DESCRIPTION ABOUT THE DATASET

The data was collected through an online questionnaire, from participants of variant age groups, regarding their preferences towards gender of the first, second, and third born child that they have usually observed in an Indian society. The questionnaire also collected data on the desires to have a child at different circumstances i.e. after first birth and second birth respectively

One important thing to note is that, participants filling the questionnaire are mostly young adults and college students. It is being considered they have filled the form from the incidents and experiences they have witnessed or developed regarding the issue.

The study does not intend to affect the sentiments and emotions of any society or gender in particular. It is absolutely done for academic purposes in order to have a better understanding of our own social lives and thoughts regarding an important issue at the very basic level.

Executive Summary of the dataset

Variable Names	Type and Levels	Description
1. Age	Integer (Whole number)	Age of the respondents
2. Gender	Categorical : Male , Female	Denoting the gender of the respondents
3. Pin Code	Null	Denoting the Pin Code of the place, respondents have spent their lives mostly
4. At first birth, preference towards the gender	Categorical : Very High Male child; High Male child; Moderate male Child; No preference; Moderate Female; High female child; Very High female child	Preferences regarding the gender of the first born child
5. At second birth preference towards the gender if the firstborn baby is BOY	Categorical : (levels same as above)	Preferences regarding the gender of the Second born, if the first born child is a BOY.
6. At second birth preference towards the gender if the firstborn baby is GIRL	Categorical : (levels same as above)	Preferences regarding the gender of the Second born, if the first born child is a GIRL.
7. At third birth preference towards the gender if both born baby is GIRL	Categorical: (levels same as above)	Preferences regarding the gender of the Third born child, if the first two are Girls.

|		
8. If the first child is a BOY then the desire for the next child	Categorical : Very high; High; Medium; Low; Very Low; NOT Interested	Inclination towards having second child if firstborn is a BOY
9. If the first child is a Girl then the desire for the next child	Categorical : (levels same as above)	Inclination towards having second child if firstborn is a Girl
10. If the first two births both are BOYS then the desire for the next child	Categorical : (levels same as above)	Inclination towards having third child if the firstborn and second born are both BOYS.
11. If the first two births both are Girls then the desire for the next child	Categorical : (levels same as above)	Inclination towards having third child if the firstborn and second born are both GIRLS.
12. If the first two births, one is BOY and another is girl then the desire for the next child	Categorical : (levels same as above)	Inclination towards having third child if the first two, one is boy and one is a girl.

Now we observe salient features of the data:

1.

GENDER COUNT

Gender	
Female	146
Male	171

We observe that the numbers of respondents are almost equal in number according to gender.
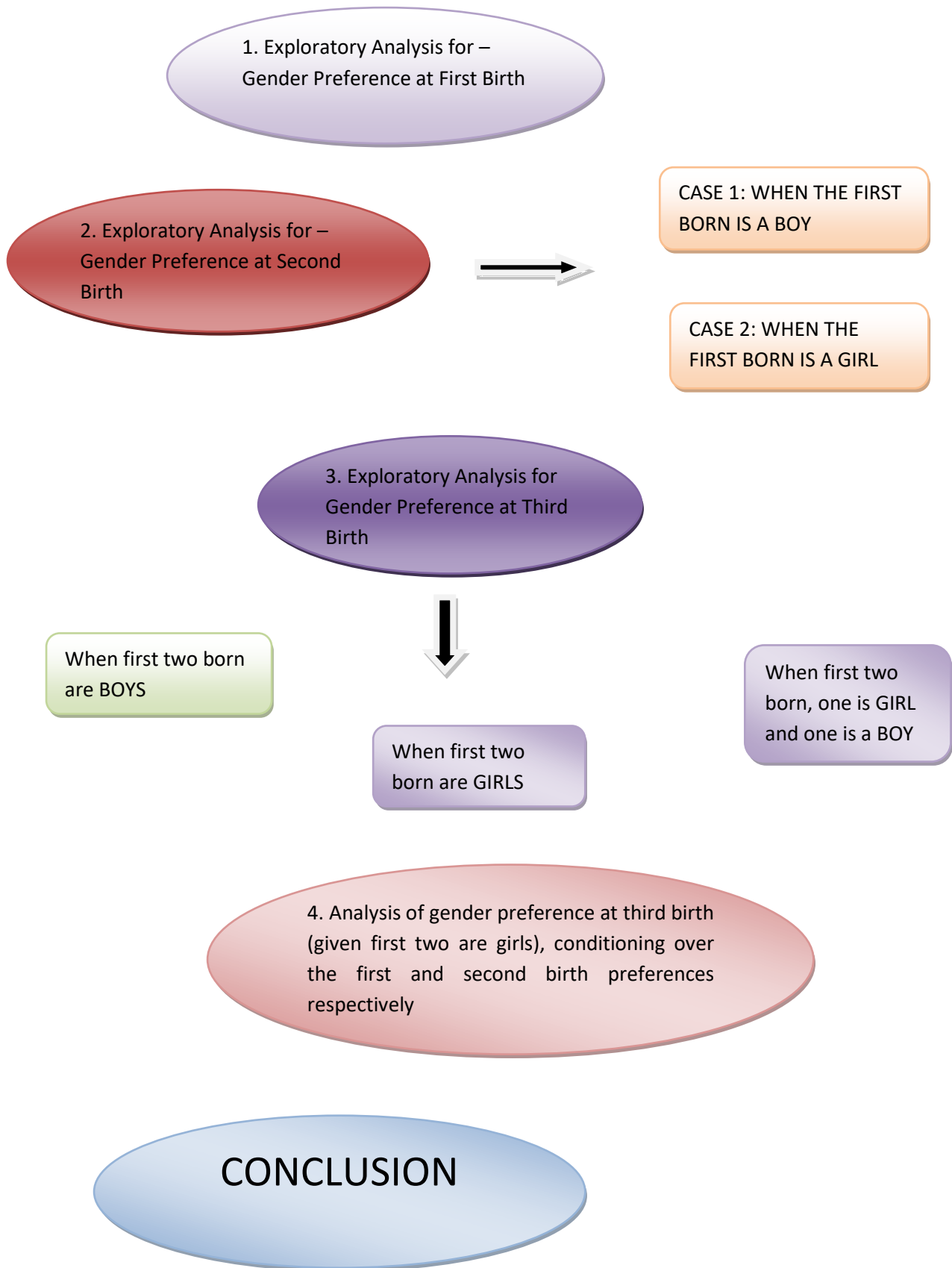
2.

AGE GROUP (COUNT)
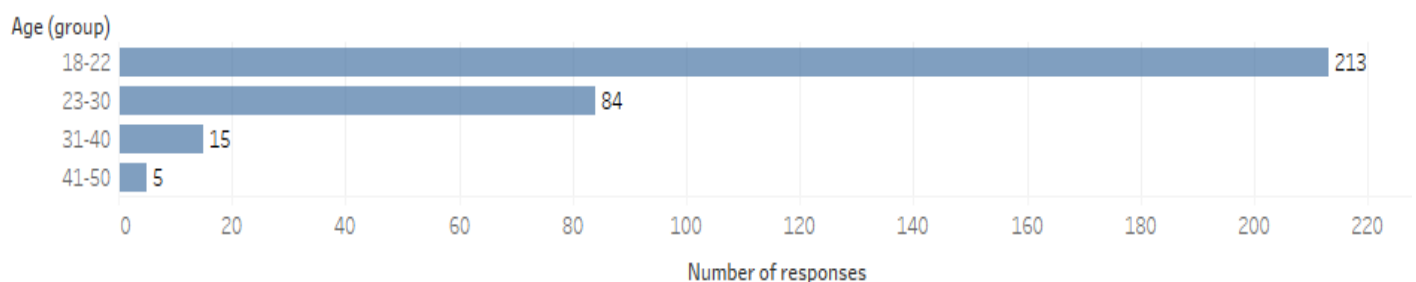
We have divided the age feature into groups. And the age (group)'18-22' years is seems to have the highest number of respondents in our data, followed by the age group '23-30'.
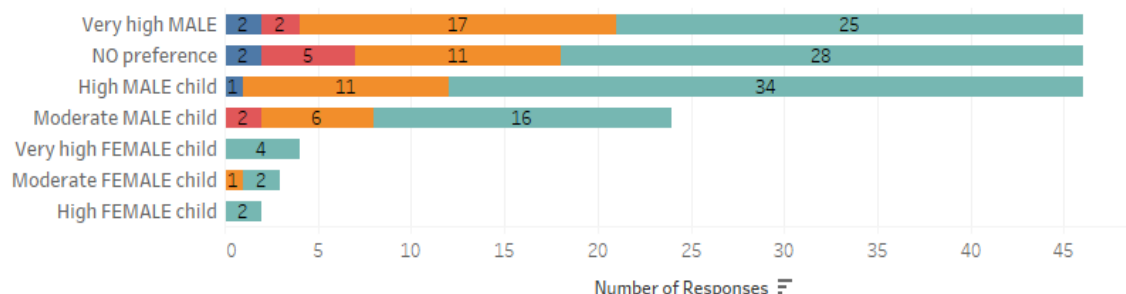
Plan of Action

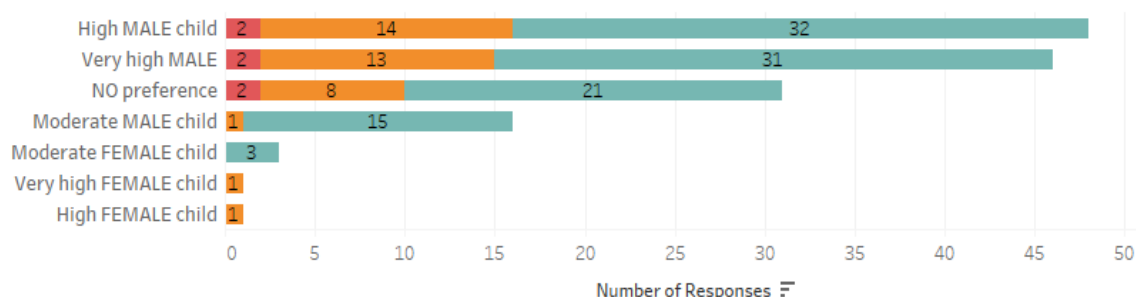The data has been studied in the following manner:

1. Exploratory Analysis for – Gender Preference at First Birth

2. Exploratory Analysis for – Gender Preference at Second Birth

CASE 1: WHEN THE FIRST BORN IS A BOY

CASE 2: WHEN THE FIRST BORN IS A GIRL

3. Exploratory Analysis for Gender Preference at Third Birth

When first two born are BOYS

When first two born are GIRLS

When first two born, one is GIRL and one is a BOY

4. Analysis of gender preference at third birth (given first two are girls), conditioning over the first and second birth preferences respectively

CONCLUSION

1. Exploratory Analysis for – Gender preference at first birth

AT FIRST BIRTH PREFERENCE TOWARDS THE GENDER

Category	41-50	31-40	23-30	18-22
Very high MALE	2	2	17	25
NO preference	2	5	11	28
High MALE child	1		11	34
Moderate MALE child		2	6	16
Very high FEMALE child				4
Moderate FEMALE child		1	2	
High FEMALE child				2

Gender
- ☐ (All)
- ☐ Female
- ☑ Male

Age (group)
- 18-22
- 23-30
- 31-40
- 41-50

AT FIRST BIRTH PREFERENCE TOWARDS THE GENDER

Category	31-40	23-30	18-22
High MALE child	2	14	32
Very high MALE	2	13	31
NO preference	2	8	21
Moderate MALE child	1	15	
Moderate FEMALE child		3	
Very high FEMALE child	1		
High FEMALE child	1		

Gender
- ☐ (All)
- ☑ Female
- ☐ Male

Age (group)
- 18-22
- 23-30
- 31-40

** Showing count of male and female respondents respectively.
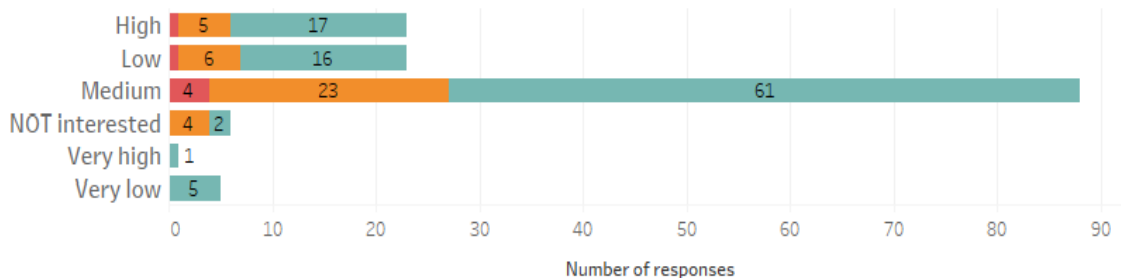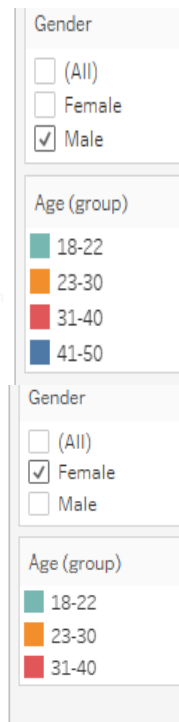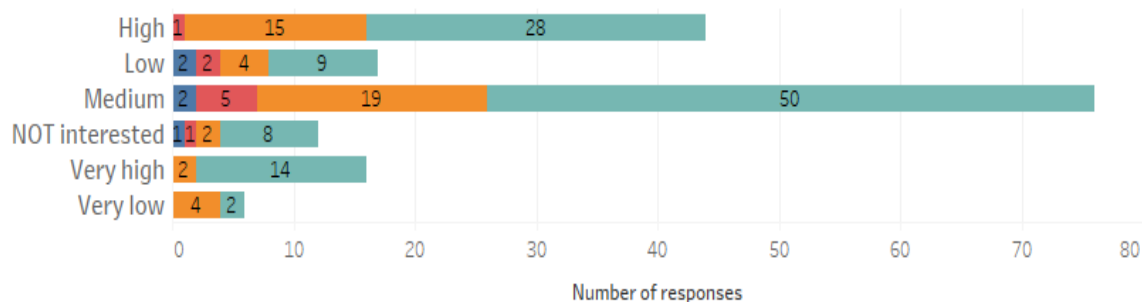
Observations:

1. We clearly observe that both male and female respondents have a higher preference towards 'MALE CHILD' at first birth

2. The male respondents tend to have a higher 'NO Preference' than the female respondents.

3. With respect to the different age groups the preferences do NOT change much, option for 'HIGH MALE CHID' prevails in all the age groups, regarding the first birth.

2. Exploratory Analysis for – Gender Preference at second birth

- Case 1: Here we consider the case of gender preference at second birth, when the first born is a BOY.

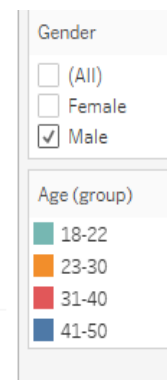First we observe the inclination of having a second child when the first child is a BOY

IF FIRST CHILD IS A BOY, THEN DESIRE FOR THE NEXT CHILD

IF FIRST CHILD IS A BOY, THEN DESIRE FOR THE NEXT CHILD

**showing for both male and female respondents respectively
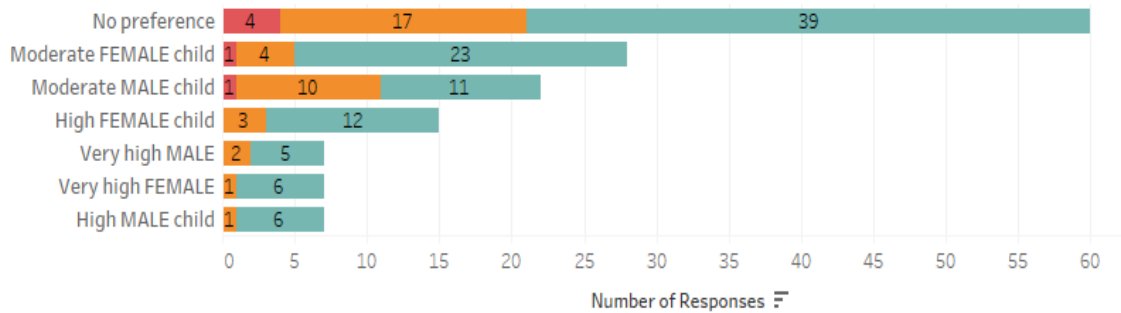
Observations:

1. We observe that the inclination towards having a second child if first is a BOY is 'MEDIUM' for both male and female respondents in general

2. The inclination for next child is higher among male respondents. And it is true for all age groups in general

Now we observe the gender preferences for second child

AT SECOND BIRTH, PREFERENCE TOWARDS GENDER IF FIRST BORN IS BOY
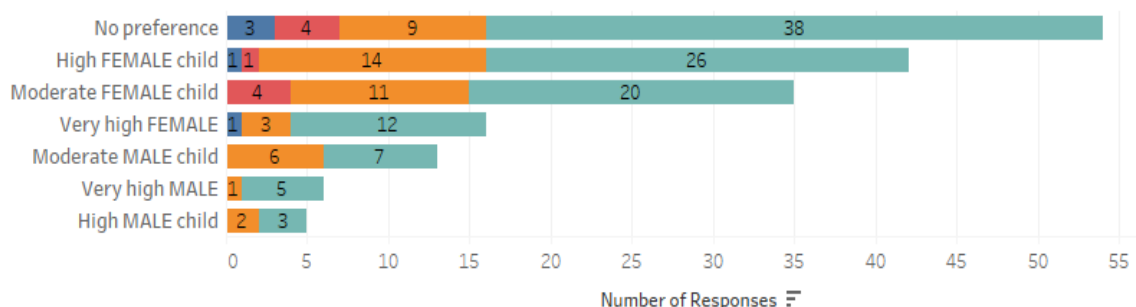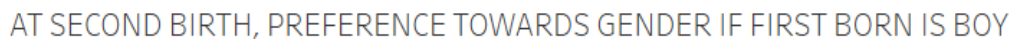
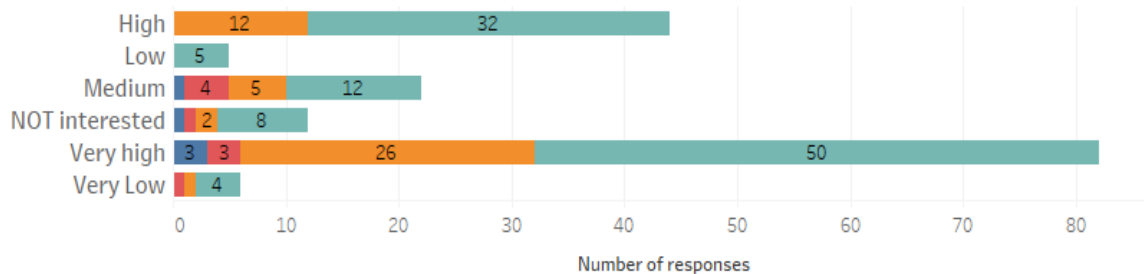AT SECOND BIRTH, PREFERENCE TOWARDS GENDER IF FIRST BORN IS BOY

Observations:

1. We see a similar response as the inclination for second child. Both the male and female respondents do not have any preference for the second child, given the first is a BOY.

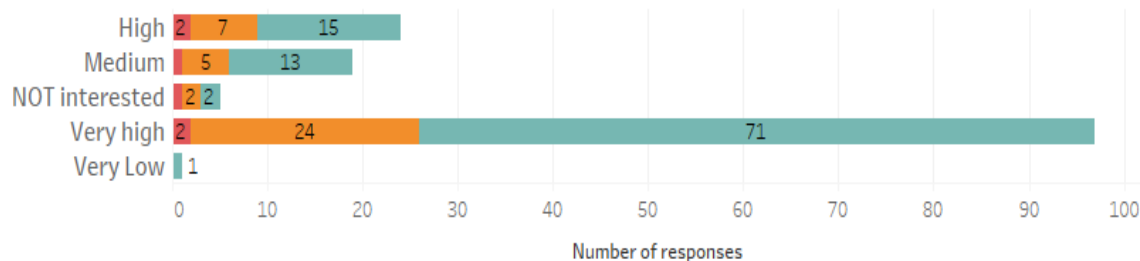2. And this seems to hold for all the age groups.

- **Case 2: Here we consider the case of gender preference at second birth, when the first born is a GIRL.**

First we observe the inclination of having a second child when the first child is a GIRL

IF THE FIRST CHILD IS A GIRL THEN DESIRE FOR THE NEXT CHILD

IF THE FIRST CHILD IS A GIRL THEN DESIRE FOR THE NEXT CHILD

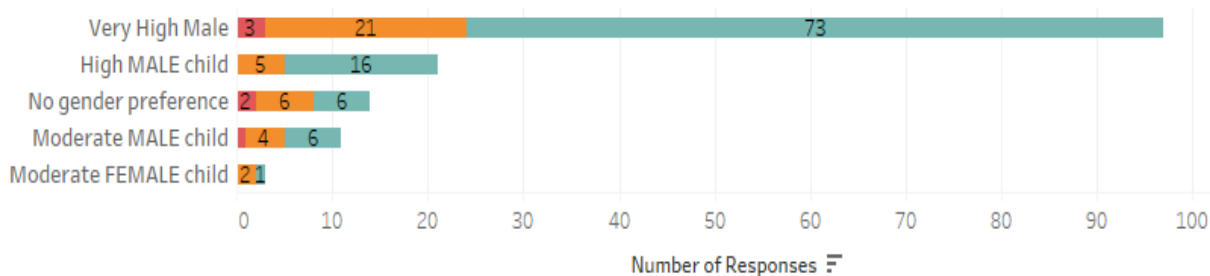**Showing for male and female respondents respectively

Observations:

1. We observe that the inclination towards having a second child if first is a GIRL is 'VERY HIGH' for both male and female respondents in general

2. It is true for all age groups in general

Now we observe the gender preferences for second child

AT SECOND BIRTH, PREFERENCE TO GENDER IF FIRSTBORN IS GIRL
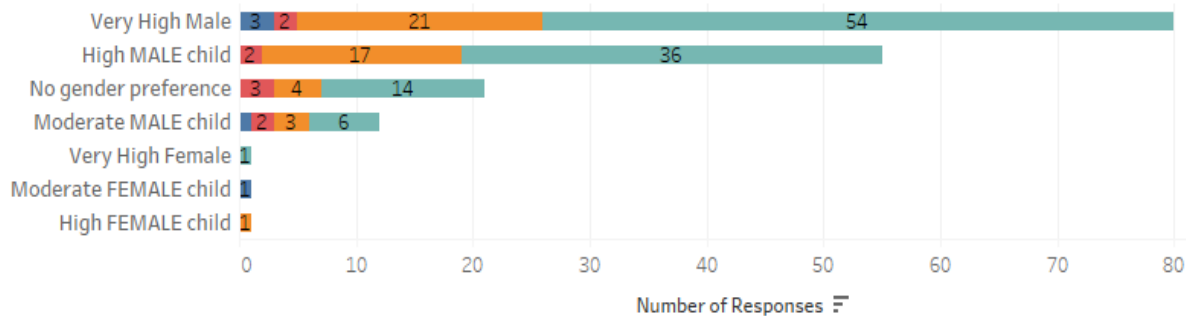
AT SECOND BIRTH, PREFERENCE TO GENDER IF FIRSTBORN IS GIRL

**showing for male and female respondents respectively

Observations:

1. Both the male and female respondents have a **high preference towards male child** for the second born, given the first is a GIRL.

2. And this seems to hold for all the age groups. Age group '31-40', has a trend towards 'NO PREFERENCE'.

INSIGHT FROM ANALYSIS OF SECOND BIRTH PREFERENCES:

1. If the first born is a BOY, then there are no such gender preferences for the second born neither inclination to have the next child.

2. If the first born is a GIRL, then there are very high expectations of having a MALE CHILD as the second born.

3. This is true for both male and female respondents across all age groups.

3. Exploratory Analysis for –Gender preferences at third birth

- Case 1: When both, the first and second born are BOYS

We look at the inclination of having a third child
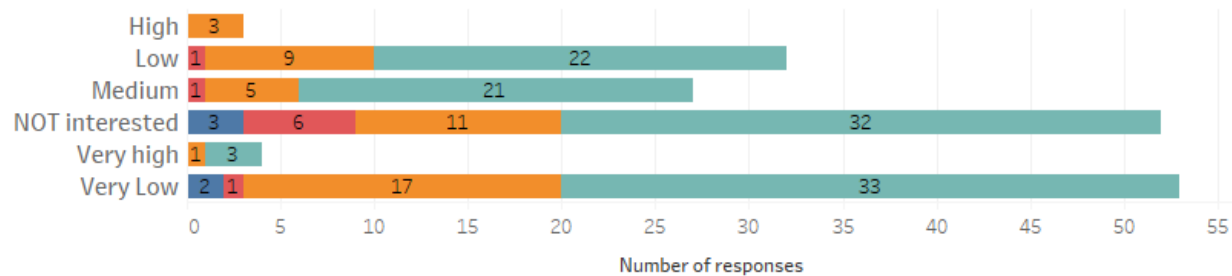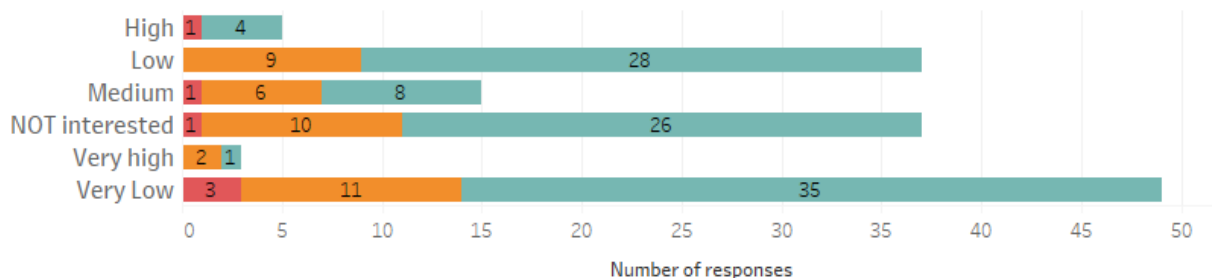
** showing for male and female respondents respectively

Observations:

1. The inclination towards planning or having the third child is very low (or not interested) for both, the male and female respondents, given the first two are BOYS.

2. True in general for all age groups.

- Case 2: When one is a BOY and one is a GIRL.

We look at the inclination of having a third child

IF FIRST TWO BORN ARE , ONE BOY AND ONE GIRL THE DESIRE FOR NEXT CHILD

Response	Values
NOT interested	5, 8, 17, 50
Very Low	11, 31
Medium	1, 8, 14
Low	8, 14
Very High	1, 2
High	1

Number of responses

Gender
- (All)
- Female
- ☑ Male

Age (group)
- 18-22
- 23-30
- 31-40
- 41-50

IF FIRST TWO BORN ARE , ONE BOY AND ONE GIRL THE DESIRE FOR NEXT CHILD

Response	Values
NOT interested	3, 17, 35
Very Low	3, 6, 38
Low	11, 17
Medium	4, 12

Number of responses

Gender
- (All)
- ☑ Female
- Male

Age (group)
- 18-22
- 23-30
- 31-40

**showing for male and female respondents respectively

Observations:

1. The respondents, male or female, showed no interest mostly in having the third child, when among the first two ONE IS BOY AND ONE IS GIRL.
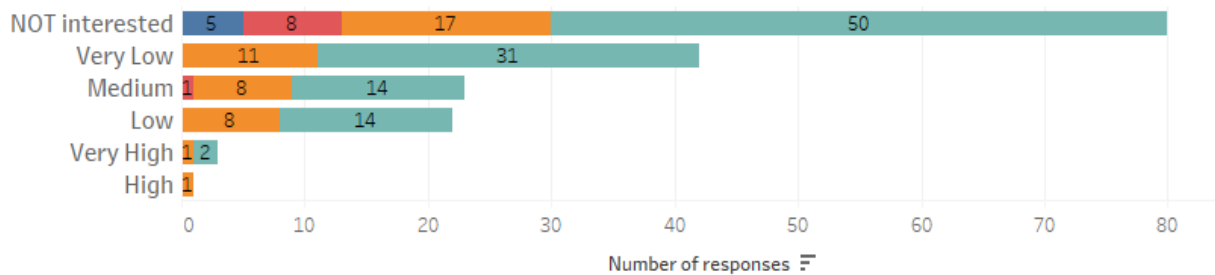
2. True in general for all age groups

- Case 3: When both, the first and second born are GIRLS.

We look at the inclination of having a third child

**for male respondents
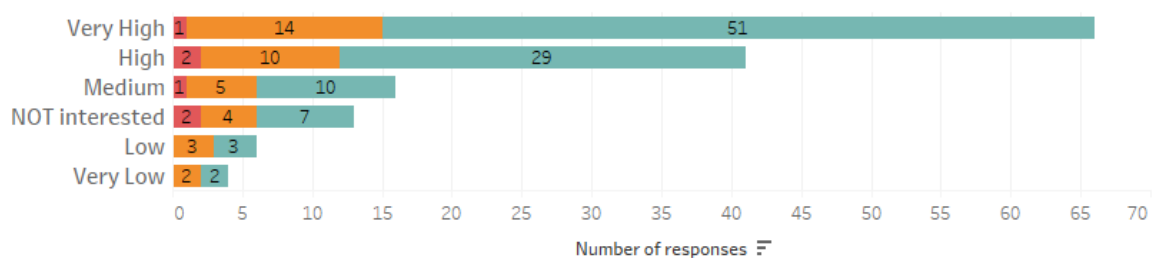
**for female respondents

Observations:

1. The respondents, male and female, both show very high inclination or desire for the third child, when the first two are GIRLS.

2. True for all age groups. **Except for age group '31-40', which has a neutral attitude towards the having the third child**

As we have observed a high inclination for the third child in this case, therefore let us look at the gender preference for this case in particular

AT THIRD BIRTH, PREFERENCE TOWARDS GENDER IF FIRST TWO ARE GIRLS

Very high MALE	3 · 24 · 80
No preference	3 · 7 · 7
High MALE	6 · 7
Moderate MALE child	4
High FEMALE	3
Very high FEMALE	1

0   10   20   30   40   50   60   70   80   90   100   110

NUmber of Responses

Gender
- ☐ (All)
- ☑ Female
- ☐ Male

Age (group)
- ▇ 18-22
- ▇ 23-30
- ▇ 31-40

Observations:

1. Both the male and female respondents have a **high preference towards male child** for the third born, given the first two are GIRLS.

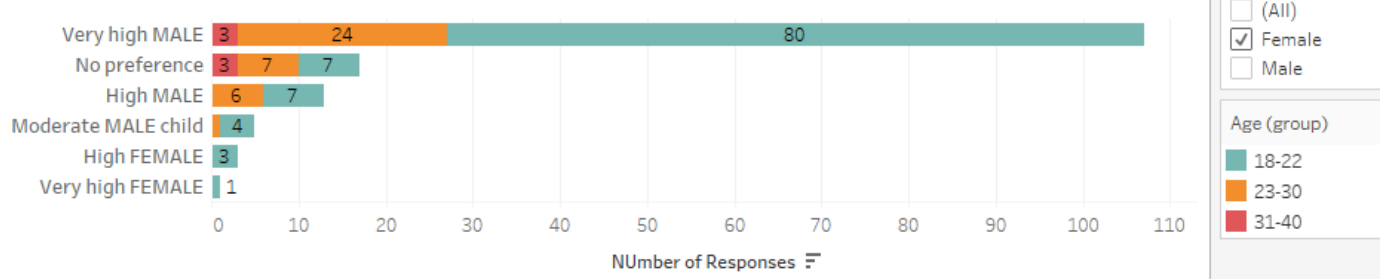2. And this seems to hold for all the age groups. **Except the age group '31-40' which has no gender preference.**

INSIGHT FROM ANALYSIS OF THIRD BIRTH PREFERENCES:

1. If the first two born are BOYS, then the desire or planning for the next child in the family is very low

2. If there is one BOY and one GIRL child born in the family, then there is no such interest in planning for the third child

3. If the first two born are GIRLS, **then the desire for the third child is very high as well as the gender preference for the third child is 'MALE'.**

4. This is true for both male and female respondents, across all age groups EXCEPT FOR THE AGE GROUP '31-40' .

4. Analysis for – Gender preference for third birth (given first two are girls), conditioning certain first and second birth preferences.

Here we try to illustrate three particular scenarios

- Scenario 1:

GENDER PREFERENCE AT THIRD BIRTH (CONDITIONING OVER FIRST AND SECOND BIRTH)

At third birth preference towards the gender if both born baby is GIRL

At first birth preference…
- ☐ (All)
- ☐ High FEMALE child
- ☑ High MALE child
- ☐ NO preference

At second birth prefere…
- ☐ (All)
- ☐ High FEMALE child
- ☑ High MALE child
- ☐ No gender preferen…

Age (group)
- 18-22
- 23-30
- 31-40
- 41-50

Number of responses — Very high MALE (130, 43), High MALE, Moderate MALE.., No preference, Moderate FEM.. (2), Very high FEMALE (1), High FEMALE (1)

Caption

Gender Preference At third birth if both first and second baby is GIRL given
1. The First Birth Preference is towards a 'High Male' child and
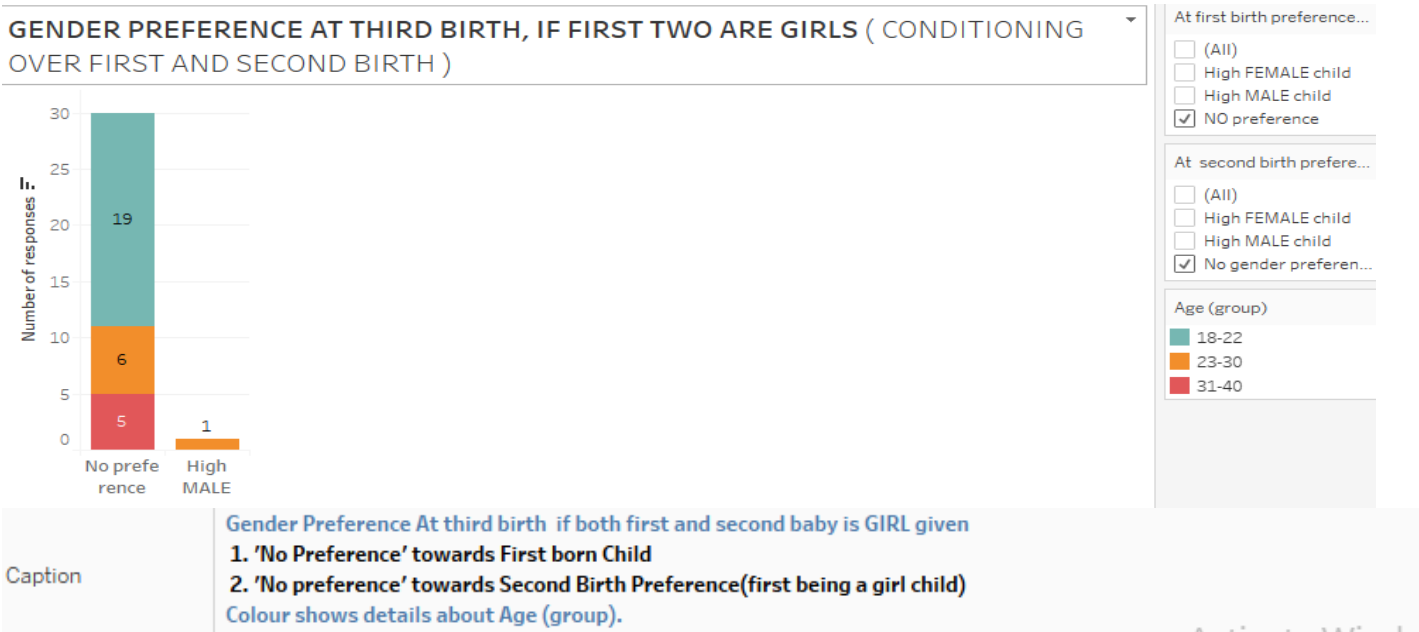2. Second Birth Preference(first being a girl) is also a 'High male' child
Colour shows details about Age (group).

- Scenario 2:

GENDER PREFERENCE AT THIRD BIRTH, IF FIRST TWO ARE GIRLS (CONDITIONING OVER FIRST AND SECOND BIRTH)

At first birth preference…
- ☐ (All)
- ☐ High FEMALE child
- ☐ High MALE child
- ☑ NO preference

At second birth prefere…
- ☐ (All)
- ☐ High FEMALE child
- ☐ High MALE child
- ☑ No gender preferen…

Age (group)
- 18-22
- 23-30
- 31-40

Number of responses — No preference (19, 6, 5), High MALE (1)

Caption

Gender Preference At third birth if both first and second baby is GIRL given
1. 'No Preference' towards First born Child
2. 'No preference' towards Second Birth Preference(first being a girl child)
Colour shows details about Age (group).

- Scenario 3:

GENDER PREFERENCE AT THIRD BIRTH, IF FIRST TWO ARE GIRLS (CONDITIONING OVER FIRST AND SECOND BIRTH)

Caption: Gender Preference At third birth if both first and second baby is GIRL given
1. 'No Preference' towards First born Child
2. 'High Male Child' towards Second Birth Preference(first being a girl child)
Colour shows details about Age (group).

INSIGHTS FROM THE THREE SCENARIOS:

1. In the 1st scenario we observe that**, the respondents who had preference for a 'Male child' continues to have one till the third birth**. Implies that if expectation of a male chid being born in the family is not met, there is a desire for one. **The same kind of observations cannot be seen for a 'FEMALE CHILD'**. To put in an informal way, "FEMALE CHILD' is not expected or welcomed as much as a "MALE CHILD'. **The age groups '18-22' and '23-30' are more predominant in such a response.**

2. In the 2nd scenario we observe that, the respondents **who did not have any gender preferences in the first and second birth, they continue to have 'NO GENDER PREFERENCES' till the third birth**. This is kind of an ideal situation to have in this case study in particular. This scenario should be more encouraged to prevail in societies. **Moreover the proportion of respondents is higher in the age group '31-40' for this particular scenario.**

3. In the 3rd situation we observe that, **the respondents who did not have any gender preferences for the first birth and had gender preference for a male child at second birth, expected or preferred to have a "MALE CHILD' at third birth as well, given the first two born were girls**. This **situation is of grave importance for social development and progress**. It is necessary to understand the reasons behind, having no gender preferences for first birth, but opting for a preference of "MALE CHILD' in case of second and third birth, given first two born were girls. **Note that even in this scenario the respondents in age group '31-40' were neutral.**

CONCLUSIONS

1. In all the four cases of analysis we have observed that there was not a single case or scenario where the gender of the child till the third birth was desired or expected to be 'FEMALE' or a girl by the respondents to be a part of the family in the first place.

2. We have observed situations where the respondents felt that it was necessary to have a 'MALE CHILD' in the family in order to stop the process of 'giving birth their next child'. This was true for both male and female respondents. The age group predominant to such a conclusion are the young adults '18-22' and '23-30'. This reason behind this might be, the experiences observed by the respondents of this age group from the physical society or civilization they look up to in their upbringing.

3. The age group '31-40' show null attitude or neutral character, having no gender preferences. As explained in the earlier case, having no gender preferences is an ideal situation for social development in a society. This brings a sense of equality in the distributions rights and opportunities among all the genders in the society. Thus we can say that working millennial have an upper hand in understanding the enigma behind the socio-economic differences created in this country at the very basic level.

4. The young adults are the very future of this country. The reasons behind their failure to understand this social problem of equality at this very basic level might be put forward as such:

    ➢ The young adults of the country might be educated, but they are yet to be exposed to different cultures and dimensions which exist and coexist within the same society. They need to look at different perspectives while addressing a social gap

    ➢ The young adults might be very active on social media and other platforms with their views of equality. But again social media platforms are tribal in nature. People tend to follow the herd or 'trend'. But when it comes to personal decisions or views, they are more affected by the physical society and experiences observed from there.

5. To grow as a society as well as a country in terms of better facilities, opportunities while maintaining a civilized balance it is very important for us to accept the presence of one another. This might be in terms of gender, religion, caste, culture, language etc. It is very important to understand that the presence of one individual, in terms of the factors mentioned above is never, superior or inferior to the presence of another individual. And this thought process has to be infused in the young educated generation of our society.