

A study on economic dimensions of female feticide

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ABSTRACT

As a result of observation from different sources and interviews of many individuals, it was found that there are social, economic, psychological, religious and cultural reasons for female feticide. Identification of female feticide and cheap and accessible system of her abortion, lack of social responsibilities in doctors and longing for maximum earning are due to this. The ritualistic system and traditional stereotypes and genitals and the concept of advancing the lineage by the son, the practice of offering oblation and getting the hands of the son in the ritual etc., promote this problem. Comparative studies on female fetuses in various religions have found that people from a religious community who put more emphasis on ritualistic systems have higher rates of feticide. Therefore, religious beliefs also play a role in this problem. The bias against females in India is grounded in cultural, economic and religious roots. Sons are expected to work in the fields, provide greater income and look after parents in old age. In this way, sons are looked upon as a type of insurance. In addition, in a patriarchal society, sons are responsible for the “preservation” of the family name. Also, as per Hindu belief, lighting the funeral pyre by a son is considered necessary for the salvation of the spirit. This strong preference for sons which results in a life-endangering deprivation of daughters. In the present study, the three income groups of the three hundred citizens mentioned in the sample were considered as high-income group, middle income group and low-income group respectively. From the different income groups, it was concluded that middle-income citizens are found to have a more favorable attitude towards female feticide than the other two groups.

Keywords: *Feticide, T-Ratio-Ratio, Variance, Significance Level*

Statistics obtained at the national level show that at least five lakh female women are killed every year due to the convenience of traditional son infatuation and modern technology. The illegitimate process of killing a fetus through abortion when the fetus finds a fetus by detecting the sex of the fetus through ultrasonography, agnosticism and other techniques has spread rapidly in India and the situation has emerged as a formidable problem. In which the number of females decreased drastically in the ratio of males. In the 1981 census, this ratio was 1000:972, which decreased to 1000: 927 in 1991. According to the information given in the 2001 census about the sex ratio of infants up to six years, the effect of female feticide increased further. In this case, the leading Punjab had 875 girls as compared to 1000 boys in 1991. While this ratio has been reduced to only 793. The ratio of

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A study on economic dimensions of female feticide

Haryana is 906, Gujarat 921. Maharashtra 927 and Bihar 921. It is noteworthy that the maximum cases of female feticide are in Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Rajasthan and Punjab respectively.

This situation is also prevalent here because the prenatal sex determination clinics have opened. Ironically, this clinic is not up to registration. To overcome this situation, laws were also made in India which prohibit the sex determination of the fetus under the Pre-Natal Testing Techniques Act 1993 as amended in 2002 from January 1996. Therefore, the need is that in economic, social and mental thinking, women should get equality of men and the middle class should be sure and fearless that the girl is neither an economic burden nor social only then the female feticide can be stopped.

Indian society is divided into three parts from an economic perspective. High income group, middle income group and low-income group. All three income groups have different beliefs. The living, customs, manner, education and initiation of the three are all distinctly different. The facilities of the three classes are also different, the education and education of the children of the upper income group is advanced, while on the other hand, the facilities, methods of education, initiation and maintenance of the lower income group are relatively few. This class undergoes a state of social structure. In this background, there have been different approaches to the social problems of the three classes. Feticide "is a social problem in which the three classes mentioned above are not equally affected nor do we hold the same viewpoint.

It is envisaged that among the higher income citizens, a favorable attitude towards feticide will be found in the lower income group.

METHODOLOGY

Method:

Investigator was conducted to measure the economic status of the population in the attitude towards feticide (Fetal Attitude Measurement made by Thakur and Sinha 2007).

Area:

A study was conducted on the citizens of urban and rural areas of the area Muzaffarpur.

Sample:

Muzaffarpur city and 200 villagers were included in the study area and three groups were formed on the basis of all three income groups and it was seen whether the economic situation had an effect on female feticide.

Measurement:

To measure the economic status of the applications taken in the present study, a personal information sheet was sent in which the following questions were asked from the applications;

What is your family's monthly income?

- (a) Less than five thousand per month.
- (b) Between five thousand and ten thousand per month.
- (c) more than thirty thousand

Put a tick mark in front of "A" to "C" above, as applicable to you. This process measured the economic status of the purposes. The purpose behind the economic status measurement of the

A study on economic dimensions of female feticide

purposes was that the attitude of the members of the well-to-do families in the society is at the cutting edge of any social problem. The rich family keeps up to date on social problems through radio, television, magazines and magazines, so their own personal attitude towards every social problem is likely to be strengthened. On the other hand, poor family members even if they have modern higher education Received the opportunity to receive. Yet since they grew and grew up in an environment of poverty since childhood, it is likely that their personal attitude towards social problems also remains traditional, obsessive and conservative. Therefore, this element is also likely to have a clear impact on the present problem.

Income Group and Female Murder: A questionnaire was given in a personal information sheet on the sample of three hundred citizens to determine different income groups. The sample was divided into three parts based on this questionnaire. High, income group, middle income group and low income group whose divisive boundaries were set below less than five thousand, between five thousand and ten thousand respectively and less than ten thousand above. In the hypothesis related to the citizens of these three income groups, a favorable attitude towards female feticide will be found in the upper class citizens than the lower income group citizens. In the hypothesis related to the three hundred citizens described in the model, a higher attitude towards female feticide will be found in the higher income citizens than in the low income group.

RESULTS

The three income groups of the three hundred citizens mentioned in the sample were considered as high income group, middle income group and low income group respectively. The number of purposes in the three groups was respectively 81,113,106. (Total number three hundred) The distribution of individual female feticide attitude measurement scores of these three groups and their mean, authentic deviation and favorable mood are found. The difference in mean values of Fetal Murder Attitude Scores of middle and low income groups is 8.54 and the T ratio of both these groups is 3.50 which is 192 D.F is certified at the 0.01 for significance level. It is a general belief that the comparative interpretation of income T ratios is described in the Table number 1.

Table: 1

Number	Mean	Provision	Error obtained of mean	Error obtained of mean difference	Difference of mean	t ratio	Significance level
High income 81	191.18	17.49	1.94	B-C 8.54	B-C 2.45	B-C 3.50	0.01
Middle income 113	199.71	15.83	1.49	B-C 9.59	B-C 2.48	B-C 3.87	0.01
Low income 106	190.12	20.47	1.99	A-C 1.06	A-C 2.78	A-C 0.399	Redundant

From the comparative analysis of the statistical results of the three income groups mentioned in table number one, it is clear that the mean of fetal mood of high-income group is 191.18, mean of fetal killing of high income group is the mean of 199.71 and of fetal killing of low

A study on economic dimensions of female feticide

income groups. The mean score of the attitude score is 190.12. It is clear from the different comparisons of the three groups that the mean values of the Fetal Murder Attitude Scores of the citizens of high- and low-income groups are 1.06. This difference is negligible. The ratio of the difference between the mean of these two groups is the value of .399. Which 185 D.F. Does not prove to be meaningful at any level of reliability. Therefore, this mean difference is uneconomical. That is, there is no difference in the feticide attitudes of both the groups.

The difference in mean values of the Fetal Murder Attitude Scores of the high income group and middle income group of citizens is 9.59. Clearly, middle-income citizens have a more favorable attitude towards feticide than upper-class citizens. Based on the investigation of the significance of the difference between the mean of the two groups, the T ratio value of 3.87 is obtained, which is valid at the 0.01 level for 217 D.F. Therefore, it has been proved that the attitude in favor of feticide is clearer among middle class citizens than in upper class citizens. As far as the statistical comparison of low income group and middle income group of citizens is concerned, it is becoming clear that in groups of lower and middle class citizens, like high and middle income groups, feticide in middle income group citizens Attitude is found in favor of Relatively, people in this group tend to be more facilitated, baffled, unable to suffer traditional social errors or beliefs. They influence society according to their wish. On the contrary, low income group is a neglected section of the society, no one listens to the one who is not recognized in the society. Such a person neither affects the society nor can openly oppose the traditional beliefs. No difference has been found in the attitude of citizens of high income group and low income group towards this social problem. The difference obtained on the basis of 191.18 and 190.12 in the scores of high income group and low income group is 1.06 which is negligible. Also, the obtained T ratio is not verified at any threshold of reliability, which makes it clear that the same approach has the same problem. The result obtained was not in the hypothesis. The mean of the Fetal Murder Attitude Scores of middle-income citizens (199.71) is significantly higher than the scores of scores of both income groups mentioned above. The mean of the middle-income groups scores is 9.59 higher than that of the upper-group and 8.54 higher than the median of the low-income groups. The T ratio of differences between the middle income groups of these two groups is 3.50 and 3.87 respectively and both are proving meaningful at .01 level.

The three income groups of citizens were determined on the basis of income. Variance analysis method was carried out to examine the significance of the differences in the mean of their individual feticide killing scores and the interaction of scores, the results of which are described in the following Table no. 2.

Table no. 2

Variation	D. F.	Sum of category	Variation	F- ratio	Significance level
Variation	2	186.05	93.53	3.404	.05
D. F.	297	104558.05	353.05		

ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSION

The subject of this paper has been to study the income group of citizens as a determinant element of their female feticide attitude. The sample of three hundred citizens is divided into three parts based on their family income. All three groups were named as high income, middle income group and low income group respectively. The number of applications in the

A study on economic dimensions of female feticide

three groups was 81, 113, 106 respectively. The aim of studying income groups as a determinative element is visible in the following lines. The following findings are related to the feticide infliction of citizens of the above three income groups:

- (a) Under the hypothesis, it was envisaged that among upper class citizens, lower class citizens. Expectative attitude will be found, which could not be verified.
- (b) It has been proved that female feticide attitude among middle-income citizens is found to be favorable compared to upper-class citizens.
- (c) It has also been proved that middle-income citizens have a favorable attitude towards female feticide compared to low-income citizens.

Regarding different income groups, it was concluded that middle-income citizens are found to have a more favorable attitude towards female feticide than the other two groups.

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Conflict of Interest

The author declared no conflict of interest.

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