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Dr. Udaivir Sharma
A/18, Staff Awas, Gurugovind
Singh Sports College, Kursi
Road, Lucknow-226026

Attitude towards Female Foeticide among Female Teachers and other Vocational Women

Dr. Udaivir Sharma

Abstract

The purpose of the study is to see the attitude Female Foeticide among Female Teachers and other Vocational Women in Lucknow district. There are so many traditional problems in our society. Female foeticide is one of them which is continue since very beginning. People want male child for future caring and livelihood. Women of modern society have changed and think broadly. Specially working women have the different attitude from normal women. Government school teachers and other vocational women have been taken as sample for this purpose. The purposive sampling technique has used in this study. Self made summated rating scale has used for data collection. The data was categorized and analyzed according to the hypotheses. No significant difference in attitude between female Teachers and other vocational women towards female foeticide was found. Same result was shown in Private Female Teachers and Private other vocational women towards Female Foeticide. Most of the women have negative attitude towards female foeticide in Lucknow district.

Keywords: Attitude, Female Foeticide, Female Teachers and Vocational Women

1. Introduction

Today education play important role in modern life. It is one of the basic necessities of human being. Without education we cannot survive in this scientific world. To solve the problems firstly we should stop the sex discrimination which is happening due to lack of conscious in the policies of government and as well as human beings in this universe. We should treat female and male as equal behavior in any field. Both are equally important to survive the existence of life. In Vedic period or medieval period or in present period women empowerment took its important role. But, in some of the area female have been killed before their birth which is very disappointing task in this present scenario. In Vedic period she was worshiped as Gargi, Apala, and Madri etc. But, against Buddhist period the status of women was not much better. But, in taking part in Independence time like Rani Laxshmi Bai, Sarajoni Naidu, Indira Gandhi etc. on the other hand Dowry system and Sati pratha was also been taken place. But, Sati Pratha has been abolished by Raja Ram Mohan Roy in the British period. But, in modern period Female foeticide has been taken place due to the system of Dowry. Due to pay the definite money demanded by boys house the female baby has been killed insist the foetus of the mother. Not, only this reason will of boy child and increase their family status female foeticide has been increased. Therefore, the population of women 35 and 40 million are decreasing. In some part of country the ratio of boys and girls have been decreased up to 800 : 1000 U.N.O. has been taken action to improve the critical condition of female. In 20th century these accident has been taken place mostly in Punjab, Haryana and Delhi. The term Female foeticide has been come mostly in the year, 1970. It has been happened mostly in urban area rather than rural area. According to survey it has been seen that literate women is responsible for female Foeticide compare to Illiterate women.

In Indian society the condition of Hindu and Muslim women both have poor condition. In any field whether in education, health, economic condition management or profession status of women in society has been decided under the presence of family. These are the effect of the social values According to Islam it refers to Monopoly and very less rights has been given to women as compare to men. Hindu believes in birth of baby. In Ramayana and Manusmriti the idol, liberal and obedient picture of women has been shown who always care of men. It is said that first father, second husband and third son. In Hindu society the birth of son is essential. Today modern techniques are the barrier for female.

Correspondence:

Dr. Udaivir Sharma
A/18, Staff Awas, Gurugovind
Singh Sports College, Kursi
Road, Lucknow-226026

There are many factors which are declining the status of women whether it is in the field of culture, religion or economic causes. Today, Dowry is also the main factors which affect the female foeticide. It is due to lack of education and awareness in India for Dowry at 93 mts every woman has killed. Sonalida Desai has been studied in sex discrimination of Bombay advertising posters that "It is better to pay 500 Rs. now than 50,000 Rs. (in dowry) later." In 1971 women and Development in Reproductive Technology Abortion (Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act) legally has been passed. In other way we see that Dowry is not only the factor but also the factor of lack of physical health. Of infant child which has been killed. In 1975 Amniocentesis has been introduced ultrasound scanning is the modern machine which is used to check whether there is male or female. This machine is actively used not in urban areas but also in rural areas. Through new technology sex choice which is called at Vitro fertilization in which we fertilize and after killing of female it took the birth of male child. The use of ultra sound, Amniocentesis increases the crime.

Prevention of Sex Determination under Female Foeticide

Law of Female foeticide act in 1994. Indian Government has passed pre-conception and Pre-natal Diagnostic technique (Prohibition of Sex selection), But, it has not been implemented. In, 2002 it has not been implemented. In 2002 it has been changed as regulation and prevention of misuse law has been implemented in right way. According to this law at the level of central and state supervisory board, Appropriate Authority, Supporting Advisory Committee have the right to see monitor and to implement the amendment reference to law. According to this law 10,000 Rs. has to be refund and punishment for three years. Through appropriate authority central and State. medical organization has been taken strict action against of medical profession. In Prenatal checkup 35 yrs of women has been taken "Chromosomal abnormalities" in which wife husband has been given introduction of generative diseases. This has been implemented in act of 1994. According to this survey, this crime has been done due to lack of implementation of rules and laws and also due to illiteracy, unconsciousness the policies of Government has not been effectively used survey of patients it has been shown that 40% male and 30% women patient are only aware to know sex discrimination where as 90% of this survey of law it has been assumed the boys are necessary for existence. Female foeticide therefore has been taken its huge space in Indian society whether it will be the socio economic or political factor. But it has been seen that the attitude of society has been effectively used for this crime. So some educationist gave emphasis on female education so that they aware of their rights and get rid of these crimes. Not only for the illiterate women, but the programs should be run by the government for literate women too, for knowledge and awareness in the society.

Need and Importance of Study

In Indian society due to lack of value education female foeticide is not only increase the violation of female but also the increase of violation of human rights. Pregnant lady is also anxious about the birth of female child. If this will continue took place then there will be mentally depression among women. Mostly scientist has been generalized that in future till 20 yrs in market there will be lack of bridegroom because in sex ratio the balance of female will be lacking. Therefore in this modern family the use of modern

techniques has become very simple for determination of sex. Today, in rural area there is need of marriage for women it is unhealthy of women and also increases population. Today, we also see that the kidnapping of women became very common thing. In Hindustan times it has been recently published that very low age of women has been kidnapped from Assam and west Bengal and sold them to Haryana. In China it has been assumed that U.P. West. That 2020 40 million unmarried men which is called as Guang ol Bare branches" in China. Due to the sex ratio there is huge pressure on bachelor which is dangerous for society. Mostly the women are atrocite by the sex workers which is called today as Rape. These happening are common in metropolitan cities.

Today, in this present scenario the condition of women are much better than British and medieval period regarding women empowerment. These cases like Dowry system, rape, kidnapping and insecurity of women has been influenced in the study of human rights. If all female will destroy then there will be no existence of earth because there will be disbalance in the society, with the help of ratio of sex survey we can know that what the condition of women is and men and we can study comparatively. As we have discussed that Female foeticide is a very disappointing crime though it is happening day by day in this present scenario either in Illiterate or literate family. So, for the acceptance of male in society, dowry system and status of family especially in the context of women, we should increase the socio, economic status of female and can give equal opportunity to male as well as female. Then our country will proper and develops in each and every aspects of society.

Objectives

1. To study the attitude of women towards Female Foeticide.
2. To investigate the attitude of female teachers and other vocational woman towards female Foeticide.
3. To study the attitude of Private female teachers and as well as government towards Female foeticide.
4. To study the attitude of private other vocational woman as well as Government towards female foeticide.

Hypotheses

1. There is no significant difference between female teachers and other vocational women towards female foeticide.
2. There is no significant difference between private female teachers and private vocational women towards Female foeticide.
3. There is no significant difference between Government female teachers and Government vocational women towards Female foeticide.
4. There is no significant difference between Government female teacher and Private Female teachers towards Female Foeticide.
5. There is no significant difference between Government other vocational and Private vocational women towards Female Foeticide.
6. There is no significant difference between Private Female teachers and Government vocational women towards Female Foeticide.
7. There is no significance difference between Government Female teachers and Private vocational women towards Female foeticide.

Delimitation of the Study

Though, India is a vast country. So, research scholar can't do research in such huge area. The researcher has done his work limited to Lucknow district. This includes only government and non government higher level of teachers. Researcher selected by randomly school and teachers both. In this research, 40 government and 40 private teachers have been taken. Researcher selected randomly other 40 Govt. other vocational women and 40 private sector vocational women from Lucknow district area.

Methodology and Design of the Study

1. Population- The population of this study constitutes all the higher secondary school female teachers of Government and non government schools of Lucknow District. The population also consist of private and government other vocational women in any occupational field of Lucknow District.

2. Sample - The sample selected for the study consisted of 80 private and government female teachers and 40 other private vocational women and 40 other government vocational women. These private and government female teachers have been selected from government higher secondary schools and private higher secondary school from Lucknow. Another other vocational women has been selected from job such as malls, private banks, Government organizations, Government Offices and other vocational government women such as Government office service etc.

3. Sampling Technique

The sample was selected by using random sampling method and this has been done in two stages -

- (1) Selection of schools (Higher senior secondary)
- (2) Selection of private and govt. offices banks and malls etc.

(a) Selected Private Higher Secondary Schools

1. Techno Academic Inter college
2. M.D. Public School
3. Rani Laxshmi Bai Secondary School
4. Central Academy Secondary School
5. Delhi Public School

(b) Selection of Government Higher secondary schools

1. Government Girls Inter college
2. Islamiya Girls and Boys college
3. Mahatma Gandhi Girls Inter college
4. Motilal Nehru Girls Inter college
5. Central School

(c) Selection of Govt. other vocational women

1. Canara Bank
2. Punjab national bank
3. United Bank
4. Bank of India
5. Eye Care, Hospital
6. Syndicate Bank

(d) Selection of private other vocational women

1. Insurance of Maruti
2. Tata Motor Showroom
3. Shops
4. Malls
5. Call Centre
6. Business centre

Sector Female Teachers Other Vocational women Total

Private	40	40	80
Govt.	40	40	80
Total	80	80	160

4. Tool Used

In this study, researcher used self made tool. This tool was developed by researcher self. This self made tool was summated rating scale. Different dimensions of attitude were used in this scale as socially, economically, medically etc. regarding female foeticides. It is not standardize tool, validity and reliability have not been calculated but tried to make more reliable and valid. Statements were very simple and clear form.

5. Procedure of Data Collection

The relevant data about the attitude of Higher Secondary schools female teachers of Government and non-Government schools collected by self made 'Attitude rating scale' researcher collected data from Private and Government other vocational women of Pvt. and government offices, malls, Banks, etc. These were collected with the help of 'Attitude Rating' scale.

6. Statistical Techniques Used

Using statistical techniques, which were chosen only after the investigator found them to be most appropriate and compatible for the collected data, did the analysis of data. Mean (M), Standard Deviation (S.D.), Standard Error of the Mean (S.E.M.) and t - test (to see the significance of the difference or C.R. test between two means)

Findings

1. There is no significant difference in attitude between female Teachers and other vocational women towards female foeticide. Hence the attitude of Female Teachers and other vocational women is same towards Female Foeticide.
2. There is no significant difference in attitude between Private Female Teachers and Private other vocational women towards Female Foeticide. Hence, the attitude of Private Female Teachers and Private other vocational women, is same towards Female foeticide.
3. There is no significant difference in attitude between Government female teachers and Government vocational women towards Female Foeticide. Hence, the attitude of Government female teachers and Government vocational women is same towards Female foeticide.
4. There is no significant difference in attitude between Government female teachers and Private female teachers towards female foeticide. Hence, the attitude of Government female teachers and Private female teachers is same towards Female foeticide.
5. There is no significant difference in attitude between Government other vocational women and Private other vocational women towards Female foeticide. Hence, the attitude Government other vocational women and private other vocational women, is same towards Female foeticide.
6. There is no significant difference in attitude between Private female teachers and Government other vocational women towards Female Foeticide. Hence, the attitude of Private Female Teacher and Government other vocational women, is same towards Female foeticide.

7. There is no significant difference in attitude between Government female teachers and Private other vocational women towards Female foeticide. Hence the attitude of Government female teachers and private other vocational women, is same towards Female Foeticide.

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