

ABSTRACT

MEDICAL TERMINATION OF PREGNANCY ACT

***APURV VIKRAM SINGH**

In India, Pregnancy can be ended till 20 weeks under Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act, 1971. From that point onward, it is possible that one needs to go for illicit premature birth or commandingly need to hold up under the tyke. Niketa Mehta case is one of the best case to refer to and examine about the situation of the ladies in India where ladies has the privilege of premature birth however with a restriction and this confinement has caused not just genuine social, lawful yet and in addition conceptive medical problem in ladies particularly about their privilege for safe premature birth. In the greater part of the instances of pregnancy it is discovered that any variation from the norm identifying with baby is noticeable following 18 weeks. What's more, there is some test like Triple Marker Test which is led amid 15 to 20 weeks of pregnancy to locate any hereditary variation from the norm of baby and not before that and in addition it is simply after 20 weeks of pregnancy when irregularity is noticeable. Commonly medicinally it is unrealistic to treat the baby, and afterward all things considered fetus removal is the best approach to end the pregnancy for the advantage of the hatchling as well as for the family and society. What's more, in such case if the mother is compelled to convey the hatchling then she will be influenced mentally and as well as prone to confront extreme wellbeing intricacy because of this in future. My paper will concentrate on the conceptive medical problem of the lady where fetus removal is required as a defensive measure for her wellbeing and for the prosperity of her and her family.