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### Policies on Abortion

Psychology regards abortion as an act of violence against women. China government policy legalized coerced abortion which is said to bring about sex trafficking and even war situations. However, many people argue that women have a right to decide whether to keep a pregnancy or terminate it. This claim has been adopted by the Supreme Court acknowledging the fundamental principle that women have a right to make a personal choice on whether to terminate her pregnancy or not. Since 1973 abortion has been legal in the United States (Lois and Turner 673). A thousand legal restrictions have been adopted in the states. In the last decade, the passion and the number have been increasing. The United States restrictions are entirely different, but they are supposed to have a waiting period of up to 72 hours inclusive in the appointments and mandatory ultrasounds where the doctors are supposed to describe the results in real time (Lois and Turner 673). Parental consent for minors is compulsory and also the requirements for notifications. However, abortion is illegal in New Zealand, Mexico, and Argentina. In New Zealand, abortion is illegal but extensively available. This paper aims to discuss the policies of abortion.

**Opposing view**

According to Gerald (635), abortion is quite dangerous since it entails killing someone. This according to him has been made easy by research and medical practice. The only wrong thing in abortion is dying but not the medical practice or the consent by the law policies. The future of the American anti-abortion will lie on the protection of the fetus right to life (Gerald 636). The plans on abortion will therefore still be in place to protect the power of the unborn. The American anti-abortion policies will, therefore, focus on the two enactments that have just been passed recently. Recognition of the fetus as a fetus before birth will be one of the acts, and this is banning the incidences that can expose the fetus to pain during gestation and when the heartbeat begins are the two bills. The main focus of the laws is the protection of the fetus right to life and the physical health of the mother. Gerald (636) argues on the dimension of morality and security of the human reason.

**Major concerns**

The main concern of the articles is the effect that abortion has on women concerning abortion laws. Lois and Turner (675) claim that the women sexual and reproductive order is entirely different about what is happening. There is lack of enthusiasm in dealing with issues that affect the women health. This is caused by additional policies but not the failure to lessen poverty and the medical harm associated with it due to the priorities that are given by legislative disagreements and public solutions. Abortion regulations and medical injuries have adverse effects on low-income women, and it is regarded as a punishment because policymakers are aware of the impact. According to Lois and Turner (673), low-income women are affected by the corrupted over-medicalization and corrupted medicalization of abortion. The rates of abortion

have declined over the last few years which has been attributed to the use of protective barriers to safe abortion affect the low-income women both directly and indirectly. This has been noted, but nothing much has been done about it. The weaker women have been affected by the restrictions on abortion (Marita 181). This because they are affected by the women seeking abortion experience. This experience ranges from long hours of waiting between the abortion and the initial visit. This affects them because they have to stay off work to recover from abortion and this affects their income and especially if they are hourly wage earners (Erwin and Goodwin 1190). Women seeking abortion services in Texas are required to have at least four visits to the doctor for ultrasound and pre-abortion counseling, first medication dosing, a second dose and then check-up. Texas law has other restrictions that impose on abortion services. There is, however, denial for access to, and the delay that is caused by superfluous conventions affects the quality of abortion services (Kate 326).

According to Julia (96), the governing bodies requires empowerment measures that can be used in broader contexts and which can be used to determine the effect of the different policies. The patriarchal institution affects the individual choices made by women. Women cannot make independent decisions without interference. The women reproductive choices lie entirely on them, and these are the specific areas that need empowerment. The reproductive issue is the primary concern in the self-determination of women. Julia (97) argues that human dignity is violated by the failure to grant women their right to access reproductive women services.

Abortion is illegal in, and the facilities are not accessible. By making these services inaccessible to women it makes them continue with the pregnancy against their will, and this disempowers them. This also denies them a right to have an opinion in their reproductive health and choices (Jennifer 217). This makes them not to have a say in the kind of future families they want. Poor

women are the most affected by these policies since they cannot afford undercover abortion by this institution (Erwin and Goodwin 1190). This results in unwanted pregnancies which affect the living situations and also the income of the women. Abortion is however very rare in a woman's life but at the same time denying them access to abortion services affects their rights significantly (Sadurski 1). This leaves them no option but to go for procedures that are not safe and this causes morbidity and mortality. This is because women who lack adequate prenatal care increases mortality rates. Women may develop adverse health effects if they are frustrated by job loss which is caused by childbearing, economic hardship or even educational opportunities that are barred (Marita 181).

According to Catherine et al. (112), abortion is highly linked to sex trafficking and violence against women. There is a close relationship between abortion and abuse. This is because the creative decision making in women is not empowered. Women lack an opinion on what affects their reproductive health in highly patriarchal institutions. For instance, victims of an abusive relationship may experience reproductive coercion and denied control over their fertility. This concession is in the form of verbal pressure from the male partners, and this pressure may entail threats to conceive. The male partners also interfere with birth control.

### **The strength of the opposing side**

Abortion terminates someone's life who has a right to live. When arguing by the protection of the human right to life, abortion is considered as unjust Gerald (635). The feature is also supposed to be a person. The fetus also bears the right to live the same power that people enjoy. This stands out to oppose those people who are advocating for the legalization of abortion. This also will protect women against physical injury that they may experience during an

abortion. There will be limited cases of abortion in future if there is an agreement between the anti-abortion measures and the future of the American policies on anti-abortion lies entirely on the fetus right to life. The legalization of abortion will, therefore, mean killing, and this is against morality (Gerald 635). The fetus should, thus, be viewed as a person even before birth.

Prohibition of abortion will also safeguard the life of the mother as well from physical injuries that might be severe. The legalization of abortion will, therefore, mean justifying the killing of another person. Abortion is banned by pro-life legislation by the future child race or sex, thus, acts as a link between the fetus and the broader community without an intention to kill.

According to Gerald (636), though for abortion occupy the mind of the woman for nine months.

The woman defense for abortion is that they claim they want to eliminate the fetus from her body without harming the child. The anti-abortion acts aim to protect the fetus from any physical pain while they are still in the belly. It is therefore morally unjustifiable to cause death knowingly of an unborn person by just based on an act that justifies abortion termination (Gerald 636).

### **Common ground with the opposing side**

Protection of the pregnant woman from any physical injury is the main common concern. Prevention of abortion also aims to protect the mother from any harm that may be medically diagnosed while she is still carrying the child in the womb. They also agree on the psychological effect unwanted pregnancy can have on the mother Gerald (636). The articles agree that unwanted child affects both the physical and mental health of the mother. The distress is brought about by the issue of bringing up the child a family that does not have the financial capability.

The woman according to the articles does not have a say in the matters concerning their reproductive health. The mother does not have a monopoly over the anticipated burden of raising

a child (Gerald (636). This results in distressful life in future. The mother is more affected by the weight of raising a child than the father (Gerald 635).

### **My viewpoint about abortion**

I believe that unnecessary restrictions add to the expense of obtaining abortion procedure. These restrictions affect the poor women more. The policymakers are aware of this, yet they do nothing about it. Women are forced to travel for long distance to obtain the procedure and affects their health significantly (Marita 181). The hourly wage earners may lose a lot of income in the processes of getting the system. I feel that these restrictions result in the increased mortality rates since women will opt too for systems that are not safe. The Texas's law imposes burdens on women since they are supposed to travel for long distance to obtain the method (Lois and Turner, 676). The abortion care is stigmatized by the restrictive legislature and this piles shame and embarrassment on the women who are seeking the attention. These legislative restrictions cause harm to the poor women both directly and indirectly. I feel that the delay that is caused by long waiting periods affect the psychological status of the women. Delayed services frustrate women (Erwin and Goodwin 1190).

I believe that an unwanted child has adverse effects on the mother, for instance, women consider their economic status before bearing another child. Majority of the women who go to seek the abortion services have one child already (Marita 181). The travel expense and time delay the abortion procedure. After the abortion procedure, the woman requires extensive care, and poor women are not able to get this; this has adverse effects on their health (Lois and Turner, 675). I believe that the patriarchal institutions contribute significantly to the legal restrictions of abortion. This makes the women opinion on their reproductive health. Passive. Women do not

have a say on what affects their reproductive organ and are left for the male to decide on what they think is best for them. Women living in poverty are the most affected by these legislative restrictions.

This will make my readers more conscious about the adverse effects the legislative abortion restrictions have on women. Women and particularly those living in poverty get affected most since they cannot get the procedure at their convenience (Lois and Turner, 676). An unwanted child has adverse effects on the psychological status of a woman. Male-dominated institutions affect the reproductive decisions that are made by women (Marita 181).

### **My standpoint Evidence**

In 1973, the Supreme Court condemned the Texas law that was criminalizing abortion. The judge did not specify on the pregnancy stage and did not mention if it was legal when the life of the mother is at stake (Jennifer, 216). The decision of the court was based on the US constitution. The state was therefore not supposed to impose its restrictions when the life of the mother was in danger and at the stage where abortion was considered to be safer than to continue with the pregnancy (Lois and Turner, 675).

### **Conclusion**

Abortion has a significant effect on the mental and physical health of the mother. It also subjects the fetus to physical pain which is against the human life policy. Poor women are the most affected the restrictions of abortion. An unwanted child changes both the psychological and mental status of the woman. The opinion of the woman is not considered when making decisions that concern their reproductive health, and this results from the numerous patriarchal institutions.

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