India has experienced an imbalance in sex ratios due to the rapid diffusion of sex-
selective abortions. Ministry of Women and child development, New Delhi had
surveyed on status of daughter in Uttar Pradesh. The number of daughter in Uttar
Pradesh is decreasing rapidly and Jhansi district is listed at 9th position in top ten in
this survey. The lowest rate of daughter in Uttar Pradesh is in Bagpat district. In
Jhansi district only 886 female on per 1000 male while in Bagpat district this ratio is
lowest and it is 841 per thousand. The condition of decreasing daughter ratio is also
anxious in Agra, Mathura, Gautam Buddh Nagar, Kannauj, Gorakhpur, Kanpur,
Lucknow, Bulandshahar, Muzaffarnagar, Gaziabad, Allahabad and Varanasi.

In Jhansi district, sex ratio in Baragaon Block is very low. The number of female as
per thousand male is 744. This sex ratio of female is 844 in Moth, 857 in Chirgaon,
860 in Mauranipur, 861 in Gursarai, 865 in Bamour, 880 in Babina and 882 in
Bangra as per thousand male.

These major problems on sex ratio, female abortion and decreasing the number of
daughters in our society enforced the researcher to take this topic for her research and
found the actual status of sex selective abortion and thinking of couples in this regards.
It is also important to know whether their life style, literacy and religion affect this
thinking. When preparing a strategy for success, a research needs to be clear about
what it wants to achieve. It needs to know how it is going to turn its desires into
reality in the face of intense competition. Setting clear and specific aims and
objectives is vital for a study to complete.
The present study consist the following highlighting objectives.

1. To study the attitudes of couple towards sex selective abortion.

2. To study the socio-economic status of couple.

3. To study the effect of socio-economic status on couples towards sex selective abortion.

4. To study the relation between number of daughter in the family and sex selective abortion.

5. To study the anxiety level of mothers under study.

6. To study the difference anxiety level of mothers of son and daughter.