

MANAGEMENT OF DECLINING SEX RATIO AND EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN: A CASE STUDY OF JALGAON DISTRICT (M.S.)

Dr. Patil S.Y.

Director,GIMR,Jalgaon (M.S), sypatil30149gmail.com Jalgaon (M.S)

Prof. Mrs. Somwanshi.R.S.

J.D.M.V.P.S's College, Jalgaon (M.S), somwanshiradhika@yahoo.com

ABSTRACT

India is an important nation in global market. India has achieved considerable social and economic progress. Despite of this optimism, “Declining sex ratio” has been in India since many years. More specifically child sex ratio (CSR) figures indicate “Missing girls” in India. “Missing girls” in India is an important issue it includes human rights to live of the girl child. It results in Demographic disadvantage, which in turn result in social consequences. The social and demographic disadvantages of “missing girls” are serious and interrelated.

“Missing girls” has become severe socio-economic and multidisciplinary issue in India in general and in Hariyana, Punjab, and Maharashtra specially. Sex ratio is the numerical relationship between males and females in the population .Sex ratio is the basic indicator of equality between men and women in the nation at a specific time.

The problem of declining sex ratio becomes more serious as we move from world to India and from India to Maharashtra and to Jalgaon. Now a day Jalgaon District is suffering from a social disease of declining female sex ratio. Today’s sex ratio figures are severally disturbing demographic culture. Last ten decades Jalgaon district is showing a declining trend of female sex ratio. All fifteen Tahesils in Jalgaon district are having very poor female sex ratio (below 948). This socio-economic study of Jalgaon district will offer a platform on which policy making is facilitated on a macro level for the country India as a whole.

There are many studies on declining female sex ratio at national and international levels. These studies are based on large secondary data. Studies based on regional primary data are limited. These studies throw light on specific regional peculiarities and behaviour. The present study has been taken to find determinants of declining sex ratio at a regional level – Jalgaon district in Maharashtra and also to suggest remedial measures to empower women.

India has historically had a deficit of women compared to most other countries¹. Until 1980’s, women and girls were dying either of neglect or were killed soon after they were born. Today girls are eliminated while still in the womb. T.V.Sekher² remarked that the fundamental right to be born and live is denied from girls. Female foetocide has become an organized crime. This has been reflected into the census report. During the last two decades, more specifically after 2001 Census, in India the problem of “missing daughters” has become more serious. This problem is more significant where large number of girls is not even allowed to be born. They are killed in the womb itself or soon after birth. Declining female sex ratio indicates the imbalance of sex ratio. There are many socio-economic and cultural factors behind it.