

Hannah McCullough  
BIO 106- D030  
Haverly

### Women's Fertility Rights in India

- The Cairo agenda in India gives women the right to have an abortion because of their belief that women should have control over their childbearing (Malhotra, 2003).
- The Medical Termination Act was established in 1972 to give the women in India a right to abortion (Malhotra, 2003).
- The influence of the Indian culture has a great impact on the population issues in India. Even though women are legally allowed to have abortions, many women are not allowed to due to family influences such as their husband preventing the abortion.
- The poorer women in India are not educated enough or given the opportunity to use contraceptives in order to prevent a pregnancy in the first place (Malhotra, 2003).
- The Human Rights Law Network in India is working to force the Indian government to provide women with the knowledge and access to contraceptives in order to prevent pregnancies and control population. This network is hoping to have contraceptives available in almost every public store so that the women can have easy access (Cfrr, 2014).
- The main influences on a women's fertility rights are her education received, work status, family type, and age (Jejeebhoy, 1991).
- Many women in India are in a state of ignorant bliss because they are not informed about the various population issues or even many of their legal reproductive rights. (Malhotra, 2003)
- Many are arguing that the limited access and education over contraceptives is a violation of basic human rights because the women are not informed about their opportunities (Cfrr, 2014).
- This video (<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=74ej9loZI-c>) mentions how the rapid growth of human population in India (can also be applied all around the world) is having a major impact on urbanization and the recent rapid growth in cities.

Sources:

Reproductive right organization:

<http://www.reproductiverights.org/feature/India-state-must-act-on-contraception>

Journal article:

Jejeebhoy, S. (1991). Women's Status and Fertility: Successive Cross-Sectional Evidence from Tamil Nadu, India, 1970-80. *Studies in Family Planning*, 22. 217-230.

Online PDF text:

[http://www.google.com/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=3&ved=0CCsQFjAC&url=http%3A%2F%2Fwww.icrw.org%2Fsites%2Fdefault%2Ffiles%2Fpublications%2FRealizing-Reproductive-Rights-and-Choice-Abortion-and-Contraception-India.pdf&ei=d2gTVcDgK4TmoATfhoGICA&usg=AFQjCNFcA55DF11OXXfFdk-\\_efojWd6fjA&sig2=ujeaNBCdEsvCgcY3Ly7zuw&bvm=bv.89217033,bs.1,d.aWw](http://www.google.com/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=3&ved=0CCsQFjAC&url=http%3A%2F%2Fwww.icrw.org%2Fsites%2Fdefault%2Ffiles%2Fpublications%2FRealizing-Reproductive-Rights-and-Choice-Abortion-and-Contraception-India.pdf&ei=d2gTVcDgK4TmoATfhoGICA&usg=AFQjCNFcA55DF11OXXfFdk-_efojWd6fjA&sig2=ujeaNBCdEsvCgcY3Ly7zuw&bvm=bv.89217033,bs.1,d.aWw)

Video:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=74ej9loZI-c>