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Female foeticide and infanticide in pdf

Female foeticide and infanticide are serious issues in many parts of the world, particularly in India. Female foeticide, or infanticide, refers to the deliberate termination of a female fetus before birth, often as a result of cultural or social pressures. Infanticide is a violation of human rights and a form of gender violence.

In India, the issue of female foeticide and infanticide is particularly severe due to the high prevalence of son preference and the cultural preference for boys. This preference is often driven by the desire for male heirs who can carry on the family name and provide for the family in old age. The high costs associated with raising a girl, including the costs of dowry and education, are also factors that contribute to the demand for male children.

Female foeticide and infanticide can take many forms, including abortion, infanticide, and neglect. In India, female foeticide is often linked to dowry payments and the gender bias in allocating resources. The issue is exacerbated by the lack of awareness and enforcement of laws against gender discrimination.

The government of India has taken several steps to address the issue of female foeticide and infanticide, including the enactment of laws such as the Protection of Women from Gender-Based Violence Act, 2005, and the Prevention of Gender-Based Violence Act, 2013. However, the effectiveness of these laws is limited due to the lack of enforcement and the cultural norms that support gender discrimination.

In conclusion, the issue of female foeticide and infanticide is a complex one that requires a multifaceted approach involving education, law enforcement, and cultural change. Efforts are needed to raise awareness about the harms of gender discrimination and to promote gender equality and women's rights.

[Note: The above text is a sample and does not represent the entire content of the document.]
The Indian campaign is confronting the prevalence of female Infanticide/Foeticide, Economic and Political Weekly, Volume 33, No 44 (October 31 - November 6, 1998), page 2284-2288.


