	0.427	0.277	0.475	0.454	0.477	0.475	0.466	0.444	0.175
Ahmedabad	0.475	0.461	0.477	0.475	0.472	0.443	0.180	0.483	0.472	0.484	0.477	0.483	0.398	0.278	0.473	0.459	0.475	0.474	0.469	0.450	0.158
Surendranagar	0.482	0.473	0.483	0.479	0.484	0.412	0.303	0.484	0.475	0.486	0.480	0.487	0.401	0.349	0.476	0.464	0.477	0.477	0.461	0.434	0.152
Rajkot	0.481	0.463	0.483	0.484	0.479	0.444	0.216	0.487	0.468	0.489	0.485	0.478	0.432	0.309	0.477	0.459	0.479	0.483	0.480	0.452	0.13
Jamnagar	0.484	0.475	0.485	0.485	0.487	0.431	0.237	0.487	0.479	0.488	0.487	0.487	0.420	0.293	0.481	0.470	0.482	0.482	0.486	0.442	0.151
Porbandar	0.487	0.474	0.489	0.487	0.484	0.437	0.247	0.489	0.476	0.490	0.486	0.483	0.423	0.312	0.486	0.473	0.487	0.488	0.488	0.449	0.159
Junagadh	0.488	0.476	0.490	0.487	0.488	0.432	0.286	0.488	0.477	0.489	0.487	0.485	0.422	0.334	0.488	0.472	0.490	0.487	0.493	0.450	0.155
Amreli	0.491	0.470	0.494	0.484	0.473	0.439	0.310	0.492	0.471	0.495	0.485	0.466	0.434	0.345	0.487	0.465	0.489	0.484	0.483	0.454	0.168
Bhavnagar	0.483	0.471	0.484	0.485	0.478	0.424	0.271	0.488	0.475	0.490	0.486	0.467	0.413	0.337	0.474	0.464	0.476	0.485	0.485	0.437	0.155
Anand	0.480	0.469	0.482	0.479	0.486	0.436	0.257	0.480	0.468	0.481	0.478	0.481	0.427	0.283	0.482	0.471	0.484	0.480	0.489	0.455	0.185
Kheda	0.484	0.472	0.486	0.483	0.478	0.432	0.278	0.485	0.475	0.486	0.482	0.477	0.425	0.303	0.483	0.464	0.486	0.487	0.479	0.454	0.17
Panch Mahals	0.487	0.482	0.488	0.489	0.490	0.404	0.386	0.488	0.484	0.488	0.490	0.490	0.395	0.411	0.482	0.472	0.483	0.489	0.487	0.451	0.147
Dohad	0.498	0.487	0.500	0.501	0.498	0.405	0.459	0.498	0.487	0.501	0.502	0.498	0.398	0.474	0.490	0.476	0.493	0.497	0.496	0.451	0.239
Vadodara	0.483	0.473	0.484	0.483	0.490	0.442	0.272	0.487	0.481	0.488	0.483	0.491	0.417	0.350	0.479	0.462	0.481	0.483	0.475	0.460	0.161
Narmada	0.490	0.485	0.491	0.489	0.492	0.428	0.409	0.490	0.486	0.491	0.490	0.492	0.423	0.423	0.488	0.471	0.490	0.486	0.488	0.462	0.224
Bharuch	0.481	0.479	0.481	0.486	0.487	0.443	0.252	0.484	0.484	0.484	0.489	0.487	0.437	0.295	0.474	0.470	0.474	0.483	0.485	0.452	0.146
The Dangs	0.501	0.491	0.504	0.506	0.502	0.452	0.481	0.500	0.492	0.502	0.470	0.501	0.446	0.497	0.509	0.482	0.513	0.512	0.520	0.488	0.244
Navsari	0.490	0.480	0.491	0.494	0.500	0.462	0.311	0.495	0.486	0.496	0.498	0.500	0.463	0.351	0.478	0.466	0.48	0.490	0.503	0.458	0.198
Valsad	0.480	0.481	0.480	0.489	0.500	0.440	0.305	0.493	0.486	0.494	0.493	0.500	0.445	0.368	0.458	0.470	0.456	0.483	0.503	0.433	0.182
Surat	0.441	0.455	0.439	0.480	0.496	0.412	0.161	0.481	0.483	0.480	0.494	0.499	0.441	0.327	0.430	0.448	0.428	0.476	0.484	0.406	0.110
Tapi	0.502	0.488	0.503	0.493	0.505	0.451	0.443	0.503	0.489	0.505	0.493	0.505	0.450	0.457	0.489	0.476	0.49	0.493	0.505	0.459	0.244

Source: Authorsô calculations

Table 3: Femininity proportion in main workers in districts of Gujarat, 2011

Districts	Main workers					Main workers					Main workers				
	Total	Cultiva-tors	Agrl. Labs	HH Industry	Others	Total	Cultiva-tors	Agrl. Labs	HH Industry	Others	Total	Cultiva-tors	Agrl. Labs	HH Industry	Others
	Total					Rural					Urban				
Kachchh	0.139	0.108	0.258	0.312	0.105	0.146	0.102	0.256	0.293	0.094	0.126	0.226	0.323	0.337	0.115
Banas Kantha	0.230	0.129	0.319	0.230	0.297	0.246	0.130	0.322	0.218	0.392	0.106	0.074	0.190	0.286	0.101
Patan	0.207	0.100	0.298	0.361	0.197	0.226	0.101	0.300	0.323	0.269	0.126	0.071	0.233	0.427	0.113
Mahesana	0.210	0.079	0.290	0.256	0.234	0.233	0.077	0.291	0.277	0.320	0.127	0.126	0.252	0.208	0.119
Sabar Kantha	0.247	0.098	0.374	0.292	0.330	0.260	0.098	0.377	0.289	0.417	0.162	0.129	0.299	0.300	0.152
Gandhinagar	0.175	0.070	0.249	0.241	0.186	0.197	0.069	0.253	0.253	0.267	0.143	0.079	0.228	0.227	0.138
Ahmedabad	0.140	0.077	0.244	0.321	0.130	0.168	0.069	0.247	0.209	0.143	0.135	0.125	0.225	0.332	0.129
Surendranagar	0.198	0.161	0.309	0.216	0.138	0.225	0.162	0.311	0.215	0.174	0.123	0.125	0.258	0.220	0.114
Rajkot	0.165	0.222	0.327	0.281	0.108	0.231	0.229	0.338	0.226	0.133	0.109	0.116	0.234	0.306	0.102
Jamnagar	0.162	0.182	0.293	0.294	0.110	0.192	0.183	0.294	0.255	0.117	0.119	0.145	0.285	0.322	0.107
Porbandar	0.176	0.179	0.314	0.244	0.125	0.210	0.180	0.311	0.217	0.145	0.136	0.178	0.332	0.270	0.119
Junagadh	0.198	0.191	0.324	0.190	0.116	0.226	0.193	0.329	0.176	0.122	0.130	0.148	0.277	0.213	0.112
Amreli	0.195	0.190	0.312	0.203	0.108	0.216	0.194	0.320	0.169	0.106	0.125	0.092	0.234	0.269	0.111
Bhavnagar	0.203	0.187	0.384	0.229	0.120	0.249	0.189	0.388	0.191	0.131	0.129	0.147	0.342	0.272	0.115
Anand	0.174	0.040	0.214	0.164	0.206	0.185	0.040	0.215	0.129	0.296	0.144	0.043	0.207	0.210	0.139
Kheda	0.178	0.063	0.228	0.262	0.229	0.189	0.063	0.232	0.273	0.323	0.138	0.053	0.180	0.237	0.135
Panch Mahals	0.181	0.118	0.358	0.234	0.178	0.191	0.118	0.361	0.252	0.234	0.118	0.081	0.255	0.137	0.113
Dohad	0.248	0.135	0.565	0.216	0.198	0.257	0.135	0.567	0.215	0.237	0.160	0.117	0.492	0.221	0.143
Vadodara	0.176	0.093	0.315	0.201	0.141	0.204	0.094	0.319	0.148	0.139	0.145	0.081	0.246	0.247	0.141
Narmada	0.270	0.179	0.337	0.266	0.216	0.281	0.180	0.339	0.279	0.264	0.163	0.079	0.254	0.173	0.153
Bharuch	0.195	0.103	0.311	0.183	0.132	0.226	0.104	0.315	0.192	0.148	0.126	0.079	0.226	0.165	0.121
The Dangs	0.387	0.361	0.508	0.381	0.270	0.401	0.361	0.518	0.474	0.339	0.213	0.272	0.281	0.167	0.202
Navsari	0.264	0.217	0.414	0.293	0.183	0.297	0.219	0.416	0.262	0.195	0.181	0.125	0.358	0.373	0.173
Valsad	0.220	0.220	0.399	0.236	0.175	0.262	0.222	0.403	0.232	0.214	0.155	0.172	0.345	0.242	0.148
Surat	0.137	0.137	0.420	0.370	0.094	0.281	0.142	0.425	0.285	0.145	0.097	0.097	0.359	0.388	0.089
Tapi	0.366	0.257	0.459	0.456	0.263	0.378	0.257	0.459	0.466	0.298	0.209	0.163	0.402	0.318	0.195

Source: Authorsô calculations

Table 4: Femininity proportion in marginal workforce (3-6 months) in districts of Gujarat

Districts	Marginal workers (3-6 months)					Marginal workers (3-6 months)					Marginal workers (3-6 months)				
	Total	Cultiva-tors	Agrl. Labs	HH Industry	Others	Total	Cultiva-tors	Agrl. Labs	HH Industry	Others	Total	Cultiva-tors	Agrl. Labs	HH Industry	Others
	Total					Rural					Urban				
Kachchh	0.632	0.704	0.731	0.818	0.487	0.681	0.712	0.731	0.820	0.549	0.473	0.622	0.748	0.814	0.419
Banas Kantha	0.769	0.778	0.751	0.677	0.792	0.781	0.780	0.752	0.669	0.831	0.477	0.538	0.674	0.745	0.430
Patan	0.739	0.770	0.781	0.547	0.633	0.767	0.775	0.780	0.522	0.738	0.417	0.439	0.784	0.645	0.314
Mahesana	0.685	0.711	0.748	0.724	0.612	0.740	0.722	0.751	0.729	0.730	0.417	0.466	0.661	0.712	0.367
Sabar Kantha	0.728	0.740	0.695	0.771	0.768	0.742	0.742	0.696	0.783	0.814	0.489	0.624	0.636	0.696	0.433
Gandhinagar	0.579	0.576	0.623	0.750	0.534	0.662	0.603	0.650	0.813	0.678	0.391	0.382	0.443	0.640	0.366
Ahmedabad	0.538	0.643	0.698	0.694	0.438	0.696	0.705	0.719	0.620	0.596	0.443	0.541	0.484	0.706	0.419
Surendranagar	0.755	0.838	0.796	0.761	0.550	0.784	0.841	0.799	0.756	0.630	0.487	0.648	0.648	0.773	0.436
Rajkot	0.655	0.861	0.790	0.729	0.414	0.772	0.870	0.807	0.655	0.495	0.419	0.544	0.573	0.758	0.378
Jamnagar	0.665	0.872	0.769	0.723	0.406	0.774	0.879	0.776	0.700	0.516	0.409	0.621	0.684	0.736	0.355
Porbandar	0.621	0.804	0.719	0.584	0.368	0.741	0.812	0.737	0.621	0.547	0.343	0.571	0.558	0.548	0.299
Junagadh	0.757	0.885	0.799	0.631	0.455	0.812	0.890	0.808	0.621	0.561	0.428	0.637	0.650	0.647	0.361
Amreli	0.792	0.890	0.812	0.704	0.505	0.818	0.893	0.813	0.628	0.553	0.562	0.775	0.778	0.813	0.441
Bhavnagar	0.699	0.809	0.819	0.629	0.438	0.771	0.817	0.825	0.608	0.522	0.434	0.585	0.703	0.649	0.375
Anand	0.634	0.498	0.668	0.623	0.604	0.675	0.514	0.668	0.667	0.721	0.457	0.287	0.678	0.540	0.408
Kheda	0.625	0.531	0.631	0.714	0.634	0.652	0.537	0.634	0.750	0.719	0.388	0.322	0.560	0.503	0.333
Panch Mahals	0.740	0.780	0.744	0.618	0.683	0.748	0.780	0.745	0.635	0.722	0.413	0.771	0.605	0.377	0.325
Dohad	0.736	0.733	0.770	0.693	0.537	0.739	0.734	0.770	0.712	0.544	0.615	0.707	0.782	0.497	0.467
Vadodara	0.673	0.716	0.751	0.607	0.391	0.730	0.729	0.756	0.634	0.483	0.364	0.483	0.461	0.563	0.344
Narmada	0.678	0.605	0.698	0.661	0.529	0.684	0.610	0.700	0.685	0.551	0.518	0.102	0.621	0.473	0.468
Bharuch	0.561	0.585	0.652	0.561	0.392	0.605	0.598	0.657	0.630	0.441	0.338	0.339	0.414	0.390	0.329
The Dangs	0.759	0.825	0.738	0.753	0.569	0.766	0.826	0.739	0.767	0.640	0.501	0.429	0.477	0.735	0.436
Navsari	0.607	0.695	0.660	0.587	0.424	0.630	0.697	0.664	0.564	0.432	0.437	0.622	0.508	0.677	0.411
Valsad	0.608	0.641	0.680	0.615	0.430	0.635	0.645	0.685	0.610	0.438	0.446	0.492	0.531	0.626	0.420
Surat	0.554	0.674	0.707	0.799	0.414	0.664	0.700	0.713	0.689	0.496	0.442	0.495	0.562	0.819	0.392
Tapi	0.680	0.679	0.712	0.675	0.513	0.692	0.680	0.713	0.679	0.564	0.409	0.386	0.573	0.604	0.377

Source: Authorsô calculations

Table 5: Femininity proportion in marginal workforce (0-3 months) in districts of Gujarat

Districts	Marginal workers (0-3 months)					Marginal workers (0-3 months)					Marginal workers (0-3 months)				
	Total	Cultiva-tors	Agrl. Labs	HH Industry	Others	Total	Cultiva-tors	Agrl. Labs	HH Industry	Others	Total	Cultiva-tors	Agrl. Labs	HH Industry	Others
	Total					Rural					Urban				
Kachchh	0.599	0.785	0.721	0.898	0.386	0.650	0.791	0.722	0.887	0.441	0.402	0.698	0.698	0.911	0.307
Banas Kantha	0.677	0.646	0.680	0.576	0.699	0.691	0.647	0.681	0.573	0.741	0.439	0.440	0.562	0.593	0.416
Patan	0.653	0.650	0.723	0.667	0.536	0.698	0.652	0.728	0.629	0.653	0.374	0.333	0.615	0.725	0.290
Mahesana	0.596	0.637	0.681	0.675	0.486	0.645	0.640	0.691	0.656	0.573	0.388	0.429	0.490	0.703	0.348
Sabar Kantha	0.624	0.589	0.631	0.681	0.620	0.637	0.590	0.635	0.688	0.672	0.467	0.477	0.468	0.657	0.457
Gandhinagar	0.534	0.564	0.653	0.582	0.443	0.594	0.563	0.650	0.611	0.522	0.439	0.591	0.668	0.540	0.389
Ahmedabad	0.517	0.663	0.738	0.705	0.387	0.712	0.711	0.760	0.716	0.555	0.406	0.285	0.506	0.704	0.363
Surendranagar	0.734	0.781	0.779	0.695	0.566	0.759	0.783	0.783	0.696	0.637	0.475	0.563	0.638	0.690	0.428
Rajkot	0.664	0.789	0.752	0.674	0.469	0.742	0.789	0.756	0.596	0.564	0.487	0.753	0.721	0.703	0.427
Jamnagar	0.667	0.778	0.733	0.729	0.441	0.707	0.777	0.724	0.660	0.493	0.519	0.830	0.797	0.774	0.392
Porbandar	0.702	0.751	0.750	0.809	0.482	0.738	0.751	0.759	0.784	0.573	0.522	0.750	0.681	0.827	0.414
Junagadh	0.697	0.748	0.737	0.684	0.496	0.728	0.750	0.753	0.657	0.553	0.466	0.618	0.503	0.735	0.424
Amreli	0.724	0.738	0.752	0.753	0.577	0.733	0.738	0.750	0.627	0.632	0.629	0.765	0.779	0.913	0.480
Bhavnagar	0.689	0.766	0.756	0.709	0.496	0.724	0.767	0.761	0.711	0.502	0.540	0.653	0.658	0.708	0.491
Anand	0.588	0.514	0.590	0.534	0.602	0.611	0.520	0.582	0.459	0.677	0.491	0.188	0.662	0.586	0.417
Kheda	0.529	0.557	0.563	0.636	0.445	0.554	0.558	0.552	0.648	0.549	0.392	0.438	0.735	0.577	0.281
Panch Mahals	0.582	0.627	0.602	0.675	0.452	0.591	0.627	0.598	0.702	0.490	0.381	0.400	0.808	0.314	0.244
Dohad	0.592	0.570	0.640	0.531	0.441	0.591	0.570	0.637	0.530	0.436	0.610	0.423	0.722	0.536	0.489
Vadodara	0.588	0.670	0.687	0.594	0.327	0.661	0.674	0.691	0.580	0.431	0.307	0.273	0.491	0.612	0.284
Narmada	0.646	0.645	0.672	0.704	0.464	0.655	0.647	0.676	0.711	0.498	0.404	0.000	0.518	0.625	0.282
Bharuch	0.492	0.622	0.552	0.515	0.352	0.535	0.626	0.561	0.528	0.408	0.323	0.222	0.406	0.488	0.297
The Dangs	0.717	0.619	0.786	0.434	0.444	0.735	0.618	0.785	0.419	0.579	0.351	1.000	0.857	0.455	0.288
Navsari	0.567	0.705	0.585	0.667	0.478	0.584	0.712	0.589	0.561	0.492	0.483	0.188	0.442	0.850	0.459
Valsad	0.578	0.605	0.633	0.546	0.400	0.599	0.605	0.639	0.579	0.415	0.429	0.598	0.531	0.483	0.376
Surat	0.503	0.620	0.635	0.846	0.398	0.572	0.634	0.640	0.698	0.381	0.456	0.378	0.537	0.865	0.401
Tapi	0.613	0.614	0.637	0.570	0.510	0.628	0.615	0.635	0.567	0.608	0.389	0.500	0.750	0.609	0.337

Source: Authorsô calculations