



# PUBLIC SERVICE BROADCASTING TRUST PRESENTS

## TWO LIVES by Samina Mishra

### DISCUSSION GUIDE

## **ABOUT THE FILM**

Smriti and Rupa live an hour away from each other but the only thing their worlds seem to have in common is that they are both mothers. Smriti is a stay at home mom, living in a posh South Delhi colony and Rupa is a domestic worker living in a basti in Gurgaon. Both are pregnant and as they wait for their babies to be born, they reflect on what it means to be a mother. As new worlds open up for women and old roles persist, the film looks at how women enact motherhood in our times.

## **ABOUT THE FILMMAKER**

Samina Mishra is a documentary filmmaker and media practitioner based in New Delhi. She has directed *Stories of Girlhood*, a series of three films on the Girl Child in India, produced for UNICEF, India and also written and photographed *Hina in the Old City*, a non-fiction book on the Walled City of Delhi for children and has translated six children's stories from Urdu into English, *The Magic Key* series.



# **DISCUSSION GUIDE**

PSBT

## GENDER...

- Gender is the social classification and definition of people as men and women, a description of their differentiated roles and behaviour and their relationships between and amongst each other.
- It is based on the **'biological' distinction** between the male and the female sexes, which becomes the foundation upon which different gender roles, norms, attributes, identities and rights are ascribed to men and women. Any digression of these codes is considered unnatural and an aberration.

## ARE MEN AND WOMEN NOT 'NATURALLY' DIFFERENT...?

- The different anatomies of men and women have long been used to create, justify and sustain the inequality between them as natural and hence ahistorical and unalterable. **Biology is meant to be destiny**, that is, women's bodies and their 'role' as child bearers justifies their natural 'inferiority', which restricts their sphere of activity and confers upon them a weaker social position. Social inequality is thereby seen as merely mirroring pre-existing **'natural' inequalities**.

## SO IS GENDER NOT NATURAL?

- Gender is a **social construction**, not the result of any natural process, but rather the result of processes created by the social structure. Gender roles differ across various societies and time, and thus, gender identities are neither stable nor unchanging. They are dynamic, produced and sustained as a result of the constant interaction of a number of factors - social, political, sexual, economic and historical. At the root of this gendered classification is the **sexual division of labour** whereby men and women are defined on the basis of what is appropriate labour for them, derived from their supposed 'natural' characteristics.
- The biological 'dispositions' of women and men are said to obviate their social roles. Women are associated with the home and hearth while men with the outside world; **women with nature and men with culture**; women with private and men with the public, women with emotions and men with rationality. **Culturally constructed masculinity and femininity** have operated historically to naturalise and sustain gendered and unequal power relations.
- A limited role is accorded to women that stems and revolves around their biological experiences. Although this has changed historically due to complex changes in the socio-political and economic contexts and women's movements, the **hegemonic patriarchal ideology** that guides social behaviour and imagination remains strong and adapts to structural and social changes in order to accommodate and incorporate them.

## LEARNING AND PERFORMING GENDER

- The perpetuation of gender is based on its continuous **performance**. Gender identities are reinforced and reiterated through processes of socialisation and are

part of formal and informal structures that normalise, naturalise and reiterate socially defined roles and patterns of behaviour. **They are a part of historical inheritance.**

- Socially imposed norms of gender appropriateness are reinforced in the way we deal with people, the way we behave, our legal status, our dressing, our language, the choices we make, the laws that govern us, the professions we choose, etc.
- Similar patterns of domination and control are replicated in the economy, the workplace, the home, school and in **cultural imagery** and the media which perpetuate roles, behaviour, images, models and symbols ascribed to men and women that become part of our daily existence.

### **GENDER AS POWER AND POLITICS...**

- **Gender and sexuality are constructed and produced by effects of power.** Norms and practices function as socially and historically constructed rules designating **what is, what is not and what should and should not be**. Individuals are controlled not only by way of legally and institutionally defined norms but also as self-regulating, socially abiding individuals who internalise norms and rules of behaviour and act accordingly.
- Gender as an identity and as an experience affects both men and women negatively. Its impact is subjective and different people negotiate gender differently depending on their relationship with their ascriptive gender and the extent to which they want to and can challenge their gendered construction in their respective context.

### **DOES GENDER MEAN THE SAME THING TO MEN AND WOMEN?**

- Men are also negatively affected by **socially imposed masculinity**. Men and boys who do not conform to masculine gender stereotypes are severely persecuted. However, gender affects men and women differentially and is more oppressive and restrictive of women since it is appropriated by patriarchy to justify male privilege and control over women. Rigid gender roles created in particular patriarchal contexts pre-suppose a discriminatory gender-based hierarchy wherein women are treated as weak and inferior.
- **Gender socialisation produces dissimilar girls and boys.** Growing up is an entirely different experience for boys and girls, especially in the context of traditional conventions and beliefs that define gender-specific morality, socio-sexual conduct and behaviour. Boys are supposed to prove themselves as men, and strong ones at that, as leaders, expected to seek sexual enjoyment and look for someone to marry, someone who will be 'homely, caring, respectful of parents, take care of the house, produce kids and bring them up'. Girls are taught to be adjusting, giving and most importantly, to stay away from anything 'sexual'. Their earliest association with sexuality often begins with the perceived threat of violation (upon reaching puberty), which eventually lays down the boundaries within which girls' sexualities are addressed.
- Women are taught to be subservient, obedient, silent, self sacrificing, unquestioning, tolerant, including of violence and pain. They are spoken of instead

of the ones speaking. They internalise alien perspectives and constantly judge themselves on these parameters. Those who defy these expectations are termed bad and immoral with characters unbecoming of women.

### WHAT IS PATRIARCHY?

- There are **cross-cultural and time variant definitions of manhood and womanhood** which delineate particular ways of being and serve purposes of social and sexual control at particular historical junctures. Patriarchy stands for an unequal system wherein relationships and systems of power are in favour of men; where women are accorded an inferior and subordinate position and hence restricted access to power, resources and privileges.
- The 'natural' distinction between masculinity and femininity is appropriated by patriarchy to justify an unequalitarian social system which is inherently hierarchical, non-inclusive, regulatory, oppressive and exploitative. This differential power translates into **institutionalised male domination**, discrimination against women with regard to access to and control of resources, their bodies, sexuality, rights, decision making capacity, negotiating violence, identity and freedom of movement. Gender differences in power have real consequences for women and limit their agency and experience as human beings.
- Patriarchy is not the same across culture and time and its nature, extent and experience are subjective and varied. **Some cultures are more patriarchal than others.** Similarly, patriarchal injunctions and rules of behaviour vary across socio-economic classes. Sexual and moral control are more stringent for upper class women who are required to have minimal interaction with the public world as compared to women from the working classes who face lesser controls because of their presence in the public world which obviates social interaction beyond the domestic sphere.
- Patriarchy operates in various sites to create and sustain asymmetrical gender relations and privilege men over all others: family, religion, state, education system, marriage, legal framework of the country, economy and the health care system.
- Women's experiences are negotiated within the context of the state, gender, patriarchy, the economy, familial norms and traditions. However, they are also in various ways subversive of these determinations and hence it would be wrong to assume that women accept everything as passive recipients. Even by virtue of entering into arrangements other than those essentialised and defined 'right' by patriarchy – that is heteronormative patrilineal families – they subvert the power dynamics painstakingly preserved by patriarchy.

### THE PATRIARCHAL IDEOLOGY

- Patriarchy works not only through tangible structures and actions, but also at the level of ideology. The **patriarchal ideology** is highly hegemonic and pervades every sphere of human interaction in a patriarchal culture and informs and regulates our social and political understanding, imagination and role-play.

- It works on the basis of essentialising dualities of good/ bad, moral/ immoral, married/ unmarried, mother/ non-mother, lady/ whore, a set of labels within which women must negotiate their identities and seek social approval.

### ARE THERE ANY UNEQUAL FAMILIES...

- The family as the primary and immediate unit of society is our first agent and experience with inclusion, exclusion, gender, rights, behaviour and violence. It is an effective system through which unequal traditions and relationships are established and inherited. These traditions are based on defining different realms for men and women on the basis of notions of their 'inherent characteristics'. So while men embody logic, rationality, thought, objectivity, individuality, independence, progress and culture, women embody feeling, emotions, dependence, fickleness, subjectivity, possessiveness, nature and feebleness. Women are also considered naturally incapable of supporting themselves and hence their assumed dependence upon men, roles that are internalised and form the basis of social expectations that men will have to bear the responsibility of women.
- Such a classification **dehistoricises, naturalises and normalises unequal traditions**, customs and institutions like the family, transcending any critical enquiry or interrogation.
- While the public realm has been the domain of the male, the women belong to the private realm as wives, daughters, mothers and sisters, their primary responsibility being the maintenance of social relationships, passing down of traditions and the orderly upbringing of the next generation in consonance with rules defined by men, whose expectations they must meet.
- Women's experiences within families and marriages clearly reveal the exploitative nature of these relationships and their ritualised inequality. Despite diverse forms of family units across communities and regions, it is possible to identify similarities in power structures and patterns of domination in familial and domestic arrangements that are part of patriarchal cultures and sub-cultures.
- The institution and ideology of the family serve as the greatest instruments for the conservation and preservation of unequal sexual relations and gender hierarchy. The **sexual division of labour** ensures that women bear the major share of household labour and remain within the confines of that defined as domestic. The state apparatus unhesitatingly endorses such a division of labour which becomes the lens through which women are viewed, roles defined for them and policies formulated. Most oppressive is the apparent inevitability with which women are destined to household work, whether or not they are married, have a job, children, etc.
- Labour in the home is supposed to come 'naturally' to women by virtue of their capacity to produce children and care for them. To assume that this has always been the case negates the **particular economic and historical conditions** under which household labour became the responsibility of women and the inequality of work burden and compensation thus received. **Women are not naturally suited to household work.** However, they are fundamentally constructed as suitable to the home in order to create a disproportionate system of labour and control.

- The concrete activities that housewives carry out indeed differ, but they typically involve a common structure that includes providing and caring for the children and the aged, the home, cooking, washing, cleaning, daily maintenance, etc. – tasks that women are said to have ‘natural instincts’ for.
- Despite the **rhetoric of the ‘modern egalitarian family’** and the disappearance of obvious, formalised manifestations of power and authority, modern families continue to be sites of inequality and exploitation, implicit or explicit. The widely promoted ‘labour-saving technology’, in the name of ‘choice’, has not reduced the burden of women, only sophisticated it and created the category of the new-age middle class ‘homemaker’, supposedly distinct from and smarter than the classic housewife, exercising greater choices and autonomy, and with higher standards to meet.
- The image of the **‘New Indian (middle class) Woman’** is that of a smart homemaker (the affluent consumer-woman) who exercises rights and control and makes conscious, budgeted choices about the way to ‘run’ the home and the household, spends money, maintains a sparkling clean home, looks after the husband, children and the elderly, maintains a family of the right size and kind and keeps everyone happy: an image far removed from the realities of the vast majority of women in the country, who can only aspire to being this proto-type created and legitimised by mainstream media and consumerist advertising.

### THE SACRED MARRIAGE CONTRACT

- Marriage is a form sanctified by tradition and religion, an indissoluble sacrament, considered an essential and mandatory function, especially for women. It is a historical bastion of male power and patriarchal authority, traditionally associated with the practice of **‘giving away’** of the ‘responsibility’ of the **‘virginal’ daughter’** by the father to the groom. It assumes women to be dependent beings, the only change being the male who bears their burden. While the visible entry of middle class women into the labour market has provided them some economic value, they continue to be looked at as liabilities, even if they ‘compensate’ expenditures in the household.

### MYSTIC MOTHERHOOD!

- **Marriage presupposes motherhood.** Motherhood is considered the highest ever achievement for women, the state of absolute fruition of their existence, without which they are deemed incomplete. Women’s success is measured in the context of marriage and being ‘mothers’ (especially of sons), no matter their success in other spheres, especially their profession. What individual women experience as ‘mothers’ and as ‘non-mothers’, their joys and sorrows, physical and emotional experiences, fears, emotions, ideas and thoughts about motherhood do not resonate with the **monolithic construct of motherhood** that all women must aspire to.
- Motherhood is highly glorified and valorised in symbolic and ritual terms, but in reality, its experiences range from happiness and pleasure to coercion, pain, mundane routines and everyday struggles. Popular perception and culture assume



that irrespective of the multiple roles she plays, every woman ultimately 'wants to be a mother'. Women are supposed to relate to motherhood by virtue of being women and are said to possess 'maternal instincts'. Paradoxically, these instincts are cultivated by socialising and conditioning processes of role-play and surrounding girls with ideal images and roles of mothers in order to equip them to take on the role at a future date. Women who choose not to take on this role are usually considered heartless and un-womanlike. There certainly are women who may desire to be mothers, but given the pressures women face to play mothers, the lines between free choice and social expectations are often too blurred.

- Although it is women who exercise their reproductive labour in producing children, their reproductive autonomy and decisions are negotiated by a whole set of factors other than themselves. Women rarely decide whether or not to become mothers and even if they do, they seldom choose the **social circumstances of their motherhood**. Patriarchal, social-economic, legal and caste determinants lay down **legitimate and illegitimate forms of 'motherhood'**; the conditions under which women can and cannot be mothers, whether pregnancy is wanted and celebrated (often only symbolically and actually depending on whether it is a daughter or a son), along with determinants such as the sex of child, whose child it is (the mother being the secondary parent, the primary focus being 'which man's child it is') and the place and time of the birth – whether at the home of the in-laws or the parents, etc.
- Ideal motherhood follows marriage, as per caste and religious norms, and results in a son, the perfect and ultimate objective of every woman. Unmarried women and those who bear children outside marriages or in inter-caste or inter-religious marriages or women who are sex workers, cannot stake claim to being 'mothers' and are meant to be penalised for their 'immoral' acts. They remain '**unmarried mothers**' and/ or '**illegitimate mothers**' and their children illegitimate forever. Clearly then, unlike biology determining destiny, it is society that controls and decides who or what a mother is and should be.
- There are innumerable rituals, images and cultural references valorising and reiterating the significance and **centrality of marriage, motherhood and the male child** to an ideal woman's life, especially amongst Hindus. In grandiose ceremonies organised before the delivery, women bless the pregnant woman with wishes for a boy and boy alone, a privilege reserved exclusively for married women while widows and 'infertile' women are excluded for the fear of passing on their ill-fate and ill-luck to the prospective (male) child.
- Experiences of motherhood, both physical and emotional, are subjective and pregnancy and motherhood impact women in multiple ways – negative and positive, which find little space in the way motherhood is conceptualised, assumed and expected. There are socially expected ways in which women are supposed to experience 'motherhood' and behave as 'mothers'. Those around the pregnant woman prompt her into establishing a relationship with the foetus and communicate with it, whether or not she feels it. Culturally rooted beliefs and mindsets affect the advice that doctors give to women with regard to pregnancy and motherhood. **Social necessities assumed to be natural become the pregnant woman's burden.** Women who can afford to spend money, can buy

themselves 'coaching' in the 'right' ways of delivering the child and playing mother, a role they are taught is their logical conclusion.

- Women are obviously and naturally expected to prioritise children over all other concerns and in many cases drop their jobs/ careers to be at home, while men can conveniently negotiate the level and extent of involvement with child rearing. Because child rearing is considered a woman's job, women often feel singularly responsible for all the adjustments and compromises that are to be made in the process. **Fathers are not expected to be equal partners in nurturing children** and are appreciated and acknowledged as rarities when they are. Fathers usually don't bother or assist with tasks like changing diapers of children or staying awake with them: mundane things that women are 'naturally suited' for. Women receive no appreciation since it is considered their duty to take care of children in all situations. Providing care is a difficult task, the burden of which is borne invariably by women, with little or no familial, moral and often economic support.
- Fathers are typically involved with dictating the way in which the children are socialised, to whom mothers are ultimately answerable for the turn out of the children. Given that the responsibility of motherhood is entrusted on women irrespective of their choice but they are accountable to the fathers for the way the children are raised, women **exercise little or no control over the products of their own reproductive labour.**
- Mothers are rather inconsequential in establishing claim and lineage. They are meant to bear men's kids, not their own; unless the man in question wishes to do away with the responsibility of the child. In matters of custody rights, working women are assumed to be uncaring, irresponsible and abandoning, prioritising career over children.
- In a culture where women are considered worthwhile primarily as wives and reproducers, those who do not wish to bear children, are unable to or in some situations decide not to, are socially ostracised and looked down upon as immoral, incomplete, ill-fated, inauspicious and irreverent. Women are under familial and social pressure to plan and bear children within the first few years of marriage. The absence of marriage and children is not only looked down upon but also pitied as misfortune for the women!
- When married couples are unable to bear children, the 'fault' and 'problem' are assumed to be 'in the woman' and also in case a girl is born. The role of men is rarely spoken of, unless the issue is the ownership of children, when promptly (if desirable) **the 'seed' in the child is that of the man.**

### **WOMEN ARE WOMEN'S WORST ENEMIES...**

- Women are variously located in a **range of social and political positions**, both within and outside the home and family. They grow up in a patriarchal context and internalise roles and rules of behaviour 'appropriate' for them and perspectives of what will make them worthwhile and significant. Hence, women often define self worth in terms of their capacity to be able to care for others, protect them and sacrifice for them. **This indoctrination is so deep as to render hierarchy and inequality invisible, natural and obvious.**

- Women's role and status are integrally related and dependent upon their relationship with the men in the familial and household hierarchy. They acculturate themselves to the traditions of the family and the rules of behaviour considered appropriate in order to become 'a part of the home'. Despite being sites of violence and exploitation, women are seen as the principal upholders of familial relationships, values and traditions and are constantly judged based on their success in being able to maintain them.
- The lack of freedom, especially economic freedom, and dependence on the men in their lives for social and economic support and legitimacy, establishes women's continuous and supreme dependence on men and the familial-social ties and thus their maintenance, regardless of the inequality they face, which rarely seems unfounded.
- **Sons are often the only hopes of emotional and economic security** that women have in a patriarchal system, upon whom they are able to exercise some sort of influence, at least when young, in the hope that they will take care of them during old age. It is this relative power and sense of authority, in a larger scheme of marginalisation, which manifests itself in complicated mother-in-law and daughter-in-law relationships. Women are conscious of the values attached to sons and daughters, the importance and 'power' of being the mother of a son and act accordingly. These dynamics are crucial to understanding the contexts in which women are assumed to be at the forefront of discrimination and exploitation of the younger women in their lives, whether in demanding dowry or in dictating the need for a son. Women become the **conveniently visible mouthpieces** of meticulously determined patriarchal demands and expectations.
- Many women 'willingly' abort female fetuses knowing well the mental and physical torture they are likely to face for birthing a girl and the potential future the girl is likely to have in a patriarchal structure. They hope to save their prospective daughters from the discriminatory and oppressive lives they have lived themselves. The 'choices' that women in such situations make need to thus be understood in this context and not simplistically as actions taken because they are enemies of other women.

## WOMEN AND THE NATION STATE

- Women's lives are meant to be centered around their families more than those of men, especially in Asian countries. Patriarchy, religion, custom and culture are inextricably linked and work in conjunction to bind women to the roles assigned to them. The state upholds a patriarchal vision of the **ideal 'Indian woman'** by way of **hegemonic, normalising and regulatory (imaginary) codes** and characteristics that real women must live up to. There is a vast differential between imagined and real women and the manner in which the state understands them and formulates policies.
- The state constructs and assumes women to be a homogeneous group, regardless of the multiple differences across class, caste, religion, region, sexuality and other factors determining identities and experiences. It assumes a singular, universal category of the 'Indian Woman', deserving of the same treatment and approach, irrespective of their subjectivities.

- Women are considered representatives and reproducers of the nation and must perform the duties charted for them. The ideal woman performs her wifely and maternal duties (considered synonymous with 'national' duties) with utmost loyalty and dedication. This ideal woman construct is exclusive of unmarried and single mothers, considered 'unfit' for passing on 'national culture and identity' and thereby unworthy of being citizens.
- Ideas of womanhood and nation building create intersecting spaces in which women are constantly defined, imagined, reified and evaluated. Not only are women meant to marry, but it is only as wives (and eventually as mothers) that they can attain a worthwhile position in a patriarchal culture and society. It is in relation to marriage that women are even identified: girl, wife, mother, married, unmarried, divorced, widow, etc.
- National identity and women's identity are mutually constituted and reinforced by the state. India is hailed as a 'loving, doting mother' who takes care of its many children, suffers pain without complaints and takes on adversaries in order to protect her children. Such references reflect the deeply entrenched image of the 'Indian' wife-mother in the national imagination and the way women must model themselves.
- These essentialising scripts do not remain the same and are rearticulated with time to serve the purposes of the changing context while women continue to bear the load of the symbolic assertion.
- Even though there are multiple forms of families possible, the law recognises only a particular concept of the family (the **patrilineal-patrilocal, heterosexual joint or nuclear family**) and ways in which it can/ must be constituted. Whether such families exist or not, it is through the dominant **familial ideology** that a particular set of gender and social relationships are naturalised, normalised, universalised and enforced. It forms the social, legal and imaginary yardstick against which real families and relationships are judged, evaluated, illegalised and penalised.

### WOMEN'S BODIES...

- **Women's bodies** have historically been the sites for scripting narratives of **identity and national image**, such that national 'honour' and women's 'honour' are imagined as synonymous. Women are addressed, imagined and constructed primarily as wives and mothers rather than as individual beings with distinctive identities, aspirations, emotions, lives and experiences. It is the reproductive role in which women are ultimately visualised and their 'needs' addressed.
- India was the first country to adopt a comprehensive **national population control programme in 1952**, stressing upon family planning to the extent necessary 'to stabilise the population at a level consistent with the requirement of the national economy'. The thrust was on promoting sterilisation, especially among the 'rural, illiterate' people who fail in their national duty of curbing the rate at which they grow. India was embarking on a project of nation building and economic development, which required that it be able to control its numbers. The idea was to adopt a **targeted approach** to set 'right' the rising demographic statistics, an obsession that has remained since.

- Women, by regulating their reproductive cycles, are to make immense contribution to the nation's development. A woman who limits her reproduction to two children and maintains a family of the 'right' size is smart, rational and an ideal citizen, while someone who has four children is considered traditional, illiterate and adding to the national problem – hence, the government focus on literacy, awareness and education programmes and schemes. The illiteracy argument posits women as 'ignorant and irrational' beings who lack knowledge and control over their reproductive systems and denies them any agency or understanding about their bodies.
- Oblivious to the socio-political conditions in which women are historically located, the state endorses the view that with the advantages of economic and material progress, education, women's empowerment and the availability of contraceptives, birth rates start declining.
- Policies aim at controlling the bodies of poor women to control population, in the name of choices, empowerment and right to decide, modernity and development. The development paradigm that stands for privatisation, promotion of capitalism, big industry, urbanisation and modernisation is meant to unleash the hidden potential of growth. However, what it leads to, is further marginalisation of those on the fringes, especially poor women, a collapse of the public services infrastructure, increasing load on women to provide care and reinstating the image of women as 'economically unproductive', the importance and preference of boys over girls and the devaluation of girl child as a burden on parents and strengthening the hold of patriarchy.
- **Most deliveries in India are not institutionalised** and are conducted in homes. Traditional birth practices have existed long before the coming in of modern medicine and are not as unscientific, unhygienic and dangerous as they are portrayed to be. On many occasions, women tend to feel more secure, safe and confident with traditional birth attendants who understand them, their contexts, fears and circumstances better than unfamiliar doctors who may not be able to provide adequate comfort and inspire similar confidence. In a country where access to institutionalised health care is meagre, traditional birth practices and their supposed dangers and inefficiency are often used as justifications for reproductive mortality. The problem instead is the lack of proper, hygienic and accessible health care, and scepticism that people have of doctors and medical personnel who may regard rural and poor people as illiterate, backward and ignorant.
- Policy documents endlessly stress on women's empowerment and education as solutions. Education, however, does not mean a decline in fertility. Education and high income have little to do with deeply entrenched mindsets and ideologies that regard sons as the ultimate and rightful heirs of the family lineage. In fact, high income means greater access to sex selection and termination technology to eliminate female fetuses and ensure birth of sons. Social relations and rules determine son preference, gender bias, reproductive autonomy and access to education and health care. It is not illiteracy but lack of decision making authority which contributes to women's lack of control over their bodies and hence their reproductive behaviour. Greater autonomy and egalitarian social relationships can aid a decline in fertility, unlike the focus of programmes initiated by the state.

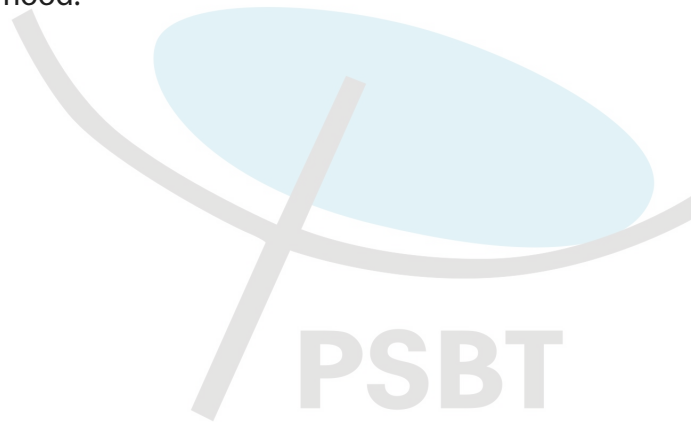


## REPRODUCTIVE TECHNOLOGY AND MOTHERHOOD

- The emergence and widespread usage of reproductive technology and assisted reproduction have, amongst other consequences, further complicated the terrain of motherhood and its political economy.
- **Reproductive technology** is being hailed as the perfect panacea to offer people **'a wide range of choices'**: the right to choose the sex of the child, the right to sub-let reproduction, to choose the capabilities in the child, the right to not have a 'handicapped' child and other such 'choices' that technology does and will in the present and future offer. The existence of newer and more capable technology ensures that processes of reproduction are controlled even more efficiently to produce desired results, whether in the form of controlling population, gene selection, eliminating certain kinds of fetuses or displacing the control women can exercise on themselves and the creations of their labour. **Technology is fast overtaking a process hitherto hailed as 'natural'.**
- Reproductive processes are increasingly being controlled in scientific and diagnostic laboratories. Those who offer and 'sell' reproductive technologies and services provide couples and parents the 'choice' and 'freedom' to decide the kind of child they want, the sex of the child and accordingly plan the pregnancy and customise the child as per their gene requirement. They provide the right to choose **customised children** like a variety of consumer goods in a highly competitive market, of varying colours and types, to pick depending upon taste and choice.
- In a globalised and privatised world where business operations are outsourced, **reproductive labour is also outsourced**, meant for those who might want their 'own' children, but are 'infertile' or do not wish to go through the process themselves. India is one of the fastest growing centres for surrogate motherhood, where women, especially poor women, 'rent' their wombs. It is a booming industry, with clear similarities to business processes outsourcing by MNCs, providing relatively easier access and opportunities to people from other countries to access **cheap reproductive labour** and a variety of clinics, centres and doctors equipped and ready to provide **customised babies** to their clients.
- The feminist position against reproductive technology, ironically, often places them on the same ground as the conservative right, which is anti-assisted reproduction as well. While women's groups oppose assisted reproduction for a range of reasons including what it spells for women in terms of choice, freedom, pressure, economic compulsions, emotions and inequality, this position is distinct from the position which regards sex and 'motherhood' as sacrosanct and pious rituals which cannot be questioned, rearticulated or negotiated.
- There are various and different subjective ways in which 'surrogate' mothers deal with their motherhood and the process of birthing their children, including parting with the child with whom they may/ may not develop a bond. Other than being reproductive machines, which these processes reduce them to, they are also real women with real emotions, thoughts, feelings, identities, needs and beliefs. Each woman negotiates these positions depending upon her subjective position and negotiating power, like her economic condition, need to part with

the child, action in case the 'parents' refuse to accept the child for some reason and other such complexities.

- The issue of surrogate motherhood raises various complicated questions. How different is the process of surrogacy from exercising labour in sweat shops of outsourcing multi national corporations? Alternatively, since women must have the freedom to exercise control over their bodies and their labour, what is wrong if they utilise their reproductive labour and sell their labour like others who sell their intellectual and/ or physical labour in the labour market? Does a surrogate mother have the right to claim being a mother, a symbolic privilege?
- The contours of what it means to be a mother keep shifting with changes in socio-economic and political contexts. There are newer and more sophisticated role-plays expected from women: the expectation of a certain type of lifestyle for the prospective child and securing the right mother-child relationship, as defined by those ready to tutor women into being 'perfect mothers'. Yet, there are domains that continue to remain the exclusive experiences of women, namely, the burden of the mother's instinct and her natural patience, the responsibility of social expectations, those of being a mother and providing selfless care, attempts at being fulfilled and complete women, even as many others are excluded from claiming motherhood for being outside socially sanctimonious ties of marriage and motherhood.



## **RELATED PSBT TITLES**

### **FOUR WOMEN AND A ROOM** by Ambarien Al Qadar

Four Women and A Room explores the complex ways in which women understand and experience Motherhood. It explores sex selection and son preference from within this context and highlights the ways in which the discourse lends to the production of the ideal woman.

The key question it raises is that is motherhood always a 'natural' precondition towards the fulfilment of a woman's subjectivity? A package that tends to fix the role of women as 'producers' given the cultural context. The film explores this juncture to etch out individual and diverse desires of women and the ways in which they relate to being mothers or its absence.

### **GOODBYE MOTHER** by Joydeep Ghosh

During the festival of the divine mother, a child was born in Kolkata who did not have any mother. The filmmaker travels to his hometown to trace the changing pattern of motherhood through technology, gender power, psycho-social issues and the conflict between selfhood and motherhood.

### **IT'S A BOY! (IT'S GOING TO BE A BOY)** by Vani Subramanian

The public debate around sex-determination in India is decades old, and yet, it is only in the last few years that everyone seems to be talking about the 'girl-child' - doctors, religious leaders, the government, the public. And yet, male-female sex ratios are more alarming now than ever before. Why are we unable to reverse the trend? Why does the 'son' keep rising in India?

To address some of these questions, the film travels Bombay, Delhi, Benares and Shillong. Going back in time to reveal how the current crisis of sex ratios had been foretold by those on the forefront of the campaigns against sex determination and pre-selection. Assessing government initiatives, looking beyond the rhetoric, and using the lens of culture to explore common beliefs about daughters and sons within the family, men and women in society.

### **SHE'S MY GIRL** by Meera Dewan

Haryana's alarmingly low sex ratio has brought them all together: a motley group of budding writers, singers, actors and organisers. They delve in Community Theatre or Jathas. Their many hundred journeys through the girl-unfriendly landscape of their state are made with a single purpose: motivating communities to value their daughters. Civil society and women's groups, youth and peoples science forums have scripted their own experiences against the backdrop of the bitter reality of Haryana's misogyny. The current play: Ek Nai Shuruaat. The stage: schools, street corners, village mohallas, even railway platforms.

**For more, login to [www.psbtt.org](http://www.psbtt.org)**