

ABOUT HYDERABAD:

Hyderabad is City of Pearls and is more than 400 years old, and is the Capital of Telangana State and also known as Second Capital of India, Situated in South India. The city of Hyderabad has been growing rapidly and is the most happy city in the country as well the city presents an attractive amalgamation of ancient architecture, together with the ebullience of growth and enterprise of the modern world.

CALL FOR PAPERS: Research Papers are invited from the Faculty of Law, Scholars, Lawyers, Students, Social Engineers, Experts in the relevant fields. The Abstract shall be submitted within 200 words along with the title, author names affiliation, address for correspondents, emails of the authors with 4 to 5 key words on any one or more of the conference themes. All the manuscripts are to be submitted through email only.

IMPORTANT DATES:

Submission of Abstract	: 07-12-2019
Acceptance of Abstract	: 10-11-2019
Submission of Full Length Paper	: 21-12-2019
Acceptance of Full Length Paper	: 24-12-2019
Seminar Dates	: 28 th & 29 th December, 2019

ACCOMMODATION:

Limited Accommodation is available at campus on First come First serve basis, on the payment. The participants and paper presenters are requested to make their travel arrangements at their own expenditure.

NATIONAL SEMINAR DATES AND VENUE:

28th & 29th of December, 2019 at Seminar Hall, University College of Law, Osmania University, Hyderabad – 500007.

PUBLICATION OF NATIONAL SEMINAR PROCEEDINGS:

All submitted papers will be peer reviewed and those accepted will be published in the conference proceedings.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE:

- Prof. K. Parth Naik, Dean, Faculty of Law, Osmania University
- Prof. G.B. Reddy, Professor of Law, UCL, O.U. & Convener of TSLAWCET2019
- Dr. G. Vinod Kumar, Head, Department of Law, Osmania University
- Dr. B. Vijayalakshmi, Principal, University College of Law & Chairperson, BOS in Law, O.U.
- Dr. T. Apama, Principal, PG College of Law, Basheerbagh.

ORGANISING COMMITTEE:

- Dr. D. Radhika Yadav, Vice-Principal, UCL, O.U.
- Dr. N. Venkateshwarlu, Assistant Professor of Law, UCL, O.U.
- Dr. N. Ram Prasad, Assistant Professor of Law, UCL, O.U.
- Dr. Anuradha, Assistant Professor of Law, PGCL, O.U.
- Ms. S. Sanchya Rani, Assistant Professor in LIS, UCL, O.U.

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- Dr. R. Ratnakar Rao, Assistant Professor (C), UCL, O.U.
- Dr. D. Hari, Assistant Professor (C), UCL, O.U.
- Smt. K.L. Swarajyalakshmi, Assistant Registrar, UCL, O.U.
- Mr. D. Surya, Superintendent, UCL, O.U.
- All Part-Time Teachers of UCL, O.U.

COORDINATOR OF THE SEMINAR &

UGC-SAP-DRS-1:

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REGISTRATION FEES:

Students	:	Rs. 500/-
Academicians & Others	:	Rs. 1,000/-

The participants can Register either by paying Cash/DD in favour of Coordinator, UGC-SAP-DRS-1, Department of Law, Osmania University, Hyderabad.

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UGC- SAP-DRS -1 SPONSORED
TWO-DAY NATIONAL SEMINAR
ON
REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH AND
SURROGACY IN INDIA
LAW, POLICY AND PRACTICE
28th & 29th DECEMBER, 2019



Organized by
DEPARTMENT OF LAW
OSMANIA UNIVERSITY
HYDERABAD – 500007
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DEPARTMENT OF LAW, OSMANIA UNIVERSITY
A TWO-DAY NATIONAL SEMINAR ON
"REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH AND SURROGACY IN INDIA-
LAW, POLICY AND PRACTICE"
(SPONSORED BY UGC-SAP-DRS-1)

THEME OF THE SEMINAR:

As the family goes, so goes the nation and so goes the whole world in which we live. Every single family in every nation contributes collectively to make this world go on and on. The human race has evolved in many different ways spanning a time period of thousands of years, but the urge to procreate has not changed. Humans are the only species to maintain lifelong contact with their children and no matter what they do not let go of the emotion. So, when men starts his family, the urge to have children is natural.

Infertility though not life threatening, causes intense mental agony and trauma that can only be best described by infertile couples themselves. Sadly, many are denied the joy of parenthood due to several biological, medical or other reasons. In older days people were forced to go for adoption. But infertility has traditionally been an area of medicine and because of the advancement in science and technology, doctors got a chance to help their patients. One of the ways for infertile couples to have biologically related children through medical intervention is "Assisted Reproductive Technology" (ART). ART means all techniques that attempt to obtain a pregnancy by handling or manipulating the sperm or the ovum outside the human body and transferring the gametes or the embryo into reproductive tract of women.

There are many different types of ARTs available today, viz. IVF, GIFT, ZIFT, donor eggs or sperm and importantly surrogacy. ARTs offer ways to create children despite underlying problems. ARTs sometimes requires the use of reproductive resources like sperm, eggs or wombs from third parties who are not expected to play a role in raising the resultant children. Although assisted reproduction is a great scientific achievement and has been giving hope to millions of couples suffering from infertility, there are a number of ethical, legal, social, health related problems and issues that need to be addressed. In response to these issues some governments moved towards regulating ART services. Stricter legislations to limit patients access to treatment in various ways like ban or limiting certain procedures, exclude some patients from treatment.

But some developing countries like India, opened niche market for fertility tourism to infertile couples from abroad. Because of

many reasons like lower costs, the willing of large number of women to engage in surrogacy, availability of private healthcare centers, English speaking providers, world famous tourist destinations and the absence of proper statutory regulation etc., India became huge centre for fertility services to world. In India since 2002, ART has been recognised as infertility treatment under the Govt. of India Ministry of Tourism Policy. Through this policy, commercial surrogacy was recognised and even foreigners can seek surrogacy arrangements in India. But, later because of judicial pronouncements and strong opposition from women welfare groups etc., Indian Govt. prohibited surrogacy arrangements to foreigners in the year 2015. The Govt. of India also banned the import and export of embryo for commercial surrogacy.

During the pendency of PIL, In *Jayashree Wade vs. Union of India*, the Indian government has pronounced a novel legislative proposal on surrogacy, Surrogacy Bill, 2016. By the bill of 2016, Indian government restricted the surrogacy arrangements to infertile Indian married couples only by debarring all foreigners, giving room to controversies to various forums, conflicting interests, and constitutional questions. Moreover under the light of National Legal Services Authority v. Union of India, in which the S.C. recognised transgender as the third gender, the constitutional rights of many people are to be discussed at length.

In the view of the above discussion, various dimensions and conflicting interests of all stake holders involved. It is required to discuss in detail the issues and challenges relating to surrogacy and the interconnected areas at length, which is the need of the day.

SUB-THEMES:

1. Reproductive Health under Indian Constitution
2. Reproductive Rights under International Instruments
3. ART as advancement of Science and Technology
4. Surrogacy- Socio-Legal and Ethical aspects
5. Surrogacy-Medical Aspects
6. Surrogacy Contracts & their validity
7. Surrogacy- Rights of Children
8. Judicial response on surrogacy
9. Law relating to surrogacy in India
10. Any other related aspect

ABOUT OSMANIA UNIVERSITY:

The Osmania University (OU) was established in the year 1917, is the seventh oldest in India and the third oldest in South India and has celebrated its centenary year in 2017-2018. Osmania

University has long and momentous history in both the pre and post-Independence era. Osmania University reflects the National agenda for higher learning, education as well as the aspirations of its founder, Mir Osman Ali Khan, the 7th Nizam of Hyderabad. It is a multi-faculty and multidisciplinary University offering rich and varied courses in the fields of Humanities, Arts, Science, Social Sciences, Law, Engineering, Technology, Commerce and Business Management, Information Technology and Oriental Languages. OU has achieved the highest rating (A+) by NAAC for previous accreditations. In recognition to its continuous and sustained academic achievements, Osmania University was bestowed with status of "University with Potential for Excellence (UPE)" by the University Grants Commission, Govt. of India. OU has the rare distinction of having more than 1 Crore strong alumni who have distinguished themselves nationally and internationally in various spheres of life and spread across globe. OU has contributed immensely to the academic, research, social and economic development of the region and country at large and is now gearing up for the 21st century aspirations to meet the grand challenges in the higher education system.

ABOUT DEPARTMENT OF LAW, O.U.:

The Department of Law, Osmania University, has a glorious history of more than 100 years. The University College and PG College of Law, O.U. are well known for their erudite faculty, excellent infrastructure and alumni who after equipping themselves with requisite legal expertise in their alma mater have reached pinnacles of excellence as attorneys, judges of Supreme Court and High Courts and academia and other chosen professions. The Colleges have been making significant contributions towards capacity building in legal education and advanced legal research in various specializations of contemporary relevance. Presently the colleges are offering a LL.B. (5YDC) integrated course and LL.B. (3YDC) programmes as per the curricula recommended by the Bar Council of India, with emphasis on theoretical and practical aspects of legal education and training. The colleges also offers LL.M. degree course in as many as Ten branches of specialization including Jurisprudence, Constitutional Law, ADR, International Trade Law, IPR, Human Rights Law, Criminal Law, Corporate Law, Labour and Employment Law, International Law. The colleges also offers Ph.D. programme and PG Diploma courses in subject like Cyber Law, Taxation and Insurance Law, IPR, Applied Human Rights and Modern Corporate Laws.