

# FEMALE FOETICIDE IN INDIA -A BITTER TRUTH OF SOCIETY



# THE PROBLEM.....



**In 2005, 90 million women were estimated to be missing in 7 Asian countries. Apparently due to sex selective abortions. SSA was rare before the late 20<sup>th</sup> century because of the difficulty of determining sex of the fetus before birth but ultrasound and amniocentesis made it easier. According to statistical study it shows that China, India, Taiwan, and South Korea are in favor of males.**

# What is female foeticide ?

- **Aborting perfectly healthy female foetus after about 18 week or more of gestation . The same foetus would've been allowed to live if they were males.**
- **Abortion is one of the topics in modern society .A few question that are often raised...**
- **1.When does it become wrong ?**
- **2.Are they morally correct at all ?**
- **3.Should there be a blanket ban on it ?**

## In India...



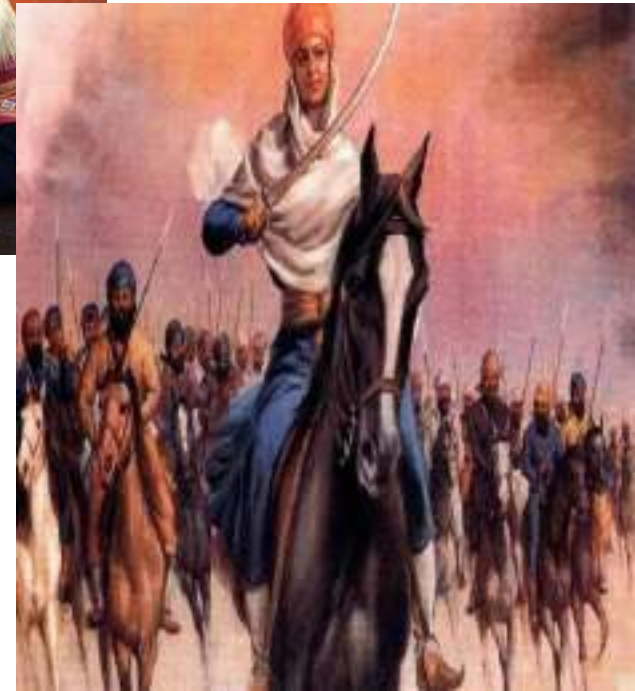
- **India is the country where we worship as a goddess..MA DURGA,MA SHARDE.MA LAXMI .....**
- **We cant forget maharani Laxmi bai,Sarojini Naidu , Kasturba Gandhi ,Indira Gandhi.....**
- **Our President is a female ,mother Teresa, Kalpana Chawala , Kiran Bedi ,Arundhati Roy.....**

**“Killing the girl child is one of the biggest sins according to the Quran. When a girl is born, Allah comes down to the earth to bless the child and the family is bestowed with all His blessings .”**

## **Sex Ratio (females per 1000 males), India 1901–2001**

- in Children (0–6yr)

- **1961 - 976 female/1000 male**
- **1971 - 964 female/1000 male**
- **1981 - 962female/1000 male**
- **1991 - 945female/1000 male**
- **2001 - 927female/1000 male**
- **2011- 943 female/1000 male**







Terming female foeticide as a “shame” on Indian society ,said Prime Minister on 15 august 2009.The country cannot

progress unless women become equal partners.



# Our President hon. Pratibha Patil said on 2<sup>nd</sup> jan2009...

- Domestic violence ,harassment at work place ,oppressive attitude ,differences in edu. And employment are among many challenges being faced by Indian women.
- “I have seen the act of female foeticide prevails more in educated and affluent society”.
- The pres. Appealed to the society to vow to eradicate social evils such as dowry ,child marriage ,F.F. and Alcoholism.

# Some facts about female foeticide

- Nearly 10 million female fetus have been aborted in the country over the past two decades.
- About  $\frac{3}{4}$  of the women in the suburban area know about the sex deter. Test.
- F.F. is favored in both rural and urban areas.
- The 12 million girls born in india, 1 million do not see their first birthday.

# Female feticide cases



In June 2007, a doctor was arrested on illegally aborting 260 female fetus after police recovered bones & skulls from a septic tank in a maternity clinic in New Delhi.

- •On July 23, 2007 Nayagarh District (Odessa) police had discovered 40 dead female • infants in a dry well near a private clinic & within one month again from Bhubaneswar police got 30 feticides in 15 jars near the Forest Park. The only reason of these issues are discrimination between male & female.
- •From official record it has estimated that in India everyday 7000 female feticides has taken place. Shocking statistics reveal that as many as 10 million girls in India have been killed by their parents either before or immediately after birth over the past 20 years. :



- In 1994, the Government of India passed the Pre- conception and Pre-natal Diagnostic Techniques (Prohibition of Sex Selection) Act with the aim of preventing female feticide. The implementation of this Act was slow. It was later amended and replaced in 2002 by the Prenatal Diagnostic Techniques (Regulation and Prevention of Misuse) Act without ever having been properly implemented.

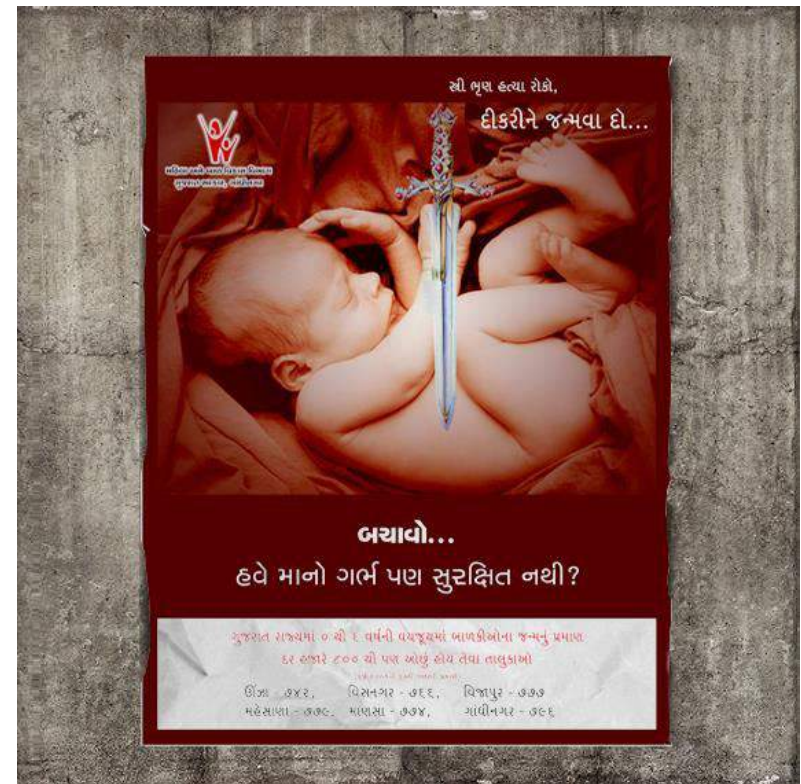
## the act.....



- The Maternal Terminal of Pregnancy or the MTP Act was came into force in 1971. This was the first law to regulate the termination of pregnancy. Thus otherwise the termination of pregnancy has been legalized. According to this Act, if the pregnancy would involve a risk to life of pregnant women or cause grave injury/physical or mental imbalance of the fetus, in that case she can be go for abortion.
- PNDT Act:
- To check the practice of determination of sex before birth of a child is illegal in the eyes of law, according to the Prenatal Diagnostic test Act, 1994. According to the new Law, the person who disobey the PNDT Act, the penalty which at present between 10,000 to 1 lac is being enhanced to anywhere between Rs.3 to 7 lacs.

# FACTORS RESPONSIBLE FOR FEMALE FETICIDE IN INDIA

- 1. Preference for the male child for religious and cultural reason.
- 2. Low status of women in and out side home.
- 3. Social and economic dependence of women.
- 4. Evil of dowry system in Indian society.
- 5. Easily accessible and affordable process for sex determination.



# **Read today following survey report about Delhi which many of u who subscribe to HT must have also read:**

- **Hoardings-invest Rs.500 now for sex determination to save Rs.50000 later.**
- **Delhi sex ratio 868 girls/ 1000 boys against all India ratio of 933/1000.Haryana still worse with 820/1000.**
- **out of total recorded abortions in Delhi 54% was of girls,17.5% of boys and remaining undetermined. Delhi's record of female feticide is higher than Hariyana.**
- **out of above 61% were done in private clinics minting money.**
- **90% women prefer boys to girl to provide them support in old age while 78% prefer boys because they bring dowry whereas in case of girl it becomes drain on family resources.**
- **89% men prefer boys to girls as they carry their name ,88% for providing support in old age,60% because of boys family resource does not go out of family.**



# Solution.....

**The only long term solution is to change attitudes. Conventionally girls are seen as burdens, as huge dowries have to be paid for their weddings and even if they do earn income, it adds only to the capacities of the family into which they marry. It is said that if a girl child is born in a family, it means that the family has been bestowed with a good luck charm and that they must have done a good deed in their previous life. But then why are people not realizing the importance of a girl.**



# New efforts by Government

- The government declare January 24, 2009 as the national girl child day with a focus on targeting the scourges of female foeticide, domestic violence and malnutrition. The girl child day to be announced by Women and Child Development Minister Renuka Chaudhry on January 19 was cleared by the Cabinet recently. Along with the declaration, the ministry would also launch a sustained campaign to create awareness about female feticide, domestic violence and malnutrition in women and children.

# HOW TO PREVENT FEMALE FOETICIDE.....

- **The removal of this practice in Indian society is a serious challenge. It must involve-**
- **1.Prepare youth to move away from social vice.**
- **2. The empowerment of women and strengthening of women's rights through campaigning against practices such as dowry, and ensuring strict implementation of existing legislation.**
- **3. Ensuring the development of and access to good health care services.**
- **4. Inculcating a strong ethical code of conduct among medical professionals, beginning with their training as undergraduates.**

# Media can play an important role...

- **5. Simple methods of complaint registration, accessible to the poorest and most vulnerable women.**
- **6. Wide publication in the media of the scale and seriousness of the practice. NGOs should take a key role in educating the public on this matter.**
- **7. Regular assessment of indicators of status of women in society, such as sex ratio, and female mortality, literacy, and economic participation.**
- **It is only by a combination of monitoring, education campaigns, and effective legal implementation that the deep-seated attitudes and practices against women and girls can be eroded**



# THANK YOU



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# **How Do I Write a Grant Proposal**

Dr. Ramya Nagesh

# *Why Write Proposals:*

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- Freedom to do intellectually stimulating work
- Interest in new avenues and new programs
- Access to additional resources -equipment, travel, field work, and staff
- Support for student salary and tuition
- Keep current in the field
- Increase employability
- Interest in academic improvement
- Publication





# Research Proposal Writing

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- **Research Proposal Basics**
- **Writing a Good Proposal**
- **Tips and Common Errors**



# Grants vs. Fellowships

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## ■ *Grants*

- submitted by institution on behalf of PI
- funded to institution
- indirect costs apply
- final report required
- agency selects reviewers
- full compliance w/ univ. regulations (e.g. human subjects, fiscal oversight, PI regulations)

## ■ *Fellowships*

- submitted by individual
- funded to individual (as income)
- no indirect costs
- no monitoring of expenditures
- letters of reference
- no oversight (may ask for a final report)

# Who may be a PI (Principal Investigator)?

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- UCF Faculty
- Some senior administrators

*HOWEVER:*

- UCF Students can be given an exception to serve as a co-PI on dissertation research (e.g., NSF Dissertation Improvement Grants)

# What Makes a Good Proposal?

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- A good idea or compelling project
- Research addresses a significant problem
- Clear description of the research activities
- A good fit with funding agency's priorities



# Factors We Can't Control

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- **Internal politics within the funding agency**
- **Stiff competition from other applicants**
- **Limited availability of funds for certain program areas within funding agency**



# Factors We Can Control

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- **Quality of our own proposal**
  - Requires careful research and planning
  - Requires meticulous execution



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# **Getting Started:**

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**Before you write**

# Read successful proposals

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- **Obtain from sponsor**
  - Federally funded proposals are public information
- **Consult list of funded projects published in annual report and on web site**
- **Contact successful applicants to request proposal**





# Consult with Others

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- Involving those who will work on the project is critical to success
- Don't get caught with funding for a project no one is willing to implement
- Avoid barriers to submission or implementation contact faculty advisor and ORC (i.e. budget issues, IRB approval, hazardous material, subcontracts)

■ [www.research.ucf.edu](http://www.research.ucf.edu)



# **Writing the Proposal**



**Pen to Paper**

# Common Components of a Research Proposal

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- Summary / Abstract
- Introduction / Statement of the Problem
- Review of the Literature
- Methodology
- Data Analysis
- Bibliography
- Organizational Capability
- Timeline
- Budget/Cost Effectiveness
- Appendices

# Cover/Title Page

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- **Use sponsor agency form if applicable**
- **Use required guidelines (MLA, APA, EEE, for title page)**
  - Project title
  - Organization name
  - Sponsor agency name (if applicable)
  - Submission date



# Project Summary / Abstract

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- **One page**
- **State problem**
- **Propose solution**
- **State project objectives and significance**
  
- NSF requires statement of intellectual merit and broader impacts

# Introduction

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- **What specific need or problem does your research address?**
- **How was the need identified and its significance?**
- **Who will benefit from the proposed research project?**
- **What are the research questions and/or objectives of the proposal**

# Project Research Questions / Objectives

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- **Bullet list research questions or objectives**
- **Should be action-oriented**
- **Relate to identified needs**
- **Relate objectives to sponsor agency's goals and priorities**

# Developing Research Questions

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- **Clear and concise**
- **Feasible**
- **Should drive the research methodology**





# Review of the Literature

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- Literature review should relate to:
  - The topic or problems area
  - Theory area
  - Methodology



# Methodology

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- **Subjects – Describe Sample**
- **Design – Type of Design Used and Sequence of Events**
- **Data Collection – Description of variables, control, measurements**

# Data Analysis

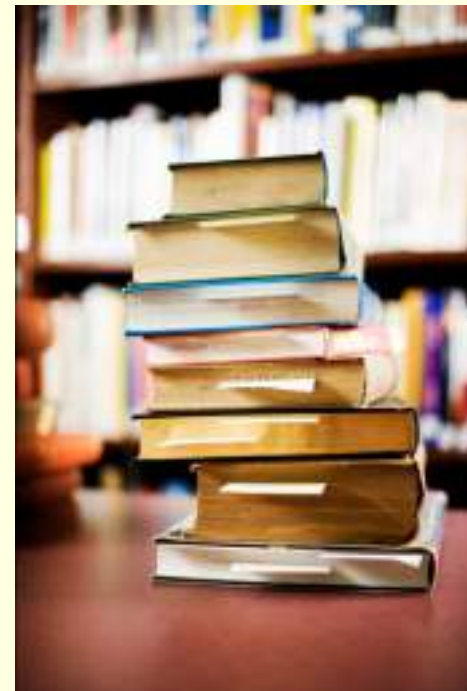
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- **Describe how collected data will be analyzed**
- **What are the effects to be analyzed**
- **Analysis should meet project objectives or**
- **Should be linked to the hypotheses and clear how each hypothesis will be tested**

# Bibliography

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- **Should include full reference documentation for all books and articles**
- **Use style format commonly adopted by specific field**
  - **APA, MLA, IEEE, etc**



# Project Description and Plan of Operation

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- Describe activities to be undertaken
- Identify person responsible for each
- Describe oversight and management of project
- Describe qualifications of key personnel



# Organizational Capability

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- **Describe your organization, its history, and its mission**
- **Describe organization's strengths in terms of staff, facilities, resources**
- **Describe prior experience relevant to the proposed project**

# Timeline

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- Use chart or table
- Illustrate each phase of implementation
- Show when results will be achieved



# Budget and Cost-Effectiveness

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- **Make sure budget coincides with narrative**
- **Make sure sponsor will support budget categories you propose**
  - Some sponsors may disallow equipment, overhead or other costs





# Budget and Cost-Effectiveness

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- **Be realistic about your budget**
- **Inflating budget may hurt your chances of being funded**
- **Budgeting too low may make the project impossible to do with funds provided**
- **Estimate costs as accurately as possible**



# Budget and Cost-Effectiveness

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- **Cost-sharing**
  - Sometimes required by sponsor
  - Can be cash or in-kind
- **Be careful: don't cost-share items you can't document**
- **Check both sponsor's and your own organization's guidelines regarding cost-sharing**

# Budget and Cost-Effectiveness

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- **Overhead/Indirect costs**
  - Usually a percentage of total budget (45%)
  - Check sponsor's allowed overhead rate, if any



# Budget and Cost-Effectiveness

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- **Demonstrate that project is cost-effective: it will have a significant impact for a reasonable cost**
- **Describe organizational resources (staff support, facilities, equipment) not funded by the sponsor**

# Budget and Cost-Effectiveness

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- **Provide a budget narrative**
- **Explain how you arrived at figures in each category**
  - How fringe benefits are calculated
  - How you calculated travel costs
  - How you estimated equipment costs

# Summary A Good Proposal . . .

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- Starts with a good idea
- Is carefully researched
- Matches a particular sponsor's priorities
- Is neat and well written
- Follows guidelines carefully
- Describes need for research, objectives, plan of operation, expected outcomes, evaluation plan, sustainability and timeline
- Demonstrates cost-effectiveness

## *Advice on approach*

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- Research the funder and the review process
- Always write for reviewer
- Communicate well w/ support (committee who will write letters, unit that will submit grant proposals, agency officials)
- **Read directions and follow them obsessively**
- Understand that a proposal is an instrument of persuasion

# *Common, easy-to-avoid mistakes*

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- Don't follow directions (font, margins, pages, appended material, etc.)
- Format
- Not allowing enough time
- Careless criticism of other scholars in field
- Don't include all who, what, where, when, why, and how info., up front





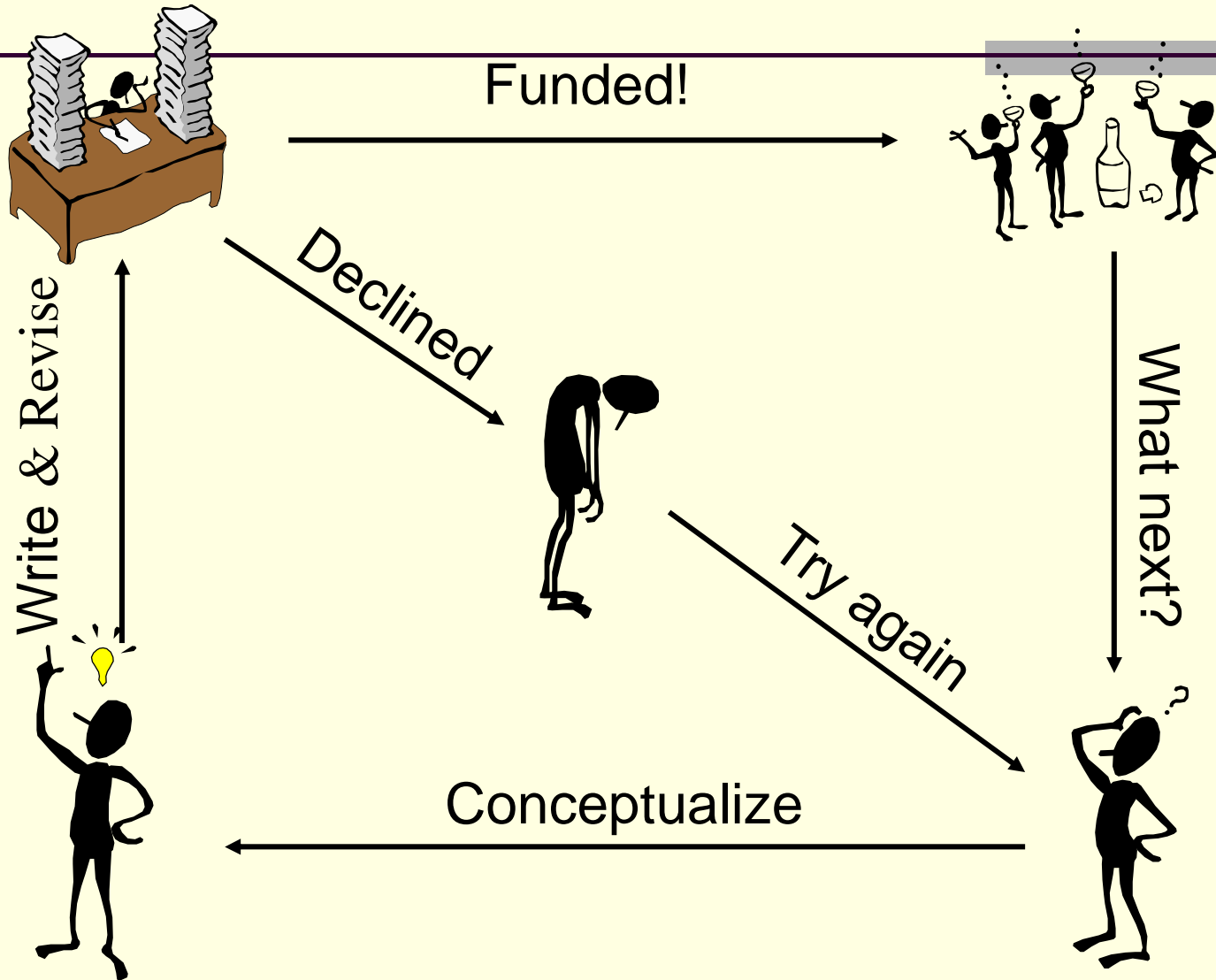
## *Other common problems w/ predoc proposals* (more difficult to remedy):

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- Research problem itself
- Scholarly background to the problem—uneven or inadequate or erroneous
- Writing unclear—too much jargon, not accessible, or not well organized
- Methods and work plan unclear or undefended
- Lack of specificity

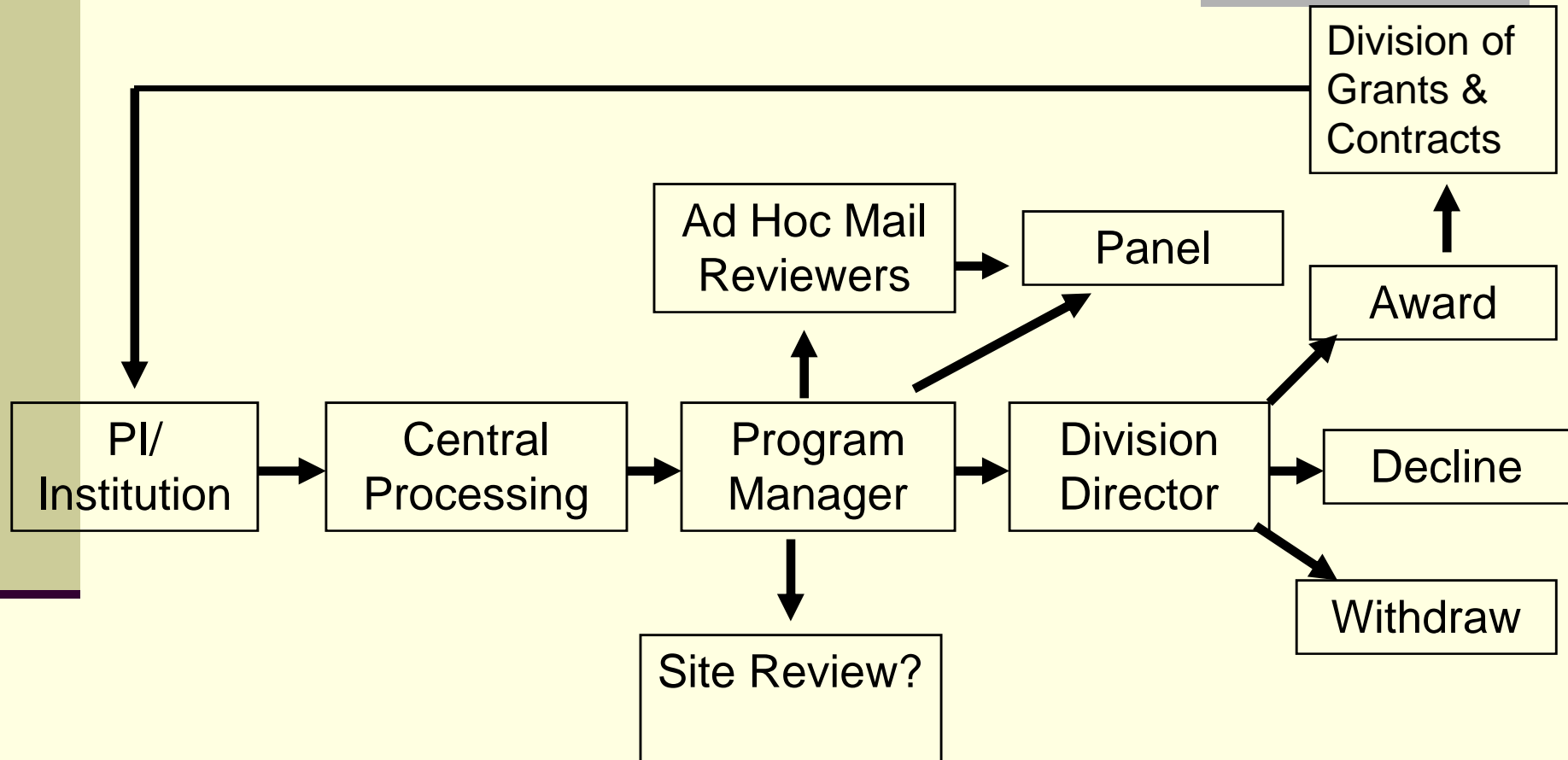


# The Proposal Cycle



# ***NSF Proposal Review and Decision Process***

*Target: 6 mos.*



# Get Used to Rejection

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## ■ RE-SUBMIT!



# Contact Information

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- Jo Ann Smith, Ph.D.
  - 407-882-2223
  - [joasmith@mail.ucf.edu](mailto:joasmith@mail.ucf.edu)
  - Research Park, University Towers, Ste 501

# Electronic Databases

(free to UCF community)

- Community of Science (COS)



- Illinois Research Information Service (IRIS)



- Grants.gov



<http://www.research.ucf.edu/>