



SDGS 2020 OUR HERITAGE

Impact Factor (2020): 6.8



UGC Care Listed, Multidisciplinary Journal for Research Publication
Special Issue on

Sustainable Development Goals



Executive Editor
Dr. Deepak M. Bharti

Chief Editor
Prin. Dr. Shivdas Z. Shirsath



SDGS 2020
OUR HERITAGE



Impact Factor (2020): 6.8

UGC CARE LISTED, MULTIDISCIPLINARY JOURNAL FOR RESEARCH PUBLICATION

SPECIAL ISSUE ON

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

GUEST EDITORIAL BOARD FOR VOLUME NO. 68, ISSUE NO. 05

Executive Editor

DR. DEEPAK M. BHARTI

(Professor in Economics)

Chief Editor

DR. SHIVDAS Z. SHIRSATH

(Principal)

:Co-Editors:

DR. DATTA JADHAV

(Assistant Professor in Public Administration)

MR. NAGORAO WAGHMARE

(Assistant Professor in Political Science)

MR. GOVIND BAVASKAR

(Assistant Professor in Sociology)

MR. MANGILAL RATHOD

(Assistant Professor in History)



OUR HERITAGE

ISSN (Online) : 0474-9030 Vol-68, Special Issue-5

Impact Factor (2020) - 6.8

Special Issue on "Sustainable Development Goals"



INDEX

Sr. No	Title of The Paper	Name of The Author	Page No.
1	A Review Study on sustainable Development Goals: Un 2030 Agenda	Dr. Esha Jain	1-13
2	Emotionally Intelligent Leadership In Higher Education For Sustainable Quality Education	Dr. Ajay Sahebrao Deshmukh, Dr. Ishwar Lakhichand Chhanwal	14-20
3	Cloud Computing In Business :A Study	Mr. Amol Sahebrao Waghmare,	21-31
4	A Study on Financial Literacy of Working Women In Man Tehsil	Mrs. Ashwini Tanaji Kamble	32-37
5	Gender Equality and Women Empowerment In Higher Education In India	Dr. Atish S. Tidke	38-41
6	Quality Education Through ICT Based Teaching: A Study on Attitude of on UG And PG Level Teachers Towards ICT Based Teaching in Assam	Dr. Manashi Gogoi Borgohain, Mr. Baliram Pawar	42-45
7	Globalization And Women Empowerment	Prof. Dr. Santosh Bansod	46-48
8	Challenges of Higher Education In India	Prof. Balvant Vishnu Ghogare	49-50
9	Gendered Subalterns: Gender Equality And Sustainable Development.	Dr. Ahilya Bharatrao Barure	51-54
10	Quality Education With Some Aspects And Implementation	Prof. S.B. Biradar	55-58
11	Issues and Challenges of Startups In India	Dr. C. A. Dixit	59-62
12	Study Of Urinary Tract Infection In HIV Patient And Its Correlation With Complete Blood Count In Nasik.	Mr. Dhananjay Dabir, Dr.Hamde Venkat	63-69
13	Role of ICT In Library Services	Mr. Datta Sopanrao Solanke	70-73
14	Quality Education	Mr. Gadekar P.C., Dr. Dilip Arjune	74-77
15	Role of Start-Ups In India: Its Flexible Legal Environment For Sustainable Development	Dr. N.S. Giri	78-83
16	Use of Agro Industrial Waste For Cultivation of Oyster Mushroom	Dr. Hamde V. S., Solunke A. B.	84-89
17	Leadership Style And Effectiveness In Higher Education Institutes	Dr. Ishwar Lakhichand Chhanwal, Dr. Ajay Sahebrao Deshmukh	90-97
18	"An Assessment of Ground Water Recharge and Pre Monsoon-Post Monsoon Fluctuation of Water Table In Osmanabad District of	Dr. Jadhav Ganesh L.	98-104



OUR HERITAGE

ISSN (Online) : 0474-9030 Vol-68, Special Issue-5

Impact Factor (2020) - 6.8

Special Issue on "Sustainable Development Goals"



	Maharashtra'		
19	Clean Water And Sanitation	Mr. Kadam Dadasaheb Devidasrao.	105-109
20	Sustainable Consumption And Production	Dr. Bhima shankar Kharose	110-114
21	Development of Quality Education	Mr. Kishor Pandharinath Bhole	115-119
22	Agriculture Development in India	Dr. Mule P.M.	120-123
23	No Poverty In India	Dr. M.V. Phad, Dr. D.M. Bharti	124-127
24	Goals of Sustainable Development: A Criticism	Dr. Thombre Kailash Arjunrao, Dr. Phulari Vithal Shankarrao	128-132
25	Gender Disparities In Higher Education In India	Dr. R. B. Sangule	133-136
26	Hunger: The Main Motive of the Characters in <i>The Garlic Ballads</i>	Rahul Ramchandra Gaikwad	137-141
27	Problems and Solutions of Quality Education in India	Rajesh Kachru Gaikwad	142-145
28	Mahatma Gandhi's ideology of Peace	Vithal Baburao Gunde	146-148
29	Communication Channels, Authorship Position and research Methods Used By Academic Librarians	Dr. Amol Babasaheb Sawai	149-155
30	Gender Equality-Role of Higher Education	Nanda S. Korde, Seema S.Korde	156-159
31	A critical study of inequalities among the women workers employed in manufacturing units of Marathwada region	Dr. Amol Murgai	160-166
32	Poverty Reduction through Employment Generation: A Case of Rural Maharashtra	Dr. Jitendra Wasnik	167-171
33	Gender Equality: The Status Quo of Indian Women in Mass Media	Dr. Kawale B. N.	172-175
34	A Comparative Study of Anxiety Among Sportsman and Non-Sportsman of Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University, Aurangabad	Dr. Santosh Shahurao Ghorpade	176-179
35	Issues and Challenges in attainment of Sustainable Development Goals by 2030 in India	Dr. Jayashri Birdavade-Bhandwaldar	180-187
36	Implementation of MGNREGA	Dr. M. J. Kolhatkar	188-193
37	Gender Equality through Education in Namita Gokhale's <i>Shakuntala</i> : The Play of Memory	Prashantkumar D. Deshmukh	194-197



OUR HERITAGE

ISSN (Online) : 0474-9030 Vol-68, Special Issue-5

Impact Factor (2020) - 6.8

Special Issue on "Sustainable Development Goals"



38	Sustainability and Chemical Fertilizers In India: A Reciprocal Analysis	Dr. Praveen K. Jadhav	198-203
39	Sustainable Development and Globalization: The Environmental Issues	Dr. Sanjay Raosheb Sawate	204-207
40	SDG and Condition of Deprived Sections in India	Dr. Ashok T. Borkar	208-211
41	Life Below Water	Dr. Deshpande Vilas Govindrao	212-214
42	Health Inequality in Indian Democracy and Child Health	Dr. Mohan Chougule	215-219
43	Studies on micro biota of seminal fluid of infertile male and its effect on sperm quality, in Nashik (Maharashtra).	Samidha Patil, Dr. Hamde Venkat	220-226
44	Clean Water and Sanitation	Dr. Deshpande Vilas Govindrao	227-230
45	A study of relation between self-concept and mental health among youth	Dr. S. H. Mohite	231-233
46	Importance of Water Literacy & Economic Development	Dr. Yogesh A. Patil	234-237
47	Social Security and Sustainable Development	Prof. Nandkumar Kuklare	238-242
48	Higher Education; Role in Nation Building and social reformation	Dr. Galphade Arjun Bhaurao	243-244
49	Contradiction of Gender equality in Indian perspective	Dr. Khiste Onkar Balkrishna	245-247
50	Gender Equality In India	Dr. Pandit Sambhaji Waghmare	248-251
51	Sustainable Development Goals And Present Scenario Of Poverty In India	Dr. Ashok B. Pawar	252-256
52	An overview of role of chemistry to accomplish sustainable development goals	Mr. Satish Y. Mane	257-260
53	Environmental Degradation & 'Green Politics': Goal(s) for sustainable Development	Dr. Suhel Samad Shaikh Dr. Shankar Ambadas Gavali	261-263
54	The Role of IQAC and Teachers in Quality Enhancement in Higher Education	Dr. Suhel Samad Shaikh Dr. Ajay Sahebrao Deshmukh	264-267
55	Conservation of Environment through Environmental Management System in Industries	Dr. Ravikiran Jaydeo Sawant, Mr. Ankush G. Padle	268-271
56	Gender Equality	Dr. Ragini Rajendra Padhye	272-275
57	Growth and Composition of Capital Receipts of Municipal Corporation	Dr. Sandeep Krishnat Raval	276-282
58	Gender and Social Gap in Higher Education in India	Dr. Sagar S. Kondekar	283-291
59	A Review of Parental Participation at Higher Education and Quality of Academic Performance	Prof. Sangita Kamble Dr. Surekha Ramrao Gaikwad	292-295



Contradiction of Gender equality in Indian perspective

Dr. Khiste Onkar Balkrishna

Dept. of Economics,

Shri Sant Gajanan Mahavidyalaya, Kharda,

Tal. Jamkhed, Dist. Ahmednagar.

Email: dr.khisteob@gmail.com

Abstract

There are some indicators of women empowerment introduced by various National and international institutions and organizations like World Development Report (UNDP) use the G.D.I., as well as some indicators introduced by census like Male-Female ratio, Literacy rate of women, life expectancy of women, work participation rate etc. generally we consider that if literacy rate increases Male Female ratio should increase there is a positive relationship between literacy rate and sex ratio. But unfortunately, different indicators indicate controversy among them. In this research paper discussed above mentioned state regarding gender equality.

Keywords: Census, Gender Equality, indicators of women development, Male-Female ratio, G.D.I

Introduction:

Naturally females are $\frac{1}{2}$ of the human capital or society but unfortunately, we are ignored to them with different reasons like some miss understanding of traditions, culture, dominating of male etc. due to these reasons women are pushing on back front. Many socialist, politicians, national international institutions which are taking efforts for the women empowerment and gender equality. Due to women empowerment movement women are freely breathing. As a human capital, women are playing a vital role in different sectors. But in present scenario some indicators indicate contradiction.

Generally, we are considered gender equality index is the indicator of women empowerment which is an indicator of status of women in the society. Unfortunately, one side H.D.I and G.D.I are increasing (literacy rate, Life expectancy women's participation in work are increasing) with this side indicator is positive but simultaneously Male-Female ratio is very unequal that is very unsafe for the Human capital and future society. Because this is a very important phenomenon or socio-economic and demographic challenge of country. Generally, when GDI increase it indicates women get a dignified respect from society as well as family. According to the economist when difference between HDI and GDI goes to zero at that point we will achieve gender equality. HDI and GDI both concepts are complementary when both concepts give positive result at this state we should get increasing Male-Female ratio. Male Female ratio is related to birth of girls and life expectancy of women. GDI is also an indicator of women empowerment. One side GDI is increasing but another side Male-Female ratio is decreasing which is the indicator of failure of GDI and women empowerment programme. And this is the controversy between GDI and Male-Female ratio because we always consider that, positive relationship between GDI, literacy rate and Male-Female ratio. These concepts are one of the parts of inclusive growth. Presently in the age of modernization above mentioned situation indicates women's have not dignity in the society. Without positive Male Female ratio all things are meaningless.

According to human development report 2019 Value of India's gender inequality index was 0.501 with the rank of 122 out of 189 countries. GII indicates India is very back front of women empowerment. It indicates



OUR HERITAGE

ISSN (Online) : 0474-9030 Vol-68, Special Issue-5

Impact Factor (2020) - 6.8

Special Issue on "Sustainable Development Goals"



disparities in the area of reproductive health, Empowerment and labour force participation work value. Ramming from 0 to 1 the GII value is 0.671 indicts a higher degree of gender discrimination in India compared to other countries like China on 0.961, Pakistan on 0.747, Srilanka on 0.938 it is even higher then the global average 0.00000 according to HDR 2018. Value of India's HDI is 0.647with the rank 129out of 189countries. In the HDR 2019 it is increase with 0.009 But Male-Female ration is not satisfied.

Another side of research paper are finding out of relation between literacy rate and Male-Female ration. Generally, we consider increasing literacy rate promotes to improving Male-Female ration. But unfortunately, it not in fact.

Objectives of Research paper:

1. To study state of Sex ration in India in the perspective of India.
2. To find out relationship between Literacy rate and Male-Female ration.

Hypothesis:

1. Positive relationship between Literacy and Male-Female ration.
2. There is not significant relationship between GDI and Male-Female raion.

Data collection and methodology:

This research paper fully dependent on secondary data, for this paper used the census report, UNDP report, reference books...

For the research paper used the Analytical research methodology.

Literacy rate and Sex ration

Sr.no	Year	Literacy rate (%)			Male-Female ration
		Total	Male	Female	
1	1951	18.33	27.16	08.09	946
2	1961	28.30	40.40	15.35	941
3	1981	43.57	56.68	28.76	934
4	2001	64.64	75.26	53.67	933
5	2011	74.04	82.14	65.46	940

Source: Census of India 2011

In the above table in the year 1951 total literacy rate is 18.33 and Male, Female ration is 27.16 and 8.09 respectively. In the year of 2011 total literacy rate is 74.04 and Male, Female ration is 82.14 and 65.46 respectively. When we compare between year of 1951 and 2011 literacy rate is 18.33 and 74.04 respectively, another side Male Female Ration in the year of 195 and 2011 is 946 and 940 respectively.



Literacy rate is increased but unfortunately Sex ration is decreased from 946 to 940. It is very less than per 1000 Male. we can effortlessly find there is no significant relation between.

The state of child sex ration is very critical in the year of 2001 and 2011 is 927 and 914 respectively. This condition is extremely unsafe for the future of society and human capital because after some years this age group will inter in normal sex ration it will create complications for the society as well as state of gender equality.

According to the ministry of health and family welfare government of India in the report of "Gender equality and women's empowerment in India" reported that, in the high-income group sex ratio was 856 per 1000 and child sex ration is 854! That's reason mentioned in the report that are "preference to son, Traditions, misused of medical facilities with the help of income, backward thinking etc."

Conclusions:

1. There is no relation between Male Female Ration and literacy rate, it affected by tradition, psychology etc.
2. HDI and GDI are increasing but Male-Female ration not satisfied.
3. In the family planning giving preference to small number of member and preference to son in the other words male dominating family this think divert to abortion of female so that Male Female ration is declining.
4. This state of Male Female ration is not indicator of gender equality.

Remedies:

1. Do not interfere in the natural Sex composition.
2. Society should emulation of bad tradition and wrong customs.
3. Government should strictly act without interfere of politics.
4. Government and non-government as well as people promote to women empowerment.

References

- [1] Gaurav Datta & Ashwani Mahajan, Magnetic Nanostructures, S. Chnad Publication, New Delhi (2015)
- [2] Human Development Report, Published for the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) (2019)
- [3] Gender equality and women's empowerment in India, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare Government of India(2006)
- [4] Census of India, office of the registrar general & census commissioner, India ministry of home affairs, government of India, new Delhi(2011)