

Executive Summary of the Final Report the Minor Research Project

Entitled

GENDER DEVELOPMENT IN KACHCHH DISTRICT-POST EARTHQUAKE (A Comparative Study of Urban and Rural Areas)

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According to 2011 census count , the total population of Kachchh is 2090313. Among them 1096343 are males and 993970 females. The gender ratio is 907 per thousand male. On the basis of the “Gujarat Human Development Report, 2004” the investigator found that female development had recorded greater improvement than the male one. The HDI had increased only by 0.063 but GDI had increased to 0.123 It was a remarkable achievement of Kachchh before the earthquake. It was noticed that Gender Development Index of Kachchh was 0.381 in 1991 which increased to 0.504 in 2001. Gender ratio was 942 in 2002 which decreased to 907 in 2011. But Gender ratio of 0-6 year age has increased (918 to 921). In village areas the gender ratio among the age of gender ratio has reduced but in Urban it has increased.

About 63% families hold that in Kachchh region, the situation in regard to women protection is better in post earthquake. Due to increased female literacy their self confidence has increased. The rural families do not take it to be exploitation. In urban areas females are educated and they are by and large aware of their rights and privileges. Therefore, exploitation is low in urban areas .

During field work it was found that gender ratio was low in Urban areas in 2001, but significant improvement is observed as compared to rural areas in 2014. In urban areas, it has increased from 988 to 1038 whereas in rural areas it has decreased from 1172 to 1095. In village areas a girl child is considered as an “asset”, because she contributes towards economic well-being of her family. Before earthquake, we found only 1074 female children (0-6) for every 1000 male children (0-6). After earthquake, we find

that this ratio has reduced to 1000. Secondly, awareness of parents and society also plays a very important role in raising the gender ratio. However, a lot of public awareness is still needed to solve this issue. In Rural areas, female literacy rate has grown faster as compared to the urban female literacy rate. The urban female literacy rate is 91% in 2014. It was 88% in 2001. However, in rural areas, it is 81% as against 76% in 2001. In the rural areas, many girls cannot attend or finish school because either they are married off early or they have to graze cattle or work in the house or in fields.

The life expectancy at birth of female is 63.74 years, which was 60.30 years in 2001. Life expectancy at birth of female has improved by about three years. This improvement is observed in urban areas only and not in rural areas. Also no improvement is observed in male life expectancy. Secondly, the gap between male and female life expectancy is about seven years in 2014 (male =56.75 years and female = 63.74 years), while in 2001, the gap was four years (male = 56.09 year and female=60.30 years). It means that females have higher life expectancy (about 4 to 7 years) than the males.

It has been observed that per capita income of male was 1118 \$ in 2001 which increased to 1515 \$ in 2014 and the per capita income of female was only 772 \$ which increased to 1248 \$ in 2014. The per capita income of female in rural areas is very low. In urban areas the per capita is 1887 \$ but in rural areas it is only 654\$. More improvement is observed in urban areas than in rural areas. It can be concluded that the advantages of industrialization have been received by urban females . The rural females have been deprived of the advantages of industrialization. Female Work Participation Rate (WPR) in selected regions of Kachchh is 45.67% which was 37.01% .in 2001. It In urban areas it is 43.52 % which was 36.36% in 2001. In rural areas the female WPR has increased to the 11%. An important point noted was that some rural females are not satisfied with health facilities According to them, after the earthquake, industrial development has certainly taken place but pollution has increased owing to heavy transportation.

The Education Index of women (EDEI = **Equally Distributed Education Index**) has increased in selected regions of Kachchh after the earthquake. In selected areas the index value was 0.791 pre - quake. It increased to 0.850 after the earthquake. In urban areas the index value increased from 0.863 to 0.886 and in rural areas it increased from 0.715 to 0.814.. Education index is higher in urban areas than in the rural areas. Secondly, the rural education index has improved more than the urban education index. As noted earlier, in urban areas, more opportunities of education are available. Many private organizations have opened schools which have better infrastructure facilities, like transport, sports,

modern equipment for education, computer and efficient staff etc. So, education index is high in urban areas. Secondly, in urban areas many coaching classes are running, so parents become interested in education but in rural areas such types of opportunities are not available. There is only government primary school which has no proper infrastructure and efficient staff, so parents are less interested in education. Secondly, in rural areas poverty ratio is high because people have mostly barren land and irrigation facilities are very low, so most parents want to engage their children in some economic activities. This is the reason why education ratio is very low in rural areas. It is found that the age index of women(EDLI =**Equally Distributed Life Expectancy Index**) was 0.554 pre earthquake, which increased to 0.587 after the earthquake period. The special feature is that the improvement in age index has been very low, because age index of rural areas is reduced due to lack of health facilities. In rural areas the age index was 0.565 in pre earthquake which has reduced to 0.541.

It is noticed that Income index of women (EDII= **Equally Distributed Income Index**) was 0.348 pre earthquake which increased to 0.471 post earthquake. It was found that index value of income is more in urban areas than in rural areas and also the index value of urban areas is higher than that of the rural areas. In urban areas the income index was 0.410 pre earthquake, which increased to 0.500 after the earthquake, whereas in rural areas the index value was 0.251 which increased to 0.335 after the earthquake.

It is noticed that gender development improved after the earthquake and more improvement is observed in urban areas than in rural areas. Pre earthquake, the GDI was 0.564, which increased to 0.636 after the earthquake. It means that value of GDI improved to 0.072 but according to “Gujarat Human Development Report, 2004” during 1991 to 2001 the value of GDI improved to 0.123 Therefore, if we compare it with the report of 2004, the improvement in gender development is reduced as compared to the last decade (1991 to 2001). In urban areas GDI was 0.609 which increased to 0.685 post earthquake, whereas in rural areas the GDI increased from 0.510 to 0.563. It means that value of GDI increased to 0.076 in urban areas and 0.053 in rural areas.

Lists of publications

No.	Publications
1	“Gender Development in Kachchh District, Gujarat : Post Earthquake Scenario” (PEZZOTTATITE JOURNALS – INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF TRADE AND GLOBAL BUSINESS PERSPECTIVES – A REFEREED QUALRTERLY JOURNAL (ISSN (P) 2319-9059 (O) 2319-9067 (April-June’ 2013)
2	Economic and Social Condition of Women in Rural and Urban Areas- Pezzottatite Journals – International Journal Of Trade And Global Business Perspectives – A Refereed Quarterly Journal (ISSN) (P) 2279-0934 (O) 2279-0942 (October - December 2014). sjIF (2012):3.735, sjIF(2013) : 5.020
3	Women Empowerment in Kachchh District - View of Space Multidisciplinary Journal Of Applied Research ISSN 2320-7620 (May, 2014)