

SEX RATIO PROBLEM IN INDIA-FOR THIS, PUBLIC AWARENESS CAMPAIGN IS ALSO NEEDED ON A WAR FOOTING

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ABSTRACT

There is a need to seriously see and understand the reason for this child sex ratio which is continuously decreasing in India. Evidently, the reason for low sex ratio is not natural, nor is it related to richness or poverty. This is a human brutality problem which is more or less prevalent in all parts of the country, castes, classes and communities. Attitudes towards girls, patriarchal thinking, cultural behavior, precincts, socio-economic pressures, insecurity, misuse of modern technology are the main reasons for this problem.

INTRODUCTION

Despite several important campaigns such as 'Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao' at the government level in the last few years, to bring about a change in the mindset of making a difference between son and daughter in Indian society and to improve the condition and direction of girls in recent years. The shocking report of the Commission has been very worrying. According to this report titled 'Healthy States and Progressive India' (Healthy States and Progressive India), 17 of the 21 large states of the country have recorded a decline in the sex ratio.

The state of the Prime Minister's home state 'Gujarat' is the worst among states with a decline in sex ratio at birth by 10 or more points, where the sex ratio has fallen by 53 points to just 854, down from 907. Already infamous for female feticide, Haryana stands second with a decline of 35 points in the sex ratio, while Rajasthan recorded 32,

Uttarakhand 27, Maharashtra 18, Himachal Pradesh 14, Chhattisgarh 12 and Karnataka by 11 points is.

In the 2016 census conducted in the country, the figures of decreasing number of girls compared to boys are not only shocking but also sad. The way the ratio of boys and girls is becoming unbalanced, it is also raising concern that if this situation continues, where will the girls come from? The condition is that in 2016, only eight hundred and six girls were born in Andhra Pradesh, against every one thousand boys. This figure is comparable to Rajasthan at the lowest level. Even in states like Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, the picture is not much better. The dwindling number of girls is a matter of serious concern. There has been a long-standing concern about the male-female ratio in the country. Till now the states of North India are generally found standing in the dock on this issue.

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DISCUSSION

The figures of sex ratio in the states of South India have been quite good. But according to a new data, the picture has emerged in some states like Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu. The Central Government and the State Governments took strict steps in view of the seriousness of the situation, but the problem still stands today instead of diminishing. The ratio of boys to girls among children up to 6 years is in the worst condition in the country. According to the 2016 civil registration system released by the Census Registrar General's Office, the number of women in these states has declined more rapidly than men in the last few years. Campaigns like 'Beti Padhao, Beti Bachao' have been launched to remove this growing imbalance. But in spite of this, if the number of women is not able to maintain a satisfactory balance compared to men, then whose responsibility is it? Talking about this deepening problem, the states of North India have been learning loudly about learning from the states of South India, but today the growing imbalance between boys and girls in those states has once again created the problem. Has exposed the depth of.

The question is what has changed during the last few years and in which, except in Kerala alone, in the states of South India, girls are also given birth and protection. The attitude of the society became so negative? On this issue, social activists believe that the trend of gender screening in pregnancy has also increased in the southern states during the last few years. This is mainly attributed to the availability of modern machines that facilitate such investigations. But what is the reason that the society has been aware about the life and existence of daughters. He is so regressive at the level of thinking after the easy availability of machines, it has changed completely. Where

the anklet in the foot, the bracelet in the hand, the forehead on the bindia. It Happens Only in India-Whenever the ears speak, this song is proudly sewn. When girls hear the sound of being worshiped on the day of Navratri, they still get shakun, but the head tilts in shame when it is in their ears that what India does to these girls wearing anklets, bracelets and bindis. Is the system of government and administration so weak that it is not able to curb the pregnancy screening clinics or the hospital? Obviously, along with the development of gender equality in society, if the immediate strictures are not taken against those who investigate the fetus in the womb, the picture may become more worrisome in the coming times. National Human Rights Commission Has expressed deep concern over this growing inequality in the country.

Taking the news based on this seriously, the Commission has issued a show cause notice to the Secretary of the Central Women and Child Welfare Department and the Chief Secretaries of all the states. The commission's question is right that if there is a rapid decline in the number of women in the developed states of the south, then what is the status of implementation of the ongoing schemes for the welfare of women? Why are these schemes not being able to change the thinking of human beings? How can we expect to improve the social status of girls in a country where more than five lakh female fetuses are killed every year? In spite of all the efforts of the government and strict laws, the prevalence of fetal testing is increasing. What is the reason for the increasing trend of fetal testing? Was it because the fetus had any abnormal problems, the mother's physical or mental health was not well or contraceptive failed. No. Experts say that 80 percent of medical aberrations belong to the virile. On which medical grounds it is allowed, no one knows. In this case both the doctor and the family conducting the fetus test

are guilty. In the families where the Goddess is worshiped, the conditions of killing the girls before birth in those families also raise a question mark on our religious faith. Is the system of government and administration so weak that it is not able to curb the pregnancy screening clinics or the hospital? Obviously, along with the development of gender equality in the society, as well as if the strictures are not taken immediately against those who check the fetus in the womb, then in the coming time the picture may become more worrying. The dwindling number of girls is a matter of concern, which will affect the society and the future generations. The sex ratio discussion clearly shows that the number of women is decreasing continuously.

According to the World Health Organization, the ability to produce children is decreasing faster than before. The number of women is important for maintaining the right balance of the human population. Some parents kill daughters who are born in the womb, just imagine if she is not a human being? The world's greatest threat to mankind is the lack of women, because without it mankind cannot move forward. In our country how girls and women are mistreated, exploited, murdered in fetus, looted and murdered after birth. It seems strange that most people in the country mourn the birth of a girl child at home despite being educated and accomplished. Before birth, if you know that a child will be born, then they do not hesitate to take her life too. In the last century, it was a catastrophe in a large section of the society that despite being the axis of the family, the woman did not have the place she was entitled to. The main reason for this was the miscreants, superstitions and narrowness of the girl child education for centuries. It is so ironic that in the country, we are carrying out a vigorous campaign by raising the slogan of 'Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao', in that country, there is a stain of decreasing number of girls in the

country. This stain is also imposed on the resolution of 'Ek Bharat, Shrestha Bharat' and this stain is also applied to the tradition of worshiping women by us. But the question is when will we be immaculate?

In the census of the country, almost equal number of boys and girls between the ages of zero and six are called the normal child sex ratio. According to a new study, only 11 percent of villages in India have a normal child sex ratio.

Based on the maximum number of boys and girls only at the village level, 39 per cent of the boys in the country are predominantly villages, where the number of girls is 88 or less per 100 boys. Similarly, there are 28 percent girl-dominated villages in the country, where the number of girls is 103 or more per 100 boys. On the one hand, where there is a shortage of girls in 12 percent of the villages in the country, on the other hand there are also 10 percent of the villages where the number of girls is more.

The sex ratio is usually assessed at the state and national levels. This research evaluates the variation in child sex ratio at different geographical levels such as village, tehsil, district and state.

Indian and American researchers have used the 2011 census data in this study. Researchers have analyzed the sex ratio of 12.12 crore children up to six years in 5.87 lakh villages under 634 districts and 5,895 tehsils in a total of 29 states and union territories.

According to the study, children in Punjab, Haryana, Jammu and Kashmir, Rajasthan, western Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat's Saurashtra, Maharashtra's Khandesh and Marathwada, eastern regions of Tamil Nadu and most of the coastal and delta areas of Odisha have the highest number of children. Whereas, most of the girl-dominated villages are in the southeastern parts of the country, such as the Konkan region of Maharashtra,

Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, northern hilly regions of Odisha, Meghalaya, Arunachal Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand.

Researcher working at Harvard University of America, Prof. SV Subramanian told India Science Wire that "For the first time in this study, rural-dominated villages have also been brought out based on the child sex ratio and number of girls at the village level. Reduction in the normal child sex ratio is a serious challenge and concern for both government and society."

Professor Subramanian clarified that the child sex ratio figures of the census are based on the number of girls per 1000 boys. In this study, based on those figures, the child sex ratio has been calculated by making 100 children as standard because there are many villages where there will not be even 1000 children. Therefore the selection per 100 boys was found to be more realistic for calculation.

Leading American researcher Rockley Kim of Harvard University says that assessments made at higher levels, such as state and district, cannot accurately assess the true sex ratio at lower levels."

Rockley Kim admits that there are some misleading factors in the low variance seen in the baling ratio at the district or state level. It shows that something is happening at the rural level-perhaps social/ cultural factors-that have more effective impact in villages than in districts. This is the reason why there are more inequalities in baling ratio in the villages.

For example, a shocking statistic has been found in the study that, even within states with anti-daughter ideology like Haryana and Punjab, about 20 to 30 percent of the villages have 93 or more girls per 100 children. Out of the total 4,736 villages in Arunachal Pradesh alone, 42 percent are the most girls and 39 percent are the most children. Only three percent of the villages in this state have seen a

normal child sex ratio. Similar similar child sexism has also been observed in villages in Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Manipur, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Andhra Pradesh and Odisha.

The general child sex ratio has declined due to variation in the percentage of boys and girls in the villages. Prejudice towards daughters, patriarchal thinking, socio-economic pressures, insecurity and misuse of modern medical techniques in rural majority villages. The lack of sex ratio can be said to be the main reason. At the same time, due to the specific social, cultural and economic nature of various states, diversity in child sex ratio and its related trends in the villages of the state is also very important.

Maps of child sex ratio distributions drawn in the study show that the overall regional pattern of a particular state generally appears to be uniform. But, to get to know that in depth, subtle observation is required at the village level.

Apart from Professor Subramanian and Rockley Kim, the researchers include Praveen Kumar Pathak (University of Delhi), William Joe (Institute of Economic Development, New Delhi), Alok Kumar (NITI Aayog, New Delhi), R.K. Venkataraman (University of Warwick, England) and Yun Zhu (Super Map Software Corporation Ltd., China). This research has recently been published in the journal Health and Place. (India Science Wire)

Discrimination against women is not new in Indian society. Discussion on this subject is also discussed. In our country, governments have also implemented separate schemes for women's empowerment. Even the Prevention of Domestic Violence Act has been implemented. But sadly, the graph of discrimination against women has increased rather than decreased. Some elements of

improvement in the condition of women are visible from outside, such as their increasing number in education and jobs, etc. There has also been an improvement in the female-male sex ratio in the Census 2011, but when we look at the population of children between 0 and 6 years, we have to be surprised. Because the sex ratio in this age group has become unbalanced in the last ten years. According to the 2011 data, the child sex ratio was recorded at 914 per 1000 boys compared to 927 per 1000 boys in 2001. In the country's largest state Uttar Pradesh, this ratio has decreased from 916 in 2001 to 899. Which is -1.86 percent more than the negative decline of -1.40 at the national level. If this imbalance is seen in the context of educational, social, rural and urban development of the last twenty years, then it is found that even after setting new steps of development, it has not been able to develop progressive thinking on the subject of gender. Perhaps this is the reason that the number of girls has decreased from 0 to 6 years of age.

The aim here is not to present government and non-government data but to understand the incidence of discrimination against girls and women in social contexts in the current social, economic and cultural background. Especially those incidents which the society does not consider as discrimination.

The first example is for women who are considered to be home to the threshold. Of course, in the second half of the 21st century, the names of some women are definitely heard who are playing an important role in higher education to business and politics. But this is one aspect of the coin. The other aspect is either we cannot see or we are not shown. The pain of women living inside the house is hidden in this aspect of the coin. This aspect of the coin has been hidden in the name of social values, traditions and culture.

A law such as the Prevention of Domestic Violence Act, 2005 is also under enforcement to reduce the exploitation and atrocities on women. But even after 5 years, there has been no significant decrease in the incidents of domestic violence. Domestic violence in various forms has to be faced by women of every society. It is different that it is less in some place and more in some place. If you talk about Uttar Pradesh then western Uttar Pradesh is more sensitive from this point of view. On the basis of social stratification and religious beliefs, domestic violence exists in some form or the other in every caste and religion. As far as Muslim society is concerned, the mention of women of this society does not extend beyond divorce, halala and purdah. The scope of the debate is limited to the evidence that in the era of information technology, the role of Muslim women in education, jobs and society and politics is very limited. The community is the first to consider the reasons for this. The community also thinks but is unable to get ahead of divorce, halala and purdah. This does not mean that people of other societies have progressive thinking on this question.

There is a silent consensus and unique equality among people from different communities and societies on various forms, mediums and methods of domestic violence. This equality is due to gender-based discrimination. Different forms of domestic violence, both directly and indirectly, are factors for human rights violations. How is it possible that human beings born under the same roof are provided opportunities and denied opportunities in different walks of life based on gender identity. In the case of boys, all the doors of opportunity are kept open. Every effort is made to open the doors which are closed. But in the case of girls, only limited doors of opportunity are opened. Man does all this. The man who is the greatest well-wisher of his children.

Obviously, the decisions of parents in which male dominance is made, a newborn boy is made a boy and a girl. To some extent scientific progress has also increased social inertia. Scientific progress has failed to weaken or eliminate the beliefs of male power. This happens because even today, society has not been free from the old ideas related to son-love and child-birth in accordance with male authority at psychological level. Male supremacy tries to preserve its existence to increase its lineage. Women also agree in this decision. Because she is not educated. Because they are denied education opportunities. In the absence of opportunities, women are isolated from the process of socialization. As a result, their social, political and economic role is limited to the kitchen of the house.

But the male ruling society, which confines women to the kitchen, does not think that it creates social capital only through the labor of women. For example, when guests come to someone's house, it is the responsibility of women to make them delicious food from tea and water and clean their litter. In this work, 8–10-year-old girls also play a supporting role with their mother.

This point is worth considering why a parent adopts double attitude with his own children? At a time when the graph of education and literacy has shown steady growth, the incidence of gender discrimination has also increased continuously at such a time. Although education has definitely brought positive results of "Hum Do-Hamare Do". But the growing graph of the incidence of feticide in educated societies tells a new story of gender discrimination. Provisional figures of Census 2011 are enough to alert us and our thinking. If we still do not get out of the confines of beliefs and assumptions and are not aware to end the prejudices related to the birth of girls, then we have to be ready to face the terrible consequences that come twenty years later.

Imbalance in the sex ratio leads to many family and social situations and events. Let it be known that even after increasing the adult sex ratio more or less in the last decade, the thorn of gender discrimination is stuck somewhere in our mind. It is absolutely necessary to remove this thorn from the heart. Otherwise, the unbalanced sex ratio in children in the age group of 0 to 6 years will bring about the dreaded results after twenty years.

Many steps have been taken by the government to protect and educate girls. The most recent initiative in this regard is Beti Bachao Beti Padhao which is very actively supported by the government, NGOs, corporate groups, and human rights activists and NGOs. Various social organizations have helped in the campaign by building toilets in women schools.

Crime against girls and women is a major obstacle in the path of growth and development in India. Female feticide was one of the major issues, although the government has banned prohibiting ultrasound in hospitals for sex determination, scan testing, urination, etc. The government has taken this step to tell people that girls are not a crime in the society, although God has a beautiful gift.

CONCLUSION

We need to act to bring about change in things like hatred of daughters, trying to kill them in the womb. We should respect and love him for the good of society and the country. He is an equal participant in the development of the country like boys.

While it is a pleasant thing that the participation of women is increasing in all the areas of our society, but in many areas girls are far ahead of boys, but until the expected change in the mindset of the people about gender inequality, the hope of improving the situation is meaningless Will be.

As far as changing the mindset of the people is concerned, there are many good schemes being run by the government for the empowerment of women and giving dignified life to daughters, but it has to be kept in mind that lest the various government schemes should be made in government files or Be limited to the practice of being photographed by government representatives on various forums. For this, public awareness campaign is also needed on a war footing.

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