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THE STUDY OF CHILD SEX RATIO IN SOLAPUR DISTRICT: -A GEOGRAPHICAL MICRO- TAHSIL LEVEL ANALYSIS

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ABSTRACT

An attempt is made to study on child sex ratio of Solapur district at tahsil level. Sex ratio is determinant of equity of male and female persons in society. Changing in sex ratio at tahsil level is a common in Maharashtra state & India due to migration towards to urban centers in search of getting employment opportunities. As well as declining sex ratio day by day in India poses a serious problem in society where social evils on females takes place. Solapur district is not a exceptional to that social problems. Solapur district is situated in Maharashtra state that shows both industrial, urbanization and agricultural development. The Solapur district is one of the most important district of Maharashtra state both in terms of population and area. It lies entirely in the Bhima basin and located in between 17˚10' North to 18˚32' North latitudes and 74˚42' North to 76˚15' East longitude. The total geographical area of Solapur district is 14895 Km² according to 2011 census. The region under studies constitutes 4.88 % area and 4.51 % population of Maharashtra state. The child sex ratio was 935 *f/1000mperson* in 1991; 935 *f/1000mperson* in 2001 and 939 *f/1000mperson* in 2011. This study is based on secondary data which is collected from census & Government documents.

Keywords: Sex Ratio, Child Sex ratio, tahsil village group, tahsil urban group

INTRODUCTION

In India, the child sex ratio is defined as the number of females per thousand males in the age group 0–6 years in a human

population. Thus it is equal to 1000 x the reciprocal of the sex ratio (ratio of males to females in a population) in the same age group, i.e. under age seven. The natural "sex ratio at birth" is often considered to be around 105. This means that at birth on average, there are 105 males for every 100 females. Thus a significant departure from the ratio of 1.05 boys per every girl born indicates an imbalanced child sex ratio. An imbalance in this age group will extend to older age groups in future years. Currently, the ratio of males to females is generally significantly greater than 1, i.e. there are more boys than girls. In the Asian culture, families want baby boys, because it is traditional that the boys take care of the parents, while the daughters marry and leave the family. These families want to ensure elderly security, therefore they want more boys in the family. Typically it cost more to have a daughter and they cannot contribute to the family nearly as much as the son can. These factors cause family to get an abortion because they want the variables that the boys have to offer, and unfortunately it causes the child male to child female sex ratio it be imbalanced. Declining child sex ratio creates a 'marriage squeeze' in society due to unavailability of females to all male persons in the same age group and it leads towards high age gap in married men and women which

directly influences on fertility rate. This directly affects on younger generations in their 20's. There will be definitely problem creates about female security and safety from social evils in society due to more number of male than women.

Rational of Study:-

Declining child sex ratio creates a 'marriage squeeze' in society due to unavailability of females to all male persons in the same age group after 20's . Due to the less females in society, it leads towards high age gap in married men and women which directly influences on fertility rate. This directly affects on younger generations in their 20's. There will be definitely problem creates about female security and safety from social evils in society due to more number of male than women. Therefore, today's child sex ratio picture should be good that after 20 to 25 years , there will be no any problems creates in society. Each and every step of maintaining equal child sex ratio in society should be followed strictly in society by government rules and regulation and social awareness towards about importance of girl child baby.

OBJECTIVES

The main aim of this study is as

1) To analyze tahsil–wisetotal sex ratio and its changes in Solapur district during 1991 to 2011.

2) To compare urban and rural level child sex ratio in Solapur district during 1991 to 2011.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:-

The present paper is primarily based on secondary data. The data on decadal year for the census year have been collected. Considering a urban as a unit for the Solapur District of Maharashtra, the have been collected of Socio economic review book, Statistical Abstract of Solapur District. The data pertaining to the period from 1991 to 2011. The numerical measurement of sex composition of a population is expresses in terms of sex ratio. This ratio is calculated differently indifferent countries. In India, the sex ratio is calculated in terms of number of females per thousand males. Here tertiary sex ratio is considered & it is calculated as under:

$$R = \frac{\text{Female Population } (P\,f)}{\text{Male Population}(P\,m)} \times 1000$$

To the detail study of all tahsil in Solapur district are categorized according to the revenue group of tahsil described as per government known as Tadwal (18), Jeur (21),Akkalkot (19), Chapalgaon (20),Waghdari (15), Maindargi(21), Dudhani (23) villages in included Akkalkottahsil ; RopaleKavhe (21), Kurdu (15), Temburni (22), Modnimb (11), Laul (13), Madha (14). Darphal (19) villages included in Madhatahsil ; Ketur /Pomalwadi (20), Korti (17), Karmala -Rural (28), Arjunnagar (17), Jeur (20), Kem (18)villages included in Karmalatahsil ; Sethphal (16), Mohol (15), Narkhed (15), Sawaleshwar (18), TakaliSikandar (12), Wagholi(26) villages included in Moholtahsil ; Agalgaon (20), Pangari (21), Nari (Bhendewadi) (14), Pangaon(13), Barshi (13), Surdi(18), UpaleDumala (12), Vairag (12), Gaudgaon (14) villages included in Barshitahsil ; PatvardhanKuroli (15), Karkamb (19),Bhalwani (15), Pandharpur (08),Tungat(12), Kasegaon(14), Puluj (17) villages included in Pandharpurtahsil ; Mahud (17), Sangewadi (15), Sangole (12), Nazare (13), Kola (16), Hatid (14), Javala (15) villages included in Sangolatahsil; Marapur (10), Mangalweda (15), Maravade (14), Andhalgaon (12), Bhose (14), Huljanti (16) villages included in Mangalwedhatahsil ;Boramani (11), Musti(08), Valsang (15), Hotagi (18), Mandrup (19), Vinchur (19) villages included in Solapur South tahsil; Dahigaon (13), Natepute (14), Sadashivnagar (13), Malshiras, (17)Akluj (18), Mahalung (14) Velhapur (12) , Piliv (13) villages included in Malshirastahsil; Wadala (12), Mardi (15), Solapur (02), Thire (06), Shelga (06)villages included in Solapur North tahsil of Solapur district.

Limitations: Village group and its comprising villages are sme in census 2001 to

2011 while in the census of 1991 , it is not matches due to merging and demerging of few villages from or to any village group as per Government decision. Therefore, out of 11 tahsils of Solapur district, Barshi, Mangalwedha, Solapur South, Malshiras and Solapur North tahsil's village groups villages are excluded in 1991 census.

Study Area:

LOCATION MAP OF SOLAPUR DISTRICT
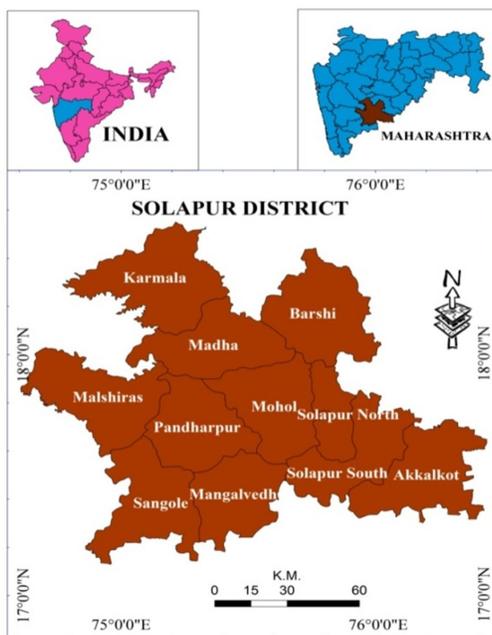
The Solapur district is one of the most important district of Maharashtra state both in terms of population and area . It lies entirely in the Bhima basin and located in between 17˚10' North to 18˚32' North latitudes and 74˚42' North to 76˚15'East longitude. The total geographical area of Solapur district is 14895 Km² according to 2011 census. The region under studies constitutes   4.88 % area and 4.51 % population of Maharashtra state. It ranks fourth in terms of area and seventh in term of population among the district of Maharashtra. The region under studies constitutes   4.88 % area and 4.51 % population of Maharashtra state. The child sex ratio was 935 *f/1000mperson*in 1991; 935 *f/1000mperson*in 2001 and 939 *f/1000mperson*in 2011.

Tahsilwise Child Sex Ratio in Solapur District (1991 to 2011)							
Sr. Name	Tahsil Block	Name of Village Circle / Town circle	Child Sex Ratio in *f/1000mperson*			Changes in	
			1991	2001	2011	1991-2001	2001-2011
1.	Akkalkot	1) Tadwalh	960	907	907	-53	0
		2) Jeur	925	928	945	3	17
		3) Akkalkot	861	896	864	35	-32

		4) Chapalgaon	1003	913	954	-90	41
		5) Waghdari	913	968	926	55	-42
		6) Maindargi	927	933	907	6	-28
		7) Dudhani	927	924	874	-3	-50
		Akkalkot Rural Tahsil	936	924	915	-12	-9
		1) Akkalkot	968	924	929	-44	5
		2) Maindargi	1029	950	924	-79	-26
		3) Dudhani	986	1029	968	43	-61
		Urban tahsil	985	941	920	-44	-21
		Total Akkalkottahsil	946	927	912	-19	-85
2	Madha	1) RopaleKavhe	966	856	808	-110	-48
		2) Kurdu	823	891	819	68	-72
		3) Tembhurni	995	895	851	-100	-44
		4) Modnimb	940	855	827	-85	-28
		5) Laul	915	888	844	-27	-44
		6) Madha	893	858	815	-35	-43
		7) Darfal	922	864	835	-58	-29
		MadhaRuralisedtahsil	926	844	829	-82	-15
		1) Kurduwadi town	940	782	828	-158	46
		Urbanisedtahsil	940	782	828	-158	46
		Total Madhatahsil	925	840	829	-85	-11
3	Karmala	1) Pomalwadi	971	853	868	-118	15
		2) Korti	880	888	858	8	-30
		3) Karmala(R)	944	923	829	-21	-94
		4) Arjunnagar	930	885	859	-45	-26
		5) Jeur	916	888	827	-28	-61
		6) Kem	942	872	857	-70	-15
		KarmalaRuralisedtahsil	930	886	847	-44	-39
		Karmala town	945	880	864	-65	-16
		UrbanisedTahsil	945	880	864	-65	-16
		Total KarmalaTahsil	932	885	848	-47	-37
4	Mohol	1) Sethphal	891	884	827	-7	-57
		2) Mohol	961	875	880	-86	5
		3) Narkhed	910	919	834	9	-85
		4) Sawaleshwar	961	917	905	-44	-12
		5) TakaliSikandar	976	877	869	-99	-8
		6) Wagoli	961	934	886	-27	-48
		MoholRuralisedtahsil	946	898	869	-48	-29
		UrbanisedTahsil	0	0	0	0	0
		Total Moholtahsil	946	898	869	-48	-29
5	Barshi	1) Agalgaon	NA	792	840		48
		2) Pangri	NA	856	803		-53
		3) Nari (Bhendewadi)	NA	812	833		21
		4) Pangaon	NA	819	866		47
		5) Barshi	NA	927	851		-76
		6) Surdi	NA	837	826		-11
		7) UpaleDumala	NA	914	838		-76
		8) Vairag	NA	827	855		28
		9) Gaudgaon	NA	783	828		45
		BarshiRuralisedtahsil	923	840	837		-3
		Barshi town	941	856	847		-9
		UrbanisedTahsil	941	856	847		-9
		Total Barshitahsil	927	845	840		-5
6	Pandharpur	1) PatvardhanKuroli	945	914	873	-31	-41
		2) Karkamb	927	896	881	-31	-15

		3) Bhalwani	948	837	872	-111	35
		4) Pandharpur	934	905	894	-29	-11
		5) Tungat	938	855	834	-83	-21
		6) Kasegaon	990	891	909	-99	18
		7) Puluj	927	887	863	-40	-24
		Pandharpur Rural tahsil	1000	883	877	-117	-6
		1) Pandharpur town	947	887	894	-60	7
		Urban tahsil	947	887	894	-60	7
		Total Pandharpurtahsil	989	884	880	-105	-4
7	**Sangola**	1) Mahud	973	887	852	-86	-35
		2) Sangewadi	916	892	845	-24	-47
		3) Sangole	920	888	868	-32	-20
		4) Nazare	910	865	903	-45	38
		5) Kola	899	881	900	-18	19
		6) Hatid	909	871	912	-38	41
		7) Javala	943	892	897	-51	5
		SangolaRuralisedtahsil	927	883	882	-44	-1
		1) Sangola town	976	869	887	-107	18
		UrbanisedTahsil	976	869	887	-107	18
		Total Sangolatahsil	931	881	882	-50	1
8	**Mangalwedha**	1) Marapur	NA	927	862		-65
		2) Mangalvedhe	NA	935	874		-61
		3) Maravade	NA	899	835		-64
		4) Andhalgaon	NA	814	884		70
		5) Bhose	NA	904	875		-29
		6) Huljanti	NA	879	863		-16
		MangalwedhaRuralisedtahsil	918	896	866		-30
		1) Mangalwedha town	895	824	915		91
		UrbanisedTahsil	895	824	915		91
		Total Mangalwedhatahsil	915	888	871		-17
9	**Solapur South**	1) Boramani	NA	923	940		17
		2) Musti	NA	886	978		92
		3) Valsang	NA	930	939		9
		4) Hotagi	NA	911	921		10
		5) Mandrup	NA	910	943		33
		6) Vinchur	NA	951	916		-35
		Solapur (S) Ruralisedtahsil	955	922	935		13
		UrbanisedTahsil	NA	0	0		0
		Solapur (S) Total tahsil	955	922	935		13
10	**Malshiras**	1) Dahigaon	NA	894	893		-1
		2) Natepute	NA	917	930		13
		3) Sadashivnagar	NA	892	892		0
		4) Malshiras	NA	897	867		-30
		5) Akluj	NA	876	841		-35
		6) Mahalung	NA	895	857		-38
		7) Velapur	NA	851	856		5
		8) Piliv	NA	862	875		13
		MalshirasRuralisedtahsil	943	885	872		-13
		1) Akluj CT	NA	0	899		899
		2) Sangramnagar CT	NA	0	910		910
		3) Natepute CT	NA	0	903		903
		UrbanisedTahsil	NA	0	907		907
		Total Malshirastahsil	943	885	877		877
11	**Solapur North**	1) Wadala	NA	849	872		23
		2) Mardi	NA	886	895		9

		3) **Solapur**	NA	827	846		19
		4) **Thire**	NA	940	913		-27
		5) **Shelga**	NA	930	831		-99
		Solapur(N) Ruralisedtahsil	931	884	881		-3
		1)Solapur Agglomeration	868	919	919		0
		Urbanized Tahsil	868	919	919		0
		Total Solapur (N) tahsil	927	923	914		-9
	Solapur District			935	902	884	-33	-18

*NA- Not Analysis due to limitations

The child sex ratio of Solapur district was recorded about 935*f/1000 m* persons in 1991 & about 902*f/1000 m* persons 2001 and about 884 *f/1000 m* persons in 2011. The sex ratio is variestahsil to tahsil in the district. In 1991, higher child sex ratio is found in Solapur South tahsil i.e. > 951*f/1000m* persons; medium high child sex ratio is found in Akkalkot, Mohol, Pandharpur , Malshirastahsil i.e. 941 to 950 *f/1000 m* persons; medium child sex ratio in Solapur North, Karmala, Sangola, Madhatahsili.e 926 to 940 *f/1000 m* persons in the district. In 2001, higher child sex ratio is found in Solapur North tahsil i.e. > 951*f/1000m* persons; medium child sex ratio is found in Akkalkottahsil i.e. 941 to 950 *f/1000 m* persons; medium lower child sex ratio in Solapur South tahsili.e 901 to 925*f/1000 m* persons; Lower child sex ratio is in Mohol, mangalwedha, Pandharpur, Sangola, Malshiras, Karmala, Madha in the district. In 2001, medium child sex ratio is found in Solapur South tahsil i.e. 921 to 940*f/1000m* persons; medium low child sex ratio is found

in Akkalkot, Solapur North tahsil i.e. 901 to 925 *f/1000 m* persons; Lower child sex ratio in Mohol, Mangalwedha, Pandharpur, Sangola, Malshirastahsili.e   851 to 900*f/1000 m* persons; worst child sex ratio is in Barshi, Karmala, Madhatahsil i.e. <850 in the district.

As per census of 1991, the child sex ratio of Solapur district was 935 *f/1000mperson* in which **higher Child sex ratio** was found in Tadwalh, Chapalgaon village group of Akkalkottahsil; Ropale Kavhe, Tembhurni village group of Madhatahsil; Pomalwadi of Karmalatahsil; Mohol, Sawaleshawar, TakaliSikandar, Wagoli village group of Moholtahsil; Koregaon village group of Pandharpurtahsil; Mahud village circle of Sangolatahsil i.e. > 950 *f/1000mperson*in district. **Medium higherChild sex ratio** is in Karmala, Kem village group in Karmalatahsil; Patwardhan (K), Bhalwani village group in Pandharpurtahsil; Jawala village group in Sangolatahsil i.e. 941 to 950 *f/1000mperson* in district. **Medium Child sex ratio** is found in Maindargi, Dudani village group of Akkalkottahsil ; Modnimb village group of

Madhatahsil; Arjunnagar village group of Karmalatahsil; Karkamb, Pandharpur, Tungat, Puluj village group tahsili.e, 926 to 940 *f/1000mperson* in district. **Medium lower Child sex ratio** is found in Jeur, Waghdari village group of Akkalkottahsil; Lahul, Dharphal village group of Madhatahsil; Jeur village group of Karmalatahsil; Narkhed village group of Moholtahsil; Sangewadi, Sangola, Nazare, Hatid village group of Sangolatahsil i.e. 901 to 925 *f/1000mperson* in district. **Lower Child sex ratio** is found in Akkalkot village group of Akkalkottahsil; Madha village group of Madhatahsil; Korti village group of Karmalatahsil; Sethaphal village group of Moholtahsil; Kola village group of Sangolatahsil i.e. 851 to 900 *f/1000mperson*in district. **Worst Child sex ratio** is found in Kurdu village group of Madhatahsil i.e.<850 *f/1000mperson* in district.

As per census of 2001 , the average sex ratio of Solapur district was 935 *f/1000mperson*in which **higher Child sex ratio** was found in Waghdari of Akkalkottahsil; Vinchur village group of Solapur South tahsil i.e. > 970 *f/1000mperson* in district. **Medium Child sex ratio** is found in Jeur, Maindargi village group of Akkalkot tahsil; Wagoli village group in Moholtahsil; Barshi village group of Barshitahsil;

Mangalwedha, Marapur, village group of Mangalwedha; Valsang village group of Solapur South tehsil Thire, Shelagi village group of Solapur North tahsili.e, 941 to 950 *f/1000mperson* in district. **Medium lower Child sex ratio** is found in Tadwalh, Chapalgaon, Dudhani village group of Akkalkot tahsil; Karmala village group of Karmalatahsil;, Narkhed, Sawaleshawar village group in Moholtahsil; Patwardhan (K), Pandharpur village group in Pandharpur tahsil; UpaleDumala village group of Barshitahsil; Bhose village group of Mangalwedha tahsil ; Natepute village group in Malshirastahsil i.e. 926 to 940 *f/1000mperson*in district. **Lower Child Sex Ratio** is found in Akkalkot village group of Akkalkottahsil ; Ropale (K), Kurdu, Tembhurni, Madha, Modnimb, Dharphal, Lahul village group of Madhatahsil; Pomalwadi, Karmala, Jeur, Kame village group of Karmala tahsil; Sethaphal, Mohol village group of Moholtahsil; Tungat, Karkamb, Kasegaon, Pulus village group of Pandharpurtahsil; Mahud, Sangewadi, Sangola, Nazare, Kola, Hatid, Jawala village group of Sangolatahsil; Pangari village group of Barshitahsil; Marvade, Huljanti village group of Mangalwedha tahsil; Dahigaon, Sadashivnagar, Malshiras, Velhapur, Akluj, Piliv, Mahalung village group of

Malshirastahsil ; Mardi village group of Solapur North tahsil i.e. 901 to 925 *f/1000mperson*in district. **Worst Child sex ratio** is found in RopaleKavhe, Kurdu, Modnimb, Darphal, Lahul, Madha village group of Madhatahsil; Karmala, Jeur village group of Karmalatahsil; Sethphal, Narkhed village group of Moholtahsil; Tungat village group of Pandharpurtahsil; Sangewadi village group of Sangolatahsil; Agalgaon, Nari(B), Pangaon, Surdi, Gaudgaon, Vairag village group of Barshitahsil; Andhagaon village group of Mangalwedha tahsil; Musti village group of Solapur South tahsil; Wadala, Solapur village group of Solapur North tahsil i.e. < 900 *f/1000mperson*in district.

As per census of 2011, child sex ratio of Solapur district was 939 *f/1000mperson* in which

Higher Child sex ratio was found in Chapalgaon village group of Akkalkottahsil; Musti village group of Solapur South tahsil i.e. >970 *f/1000mperson*in district. **Medium higher Child** sex ratio is in Jeur village circle of Akkalkottahsil; Mandrup village group in Solapur South tahsil i.e. 951 to 970 *f/1000mperson* in district. **Medium Child sex ratio** is found in Waghdari village group of Akkalkot tahsil; Boramani, Valsang village group of Solapur South tahsili.e 941 to 950 *f/1000m person* in district. **Medium lower**

Child sex ratio is found in Tadwalh, Maidargi village group of Akkalkot tahsil; Sawaleshawar village group of Moholtahsil;, Kasegaon village group of Pandharpurtahsil; Nazare, Hatid village group of Sangolatahsil ; Mandrup village group of Solapur South tahsil; Natepute, Sadashivnagar, Piliv village group of Malshirastahsil : Wadala village group of Solapur North tahsil; Thire village group in Solapur North tahsil i.e. 926 to 940 *f/1000mperson*in district. **Lower Child Sex Ratio** is found in Akkalkot, Dudhani village group of Akkalkot tahsil ; Tembhurni village group of Madha tahsil; Pomalwadi, Korti, Arjunnagar, Kame village group of Karmala tahsil; Mohol, Takali Sikandar, Wagoli village group of Mohol tahsil; Patwardhan(K), Karkamb, Bhalwani, Pulus, Pandharpur village group of Pandharpur tahsil ; Mahud, Sangewadi, Kola village group of Sangola tahsil; Pangaon, Vairag, Barshi village group of Barshitahsil; Bhose, Andhalgaon, Mangalwedha, Bhose, Huljanti village group of Mangalwedhatahsil; Dahigaon, Sadashivnagar, Malshiras, Velhapur, Mahalung, Piliv village group of Malshiras tahsil ;Vadala, Mardi, Solapur village group of Solapur North tahsil i.e. 901 to 925 *f/1000mperson*in district. **Worst Child sex ratio** is found in Ropale (K), Kurdu, Modnimb, Darphal, Lahul, Madha village

group of Madha tahsil; Karmala, Jeur village group in Karmala tahsil; Sethphal, Narkhed village group in Mohol tahsil; Tungat village group in Pandharpur tahsil; Sangewadi village gram in Sangola tahsil; Agalgaon, Nari (B), Pangari, Surdi, Gaudgaon, UpaleDumala village group of Barshi tahsil; Maravade village group of Mangalwedha tahsil ; Akluj village group of Malshiras tahsil; Solapur , Shelga village group of Solapur North tahsil i.e. < 900 *f/1000mperson* in district.

Child Sex Ratio in Solapur District in 2001

Child Sex Ratio in Solapur District in 2011
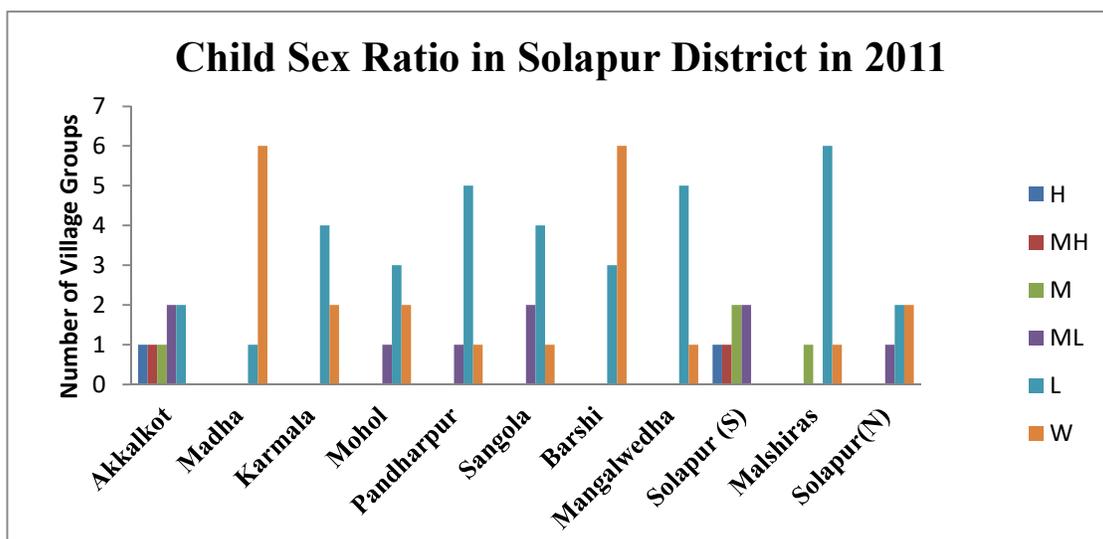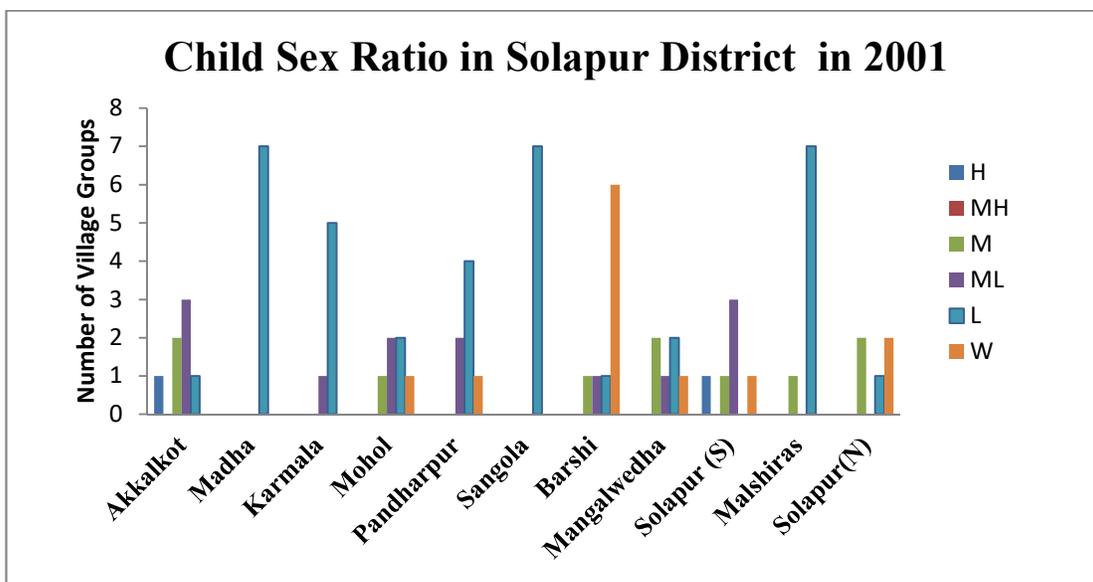
The urban child sex ratio of Solapur district was recorded about 933*f/1000 m* persons in 1991 & about 912*f/1000 m* persons 2001 and about 907 *f/1000 m* persons in 2011. The sex ratio is varies tahsil to tahsil in the district. In 1991, higher urban child sex ratio

is found in Akkalkot, Sangola tahsil i.e. > 951*f/1000m* persons; medium high urban child sex ratio is found in Barshi, Pandharpur, Karmala tahsil i.e. 941 to 950 *f/1000 m* persons; medium urban child sex ratio in Madha tahsili.e 926 to 940 *f/1000 m* persons; Lower urban child sex ratio is in Solapur North, Mangalwedha tahsil i.e. 851 to 900 951*f/1000m* persons in the district. In 2001, medium higher urban child sex ratio is in Solapur South tehsil i.e 941 to 950 *f/1000 m* persons; medium urban child sex ratio is in Solapur North tahsil i.e. 926 to 940*f/1000 m* persons; Lower urban child sex ratio is in Barshi, Pandharpur, Sangola, Karmala tahsil i.e. 851 to 900 *f/1000m* persons ; Worst urban child sex ratio is in Mangalwedha, Madha tahsil i.e. < 850*f/1000m* persons in the district. In 2011, medium lower urban child sex ratio is in Solapur North, Akkalkot, Mangalwedha tahsil i.e. 901 to 925*f/1000 m* persons; Lower urban child sex ratio is in Pandharpur, Sangola, Karmala tahsil i.e. 851 to 900 *f/1000m* persons; Worst urban child sex ratio is in Barshi, Karmala tahsil i.e. <850*f/1000m* persons in the district.

CONCLUSION:-

1) Madha and Sangola tahsil's all viilage group included lower and worst child sex ratio in 2001 and Madha, Karmala, Mangalwedha tahsil's all village group

included in lower and worst child sex ratio in 2011.

2) About 62 village groups in 2001 and 64 village groups in 2011 are included in Worst, Lower, Medium lower Sex ratio of district. That is a serious problem to society and gender equity programmes.

3) About 10 village groups in 2001 and 4 village groups in 2011 are included in Medium child sex ratio of district

4) Very few village groups about 02 group in 2001 and about 04 group in 2011 are included in Medium, Medium high and High sex groups of district.

5) Declining child sex ratio within district, from 935 in 1991 to 884 in 2011, poses a marital condition of society in next two decades.

SUGGESTION AND RECOMMENDATION:-

1) Keeping equal sex ratio is a responsibility of all individuals and families in society.

2) Old customs and traditions towards born of only son preference should be removed from the mind of society and family by awareness of 'Save Girl Child Abhiyan'.

3) In mostly villages girl child are away from their health care and education system. therefore, give the attention

towards women health, education as like of men.

4) Develop the rural region in terms of employment opportunities for ceasing of male migration towards the urban centre.

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