

ABORTION: PSYCHOLOGICAL ASPECTS & WOMEN'S INTEGRAL RIGHT TO HEALTH

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ABSTRACT: The laws on abortion have undergone major changes in many countries over the last few years. This paper analyses the need for safe & legal procedure of abortion. It also compares abortion laws of different countries & their judicial approach. This paper attempts to study the mentality of people (in India) with respect to abortion. Being a difficult decision for the pregnant woman, the authors have also touched upon psychological aspects of abortion & its impact on the pregnant woman.

Keywords: Abortion, human right, mentality, psychological, health

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INTRODUCTION 1.1.BACKGROUND

There is no doubt that safe abortion is a fundamental and human right. The same is also guaranteed under International Law and is included in right to life & health.

Human rights support the fact that an individual's body is theirs alone and no one else has a right over it. This is basically what the concept of body autonomy is. It means that no one else can question what you decide to do with your body. The same argument has given support to prostitution, surrogacy, abortion, pre martial sexual intercourse, third gender rights etc.

Therefore, by the same argument, no one can force a person to go forward with an unwanted pregnancy and neither should they be subjected to unsafe procedures. Such practices would be in violation of their human rights.

A pregnant woman, hoping to abort, is already going through a lot physically as well as mentally. She is also subjected to social stigma. To add to these problems, criminalizing abortions will place them under scrutiny of law where they would further be subjected to punishment.

Becoming a mother is a huge decision and no one should be forced to be one unless they are ready. Being a mother means being mentally, physically and financially ready. It would also impact the lives of children if the mother wasn't ready. Children should not feel like a burden on the parents and that would not be possible in cases where pregnancy is unwanted.

Abortion being one of the most contested topics all over the world invites a variety of opinions. Many views formed influenced by the religion that particular person follows. Everyone is entitled to their own opinions & perceptions but it should not be ignored that right to abort is a fundamental right.

1.2.STATEMENT OF RESEARCH PROBLEM AND SIGNIFICANCE OF STUDY

Right to abortion & perceptions of the same differ from country to country. Some adopt a lenient view while respecting human rights of women while some choose a stricter law (often influenced by religion & other stereotypes) which restrict the abortions. The problem is that even though abortion has been declared to be an international human right yet some countries choose to violate this right by restricting abortions. These restrictions ultimately lead to fatal consequences & takes away their basic right to health, reproduction & life. Apart from that the pregnant woman faces several phycological pressures & social stigma. Even though abortion might be legal in a particular country but societal pressure may force the woman to act otherwise. Therefore, sociological implications are different from legal ones. A country should work towards bridging this gap as well.

Therefore, this research is relevant & necessary to compare different abortion laws which can help in creating one umbrella law for women worldwide. Also, this research will help in highlighting the problematic areas & the socio-legal gaps on the perception of abortion

1.3.OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- 1. To examine the meaning and need of abortion
- 2. To critically examine various laws on abortion & judicial approach towards abortion
- 3. To study the psychological impact of abortion
- 4. To study sociological implications of abortion & mentality of Indian society towards the same.

1.4.HYPOTHESES

- 1. Western countries have a liberal approach towards legalizing abortions.
- 2. The social stigma regarding abortions is higher in culture rich countries like India.

1.5.RESEARCH QUESTIONS

- 1. What is the nature, meaning and need for abortion?
- 2. What has been the role of judiciary and legislative of various countries in forming legal framework of abortion?
- 3. What are the psychological impacts of abortion?
- 4. How does the Indian society perceive the decision to abort a child?

1.6.RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

For the purpose of examining various stances on abortion of different countries, present laws & judicial pronouncements the researcher referred to various journals of reputed nature, books & articles.

To study mentality of Indian society towards abortion the research was empirical. Researcher adopted questionnaire method to gather primary data. Questionnaire was distributed amongst 87 research participants (Indian) of all genders and age.

1.7.LITERATURE REVIEW

S Allanson & J Astbury, in their study, "The abortion decision: reasons and ambivalence", have concluded that as a result of abortion, many women experienced a sense of relief & decrease in their emotional stress. Those who suffer distress are usually the ones who are forced into the decision to abort.

Iris Mukkavaara, in his research paper, "*Women's experiences after an induced second trimester abortion*", has concluded that during these stressful times, the pregnant woman is quite vulnerable & it is important to provide the right information and support to her.²

C Mouniq& P Moron, in their study, "Psychological aspects of induced abortion", have stated that the reasons why women choose to terminate the pregnancy are often due to conflict with partner, being alone/lonely, financial problems or professional aspirations.³

*C Husfeldt*in "Ambivalence among women applying for abortion", has concluded that counseling is an essential element in abortion process. It reduces any existing doubts in the mind of pregnant woman and helps her in decision making. It also helps in dealing with post abortion syndrome.⁴

Charlotte Kanstruphas found in their study "Women's reasons for choosing abortion method: A systematic literature review", that women prefer surgical abortion over home abortions since they are quicker and safer. It also helps them in having a lesser painful experience.⁵

Lena Aléx& Anne Hammarström in "Women's experiences in connection with induced abortion - a feminist perspective" have drawn a conclusion that talks about the importance of midwives & nurses. They need to support the pregnant women in order to empower them during such times & be aware of any complications regarding the process.⁶

1.8.MEANING &NATURE: ABORTION

Abortion refers to the process that medically terminates the pregnancy. It is one of the most important rights for women all over the world. It is also under the ambit of reproductive rights of women and the right to autonomy of a woman over her body. Abortion is also an essential fundamental healthcare requirement. Advocates have also argued for decades that a woman should be able to decide what is best for her body and mind. Abortion is a difficult decision to make and involves a lot of factors. Not only does it change a woman's body but also impacts her mental health.

1.9.IMPORTANCE OF A LEGAL &SAFE ABORTION

¹S Allanson&J Astbury, "The abortion decision: reasons and ambivalence" 16(3) *Journal of psychosomatic obstetrics and gynaecology*123 (1995)

² IrisMukkavaara, "Women's experiences after an induced second trimester abortion" 28(5) Midwifery e720(2012)

³C Mouniq&P Moron, "Psychological aspects of induced abortion" 14 (8) *Psychologiemedicale* 1181 (1982)

⁴C Husfeldt, "Ambivalence among women applying for abortion" 74(10) Actaobstetricia et gynecologica Scandinavica813 (1995)

⁵Charlotte Kanstrup, "Women's reasons for choosing abortion method: A systematic literature review" 46 (8) *Scandinavian journal of public health* 835 (2018)

⁶Lena Aléx, &Anne Hammarström, "Women's experiences in connection with induced abortion - a feminist perspective" 18 (2) *Scandinavian journal of caring sciences* 160 (2014)

Even though abortion is considered a basic right in many countries yet a safe procedure for the same remains inaccessible to millions of women across the globe.

Even though safety in abortion procedures is a hotly debated topics, it is quite safe provided it is done by trained medical practitioner while maintain proper sanitation. In fact, abortions are considered safer than child birth.⁷ Therefore, it is important that law makers should focus of regularization of abortion procedures rather than banning or restricting them. This is because, by putting restrictions on abortions, people who do not have access to the same go for unsafe procedure in order to abort. These unauthorized procedures are extremely dangerous for the pregnant women and often lead to health complications. This is one of the main reasons why it is important to regulate law of abortion and make it accessible to everyone equally. Banning or restricting something won't work as people will resort to other methods which are ultimately going to defeat the purpose of such laws. Penalizing people for aborting won't help in addressing the problem and risks of abortion & it will only lead to increase in unsafe & unhealthy abortion practices.

Unsafe abortions are done by those who do not have the skills to carry out the procedure. They do not follow the basic medical criterion nor do they have the sanitation conditions required for safe abortions. It is equally important to address this issue as well because such practices have fatal consequences.⁸

To ensure a safe and proper abortion, patients need to be able to choose the best option available. Restricting or criminalizing abortion procedures will not allow competent medical professionals to help or assist in abortion.

Also, if the law on abortion is not wide or liberal enough to allow doctors to operate freely, they might form their own opinions based on the law. Such opinions can be narrower than what the law might provide for. This is because medical professional may under fear apply a restrictive interpretation of legal provisions. Other factors for choosing a narrower approach involve personal opinions, social stigma and various stereotypes related to abortion.⁹

The safety of abortion goes beyond the procedure and also involves post care. If proper care is not provided after the procedure complications may develop later on as well. This entire safety bundle can only be guaranteed by trained medical professionals.¹⁰

2. LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK & JUDICIAL APPROACH ON ABORTION: A COMPARITIVE VIEW

2.1 THE MEDICAL TERMINATION OF PREGNANCY ACT, 1971

This act regulates the law & procedure of abortion in India. The brief contents of the act is that it lays down circumstances under which pregnancy is allowed to be terminated, the time period in which pregnancy is allowed to be terminated, place & other authorized rule leading to safe

⁷Available at :https://feminisminindia.com/2016/04/11/abortion-rights-india/ (last visited on Nov 2, 2022)

⁸Available at: https://www.amnesty.org/en/what-we-do/sexual-and-reproductive-rights/abortion-facts/#:~:text=Access% 20to% 20safe% 20abortion% 20is% 20a% 20matter% 20of% 20human% 20right,cruel% 2C% 20inhuman% 20and% 20degrading% 20treatment (last visited on Nov 2, 2022)

⁹Steinberg&McCulloch, "Abortion and mental health: findings from The National Comorbidity Survey-Replication" 123 *Obstetrics and gynecology* 263 (2014)

¹⁰Available at: https://reproductiverights.org/maps/worlds-abortion-laws/ (last visited on Nov 3, 2022)

abortion. The act allows for termination of pregnancy if it leads to risks in mother's health & life, subjects the pregnant woman to grave physical & mental injury & lunatics. The act lays down the definition of registered medical practitioner (authorized to terminate the pregnancy). Earlier the time period for abortion was up to 20 weeks but it had been amended to 24 weeks now.

2.2. SUPREME COURT'S APPROACH: INDIA AND USA

The Supreme Court of India delivered a landmark judgment recently (September 2022) in favor of women reproductive rights. The court held that every woman, whether married of not, irrespective of her marital status has a right to abort pregnancy within 24 weeks. ¹¹ This judgment has drawn praises from women rights activists all over the world. After the controversial judgment by U.S Supreme court that overturned decision in Roe v. Wade and took away right to abort, this particular judgment was hailed by many. ¹²

This landmark judgment has placed unmarried women at par with married women and both are granted the same rights with respect to abortions without any discrimination. The law no longer distinguishes between reproductive autonomy of married and unmarried women. Medical termination of pregnancy Act did not contain specific provision for single women, exceptions were given to widow, minors, divorced women, victims of rape and mentally ill/disabled. Moreover, the rights given to 'single' women was restricted only up to 20 weeks. This was also violative of Article 14 of our constitution (Right to Equality) and Article 21 which gives rights over reproduction/reproductive autonomy to all without discrimination. This progressive judgment came after a woman separated from her partner and demanded a right to abort the baby which they had during their consensual relationship.

The implantation of this judgment will also help in abortions being done safely and legally. The court have taken a liberal view as opposed to the society that created a social stigma on pregnancy of single women. The judgment also defies the age-old mentality that only married women can have unwanted pregnancies. Right to abortion is one of the fundamental rights and should indeed to provided equally to all. Every woman might have a different reason for terminating pregnancy but nonetheless they are all important. Pregnancy comes with financial, mental and physical burdens with which every woman might deal differently. The choice of continuing/discontinuing pregnancy also depends on several socio-cultural factors to which the woman might be subjected.

Now the word husband under the MTP Act can be implied to have a broader meaning. It would now be interpreted to include the word 'partner' (in case on unmarried couple). The other conditions under MTP Act regarding procedure still exists. For instance, two doctors under medical board will examine and ensure that such abortions do not lead to harmful state of health

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¹¹Availabeat :https://www.indiatoday.in/diu/story/supreme-court-says-all-women-entitled-to-safe-abortions-even-as-unsafe-terminations-prevail-2006419-2022-09-29 (laste visited on Nov 3, 2022)

¹²Availabeat :https://www.drishtiias.com/daily-updates/daily-news-analysis/abortion-law-in-india (last visited on Nov 2, 2022)

for the woman. The MTP Act of 1971 had enabled women to finally have a right to abort. Before this act abortions were illegal in India and could attract up to 3 years of imprisonment.¹³

2.3. ABORTION LAW: UNITED KINGDOM

Abortion Act, 1967 regulates abortion in United Kingdom. Termination of pregnancy is allowed up to 24 weeks.¹⁴ If the woman is at a high risk or there are chances of birth defects, the act does not restrict abortion by imposing a time limit.

2.4. THE CASE OF DR. SAVITA HALAPPANAVER: A TRAGEDY IN IRELAND

Dr. Savita was a 31-year-old Indian born dentist living in Ireland. Her child had zero chances of survival and she was denied abortion due to strict anti-abortion laws in the country. This denial led to her demise and shocked the entire nation. She was under unbearable pain during her pregnancy and under high risk of miscarriage. However, Irish law (which was influenced by catholic views) needs evidence of risk to women's life & abortion is not allowed if the fetus has a heartbeat.¹⁵

2.5. ROLE OF INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS COURTS

There are many landmark judgments dealing with international jurisprudence on abortion: - L.M.R. v. Argentina¹⁶

The victim was a minor girl suffering from mental disability. She was raped by her uncle which resulted in her pregnancy. The government did not allow her pregnancy to be terminated. The committee ruled in favor of the victim & held the state responsible for violating her right under Article 7 of the Covenant. The state was ordered to pay compensation & provide redressal.

K.L. v. Peru¹⁷

The aggrieved was a 17-year-old & doctors had determined that her child won't be able to survive for more than a few days after birth. Her abortion request was denied by the state on the ground abortion is allowed only if it risks mother's life & not the child's. Ultimately, the baby died after 4 days of birth. The state was held liable for violating Article 7 but the state did not comply with the order.

L.C. V. Peru¹⁸

The aggrieved was a minor and was sexually abused. Being under emotional stress, she tried to attempt suicide when she got to know she is pregnant. As a result, she suffered injuries &underwent surgery. She was denied abortion and as a result suffered miscarriage. This led to being paralyzed from neck down. This led to damage to her mental & physical well-being & committee held the state responsible for the same.

¹³Available at :https://www.orfonline.org/expert-speak/amended-abortion-rights-in-india/ (last visited on Nov 2, 2022)

¹⁴Available at :https://www.bbc.com/news/health-19856314 (last visited on Nov 3, 2022)

¹⁵ Patrick Smith, "This woman died because of an abortion ban. Americans fear they could be next" NBC News, July 4, 2022.

¹⁶Human Rights Committee, communication no. 2608/2007, views adopted on 29 march 2011

¹⁷Human Rights Committee, communication no. 1153/2003, views adopted on 24 October 2005

¹⁸Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, communication No. 22/2009, Views adopted on 17 October, 2011

3. PSYCHOLOGICAL IMPACT OF ABORTION

Apart from future health complications and extreme stress, women who choose to abort are subjected to the following ¹⁹: -

- Social stigma & societal pressure of being a dutiful mother
- Post-traumatic stress disorder
- Anxiety or panic attacks
- Depression
- Suicidal thoughts
- Insomnia
- Low self esteem
- Emotional Stress
- Post abortion syndrome- a sense of guilt/loss

The above impacts are quite serious in nature, having a safe legal & medical procedure for abortions will help women to go through the process with ease and deal with the effects accordingly.

Awareness plays an important role in women's right to sexual & reproductive health. Due to lack of knowledge of contraception women end up with unwanted pregnancy. Therefore, it is of utmost important that women, especially in rural areas, should be informed about methods of contraception. The same should also be made accessible & available to them.

4. DATA ANALYSIS AND OBSERVATIONS

The following observations were made (by the researcher) based on the survey²⁰ conducted & data gathered of 87 research participants²¹: -

- 1. This questionnaire/survey received 60.9% responses from female participants & 39.1 % from male. The participants were inclusive if all genders & age. Maximum participants (50.6%) were from the age bracket of 27-37. 89%, (majority) were from Hindu religion.
- 2. Majority, i.e., 81.6% agreed with abortion being legal where 11.5 % disagreed. Rest of them were unsure.
- 3. 92% of them believed that religion did not play a role on forming their opinion of abortion.
- 4. Maximum (69%) agreed that abortion should be allowed under any circumstances as long as it is safe & by consent of the mother. 66.7% also agreed that in rape cases abortions should be allowed. Third most chosen option was in cases of birth defects or deformity (60.9). More than half participants also chose teenage pregnancy in cases of abortion (55.2%). 41.4% agreed abortions should be allowed for consensual and casual sex whereas 43.7% chose unwanted pregnancy. Only 34.5% said that abortions should be

¹⁹Pourreza&Batebi, "Psychological Consequences of Abortion among the Post Abortion Care Seeking Women in Tehran" 6(1)*Iran J Psychiatry*31 (2011)

²⁰ The survey's Questionnaire has been annexed in Annexure I

²¹ The data & responses of participants have been annexed in Annexure II & III

- allowed for unmarried couples. 4.6% chose that abortion should be allowed if the gender of child is not preferred by the couple & 4.6% also chose that abortions should not be allowed no matter what circumstances are there.
- 5. 62.1% (majority) believed that consent of both the other and father is needed for abortion whereas only 31% supported that it should be only the mother's decision. 4.6% believed that all the families involved (mother's and father's) should make the decision collectively. One research participant stated that only the mother should decide & if she is unconscious or not in a position to give consent it should be the call of husband (if relationship is healthy) otherwise family of mother should decide.
- 6. 52.9% of participants viewed fetus as a living being while 27.6 did not. 17.2% were of the 'maybe' category. One research participant stated that not in the initial period but maybe later on. Another participant was of the view that it is a living being but with negligible consciousness, but there are millions of living beings killed everyday for food having more consciousness than a fetus. All deaths/killings are sad, but if the mother wants it, it should be allowed. No one can love the baby more than the mother, if she wants to abort, she has the right to.
- 7. Majority (85.1%) agreed that married & unmarried women should have same abortion rights while only 9.2% disagreed. One participant stated that it is the mother who has to deal with it for 9 months & then the final labor pain, then the aftereffects on her body. A man maybe emotionally attached but what can he give for that baby physically? Nothing is the answer. It's the mother's body so they should have the final call. While another said that once the life enters in fetus, which is as soon as it is formed (not when heartbeat comes), abortion is equivalent to killing someone who has no fault & it is against law of nature.

5. SUGGESTIONS & CONCLUSION

Abortion, being a sensitive &difficult decision for a woman, should be dealt with utmost responsibility. Laws should be formed to regulate the process & provide legal rights rather than restricting it. Nurses & doctors should be trained to be sensitized with the situation of the woman.

Even though there is gap between law and reality (considering the social stigma attached to abortions, especially by single women), India has still been quite progressive in its judicial activism. This statement draws its interference from the fact that countries like United States of America (seen by many nations as a superpower and a liberal country) took away right to abort (it now varies from state to state) in a regressive judgment.

Hypothesis 1 is proven to be partially true that western countries have a liberal approach to legalizing abortions, because even though countries like United Kingdom adopt this view, India isn't far behind. In fact, its recent judgments regarding abortions are more progressive than United States.

Hypothesis 2 has been proved wrong that the social stigma regarding abortions is higher in culture rich countries like India. This is because based on the survey conducted, majority of the participants gave liberal views & opinions.

It can be concluded that even though the pace seems slow, India is moving towards promoting justice and equity amongst its citizens.

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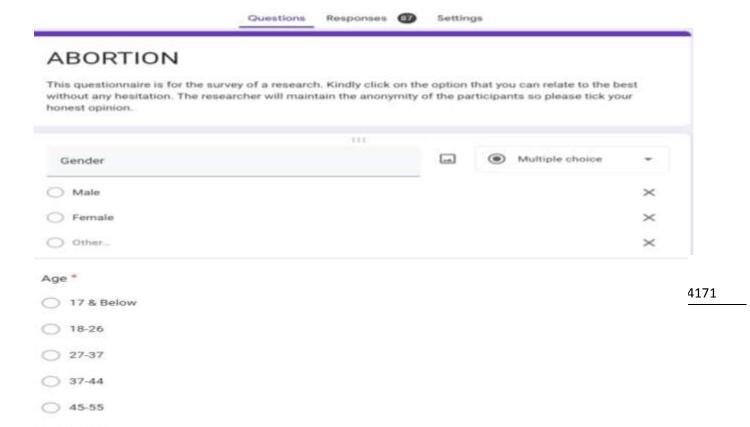
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ANNEXURE I



56-65

65 & Above

NEUROQUANTOLOGY | Dec 2022 | VOLUME 20 | ISSUE 12 | PAGE 4162-4178 | DOI: 10.48047/NQ.2022.20.12.NQ77743 Himani Ahlawat al | ABORTION: PSYCHOLOGICAL ASPECTS & WOMEN'S INTEGRAL RIGHT TO HEALTH

Which	religion do you belong to/follow *
O Hir	nduism
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O Ch	ristianity
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ls you	r opinion on abortion based on your religious views? *
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Please	check the reasons you agree with: In which case/cases should abortion be allowed? *
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Con	sensual or casual Sex
Tee	nage pregnancy
☐ In b	irth defect cases/ deformity in child
The	couple is unmarried.
Unw	vanted pregnancy
Abo	rtion should NOT be allowed in any case no matter what
C Gen	der of the child is not preferred by the couple
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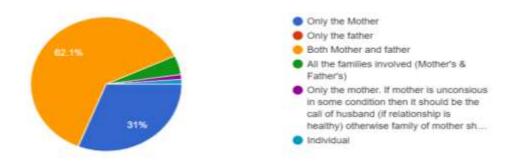
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Only the Mother	
Only the father	
Both Mother and father	
All the families involved (Mother's & Father's))
Other.	
Do you view fetus as a living person/human b	being? *
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Do you think that married and unmarried wome	n should have same abortion rights? *
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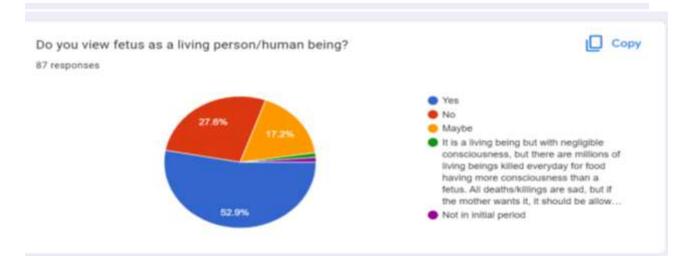


Whose consent do you believe should be needed for the abortion (apart from doctor's recommendation)

Сору

87 responses

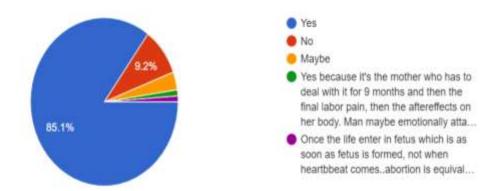




Do you think that married and unmarried women should have same abortion rights?



87 responses



ANNEXURE III

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	02/11/2022 23:41:44 1	fato	37-44	Hnduism	No	No	In birth defect cases/ delt Both Mether and father	Yes	Once	the life enter o fetus	Which is	
	02/11/2022 23:43:36 F	enale	21.07	Hndusm	Yes	No	Rape, Consensual or call Only the Mother	No	Yes			
	02/11/2022 23 43:50 1	late	37.44	Hindusm	Yes	No	Abertion should be allow Only the Mother	No	Yes			
	62/11/2022 23:58:38)	date	56-85	Hndusm	Yes	Yes	Aborton should NOT be Both Mother and father	Yes	Yes			
	93/11/2022 00:09:51 F	ensle	37:44	Jainaris	Yes	No	Rape, Consensual or car Both Wither and father	Yes	Yes			
	83/11/2022 00:18/24 F	Verside	27-37	blen	No	Yes	Rope, Teenage pregnant Both Viother and father	No	Yes			
	63/11/2022 00:40:42 9	date	27-37	Jainism	Yes	No	Rape, in birth defect case Only the Mother	Yes	Yes		9	
		e weed to the		104120001	14200	-	Taran and the second	100 C	Table 1	Yes	1.1	
	05/11/2022 01:34:21		27-37	Hinduism	Yes	No	Rape, Consensual or cas Only the		₹¥0			
	03/11/2022 03:11:28		27-37	Hindulam	No	No	Rape. Consensual or cas All the fa			Yes		
	03/11/2022 04/25/22		37-44	Hinduism	Yes	No	Rape, Teenage pregnant Both Mot			Yes		
	03/11/2022 05:27:36		45-55	Hindusm	No	No	Rape, Consensual or cas Both Mot			Yes		
	03/11/2022 05:59:14		37-44	Hindusm	Yes	No	Rape, Consensual or cas Individual		No	Yes		
	05/11/2022 07:05:59		27-37	Hindusm	Yes	No.	Rape, in birth defect cask All the far			Yes		
	03/11/2022 07:17:02		27-37	Hindusm	Yes	No	Rape, Consensual or car Both Mot		No	Yes		4
	09/11/2022 07:19:52	2 Female	27-27	Hindusm	Maybe	No	Rape, Teenage pregnant Only the	Volter	Yes	No		4.4

35.	93/11/2022 07:55:03 Male	27-37	Hinduism	Maybe	No	Rape. Teenage pregnant Both Mother and father	No	Yes	
28	03/11/2022 08:13:23 Female	27-37	Hindusm	Yes	No	Abortion should be allows Both Mother and father	Maybe	Yes	
- 37	03/11/2022 08:14:25 Male	45.55	Hinduism	Yes	No	Rape, Consensual or cas Both Mother and father	Yes	Yes	
38	03/11/2522 08:22:58 Female	37-44	Hinduism	Yes	No	Rape, Consensual or car Both Mother and father	No	Yes	
28	03/11/2022 08:23:33 Female	27.44	Hindustri	Yes	No	Rape, Consensual or car Both Mother and father	Yes	Yes	
æ	03/11/2022 08:43:10 Female	27-37	Hinduism	Yes	No	Abortion should be allow Both Mother and father	Yes	Yes	
41	03/11/2022 00:49:18 Female	45.66	Hindustri	Yes	No	Ripe Both Nother and father	No	No .	
42	03/11/2022 08:50 06 Male	27-37	Hindustri	Yes	No	Rape, Consensual or cas Both Mother and father	No	Yes	
-0	03/11/2022 09 12 32 Female	37.44	Hinduism	Yes	No	Rape, Consensual or car Both Mother and father	No	Yes	
44	03/11/2022 09:20:32 Female	27-37	Hindustri	Vayor	No	In birth defect cases/ def-Both Mother and father	Yes	No	
41	03/11/2022 09:23:41 Female	58-65	Hindustri	Yes	No	Unwanted pregnancy Both Mother and father	Yes	Yes	
4	03/11/2022 09:26:13 Female	27-37	Jainism	Yes	No	Rape, Consensual or car Both Mother and father	Yes	Yes	
47	03/11/2022 09:34:38 Female	37.44	Hindusm	No.	No	Abortion should be allow Both Mother and father	Yes	Yes	
4	03/11/2022 09:40 02 Male	27-37	Hindusm	Yes	No	Abortion should be allow Both Mother and father	Yes	Yes	
4	03/11/2022 09:45 19 Female	37-44	Hindusm	No.	No	Abortion should be allow Both Mother and father	Yes	Yes	
52	03/11/2022 10:32:27 Female	37-44	Hindusm	Yes	Maybe	Rape, in birth defect case Both Mother and father	Yes	Waybe	
30	03/11/2022 10:33:21 Female	27-44	Hinduism	Yes	No	Rape, in birth detect cass 60th Mother and father	Yes	No	
120	08/11/2022 11:13:06 Female	37-44	Hindustri	Yes	No	Rape, Consensual or car Both Mother and father	Yes	Yes	
10	03/11/2022 12:56:06 Female	37-44	Hinduism	Yes	No	Rope, Teenage pregnant Only the Mother	No	Yes	
51	03/11/2022 14:15:21 Female	27-37	Hinduism	Yes	No	Rape, Teenage pregnant Both Nother and father	Maybe	Yes	
1	03/11/2022 14/34/37 Female	27-37	Hinduism	Yes	No	Abortion should be allow Both Mother and father	Yes	Yes	
51	03/11/2022 14:45:05 Female	45-55	Hindulari	Yes	No	Rape, Teenage pregnant Both Mother and father	Yes	Waybe	
St	03/11/2022 15:13:00 Female	27-37	Hinduism	Yes	No	Rape, Consensual or car Both Mother and father	Yes	Yes	
-58	03/11/2022 15:35:09 Female	27-37	Hindustri	Yes	No	Abortion should be allow Only the Mother	Yes	Yes	

н	03/11/2022 14 46:05 Female	45-55	Heduson	Yes	No	Rape, Teenage pregnant Both Mother and father	Yes	Naybe
57	09/11/2022 15 13:00 Female	27-37	Heduse	Yes-	No	Rape, Consensual or cas Both Wother and father	Yes-	Yes
Ħ.	03/11/2022 15:35:09 Female	27-37	Hoduisre	Yes	No	Abortion should be allow Only the Mother	Yes.	Yes
9	03/11/2022 15:38:52 Female	37-44	Hebisn	Yes	Maybe.	Abortion should be allow Both Wother and father	Yes	Yes
ŭ.	03/11/2022 15:39:03 Female	27-37	Hinduism	Yes	No	Rape, In birth defect case Both Mother and father	No	Yes
	03/11/2022 15:39:25 Female	27-37	Heduse	Yes	No	Rape, Consensual or cas Both Mother and father	Maybe	Yes
ŧ.	03/11/2022 15:42:11 Female	45-55	Hinduism	Yes	No	Abortion should be allow Only the Mother	Maybe	Yes
1	03/11/2022 15:44:10 Male	37-44	Hindusm	No	Yes	In birth detect cases/ defi Only the Mother	No	No
	03/11/2022 15:56:24 Female	27-37	Hinduism	No	No	Rape, Teenage pregnant Both Wother and father	Yes	Yes
á	03/11/2022 15:59:35 Male	37-44	Hinduism	Yes	No	Abortion should be allow Both Wother and father	No	Yes
ř.	03/11/2022 16:03:05 Female	27-37	Hindustri	Yes	No	Rape, Consensual or cas Both Wother and father	Yes	Yes
	00/11/2022 16:03/32 Female	27-37	Hedusm	Yes	No	Rape, Teersage pregnant Only the Mother	Maybe	Yes
1	03/11/2022 16:04:00 Male	27-37	Hinduism	Yes	Na	Rape, Consensual or cas Only the Mother	No	Yes
į.	03/11/2022 16:07:34 Male	18-26	Heduism	Yes	Na	Rape, Consensual or cas Both Mother and father	No	Yes
0.	03/11/2022 16:11:32 Female	27-37	Hedusm	Yes	No	Abortion should be allow Only the Mother	No	Yes
1	09/11/2022 16:13:08 Female	27-37	Hebish	Maybe	No	Rape, Consensual or cas Both Mother and father	Yes	Yes
2	03/11/2022 16:20:57 Male	27-37	Hinduism	Yes :	No	Abortion should be allow All the families involved	No	No
\$	09/11/2022 16:22:06 Female	27-37	Sikhism	Yes	Nα	Abortion should be allow Only the Mother	Yes	Yes
1	09/11/2022 16:25:14 Male	27-37	Christianity	Yes	No	Rape, Consensual or cas Only the Mother	No	Yes
5	00/11/2022 16:26:34 Male	27-27	Heduism	Yes	No	Rape, Consensual or cas Only the Mother	Maybe	Yes
	03/11/2022 16:28:11 Female	27-37	Hoduism	Maybe	No	Rape, Consensual or cas Only the Mother	Yes	Yes
77	09/11/2022 16:31:27 Male	27-37	Hinduism	Yes	No	Rape, Teenage pregnant Both Mother and father	Maybe	Yes
1	03/11/2022 16:45:08 Female	27-37	Hedusm	Yes	No	Rape, Consensual or cas Only the Mother	Yes	Yes
79	09/11/2022 16:52:02 Female	27-37	Hindusm	Yes	No	Rape, Teenage pregnant Both Mother and father	Maybe	Yes
10	03/11/2022 16:53:33 Female	45-55	Hinduism	Yes	No	Abortion should be allow Only the Mother	No	Yes

NEUROQUANTOLOGY | Dec 2022 | VOLUME 20 | ISSUE 12 | PAGE 4162-4178 | DOI: 10.48047/NQ.2022.20.12.NQ77743 Himani Ahlawat al | ABORTION: PSYCHOLOGICAL ASPECTS & WOMEN'S INTEGRAL RIGHT TO HEALTH

1	Timestamp	Gender	Ape	Which religion do	you bei Do you agree w	éh Abarti Is your opinio	n on abortic Please check the reason Whose consent do you	b Do you view fetus as	a N Do you think that married and unin
72	00/11/2022 W	2057 Male	27-37	Hinduism	Yes	No	Abortion should be allow All the tamiles involved	(No	No
-71	03/11/2022 W	22:06 Female	27-37	Skhan	Yes	No	Abortion should be allow Only the Mother	Yes	Yes
74	09/11/2022 16	125:14 Male	27-37	Christianity	Yes	No	Rape, Consensual or car Only the Mother	No	Yes
78	03/11/2022 W	26:34 Male	27-37	Hindusm	Yes	No	Rape, Consensual or car Cely the Mother	Maybe	Yes
78	03/11/2022 10	28 11 Female	27-37	Hinduism	Maybe	No	Rape, Consensual or car Only the Mother	Yes	Yes
22	(SI112022 Y	131:27 Male	27-37	Hindusm	Yes	No	Rape, Teenage pregnant Both Mother and father	Majde	Yes
- 78	03/11/2022 W	145.06 Female	27-37	Hnduism	Yes	No	Rape, Consensual or car Only the Mother	Yes	Yes
28	03/11/2022 10	52:02 Female	27-37	Hinduism	Yes	No	Rape, Teerage pregnant Both Nother and father	Maybe	Yes
(0.	03/11/2022 %	53:33 Female	45-55	Hinduism	Yes	No	Aborton should be allow Only the Mother	No	Yes
in	00/11/2022 W	57 12 Wale	37-44	Hindustri	Yes	No	Rape, Consensual or cat Both Nother and father	Not in initial period	Yes
82	(0)11/2022 17	45:09 Female	37-44	Hindustri	Yes	No	Rape, Consensual or car Both Nother and father	Yes	Yes
37	(0)11/2022 17	46:34 Vale	37-44	Hndusm	Yes	No	Abortion should be allow Only the Mother	Maybe	Yes
:84	00/11/2022 17	46:32 Ferale	27-37	Hinduism	Yes	No	Rape, Teenage pregnant Both Mother and father	Yes	Yes
H	(0/11/2022 1	10724 Ferrale	27-37	Hinduism	Yes	No	Rape, Consensual or car Both Mother and father	Vaybe	Yes
16	03/11/2022 15	1656 Female	27-37	Hinduism	Yes	No	Abortion should be allow Only the Mother	Yes	Yes
87	(0/11/2022 18	57:13 Female	37.44	Hinduism	Yes	No	Rape. In birth defect case Only the Mother	Yes	Yes
10	03/11/2022 1/	150-48 Vale	27-37	Hinduism	Yes	No	Rape, Teerage pregnant; Both Mother and father	Meybe	Yes
381							Hereing profit to comprehensive		