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Reproductive Rights of Women

Hartmann, Betsy. "Reproductive rights and wrongs." *Living with Contradictions*. Routledge, 2018. 330-340.

In the article, Hartmann discusses the importance of reproductive rights for women, as well as the need to ensure that their autonomy is respected and protected. She argues that these rights are fundamental to women's health and well-being, asserting that they should have full control over decisions related to their bodies, including contraception and abortion. They also highlight how current laws on reproductive health care often deny women access or require them to navigate complex bureaucratic procedures before receiving treatment. The author emphasizes the need for more inclusive policies that account for socioeconomic differences among women, such as poverty and race. Furthermore, the author call for greater public education about reproductive rights so that all people understand this issue better. Ultimately, Hartmann argues that only through understanding our collective responsibility towards ensuring reproductive justice can we move towards a more equitable society.

Cook, Rebecca J. "International human rights and women's reproductive health." *Women, Medicine, Ethics and the Law* (2020): 37-50.

In a study, the author Cook states that reproductive rights for women should be protected as part of their human rights. She believe this is necessary in order to preserve autonomy,

dignity, and decision-making by women over their own bodies. The author argue that states should recognize these rights through international agreements and national laws, and provide effective mechanisms for protecting them. Moreover, she believes that states should recognize the unique needs of women and take measures to address existing gender-based discrimination against them. The author points out that reproductive health services, including family planning, antenatal care, safe childbirth, and postnatal care must be made available for women to ensure their well-being.

Using evidence from countries like Nigeria, India, and South Africa where there are inadequate laws to protect reproductive rights for women, the author has concluded that women lack access to safe abortion services and adequate contraceptive methods resulting in high rates of maternal mortality due to unsafe abortions. In addition, women often face significant legal obstacles if they seek to access abortion services, even when permitted by law. In her article, Rebecca also suggest the need for more research on how different countries and regions vary in their levels of protection of these rights and how they can be improved. Ultimately, they argue that it is essential to respect a woman's right to decide what is best for her body, health, and well-being. Therefore, protecting reproductive rights should be an integral part of international human rights obligations.

Ross, Loretta. "Understanding reproductive justice." *Feminist Theory Reader*. Routledge, 2020. 77-82.

In his study, Ross indicates that it is very important to provide timely protection and justice to women in society when it comes to their reproductive rights. He emphasizes that reproductive justice is not just about access to healthcare, but also about freedom from oppression and discrimination. This means that laws, policies, and practices should be enacted

that protect a woman's right to make decisions about her body without fear of punishment or exploitation. The author points out that there are disparities when it comes to accessing reproductive health services due to factors such as race, class, and disability status. The author also posit that these inequalities call for social change initiatives, including public policy reforms that can address systemic racism, sexism, and oppressive ideologies associated with reproduction. In addition, this article also points out how harmful gender stereotypes and sexual objectification of women impact their ability to make informed decisions about their reproductive health. The findings of this study suggest that reproductive justice can only be achieved when society works towards dismantling the oppressive structures affecting women's access to healthcare and reproductive rights. In order for women to have autonomy over their bodies, practical steps must be taken such as implementing policies which provide access to affordable contraception and abortion services, strengthening anti-discrimination laws, investing in education initiatives focused on gender equality and providing comprehensive sex education programs. It is only through these collective efforts that we can realize true reproductive justice.

Chattu, Vijay Kumar, and Sanni Yaya. "Emerging infectious diseases and outbreaks:

implications for women's reproductive health and rights in resource-poor settings." *Reproductive health* 17 (2020): 1-5.

The authors Chattu and Yaya in their study point out that poor resource settings place women at increased risk for both emerging infectious diseases and inadequate access to reproductive health care. They assert that the implementation of policies and interventions which include improved availability of resources, such as medical facilities, public health information, education, and social support is necessary in order to protect women's reproductive rights. The findings of the study suggest that there is a need for more comprehensive reproductive health

services including family planning, antenatal care, post-natal checkups, safe delivery methods, and obstetric care for those living in resource-poor settings. Additionally, improved screening and surveillance activities should be implemented to detect potential outbreaks in these regions. The authors also recommend the establishment of sustainable financing models aimed at improving health services and infrastructure in these regions. Finally, they call for increased research into the potential environmental impacts of emerging infectious diseases on women's reproductive health and rights.

The results of this study point to the need for greater implementation of policies that focus on providing resources to poor settings in order to ensure access to quality reproductive care and the protection of women's reproductive rights. It is essential that governments prioritize investment in these areas, with a particular emphasis on promoting awareness and education among the population, as well as strengthening public health systems. Furthermore, it is important to ensure accountability from all stakeholders involved in ensuring the wellbeing of marginalized populations, such as those residing in resource-poor settings. Ultimately, a fair and equitable approach towards women's reproductive rights must be taken. The authors thus urge governments and other stakeholders to commit to the implementation of gender-sensitive policies that address the particular needs of those living in resource-poor settings, by providing adequate resources and support for their reproductive health care. This includes investing in infrastructure, monitoring programs, preventive measures and education. In doing so, they argue, we would contribute to reducing the burden of infectious diseases while upholding women's fundamental right to autonomy over their bodies and make progress towards achieving health equity worldwide.

Hendricks, Perry. "My body, not my choice: against legalised abortion." *Journal of medical ethics* 48.7 (2022): 456-460.

The article by Hendricks argues that legalizing abortion has serious, negative consequences for women. Specifically, it suggests that when abortion is legalized, women are denied the right to autonomy over their own bodies and are pressured into making decisions about abortions according to external pressures or motivations. This means that even if a woman wanted to keep her pregnancy, she may be forced into having an abortion due to social or economic pressure from family members, employers, or others in her life. Furthermore, the author argues that allowing access to legal abortions perpetuates gender inequality by disproportionately impacting low-income women who lack resources and support. In his article, Hendricks argues that legalizing abortion can lead to higher rates of unsafe and unregulated abortions which could have devastating health impacts on women.

The author also points out that legalizing abortion does not benefit women and instead puts them in vulnerable positions. Therefore, it suggests that laws should be reformed to protect the rights of women and ensure their autonomy over their own bodies. It also calls for increased awareness of the issue of abortion and its potential consequences, which could help reduce rates of unintended pregnancies and abortions. Moreover, it encourages society to focus more on providing better reproductive healthcare assistance as well as greater economic security for women so they have the resources to make informed decisions about their bodies. Ultimately, this article makes a strong case against legalizing abortion because it denies women autonomy over their own bodies and perpetuates inequality between genders.