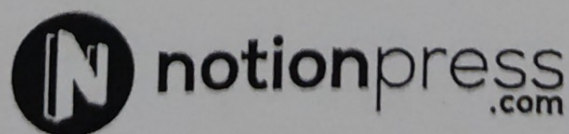


BREAKING BARRIERS

Exploring Gender Dynamics In Education

Dr. Sourav Madhur Dey, Dr. Srabanti
Choudhury, Dr. Subrata Chatterjee,
Dr. Prabir Ghosh, Dr. Dibyendu Ganguli
Sonali Roy Chowdhury Ghosh



INDIA • SINGAPORE • MALAYSIA



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Sonali Roy Chowdhury Ghosh 2023

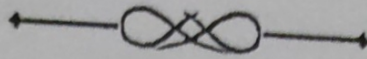
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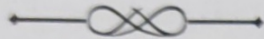
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Chapter 36

“MUSLIM WOMEN’S REPRODUCTIVE RIGHTS, CHOICES AND CHALLENGES IN INDIA”

– Sk. Kamruzzaman*



INTRODUCTION

Reproduction means the production or breeding for new individual organisms or offspring through the biological (sexual) or asexual process which are produced from their parents or single-celled organisms via cloning. Asexual reproduction method is used to create a genetically similar or identical copy of an organism. And for the sexual reproduction, require reproductive cells or the combining the genetic material of two organisms. It creates a fertilized zygote. In this procedure offspring organisms are characterized by their parental genetics.

The term social reproduction was first time used in Karl Marx’s ‘Das Kapital’ for describe the notion of economic reproduction. Moreover, for discussing the role and contribution of women in reproductive labor at wider social and class structures, it is also used in Marxist feminism. So, social reproduction means here the reproduction of social structures and systems and maintaining and continuing the social relations through particular preconditions like culture and inheritance, demographics, education, economies etc.^[1].

Sociologist Pierre Bourdieu describe in his cultural reproduction maintaining social reproduction there are four types of capital

belongs in society which are known as social capital, cultural capital, economic capital and symbolic capital^[2].

OBJECTIVES OF MY STUDY

The main objectives of my article are followed:

1. To discuss and analyse the various thoughts on the essence of reproduction.
2. To describe the importance of Islamic theological statement on reproduction.
3. To highlight the nature of reproduction in India.
4. Analyse the trends of reproduction among Muslims in India.
5. Discuss Muslim women’s reproductive rights, choices and challenges.

METHODOLOGY

My current databases are completely based on secondary data like internet, books, Islamic Religious books, journals, magazines, records, and reports, articles etc. To discuss my topic here, I have taken analytical method by the help of qualitative and quantitative research methods. In this regard the primary source of my discussion is the National Census reports, WHO reports, Sachar committee report and Islamic books and literatures.

1. **International Perspectives on Ethics and Human Reproduction:** In the case of ethical issues, three moral principles are hidden behind the human reproduction which are the principle of liberty, the utilitarian principle & equal access and justice policy. Influenced by John Lock and John Stuart Mill’s concept of liberty, Principle of liberty indicate the right to freedom for reproduction with sex or without sex. It’s prefer that community or individual should have the freedom of choice for reproduction. Basically this types of principle indicate the ethical around of Individuals or community