

The Status of Crime Against Unborn Child

¹Arti Shrivastava
¹Assistant Professor
¹Bundelkhand University, Jhansi

Abstract - The arguments employed by each side commonly originate from theological sources on the one hand, and scientific sources on the other. Part of the reason for the position of this controversy, among others, in the western public consciousness is that it has implications affecting the moral value of human life, the source of that value, and the question over when a human being can be said to acquire this value. Thus, the argument usually ends up turning around whether life begins at conception, at birth, or at some point in between. There are arguments over the difference between living beings in general and persons, what constitutes personhood as an entitlement to rights, and so on.

INTRODUCTION

Today our country achieves more and more development in all over fields. All the person move towards the modernization but in some field our society play a backward roles on “CRIME AGAINST UNBORN CHILD” i.e. abortion for unwanted child. Not only in India but also in the West, especially in the United States, the debate over the issue of abortion is one of the most controversial subjects of the day. The arguments employed by each side commonly originate from theological sources on the one hand, and scientific sources on the other. Part of the reason for the position of this controversy, among others, in the western public consciousness is that it has implications affecting the moral value of human life, the source of that value, and the question over when a human being can be said to acquire this value. Thus, the argument usually ends up turning around whether life begins at conception, at birth, or at some point in between. There are arguments over the difference between living beings in general and persons, what constitutes personhood as an entitlement to rights, and so on. Taking a look at the issue from a global perspective, it becomes apparent that the ways in which these debates develop are fundamentally shaped by the cultural context in which they are held.

MEASUREMENTS

The methodological approach followed and pertinent materials used for conducting the study under the following sub-headings. Jhansi city of Uttar Pradesh state was *the locale for the present study*. The Jhansi city was selected purposively due to easy accessibility of different cases of abortion and hence abortion related opinions. For conducting the study, 100 respondents of the both sexes were selected as sample. These respondents are in different age groups and occupations. Dependent variable and independent variables were taken to achieve the objectives. The information regarding crime against unborn child were taken as dependent variables and the independent variables are as follows.

Age Group

20-25 Years	1
25-30 Years	2

Sex

The scored assigned were as follows.

Male	1
Female	2

Occupation

The categories of occupation were scored as follows.

Service	1
Student	2

RESPONDENTS' PROFILE

The data related to socio-personal aspect revealed that 60 percent of respondents were in the age group of 25-30 years and 40 percent were in 20-25 years age group. The percentage of male and female were 50 and 50 respectively. The sixty percent respondents are in the service class and rest forty percent were students of different stream.

TABLE-1

Frequency distribution of respondents profile according to their age, sex and occupation and the number of respondents were taken as 100.

Sr. No.	Variables	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Age		
	25-30 Years	60	60%
	20-25 Years	40	40%
2.	Sex		
	Male	50	50%
	Female	50	50%

3.	Occupation		
	Service	60	60%
	Student	40	40%

TABLE-2

Frequency distribution of awareness of respondents regarding crime against unborn child and the number of respondents were taken as 100.

Questions	Yes		No	
	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
Do you think that awareness regarding abortion is beneficial for our society?	80	80	20	20
Do you think that crime against unborn child is responsible for backwardness of a society?	90	90	10	10
The methods used for crime against unborn child in India are cold blooded and cruel?	50	50	50	50
In ancient time of India, was Hinduism accepted the pregnancy before the marriage?	80	80	20	20
Is poverty one of the reasons for abortion?	90	90	10	10
Are Hindu literatures protect the unborn child?	60	60	40	40
Do you think that abortion is the greatest sin?	84	84	16	16
If you heard that one aborted her child, you think that she did crime?	70	70	30	30
Do you think that all those who force a woman for killing her child must be punished?	72	72	28	28
Do you think that sex determination methods must be stopped to avoid this crime?	78	78	22	22
Is abortion should be acceptable for "life style choice"?	56	56	44	44
Acceptance of society for pregnancy before marriage will stop this crime?	96	96	04	04
If you get pregnant before marriage, what you will do?				
Abortion	10	10	0	0
Adoption	10	10	0	0
Nothing to say	80	80	0	0
Do you accept that government is aware for abortion crime?	40	40	60	60
Abortion could control the population problem?	46	46	54	54
Is female child also one of the causes of abortion?	74	74	26	26
Do you think that only marriage factor is not responsible for crime against unborn child?	78	78	22	22
Do you think that the mother should have a legal right to abort her child?	10	10	90	90
Is our civilized society play its positive role behind crime against unborn child?	14	14	86	86
Do you accept that we will have to improve our self in this area?	80	80	20	20

CONCLUSION

The data in table-II indicate that majority of the respondents that is 60 percent accept that awareness regarding the abortion is beneficial for society but other 20 percent do not agree with above statement. The ninety percent respondents told that our society is backward in abortion aspects and according to rest 10 percent respondents, backwardness of society is not responsible for abortion. The methods used for crime against unborn child are cold blooded and cruel, 50 percent respondents accepted it and other equally 50 percent do not accept. On the view our ancient culture, the eighty percent respondents said that Hinduism accepted the pregnancy before marriage and minority of the respondents said that it was not so. We also take the view of respondents about abortion on the base of poverty, according to 90 percent majority respondents, poverty is one reason of abortion. Only 10 percent respondents did not accept it. The seventy two percent respondents like that a woman and those who forced her for abortion must be punished and other 28 percent respondents told that they should not be punished. The majority of the respondents that is 78 percent suggested that sex determination methods should be stopped to avoid abortion. Minority of 22 percent of respondents did not agree with it.

One of the interesting answers of the respondents against the question "if they get pregnant before marriage, what they will do?" 10 percent respondents told silently for abortion and other 10 percent told frankly for adoption of the child but majority of the respondents said nothing and quite their statements. We also took the response of the respondents about the government's policies and its action to prevent the abortion crime then the majority of the respondents did not get satisfaction with government's policies and only 40 percent minority of the respondents satisfied with government's policies.

It is clear from table that 46 percent of the majority of the respondents liked abortion for population control and rest 54 percent did not like the abortion for population control.

The data in table II show that the majority of the respondents that is 86 percent committed that our civilized society did not play its positive roles towards abortion crime. But only 14 percent respondents said that society play its roles where needed. At the last of the discussion, the eighty percent respondents suggested that we should have to improve our self in this abortion crime area and according to only twenty percent, there is no necessity for improvement.

REFERENCES

- [1] Lipner, Julius J. "On Abortion and the Moral Status of the Unborn", in Hindu Ethics, edited by Coward, Lipner, and Young. State University of New York, Albany. 1989.
- [2] Whitney, William Dwight, trns. Atharva-Veda Samhita. Harvard Oriental Series, Volume VII. Harvard University. Cambridge, MA. 1905.
- [3] Eubios Journal of Asian and International Bioethics 14 (2004), 149-50.
- [4] Modern Hinduism: An Account of the Religion and Life of Hindus in Northern India, p 161.
- [5] Chadwick, Bruce A. and Tim B. Heaton. Statistical Handbook on the American Family, Phoenix: Oryx Press, 1992.
- [6] Reardon, Devid C., Aborted Women: Silent No More, Westchester III, Crossway Books, 1987.
- [7] The sins of him that practiced abortion, Sacred Books of the East, 42, p 165.

