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The Abortion Papers *A Defense of Abortion / Eine Verteidigung der Abtreibung (Englisch/Deutsch)* *The Global Politics of Abortion Interdisciplinary Views on Abortion Agency, Pregnancy and Persons* **The Law and Ethics of Medicine: Essays on the Inviolability of Human Life** *Biopolitics and Neoliberalism. The relationship between Biopolitics and Neoliberalism by reference to the German abortion law* **Rachel Weeping and Other Essays on Abortion Breaking the Limit !?** *The Abortion Papers Ireland Sex-selective abortion. Why it should be prohibited* **Abortion in the United States of America Breaking the Limit !? Will Abortion Make Me Happy? When Life and Choice Collide** **Abortion in J. Rawls's "A Theory of Justice" and "Political Liberalism" and R. Dworkin's "Life's Dominion"** **Abortion and Martyrdom** **Abortion in the Ancient World** **An Alternative Defense of Abortion. A critique of Judith Jarvis Thomson's "A Defense of Abortion"** **The Unborn Child, Article 40.3.3° and Abortion in Ireland** **Safe Abortion. Way forwards on one of the neglected Sexual and Reproductive Health issue** **Abortion Parley** *Euthanasia, Abortion, Death Penalty and Religion - The Right to Life and its Limitations* *Abortion Politics, Women's Movements, and the Democratic State* **The Impact of Social Policy and Economic Activity Throughout the Fertility Decision Tree** **Should Teenagers Be Given Access to Safe Medical Abortion In Order To Allow Them Complete Their Studies?** *Reproducing Persons* *The Foetus and The European Court of Human Rights. To what extent has the European Court of Human Rights adopted a pro-life approach in its jurisprudence on abortion? Religiosity, Cognitive Dissonance and Attitude* **An Alternative Defense of Abortion. A Critique of Judith Jarvis Thomson's "A Defense of Abortion"** *Morality Politics. Abortion Laws in Idaho and Nevada* **Abortion Controversy and the Influence of the Christian Church. Religion and Politics in the US** **Abortion, challenges to the status quo** *Study of Abortion in Thailand* *Further Evidence that Legalized Abortion Lowered Crime* *How to Write a Philosophy Paper* *Philosophy of Law* **The Abortion Controversy** *Rights, Restitution, and Risk* **Sessional Papers**

Religiosity, Cognitive Dissonance and Attitude Jun 02 2020 Seminar paper from the year 2011 in the subject Psychology - Miscellaneous, grade: A, Norwegian University of Science and Technology (Psychological Institute), course: Introduction to Individual and Context, language: English, abstract: In the United States of America, a high degree of attention has been paid to the issue of how to legislate abortion. During the past two decades, notions of the so-called „Culture-Wars“ emerged, referring to an increasing polarization of the American public over the abortion topic along the lines of religiously motivated „pro-life“ and secular „pro-choice“ activist groups. This paper is an effort to analyze from a psychological perspective how religiosity mediates people's attitudes towards abortion legislation, the hypothesis being that the more embedded a person is in an increasingly conservative religious community, the less likely she will be to experience cognitive dissonance over ambivalent topics like abortion, because she adheres to the amplified religious position on it. It was found that religiosity leads to more dismissive attitudes towards abortion in general. Furthermore, the more conservative a religious denomination is in the terms of Bible literalism, the stricter is the view of its adherents that abortion should be forbidden by law in most or all cases. As Bible literalism entails the belief of being indisputably right about any issue touched by it, it leads to attitude persistence, which keeps the „pro-life“ and „pro-choice“ activist groups from finding a compromise. However, contrary to what the „Culture-Wars“-hypothesis suggests, data from public opinion polls do not show an increasing polarization in attitudes over the issue.

Abortion in J. Rawls's "A Theory of Justice" and "Political Liberalism" and R. Dworkin's "Life's Dominion" Jul 16 2021 Seminar paper from the year 2010 in the subject Politics - International Politics - Topic: Miscellaneous, grade: A-, Central European University Budapest, language: English, abstract: The author has compared the issue of abortion focusing on pro-life vs. pro-choice position in Rawls's theory of justice and political liberalism and Dworkin's discussion about moral problems of abortion. In the first and second parts of this paper, the author has analyzed the abortion issue from the standpoint of the original position, veil of ignorance, rights and interests, detached vs. derivative position, natural vs. human investment while criticising the application of Rawls's natural duties and Dworkin's intrinsic (sacred) value to abortion. In the final part, Rawls's and Dworkin's positions on abortion issues are compared, drawing conclusions on similarities and divergence.

Safe Abortion. Way forwards on one of the neglected Sexual and Reproductive Health issue Feb 08 2021 Research Paper (undergraduate) from the year 2015 in the subject Medicine - Gynecology, Andrology, grade: A, University of Manchester (HCRI), course: Global Health, language: English, abstract: The World Health Organization defines unsafe abortion as a procedure for terminating a pregnancy that is performed by an individual lacking the necessary skills, or in an environment that does not conform to minimal medical standards, or both. Unsafe abortion is common in places where abortion is illegal. Every year

almost 44,000 abortions occur globally and nearly half of them are unsafe whereby almost all unsafe abortions (98 percent) are happening in developing Countries. In Countries where abortion remains unsafe, it is a leading cause of maternal mortality. According to the WHO unsafe abortions contribute to 13% of all maternal mortality globally and are direct cause of maternal mortality in Sub-Saharan Africa. When comparing women with their counterpart men in Sexual and Reproductive Health, there is no such a high cause of mortality in men. This difference shows the existent gender inequality in most developing Countries. In these settings women are denied access to information, education on safe sex, contraception and are not offered an informed consent on their fertility choices. Gender based violence is one of the contributing factor to this inequality that women suffer and this affect their potential development and enjoyment of their right to health including their right to Sexual and Reproductive Health. These universal rights legitimate women to choose whether to conceive or when to form a family. This should have not been difficult to achieve in a World with so much technologies of modern effective contraceptive methods. And the issue of unsafe abortion and its complications could be averted. Conversely this is not the case in the context where legal structures should determine the fate of those who should make decisions for their own lives. The legalization or non-legalization of termination of pregnancy has been a battle ground for Centuries in many Countries across the Globe with different variations in the trends of abortion legal frameworks. In this essay, I will discuss why unsafe abortion is perceived as neglected globally and evaluate the extent to which human rights-based approach can be useful to mitigate this public health problem and conclude with my personal view on this issue.

Euthanasia, Abortion, Death Penalty and Religion - The Right to Life and its Limitations Dec 09 2020 This book considers how the termination of life might be accepted in the view of a general obligation to protect life. It features more than 10 papers written by scholars from 14 countries that offer international comparative empirical research. Inside, readers will find case studies from such areas as: India, Chile, Germany, Italy, England, Palestine, Lithuania, Nigeria, and Poland. The papers focus on three limitations of the right to life: the death penalty, abortion, and euthanasia. The contributors explore how young people understand and evaluate the right to life and its limitations. The book presents unique empirical research among today's youth and reveals that, among other concepts, religiosity matters. It provides insight into the acceptance, perception, and legitimation of human rights by people from different religious and cultural backgrounds. This investigation rigorously tests for inter-individual differences regarding political and judicial rights on religious grounds, while controlling for other characteristics. It will help readers better understand the many facets of this fundamental, yet controversial, philosophical question. The volume will be of interest to students, researchers, as well as general readers searching for answers.

The Abortion Papers Ireland Jan 22 2022 A collection of key reflections and scholarship on abortion in Ireland between 1992 and 2013. It is intended to offer a valuable resource for those currently advancing

legal and social change in order to offer women living in Ireland, North and South, access to abortion on the island.

Will Abortion Make Me Happy? Sep 17 2021 In the early twenty-first century a philosophy instructor faced with the assignment of teaching a "Moral Issues" course decided to engage in an experiment in how to teach ethics. Rather than asking whether a given issue was right or wrong he decided to ask his students whether engaging, or not engaging, in certain actions would make them happy? In doing so he was tapping in on the wisdom of classical ethics and changing the subject of such discussions from divisive arguments over competing moral codes to, what the ancients have always insisted ethics really is, a conversation about personal happiness. So begins this unique book about the abortion issue. It also features real life letters to the editor on the topic, a look at some historical aspects of the issue, and a look at how modern science has changed the way young people think about abortion. Perhaps the most unique look at the issue in a long time, "Will Abortion Make Me Happy?" is worth a place on the reading list of anyone interested in moral issues, ethics, or the abortion issue.

Should Teenagers Be Given Access to Safe Medical Abortion In Order To Allow Them Complete Their Studies? Sep 05 2020 Essay from the year 2018 in the subject Medicine - Public Health, grade: 1.3, Egerton University, language: English, abstract: This research paper will provide a logical discussion why teenagers should be allowed to access safe medical abortion. Education is essential for a prosperous future for young people. This is why the United States educational system is designed to ensure that learners acquire the most valuable professional skills for career excellence. Over the years, reforms in the US educational system have always focused on improving intellectual competence of students. Despite the endless efforts by the US government, teachers and all stakeholders in the education sector, some challenges have always persisted; thus disrupting the learning process. This interferes with the smooth transitions from one level of education to the other and even college-to-work transition. One of the most challenging issues that have been disrupting the learning process in the US education system is teenage pregnancies. It is reported that about 750,000 cases of teenage pregnancies occur each year in the United States. Of this population, two-thirds the affected teenagers are aged 18 and 19 years. As a result, over 200,000 abortion cases among teenagers are reported annually. However, teenage abortions occur at different rates across the US states. For instance, it is reported that over half of teenage pregnancies in New York, Minnesota, Mississippi, and New Jersey ends in abortion. This implies that the desire to pursue academics contributes to the increase of abortion among teenagers. In light of these statistics, it is logical to allow teenagers to have safe medical abortion so as to pursue their academic dreams to prosperity.

Abortion Controversy and the Influence of the Christian Church. Religion and Politics in the US Feb 29 2020 Seminar paper from the year 2020 in the subject Theology - Miscellaneous, grade: 1, , course: World Religions, language: English, abstract: This paper discusses the abortion controversy in the United States. It analyses the influence of the Christian Church on the debate whether abortion should be legal or illegal. This question is especially interesting because, even though the constitution requires a separation of church and state, the US government was in its origin partially defined by Christian values. Furthermore, while in other Western countries the importance of religion is declining, the United States is still a very devout country. The discussion, whether abortion should be legal or not, is a never-ending topic all over the world. In America, it has been debated for decades. In presidential campaigns, it is always addressed, but never as much as in the 2020 race with the possible re-election of Donald Trump. Especially concerning the new seat in the supreme court, which was highly disputed. Recently it was confirmed that the conservative judge Amy Coney Barrett will replace Ginsburg. This could mean that the judiciary branch of the federal government would develop to be more conservative. This could maybe even result in a re-discussion of Roe versus Wade. This would not only affect abortion policies strongly but moreover would be a huge occurrence for American Politics in general. Even though the majority of the American population is positioned in the middle of both political positions, the extreme opinions of Pro-life and Pro-choice have dominated the discussion. Some people are even so involved or even obsessed (some even feel offended in their religious belief) that protests or smaller gatherings in front of abortion clinics are not uncommon. While Pro-choice believes in the option to decide, Pro-life thinks abortion is murder. In general, pro-life tends to be the more conservative view on that topic as it is developing out of the traditional biblical

opinion. In the past this had a clear influence on the political decisions concerning the abortion policies. The reason for this is, as we will see, the connection between the strictly believing evangelists and the republicans. How strong was the influence the Church took in this political debate if abortion should be legal or not?

Abortion Parley Jan 10 2021

Reproducing Persons Aug 05 2020 Controversies about abortion and women's reproductive technologies often seem to reflect personal experience, religious commitment, or emotional response. Laura M. Purdy believes, however, that coherent ethical principles are implicit in these controversies and that feminist bioethics can help clarify the conflicts of interest which often figure in human reproduction. As she defines the underlying issues, Purdy emphasizes the importance of taking women's interests fully into account. Reproducing Persons first explores the rights and duties connected with conception and pregnancy. Purdy asks whether conceiving a child or taking a pregnancy to term can ever be morally wrong. She challenges the thinking of those who feel the prospect of disability or serious genetic disease should not constrain conception or justify abortion. The essays next look at abortion from a variety of angles. One contends that killing fetuses is not murder; others emphasize the moral importance of access to abortion. Purdy considers the conflicting interests of women and men regarding abortion, and argues against requiring a husband's consent. The book concludes with a consideration of new reproductive technologies and arrangements, including the controversial issue of surrogacy, or contract pregnancy. Throughout, Purdy combines traditional utilitarianism with some of the most powerful insights of contemporary feminist ethics. Her provocative essays create guidelines for approaching new topics and inspire fresh thinking about old ones. A Defense of Abortion / Eine Verteidigung der Abtreibung (Englisch/Deutsch) Sep 29 2022 Ist das Recht des Fötus auf Leben höher einzuschätzen als das Recht der Mutter auf ihren eigenen Körper? 1971 diskutierte Judith Jarvis Thomson diese Frage in einem berühmten Gedankenexperiment: Stellen Sie sich vor, Sie werden ohne Bewusstsein an den Blutkreislauf eines schwer erkrankten berühmten Violinisten angeschlossen, um dessen Leben zu retten. Dürfen Sie sich später entfernen und so den Tod des berühmten Künstlers in Kauf nehmen? Thomson bejaht dies und überträgt das Ergebnis auf die Debatte um Abtreibung. Der klassische Text erscheint hier in neuer Übersetzung und mit einem den Argumentationsgang und die Wirkungsgeschichte rekonstruierenden Kommentar. Die Reihe "Great Papers Philosophie" bietet bahnbrechende Aufsätze der Philosophie: - Eine zeichengenaue, zitierfähige Wiedergabe des Textes (links das fremdsprachige Original, rechts eine neue Übersetzung). - Eine philosophiegeschichtliche Einordnung: Wie dachte man früher über das Problem? Welche Veränderung bewirkte der Aufsatz? Wie denkt man heute darüber? - Eine Analyse des Textes bzw. eine Rekonstruktion seiner Argumentationsstruktur, gefolgt von einem Abschnitt über den Autor sowie ein kommentiertes Literaturverzeichnis. E-Book mit Seitenzählung der gedruckten UB-Ausgabe sowie mit Originalpaginierung.

Breaking the Limit !? Feb 20 2022 Seminar paper from the year 2008 in the subject Sociology - Gender Studies, grade: 1,0, Mid Sweden University (Department of Sociology), course: Introduction to Advanced Studies in Social Sciences, language: English, abstract: The decision to abort a child brings the prospective mother/parents always into a morally and ethically conflict. Anneli Kero conducted a case study examining this assumption in 2002. My task for the present paper was to create an own research design with a different focus in the range of the same topic. I chose the questioning if the decision-making process of aborting a child would be different if the soon-to-be child would be handicapped. The aim of the research design was to find out if the inhibition treshold of the abortion of a handicapped child would be lower than with a physically healthy child. My second task within this paper was to relate the research design to Poppers falsification principle and Chalmers' thoughts about science in general.

Biopolitics and Neoliberalism. The relationship between Biopolitics and Neoliberalism by reference to the German abortion law Apr 24 2022 Essay from the year 2016 in the subject Politics - Basics and General, grade: 79 %, University of Kent, language: English, abstract: This paper shall discuss the relationship between neoliberalism and biopolitics by reference to the German abortion law §218 and §219. To do this it shall first define the terms and then have a look at German abortion laws. Subsequently, I will discuss how both neoliberalism and biopolitics are integral parts of German abortion law, and which end this serves. The paper comes to the conclusion that neoliberalism and biopolitics do not antagonise each other.

Biopolitics and Neoliberalism are, as will be seen, two fundamentally different philosophies. One wants regulation, and puts responsibility and power in the hands of the state, the other wants deregulation and puts responsibility and power in the hands of the individual. However, they need not necessarily pull into two different directions.

Abortion Politics, Women's Movements, and the Democratic State Nov 07 2020 Abortion Politics, Women's Movements and the Democratic State examines the impact of women's movements since the 1960s on the policy-making processes determining abortion laws. The impact of women's movements is assessed in terms of their success in increasing the democratic representation of women generally and movement organizations specifically. Rather than asking 'how many women are in political office' this study asks 'to what extent are women included in the day to day process of making decisions?' Of special interest in this project is the extent to which states, through establishment of women's policy agencies, have assisted, opposed, or ignored the demands of movement activists for access to power and for feminist abortion policies. Researchers have examined these questions in policy debates over the last four decades in 11 advanced industrial democracies: Austria, Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Great Britain, Ireland, Italy, the Netherlands, Spain, and the United States. The findings of this cross-national longitudinal study document that women's movements have been successful in gaining both substantive and descriptive representation on abortion policy in a majority of the 32 debates studied. The ability of women's policy offices to provide a necessary and effective linkage between women's movement activism and increased democratic representation in policy-making varies both cross-nationally and over time. The openness of policy subsystems and the status of the parties on the left are factors that interact with variations in movement cohesion and resources to account for these variations.

Morality Politics. Abortion Laws in Idaho and Nevada Mar 31 2020 Seminar paper from the year 2014 in the subject Politics - International Politics - Topic: Public International Law and Human Rights, grade: 1,0, Norwich University, language: English, abstract: In this paper, I will present the development of jurisdiction regarding abortion across the U.S. after Roe v. Wade briefly in a first step. Subsequently, I will have a closer look at two rather similar U.S. states, Idaho and Nevada. In both states, abortion was illegal until the Roe v. Wade decision. Apart from some general information on the state, I will depict the differences in respective laws and restrictions on abortion. Moreover, I will outline major actors who play an important role. Furthermore, I will show consequences of policies on abortion implemented by the individual states, again, in particular by Idaho and Nevada and illustrate prospects for the policy area of abortion in the future. Eventually, I will develop recommendations for the future with regard to abortion laws and evaluate them.

Interdisciplinary Views on Abortion Jul 28 2022 "The first essays set forth sociological, medical, and political points of view, discussing the abortion debate along with various abortion methods. The next essay serves as a bridge to the remaining essays. The remaining essays examine a study of The Cider House Rules; the biological and theological concerns; a case study of abortion; and a feminist Kantian perspective"--Provided by publisher.

Abortion and Martyrdom Jun 14 2021 The horror presented by the increasing institutionalisation of abortion in contemporary society poses some of the strongest moral and theological questions of our time. The innocent suffering of children killed in the womb raises fundamental questions. This book explores issues raised by the place of these children in the plan of Salvation.

Rights, Restitution, and Risk Jul 24 2019 Moral theory should be simple: the moral theorist attends to ordinary human action to explain what makes some acts right and others wrong, and we need no microscope to observe a human act. Yet no moral theory that is simple captures all of the morally relevant facts. In a set of vivid examples, stories, and cases Judith Thomson shows just how wide an array of moral considerations bears on all but the simplest of problems. She is a philosophical analyst of the highest caliber who can tease a multitude of implications out of the story of a mere bit of eavesdropping. She is also a master teller of tales which have a philosophical bite. Beyond these pleasures, however, she brings new depth of understanding to some of the most pressing moral issues of the moment, notably abortion. Thomson's essays determinedly confront the most difficult questions: What is it to have a moral right to life, or any other right? What is the relation between the infringement of such rights and restitution? How is

rights theory to deal with the imposition of risk?

The Abortion Controversy Aug 24 2019 Essays debate the morality and ethics of abortion and discuss abortion rights, limiting access to abortions and the right to protest against abortions, and the use of aborted fetuses in medical research.

The Impact of Social Policy and Economic Activity Throughout the Fertility Decision Tree Oct 07 2020 This paper considers the impact of changes in abortion and welfare policies along with economic conditions over the 1985 to 1996 period at each stage of the fertility decision tree, including sexual activity, contraception, pregnancy, abortion, and birth. Examining the impact of policy at each stage of the decision tree represents a useful approach because consistent findings provide stronger evidence of a causal link than focusing on just one stage. The abortion policies considered are parental involvement laws and mandatory waiting periods; welfare policies include benefit generosity as well as state-level welfare waivers as a whole and the 'family cap.' State-level data over this period are used to examine abortion, birth, and pregnancy outcomes, while microdata from the 1988 and 1995 National Surveys of Family Growth are employed to examine sexual activity and contraception. For those policies that target certain subgroups of the population, estimates are provided separately for each group and compared to help further identify causality. I find that parental involvement laws increase contraception use among minors, leading to fewer pregnancies and, therefore, fewer abortions; teen births do not rise in response. Evidence regarding welfare policies does not consistently support any impact throughout the decision tree.

The Abortion Papers Oct 31 2022

Rachel Weeping and Other Essays on Abortion Mar 24 2022

The Law and Ethics of Medicine: Essays on the Inviolability of Human Life May 26 2022 The Law and Ethics of Medicine: Essays on the Inviolability of Human Life explains the principle of the inviolability of human life and its continuing relevance to English law governing aspects of medical practice at the beginning and end of life. The book shows that the principle, though widely recognized as an historic and foundational principle of the common law, has been misunderstood in the legal academy, at the Bar and on the Bench. Part I of the book identifies the confusion and clarifies the principle, distinguishing it from 'vitalism' on the one hand and a 'qualitative' evaluation of human life on the other. Part II addresses legal aspects of the beginning of life, including the history of the law against abortion and its relevance to the ongoing abortion debate in the US; the law relating to the 'morning after' pill; and the legal status of the human embryo in vitro. Part III addresses legal aspects of the end of life, including the euthanasia debate; the withdrawal of tube-feeding from patients in a 'persistent vegetative state'; and the duty to provide palliative treatment. This unique collection of essays offers a much-needed clarification of a cardinal legal and ethical principle and should be of interest to lawyers, bioethicists, and healthcare professionals (whether they subscribe to the principle or not) in all common law jurisdictions and beyond.

How to Write a Philosophy Paper Oct 26 2019 How to Write a Philosophy Paper is a handbook which provides students with a ready arsenal of analytical and compositional techniques. It is intended for undergraduate students in any type of philosophy course and is written and organized in a user-friendly manner. The first half includes discussions of the nature of philosophy and a variety of basic and essential techniques of philosophical enquiry and argumentation. The second half takes the student step-by-step through the writing process, from choosing a suitable topic, to developing his or her thought, to preparation of the final draft. Includes an index and bibliographical material.

Further Evidence that Legalized Abortion Lowered Crime Nov 27 2019 Donohue and Levitt (2001) present a number of analyses that suggest a causal link between legalized abortion and reductions in crime almost two decades later when the cohorts exposed to legalized abortion reach their peak crime years. Joyce (2003) challenges that finding. In this paper, we demonstrate that Joyce's failure to uncover a negative relationship between abortion and crime is a direct consequence of his decision to focus exclusively on the six-year period 1985-90 without including adequate controls for the crack epidemic. We provide empirical evidence that crack hit the high-abortion early legalizing states harder and earlier. We then demonstrate that using precisely the same treatment and control groups as Joyce, but extending the data analysis to encompass the lifetime criminal experiences (as opposed to an arbitrary six-year window), the evidence strongly supports the hypothesis that legalized abortion reduces crime. We also show that our original

results are robust to focusing on only the cohorts born immediately before or after Roe v. Wade. The data suggest that ease of access to abortion, rather than simply de jure legalization, is a critical determinant of the extent of the crime reduction.

The Foetus and The European Court of Human Rights. To what extent has the European Court of Human Rights adopted a pro-life approach in its jurisprudence on abortion? Jul 04 2020 Master's Thesis from the year 2017 in the subject Law - European and International Law, Intellectual Properties, grade: Merit, , course: International Law, language: English, abstract: The issue of abortion has always remained a taboo, not only socially but many legal systems have different attitudes towards it. With the creation of the European Convention on Human Rights and a Court of last resort to deal with alleged breaches by the State came the expectation that it had to deal with this pertinent issue due to States refusing to legalise abortion or limiting access to it. This paper considers the extent to which the Courts jurisprudence has adopted a pro-life approach and if so, why. The paper reveals that there are competing interests, namely between three parties: The foetus, the woman and the State and that the Court has had to balance its judgements carefully, depending on the circumstances of each case, without intruding on a woman's right to privacy under Art 8. It concludes that the Court has tried to stay as neutral as possible when dealing with cases on abortion, presumably understanding the contentions that would be raised if it is overly eager to appease one party over the other. This necessitates a new legal theory which is necessary due to the competing interests of each party over the other. Contained within the paper, a new legal theory named "The Triad of Rights" is created which shows how women's rights, foetal rights and State rights are unable to be dissociated from each other on the issue of abortion, indicating why the Court tries to stay as neutral as possible.

Philosophy of Law Sep 25 2019 This volume of John Finnis's collected essays shows the full range and power of his contributions to the philosophy of law. The volume collects over 20 papers on the foundations of law's authority; major theories and theorists of law; legal reasoning ; revolutions, rights and law; and much more.

An Alternative Defense of Abortion. A critique of Judith Jarvis Thomson's "A Defense of Abortion" Apr 12 2021 Seminar paper from the year 2018 in the subject Ethics, grade: 1,0, University of Frankfurt (Main), course: Biomedical Ethics, language: English, abstract: One of the main issues that the second wave feminists addressed was the right of women to decide if and when they want to have children. Women in the sixties and seventies protested for their reproductive rights and demanded the legal access to abortion with slogans like "my body, my choice". Although many countries liberalized their laws concerning abortion, the debate about the moral permissibility still remains one of the most heated debates across different societies. Judith Jarvis Thomson's essay "A Defense of Abortion" was published in 1971 and has had a great impact on the philosophical debate on abortion and its moral permissibility. Moral philosophers who are pro- or anti-choice alike have argued about the argumentative strategy that is best to support one's claims concerning abortion. Thomson's essay has been critiqued for various different reasons and this papers goal is to work out how Thomson's position could be rethought after over forty years of its first publishing. My main thesis is virtually the same as Thomson's: abortion is not always impermissible. However, I disagree with her methodology and I argue that the details of different cases and the societal context they happen in ought to decide whether abortion is morally permissible or not. My critique is especially aimed at Thomson's strategy to assume - for the sake of the argument - that the fetus is a person, her conception of bodily autonomy and her terminology. In the first part of the paper I summarize Thomson's position while focusing on the most important aspects for the following critique. In the second part, I mainly use the theories of Gina Schouten and Rosalind Hursthouse to criticize some of Thomson's assumptions. Gina Schouten has argued (from a feminist perspective) for considering that there is a societal moral obligation for caring and protecting the most vulnerable which means that depending on the moral status of fetus', there is an obligation to care for them. Another interesting critique can be made by questioning of the role that (bodily) autonomy plays in bioethics and how Thomson uses it to justify abortion. Rosalind Hursthouse has attacked Thomson's violinist example for being too different from an actual pregnancy and found her terminology too imprecise.

Abortion in the Ancient World May 14 2021 In this important new study, Kapparis extrapolates the

views of ancient physicians on abortion from a detailed investigation of the medical facts, medical and philosophical theories concerning the human status of the unborn in antiquity, the Hippocratic Oath, and other documents on Greek medical ethics.

Breaking the Limit !? Oct 19 2021 Seminar paper from the year 2008 in the subject Sociology - Gender Studies, grade: 1,0, Mid Sweden University (Department of Sociology), course: Introduction to Advanced Studies in Social Sciences, language: English, abstract: The decision to abort a child brings the prospective mother/parents always into a morally and ethically conflict. Anneli Kero conducted a case study examining this assumption in 2002. My task for the present paper was to create an own research design with a different focus in the range of the same topic. I chose the questioning if the decision-making process of aborting a child would be different if the soon-to-be child would be handicapped. The aim of the research design was to find out if the inhibition treshold of the abortion of a handicapped child would be lower than with a physically healthy child. My second task within this paper was to relate the research design to Poppers falsification principle and Chalmers' thoughts about science in general.

When Life and Choice Collide Aug 17 2021

An Alternative Defense of Abortion. A Critique of Judith Jarvis Thomson's "A Defense of Abortion" May 02 2020 Seminar paper from the year 2018 in the subject Ethics, grade: 1,0, University of Frankfurt (Main), course: Biomedical Ethics, language: English, abstract: One of the main issues that the second wave feminists addressed was the right of women to decide if and when they want to have children. Women in the sixties and seventies protested for their reproductive rights and demanded the legal access to abortion with slogans like "my body, my choice". Although many countries liberalized their laws concerning abortion, the debate about the moral permissibility still remains one of the most heated debates across different societies. Judith Jarvis Thomson's essay "A Defense of Abortion" was published in 1971 and has had a great impact on the philosophical debate on abortion and its moral permissibility. Moral philosophers who are pro- or anti-choice alike have argued about the argumentative strategy that is best to support one's claims concerning abortion. Thomson's essay has been critiqued for various different reasons and this papers goal is to work out how Thomson's position could be rethought after over forty years of its first publishing. My main thesis is virtually the same as Thomson's: abortion is not always impermissible. However, I disagree with her methodology and I argue that the details of different cases and the societal context they happen in ought to decide whether abortion is morally permissible or not. My critique is especially aimed at Thomson's strategy to assume - for the sake of the argument - that the fetus is a person, her conception of bodily autonomy and her terminology. In the first part of the paper I summarize Thomson's position while focusing on the most important aspects for the following critique. In the second part, I mainly use the theories of Gina Schouten and Rosalind Hursthouse to criticize some of Thomson's assumptions. Gina Schouten has argued (from a feminist perspective) for considering that there is a societal moral obligation for

Agency, Pregnancy and Persons Jun 26 2022 This book provides extensive and critical engagement with some of the most recent and compelling arguments favoring abortion choice. It features original essays from leading and emerging philosophers, bioethicists and medical professionals that present philosophically sophisticated and novel arguments against abortion choice. The chapters in this book are divided into three thematic sections. The first set of essays focuses primarily on unborn human individuals—zygotes, embryos and fetuses. In these chapters it is argued, for example, that human organisms begin to exist at conception and that zygotes, embryos and fetuses are persons. These chapters also explore questions about whether or not zygotes, embryos and fetuses are part of their mothers' bodies. The second set of essays focuses primarily on elective abortion and the debates surrounding it. These chapters consider whether or not opponents of abortion are commonly hypocritical, how opponents of abortion should think about adoption, how emerging technologies may affect the current debate and whether or not those participating in the debate should rely on analogies to support their case. Finally, the third set of essays shifts focus from the legal and moral status of elective abortion to its place in medical practice. In these chapters it is argued that elective abortion embodies a kind of ableism, and that elective abortion is medically unnecessary, harmful to women's mental health and that telemedicine abortion poses significant risks to women's health. Agency, Pregnancy and Persons offers an up-to-date examination of unborn human beings, the debates

surrounding elective abortion and the place of elective abortion within medical practice. It will be of interest to medical professionals and those who work in philosophy, bioethics and medical ethics alike.

The Unborn Child, Article 40.3.3 and Abortion in Ireland Mar 12 2021 This book considers the impact and effect of the Irish Constitution provision which protects the right to life of the unborn child at a constitutional level.

Abortion in the United States of America Nov 19 2021 Seminar paper from the year 1999 in the subject American Studies - Culture and Applied Geography, grade: 2 (B), LMU Munich (America Institute), 17 entries in the bibliography, language: English, abstract: In America, abortion is a topic that is especially discussed by the differentiating pro-life and pro-choice groups. They talk about whether women should be allowed to have an abortion or not, and almost every American has an opinion on the issue. One might ask if this is necessary considering the fact that laws do not prohibit abortion. But in the US, the overall question of morality, conservatism, but also individualism and equality plays an important role and is the basis for these discussions. Therefore, it is important to have a look at the history of abortion to understand the controversial opinions and the importance of the topic for the public. Furthermore, one has to understand the procedure of abortion and think about why women decide not to have a child. The fact that pro-life- and pro-choice-groups are trying to convince others of their attitude towards abortion plays an important role, as well as concerns about the future. To ease the beginning of the reading and to make the reader familiar with the issue, the paper starts with a definition of abortion.

The Global Politics of Abortion Aug 29 2022 Locating the issue of abortion in a global public policy context, with the array of public health, human rights, and social questions that are implicated, is the aim of this paper. Abortion laws around the world have been liberalized since the 1950s, with a resultant decrease in abortion-related mortality among women. The proportion of the world's population, governed by laws that permit abortion on medical or broader social and economic grounds, is 75 percent (nearly 4 billion people). In addition to women living in those countries that have resisted liberalization of their abortion laws, many women have restricted access to abortion, even those in countries in which abortion is technically legal.

There are a number of reasons for this, including a lack of government or public commitment to provide or fund services, lack of trained specialists, administrative roadblocks, a woman's ability to pay, and a lack of truthful information about legal rights and services. Abortion rates from countries around the world are examined and discussed in terms of the varying demographic and social realities. The large number of maternal deaths due to abortion that still occur is not due to a deficiency in technology, but a deficiency in the value placed on women's lives. The numerous roadblocks to safe abortion services drive women to seek illegal or clandestine abortions that greatly endanger their lives. The debate surrounding abortion has been too often portrayed as a conflict between black and white hues. The debate needs to take place in a larger context, complete with public health, family planning, and human rights concerns. Equality of political rights for women, and likely the lives of many, hinges on political decisions regarding abortion. (DB) *Sex-selective abortion. Why it should be prohibited* Dec 21 2021 Essay from the year 2015 in the subject Medicine - Public Health, University of Bedfordshire (Health and Social Sciences), course: MSc in Public Health, language: English, abstract: The paper will talk about sex selective abortion and its negative impact on public health. The paper will also critically justify the statement "sex-selective abortion should be prohibited" through different arguments in the perspective of ethical and legal issues of health and social care. It was said that "Abortion is defined as the emptying practice of a pregnant uterus up to the twenty four weeks of pregnancy". However, unprompted abortion normally is called miscarriage. Abortion refers to the abolition of a fetus or embryo from the uterus just before its stage of viability. Sex selective abortion was defined as the practice of prenatal discrimination, in which a fetus is aborted just after the identification of its sex. This practice is promoting sex inequality in the society. Moreover, Sex-selective abortion is defined as the termination of a pregnancy based on the expected sex of the unborn baby. In general, female fetuses are the main victims of sex selective abortion in many countries in the world particularly in Southeast Europe, India, Pakistan and the People's Republic of China.

Study of Abortion in Thailand Dec 29 2019

Abortion, challenges to the status quo Jan 28 2020

Sessional Papers Jun 22 2019