



# THE RNB TIMES

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BY RNB GLOBAL UNIVERSITY

## HISTORY

Surrogacy has been practiced for ages. In 1978, the first in vitro fertilization (IVF) baby was born. Just five years later, in 1982, the first baby from an egg donation was born. The combination of these two innovative technologies resulted in emergence of gestational surrogacy, which was first performed in 1985 and has grown exponentially in popularity over the past 20 years. In 1986, surrogacy encountered its first real legal hurdle when upon giving birth to child. Commercial surrogacy 'Rent a Womb' practice was legalised in India in year 2002.

This was done to promote medical tourism in India. After this decision, India became "the hub of surrogacy".

Main reason being low cost in India and absence of strict legislation.

According to a CII report of 2012

the size of India's surrogacy industry was 2 billion a year and also estimated more than 3,000 fertility clinics were engaged in this across the country.

Surrogacy is one of their last options for having a child that is biologically related to them. It can be an emotionally exhausting journey of highs and lows for both intended parents and prospective surrogates. In simple words we can say that when a couple wants to have a child but are not able to conceive or the woman does not want to go through pregnancy. They hire a surrogate mother to carry their child who carries the child for 9 months. The mother gives up the baby to couple after it's born and in return will get compensation as agreed.

## SURROGACY- Constitution laws in India

### Violation of fundamental right

The ban on commercial surrogacy endangers the right under article 19(1)(g) of freedom of profession of the surrogate mothers. There is no blanket ban on the surrogate mothers. There is no, blanket ban on the practice of surrogacy, it is to be noticed, that this is no legitimate object sought to be achieved by this ban. Legalizing only altruistic surrogacy does not achieve the objective of this potential act, as surrogates carrying a commissioning couple's child could still be subject to exploitation, the only difference being that she will not be paid for it. Further any such blanket ban or partial ban will only drive the industry underground. Further, the Bill violates Article 21 of the constitution of India guaranteeing the right to life and personal liberty, unless deprived according to procedure under the bill is not reasonable, fair and just as it is violate of articles 14 and 19 as elaborated above. The right to privacy included under article 21 vesting upon a citizens, the right to safeguard not only his own privacy but also of his family, marriage, procreation, motherhood, childbearing and education, among other matters, has also been violated as the bill dictates who can practice surrogacy, who may avail the same and how many times a couple may commission surrogacy. Complete ban on surrogacy is not a solution because if it banned completely we will see many underground operations start and people do this in an illegal way.

## SURROGACY (REGULATION)

### BILL 2019

#### I. CONSTITUTION OF SURROGACY BOARDS

- at the national as well as state level.
- It allows only ethical altruistic surrogacy.
- Indian married couple for at least 5 years.
- They have to provide a certificate of essentially and also a certificate of eligibility.
- They have to also undertake that they will not abandon the child born out of surrogacy.
- Who can be surrogate mother?
- Close relations of intending couple. Must be a married woman having a child of her own.
- Age of 25- Between 35 years.
- No previous surrogacy.
- Surrogate mother shall have in source coverage for some time to cover not only the periods of pregnancy but after that also.
- It also specifies that no sex selection can be done when it comes to surrogacy.

# WHAT IS SURROGACY?

By-

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## MENTAL HEALTH & COVID-19

As the cases of the Novel Corona virus continue to rise on a colossal basis, affecting about 2.9 million people with a death blow of around 43,000 alone in India, the situation only seems to get intensified by each passing day. In such times, when this invisible enemy has slowly been creeping into every state and city of India, the government has suggested its citizens' self-quarantine and many countries have imposed strict restrictions on movement; about a third of the global population is now under these lockdown restrictions. The first nationwide lockdown was imposed after the "Janta Curfew" on 25th March; the lockdown which originally was set for 21 days had to be extended up to almost 70 days, limiting the movement of 1.3 billion people. The more days passed by, the more the fear started to grow among the communities causing an observable change in the health conditions of the individuals. The guidelines issued by the government clearly has impacted the daily routines of individuals escalating the levels of loneliness, depression, harmful alcohol and drug use, and self-harm. The COVID-19 outbreak has led to diversified health responses depending on the individual's strengths and weaknesses.

## WHAT CAN WE DO TO REDUCE THE MENTAL HEALTH IMPACTS?

According to WHO, in 2011, there were 0.301 psychiatrists and 0.047 psychologists for every 100,000 patients suffering from a mental health disorder in India. To find solutions regarding any issue, it is necessary that the issue is addressed rightly by the experts. It is necessary that the get discussed upon publicly to create awareness on the topic. Often people who complain of issues like depression or anxiety are ridiculed upon or are not given proper guidance and support which worsens their mental health. It is important that families and friends take their closed ones in confidence and if they notice any behavioral, emotional or physical changes like change in eating habits or sleep patterns, they must recognize the issue and be sensitive to them, rather than humiliate them for such change. It is quite common for people in home-isolation or quarantine to feel lonely or sad in times when they are having little to no interaction with the other side of their houses. Communication is the key in such situations; it can help you to connect with family and friends. Discussing the way, one feels, looking back at happy memories provides one with the needed motivation. It has always been advised that people only believe the authenticated sources. We can say that the pandemic has remarkably changed our lives. Work-from-home, home-schooling, minimal contact with the world outside, social-distancing and sanitization have all become an integral part of our daily lives, which must be accepted as the new normal. While some might find it easy to accept, the others might be struggling to accept the same. It is necessary that people try maintaining a normal life while adhering to the safety measures.

## IMPACT OF THE PANDEMIC ON VARIOUS SECTIONS OF THE SOCIETY

The pandemic nature of COVID-19 and the fear of being in contact with individuals who might be infected have led to significant stress and psychological pressure, as well as stigmatization and discrimination worldwide. The Secretary General of World Psychiatric Association has said that news of deaths, social alienation, fear and the resultant psychological trauma are indicative of mental health problems such as PTSDs (post-traumatic stress disorder), depression and also suicide. Due to the financial crisis, many ill-fated employees were fired, while the fortunate ones are still working even though there is a salary-cut of about forty percent. Sixty-one percent of Indians are experiencing mental health-related issues because of the uncertainty and looming financial crisis during the lockdown, said a survey. The businessmen are worried as their businesses had come to halt and they are facing losses with every passing day, the daily-wage labours, on other-end were worried since they have no jobs; the fear of how will they feed their families has been eating them up, causing many of them to take the unlawful step of suicide. The breadwinners of the families are facing a nerve-wracking situation while trying to figure out how will they be able to meet the ends when there is minimum income and mountain of expenses. The homemakers however are struggling more than men as their workload had significantly increased with no domestic help. The uncertainty of managing work by themselves, the education of their kids, tensivity of family health, managing every need with minimal economy and the daily struggle of keeping everyone satisfied is causing them tons of distress leading to their mood-shifts. The pandemic hasn't spared the kids and the students too. It has been found that children staying at home due to lockdown spend more time in front of the TV and the internet which can lead to psycho-social problems, like lower self-esteem. Students who were in their final years of schools and colleges had chaos in their minds since the lockdown; pre-lockdown, the examination for final year wasn't conducted and the board examination has to be pulled-up leaving the students in dismay; and now when the results are eventually declared for the board students, they are ambiguous about later giving rise to their -temperedness. To say, all family members may have their fears related to COVID-19 and the apprehension of the unforeseeable future. As the country proceeded towards unlocking, people suffered a massive mental health crisis due to economic meltdown and other factors like unemployment, alcohol abuse, domestic violence and indebtedness. It would not be an understatement to say that India is not only fighting a pandemic, but is also at a risk from a mental health epidemic.

# INNOVATIONS OF RNBians

1. First Determine whether you have to write a frictional or non frictional
2. Make sure on which topic you want write
3. When the topic is decided , for frictional , start developing character
4. A character can be developed from your surrounding or he/ she can is present inside you .
5. When you decide how your character will be , name his as per his habits I.e his name should match his personality.
6. Now how to develop story , a story can simply come from your daily routine , your dream , any incident you saw , any past experience bad or good.
7. Mould you character in story so that it feel real and natural .
8. Write five to six story as plot advance in such a way that every story has a link with each other and each story make a sense together .
9. And when you sum up everything together , your draft is created.
10. Now read it twice or thrice , look for any error I.e grammar error , sentence , dialog ,event not fitting.
11. Once above step is done, they give it to other for review .
12. After couple of review , work on it and make enhance your work.



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*"I have no special talent. I am only passionately curious"*

-Albert Einstein

*"If you judge people, you have no time to love them"*

- Mother Teresa

*"The most courageous act is still to think for yourself"*

- Aloud Coco

Chanel

*"A great man is always willing to be little"*



## Coronavirus

## COVID-19

### HOW TO PREVENT



**WASH** Wash hands with soap and water for at least 20 seconds.

**COVER** Cover mouth and nose with elbow or tissue when coughing or sneezing.

**AVOID** Avoiding close contact with people who are sick.

**CLEAN** Clean frequently touched surfaces with disinfectant.

**STOP** Stopping gatherings, especially those involving close contact.

**DISTANCE** Avoiding people who are sick. Keeping at least 6 feet (2 meters) away from others.

### SYMPTOMS



# LAW @INFO

## Facts Related to Indian Constitution

- The Constitution Wasn't Typed or Printed Both the versions of the Constitution, Hindi and English, were handwritten. It is the longest handwritten constitution of any country on earth.
- It Was Handwritten by Prem Behari Narain Raizada The original Constitution of India was handwritten by Prem Behari Narain Raizada in a flowing italic style with beautiful calligraphy. The Constitution was published in Dehradun and photolithographed by the Survey of India.
- Each Page Was Decorated by Artists from Shantiniketan The original Constitution is hand-written, with each page uniquely decorated by artists from Shantiniketan including Beohar Rammanohar Sinha and Nandalal Bose. The Original Copies Are Stored in Special Cases The original copies of the Indian Constitution, written in Hindi and English, are kept in special helium-filled cases in the Library of the Parliament of India.
- 9 December 1946: The Constituent Assembly Met for the First Time The Constituent Assembly was the first Parliament of Independent India. Dr Sachchidananda Sinha was the first president (temporary Chairman of the Assembly) of the Constituent Assembly when it met on 9 December 1946.

Source-BloombergQuint

## Constitution

A constitution is an aggregate of fundamental principles or established precedents that constitute the legal basis of a polity, organization or other type of entity and commonly determine how that entity is to be governed.

When these principles are written down into a single document or set of legal documents, those documents may be said to embody a written constitution; if they are written down in a single comprehensive document, it is said to embody a codified constitution. Some constitutions (such as that of the United Kingdom) are uncodified, but written

in numerous fundamental Acts of a legislature, court cases or treaties.

## What is Writ?

Writs are a written order from Supreme Court or High Court that commands constitutional remedies for Indian Citizens against the violation of their fundamental rights. Article 32 in the Indian Constitution deals with constitutional remedies that an Indian citizen can seek from the Supreme Court and High Court against the violation of his/her fundamental rights. The same article gives the Supreme Court power to issue writs for the enforcement of rights whereas the High Court has the same power under Article 226.

### Types Of Writs

Supreme Court of India is the defender of the fundamental rights of the citizens. For that, it has original and wide powers. It issues five kinds of writs for enforcing the fundamental rights of the citizens. The five types of writs are:

1. Habeas Corpus
2. Mandamus
3. Prohibition
4. Certiorari Quo Warranto

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