

Gendercide

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Introduction

Gendercide is one of the traditions in India where pregnancy is terminated due to the sex of the fetus (Mohapatra, 2013). The preference for boys is higher than girls in the country and with the current technology that allows the parents to know the sex of the fetus, gendercide is on the rise. The paper thus discusses this Indian culture in relation to gendercide.

Discussion

In India, the living conditions are tough due to various factors including the economic conditions. Most of the people survive on manual labour ranging from working in the farms to the industries (Dahl, 2010). Such tough jobs can be easily handled by men as opposed to women. Gendercide rates for the female fetus after the prenatal gender identification is high. This may be as a result of the tough living conditions that the girls end up facing. In most cases, the girls end up suffering as they cannot find meaningful jobs.

In order to save the women from facing this type of misery, the pregnancy is terminated. This is one of the main reasons that justify gendercide. The boys are also in a better position to protect their families and fend for them as compared to girls. A family is therefore much secured if they have boys as compared to girls (Mohapatra, 2013). Some of the religious roles in India can only be performed by men and hence the advantage of a family having a son as compared to a daughter. The levels of discrimination of women in India is also high due cultural believes and hence more justification for a son.

Analysis

The strength of the research is on the use of examples and comparisons between different cultures and countries with regard to the problem.

However, it weaknesses is the lack of adequate statistical data to support

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the findings. Some of the information is also too general in the paper. The qualitative methods have mainly been used in the research and this has provided a lot of useful information with regard to the topic. The research was also based on specific populations like the Indians and the Chinese. Generalizing the findings therefore affects its outcome. The research provides more information to the healthcare workers including nurses on why abortion rates are high in some communities when the women are expecting a girl.

Conclusion

In conclusion, it is evident that gendercide can be justified by cultural and economic reasons in India.

References

- Mohapatra, S. (2013). Global legal responses to prenatal gender identification and sex selection. *Nevada law Journal* Vol 13(690).
- Dahl, E. (2010). Gendercide? A commentary on The Economist's Report About the Worldwide War on Baby Girls. *Journal of Evolution and Technology*, Vol 21 Issue 2, pp. 20-22.