



MAGAZINE ON

FEMALE FOETICIDE

A SOCIAL EVIL



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FEMALE FOETICIDE



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omen who constitute half the human population have been discriminated, harassed and exploited irrespective of the country to which they belong, unmindful of the religion which they profess and oblivious of the time frame in which they live. Everywhere women are confronted with many challenges.

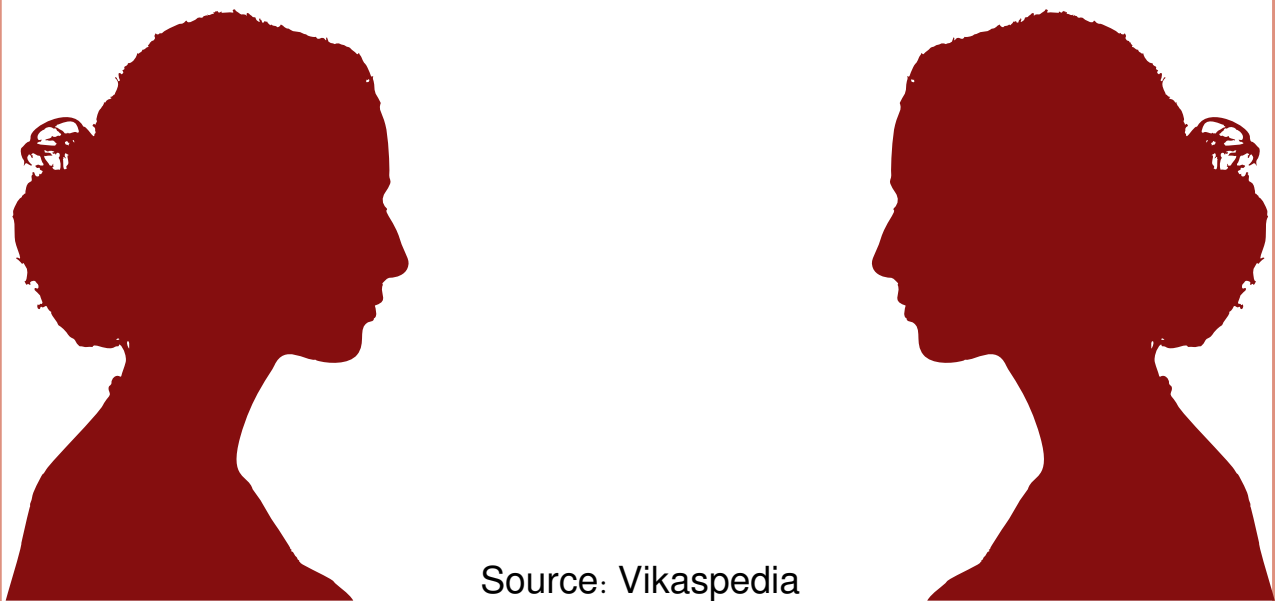
Female foeticide is perhaps one of the worst forms of violence against women where a woman is denied her most basic and fundamental right i.e. the right to "life"

Nearly 4.6 crore (45.8 million) females are 'missing' in Indian demography each year, mainly due to pre and post-birth sex selection practices stemming from son preference and gender inequality

Source : UNFPA report



Female foeticide is the process of finding out the sex of the foetus and carrying out abortion if it is a girl.



Source: Vikaspedia

REASONS FOR FEMALE FOETICIDE

Various theories have been proposed as possible reasons for sex-selective abortion. Culture is favoured by some researchers, while some favour disparate gender-biased access to resources.

Some demographers question whether sex-selective abortion or infanticide claims are accurate, because underreporting of female births may also explain high sex ratios.

Natural reasons may also explain some of the abnormal sex ratios. Klasen and Wink suggest India and China's high sex ratios are primarily the result of sex-selective abortion.



CULTURAL PREFERENCE

Generally, male babies are preferred because they provide manual labour and take forward the family lineage.

The selective abortion of female fetuses is most common in areas where cultural norms value male children over female children for a variety of social and economic reasons.

A son is often preferred as an "asset" since he can earn and support the family; a daughter is a "liability" since she will be married off to another family.

Even there is a tendency of DOWRY System, where during marriage girl's parents are forced to give money and other valuable commodities to the groom's family but in some cases that the family of the girl child cannot afford to meet the demand and girls are being tortured by their in-laws after the marriage. Moreover, in some rural areas if a girl remained unmarried due to this type of DOWRY System they are being humiliated by the outsiders.



A daughter is a "liability" since she will be married off to another family.

Source: Wikipedia

DISPARATE GENDERED ACCESS TO RESOURCE

Disparate, gendered access to resources appears to be strongly linked to socio-economic status. Specifically, daughters are typically receiving less priority than sons in the poor family. They are neglected from such benefits that son gets.



About 4.6 crore females 'missing' in India due to son preference: UNFPA report

Recently nearly 4.6 crore (45.8 million) females are 'missing' in Indian demography, mainly due to pre and post-birth sex selection practices stemming from son preference and gender inequality, a recently released United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) report has said.

India accounts for almost one-third (32.1 per cent) of the total 142.6 million missing females in the world and is the second highest contributor. The biggest contributor is China at 72.3 million (7.2 crore) 'missing females' that is 50.7 per cent of all missing females in the world.



Further, the UNFPA report shows that between 2015 and 2020, India lost an average of about 3.6 lakh females to 'excess female deaths' and 5.9 lakh female children to pre-natal sex selection (missing females at birth) every year.



The report also shows that as in 2012, India had the highest rate of excess female mortality at 13.5 per 1000 in the world. This excess was around 11.7 per cent of all deaths of females below five years of age indicating that one in nine such deaths was attributable to post-natal (after-birth) sex selection practices.

These include increased gender disparity, a high sex ratio, lives lost, lack of development, and abuse and violence against women and children. Families do not often keep this spillover in mind and this results in sex selection and female foeticide, which hurts society as a whole.



LAWS AND REGULATIONS

India passed its first abortion-related law, the so-called Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act of 1971, making abortion legal in most states. The deftation period upper limit for abortion is from 20 weeks to 24 weeks. Abortion can be done for the following reasons: survival of rape or sexual assort, minor, change of marital status during pregnancy and some medical issues with regard to the fetus.

The law also established physicians who can legally provide the procedure and the facilities where abortions can be performed, but did not anticipate female foeticide based on technology advances.



The impact of Indian laws on female foeticide and its enforcement is unclear. United Nations Population Fund and India's National Human Rights Commission, in 2009, asked the Government of India to assess the impact of the law.

Source : Wikipedia

- Dowry Prohibition Act 1961** prohibits families from taking a dowry, punishable with imprisonment.
- Hindu Marriage Act 1955** Rules about marriage and divorce for Hindus.
- Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act 1956** deals with the legal process of adopting children and the legal obligation to provide "maintenance" for other family members.
- Immoral Traffic Prevention Act 1986** stops sex trafficking and exploitation.
- Equal Remuneration Act 1976** prevents monetary discrimination between men and women in the workforce.
- Female Infanticide Prevention Act 1870** was passed in British India in order to prevent murder of female infant.
- In 1996, ultrasound testing of sex determination was banned**

BETI BACHAO, BETI PADHAO

The Beti Bachao, or Save girls campaign, has been underway in many Indian communities since the early 2000s.

The campaign uses the media to raise awareness of the gender disparities creating and resulting from sex-selective abortion.

Beti Bachao activities include rallies, posters, short videos and television commercials, some of which are sponsored by state and local governments and other organisations.

Many celebrities in India have publicly supported the Beti Bachao campaign.

It aims to address the issue of the declining child sex ratio image (CSR) and is a national initiative jointly run by the Ministry of Women and Child Development, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and the Ministry of Education. It initially focused on multi-sector action in 100 districts throughout the country where there was a low CSR.



A girl child is as important as a boy child in the life of parents. Both are equally necessary for the existence of life on the earth however we cannot think about the continuity of human life on the earth without a girl child (a future woman). Parents must care and respect both their children (whether a girl or boy) equally without any partiality in all the fields. A mother must give birth to a girl child and never kill her baby girl in the womb.

A mother must be aware about her baby girl and never come in social stigma about giving birth to a girl child. She should feel proud to be a mother of girl baby as she herself is a woman and no one can understand better than her.



SOCIAL MESSAGES

A baby girl also needs to survive; she is not less than a miracle in life.



Don't kill her but celebrate her birth, she will bring you heaven on earth



**A baby girl with her cute smile can make you
forget your pain for a while**



**Give girls the wings to fly,
Not the pain to cry and die**





LET ME SEE THE WORLD

www.facebook.com/inshararat

PLEASE DON'T KILL ME

THANK YOU

A decorative flourish consisting of two curved lines in a dark red color, positioned below the text 'THANK YOU'. The lines start under the 'T' and 'Y', curve upwards and then downwards, ending under the 'O'.