

Exploring the vital Role of Medical Termination of Pregnancy for Women

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DESCRIPTION

Despite the fact that the Medical Termination of Pregnancy (MTP) Amendment Act was enacted about 50 years ago, and women's right to abort was reaffirmed, abortion remains a contentious topic in India. Although the half-decade-old statute is perhaps the most permissive in the world, it is not without flaws. Obviously, when women are confronted with life-threatening situations, it has only served to give them the silent treatment. According to the Abortion Assessment Project (one of the most comprehensive Indian studies on abortion), 56 percent of all abortions in India were unsafe. According to statistics, 3.6 million of the 6.4 million abortions performed each year were unsafe. The deaths caused by these Careless abortions accounted for up to 13% of all maternal deaths in the country.

In most situations, a woman will not have a single reason for having an abortion; rather, a combination of variables may cause her to believe that abortion is the best option for her situation. Age, marital status, current living circumstances, and future ambitions are all social factors that can influence a woman's abortion decision. A woman may also choose abortion for economical or medical reasons, or because she feels pressured to do so by someone in her life. The most important thing to remember is that each woman's reasons for abortion are unique, and it's hard to fully comprehend all of the circumstances that lead to her abortion decision.

Parental responsibility is costly, and nurturing that child to adulthood is much more. Additionally, there are various medical costs involved with pregnancy and childbirth. Many women become pregnant before they are financially prepared for these costs, and they choose abortion as a result. In fact, a woman's decision to have an abortion is frequently influenced by financial concerns. According to the Guttmacher Institute poll,

over three-quarters of women (73%) chose abortion because they believed they couldn't manage a baby at that time in their lives. The choice to undergo an abortion is usually influenced by a number of factors. Approximately three of participants said they couldn't manage to have a kid right now, with many citing responsibilities to children, partner troubles, and a lack of parental preparedness as reasons. These factors, according to the in-depth interviews, represent numerous elements of challenging life situations. Financial issues, for example, are frequently the result of a lack of support from one's partner, or the lack of a partner at all; and the financial and emotional burden of providing for existing children without appropriate means makes it impossible for some women to care for another kid. While most women choose abortion to stop an unwanted pregnancy, there are situations when a doctor may advise a medically required abortion owing to the mother's or the developing baby's severe health issues. Even if the pregnancy was planned, a woman may choose to have an abortion in these situations.

Sex-selection abortions are common in China and India, where women are frequently forced to abort female unborn fetuses; nevertheless, evidence suggests they also occur in the United States and Europe. Discrimination against female infants appears to be an issue even in the wealthiest sections of India, according to a recent study of abandoned children in the New Delhi. The autopsies of infants discovered in one of the capital's most affluent areas were analyzed by the experts. An even more research reveals an extremely high frequency of females among babies, who were at least 20 weeks pregnant, the point at which most parents learn their unborn child's gender. In India, gender inequality has become so pervasive that doctors are forbidden from informing parents about the gender of their unborn child. Some of the country's leaders have also devised innovative social programmers to promote the importance of women and to combat gender inequality.

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