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## **The right to reproduction - The right to abortion**

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**Abstract.** As for the attitude towards abortion, over time, it has fluctuated from one era to another. Thus, the ancient societies of Greece and Rome were tolerant of abortion, and with the Romans abortion could be performed at any time during pregnancy. One of the aspects that received special attention was the right of women to have a say in their own reproduction, namely the right of women to choose whether or not to keep a pregnancy, Immoral in terms of of the Church, outlawed by the legislation of some states, the right to abortion has had a sinuous evolution in the social scene of many states. This issue has many political, moral and social connotations, being politically regulated differently by different states. The extremes are represented on the one hand by China, which pursues a policy of limiting population growth, including through a pro-abortion policy and on the other hand by Islamic states, in which abortion for therapeutic purposes and on-demand abortion are prohibited. In Europe, most states have legalized abortion, but at the same time apply policies to limit it, by promoting family planning and contraceptive methods.

**Keywords.** reproduction, abortion, pregnancy, church

As for the attitude towards abortion, over time, it has fluctuated from one era to another. Thus, the ancient societies of Greece and Rome were tolerant of abortion, and with the Romans abortion could be performed at any time during pregnancy. [1]

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The extremes are represented on the one hand by China, which pursues a policy of limiting population growth, including through a pro-abortion policy and on the other hand by Islamic states, in which abortion for therapeutic purposes and on-demand abortion are prohibited. In Europe, most states have legalized abortion, but at the same time apply policies to limit it, by promoting family planning and contraceptive methods.

The famous French geneticist Jerome Lejeune, studying the chromosomes of the male and female gametes that make up the zygote and researching the successive divisions of the egg, concludes that "the fertilized egg is the most specialized cell under the sun. It contains all the information needed to produce human life". [2]

Thus, recent discoveries in embryology and genetics have shown that the two-week period - pre-embryo - which "was considered a" window ", either to interrupt unwanted pregnancies or to allow experiments on embryos does not exist. [3]

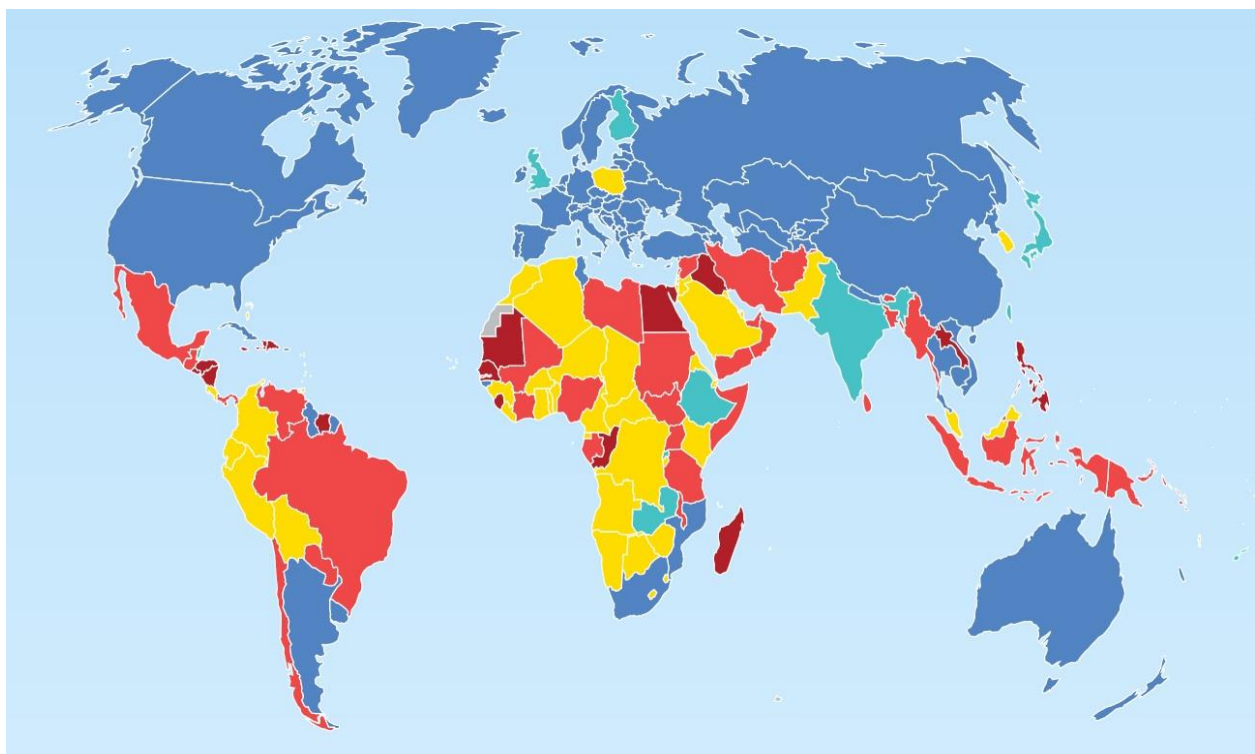
There are 700 million women of childbearing age worldwide living in countries that have restrictive abortion laws and / or do not have access to safe abortion. These represent 41%. Many of these record illegal abortions which are also dangerous. According to the World Health Organization, 23,000 women die as a result of unsafe abortions. Tens of thousands more have health complications. 970 million women represent 59% of women of childbearing age living in countries that allow abortion for one way or another.[4]

There are several legal grounds for abortion:

- To save women's lives - 39 countries fall into this category ■
- To maintain the physical and mental health of women - 56 countries fall into this category ■
- Social or economic circumstances - 14 countries fall into this category ■
- On request depending on the gestational limit - 67 countries fall into this category ■
- Abortion banned - 26 countries fall into this category ■

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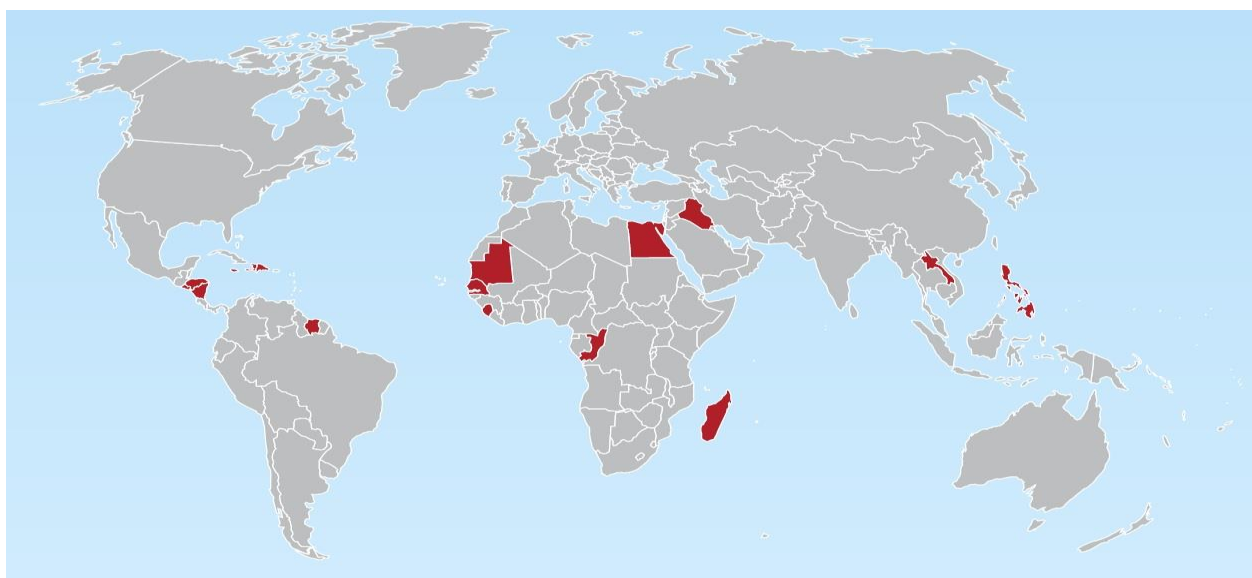
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According to abortion laws				
Nr. ctr.	Law	% of female population	Female population (millions)	No countries
	Forbidden	5	90	26
	To save the woman's life	22	360	39
	To maintain the physical and mental health of women	14	240	56
	Social or economic circumstances	23	380	14
	On request depending on the gestational limit	36	590	67
	Total	100	1660	200

**Forbidden abortion** - As can be seen 5% of women live in countries that prohibit abortion in any form, even when women's lives are endangered

As can be seen, most countries that prohibit abortion are in Africa. But there are also countries outside Africa that ban abortion for whatever reason.



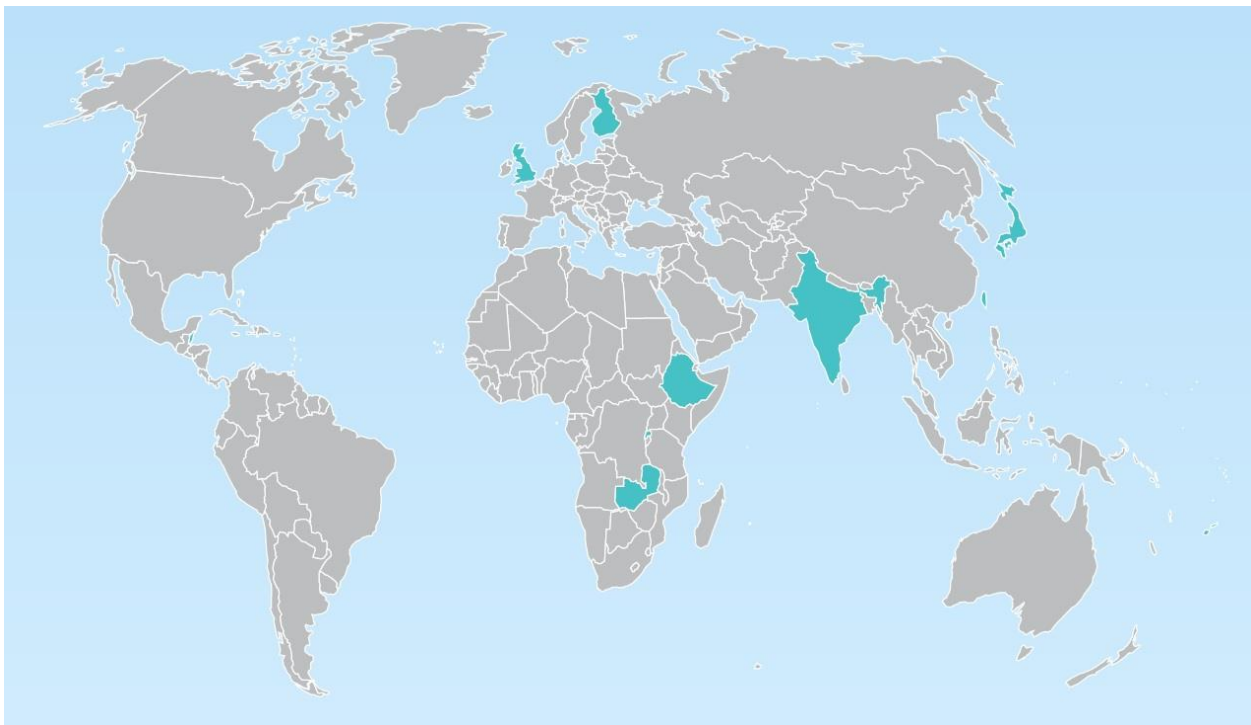
[6] : [https://reproductiverights.org/worldabortionlaws?category\[294\]=294](https://reproductiverights.org/worldabortionlaws?category[294]=294)

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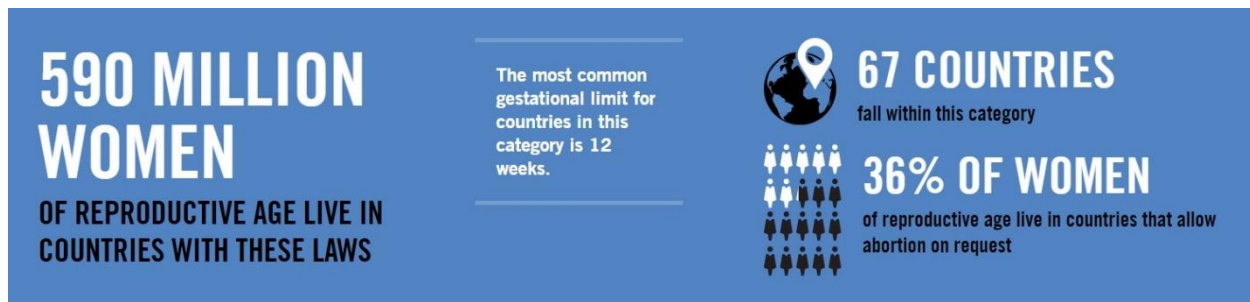
Abortion is allowed for social or economic circumstances, these laws are in 14 countries. In these countries live 380 million women representing a percentage of 23% of all women of childbearing age.



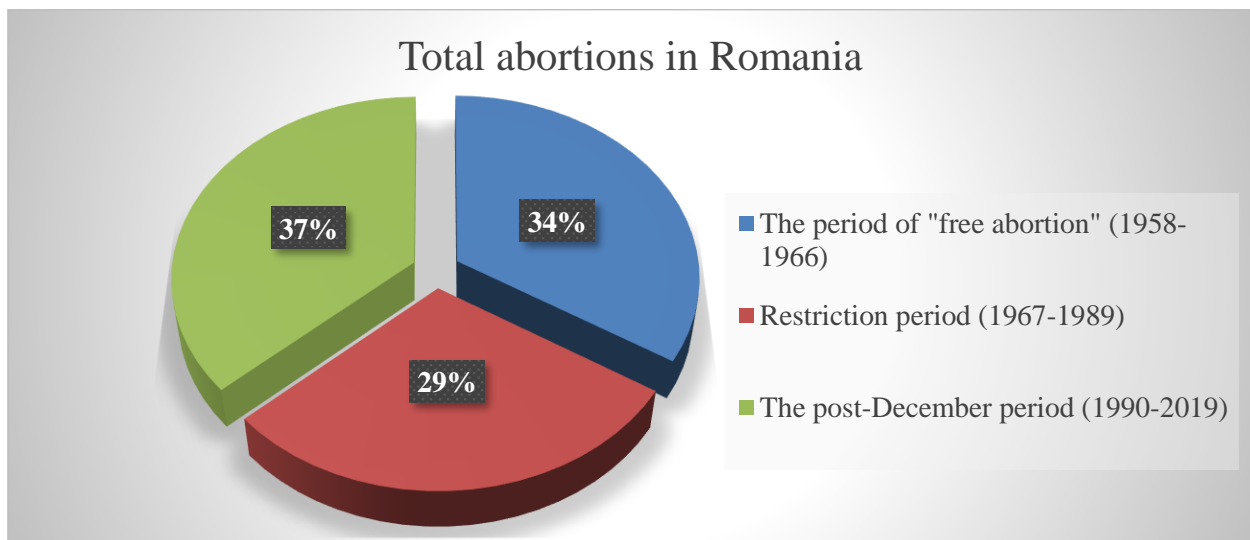
[7]: [https://reproductiverights.org/worldabortionlaws?category\[296\]=296](https://reproductiverights.org/worldabortionlaws?category[296]=296)



**Abortion is allowed on request depending on the gestational limit.** It is the most accepted form of abortion. It is found in the legislation of most countries in the world. In 67 countries, where these laws exist, 590 million women of childbearing age live and represent 36% of the world's female population.



- In Romania, over time, the number of abortions has exceeded the current number of inhabitants. The number of abortions registered in Romania is over 22 million, while the population of Romania registered in 2021 is just over 19 million
- Over 8 million abortions were registered in post-December Romania alone.
- The years in which the highest number of abortions were registered was in the communist period before 1966 when decree 770 was issued. The years I refer to are 1965, 1964 and 1963 which are the years prior to this decree, the increased number of abortions from those years being probably one of the reasons why this decree was introduced.
- The total number of abortions registered in Romania is 73.1 times higher than the current number of citizens living in the city of Constanța in Romania. The number of citizens in Constanța is 303,399 inhabitants.
- The total number of abortions registered in Romania in the two years analyzed (1990 and 2019) is 3.42 times higher than the current number of citizens living in Constanța in Romania.[8]



### Conclusions

From the moment a society accepts forms of birth control, such as emergency contraception, which acts by destroying the child right from the moment of conception, it is natural to accept the killing of children through abortion. Even those who promote abortion and contraception in the UK have publicly argued that greater access to contraception leads to more abortions. To save the lives of unborn children, we need to stop contraception. Mother Teresa, holder of the Nobel Peace Prize, said: "The answer to overpopulation is natural family planning,

not contraception." I deeply regret the attitude of British governments to financially support abortion and contraception for population control in China. In reality, there has been a demographic crisis in the world today through abortion and contraception, which means that there is too little young population able to support the older generations.

To save the lives of children, to protect the lives of our families, to build the future of the world, we must stop abortion and contraception. We must contribute in one way or another to saving unborn children in Romania and in other parts of the globe.

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- [3] Florin Puscas,(1998) "Clinically Assisted Procreation in the Theology of the Orthodox Diaspora", *Revista teologică*, an VIII, nr.1, Sibiu, p. 85
- [4] <https://reproductiverights.org/worldabortionlaws>
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- [8] [https://reproductiverights.org/worldabortionlaws?category\[296\]=296](https://reproductiverights.org/worldabortionlaws?category[296]=296)