

An Evil of Foeticide in Indian Society

A Sociological Study

Abstract

The Empowerment of women has become one of the most important Concerns of 21st century not only at national level but also at the international level. Efforts by the Govt. are on to ensure Gender parity but Government initiatives alone would not be adequate to accomplish this goal. Society must take proposal to create a climate in which there is no gender favoritism and Women have full opportunities of Self resolution making and participating in the Social, Political and Economic life of the Country with a sense of sameness. Absolutely parents can give up the child for adoption but in most cases they do not want to carry on with the pregnancy to the full term as it leads to growing connection of the mother towards the baby.

Keywords: Empowerment, Indian Society, Sociological Study.

Introduction

Female Foeticide can be defined as an act of the operating out of a fetus because it is female. This is a foremost social problem in India and has cultural associations with the dowry system that is deep-seated in Indian culture, despite the actuality that it has been forbidden by regulation since 1961.

Killing of infant girl child has been practiced in Indian society from a long time as in many other ancient societies, e.g. the ancient Roman empire. This would be called 'female infanticide'. Girl children were not welcomed in many societies for various cultural, religious or social reasons and were killed or left to die after their birth. However the practice of female foeticide began in India mostly in the 1970s when the technology of sonography, or ultrasound machines, became available in the hospitals. Some tests like amniocentesis, Chorionic villus sampling and ultrasound were basically pre-natal diagnostic tests to determine any congenital deformity in the foetus which began to be used as sex determination tests of the baby in the womb. During that period population control was one of the major agendas of the government and many international aid agencies were pushing lot of funds towards population control measures in the developing countries. They were driven by some of the "developed" nations' anxiety about the growing population in Third World countries.

Foetal sex detection and sex selective abortion by therapeutic professionals has grown into a Rs. 1,000 crore industries (US\$ 244 million). Social intolerance against women and a liking for sons have been promoted. Since 1991, 80% of districts in India have recorded a dilapidated sex ratio with the state of Punjab being the most horrible. According to the decennial Indian opinion poll, the sex quotient in the 0-6 age group in India went from 104.0 males per 100 females in 1981, to 105.8 in 1991, to 107.8 in 2001, to 109.4 in 2011. The proportion is considerably elevated in certain states such as Punjab and Haryana (126.1 and 122.0, as of 2001).

Technical Foundation of Study

This process began in the near the beginning 1990s when ultrasound technique gained widespread use in India. There was a propensity for families to continuously generate children until a male child was born. This was first and foremost due to the large sexist civilization that exists within India not in favor of women. This is reflected by literacy rates in the midst of women as well as economic participation, which are

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both predominantly low in states where female foeticide is great and an unequal population ratio exists alongside. The Government primarily supported the practice in order to control population expansion. The Preconception and Prenatal Diagnostic Techniques (PCPNDT) Act was approved in 1994, making sex-selective abortion unlawful. It was then tailored in 2003 holding medical professionals lawfully responsible. However the PCPNDT Act has been badly enforced by authorities.

Hypothesis of Study

1. Recognizing the minuses of foeticide will certainly lead to women empowerment in society.
2. Movements against this very sin will lead to social awareness to pinpoint and control the events in society.

Research Methodology

The research in this revision is exploratory in nature but not conclusive. Primary Data will be collected from the population samples of Kanpur City and secondary data sources such as : books, magazines, journals and additional published material will be used in the study as a root and principle throughout the study.

Need and Importance of Study

It is anticipated that more than ten million female fetuses have been illegitimately aborted in India. Researchers for the Lancet journal based in Canada and India stated that 500,000 girls were being vanished annually through sex selective abortions.

Prenatal sex fortitude was banned in India in 1994, below the Pre-conception and Prenatal Diagnostic Techniques (Prohibition of Sex Selection) Act. The act aims to avoid sex-selective abortion, which, as per the Indian Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, "has its roots in India's extended history of tough patriarchal influence in all spheres of life".

Historical Background

British officials became conscious of the problem in 1789 in North India. Census statistics showed a low of 659 females to 1000 males in 1891.

The castes with a good deal lower proportion of female children to male children integrated: lewa patidars and the rajputs in Gujarat; jats, rajputs, khutris and moyal brahmins in unbroken Punjab, rajputs and gurjars in the Uttar Pradesh.

Conclusion

The Empowerment of women has become one of the most important Concerns of 21st century not only at national level but also at the international level. Efforts by the Govt. are on to ensure Gender parity but Government initiatives alone would not be adequate to accomplish this goal. Society must take proposal to create a climate in which there is no gender favoritism and Women have full opportunities of Self resolution making and participating in the

Social, Political and Economic life of the Country with a sense of sameness.

Absolutely parents can give up the child for adoption but in most cases they do not want to carry on with the pregnancy to the full term as it leads to growing connection of the mother towards the baby.

Also because of the fact that abortion has been legalized in our country many people do not see abortion as murder but just see it as a medical procedure to get rid of something which is superfluous. It is seen as a common medical procedure like a minor surgery which one undergoes in a hospital to get some treatment.

So in short the established mindset of son favorite aided by the easy availability of medical technology and gluttony of unscrupulous medical doctors to cash on this demand led to the arrival of female foeticide in our country.

The original support received to this practice by some government hospitals and the involvement of the International Aid agencies through their push towards stronger population control procedures can also be seen as the most important factors behind the manifestation of female foeticide in our country.

The most significant impact of female foeticide is the skewed ratio it gives rise to. The dearth of females leads to other social difficulties like female trafficking, kidnappings and in increase in assault and rape alongside women.

Female foeticide is a terrible and illegal practice that has got to be stopped. The way to do this is by achievement of stronger laws and bringing about a change in the mind-set of our countrymen – uphill tasks, but completely crucial nevertheless.

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