

UNETHICAL TO REFUTE PEOPLE BIRTH CONTROL

Introduction

Moral issues surrounding birth control have been controversial for many people from religious groups and societal groups that hold different views. Birth control manages reproduction through the prevention of conception and increasing conception rate through fertility treatments. In this regard, people have control over their natural reproductive process. Whether to use or not to use birth control is between the Christian community and the secular community concerning the government. This paper will focus on the unethical decision of Wheaton College, giving reasons why the students and employees should be given access to birth control.

Those who advocate for birth control argue that unplanned births ordinarily contribute to poverty, less work productivity, joblessness due to increased population, and limited resources for the increasing population. In addition, birth control is alleged to improve women's health since planned pregnancies provide adequate time for recovery from the previous birth. Those against birth control argue that it is unnatural and against life, separating reproduction from sex. Others think that birth control methods such as contraception are abortion in disguise, increasing health risks like infertility, high blood pressure, and weight gain resulting in obesity (Alexandra, 2010). Another argument is that it makes it easier for young and unmarried people to have sex without consequences, thus spreading sexual immorality.

To use birth control is a personal decision with concern to the health of a person. The Affordable Care Act requires that certain employer-sponsored health insurance plans provide contraception cover commonly referred to as the birth control benefit. The use

of birth control methods assist in the planned reproduction in this regard, it is easy for parents to decide when to want children and when not to. Increased population results in increased resources used in the facilitation of the birth of new persons. Therefore birth control methods assist in planning and adequate sharing of the existing resources. Access to birth control reduces abortions rates, in research conducted in St. the Louis area showed that access to birth control reduced the rates of abortion from 77% to 62%. Further, the study indicated that the provision of IUDs, implants, and the introduction of the different methods reduced unintended pregnancies and abortions. It has been reported, for instance, in 2006, over forty percent of the pregnancies in the U.S were unplanned which resulted in abortion. Therefore, this means that birth control provision is ethical since it helps reduce the rates of abortion (Weschler, 2006). It is clear that the young generation is sexually active from the increased number of teenage pregnancies. The use of birth control by people from these age groups will discourage high-risk teenage pregnancies.

Another ethical reason why birth control should be provided is that it is good for the maternal health of women. Most of the time pregnancies are risky, and even more risky when not planned. When women are given the chance to plan before pregnancy, they psychologically prepare for the pregnancy. This is to say that when an unplanned pregnancy occurs, there is a higher likelihood of the woman failing to do early prenatal care. Several surveys in the U.S have indicated that women who use birth control take better care of themselves, through the achievement of economic security and taking good care of their families (Connell, 2002). The value the chance of planning child-bearing and achieving their goals in life. Medically birth control pills are said to reduce

and protect against pelvic inflammatory diseases that have been associated with infertility. An additional benefit for birth control methods like condoms is the prevention of sexually transmitted diseases like HIV/AIDS.

There exist beneficial aspects of birth control beyond the prevention of unplanned pregnancies. Birth control assists people to prevent having children they cannot support. In this regard, the children born are given total care with the existing economic resources. This has a positive impact on the eradication of poverty. For instance, through birth control, the population is regulated making it easy for most people to access job opportunities. In most countries when the population is not regulated it results in competition for existing resources.

Conclusion

The use of birth control should be a shared responsibility between wife and husband. With over 1 million unplanned pregnancies each year, couples and families are positioned in disadvantageous circumstances of social, financial, health and personal consequences. Unplanned pregnancies leave the couple with choices such as abortion or bringing an unplanned child. In addition, the woman is mostly affected resulting in depression, maternal death, and physical and mental abuse. The family unit is most affected due to unplanned pregnancies, most of the time the family is pushed beyond its economic limits resulting in a cycle of poverty. Discouraging people from using birth control methods such as condoms increase the spread of HIV and other sexually transmitted diseases. In the end, it's the taxpayers who bear the burden of ensuring the person infected is given proper care through government facilities. The use of birth

control reduces chronic illnesses and maternal deaths due to pregnancy-related complications.

References

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