



A STUDY ON REPRODUCTIVE LAWS OF INDIAN WOMEN

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ARTICLE INFO

Article History:

Received 20th March, 2018

Received in revised form 27th

April, 2018 Accepted 5th May, 2018

Published online 28th June, 2018

Key words:

Reproductive, Laws, women and Indian.

ABSTRACT

The present study aimed to know the reproductive laws of Indian women. Women, a girl, a wife, a mother, a grandmother, overall woman is a key of a family. World can never be complete without a woman. Law is the set of rules enforced to govern the behavior of people. The issue of reproductive law is very essential because there is lack of concern on the part of the government and lack of awareness in the society to recognize and protect this law. 50 sample were selected based on stratified random sampling method. In order to identify the health issues well structured questionnaire were used. To test the hypotheses statistical tool such as t-test and (ANOVA) was used. The result concluded that respondents differ in their level of reproductive law of Indian women based on marital status. Further in married group have high level of reproductive law in Indian women.

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INTRODUCTION

The present work focused on the unseen area of women's struggle for their right especially reproductive law. A theoretical analysis is presented and a special importance is given to women's India and this idea is supported by various approaches of the topic in the literature. The concept of women's India and their struggle for equal status in the society is incomplete without understanding their need for the decision making in every field whether it is relating to their education, career, marriage or procreation. They must be assured right to take decision in their life and reproductive right is an asset for the women to achieve this goal. There is no second thought that women are facing many injustices and inequalities globally, both in terms of protection and promotion of their rights. The most ignored part of this fact is their health. This fact points out that there is a need for a specific focus on women's health issues. Moreover, women suffer health issue generally because of their ability to reproduce. For this reason, when we talk about women's right it is important to focus on the reproductive health of women as right of women is incomplete without recognizing reproductive rights of women. Women's reproductive right can become an important instrument to change the status of women in the society.

Social change is always difficult, particularly when the basic relations between men and women in families and society are involved. There has been a growing recognition of how the rules governing men and women's opportunities, social endowments and behaviors affect the prospect for accelerated development and justice.

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In the era of globalization, and urbanization, societies need their own solutions, grounded in a vision of justice and gender equality and consistent with their cultures and conditions, to provide a better life for women.

Indian Women

Feminism in India is a set of movements aimed at defining, establishing, and defending equal political, economic, and social rights and equal opportunities for Indian women. It is the pursuit of women's rights within the society of India.

Women in India are being provided with the legal security to secure their economic, social and cultural lives. These are few acts which show the efforts made by Indian Government in interest of women's life safeguard.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Sushma Sharma (2015) conducted a study on reproductive rights and women's health. The description of the topic is based on the social and legal position of women especially in India. The stereotype position of women and the changing dimension of women's struggle for their rights in modern world has made this topic more interesting. It is even more useful as reproductive right is central to women's right and their freedom. Emancipation of women is incomplete without assuring them reproductive rights. It is only when women have control over their body they can exercise all other rights. Women will be physically and mentally free when they will be able to take decision regarding their body themselves. Various human rights of women can be acquired only when they can exercise their reproductive rights.

Kosgi, S., N, V. Hegde., Rao, S., Undaru, S. Bhat. & Pai, N. (2011). Made a study on Women reproductive rights in India: prospective future. Parents have a basic human right to

determine freely and responsibly the number and the spacing of their children. Issues regarding the reproductive rights are vigorously contested, regardless of the population's socioeconomic level, religion or culture. Following review article discusses reproductive rights with respect to Indian context focusing on socio economic and cultural aspects. Also discusses sensitization of government and judicial agencies in protecting the reproductive rights with special focus on the protecting the reproductive rights of people with disability. The judgment thus hits at the very core of reproductive rights: taking a decision and seeking a service without fear of coercion or violence. It is likely to set a wrong precedent and put many providers on guard, because they would not want to be involved in legal tangles. Many clinics may start using this ruling to impose a requirement of spousal consent.

METHODOLOGY

Objectives

1. To find out the reproductive law of Indian women based on marital status.
2. To examine the reproductive law of Indian women based on religion.

Hypothesis

- There is no significant difference between reproductive law of Indian women based on marital status.
- There is no significant difference between reproductive law of Indian women based on religion.

Sampling

50sample were selected based on stratified random sampling method.

Method of data collection

Well structured questionnaire were usedfor data collection.

Statistical tools used

Statistical tool such as t-test and (ANOVA) were used.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Table 1 Showing Mean, S.D.and t-value for respondents level reproductive law of Indian women based on marital status

Marital status	Mean	S.D	t-value	P-value
Married	7.56	1.47	3.87	0.01
Unmarried	4.15	1.63		Significant

Ho: There is no significant difference between reproductive law of Indian women based on marital status.

It is inferred from the table 1 reveals the details of Mean, S.D. and t-value for respondents level reproductive law of Indian women based on marital status. It is observed from the obtained t-value there is a significant difference in respondent's level of reproductive law of Indian women based on marital status. Since the calculated t-value 3.87 which is significant at 0.01 level. Therefore the stated null hypothesis is rejected and alternate hypothesis is accepted. Therefore it is concluded that respondents differ in their level of reproductive law of Indian women based on marital status. Further in

married group have high level of reproductive law in Indian women.

Table 2 Showing Mean, S.D.and F-value for respondents level of reproductive law of Indian women based on religion

Religion	Mean	S.D	F-value	P-value
Hindu	13.9	1.87	4.65	0.01
Muslim	6.58	1.56		Significant
Christian	3.47	1.61		

Ho: There is no significant difference between reproductive law of Indian women based on religion.

Result shows that the table 2 reveals the details of Mean, S.D. and F-value for respondents level of reproductive law of Indian women based on religion. It is inferred from the obtained F-value there is a significant difference in respondent's level of reproductive law of Indian women based on religion. Since the calculated F-value (4.65) which is significant at 0.01 level. Therefore the stated null hypothesis is rejected and alternate hypothesis is accepted. Therefore it is concluded that respondents differ in their level of reproductive law of Indian women based on religion.

Findings

Based on the statistical analysis the following findings are arrived. They are

- Result reveals that that respondents differ in their level of reproductive law of Indian women based on marital status. Further in married group have high level of reproductive law in Indian women.
- The statistical result shows that that respondents differ in their level of reproductive law of Indian women based on religion.

CONCLUSION

The present study aimed to know the reproductive laws of Indian women. Law is the set of rules enforced to govern the behavior of people. The issue of reproductive law is very essential because there is lack of concern on the part of the government and lack of awareness in the society to recognize and protect this law. 50 sample were selected based on stratified random sampling method. In order to identify the health issues well structured questionnaire were used. To test the hypotheses statistical tool such as t-test and (ANOVA) was used. The result concluded that respondents differ in their level of reproductive law of Indian women based on marital status. Further in married group have high level of reproductive law in Indian women.

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