

Studies on Ethical Aspects of Surrogacy in India

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Abstract—*Surrogacy implies that a woman becomes pregnant and gives birth to a child with the intention of giving away this child to another childless person or childless couple who intends to raise the child. There are two main types of surrogacy, gestational surrogacy also known as host or full surrogacy [1] which was first achieved in April 1986 [2] and traditional surrogacy also known as partial, genetic, or straight surrogacy. India is a main destination for surrogacy for the past decade. Indian and Nepali surrogates have been increasingly popular with intended parents in industrialized nations because of the relatively low cost. However Indian Parliament in 2018 passed the Surrogacy Bill to regulate surrogacy in India by establishing National Surrogacy Board at Central level, State surrogacy Boards and appropriate authorities in States and Union Territories. Many ethical issues that have been raised with regards to commercial surrogacy they are large wealth and power differentials between intended parents and surrogates, women's human right to make contracts regarding the use of her body, contracting for surrogacy more like contracting for employment/labor or more like contracting for prostitution or more like contracting for slavery, the relationship between genetic motherhood, gestational motherhood and social motherhood, socially or legally conceive of multiple modes of motherhood and or the recognition of multiple mothers, and a child born via surrogacy have the right to know the identity of any/ all of the people involved in that child's conception and delivery. The present study is intended to provide material for consideration and debate about all these ethical aspects of surrogacy in India.*

Keywords: *Surrogacy, Gestational surrogacy, Genetic surrogacy, Ethical aspects and Surrogacy Bill.*

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