

# THE SOCIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF SON PREFERENCE



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2021

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"Thesis submitted to the Department of Sociology, Quaid-i-Azam University, Islamabad, for the partial fulfilment of the degree of Master of Science in Sociology."

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2021

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

I would like to submit my humble gratitude to Allah Almighty who has blessed us with the light of knowledge and his Messenger Muhammad (S.AW) who has been sent as source of divine solvation and guide to the entire humanity. The researcher is thankful to Sociology Department which provided the ground of the research.

This work could not have been an accomplished without the constant encouragement, cooperation and guidance of my respected supervisor associate professor Dr Sadia Saeed, department of sociology, Quaid-I-Azam University Islamabad. She inspired my lot to peruse this degree, and it would not have been possible for me to complete this research without her supervision. She has always been my mentor in the thesis writing process

I am especially grateful to my friends Noor Baloch and Nooral Barkat for permanent cooperation. I also thank to my brothers Maxud Ahmed who encouraged me to complete this research.

Especially thanks to my parents, Siblings for all of prayers for their unclosed help. They were always with me between smile and tears and in lonely nights during this research work

**Mumtaz Ahmed**

## **Abstract**

*The present study tends on the work to investigate the health issues of women while confronted by women during the birth of child. The present study also keep an eyes on the prevalence of son preference. it has also mental and physical consequences on females within society. A number of studies have exposed the consequence of son preference. In some societies it is also practiced for gaining more helping hands for running nicely running of their household responsibilities puts a dramatic increase in the birth of male offspring. In tehsil Panjgur district of Balochistan, the entire focus of family, and spouse on son preference for several purposes and their satisfaction level. The women have earned high status and respect in society, become happy in their married lives via male baby in their life also the health complications of are discussed in the light of this research. They think children about a male child is a sign of social security and prestige in society. Thus, this research was conducted through quantitative research through questioner in tehsil Panjgur to know about the satisfaction level of women regarding their health complications and the health facilities that are rendered them for conceiving babies. Where sample size for the study was 120 in the particular study this study highlights the health issues of women and the social security that are associated with son preference.*

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**CHAPTER: 01**  
**INTRODUCTION**



The presence of son preference in Pakistan is normally accepted because of socio economic conditions and cultural benefits. Similarly, Economy is the foundation of every family system. the role of son's preference is significant. Women has duty to participate in household activities cook food for the family, clean the house, feed her children, take care of everyone in the house and give birth to a male child. When women give birth to a male child, she would earn her position and more respect in the family. In Pakistani Societies, people consider son is gun, because he holds the all responsibilities of his family in a simple word son has prestigious status and preferred more in their family. Despite, the daughter remained as the symbol unacceptable to carry out the family's issues for example cultural and socio-economic where it is assumed men can do it very well and women are pressured to conceive the baby boy (Saeed, 2012).

Sons are preferred more in rural areas because of their increased economic role in the society. The nature of work in such spots demands hard work, and all works are performed manually by the people such areas. This resultantly makes the male children a favorable choice. (Agha, 2018) Also, men have unique role in social security and family relations within the society. There are some roles and responsibilities that are bounded only to the male gender. For example, males are considered the leaders of their family tree. Thus, their

contribution to the society cannot be limited to socio economic aspect. (Agha, 2018)

The prolong practice of desired sex selection and the contribution of Pakistani women in their family, and their honesty for forming decisions (Javed, 2019). Women who are bearing minimally one son as compare to other women are very meaningful in making decisions their families in daily life, but still the worth of women are being challenged in other life activities (Mughal, 2019). The desire of sex selection is a prior across all traditional communities of east and south Asia. These awful activities are normal in male dominant areas. Sons are the main pillar of their families due their economic needs because they hold the responsibilities of a family for the sake of their name and to provide the social security. On other hand the female child is burden is high because the parents have to save money for their marriage, after that they will leave their home and go to husband's home (Javed, 2019). Women that have sons always enjoy the honor.in contrast other women face social pressure, domestic issues, even in some situations divorce.

Pakistan lies in second highest rate for urging the male child over a female child, Pakistan is a one of vulnerable country due the less opportunity for education economic needs, jobs about minimum half of population is surviving under the poverty line (Hussain, 2000). The amount they earn per day is equal to \$2 US dollars. There are four main portions of life, religion, economics, social as well as mental. Male children are given high status in

society because they carry the family name, earn for family, and support them at uncertain situations, male's child go out of home for supporting the families (WHO, 2000). And the daughters are usually bust at home, on religious grounds sons and daughters are given equal prestige seems immensely different here in our society; daughters are mostly ignored as compare to the sons.

Son preference and its prevalence are present in every parenting community, Notably, In India it progresses for forming the policy (Anand, 2020). Parents continue progress, until they don't get their desired sex off spring. The deficiency of female children is not only issue for holding the responsibilities of health care of women but also have equal effect on the participation of women who are primary source for progress of human's society, normally'. There are two types of concepts are being considered with this first of all, it is downsizing the change at basic level of growth because of that female are continued to give birth a child till the desired number of their children reaches, and the second one, that son preference creates gender inequality which covers a sexually selective mortality rates for child sexual health, also nutrition. Therefore, it results destructed sex ratios out of 110 men over a 100 per women (Sing, 2020).

The man who use force and exploit female is internationally addressed, exploiting the right of female, humiliating her, and female health where they are being disgraced everywhere in surrounding (Agun sabarwal, 2001) in

united nations 1993 and world health organization London school of medicine two major countries red the humiliation against women which is 15 to 75 percent that this much females face humiliation and abuse by the intimate partners weather sexual and physical that could be. Also, in India it is largely being entertained immense sexual, physical, and mental about 35% those who are married, and 15 to 45% bit old faced this physical humiliation, these violence in past years has been assumed due to the lack of knowledge, economic considerations, the demand for dowry after the marriage is mostly resulted in India usually on these issues of people no enough good evidence is found yet. In past south Asian counties females were marginalized due to the familial set norms and culturally practiced values despite this the health of women and son preference and female well-being and the status of females also matters at family level,

The certain change has covered over in recent decades in rising sex ratio between male and female couples at producing a child in various Asian counties. Highly in India and China about in 2005 more than 120 boys were born compare to 100 girls in China (Douglas Almond, 2013). Then in 2007 it was about the biological normal level of 104 to 107 per 100 girls. These high and rising sexes ration one to ask that what factors made parents forced to have son over a daughter, one level defines that it is because of socioeconomic condition or the institutional factors. The late parent's saving capacity fully depending on national pensions. Mostly the poor focus to have child at old age

support, this task falls on man-controlled society in India the ask for dowry has compelled families and placed girls on an unnecessary ground. As well it has defined that families depend for self-protection because of male. Oldeng Burg in 1992, in his article has clearly centered that in China and India the sex ratio is expected over in riches area or in India the rough education is evident. Where the educated parents prefer son good enough, on other hand the stand of value persists that the culture values are linked with male child. As per the belief of Hindu religion allows on a son to light a fire for funeral, so same attributes also the chines hold where breed is solely run by male, or failure to son conceive a baby is thought to abolish the family line. These values are defined by the previous ancestor's worship to them.

Son preference prevails in all over the world and it is quite prior problem which is specifically happening in several other societies (Safdar ET all 2007). The male child gets preference over female child not only in Asia but in developed and developing countries too. It is considered very common in each society that females cannot get social respect until they don't produce a male offspring. (Safdar et all 2007) There are number of reasons due to the socio-economic system and society, low opportunities for employments and share relation with females equal to girls whoever goes out of their home and after marry. Producing a female off spring is considered bad or burden in Pakistan (Safdar et all 2007), Bangladesh and India due to dowry system and other social influences, while the preference of male off spring is keenly prevailing

in those areas where the entertainment dowry system is very high. In some societies it is being practiced culturally, notably one of the commonly held beliefs that male children perform the ritual activities as well as the birth and demise ceremonies. In Bangladesh about ninety eight percent of women population prefers to confer produce female child at least once in a life, and make them realize that the importance of daughter is too essential for continuing the generation, as well for the household responsibilities. This is a common perception that people consider son is better than daughter, but in reality, it is ascribed belief that son could carry the name of breed, support the family by financial means, and help the parents in old age. The preference for sex selection by the Parents rises more risk for increasing the population and family size too (Safdar et al 2007). If they provide education to their daughter so they can get jobs and social status and make realize people for treating as normal beings, which might overcome the urge of male offspring

In every society the son preference has received its position, also, in entire universe its importance is beyond of limits (Das, 2003). Male son is usually largely being practiced instead of female child, which has created number of hardships demographically and have equally affect on human beings. The concept of son preference has touched the sky in South Asia, as well as in Middle East countries. While females whoever go for abortion is just because of discrimination due to sex selection which is being faced by children (Das, 2003). This belief has forced the people in surrounding the use of

technological advancement parents go for sex selection. Which admires to all of us the son preference is highly privileged in all societies

Gender selection is a most common belief, which is being experienced everywhere in the world, the developing world never been to have serious idea for women's survival. Most of time girls are kept under the dog, and ignored due to which the chances of women maternal mortality are higher, that has threatened the life expectancy of offspring mortality, and education... The new rising advancements have obstacles for women's health, using ultrasound for reorganization of sex, which put women in to danger make them mentally ill or isolated.

in Bangladesh one women who gives birth to desire sex in late 1970 and then in 1990 this ratio reduced where one woman gave birth to three child which counted a dramatic change some experts believed it is resulted due to the contraceptive use (Balragi, 2001). The minimum then ten 10% in the mid-1970 and 45% in 1993 to 1994 gave a positive result till now, this is just because of the family national planning program some people consider that it is due to the societal change, while the stable situation n in the production of child clears that the use of contraceptive measures has slightly stopped the abortion, in other words they have moved the awareness of contraceptive use in their country level, the willing for son preference in petechial n society is too high . Usually, they depend on them for economic means and for entertaining the name of their and the dowry demand in society might be

obstacle for parents. Defines fertility and mortality but no evidence is conducted on abortion in Bangladesh. Abortion is considered one the most relevant to fertility, that usually work to ensure and a main principle of fertility control. That is not used no instance of country but used for desired sex selection and son preference. In Bangladesh the abortion is induced an illegal act instead of saving the pregnant women, the government of Bangladesh in 1979 memorandum menstrual regulation interim method a formation of no pregnancy. While this menstrual regulation is used in Bangladesh for ignoring an undesired child, which is highly important to be addressed and data is very essential to be taken on this serious note of abortion. Still no strong estimated date is earned which is not clear to people yet here we seek to know results that the prevalence of son preference is main is issue or the abortion, or people get their desired sex selection if they go for abortion time and again. And it can be limit through these measures. Notably in south and East Asia parents considered to have son over a daughter that often puts effect on fertility and mortality. The influence of son preference in Bangladesh has been found on mortality till date, in some place preferential treatment of sons in food distribution and use of healthcare techniques. Preferential treatment has been induced in state of dark. Usually, female child mortality was far higher in among girls, who has sister and those who don't have; however, it shows that the mortality rate is increase in both boys and girls and boys who have more siblings of the same sex than among those who don't have.



The definition of gender is a socially entertained roles and relations. Personality attributes, and related behavior, potential and affect. Genders roles can't grow in a vulnerability but can be defined as one another and the being male and female (Vlassoff, 2007) and the Sex is considered as the biological attributes of individuals, gender is expressed that its impact prevails, and how the health conditions can be perceived, and how the contraceptive advancements are used in a developing countries, now it has enough importance because of increase in path germs, sickness, and now the concept of gender put light to understanding these problems. And confer some suitable solutions to know about chronic and other disease. Thus these effects of genders prevail also provide hints what are the contribution of male and female at home, through this believe they learn how to care for an individuals if a man gets any chronic illness so the structure of family might become vulnerable due to the economic consideration because the man goes out of home earn money for feeding entire family, such a social factors are also play role in education of female most of time it is assumed daughters are eliminated the suppression of female is present in all society, and county which runs in all over the world. (Vlassoff, 2007) in different forms however there are some causes related to the economic and health issues most time of time it is seen that the one who is considered keen goes out and performs very well and on other hand the eager women work a lot at home, work for cooking, care for the livestock and other works at home. Both factors determine the roles of male and female as the females use their enough time at

home and take no wage for it is everywhere according to people own surrounding, culture, norms. For instance, in some societies the man is assumed a high status, making decisions, and one who is power to impose their opinion. While, such gender status identifies health conditions and results of males and females. These gender differences indulged in biomedical and genetically illness, reproduction and mental health even few years ago the man model used in light of these, and used to understand female health. Some chronic disease that male always face, heart attack, cancer, but women have faced more chronic than migraine headache, gall bladder, uterus disorder, thyroid and some mental issue due to holding pregnancy and conceiving a child.

The fertility rate gets down if the son preference declines (Larsen et al, 1998). In Korea it is present societies that practice son preference are not able to reduce the fertility rate. There is influence because of son preference on patriarchal structure of family as well because of advancement on fertility decisions. The son preference is very low in Korea due to the patriarchy family behavior towards the son preference is persisted the fertility decline (Larsen et al, 1998). Also, modernization has decreased it too. Mainly here it suggests that the prior child is a boy or children are boys the woman takes long time to conceive a baby again therefore in Korea women with respectively two daughters and two sons and one son or one daughter therefore the pattern till now is being discriminated against girls increase

equally (Chung et al, 1998). An additionally, it has also happened in India, Bangladesh and China. The modernization has put a very positive result for controlling fertility rate. Though this in Korea the religious affiliations couldn't affect the fertility rate, as the massive population of Koreans are christening and Buddhist. But weird ideas for instance some people conduct it worship ancestor carrying on the family line and supporting elderly parents and survive Koreans have controlled the expanding of son preference. Interestingly this is being flowed in Korea since 1950s. The Korean government had eagerly worked for preventing the high increase of fertility and has had family planning since 1962 which entertained the decline of fertility. Here the girl is considered as sibling and boy completes the family thus this clear that fertility decline is not preventable in India, China. Bangladesh but it is possible reduce the discrimination against girls of higher birth orders.

The United nation agencies tried to end up the will of desiring male child, there are five agencies, who took imitative for addressing the gender biased sex selection for its end, it is a common phenomenon in various regions South, east and in the central Asia, the concept of sex biased selection is prolonged in, social, political, economic, cruelty regarding females. And it expressed violence as per the agencies (News, 2011). Which is resulted the consequences of preferring a son, almost due to the immense force of preferring male child women determines the gender of infant and sometimes

let them to abortion, the knowing of sex could occur before the pregnancy conceiving a female child, may be after the birth she could be ignored these all-uncertain beliefs bring them out to the improper sex selection in number of countries. Notably are south Asia, East Asia, and central Asia it is over 130 males for 100 females. It is assumed that there could be a massive pressure on females for conceiving a male child, which don't affect the female reproductive opinion though keep them under the dog where they have to entertain a down status of daughter over a son urge, this put also effect on health of women who holds the responsibility of undesired daughters, which leads to the result of violence, death, divorce, this undesired sex selection in some place resulted the forced marriage, exploitation of female,

Basically, objectives we use for any study, while the purpose of objectives is to explore and to analyze the research, there are some objectives are following.

### **1.1 Statement of the Problem**

Son preference and its impact on women's health is very common. Women who don't get proper rest after the birth of their children face more complex health issues. Which affect the health of women. People prefer son because they think that son will help them and lead their generation meanwhile, they don't feel that women's health is also essential. Mostly people just want to have offspring within a short period of time which causes number of physical, mental health illness for women. In Pakistan women are also being ignored

due repaid expectations for a son by their families instead of this whenever if they refuse them for giving birth to an offspring so get obsessed to violation. This study analyzes that due to son preference, (News, 2001) women are being humiliated everywhere, which do not affect on women health but also on the physical, mental health of them. This is common in developing and underdeveloped countries. Despite this it demonstrates that at family level the expectations for boy child have also equal effect on women health which put them in a miserable condition.

## **1.2 Objectives of the Study**

- 1: To determine, the prevalence of son preference in panjgur.
- 2: To determine, the social securities attached to son preference panjgur.
- 3: To explain, the physical health of women being influenced by son preference panjgur.

## **1.3 Significance of study**

Son preference is a social problem and its presence is each parenting societies (Anand, 2020). It's available in all developing countries such as Pakistan, Korea, India and other south Asian countries. while the parents prefer to have son because they think that son will entertain their breeds and not confer a specific priority to daughter (Anand, 2020). More often, it effects on the health of women also raise for them to number of disease other difficulties

likewise mental, and miserable health condition. The current study is going to identify the practices of son preference in the light of local understanding of women about desired sex selection, and health issues which are being faced to them due to son preference. That surly will propose some possible solutions about son preference in district Panjgur Baluchistan, this study would be helpful for improving the thinking of individuals about these practices.

The study is also helpful for health organization and health experts too. Via this they could easily access and find out procedures for resolving health issues regarding women.

This study addresses that government has to take some smart moves where people are still not aware of health care and they have no basic health unit for their treatments.

This study ensures the worth of women at domestic level; also notify individuals that women have equal participation for making a prosperous society. And they had been contributing at domestic level once people realize their position as an equal member of society so all issues will let up.

Females face a lot of issues because of son preference, this study is also helpful to those whenever the female couldn't produce a desire sex baby, she might be disgraced which pressure on their mental health due to which women mortality is on beyond of limits. While they give birth too many children and there is no proper gap for them. This also causes plenty of issues for women

regarding their health women. They should confer them an adequate duration for conceiving a boy child.

**CHAPTER NO: 2**

**LITERATURE REVIEW**



Literature review is one of the most important of any research. That basically gives a researcher confidence for finding the gap of study and proposes research to the prior statistics. It also shows the accuracy of research problem whether the research is difference forms other research or not as well as provides new techniques.

## **2.1 Son Preference and the Demand for Additional Children**

In this article the investigation the sequential element fertility continues explored by Nam Boudoir we explore the overview about “Desire to have additional children” which can be explained by variety of economic, sociological and demographical changing. In large amount likelihood estimation procedure are analysis are based on cross sectional on 2019 currently married women taken from national survey collected in Pakistan in 1968 to 1969 (M Ali Khan, 1977). The son preference is strongly looked for both male and female in Pakistan. The interest of economists is on fertility decision of and single only household dates back at least to leibenstein’s work of 1957. The last few years however, have seen athletic active and renewal of this interest and its crystallization into what has come to be known as the Chicago, Columbia approach. The basic children providing services an optimum amount of which can be secured but a couples through both market and non-market transactions. A detailed articulation with the importance of several factors in the determination of whole family size, in this paper. We contribute to this growing literature in following ways. If we shift attention

from completed family size the dependent the number of desired basic fertility. We attempt to enable and explore the importance of son preference the desire of additional fertility. Is explained in Pakistan couples the decision making, husband and wife the responses from those her husband confer for household distinguishes. The change from whole family size to desired additional fertility is in keeping with recent writing of both economists and demographics. The difficulties accepting application of Chicago, Columbia way of exploration so the complete family lies in its total neglect It deals with static world in which a couple's performance do not alter with time which deals with a world a perfect with a universe of perfect information as regards markets. In particular future markets under a lateral interception of theory a couples starting married life makes a decision on the basis of certain relevant variables, desire or otherwise the implement.

## **2.2 Son Preference and Fertility**

According to (Ahmed, et, 1981) they defended that the parental approach for sons over a daughter has been seen in various societies (Mridul k. Chowdhury, 1990), but on other hand a very low preference is caught for daughters. As well as the most importantly the balanced sex selection is for both sex is in a weird condition, they analyzed here the two main characteristics of demographic consequences on parental preference on sex selection of offspring, first son preference might exhibit imbalanced sex ratio which is theoretically and empirically addressed in various grounds by

(Bennueu,1997). Despite this the second the point assumes that parental preference for sex of off spring has number of hints for the level of fertility in a maintained state, while that (Sheps, 1963) exhibits that if the all parents wish to conceive minimum of two sons. Families would be having average 3.88 children, on other if the all couples get start to ensure at least one son and one daughter the average would be 3.00 if the preference of one sex is higher on other sex that will definitely result more members in a family. (Coombs, 1979) explained that in Taiwan the parents with more daughter than son was found higher fertility. Moreover, the studies basically focus that societies where the concept of son preference prevails rigidly, couples with more daughter face long childbearing other than those whoever has more son. But at this general view is not applicable in for all. While De Tray 1980 receiving data for Pakistan that parents were not found expressing their actual intentions towards preference in simple words the will for family size don't even always affect the fertility as well as in India, Jordan. Bangladesh the reports were received that Repeuo in 1972 expressed the fertility decisions are minor attracted by son preference over the other one but economic considerations would be linked with this where the cost and benefits would (Weiler, 1959)

### **2.3 Son preference in rural area**

According to Rohini P Pande and Nan Marie Astone, they conducted research on the demographic ground for understating the very basic background of son preference in mainly the mortality rate of girls were observed (Rohini p.

Pande, 2007) , however here the research is minor about son preference itself. It actually analyzes the key components of son preference in the rural India. It seeks the more close effect of individual female and their households, particularly the village life opportunities and village development and other social norms and behaviors. Looking at these both variables the came to know about the socioeconomic and sociocultural variables. The data was taken by National Health Survey India in (1992, 1993) they write that women's education at primary and secondary is main cause behind reducing male offspring preference. Which entertains to keep down the cultural practices and other factors too and regardless of family size? Moreover, the factors that actually examines social norms such as marriage customs caste and religion are also mentioned economic considerations and women's employment at household and the village levels are important, providing such media to them would be also very productive though caste and religion are prefer to have son preference. But once the state resident stated assuming and ensuring this that marriage patterns and other cultivation patterns are no enough important the power and significance for male child priorities and son preference of various d Determinates would differ by the desired

#### **2.4 Sex preference due to Contraceptive measures**

Radheshyam Balragi narrates in this article that reduce in total fertility rate has been assumed in Bangladesh. Per women who gave birth to six births in 1970, comparatively it is opposite in 1990 where per women three births took

place which is up the mark. Some experts count that it is because of contraceptive use. Notably by minimum than to 10 percent in the mid-1970, to about 45 percent in 1993 or 1994 encountered the possible result till the date (Balargi, 2001). This is no doubt because of successful national family plan program other out thinks that the decline is observed due to societal change over a time. The fertility went same in between 1993 to 2000. The use of contraceptive drove the prevalence. In Matlab, fertility rate had been stabled in duration. The effect on eight-point rise in contraceptive use could offset reduce in abortion, the other point is that resource for contraceptive is also highly available in country. The desire for son is surprisingly enlarge in manhood Petechial societies. Usually, they depend on them for economic means and for entertaining the name of their family. And the dowry demand in society might be an obstacle for parents. Many studies exhibit fertility and mortality but no study is conducted on abortion in Bangladesh. Abortion is considered one the most relevant to fertility, that usually work to ensure and a main principle of fertility control. That is not used no instance of country but used for desired sex selection and son preference. In Bangladesh the abortion is induced an illegal act instead of saving the pregnant women, the government of Bangladesh in 1979 memorandum menstrual regulation interim method a formation of no pregnancy. While this menstrual regulation is used in Bangladesh for ignoring an undesired child, which is highly important to be addressed and data is very essential to be taken on this serious note of abortion. Still no strong estimated date is earned which is not clear to people

yet. As this study seeks to find out results that the prevalence of son preference is main issue or the abortion, or people getting their desired sex selection if they go for abortion time and again? And it can be limit through these measures. Notably in south and East Asia parents considered to have son over a daughter that often puts an effect on fertility and mortality. The influence of son preference in Bangladesh has been found on mortality till date, one study shows preferential treatment of sons in food distribution and use of healthcare techniques. And the other studies regarding this exhibit preferential treatment have been induced in state of dark. Usually, female child mortality was far higher in among girls, who has sister and those who don't have; however, another study shows that the mortality rate is increase in both boys and girls and boys who have more siblings of the same sex than among those who don't have. These decisions through the rest of life. There is no room for mistakes and the subsequent correction of, and compensation for such mistakes, these issues of theory are well known.

## **2.5 Son preference and fertility decline**

According to the Mr. Jan Brunson who is by profession an Assistant professor of anthropology in June 2010 (Brunson, 2010), who exhibits in his article the persistence of son priority in a phyletic lineage the breeds are going be decline. While after a survey of human cultures date from hind cast in Nepali families in semi urban villages. The writer analyzes the cultural pattern the married couples could not meet by their cultural norms in this way the rate of

breeds “Offspring” going to be reduces, improvement is looking with time to gender equality level of education and economic conditions. People confer preference to have sons instead of boy’s daughter because the daughter waste their breeds and waste their money the young mother are in need of son revealing a discrepancy between their initially stated reproductive ideas and their ultimate behaviors. Usually in Asia the total fertility is going to be deduces between. Women pass child among one or three children. In most of the place the lineage is giving guidance to have male siblings. Nepalis in preferences of son the young mothers are mostly in need in this the phrase “son preference” which miss characterize the situation. Women do not preference of produce sons over daughter rather they feel discomfort or compelled to conceive a son. While looking lower fertility from previous generations has seen the young mothers forced to give birth to a male infant insisted of female infant. This fact creating in a society. Historically is looking, historically it is predicated that girl have one and more boys. The son preference could take long time to in case it is common to have favor children. Families are driven to carry on until to produce a son. The sex occurs among couples for sake of two born a make child they wish to enough children i.e., in her study conducted I n a Punjab Das Gupta (1987) writer in her assignment the educated females wasted to have a smaller family. Its commonly looked in India and south Korea conducted that the son preference slows demographic transition while the female life is miserable till she gives birth a son by Arnold in in 1998 and. Mr. Sen explores less visible aspect of son preference in such

countries where imbalance of sex ratio in certain women who were “missing” b (Gupta, 2005). The fertility decreases sex discrimination which becomes more evident at lower at lower parity births if the decrease in family members by preference of desired number of sons. The intensification effect which brings out results from China and South Korea indicating that excess mortality of girls became more pronounced because parents Discriminations are more in each parity. By Hull in 1990, Zeng in 1993. Medical technologies are use to possess sons in most of family’s sex composition through sex selective pregnancy miller in 20021 and Arnold in 2002, infanticide it means abortions by Das Gupta in 1987 and Green High 2005 for chinease examples but Das Gupta and bhat 1997 Caution against selective sex abortion technologies in Imbalanced sex ratio by caution against overestimating which looked particularly in India

## **2.6 The reflects of Son preference**

According to Maureen J, Graham Ulla Larsen and Xiping Xu, statement that the thought of son preference is deeply rooted in each culture, and also in Asian countries, while the sex ratio at the time reproduction excels the desired ratio of 106 boy offspring births per 100 female births. Most probably, it is reflecting the social and behavioral intervention (Maureen J, 1998). China the country has highly entertained son preference, who confer a smart economic help to their old parents, and they keep the family honor as well as they will provide a strength to move their generation, in previous days were also



responsible to carry their ancestor religious beliefs too. The concept of son preference prevails in remote countries and also where there is no access to education, the writers also express that they inquire the son preference in various areas of rural agriculture sites. In these areas the ratio of sex ratio for production of child is beyond of limits than in urban areas. Meanwhile, in 1970 under Was Xi Shao later, longer, fewer policies. The China government exaggerated but didn't focus to impose preventions on population program. As the national policy for child limiting was discovered in 1979. In while the government also bestowed some future plans for the population of 1.2 billion in 2000 year to gain the set goal. This argues the 1 child policy over a time. In 1982 and 1983 these all regulations would be would entertain for all women who had one child. As well as, women who are looking for unrecognized pregnancy of children and sterilization for with two and more children. In 1983 there was a strong campaign held for stopping abortion and sterilization and out of hopelessness for a male offspring some parents might killed their newborn daughters. The ratio of fertility rate is high in rural areas as compare to urban areas. Because of the policies are not being effective in under developing countries due to less incentives for its implementations. usually, Rural couples are more likely than their urban counterparts to look for son but by chance the extent to which parents' approach to childbearing behavior for sex desire composition of their children is not enough understandable.

## **2.7 Imbalance Population Decline**

According to Onur Altindag, He exhibits in this article that son preference though son biased differential don't cause a sex ratio imbalance in the population (OnurAltindag, 2016), the desire for a son leads a down ration of boys to girls in an extensive family but on other hand higher ration in tiny families. Girls get birth soon as the male siblings and son preference concept is persisted in order to reduce fertility over a time and across parents with various backgrounds, parents use the contraceptive measures to cease fertility following male. While the sibling sex composition is linked with gender disparities in health. Among third to later son born children female offspring mortality is 1.5 percentage points lower previous sibling is female, while having an older sibling transmits the gender gap in infant the mortality rate is expected to 2 percent points in favor of male, the improvement in offspring mortality is rigid order to favoring male who have no older

## **2.8 The decline of fertility and son preference**

The article address that in that in Korea, the total fertility rate has decreased rapidly from (6.0 to 1.6 in 1990). It had found that there is less attraction for a male child. Women who have son are less intended to have another child, and most of time that woman keeps a very low progress for giving birth to another child with short period of time. While Park and Cho's seminal assumed that the inadequate sex selection at birth in Korea has shown the extent of son

preference throughout the world and the concept of son preference in Korea too (Ulla Laesen, 1998) He believed that the fertility rate gets down if the son preference declines. Moreover, in Korea it is always assumed that societies where it is predicated that son preference cannot be able to reduce the fertility rate. As well as here it is expressed the impact of son preference on patriarchal structure of family relations and modernization on fertility decisions. As the son preference is very low in Korea due the patriarchy family relations and son preference are slowed down the fertility decline. Also, modernization has decreased it too. Mainly here it suggests that the prior child is a boy or children are boys the woman takes long time to conceive a baby again therefore in Korea women with respectively two daughters and two sons and one son or one daughter therefore the pattern till now is being discriminated against girls increase equally. As it happened in several other countries like as in India, Bangladesh and China too. The modernization has put a very positive result for controlling fertility rate. Although, it has seemed that the religious affiliations (Christen and Buddhist) in Korea are mostly affects the fertility rate. But weird ideas for instance some people conduct it worship ancestor carrying on the family line and supporting elderly parents and survive Koreans have controlled the expanding of sun preference. Interestingly this dogma is being flowed in Korea since 1950s. The Korean government had eagerly worked for preventing the high increase of fertility and has had family planning since 1962 which entertained the decline of fertility. Here the girl is considered as sibling and boy completes the family thus this clear that fertility

decline is not preventable in India, China Bangladesh but it is possible reduce the discrimination against girls of higher birth orders.

## **2.9 Son Preference Persistence of Culture**

Dougals Almond (2003), assumed that in recent decades in rising sex ratio between male and female couples at producing a child in various Asian counties. Highly in India and China about in 2005 more than 120 boys were born compare to 100 girls in China. Then in 2007 it was about the biological normal level of 104 to 107 per 100 girls. These high and rising sex-ration one to ask that what factors made parents forced to have son over a daughter, one level defines that it is because of socioeconomic condition or the institutional factors. The late parents do to ensure capacity for saving, or depend on national pensions. Mostly the poor focus to have child at old age support, this task falls on man-controlled society in India the ask for dowry has compelled families and placed girls on an unnecessary ground. As well it has defined that families depend for self-protection because of male. Oldeng Burg (1992) explained that the China and India the sex ratio is expected over in riches area or in India the rough education is evident. Where the educated parents prefer son good enough, on other hand the stand of value persists that the culture values are linked with male child. As per the belief of Hindu religion allows on a son to light a fire for funeral, so same attributes also the chines hold where breed is solely run by male, or failure to son conceive a baby is thought

to abolish the family line. These values are defined by the previous ancestors worship to them.

### **2.10 Are Simple Tests of Son Preference Useful**

According to Jonathan Haughton, Dominique Haughton has the narrated in this article that son preference is quite enlarge and deep ant not common to everyone in surrounding (Jonathan Haughton, 1997). Whenever, it takes place it entertains a prolonged fertility rate. Comparatively the son preference is could be measured in the time of hurdles, agony or for comparison with the sex ratios or for the conceptive use in order looking on logistic model. While these models need a large amount of survey for ensuring the worth mainly for the covariate measure. For instance, the son preference ought to be measured reliable utilizing the tests which might rely on enormous limited in formation. The answer would be yes. It is based on eight simple tests to data by which the Vietnam living means have been described. Since 1992 and 1993, comparing the results with benchmark results from fuller model. Few but not the all measure could accurately conduct the son preference, estimating a very simple hazards and progression parity model the unisex test and the sibling test is deferent. Son preference by the parents want a desired sex child at least one or more son preference.

## 2.11 The Implementation of Preference for Male Offspring

Mr. John Bongaarts writes that in number of societies the desire for son preference not ending mean for their cultural customs (Bongaarts, 2013), son preference has always defined higher fertility rate among girls and boys and man than the population with the high amount of male over a male in comparison. In most of time historically no all human a sex ratio at birth or sex ratio didn't evaluated beyond its natural level about 105 male and 100 females new borne. This ratio remained for unknown period unchanged during much of the fertility decline took place over a past two centuries. While first the first world than the second the normal reason for sex ration birth even for long time and for centuries had seen no change or strong son preference. And the accessible technologies made it to know about the sex of an offspring and abort the child due to undesired baby conceiving. Over a recent past the technological advancements have seen eagerly increase, accessible by which sex ratios have risen in many countries where the concept of son preference has surprisingly strong. In Asia (Gupta, 2003). Das These concepts have emerged a very hard discrimination against, which let girls to enormous note on among human rights, researcher and policymakers. In number of countries policies had been imposed to be entertained against girl right, but policies maker had been failed to ensure the methods results and trends for sex ratio at birth. Will sex ratio is possible to get reduce in next coming days or someone needs to intervene therefore need a very rigid

government action. What might be happened if the sex ratio declines because of technological advancement, will it be affordable for these second world if they go for abortion the particularly encounters the level of sex ratio and trends at the birth and the son preference or the action that would be taken in light of reducing or for implementing the actions against of son preference.

### **2.13 Cultural Son Preference and Reproductive Behavior**

According to Ashesh Das Gupta, son preference impact explores tight cultural values. On the reproductive behavior of married couples are belonging to the Hindu, Muslims, Christens and Sikh religious communities in Patna. The researcher exhibits that son preference prefers to high fertility in four religious communities. So, these values govern different religious communities. The reproduction in human behavior of married couples through biotechnological process is conditioned largely by the socio-cultural millions of couples (Gupta, 2003). The value system of the society which confers the cultural system to the Milieu influences the behavior patterns of the members including their reproductive behavior by setting the desired goal for their life. The cultural needs are including to one son preference strongly, this value is very desirable in some countries including India since the expectations of parents and male issue in society which become implications for the fertility behaviors of couples may vary from one community to another. Indian society with a long history co-existence of various cultures in heterogeneous groups provide interesting case for a comparative study of the impact of son

preference on the reproduction behaviors in four major religious communities the Hindu the Muslims christen and Sikhs in most developing countries and societies with an agrarian economy for various socio economic and cultural consideration a pronounced preference for By Ashes Gupta at Patna university in 2003.

## **2. 14 Assumptions of the Literature Review**

- This study results that the desire for sex selection might be low attracted but the costs for their economic need is linked with desired sex selection is strengthening the exercise of massive fertility rate in religious communities which is being experienced differently in various religious communities.
- The results are indicating that the son preference is not due to the religious beliefs in west Asia. But it is narrated by the patriarchal societies in west Asia also the young mothers go for conceiving a son child unwillingly.
- By comparing their elders who were practicing the reproduction according to set custom if the parents who are seeking for three to four male children so then might have extensive families than other ones. That the preference for son is enlarge particularly in north, west, and Africa, and the intention for desired sex ration cross the limits always by it is expected barrier in several countries We attempt to enable and explore the importance of son preference the desire of additional



fertility. Is explained in Pakistan couples the decision making, husband and wife the responses from those her husband confer for household distinguishes.

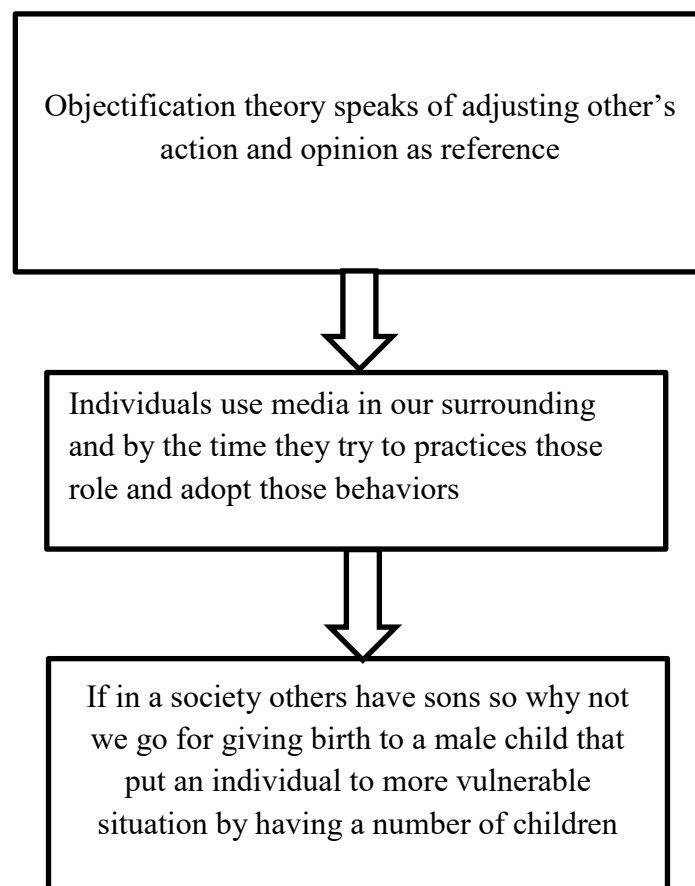
- The change from whole family size to desired additional fertility is in keeping with recent writing of both economists and demographic here it concludes that very low fertility rate is assumed due to contraceptive use after modernization but still have no serious impacts on desired selection in turkey where all culturally defined values and the socio-economic condition, the service at village level are baseless.
- Sex preference have no effect on contraceptive either it enlarges to cope by abortion, which is being used for controlling the fertility Son preference prevalence is in every society and it is also present Parent who have prevented their family size, gone for controlling the sex composition in china yet the fertility rate seems decline but the exercise for son preference is still unchanged

**CHAPTER NO: 3**

**THEORITICAL FRAMEWORK**

Theoretical framework is an important segment of research, that confers theoretical uphold to the researcher's research and support it through the use of theories. Here the researcher is going to apply one theory which is objectification theory on topic of sociological analysis of son preference.

### 3.1 Model of objectification Theory



### 3.2 Objectification Theory

This theory states about the concept of self. It further says that one's mentality is a social construct and reflects how others view it. This theory is derived from rational theory which explains concept of ones looking at a mirror. Physical body is neglected and self-concept of attitudes values and

motivations are significant components of self-concept for instance self-esteem of women depend on her physical attraction on other hand for men it depends on physical effectiveness.

### **Application of theory**

There are multiple theories about son preference and here I am going to apply leading theory. Named as objectification theory and in this objectification theory it is mention in details. The objectification theory explains that those women are usually determined to internalize an observer of somebody on any fundamental condition and it speaks of adjusting other's action and opinion as reference. More often individuals use media and other sources in our surrounding and by the time we try to practices those role and practices. Similarly. this theory explains that the son preference is because of the patriarchal structure where in society man has received a massive prestige honor and considered as a competent one in society for confronting any issue which is strengthening the importance of male because of the socially constructed opinions that only men can run the generation and entertain the name of family also males have good approach for providing social security to their families. Therefore, the practice is used by considering reference groups and comparing own self to others. If in a society others have sons so why not we go for giving birth to a male child that put an individual to more vulnerable situation by having a number of children and minimize opportunities for them likewise the health issues of women increases and facilities at hospitals for them become less in order to that they might face more mortality and expands the population rate. Son preference has alarmed

the health of women and forced them for abortion time and again just to carry on other's opinion regarding son child.

### **3.5 Hypothesis**

**H1:** A Son is preferred over the daughter.

**H0:** A Daughter is preferred over a son.

**H1:** The Multiple Pregnancies cause the various Health Disease for Women.

**H0:** Various Diseases effect the physical and mental health of women.

**CHAPTER NO: 4**

**CONCEPTUALIZATION AND OPERATIONALIZATION**

The chapter of conceptualization and operationalization speaks of the process whereby an abstract concept is defined and the operationalization tells us about how to measure the present knowledge

#### **4.1 Son preference**

According to World Health Organization (WHO) that son preference refers to a common component of preference shared by a group of individuals and thus not individual specific. If a household with two daughters decides to have a third child but would not have done so, had it two sons. This represents a son favoring fertility decision” (WHO, preference son, 2020).

“It is an attitude of preferring male child to female child. A number of practices and problems like denying of property rights, access to quality education, health care, dowry system, etc. exist due to son preference in the society” (knowledge).

#### **Operationalization**

It is a defined a definition and the concepts of the variables are related to the research known as operationalization. In the Operationalization, researcher applies all the variables and its present state of how these variables the defines the current study context.

## **4.2 Health**

According to World health organization (WHO, Health, 1948) “Health is state of complete physical, social and mental wellbeing and not merely the absence of disease and infirmity”.

According to sociological perspective “Health is a state of complete well-being: physical, mental, and emotional. This definition emphasizes the importance of being more than disease free, and recognizes that a healthy body depends upon a healthy environment and a stable mind” (Notes).

Unanimously, it is narrated that a health is a state of physical and psychological wellbeing of an individual. Any individual is sheer satisfied due to his or her social conditions. Meanwhile he and she are not suffering from any pathological diseases. Usually there are two notions regarding health, one is sick that an individual who is not obsessed of any physical or mental illness and the second one is illness one who is suffering from any disease which has put an individual endangered due to diseases.

## **4.3 Patriarchy**

“According to hypothetical social system in which the father or a male elder has absolute authority over the family group by extension, one or more men as in a council exert absolute authority over the community as a whole” (Rodriguez, 2016).



According to free encyclopedia “Patriarchy is a social system in which men hold primary power and predominate in roles of political leadership, moral authority, social privilege and control of property. Some patriarchal, societies are also patrilineal meaning that property and title are inherited by the male lineage” (encyclopedia, 2020).

The discussion of patriarchy as per the explanations is a male dominant society. Moreover, we could assume that patriarchy is one of the major causes behind of son preference in Pakistan, that has caught the attention of male as a prominent member of society, who can hold all the all responsibilities authentically; therefore, it is resulted the male child preference and normalized this phenomenon worldwide.

#### **4.4 Masculinity**

According to encyclopedia “Masculinity refers to the social roles, behaviors, and meanings prescribed for men in any given society at any one time. It emphasizes that the different group of men has not biological sex and an identical diversity. (encyclopedia.com, 2020).

According to oxford bibliography “Masculinity refers to the behaviors, social roles, and relations of men within a given society as well as the meanings attributed to them. The term masculinity stresses gender, unlike male, which stresses biological sex” (Michael Kimmel, 2014).

Masculinity is narrated the overwhelmed position in gender, while it gets change time to time and place to place. As doing things strange and hard is people's nature. Which, we might say a state of an illusion. Similarly, the prominence in a society prevails as well as the parallelism as well prevails. As the researcher owes that masculinity is enclose a high level of courage which may revoke the sense of gender. The socially constructed beliefs and ideas have been onset male as a prominent member and exploited the many liberties of women and has been raised unequal atmosphere.

#### **4.5 Socialization**

The Socialization is the process by which we learn to become members of society, both by internalizing the norms and values of society, and also by learning to perform our social roles as per the occupant position of the actor, like as worker, friend, citizen, and so forth" (Marshall).

According to Merriam Webster "the process by which a human being beginning at infancy acquires the habits, beliefs, and accumulated knowledge of society through education and training for adult status" (webster, 1839).

Socialization is process of learning, relearning and learning. Individual has born free but the societal norms, behaviors has determined their action, and fostered them to wards change throughout the all-life experiences socialization don't only put light to the process of parenting and caring from the day first till adulthood though it is also learned by the surrounding and atmosphere where an individual life.

**CHAPTER NO: 5**

**RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

This chapter will explain the methodology of the study through which the researcher could complete the research. This study was based on quantitative research designs. It is a suitable method to determine sociological analysis of the son preference in Tehsil Panjgur District Panjgur. The quantitative method of research was used because the researcher attempted to find out the health impacts of women and prevalence of the son preference.

## **5.1 Universe of the Study**

The research universe of the study was District Panjgur, Balochistan. The researcher selected District Panjgur. The rationale behind this choice is that it is essential to examine patriarchal tendencies in the society and determine preferences in the society over child birth. because the son preference prevails in the society, where the researcher tried to explain the causes of son preference.

## **5.2 Unit of Analysis**

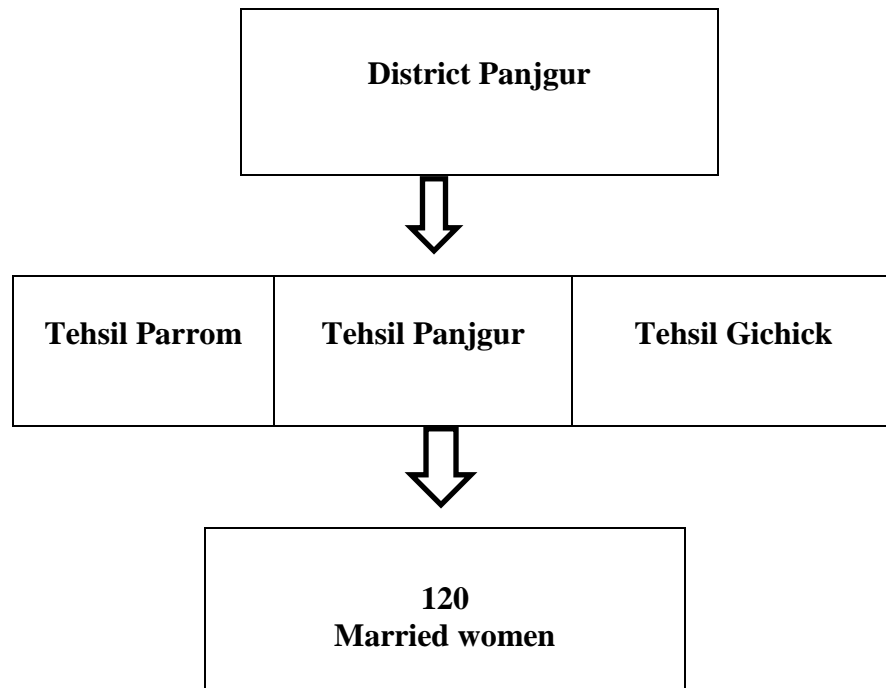
The unit of analysis is the entity that characterizes, what is being looked in the study. The researcher here had selected 120 married females for gathering data to determine the factors of son preference as a unit of analysis. Similarly, the researcher has moved for addressing the son preference in District Panjgur, Baluchistan, Panjgur is basically divided into three (3) tehsils which can be considered as clusters which would help people to reach over the perception of son preference.

### **5.3 Sampling Technique**

Samplings is tool of selecting participants and respondents, throughout the population for the research and bring together the data while from the selected sample from the bestowed population, the researcher selected random sampling technique for the date collection method. Where the research about females on the son preference and their ideas regarding these beliefs is going to be used randomly sampling technique through questioner, and select a sample for son preference female from the district Panjgur, Balochistan for collecting data.

### **5.4 Sample size**

In this research the targeted population is “married women” in the district Panjgur of Baluchistan province. In this survey researcher has used two stages cluster sampling to collect the data. At first stage, one tehsil (cluster) was selected by mean of simple random sampling. At stage two, a sample of 120 women were selected by mean of simple random sampling from the selected first stage cluster, which completes the procedure of two stage cluster sampling at random. I order to eliminate bias of selection from the survey, randomness was considered for the selection of sample units at each stage.



### **5.5 Tools for Data Collection**

Data for this research study is collected through survey method based on random sampling. A survey questionnaire was established, which included structured close ended questions. Due to respondents' inability to read, the researcher directly communicated with the respondents to collect data, according to the questionnaire.

## **5.6 Pre-testing**

Before the data collection the research questions were checked by few M.Phil. And Ph.D. scholars as well as by supervisor and according to their suggestions questioner have been updated several times.

## **5.7 Opportunities/Limitations of the study**

The massive limitation for the study was the inaccurate information which could affect the reliability and validity of the data, to some extent women feel insecure for sharing their personal information to researcher. In order to that the response of expected filled questioner was less, the biggest difficult arena for researcher was the low cooperation of the respondents as they feel in comfort to share their household seating and reproductive experiences.

## **5.8 Ethical concerns**

All the ethical concerns were kept in mind during the research process without disturbing the study's universe. The researcher had given the questionnaire and asked them this information that will solely use for research; the Researcher conducted this research honestly and faithfully to keep the given information confidential.

**CHAPTER NO: 6**  
**FINDINGS**



Table 6.1.1 The Age categories of respondents

<b>Respondents</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
21-25	42	15.7
26-30	31	45.1
31-35	20	20.1
36-40	27	19.1
Total	120	100

**Table 6.1.1** this mentioned table it demonstrates the age categories of the respondents. It reveals that out of 100 percent female's age were 21-25 years which is the 15.7 percent, 26-30 years is which is 45.1 and 31-35 age groups are 20.1 percent out of 100 percent and the age group of 36 to 40 was 19.1 percent out of 100 percent.

Table 6.1.2 Educational Status of the Respondents

<b>Respondents</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Primary	37	30.8
Middle	10	8.3
Matriculation	25	20.8
Intermediate	24	20.0
Graduation	24	20.1
Total	120	100

**Table 6.1.2:** The above table shows education status of the respondents. The researcher inquired about educational experience of the respondents in which out of 99.1 percent 30.8 percent respondents education were primary, 8.3 percent education were middle, 20.8 percent were education matriculates 20.0 percent education were intermediate, 20.1 percent respondent's education graduation.

Table 6.1.3 Marital Status of the Respondents

<b>Respondents</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Married	94	78.3
Divorced	5	4.2
Separated	2	1.7
Widow	19	15.8
Total	120	100.0

**Table 6.1.3:** The above-mentioned table shows the respondent's marital status. The researcher inquired about marital status of the respondents in which Out of 100 percent respondent 78.3 percent were married, 4.2 percent respondent were divorced 1.7 percent respondents were separated and 15.8 percent respondents were widow.

Table 6.1.4 Family structure divisions of the respondents

<b>Respondents</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Nuclear	19	15.8
Extended	38	31.7
joint Family	63	52.5
Total	120	100.0

**Table 6.1.4:** in above mentioned table researcher inquired about the family structure of the respondents in which out of 100 percent 15.8 percent were residing in nuclear family, 31.7 percent were living in extended family and 52.5 percent respondents had joint family structure.

Table 6.1.5 Occupation of the respondents

<b>Respondents</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
House Wife	76	63.3
Working Women	41	34.2
Total	117	97.5

Table 6.1.5: In the above-mentioned table the researcher inquired about respondent's occupation. Out of 97.5 percent, 63.3 percent were house wife and 34.2 were working women.

Table 6.1.6 Heads of the family of respondents

<b>Respondents</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Husband	56	46.7
Wife	7	5.8
Mother-in-Law	5	4.2
Father-in-Law	44	36.7
Any other	8	6.7
Total	120	100.0

**Table 6.1.6:** In above mentioned table, the researcher inquired about family heads of the respondents, in which out of 100 percent 46.7 percent head of families were husband, 5.8 percent head were wife, 4.2 percent heads were mother and laws, 3.7 percent heads were father in-laws and 6.7 percent heads were any other such as respondents' father and brother because of separation from their husbands.

Table 6.1.7 Age of the respondents at the time of marriage

<b>Respondents</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
15 to 20	61	50.8
21 to 25	47	39.2
26 to 30	1	.8
31 to 35	10	8.3
36 to 40	1	.8
Total	120	99.9

**Table 6.1.7:** In this table the researcher has inquired from respondents about the marriage status of women. While out of 99.9 percent, 50.8 percent women got married at the age of 15-20, 39.2 percent women were married at the age

of 21-25, 8 percent were married at the age of 26-30, 8.3 percent women were married 31-35 and 8 percent were married at the age of 36-40.

Table 6.1.8 after the marriage respondents gets pregnancy

Respondents	Frequency	Percent
1 to 2	9	7.5
3 to 4	38	31.7
5 to 6	16	13.3
More than 6	42	35.0
Total	105	87.5

**Table 6.1.8:** In mentioned table the researcher has inquired from the respondents about after marriage how many times they got pregnancy.in which Out of 100 percent 7.5 percent got pregnancy 1-2 times, 31.7 percent gave births 3-4 times, 13.3 percent gave births 5-6 times, and 35.0 percent gave births to children more than 6 times.

Table 6.1.9 Females husband's move for second marriage due to not having children

Respondents	Frequency	Percent
Yes	24	20.0
No	94	78.3
Total	119	98.2

**Table 6.1.9:** In mentioned table the researcher inquired from the respondents about whoever did not conceive children whether their husbands moved for second marriage. In which out of 98.3 percent 20.0 replied yes and 78.3 percent replied no.

Table 6.1.10 Number of the children of the respondents

<b>Respondents</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Yes	102	85.0
No	16	13.3
Total	118	98.3

**Table 6.1.10:** In mentioned table the researcher inquired the respondents about do they have children in which tut of 98.3 percent to 85.0 percent said yes and 13.3 percent respondents said no.

Table 6.1.11 Number of the daughters of the respondents

<b>Respondents</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
One to two	39	32.5
Three to five	46	38.3
Six to eight	12	10.0
Others	1	.8
Total	98	81.7

**Table 6.1.11:** In mentioned table the researcher inquired from the respondents about how many daughters do they have. In which out of 81.7 percent 32.5 percent had one to two daughters, 38.3 percent had three to five daughters, 10.0 percent had six to eight daughters and others had more than six to eight, 8 percent daughter.

Table 6.1.12 Number of the sons of the respondents

<b>Respondents</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
One to two	38	31.7
Three to five	39	32.5
Six to eight	3	2.5
Others	2	1.7
Total	82	68.3

**Table 6.1.12:** In above mentioned table the researcher inquired from respondents about how many sons do they have. In which out of 68.3 percent 31.7 percent had one to two sons, 32.5 percent had three to five percent sons, 2.5 percent had six to eight sons and others 1.7 percent had more than six to eight percent.

Table 6.1.13 the birth of daughter is celebrated like the birth of son

<b>Respondents</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Strongly Disagree	31	25.8
Disagree	44	36.7
Neutral	25	20.8
Agree	16	13.3
Strongly Agree	2	1.7
6.00	1	.8
Total	119	99.2

**Table 6.1.13:** In above mentioned table the researcher inquired from the respondents do they guess that birth of daughter is celebrated like the birth of a son. In which out of 99.2 percent 25.8 percent respondents were strongly disagree, 36.7 percent disagree, 20.8 percent neutral, 13.3 percent agree and 1.7 percent strongly.

Table 6.1.14 Parents reaction at the time of first daughter's birth

<b>Respondents</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Yes	41	34.2
No	56	46.7
3.00	2	1.7
Total	99	82.5

**Table 6.1.14:** In above mentioned table the researcher inquired from the respondents about. Were they happy at the birth of their first daughter child in out of 82.5 percent 34.2 percent responded yes, 46.7 percent responded no.

Table 6.1.15 Parents become unhappy at the time of first daughter's birth

<b>Respondents</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
People consider it unfortunate	28	23.3
Daughter is a source of insecurity	17	14.2
in laws behavior changes with the birth of daughter	17	14.2
All of these	58	48.3
Total	120	100

**Table 6.1.15:** In mentioned table the researcher inquired from the respondents about, what made them unhappy about their first daughter. In which out of 100 percent 23.3 percent responded people consider daughters unfortunate, 14.2 percent responded daughter is a source of insecurity, 14.2 percent responded in-laws behavior changes with the birth of the daughter. And 48.3 percent respondents responded all of these.

Table 6.1.16 Husband's reaction at the time of first daughter's birth

<b>Respondents</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
He was happy	41	34.2
Ignored her	57	47.5
Other	1	.8
Total	99	82.5

**Table 6.1.16:** In mentioned table the researcher inquired from the respondents about what was their husband's reaction towards their daughters in which out of 82.5 percent 34.2 responded they were happy; 47.5 percent ignore them and 8 percent responded other factors compel them while remaining date is missing because few people have no daughters.

Table 6.1.17 the respondents in law's reaction at the birth of daughter

<b>Respondents</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
He was happy	51	42.5
Ignored her	47	39.2
Other	1	.8
Total	99	82.5

**Table 6.1.17:** In above mentioned table the researcher inquired from the respondents about how was there in-laws reaction towards their daughters in which out of 82.5 percent 42.5 percent were happy, 39.2 percent ignored them, and 8 percent responded there are some other factors.

Table 6.1.18 the respondent's urge for the son instead of daughter

<b>Respondents</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Economic well-being	21	17.5
Social Security/power	14	11.7
Prestige	4	3.3
Continuity of generation'	13	10.8
All of Above	48	40.0
Total	100	83.3

**Table 6.1.18:** In mentioned table the researcher asked from the respondents about why they desire for a son instead of daughter. In which out of 100 percent 17.5 responded due to economic wellbeing, 11.7 percent responded because of social security/power, 3.3 percent responded prestige. 10.8 percent said continuity of generation and 40.0 percent responded all of these compel them for desiring son instead of daughter and the reaming data is missing because few people have no children.



Table 6.1.19 son is preference over a daughter in the surrounding of respondents

<b>Respondents</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Strongly Disagree	7	5.8
Disagree	12	10.0
Neutral	10	8.3
Agree	28	23.3
Strongly Agree	61	50.8
Total	120	100

**Table 6.1.19:** In above mentioned table the researcher inquired from the respondents about is son preferred over daughter in their surroundings. In which out of 100 percent 5.8 percent responded strongly agree, 10.0 percent responded disagree, 8.3 percent responded natural, 23.3 percent agree, and 50.8 percent responded strongly agree.

Table 6.1.20 after knowing about pregnancy family care for the digestion

<b>Respondents</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Yes	35	29.2
No	67	55.8
Total	102	85.0

**Table 6.1.20:** In mentioned table the researcher inquired from the respondents about do their families care for their health after knowing about their pregnancy. In which out of 85.0 percent 29.2 percent responded yes and 55.8 percent responded to the remaining data is missing because few of them have not conceived children.

Table 6.1.21 thinking for multiple pregnancy divisions

<b>Respondents</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Yes	70	58.3
No	32	26.7
Total	102	85.0

**Table 6.1.21:** In above mentioned table the researcher inquired from the respondents about do they urge for multiple pregnancy.in which out of 85.0 percent 58.3 responded yes, 26.7 percent responded no and remaining missing data is due not having children

Table 6.1.22 during child birth consulted

<b>Respondents</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Midwife	34	28.3
Ladies Health worker	47	39.2
Gynecologist	21	17.5
Total	102	85.0

**Table 6.1.22:** in above mentioned table the researcher inquired from the respondents about at time of child birth whom they consulted, in which out of 85.0 percent 28.3 percent consulted midwife, 39.2 percent consulted ladies health worker, 17.5 percent consulted gynecologist and few had no children therefore the remaining data is missing.

Table 6.1.23 diseases due to use of unsterilized

<b>Respondents</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Yes	29	24.2
No	73	60.8
Total	102	85.0

**Table 6.1.23:** In above mentioned table the researcher inquired from the respondents about do ever they confronted any diseases due to unsterilized use of instruments, in which out of 85.0 percent 24.2 percent responded yes, 60.8 percent responded no and remaining data is missing because few respondents have not children.

Table 6.1.24 the status of basic health service of the respondents

<b>Respondents</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Yes	88	73.3
No	31	25.8
Total	119	99.1

**Table 6.1.24:** In mentioned table the researcher inquired from the respondents about do they have basic public health unit service.in which out of 99.1 percent 73.3 responded yes, 25.8 percent responded no

Table 6.1.25 Facilities rendered at basic unit health service

<b>Respondents</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Strongly Disagree	18	15.0
Disagree	35	29.2
Neutral	35	29.2
Agree	19	15.8
Strongly Agree	12	10.0
Total	119	99.2

**Table 6.1.25:** In above mentioned table the researcher inquired from the respondents about are they satisfied with the facilities rendered in a basic health unit. In which out of 99.2 percent 15.0 percent strongly agree, 29.2 percent disagree, 29.2 percent natural, 15.8 percent agree and 10.0 percent strongly agree.

Table 6.1 26 disease faced due to conceiving baby

Respondents	Frequency	Percent
Yes	90	75.0
No	14	11.7
Total	104	86.7

**Table 6.1.26:** In above mentioned table the researcher inquired from the respondents have they ever faced any disease by conceiving a baby. Out of 86.7 percent 75.0 percent responded yes, 11.7 percent responded no and the remaining data is missing because few respondents have not conceived children therefore, they never faced such diseases.

Table 6.1.27 the disease anemia faced by respondents

Respondents	Frequency	Percent
Always	33	27.5
Often	10	8.3
Sometimes	14	11.7
never'	45	37.5
Rarely	4	3.3
Total	106	88.3

**Table 6.1.27:** In above mentioned table the researcher inquired from the respondents about ever they faced disease named anemia, out of 88.3 percent 27.5 percent responded always, 8.3 percent responded often, 11.7 percent sometimes, 37.5 responded never and 3.3 responded rarely. And the remaining data is missing because few respondents have not conceived children therefore, they never faced such diseases.

Table 6.1.28 the Disease Blood losing faced by the respondents

Respondents	Frequency	Percent
Always	32	26.7
Often	23	19.2
Sometimes	11	9.2
never'	35	29.2
Rarely	2	1.7
Total	103	85.8

**Table 6.1.28:** In above mentioned table the researcher inquired from the respondents about ever they faced disease namely Blood losing.in which out of 85.8 percent 26.7 percent responded always, 19.2 percent responded often, 9.2 percent responded sometimes, 29.2 percent responded never and 1, 7 percent responded rarely. And the remaining data is missing because few respondents have not conceived children therefore, they never faced such diseases.

Table 6.1.29 the Disease mental distress faced by the respondents

Respondents	Frequency	Percent
Always	39	32.5
Often	25	20.8
Sometimes	11	9.2
never'	20	16.7
Rarely	8	6.7
Total	103	85.8

**Table 6.1.29:** In above mentioned table the researcher inquired from the respondents about ever they faced disease named mental distress.in which out of 100 percent 32.5 percent responded always, 20.8 percent responded often, 9.2 percent responded sometimes, 16.7 percent responded never and 6.7

responded rarely. And the remaining data is missing because few respondents have not conceived children therefore, they never faced such diseases.

Table 6.1.30 thinks that ultra sound works for the sex selection of baby

<b>Respondents</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Strongly Disagree	6	5.0
Disagree	6	5.0
Neutral	25	20.8
Agree	52	43.3
Strongly Agree	28	23.3
Total	118	98.3

**Table 6.1.30:** The researcher inquired from the respondents about ever they think ultrasound works for the sex selection, in which out of 98.3 percent 5.0 percent responded strongly agree, 5.0 percent responded disagree, 20.8 percent responded natural, 43.3 percent responded agree, 23.3 percent responded strongly agree.

Table 6.1.31 consulted doctor for sex selection categories

<b>Respondents</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Always	4	3.3
Sometimes	14	11.7
Often	24	20.0
never'	40	33.3
Rarely	21	17.5
Total	103	85.8

**Table 6.1.31:** The researcher inquired from the respondents about how often do they consulted a doctor for they sex selection of baby, in which out of 85.8 percent 3.3 percent responded always, 11.7 percent responded sometimes,

20.0 percent responded often, 33.3 percent responded never, and 17.5 percent responded rarely the remaining data is missing because few have not children.

Table 6.1.32 decision supported for consulting doctor categories

<b>Respondents</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Husband	24	20.0
mother-In-Law	35	29.2
Mother	38	31.7
Other family member	1	.8
Total	98	88.9

**Table 6.1.32:** The researcher asked from the respondents who supported their decision when they were consulting a doctor.in which out of 88.9 percent 20.0 percent responded husbands, 29.2 percent responded mother in-law, 31.7 percent responded mother, 8 percent other members of family such as brother in-law and sister in-law.

Table 6.1.33 after knowing about the sex of children thought for abortion

<b>Respondents</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Always	4	3.3
Often	7	5.8
Sometimes	9	7.5
never'	55	45.8
Rarely	28	23.3
Total	103	85.8

**Table 6.1.33:** The researched inquired from the respondents about how often do they thought of abortion after they came to know about the sex of their children, in which out of 85.8 percent 3.3 responded always, 5.8 percent

responded often, 7.5 percent responded sometimes, 45.8 percent responded never, 23.3 percent responded rarely they think of abortion and other missing data is because some respondents did not want to answer.

Table 6.1.34 Chi-Square Test

	<b>Value</b>	<b>df</b>	<b>Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)</b>
Pearson Chi-Square	18.084a	15	.258
Likelihood Ratio	18.547	15	.235
Linear-by-Linear Association	1.829	1	.176
N of Valid Cases	104		

The above table the figure out the Pearson Chi-Square value is .18.084a. degree of freedom is 15 and Asymp.sig. is .258. It is a great significant value because of tabulation value is less than 0.05. Similarly, the Chi-Square Test Alternative Hypothesis is accepted, and Null Hypothesis has been rejected. The test also shows that the son perception of son preference is over the daughter in Panjgur.

Table 6.1.35 Chi-Square of Multiple Pregnancies and Health of Women

	<b>Value</b>	<b>df</b>	<b>Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)</b>
Pearson Chi-Square	5.377a	1	.020
Continuity Correctionb	4.336	1	.037
Likelihood Ratio	5.183	1	.023
Linear-by-Linear Association	5.325	1	.021

The above table the figure out the Pearson Chi-Square value is .5.377a. degree of freedom is 1 and Asymp.sig. is .20. It is a great significant value because of



tabulated value is less than 0.05. Similarly, the Chi-Square Test Alternative Hypothesis is accepted, and Null Hypothesis has been rejected. The test also shows that whether women think of multiple Pregnancies meanwhile they face disease due to conceiving babies.

**CHAPTER NO.7**  
**DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION**

## 7.1 Discussion

In this study researcher aimed at knowing about the son preference and women health issues where researcher has tried to determine the sociological analysis of son preference in Tehsil Panjgur Balochistan. Also, the reviewed literatus can provide some possible models for focusing the study and cover the objectives of the present study. The researcher took data from the 120 respondents i.e., whether son is preferred over daughter of Panjgur have basic health facilities in their surroundings. particularly Here the researcher has selected married women and thoroughly inquired them about son preference various age groups which reveals that out of 100 percent female's age were 21-25 years which is the 15.7 percent, 31-35 age groups are 145.1 percent out of 100 percent and the age group of 36 to 40 was 39.2 percent out of 100 percent Later, The researcher went for knowing about the educational qualification from the respondents out 100 percent 30.8 percent respondents were primary, 8.3 percent were middle, 20.8 percent were matriculates 20 percent were undergraduate, 20 percent were post graduated and also 20 percent were graduated. Hence, The researcher, asked about marital status from respondents out of 100 percent 78.3 percent were married, 4.2 percent were divorced 1.7 percent were separated and 15.8 were widow despite these the researcher acquire about the family structure of the respondents there were out of 100 percent, 15.8 percent were residing in nuclear family, 31.7 percent were living In extended family and 52.5 percent respondents had joint family structure as well as tried to know about the respondent's occupation which

was Out of 97.5 percent, 63.3 percent were house wife and 34.2 were working women by far it is essential to know about head of family from the respondents, out of 100 percent 46.7 percent head of families were husband, 5.8 percent were wife, 4.2 were mother and laws, 3.7 were father and laws and 6.7 were another such as women on fathers after this it the researcher moved for asking from the respondents about how many daughters do they have. Out of 100 percent 32.5 percent had one to two daughters, 38.3 percent had three to five daughters, 10.0 percent had six to eight daughters and others had more than six to eight, 8 percent which in entire was based on same discussions and time a d again asking such questions were the main segments to be asked for purpose of this research in which the researcher asked from the respondents about at the time of their babies' birth were they happy.

The present literature shows that the reason behind the son's preference varies according to the principles and values of each society. Despite the perception it is due to lack of resources and domestic responsibilities that can be carried by the male child. Yet it is still important to understand the value of both genders also essential to know the factor that cause the women physical and mental health.

In addition, to this present study explains the three main objectives which carries the whole study. to determine, the prevalence of son preference in Panjgur. The second objective is to determine, the social securities attached to son preference Panjgur and Third objective of the study is to explain, the physical health of women being influenced by son preference Panjgur. This

emphasis that the patriarchal social structure of District Panjgur, male child (son) is celebrated more than female child (daughter). Due to son preference, there is a higher burden of childbirth on women and this common social practice is making women vulnerable to malnutrition, maternal mortality, and a bad sexual and reproductive health.

## **7.2 Conclusion**

The conclusion of this research is that the son preference is a prior concept but it is still being practiced in many societies. People desire for more boys because they think that boys can secure their future and provide them social security also entertain their generation and several other reasons are associated with this. People do not urge for daughters because people consider them unfortunate and one another reason is when girls get marry so they will leave their parent's home. More often, people do not celebrate daughter's birth like a son because people consider daughter is source of insecurity. Son preference is practiced because of economic wellbeing and few people are not aware of importance of daughter. Despite this some women do not have basic health unit service and also, they have no facilities which such as the presence of gynecologist, at hospitals have made their lives more vulnerable because of unsterilized use of medical equipment they still take the favor of midwives and ladies health work who are not expert as the medical officers. This study it is essential to mention people urge to have daughters instead of this they prefer boys over girls because boys continue their generation and support their parents financially in next appearing days.

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## **APPENDIX**

His questionnaire aims at seeking information about Sociological analysis of Son Preference at Tehsil Panjgur, Balochistan. You are requested to provide information, true to your knowledge. Please rest assured that your identity will not be revealed, shared, or compromised at any cost and the information you provide will solely be used for research purposes only. Your cooperation shall be highly appreciated.

### **Demography:**

#### **Demographic Information**

##### 1. Age

- (1) 21 to 25      (2) 26 to 30      (3) 31 to 35      (4) 36 to 40      (5) 41  
above

##### 2. Education Status

- (1) Primary    (2) Middle    (3) Matriculation                      (4) Intermediate  
(5) Graduation  
(6) MPhil (7) Above \_\_\_\_\_  
(f) Above \_\_\_\_\_

##### 3. Marital Status

- (1) Married    (2) Divorced    (3) Separated    (4) Widow                      (5)  
Others \_\_\_\_\_

##### 4. Family Type

- (1) Nuclear family    (2) Extended family    (3) Joint Family

##### 5. Occupation

- (1) House-wife    (2) Working Women/ please specify \_\_\_\_\_

##### 6. Head of Family

- (1) Husband              (2) Wife              (3) Mother-in-Law              (4) Father-in-law  
(5) Any other \_\_\_\_\_

**First Section**

7. At what age you got marriage?

- (1) 15 to 20    (2) 21 to 25    (3) 26 to 30    (4) 31 to 35    (5) 36 to 40  
(6) 41 above \_\_\_\_\_

8. After the marriage how many times you get pregnancy

- (1) 1-2    (2) 3-4    (3) 5-6    (4) More than 6    (5)  
Other \_\_\_\_\_

9. If you have not conceived during this period whether your husband moved for second marriage?

- (1) Yes    (2) No

10. Do you have children? (If yes, please specify)

- (1) Yes    (2) No.

11. How many daughters do you have?

- (1) 1 to 2    (2) 3 to 5    (3) 6 to 8    (4) More than  
eight \_\_\_\_\_

12. How many sons do you have?

- (1) 1 to 2    (2) 3 to 5    (3) 6 to 8    (4) More than  
eight \_\_\_\_\_

13. Do you think that birth of a daughter is celebrated like the birth of a son?

- (1) Strongly Disagree    (2) Disagree    (3) Neutral    (4)  
Agree    (5) Strongly Agree

14. Were you happy at the birth of your first daughter child? (*If No, please move to the second question*)

- (1) Yes    (2) No

15. What made you unhappy about the birth of your first daughter child?

(1) People consider it unfortunate (2) Daughter is a source of insecurity (3) In-laws behavior changes with the birth of daughter

(4) All of these

16. What was your husband's reaction toward your daughter?

(1) He was happy (2) He ignored her (3) other \_\_\_\_\_ (Please Specify).

17. What was your in-law's reaction toward daughters?

(1) He was happy (2) He ignored her (3) other \_\_\_\_\_ (Please Specify).

18. Why do you desire for a son instead of a daughter?

(1) Economic well-being (2) Social Security/power (3) Prestige (4) Continuity of generation (5) All of above

19. Is son preferred over daughter in your surrounding?

(1) Strongly Disagree (2) Disagree (3) Neutral (4) Agree (5) Strongly Agree

### **Health Impacts on women**

20. Do your family care for your digestion after knowing about your pregnancy

(1) Yes (2) No

21. Do you think of multiple pregnancies?

(1) Yes           (2) No

22 At time of child birth whom you consulted?

(1) Midwife                 (2) Ladies Health worker                 (3) Gynecologist

23. Do you ever face any disease because of unsterilized use of instruments?

(1) Yes           (2) No

24. Do you have a basic health unit service?

(1) Yes           (2) No

25. Are you satisfied with the facilities rendered in a basic health unit?

(1) Strongly Disagree   (2) Disagree.           (3) Neutral           (4) Agree.   .  
 (5) Strongly Agree

26. Have you ever faced a disease by conceiving a baby? *(If yes, please tick the right answers in the following table)*

(1) Yes   (2) No

S.no	Statement	Always	Often	Sometimes	Never	Rarely
1	Anemia					
2	Blood losing					
3	Mental distress					

27. Do you think ultrasound works for the sex selection of the baby?

- (1) Strongly Disagree    (2) Disagree.    (3) Neutral    (4) Agree  
(5) Strongly Agree

28. How often do you consult a doctor for the sex selection of baby?

- (1) Always    (2) Sometimes    (3) Often    (4) Never  
(5) Rarely

29. Who supported your decision to consult a doctor?

- (1) Husband    (2) Mother-in-law    (3) Mother    (4) Other family  
members \_\_\_\_\_ (Please Specify)

30. How often did you think of abortion after you came to know about the sex of your child?

- (1) Always    (2) Sometimes    (3) Often  
(4) Never    (5) Rarely

Any Comment \_\_\_\_\_

## Matrix for Literature Review

Author	Title	Objectives	Methods	Conclusion	Recommendation
Ahmed, 1981	Son Preference and Fertility	The desired sex intention may tends vulnerable sex ration	Conducted Survey for data collection	This study results that the desire for sex selection might be low attracted but the costs for their economic need is linked with	It persist that parents are bearing more daughters in a society, who have desire for giving birth to sons
Ashesh Das Gupta 2003	Culture and Fertility Son Preference and Reproductive Behavior	To explore prevalence of son preference holding rigid traditional values, and the reproduction pattern of married couples in Muslim, Hindu, christen communities	Ethnographic survey	The desired sex selection is strengthening the exercise of massive fertility rate in religious communities which is being experienced differently in various religious communities	The attitude for reproduction is coinciding with biological and the socio cultural values of people. Which persist individuals to look for the reproduction behavior and the goals that are attached to life.
Douglas Almond et all 2013	Son Preference and the Persistence of Culture	The poor parents completely depend on their son due their socio economic needs when they become old and the all responsibilities patriarchy lie on the shoulder of son, and find the religious interpretations that people link according the their beliefs	Survey	The results are indicating that the son preference is not due to the religious beliefs in west Asia. but it is narrated by the patriarchal societies in west Asia	the high fertility might have inadequate finds in west but that do not possess social disobedience, unfamiliar sex selection which is normally denied on the ethical standards
so Jan Brunson 2010	Son preference in the context of fertility decline limits to new constructions of Gender kinship	Traditional values are attached for producing children. Yet change is not assumed in present society for questioning the patriarchal society	Ethnographic, survey for data	The young mothers go for conceiving a son child unwillingly. By comparing their elders who were practicing the reproduction according to set custom.	Young women should have right for conceive baby without biased sex selection their children, rather than following the prior set values that had been exercised by the elders of their families
Jonathon Haughton et all 1997	Are Simple Tests of Son Preference Useful	Aim to know the son preference and how it might effect on fertility, or know the value of contraceptive use	Survey	if the parents who are seeking for three to four male child so then might have extensive families than other ones	Whenever, it takes place it entertain a prolonged fertility rates. Comparatively the son preference could be measured in the time of hurdles, obstacles and comparison with the sex

					ratios or for the conceptive use in order looking on logistic model
John Bongaarts 2013	The Implementation of Preference for Male Offspring	To know about the counties where desired the sex selection cross the limits of 110 male	Demographic health survey	The findings suggest that the preference for son is enlarge particularly in north, west, and Africa, and the intention for desired sex ration cross the limits always by it is expected barrier in several countries	The fertility rate be controlled through several mechanism likewise giving an equal opportunity for higher education and allowing women for participating in income earning in modern and urban countries which will overcome the dominancy of patriarchal societies
Mohammad Ali Khan et al 1997	Son Preference and the Demand for Additional Children	Tries to find the additional children can have several reasons that would be sociological, economical, and demographical differences	National survey	We attempt to enable and explore the importance of son preference the desire of additional fertility. Is explained in Pakistan couples the decision making, husband and wife the responses from those her husband confer for household distinguishes. The change from whole family size to desired additional fertility is in keeping with recent writing of both economists and demographic	The extensive problem might be having male child and female child from the ideal number, most probably the parents go for willing additional children
Onur Altindag 2016	Imbalance population and decline in son preference	The aim to explore family settings in turkey and the male dominant society will progress for bearing children until they do not desired sex offspring	Nationally represented survey	This study concludes that very low fertility rate is assumed due to contraceptive use after modernization but still have no serious impacts on desired selection in turkey	If the parents could not desire for only son so there might be a balanced family structure which will ensure the equality among siblings while in allocation of resources in interfamily relations
Rohini P et al 2007	Explaining son preference in rural arena and the independent role of structural versus individual factor	To explore, the socioeconomic and social cultural need that these variations have influence on desired family size	National health family Survey	The culturally defined values and the socioeconomic condition, the service at village level are baseless	Media might have vital role for giving indication to individuals regarding modernization, religion and son preference
Radheshyam Balragi	Effects of Sex preference on	To know the use of contraceptive use	Demographic surveillance	Sex preference have no effect on	The son preference is deeply rooted in patriarchal societies,



2001	Contraceptive Use Abortion and Fertility	why it is increasing in Bangladesh Matlab	system	contraceptive either it enlarge to cope by abortion, which is being used for controlling the fertility	people normally expect that son would carry their family name, and give economical support therefore they go for desired sex selection
Ulla Larson, 1998	The decline of fertility and son preference	Patriarchal relationships, modernization and fertility	Survey, multivariate analysis	Son preference prevalence is in every society and it is also present	in modern societies fertility is declining and the tendency for son preference is high due to their social wellbeing
Ulla Larson et al 1998	The Son preference reflecting the social and behavioral intervention	it was aimed to know the prevalence of son preference in rural areas that why in urban areas the ratio of desired sex selection is very low	A community based household survey	Parent who have prevented their family size, gone for controlling the sex composition in china yet the fertility rate seems decline but the exercise for son preference is still unchanged	In rural areas the process of reproduction is high because the implementation of law is assumed very poor therefore there is enough population in rural areas.