
THE STUDY ON PROCRASTINATE MAKING OF WOMEN: ISSUES AND CHALLENGES GROWING ACTIVELY IN URBAN AREAS

Pramadvara

Assistant Professor, School of Legal Studies, REVA University, Bangalore
E-mail: pramadvara@reva.edu.in

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Abstract: Everyone does not come into the world having the same good fortune. Gender biasness is something that is witnessed in almost every corner. Welcoming a Baby Boy is done throwing a grand celebration, on the other hand a Baby Girl becomes a burden since the very first day of her birth, upon the parents. Some faces the difficult experiences of poverty, some enjoys the liberty of education, explores the joys of womanhood, it is distressing to know that many of us will never be so opportunist to feel that thrill or a sudden strong feeling of excitement of dancing in the first shower of rain, never breathe the air of freedom, will never be the person she could have been, without any fault of hers but only because she was a girl, a woman in the making. In India's ancient scriptures, Vedas, the Puranas and the epics Ramayana and Mahabharata, the female was well respected, was celebrated as the font of creation and as an equal half of her husband. Many Hindu deities are worshipped as proud and powerful goddess. It depicts the woman as equal to man, the "flesh of his flesh, bone of his bone." This grisly practice of female foeticide has now taken root in many parts of India. Many unacceptable justifications have been provided by jurists, scholars, intellectual part of society supporting the practice of abortion, that abortion of a partially developed foetus is more humane than the gruesome act of female infanticide, and better than the birth of unwelcome daughters. More shocking still is the fact that this trend is far stronger in urban than rural areas and among the literate than the illiterate, exploding the myth that education and affluence will help to eradicate gender bias. We believe that by getting the education, humans mind will work more wisely, judiciously, but, on the contrary, whatever happening is against the principle of humanity, against the creation of God, which has to stop sooner or later, in the interest of the whole world.

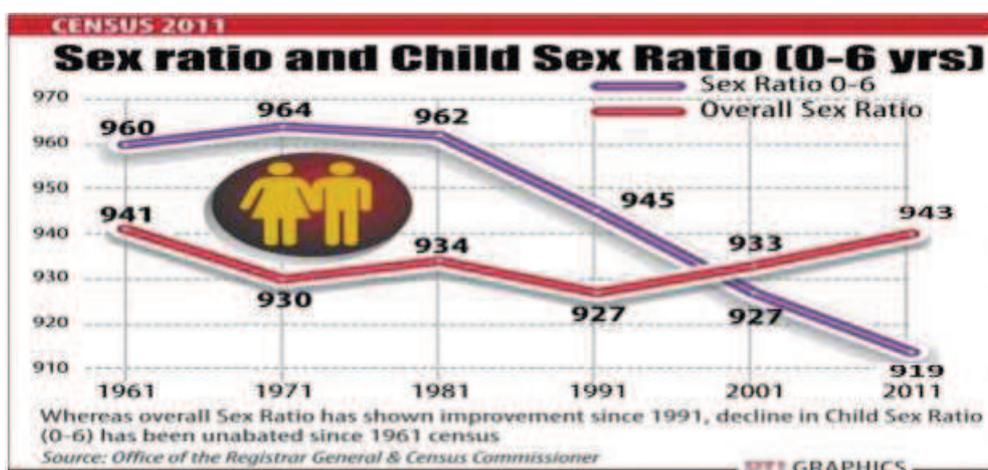
Keywords: Discrimination, Female Foeticide, Gender Biasness.

Introduction: A woman is called as a 'Mother', one who gives birth. Foeticide or feticide is an act to cause the death of an unborn child. As we all are aware about the thing that, Fundamental Rights of many women are violated or subject to attack not because they are not having those rights or they are made to suffer violence, but because, they are the women. The selective killing of female foeticide is the common commitment shared by the different families, not specifically poor family or a middle class one, bringing the high class rated genealogy into the same bracket. We are worried with the worldwide tendency of foeticide, treating as a way to control the world population. Since poverty is seen as a by-product of rising population, for developing countries like India, population control measures has been a central focus of government programmes for economic development. Abortion was quite a different dynamic issue for Indian Feminists, who started against it so as to stop the determination of foetus, ultimately controlling the more deaths of a girl child in the womb. The question is that, suppose if we consider the abortion as a right of one over one's body, then why this right has been misused to abort a selected baby child, a girl child. Foeticide would happen only after the test of detection, once confirmed if the child is a girl. Rights are not absolute, with no restrictions, off course they comes along with so many things to be considered and checked before making any step of availing them. Abortion of a baby boy is nowhere a case seen, why, because boys are preferred above to girls. It is a common and wrong belief that the girl is weak strength wise and intellectually as well, not competent to take the correct and

wise decisions for her family. With the advent of a kind of advancement in the Indian society we can see the awareness increasing through the initiatives taken by various celebrities and famous personalities. The perfect example to be quoted would be of, Amir khan show “SatyamevJayate”, for discussing in its very starting episode, the issue of sex- selective abortions, primarily focussing upon Western Rajasthan, which is famous as one of those areas where such a practice is typical. After the airing of this show based on a real inhuman practice, rapid response was seen, various actions were taken by the concerned governments. Fast track courts were established with an objective to do the fast trial of the accused, whosoever, is found practicing it.

Meaning of ‘Female Foeticide/Feticide’: The act to kill a girl child in the womb of a mother is causing Female Foeticide/Feticide. ‘Foeticide’, is an act of destructing the foetus at a time antecedent to birth. ‘Infanticide’, is an act of destructing newly born child and in law, such acts are punishable and treated as law. ‘Foetus’ carry an unborn child from the third month of pregnancy onwards until birth.

National Scenario: Going with the Govt. data more than 60 millions of girls have been enslaved and witnessed the crucial practice of Female Foeticide. Explaining decreasing rate of woman in the cities, along with the position of the laws of the land, laws prevailing in India. The sex ratio shows the imbalance in the birth of child, projecting a threat upon the increasing economic risks, done after the determination of sex.



Census Sex Ratio Data from 1961- 2011

As per the report of latest census 2011, there is a rise of 10 points in the national all age sex ratio from 933 to 943. Female foeticide is common in all places irrespective of castes, colour, religion or north- south division.

Uttar Pradesh, the most populous state: As per the data of census 2011, Uttar Pradesh is the most populous state with a population of 19.9 crore. Geographically also the state is counted as the fourth largest state in the country.

Sex Ratio of Uttar Pradesh Compared with The National Sex Ratio and The Other States

State	Population	Sex ratio
India	1,210,854,977	940
Uttar Pradesh	199,812,341	912
Maharashtra	112,374,333	929
Bihar	104,099,452	918
West bengal	91,276,115	950
Andhra pradesh	84,580,777	993
Madhya Pradesh	72,626,809	931
Rajasthan	68,548,437	928

Scenario in Lucknow, Capital City of Uttar Pradesh: Being a non metropolitan city, Lucknow has managed well to make a place and standard of living to stand out in the counting of the most liveable, comfortable cities of India. Economically, it is one of the fastest growing non-metropolitan city. In 2011 Lucknow had population of 4,589,838 of which male and female were 2,394,476 & 2,195,362 respectively. We can say that from the practice of Female Infanticide during the vedic times, we, in Modern India, are now turned towards to Female Foeticide. As per the census of 2011 of Lucknow District, the child sex ratio of Lucknow has 917 females per 1000 males. This paper projects that female foeticide is being more practicing in urban areas compared to rural areas.

Sex ratio of Urban vs Rural areas

Average India sex- ratio	933/1000 males
Rural India sex- ratio	946/1000 males
Urban India sex- ratio	900/1000 males

Genesis of Female Foeticide: There are various factors standing behind to support such practice in India.

1. Socio-Economic: There is a clear relation between child sex ratio and the income of a family. Both are co-related to each other. As of now a days, parents want only 2 children, and one should be a boy among the counting of two. This social pressure of passing on their ancestors name to coming generations and to maintain the stability in the standards of living economically, exerts them to follow it. They believe that the cost of born and brought up of the daughter as compared to son is high, which is correct upto some extent, as marriage, but again this does not give a right to any parent to disrespect the girl by having female foeticide.

Here we can quote an old folksong relevant in this context.

'Oh, God, I beg of you,
I touch your feet time and again,
Next birth don't give me a daughter,
Give me Hell instead...

'--An old Folk Song from Uttar Pradesh

2. Socio-Rituals- As it is a patriarchal society, there is one common belief that a father is not considered to be complete if there is no son to fire a light in his funeral pyre. A girl is condemned, denounced, blamed, chastised and every degraded thing keeps happening to her. Even her own family members do not accept a girl with respect, it is always a kind of burden upon them.

Legal Provisions: Fundamental rights provided to each citizen of India, whether a male or a female, under part III of Indian Constitution, guarantees to protect the individual's right. However, the objective of the makers of Indian Constitution was to provide a mathematical type of equality, cannot say how far that thought is succeeded while implementation.

None of the fundamental rights granted in Constitution protects the right of a child in the womb of mother of not getting killed, based on sex determination. Though, we can interpret **Article 21 of Indian Constitution**, which states that every person has a right to life, to include the right of a child in the womb to live. For example, Rajiv Gandhi assassination case, the punishment of accused Nalini was converted into life imprisonment from death sentence because she was pregnant at the time of sentence. Thus we can say that indirectly the law protects the rights to life of foetus in mother womb.

Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (Regulation and Prevention of Misuse) Act, 1994, is the most essential Act for the protection of an Unborn child. The PNDT Act now stands renamed as the **Pre-Conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (Prohibition of Sex selection) Act** from 2003, which

punishes all of them who constitutes such practices. It prohibits the determination of sex from the pre-natal diagnostics techniques.

An another significant Act, **Indian Penal Code, 1860**, is in practice to control this malpractice of Female Foeticide. The issue of dispute is, whether a mother can abort her baby, considering it as her right, as it is a part of her body, or if rights of an unborn child are separate from her? Following conditions can be discussed to answer such question.

1. Miscarriage without consent- if without a woman consent her miscarriage is done, it is a punishable act.
2. Intentionally preventing a child to born or to cause it to die after birth- if any act of a person, done with an intention to cause death of an unborn child or born child, is punishable.
3. Act causing death of a quick unborn child- if any act causes the death of a quick unborn child, it will be punishable for culpable homicide rather than murder.
4. Disposing of a dead body of a newly born baby by concealing its birth is also a punishable act.

Government Policies: Government has taken the initiative to start so many of policies in the favor and protection of girl child. National plan to save a girl was formulated in 1992 for, “**Survival, Protection and Development of the Girl Children**”. It was formulated to provide opportunities on equal terms to both boy and girl with no discrimination, exploitation and illiteracy.

In 1994, Universal Female Education Bill was presented, which is enacted later as **Right to Education Act, 2009**, providing free and compulsory education to children.

Program	Year passed	Central/ State Govt.	Benefits
Dhan laxmi Scheme	2008	Central Govt.	Cash transfers to family after meeting conditions (immunization, education, insurance)
Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao Yojana	2015	Central Govt.	Cash transfers based on educational attainment
Delhi Ladli Scheme	2008	Delhi	Cash transfer based on educational attainment for first 2 daughters
Beti Hai Anmol Scheme	2010	Himachal Pradesh	Interest earned on back account in daughter's name and cash scholarships for each year of school
Bhagya Laxmi Scheme	2007	Karnataka	Cash transfer based on age and educational attainment. Cash provided to families for natural death, health insurance, and scholarships
Mukhyamantri Kanya Suraksha Yojna and Mukhyamantri Kanya Vivah Yojna	2008	Bihar	Cash transfers to poor families with two daughters
Ladli Laxami Yojna	2006	Madhya Pradesh, Jharkhand	Cash transfers based on educational attainment
Rakshak Yojana	2005	Punjab	Cash monthly transfers for families with 2 girls
Mukhyamantri Kanyadan Yojna	2017	Madhya Pradesh	Cash transfer for marriage assistance if the family waits until the legal age to marry off their daughter

Conclusion: India is considered to be the nation of culture, religious beliefs and spirituality. Women are treated as a Devi or Goddess, at the same time brutally exploited by their families or even condemned. Girl child is condemned by several families, as they all treat a daughter as burden. In spite of the fact, government has come up with so many of initiatives. The scenario is going worst with every census. As we can see that the average sex ratio of child between 0-6 yrs has decreased by 41 to 919 in the census 2011 from 960 provided by census 1961. We really want to implement all those policies and provisions taking them seriously.

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