SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS
7.1 SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

The main reasons behind what has been called “son mania” are both multifaceted and deeply imbedded in Indian culture. Sons carry on the family name. They are also charged with the task of supporting their parents in old age. Parents live as extended families with their sons, daughter-in-laws, and grandchildren. Daughters, on the other hand, become part of their husband’s family after marriage and do not make any further contributions to their birth parents. Indian sayings such as, “Bringing up a daughter is like watering a neighbour’s plant,” and “The daughter who has married is like the spittle which has been spat out and no longer belongs to the parents,” exemplify the feeling of wasted expenditure on raising a daughter. Indian men are also responsible for the funeral rites of their parents and are the only ones who can light the funeral pyre. Some feel that they will only be able to achieve moksha (transcending the circle of reincarnation via the performance of good deeds) through their sons. Thus the importance of having sons continues beyond even this life in Indian culture. A very important factor contributing to son preference is that of economics. Daughters, for several reasons, are an economic liability to families whereas sons are a great asset. One of the most publicized reasons for this disparity is the dowry system.

Another reason of sex-selective abortion in India is highly economical too. Janet Hadley exemplifies this reason as such, “‘son or daughter? We tell you with 100 percent accuracy… Save 50,000 rupees later by spending 500 rupees now.” Here the board is attracting its customers by representing the unaffordable amount of 50,000 rupees as dowry which he or she can save by aborting the daughter right now by only spending 500 rupees. Dowry is a major cause of woman violence in India. The customs of unaffordable dowry has resulted in hundreds and thousands of death of women in India. Dowry is a practice that insists that the parents of the bride give gifts
to the groom and his family in large amount. Dowry is incredibly unaffordable to even middle class families, let alone the impoverished ones. “Even commercial minded techno-docs and laboratory owners have been using new reproductive technologies for over two and half decades … The propertied class does not desire daughters because after their marriage, the son-in-law may demand a share in the property.”

Sex selective abortion is not a new practice; it has been committed in many parts of the world during the time of famines and disasters. However, the practice of sex selection through abortion raises a moral question. Is the life of an unborn not valuable because it's a daughter? Is a daughter not to be born because one day she will become the burden to her family? How is the nature going to continue if there are no or less women to reproduce? These are some serious questions, which need to be addressed immediately.

The present study has been conducted in Jhansi during 2010 to 2014. The main object of the present research is to study the attitude of couples towards sec sex selective abortion and this attitude is how much concern with the socio-economic status. This study also aimed with the findings the anxiety level of mothers in the society.

With the help of qualified questionnaires, psychological test and general information, primary data have been collected and then tabulated, analyzed and interpreted according to the demand of the topic. After selecting the problems, researcher also formulated the hypothesis for better conduction and explanation of results of present study. The concept of null hypothesis was also designed by the researcher for the validity of formulated hypothesis.

The present research proposal is carried out on 220 individual both male and female who were married and between 18 to 41 years of age as sample for study. In selecting
the sample, stratified random sampling method was used. The location was the urban and rural population of Jhansi city. The sample was selected randomly, who were having one or more child in the family. Thus 18 to 41 years of age, all income group-urban and rural population, different educational level, different family types was form the different groups for the present study.

To collect the reference data, Self-Designed Questionnaire (SDQ) is developed by the investigators to know the attitude of couple towards sex selective abortion.To know the socio-economic status of family, the Socio-Economic Status Scale Questionnaire (SESSQ) constructed and prepared by S.D. Kapoor & R.N. Singh was utilized. To know the Anxiety Level of mothers, the Anxiety Scale Questionnaire (ASQ) developed by Rama Singh was adopted. After obtaining responses from the proposed universe, editing coding, classifying, tabulating process have been done so that the collected data may be prepared for analysis and interpretations.

The researcher formulated null hypothesis before analyzing and interpreting the results. Concerning literatures on the present problem were reviewed and collected data were tabulated and analyzed. The researcher presented data graphically and analyzed data statistically found through test materials, tabulated these data by statistical techniques of significance like percentage, mean, standard deviation and chi-square test were applied to determine with what validity data could be said to approach any conclusion. The level of significance within and between the required groups was calculated to verify the deigned hypothesis.

The most important theme of the research is that at what extent researcher has driven her research to the remarkable results. This could help the researcher to know that upto what extent the objectives of the current proposal have been fulfilled. The followings conclusions have been drawn by the researcher.
(1) **There is no significant difference between the attitudes of couple towards sex selective abortion.**

(i) There is no significant difference between the attitudes of male towards sex selective abortion.

(ii) There is no significant difference between the attitudes of female towards sex selective abortion.

(2) **There is no significant difference in the socio-economic status of couples.**

(3) **There is partially significant difference between the socio-economic factor and attitude of couple towards sex selective abortion.**

(i) High Socio-economic status couples of is differ significantly in their attitude towards sex selective abortion.

(ii) Middle Socio-economic status couples of is significantly in their attitude towards sex selective abortion.

(iii) Low Socio-economic status couples of is differ insignificantly in their attitude towards sex selective abortion.

(3) **There is no significant difference between the number of daughter in the family and attitudes of couples towards sex selective abortion.**

(5) **There is no significant difference in the anxiety level of mothers under study.**
(6) There is partially significant difference between level of anxiety in mothers of son and daughter.

(i) There is significant difference between levels of anxiety in mothers of son.

(ii) There is no significant difference between levels of anxiety in mothers of daughter.

The present research is related with sex selective abortion. Sex selective abortion is also the result of the major cause is the social status of women in India. Women are still the subject of domination and subordination. They are still subjected to their husbands’ decision. The cultural and social context of India does not provide the base for women to stand up for themselves. They are taught to be subordinates to their husbands and in-laws. The gender issues in India, be it sex-selective abortion, or women violence, will not be successfully addressed until and unless women themselves value their being and their identity. Government regulations are important to control the number of sex-selective abortion. Nevertheless, government should make policies that empower women and support their identity as a human being rather than someone’s wife or a mother.

The issue of sex-selective abortion is a major human rights issue regarding the ‘say’ of women whose fetus is being aborted. In order to address this issue, government of India along with many other interest groups and organizations should make an effort to uplift the situations of women of the country by making women of India realize their importance and the importance of their womanhood.
7.2 SUGGESTION FOR POSSIBLE REMEDIES

Any research work can be proved itself by the utility of research for the society. This burning topic have many useful comments for the society to support the daughter in the family.

Mainly the followings institutions may be benefitted by the researcher’s work.

Society

We need to approach this very difficult issue by going back to the broader question of the material and ideological conditions that create a world in which women are dying. While stressing the importance of cultural factors that lead to the high payment of dowry, thereby reinforcing daughter neglect, a wider interplay between economic position and cultural practice, thereby making the important dialectical connection between ideology and material conditions.

A closer look at dowry and inheritance practices is wan-anted. Just as position within a class system can determine the number of children born to different groups, so too the relative position within a gender hierarchy can determine the sex of the children who survive. Further, within an economic system, sex differences in the demand for labor and the reward for labor create incentives for the survival of one sex over the other, thereby contributing to the sex ratio in the population. However, demands and rewards for labor are not the only conditions that give incentives to sex-selective behavior. People who are not dependent on the wage labor market may still exhibit sex-selective parenting if there is sufficient economic reward guaranteed when one sex survives over another.

In India, the character of wage and inheritance practices remains sex-specific. Wages that men and women receive depend on a specific sexual division of labor, as well as
the broader ideological constructs that place women's work in a lower position than men's. The origins of particular systems of sexual division of labor are beyond the scope of this study. But accepting the existing set of gender relations that form, and are formed by, the dialectic between ideology and material conditions,

In most of India, both the sexual division of labor and the inheritance pattern that predominate establish the male as more valuable, because he can earn higher wages and he inherits property. In general practice, despite some carefully circumscribed legal rights, a woman has no right to her familial property except for the right to be maintained until marriage. Most families that do not allow female inheritance give property to a woman's husband and his family in the form of dowry. The amount given in dowry is determined by the groom's caste, his earning potential, and the specific demands of his family. Wealth of the bride's family is not a significant determinant of dowry. Payment of dowry is closely linked to the inheritance system.

The daughter represents a heavy economic drain on her family. As a woman, she will either be excluded entirely from the wage labor market or relegated to its least remunerative position. Her exclusion from family property creates the impetus for large dowry payments at the time of marriage. The male, on the other hand, receives better wages, inherits the wealth that is accumulated by his family, and also gains a dowry.

**Government**

Laws and policies can be important tools for providing State support for women’s rights and the achievement of gender equality. Addressing the phenomenon of imbalanced sex ratios at birth is a key opportunity for States to examine their current legislative framework and the extent to which laws and policies are in line with their human rights commitments. Broadly speaking, States should develop and promote legal frameworks and socioeconomic policies that will sustain gender equity and
equality, and in particular encourage active participation from civil society. Specific actions in this area include:

- Elaborate and implement policies to address the root causes of son preference – including policies on inheritance, dowry, financing old age and other personal security issues, education and the determination of surname;
- Analyse the impact of laws and policies on gender equality – and modify these to ensure that they are consistent with human rights commitments; and
- Strengthen policies to provide safe abortion services to the full extent of the law – including policies to ensure supplies, training and equipment in accordance with UNFPA, 1999 and to ensure that both health-care providers and the general public know the legal status of abortion in the country and how women can access safe and legal services.

Administration

The social norms that govern son preference will ultimately have to change within families and within social networks. Thus, advocacy to change attitudes and behaviour towards daughters and women has to be a central part of work to redress gender inequalities manifested through sex-ratio imbalances. It is therefore very important to give high visibility to leaders and other personalities and influential groups that support fulfilling the human rights of daughters and sons equally, and who therefore oppose prenatal sex selection. With the aid of other agencies, governments should give their full support to the development of innovative activities that stimulate discussion and debate, and that bring greater consensus around the concept of the equal value of daughters and sons. Such advocacy initiatives should use all available media, particularly television and radio, which provide opportunities for telling stories and for debate. Particular attention will also need to be given to engaging health care professionals to ensure that they are fully aware of the issues
around sex selection, and are in a position to act responsibly and in accordance with guidelines.

The prevention of gender-biased sex selection will require major commitment and sustained and concerted efforts by governments, civil society, international agencies and all others working towards the goal of gender equality. A carefully planned and systematic approach involving stakeholders at all levels is needed to put in place supportive legal and policy measures for daughters and women. This must be combined with the use of non-judgemental and non-coercive mass-media strategies and other social measures to encourage behavior change. Imbalanced sex ratios are an unacceptable manifestation of gender discrimination against daughters and women and a violation of their human rights.

Ministry of Health and Family Welfare of India has targeted education and media advertisements to reach clinics and medical professionals to increase awareness. The Indian Medical Association has undertaken efforts to prevent prenatal sex selection by giving its members Beti Bachao (save the daughter) badges during its meetings and conferences.

It is a general and important topic and having interest for psychologist, sociologist and society for the protection of daughter. It can only be done by the proper awareness and counseling to develop the positive and responsible attitude towards sex selective abortion. This research is fruitfully and useful for the researchers, society, planning commission, government and non-government organizations.