

KANTI LAL BAM II INTERNATIONAL E-MUN, 2021

Date: **08 April – 10 April, 2021**

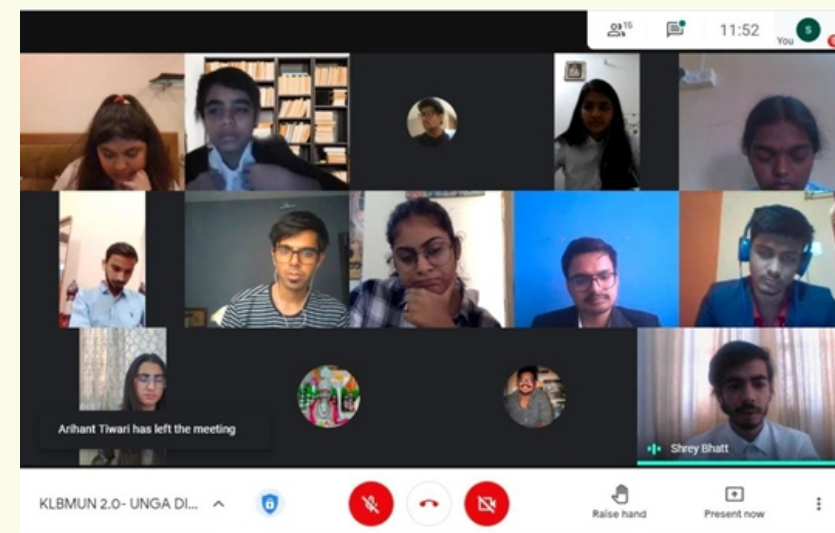
Venue: **Indore Institute of Law**

About the event

The first virtual 2nd chapter of KLB International MUN 2k21 was held on 8th 9th & 10th of April 2021. Basically, Kanti Lal Bam Modal United Nations 2.0 was established with the aim of bringing together young people all over the world to cooperate in social movements, business, technology and culture to get to know each other and bring changes for a better world. It was organised with more than 200 delegates from all over the nation and 4 international delegates from Philippines, Pakistan and Zambia who participated in different committees including International committees like WHO, UNGA DISEC, UNDP etc and National committees like Rajya Sabha, AIPPM etc. They were judged by esteem executive board from the reputed MUN Circle of India. The delegates were from all over India.



Day 2: 9th April 2021



Second day marked the opening of National Committees for the delegates and had 3 sessions on the same day. There were total Four National Committees, Rajya Sabha, Lok Sabha, Vidhan Sabha and AIPPM. In Rajya Sabha, delegates discussed about the Anti-conversion legislations, euphemistically called Freedom of Religion laws, adopted by several Indian states have been the subject of much scrutiny. In AIPPM, a discussion on the implementation of farmers bill 2020. Delegates discussed that there is a mistrust in farmers on the government for passing the bills without debate. Implementing the laws in these circumstances will be a challenge. Simultaneously, after the successful completion of conference for 2 days, international committees were closed on the second day, where in total 6 agendas from different committees were discussed.

COMMITTEES ALONG WITH AGENDA:-

1. **UNHRC** – Violation of Human Rights of Women and Children in Conflicted Zones
2. **UN WOMEN** – Discussing the Laws related to Exploitation of Women at Workplaces
3. **UNEP** - Comprehensive Discussion on the Effect of Climate Change
4. **UNDP** - Improving Economic Growth through equitable access to Technology, Resources and Job Opportunities
5. **ECOSOC** - Improving the Digital Economy in Developing Countries
6. **UNGA DISEC** - Measures to prevent Non-State Actors from acquiring Weapons of Mass Destruction
7. **UNSC** - Discussing the Possible Reforms in the Security Council
8. **UNGA LEGAL** - Reconsidering the International Conventions on Death Penalty
9. **WHO** - Improvement in Implementation of International Health Regulations
10. **LOK SABHA** - Discussion on the Economic Slowdown in India
11. **AIPPM** - Discussion on the Implementation of Farmer's Bill 2020
12. **RAJYA SABHA** - Discussing the religious rights and addressing the Anti-Conversion Bill.
13. **MP VIDHAN SABHA** - Discussion on the Roadmap to Atmanirbhar Madhya Pradesh 2023
14. **INTERNATIONAL PRESS**

Day 1: 8th April 2021

It began with the grand Inauguration ceremony, where delegates and Executive Board joined us from all over the world through virtual platform. It had gracious presence of **Mr. Kantilal Ji Bam**, Chairman at Icon Education Society
Mr. Akshay Kanti Bam, Chairman at Indore Institute of Law
Mr. Gaurav Basant Jain, Executive Director at Indore Institute of Law

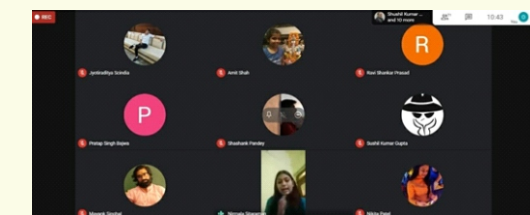
Dr. Geetanjali Chandra, Director Global Relations
Dr. Manpreet Kaur Rajpal, Director & Dean, Academics
Mr. Vinod Patidar, Principal
Mr. Kamal Vyas, Executive Director, Administration
Mr. SC Shrivastava, Chief Administrative Officer
Dr. Babita Kadkiya, Principal, Idyllic Institute of Management
It was started by a welcome note from the comparers, followed by Saraswati Vandana. Mr. Akshay Kanti Bam, (chairman, Indore institute of law) gave the welcome address and wished the delegates a very good luck for the conference. Sir also talked about how and Why MUNs are important for the youth and how it could lead to the betterment of the society. Later, Mr. Kanti Lal ji bam (chairman, icon education society) addressed the ceremony with his words of wisdom.



Miss Mansi Jain (secretary general) and Mr. Arpit Jain (Convenor) further provided the event brief and marked the initiation of the conference for the international committees during the same. After the commencement of the International Committees, a two hour 'session 1' took place followed by a break for an hour and then a two hour 'session 2' began. After the completion of session 2 for all the committees, we marked the closing of day 1.

- **UNEP**- Global climate change has already had observable effects on the environment. Glaciers have shrunk, ice on rivers and lakes is breaking up earlier, plant and animal ranges have shifted and trees are flowering sooner. It's now high time to discuss the effects of climate change and start saving the planet.
- **UNDP**- are also occurring against a backdrop of rising inequality, a shrinking middle class, and difficulties in finding employment. Now it is a necessity to provide equal access to all and put an end to inequality in order to improve the economic growth.
- **WHO**- The world is more interconnected than ever before. This interconnectedness has benefited states and their citizens in many ways. However, it has also aided pathogens, which can now travel more easily. The plan and its implementation are going to be key elements in the achievement of worldwide health and prosperity.
- **UNGA DISEC**- States Must Step Up Efforts to Check Spread of Deadly Weapons as Non-State Actors Exploit Rapid Technological Advances. Despite the gains of the last decade, much still remained to be done.
- **UNHRC**- The victims of today's conflicts are mostly women and children and this is due to the blurred borders between "war front" and "home front". Despite increased awareness and mobilization at the local and international levels, women and girls in conflict continue to face multiple challenges.
- **UN Women**- Women around the world are disproportionately impacted by gender-based violence including sexual harassment and assault in the workplace. Millions of female workers are

forced to work in an intimidating, hostile or humiliating environment, and experience various unwelcome forms of sexual conduct. We aim to gather solutions and terminate the exploitation of women at workplaces.



Day 3: 10th April 2021

The three days of the glorious KLB MUN 2.0 drew to a close after three days of ardor on the 10th of the April with the closing of the National Committees and the Valedictory Ceremony. The ceremony was held through the virtual platform. The ceremony began with the welcome note by the comparers, followed by speeches from Mr. Mayank Singhal (Chairperson, Rajya Sabha) and from Mr. Rahul Menon (Chairperson, DISEC), where they thanked the organisation, shared their experience and how they look forward to seeing the flag flying higher in the future editions. This was followed by a speech by Mr. Akshay Kanti Bam (Chairman, Indore Institute of Law). Sir talked about the successful completion of the event and thanked everyone for being an important part of it. Further, he announced the results for the competition and congratulated every winner. The Valedictory came to a close with the Vote of Thanks delivered by Mr. Litson K Stephon

CHIEF EDITOR: **DR. MANPREET KAUR RAJPAL**
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Icon Education Society (I.E.S), as a first step to achieve its objectives, decided to set up an exclusive and independent college to provide specialized, high quality Law education for professionals, coupled with all basic infrastructure facilities. Indore Institute of Law is the first independent & exclusive College of Law in Indore, Affiliated to the Bar Council of India & Devi Ahilya Vishwavidyalaya (DAVV), Indore. The Study/ Course/ Admission/ Examination and Degree shall be strictly in terms of regulations of DAVV, Indore. Indore Institute of Law is only Private College in Madhya Pradesh where all the law courses are under one roof.

DECRIMINALIZATION OF ATTEMPT TO SUICIDE IN INDIA: - A CRITICAL ANALYSIS.

Indian Penal Laws basically designed in the way, that if one's committed any crime or the crime was committed successfully only if that crime should be punished under the prescribed section of Indian Penal Code, 1872. The exception of this rule is the one paradoxical crime i.e. Suicide. Suicide is the only crime in India, that if committed successfully, then it was assumed to be out of reach from penal laws, while unsuccessful attempt made this punishable under section 309. If one has to analyze the suicidal situation in India, these data play a vital role. According to National Crime Report Bureau, 2018, Rate of suicide was 9.9 in 2017, and it gradually increased to 10.2 in 2018. World Health Organization shows some of the reasons, which influence a person's death, are Depression, Chronic ill Health, trauma, and loss of loved ones, substance abuse, and failure in exam.

Suicide in India: -

According to Accidental Deaths and Suicides in India (ADSI), 2012 published by National crime Report Bureau, Government of India classified a death as suicide if it meets three criteria, i.e.

- Unnatural death
- Intent to die originated within the person
- Valid reason to end his/her life (Suicide note)
-

If one of these criteria is not met, the death may be classified as death because of illness, murder or another statistical. Section 309, IPC, 1872 deals with

Attempt to suicide those states; whoever attempts to commit suicide and does any act towards the commission of such offence, shall be punished with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year or with fine or with both. This section criminalizes both attempted suicide as well as suicidal assistance. Historically, India has retained much of the colonial legal legacy in its penal jurisprudence. While the provision of attempts to suicide in Britain was decriminalized by British parliament in 1961 only through Suicide Act.

In common terms, suicide was illegal in India. But, in April 2017, the Indian parliament decriminalized suicide by passing the Mental Healthcare Act, 2017. Although section 309 is still in effect, The Mental Healthcare Act, 2017 (enacted 2018) has restricted their application. Section 115 of Mental Healthcare Act, 2017 states; notwithstanding anything contained in section 309 of Indian Penal code, any person who attempts to commit suicide shall be presumed, unless proved otherwise, to have severe stress and shall not be tried and punished under the said code. However, this provision applies only to those suffering from mental illness. There is presumption of severe stress in case of an attempt to die by suicide. If severe mental stress is not proved, action will be followed according to section 309 only. E.g. If fast unto death will be the reason of suicide, it will be prosecuted under section 309 of IPC.

Arguments regarding suicide: -

There are two grouping regarding this discussion, one who advocates for penal provision and the other who continuously demand the penal provision to be decriminalized.

Favorable group took brace from the Gian Kaur v. state of Punjab (1996), where court states "that right to life is the natural right under Article 21 while suicide is an unnatural termination or extinction of life, therefore, incompatible and inconsistent with the concept of right to life."

While other group reinforce from Maruti shripati Dubal v. state of Maharashtra (1986), which declared section 309 unconstitutional by stating that "right to life logically also consist of right not to live or not to be forced to live"

Conclusion: -

Apart from all the reasonable debate arose from the IPC and Mental Healthcare Act, 2017, there may be possibility that in case of suicide, severe stress is not proved! Then, clearly that issue will be prosecuted under section 309 of IPC and the guilty one has to suffer more than what actually justified morally and logically. As this issue demands a reformative stance, there is a need of permanent solution like repealing section 309 of Indian penal code or sticking it down. As well as there is a need a shift from penalising attempts to suicide to making such cases medico-legal ones and provide psychological or mental treatment and support to the persons affected.



IS SEDITION LAW NECESSARY IN INDIA?

"There is only one thing which gathers people into seditious commotion, and that is oppression."

— John Locke

Recently, the Supreme Court quoted 'Criticism of government not sedition' in Vinod Dua case and had ruled that sedition charges could not be slapped on a citizen for criticism of public measures or comments on government action, however strongly worded, as it would be consistent with the fundamental right to free speech and expression and upheld the constitutional validity of the Constitution. Civil society hailed this as a heartening development, especially in the context of the increasing number of sedition cases filed. Moreover, a report by Freedom House (**Freedom in the world 2021: Democracy Under Siege**) degraded India's status from a free country to a partly free country. One of the reasons for the fall is the rise in sedition cases against dissenters. Sedition is to promote hatred towards the government and to encourage people to oppose the government or authority which results in people creating public disorder or violence covered under Section 124A of IPC. The main principle behind Sedition is to ensure that there is no such contempt towards the unity and integrity of the nation. In a democratic country, there is continuous tension between freedom of speech and expression and legal provision related to the law of sedition. Increasing number of sedition cases filed reflects the repressive approach to dissent and criticism of the government.



Evolution of Sedition in India

It was introduced by the British in 1870, but almost dropped from the constitution in the year 1948. The word "sedition" disappeared when Jawaharlal Nehru brought in the first amendment to put curbs in the form of "reasonable restrictions" and he believed that anti-sedition law has no place in India. In 1951, first amendment act of the Constitution added a new term "public order" to Article 19(2), which meant that a citizen's freedom of speech and expression could be put under legislative restrictions to maintain public order and stability of the state.

Constitutional validity of Section 124A

Fundamental rights cannot be absolute and they need to be confined in reasonable boundaries to ensure national integrity, unity, internal security and public order of the nation and it is not appropriate to dismissed the law directly for the problem in implementation and not provision. There is no doubt that Section 124A misused in some cases but it cannot be said in context of all the cases, but it is not so. When the Supreme Court in 1962, in the case of Kedamath Singh v. the State of Bihar, revised the strict provisions of this law to limit its scope, then it is not pertinent to point fingers directly at the law. Keeping in mind all the circumstances and cases of

sedition in India from Maharani vs. Bal Gangadhar Tilak to a case where justice Dhananjaya Y Chandrachud said, "Everything cannot be seditious. It is time we define what is sedition and what is not," it is very clear that sedition is not unconstitutional. Therefore, the cases of sedition does not occurred because of the of the criticism of the regime or the leaders, but because of the possibility of widespread unrest and provoked violence but criticism of the government is not considered as threat to public safety, public order and unity and integrity of the nation.

Conclusion:

Sedition is a controversial topic and both the government and the people have their arguments but both of them standing at two ends. India is still developing and as embellished democracy where the danger of Terrorism, Extremism, Separatism and Maoism etc. also exists. Hence the law of sedition is required. As far as the misuse of the law is concerned, not only the sedition law but the misuse of any other law is also possible and happens. Therefore, it is also not right to be deprived of its benefits due to fear of misuse of the law.

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AN ANALYSIS OF MEDICAL NEGLIGENCE IN INDIA

Introduction:

It is one of the most highly debatable topics in the jurisprudence of tort. Because here negligence means failure to act by the standard of reasonable competent. And it can also be defined as the improper treatment of a patient by the medical professionals. There are three most important constituents of negligence which include a legal duty of a party, breach of that said duty and the consequent all damages that follows. Accident during the course of medical or surgical treatment has a wider meaning. Basically, an accident means and an intended and a force in injurious occurrence something that does not occur in the usual course of event or that could not be reasonably anticipated. Around 98000 people in the country loses their lives in a year because of medical negligence. Such a minor injury due to negligence even leads to some serious injuries and could even lead to death. The major reason behind medical negligence is that the carelessness of the doctors and medical professionals where the reasonable care is not taken during the diagnosis, during operation, while injecting anaesthesia, etc.

Core principles of medical profession:

The medical profession has been considered as a reputed since ages because of the respect people in this profession earns. In India doctors has been given the status of God as they save our lives and always saves ourselves from various disease. Person who earns into a land of professional undertakes to bring to the exercise of its such care and his skill as become one belonging to that profession. One is responsible for the direct consequences of negligence, where he is placed in such position with regard to another that it is obvious that if he does not use you care in his own conduct, he will cause injury to another. There are such an example of professional duty like maintaining secrecy.

If a person does any professional work, it becomes his full responsibility that he should do it perfectly well without any negligence. And he has a duty to exercise reasonable degree of care in the conduct of his duties. When a person does a professional work like he engaged in medical then he needs a sufficient qualification in this field, is ready to give medical advice and treatment as an expert in that field, he immediately undertakes that he possesses all sufficient skills and knowledge for such medical advice or treatment. He has a duty to diagnose the illness and to decide the treatment to be given and the proper medicines to be administered. It is the duty of a doctor to take very good care of whatever patient he has. And if he makes any mistake in taking care of his patient, then the doctor would be liable to pay compensation. When a doctor attends his patient, he needs to follow such duties that is a duty of care in deciding whether to undertake the case, duty of care in deciding what treatment to give, duty of care in the administration of the treatment. A breach of any of the duty gives a right of action for negligence to the patient. The term privacy is important in the relationship between a doctor and patient. Because if in any point the patient feels uncomfortable that the information is not protected and there are chances that it may get divulge then they might not share the information in the first place therefore it should be at the top most priorities of the healthcare providers to maintain the privacy. The medical information of the patient given to the healthcare provider shall not be divulge to others unless the patient gives his consent to disclose such information to others.

Types of medical negligence:

Negligence occurs when a medical professional deviate from the standard of care that is required. It mostly occurs when there is a wrong diagnosis because diagnosing symptoms correctly is most important to provide medical care to any of the patient. If a patient is not treated properly due to any mistake in diagnosis, the doctor can be made liable. It is also seen that delay in diagnosis is treated as a medical negligence. As there are many types of negligence done by professionals, some are also mentioned like; error in surgery, unnecessary surgery, errors in the administration of anaesthesia, long-term negligent treatment. Medical negligence can also occur in subtle ways over the course of a long treatment period. Usually, the negligence can take the shape of a failure to follow up with treatment, or a doctor's failure to monitor the effects of the treatment properly.

- Provision: o According to Section 304-A of the Indian Penal Code, 1860, if a person commits a rash or negligent act which amounts to culpable homicide then the person will be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years or with fine or both.

- According to Section 337 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860, if a person commits a rash or negligent act due to which human life or personal safety of others gets threatened. The person will be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees or both.

- According to Section 338 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860, if a person commits a rash or negligent act due to which human life or personal safety of others gets threatened. The person will be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees or both.

- Defences: o Section 80 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860, says that anything which happens as a result of an accident or misfortune and without any criminal intention or knowledge in the doing of a lawful act in a lawful manner by lawful means and with proper care and caution is not an offense.

- Section 81 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860, states that if anything is done merely by the reason that it is likely to cause harm but if the same is done without any intention to cause harm and in good faith in order to avoid other damages to a person or his property is not an offense.

- Section 88 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860, says that no one can be made an accused of any offense if he performs an act in good faith for the good of other people and does not intend to cause harm even if there is a risk involved and the patient has given the consent explicitly or implicitly.

Conclusion:

It is very important to do some things to improve and secure medical negligence. Only then its cases will be reduced. There are few things to do like, medical profession requires certain degree of skill and knowledge, so the standard of care in cases of medical professional is generally high and should also be taken into account while giving the judgment, a medical professional can be only held liable, when the standard of care is reasonably less than the reasonable care that should be taken from a competent practitioner in that field. No negligence will apply on medical professional, when he performs his duty with the utmost care that should be taken, and he had taken all the precaution, then a choice has to be made between certain circumstance when there is higher risk involved and greater success is involved and lesser risk with higher chances of failure, the facts and circumstances of the individual case should be taken into the consideration, these are some precautions from which we can avoid medical negligence, all these are very important to provide good medical facility. REFERENCES: - India medical times. - Analysis and Interpretation of Medical Negligence. - Medical negligence and laws in India.

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CONJUGAL RAPE-AN EXCEPTIONAL MIX OF ABUSIVE BEHAVIOR



At the point when we talk or find out about any Conjugal Rape, it brings goosebumps that are brought about by dread or stunned that additionally following 74 years of Independence even, the young lady or ladies not getting their autonomy, they still not ready to stroll around evening time or even in the day as their folks saying with dread "Get back home soon. Try not to remain till late evening", why? As they realize that their girls/daughters-in-law are undependable in this unfortunate world.

To begin with, let's characterize that really what is Conjugal Rape. It's anything but a unique blend of harmful conduct, that might be conceivable at home or outside the home. From a genuine perspective, when this savagery would be finished in our country then we can say that our nation is a developed country.

As indicated by the report, 70% of ladies are the survivor of this brutality. Numerous laws were made to stop this in the "Security of ladies from aggressive behavior at home demonstration 2005, however, nothing occurred, the individual takes this law on an exceptionally allowed way, they figure they will violate the law, will be in prison for not many years and following not many years will get bail and all that will be finished, they don't imagine that the casualties will experience the ill effects of a psychological state, change in the social conduct towards that casualty.

There are 4 kinds of Domestic Violence

- Physical Violence-There is actual viciousness, particularly towards females. Male hurt them to the most noticeably awful, they beat them severely with any of the things.
- Sexual Violence-Every 1 out of 3 Women has experienced physical or sexual brutality. It is that, which incorporates Conjugal assault, the rape. Without her will, somebody she feels terrible touches in her any pieces of the body.
- Verbal Violence-To affront any ladies or young lady by saying any oppressive words or put the inquiry in her

person, drive her to do marriage without wanting to or compromise him for self-destruction

- Economic Violence-To prevent her from taking care of her work in her own specific manner and furthermore not giving her cash to use for their youngsters' schooling and furthermore for the family expenses and furthermore utilize her cash without knowing her will.

Foundations for Sexual Violence or Conjugal Rape

Insufficient police by and large, who truly will offer equity to the person in question. They even at times won't record a grumbling, accusing the ladies' fabric that they wear, there is an absence of public wellbeing, who even they see that off-base is occurring even after they shut their mouth as though they hadn't seen that episode and some even shut their mouth as they would prefer not to become involved with the difficulties of police, urging assault casualties to bargain or India's court framework is agonizing, to some degree due to a lack of judges.

Steps to address the Rape Issue

Know that quietly doesn't rise to assent. Don't fault assault casualties for the brutality executed against them. Take obligation regarding your own sexuality; don't leave it alone characterized by your accomplice, the media, or any other individual. Do not use liquor or potentially medications to get somebody to have intercourse with you. Sexual Violence won't ever end until men will turn into the part to stop this issue, and significantly more.

We ought to consistently be accessible to end this issue since it's difficult makes issues for that young lady or lady yet in addition for the entire family. So Stay safe, :e the nation developed.



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A LIFESTYLE INFLUENCED BY GLAMOUR



'Glamour' is a word that we hear it to live a life full of glamour, full of all kinds of luxuries. The word makes us hilarious. Fashion is an integral part of glamour. The youth of our country is getting attracted towards western culture instead of Indian culture. Everyone wants to live a glamorous lifestyle by rising above a simple living, and then they have to go to any extent for that. Bollywood plays an important role in the promotion of glamor in our country. The youth of our country try to adapt them to the film world, which depicts fictional stories and inspired by the actors and actresses narrated in the film, to adapt themselves to the clothes of that artist and his glamorous role in their lives.

Living a glamorous life is very difficult in today's time, for this you have to work very hard. Living a glamorous life has become a competition in today's era, even if there is no one-time ration in the house, but a person has to live a glamorous life. Many people adopt wrong ways to lead a glamorous life and ruin their future. We compete with our friends in terms of fashion and clothes right from school time. In living a glamorous life, many people are forgetting their parents because they are not so advanced in technology, so we count them in the category of backward. Today fashion and glamor is speaking so loudly on the young generation of our country that today they are fully aware of the latest

fashion but they do not know what is going on in the country and the world. Many people waste their hard-earned money to lead a glamorous life. Living a glamorous life is considered a status symbol in today's society, a person who once got caught in the web of living a glamorous life, he starts thinking that if he has stopped living a glamorous life So his reputation in the society will be destroyed, whether he is capable of living that life or not. Many people get so engrossed in living a glamorous life that they sit on their heads in debt and in the end, due to not being able to repay it; they become a victim of depression and end their life.

In the end, I would like to say that if we want to achieve success in our life, then we have to stop looking at others and prove that proverb.

'As many sheets should be spread as many feet'
We have to make ourselves capable by working hard in our life that even if we lead a glamorous life then our ordinary life should not make any difference.



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MOTHERHOOD IS NOT EVERY WOMAN'S CALLING

pregnancy and can lead to denial of childbirth. Now tokophobia is not a commonly used term, because who cares right, as it's the moral, social and most importantly patriarchal responsibility of women, to give birth. No matter how successful you are as a man or as a woman but the society expects you to share your success with your off spring. Now it's absolutely normal to have those prickly maternal instincts during a certain age in your life. Both man and woman experience it. There is nothing wrong if a woman wants to have a child clearly the society is not against it. Mothers traditionally bring up children in India.

Hence, this becomes the primary reason why women in India usually end up quitting their jobs, hence losing their financial independence. Maternal mortality is another crucial issue experienced by women all around the world. According to UNICEF- "Maternal mortality is considered a key health indicator and the direct causes of maternal deaths are well known and largely preventable and treatable. The major complications that account for nearly two-thirds of all maternal deaths are severe bleeding (mostly bleeding after childbirth), infections (usually after childbirth), high blood pressure during pregnancy (pre-eclampsia and eclampsia), complications from delivery and unsafe abortions". According to the data collected by the NATIONAL LIBRARY OF MEDICINE

- "About 1.30 million (95% CI 1.26-1.35

million) maternal deaths occurred between 1997 and 2020, with about 23 800 (95% CI 21 700-26 000) in 2020, with most occurring in poorer states (63%) and among women aged 20-29 years (58%). The MMRs for Assam (215), Uttar Pradesh/Uttarakhand (192) and Madhya Pradesh/Chhattisgarh (170) were highest, surpassing India's 2016-2018 estimate of 113 (95% CI 103-123). After adjustment for education and other variables, the risks of maternal death were highest in rural and tribal areas of north-eastern and northern states. The leading causes of maternal death were obstetric hemorrhage (47%; higher in poorer states), pregnancy-related infection (12%) and hypertensive disorders of pregnancy (7%)."

Hence this becomes another reason for what was discussed earlier "tokophobia". It feels like yesterday the term "FEMINISM" was coined. Although, ironically the word feminism itself was first coined in 1837 by French philosopher, Charles Fourier (as feminism). Since then the standard of women in the society have definitely increased significantly. But something which is extremely generic is that every single human being deserves the right to make choices. Similarly, women not only in India but women all around the world should have the freedom to make choices. A woman

can be an entrepreneur and a mother at the same time. Motherhood does not signify that a woman should quite their dreams and aspirations for a child's upbringing. The responsibility of parenting is not a single act that has to be performed by mothers only.

Rather, parenting should be a collaborated act performed equally by fathers as well. Mothers should be given all the maternity rights when it comes to employment and various others categorizations. Women should not be subjected to misogynistic teachings and judgements from the society, especially when it comes to pursuing motherhood.

From 2000-2015 India participated in the Millennium Development Goal to improve maternal health. The Government of India has started various public health initiatives to provide a safe and secure environment. Some of these initiatives are-
• Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY),
• Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY),
• Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan (PMSMA)
• Poshan Abhiyan and Laqshya

Hence, we end up with the same question – "Does womanhood means motherhood?" I believe that the answer to this question lies with the women themselves. Nevertheless, women are forced to reproduce against their wills. Perhaps the idea or notion motherhood was a misconception before, but regardless of any faux pas made earlier, it should never change a woman's school of thought on pursuing motherhood.

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