

1. Reproductive rights are a human right. True or False?

TRUE, women reproductive and sexual rights are considered as human rights. Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action, the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) and the Platform for Action adopted at the Fourth World Conference clearly articulate reproductive and sexual rights. Reproductive rights were established as a subset of human rights at the United Nations 1968 international conference on human rights which declared family planning as a human right.

2. Explain why reproductive rights is an umbrella term.

Right to legal and safe abortion, right to control one's reproductive functions, right to Right to access education about contraception and sexually transmitted diseases and freedom from coerced sterilization and contraception and the Right to protect from gender based practices such as female genital cutting and male genital mutilation so it is an umbrella term.

3. Give a brief overview on India's position on reproductive rights.

Before the amendment of MTP act the abortions or induced miscarriages as they were termed, were criminal and punishable under the IPC. Even after the MTP act does not give the pregnant person the ultimate authority and autonomy to make choices regarding their own body and termination of pregnancy.

4. Explain how social and religious views on sexuality can hamper reproductive rights.

The Indian social stigma makes restrictions over the choices of women. The society views the abortion as the part of family planning more not as an individual choice. It is also considered that only married women are engaged in sexual intercourse the unmarried women should be virgin according to Indian society.

5 Explain how Indian society perceives motherhood.

Indian society defines the sole purpose of being a woman is to give birth to children. The patriarchal mentality and the deep rooted gender roles and inequalities deny women rights to make decisions about their own bodies. Women are structured in Indian society to be a mother and it is the most valuable thing a woman can do in her life the glorification of motherhood questions the women who don't want children and the hypocrisy is the motherhood after the marriage considered as rightful one in India and if a woman decides to have child before marriage is considered as shameful. Heavenly image of a woman whose identity gets shrunk into that of a mother, wife, daughter. Motherhood is a commodified and exploited figure for Indian media too. The women who are married and childless and hope to be mothers

or they are less of women this challenges trans women and indian society will remember them the absence of fruitful uterus.

6. How does patriarchy restrict access to abortion services?

The patriarchal structure denies the female body any agency and the autonomy to make any decisions. This is most evident in the mother vs the unborn fetus rights discourse The woman is expected to act kind on her unborn fetus. The patriarchy controls the body of the women. Pro-choice versus pro-life remain at the centre of an often acrimonious ethical, legal, theological and political debate in the US.

7. How do prejudice and bias on the part of service providers affect access to safe services?

The service providers biased attitude can affect the the abortion services. This is really dangerous as some time these ideas of service providers denies the individuals the right to safe abortion services, which should be considered a basic health care right. The Supreme Court Says that the right to reproductive rights comes under the fundamental rights to privacy as enshrined in the constitution.

8. What are some of the challenges facing unmarried persons while seeking abortions?

Pregnancy is considered as a gift from god . so the pregnant person who seeks abortion can be questioned for their character. The judgemental looks from the service providers and the whole responsibility and shame will be associated with them only. This will make them to seek for unsafe abortion methods. lack of partner support, exclusion from decision-making will also force them for unsafe abortion. The details to be given about their partner can create problems for sexworkers and other non binary people.

9. Why is centering reproductive rights around family planning problematic?

The abortion should be considered as a individuals choice over their body more than family planning. the abortion should be the right of the pregnant person making it a family planning is like interfering into the pregnant persons body for the interest of state. And will not be a progressive step to bash the patriarchal stigmas in indian society.

10. How does a legal framework help counter discrimination against women?

The legal support will give the women autonomy over their decision and the societal stigmas cannot prevent them from getting their rights. It will strengthen provisions for protecting the dignity and privacy of women who seek the refuge of law when confronted with such a life altering decision.