



Beyond the Biology: Securing Reproductive Rights and Autonomy in the Age of In Vitro Fertilization (IVF) in India

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Abstract

In the current state of reproductive health, In Vitro Fertilization (IVF) has shown a ray of hope for a great number of people who want to have children. But the introduction of this technology to India has also brought a myriad of intricate legal, ethical, and societal issues that goes far beyond the biology components of conception. In the context of IVF in India, this study explores the complex problem of reproductive rights and autonomy.

The first section of the research explores the presence of IVF technology in India, also emphasizing on its eligibility and accessibility. After that, it shifts to review the laws pertaining to assisted reproductive technologies (ART), closely examining how well they adhere to the concepts of consent and autonomy. The study further examine the impact of social implication such as stigmas and social pressure that can affect the decisions of individuals to choose their mode of family.

Further the research is focused on rights of women who are at the epicentre of process of IVF technology then it analysis the psychological impact on all the persons involved in this process including the health care professional who plays a vital role in guiding the potential parents towards care and precautions.

In addition to the moral conundrums brought on by the commercialization of reproductive services, the abuse of surrogates, and the embryos' moral standing. It demands a more complex interpretation of reproductive rights, one that goes beyond the biological act of having children and includes a wider range of personal autonomy, respect for human life, and dignity.

According to the report, safeguarding reproductive rights and autonomy in the era of IVF calls for coordinated action by public officials, medical professionals, potential beneficiaries and common masses. It promotes comprehensive legislation that protects the interests and welfare of all stakeholders in addition to regulating the sector. In the end, the research is essential for a rights-based approach to reproductive health, making sure that the scientific advancements in medicine do not eclipse the basic rights of those who are inline to save it.

Keywords -Reproductive rights, autonomy, In vitro fertilization, reproductive health, Assisted Reproductive Technology.

Introduction

In vitro fertilization (IVF) is an advance medical treatment technology for the millions of the couple who are facing problem of infertility in the India. It is a type of assisted reproductive technology (ART) that is useful for the individual or couples those are unable to conceive a child due to infertility problem. In this technology eggs are fertilizing outside the human body in the laboratory and develop the embryo and then transfer back into the uterus. IVF is a difficult process that there are need of careful monitoring of reproductive process and management of overall mechanism of reproductive system.

IVF medical treatment technology was first time used in India in the 1980s and since 1980 it become more accessible to the needy people due to advance research in the Assisted Reproductive Technology (ART). According to data published by the Indian Society of Assisted Reproduction, in India there are now more than 2000 In Vitro Fertilization (IVF) medical treatment clinics in the country, and annual rates of In Vitro Fertilization (IVF) cycles are around 150000.¹

There are several key points which shows historical development and significance of IVF in India:

a) Increasing infertility Rates: there is rising in the infertility rate in India due to several factors such as changing in the life style of the people, late marriages and parenthood due to financial settlement. There are approximately 28 million couples who are facing problem of infertility in India and IVF technology has become a boon for their parenting choice.²

b) Expansion of IVF clinics: The first IVF baby was born in India in 1980s and since then it became a progressive industry. The estimation of IVF industry has been calculated near about 750 million US Dollar in 2020 and it is supposed to increase by 4 billion US Dollar by 2030. This growth of IVF industry is measured due to increase in the demand for fertility treatments and expansion of IVF clinics.³

c) Societal Recognition: there have been changed in the attitudes of society towards the infertility problems and their solution in the form of IVF treatments. There are increased awareness in the society and reduced

¹ Indian Society of Assisted Reproduction.(n.d.) About ISAR. Retrieved from <https://www.isarindia.net/about/-isar/>

² <https://www.indiatoday.in/information/story/why-is-the-ivf-industry-rising-in-india-2424322-2023-08-21>

³ Ibid.2

stigma have changed the mindset of the society to the acceptance of IVF as a great opportunity for parenting.⁴

d) Financial burden and affordability: IVF treatments are costly in India, there are ranging from Rs.1.25 Lakh to Rs. 2 Lakh per cycle, it is big financial burden for many persons as it is not covered under any health insurance in India. IVF treatment are added to the challenge of affordability.⁵

e) Percentage of Success: The percentage of success of IVF treatments in India is about 35-40% which is near about as per the global standards. However, there are needs of mechanism for transparency and regulation to fulfil the expectations and ensure the ethical practices in the treatments.⁶

f) Regulatory Mechanism: There are lack of strict provisions in the regulation to regulate the claims of success by the clinics in the IVF industry, sometimes which can be misguided to couples who are seeking treatments.⁷

g) Psychological effects: The couples who seeking IVF treatments are suffered by the psychological problem during the treatments especially in the case of failure of IVF cycles. They feel high stress and get frustration at that time there need for supportive treatment.⁸

h) Advance Technology: there are increase in the advancement in the IVF treatment in India. The Clinics are providing advance techniques for artificial insemination to resolve various infertility issues.⁹

In Vitro Fertilization Technology has a remarkable place in the Indian healthcare industry which is provided a solution to the couples who are seeking solution to their problem of infertility. These couples are suffered by the growing challenge of infertility, the social, economic and psychological conditions that affect couples who are in hope to start their family by using assisted reproductive technologies.

Reproductive Rights and autonomy are the basic human rights which are internationally reconditioned to the individuals' freedom and betterment. These Reproductive Rights are includes the right to make informed decisions about their own reproductive health and includes the timing and spacing between the children, access of contraception and the right to safe and legal abortion which are free from the coercions, discrimination and exploitations.

Importance of Reproductive Rights and autonomy:

a) Gender equality- Gender equality means equal rights of women with men in society. Reproductive rights allow women to take decisions over their own bodies and their reproductive choice which is important to achieve equality in the society with men.¹⁰

b) Women's Autonomy: To take decisions about their own body is the important aspect of personal autonomy and dignity. These personal autonomy and dignity make empower to women to make their life

⁴ ibid.2

⁵ Ibid.2

⁶ ibid.2

⁷ Ibid.2

⁸ Ibid.2

⁹ ibid.2

¹⁰ <https://www.clearias.com/reproductive-rights-of-women/>

and future as per their choice and ability, she can have their own values and desires to give shape to their life.¹¹

c) Health Perspectives: For better health and wellbeing of Women, it is important to access their reproductive health service and ability to exercise to their reproductive rights, these reproductive rights directly associated with their mental and physical health. It is very important for health of women and their families.¹²

d) Financial Perspective: As the Reproductive health services are costly, they affect the financial conditions of persons. People can better plan when they need to have to access reproductive services to have their family as per their financial stability and growth.¹³

e) Societal Perspectives: it is important to achieve higher standards of social development to the societies by the protection of the reproductive rights. It can be achieved by lower rate of infant and maternal mortality, higher education and gender equality in the societies.¹⁴

6. Human Rights Perspectives: Reproductive rights are the basic human rights which are recognized as human rights under international law. These rights include other rights such as the right to health, right to be free from discrimination, and right to privacy.¹⁵

Reproductive rights and autonomy are very important for development of human being especially for the women. It is important to make them empower in the perspective for their own health, economic, and social development. It is ensured that these rights are respected, protected, and fulfilled is a crucial goal for achieving women's empowerment and human rights globally.

Reproductive Autonomy and IVF Technology: Challenges

Reproductive autonomy in the purview of In Vitro Fertilization (IVF) have to deal many challenges, it is including ethical, legal, and societal perspectives:

1. Economic boundaries: IVF treatment is a costly process due to high cost of treatment it is not possible to access the reproductive health service for many people who desire it. This creates an inconsistency in access based on socioeconomic status of the people.

2. Ethical interest: IVF technology in their process create ethical questions regarding the creation of embryos their selection process, their disposition. Issues arise due to disposal of embryos, in their selection process and testing for genetic disease is morally complicated in ethical concerns.

3. Legal contexts: there are different laws in every country regarding IVF technology and they vary widely to each other in implications. These laws impact on the people who can access the IVF technology, what are the procedures allowed and how to dispose the embryos

¹¹ "ibid"

¹² "ibid"

¹³ "ibid"

¹⁴ "ibid"

¹⁵ "ibid"

4. Reproductive Rights: IVF technology can challenge traditional procedure of reproduction and parenting, it is debatable over the people about the right to access reproductive technologies and how those technologies should be used for the betterment of the people.

5. Psychological perspectives: IVF treatment can have impact emotionally and psychologically in case of failure of cycles during the multiple round of treatment in access of reproductive services for individuals and couples, especially when take difficult decisions regarding embryo disposition.

6. Medical Issues: There are carrying medical risks in access to IVF procedure, such as ovarian hyper stimulation syndrome, multiple pregnancies, and potential long term health effects for both the parents and resulting children.

7. Social Issues: In spite of widely acceptance of IVF technology. This process create a stigma in the mind of people who are accessing the IVF treatment. This kind of approaches can affect individual's decisions to take treatment or disclose their experiences.

While facing these challenges it required a systematic approaches that can consider ethical principles. Legal regulation, healthcare facilities to access, and social attitudes towards reproductive services and the Reproductive technologies.

Analysis of Legal Regulation governing IVF in India

In India, In Vitro Fertilization (IVF) technology is regulated by the Assisted Reproductive Technology (Regulation) Act, 2021. This Act provide a systematic way to access the IVF technology including setup of IVF clinic within the legal and ethical framework. It can be understood by the following points:

Registration of Clinics: As per provision mentioned in the Assisted Reproductive Technology (Regulation) Act, 2021, it is mandatory to have registration of all the clinic and Banks with the National Registry of Banks and clinic. There is a provision in ART Act to establish a National Board that require minimum standards for infrastructure, equipment, and expert manpower.

Ethical Concerns: The Assisted Reproductive Technology (Regulation) Act, 2021, provided the safe and ethical practices of ART services. It also provide the provision regarding rights of participated parties ,scientific advancement, cross border surrogacies, and ethical practices associated with ART.

Age Restrictions and Exceptions: There are provision in Section 21(g)(i) of the Assisted Reproductive (Regulation) Act, 2021, that the maximum age for women to avail ART service is 50 years, with exceptions allowed under certain conditions.

Surrogacy Regulations: The Surrogacy (Regulation) Act, 2021, which is recognized only altruistic surrogacy as legal.

Legal and Ethical Dimensions: ICMR is a regulatory body under the Assisted Reproductive Technology (Regulation) Act, 2021 that can issues guidelines for regulating IVF clinics. These guidelines cover the provisions such as confidentiality, consent, and mandatory counselling for couples seeking IVF.

In this purview legal framework is very important to provide safeguard to access reproductive rights and autonomy. It makes balance between technological advancement in reproductive health with ethical consideration and the protection of individual's rights.

However, this ART Act has been criticized for discrimination on the gender issues such as gender equality and inclusivity. Particularly access to ART services for all individuals regardless of their marital status or sexual orientation. There are provisions that allows access only to ART service for a married heterosexual couples and a women above age of marriage. It excludes the single parents, cohabiting heterosexual couples and families of LGBTQ+ communities to access these ART services.

The Assisted Reproductive Technology (Regulation) ACT, 2021 is approach to gender equality is also under examination, it includes action to ensure the protection of surrogate mothers, it is continue to emphasize of patriarchal family structures by not redefining families beyond heterosexual marriages.

The Assisted Reproductive Technology (Regulation) Act, 2021, is a panoramic legal framework that regulates IVF technology in India. It provides a systematic approach to ART services, which is ensuring ethical practices and protecting the rights of individuals. However, it also shows challenges in term of inclusivity and gender equality, which are essential considerations for securing reproductive rights and autonomy in the age of IVF technology.

Societal and Cultural implications of IVF: In vitro Fertilization (IVF) has completely changed traditional reproductive medicine system, but its impact increase far beyond the biological domain, spread through societal and cultural norms, here's an observation of the societal and cultural implication of IVF.

Evolving family Dynamics: IVF has transformed the idea of a family, altering traditional family structures by allowing single parents and same-sex couple to have biological children. This technological advancement has expended the definition of parenthood, challenging the traditional idea that a family must consist of a mother and father who are biologically related to their children¹⁶.

Gender Roles and Expectations: The introduction of IVF has significantly affected gender roles, especially for women. The societal pressure for women to conceive naturally is reduced as IVF offer a alterative route to motherhood. However, this also bring new pressure, such as the expectations to pursue IVF if natural conception is difficult. Men's roles in reproduction and parenting are also changing, as IVF allows for the use of sperm donors outside traditional family structures.¹⁷

Ethical and Moral Debate: IVF has sparked ethical discussions around the “ownership” of gametes and embryos, and the implications of preimplantation genetic testing. These debates often intersect with religion beliefs, which can influences individuals and societal perspectives on the acceptability of IVF.¹⁸

Socioeconomic Disparities: Access to IVF is often limited by socioeconomic factors, creating disparities in who can utilize this technology. The high cost of IVF treatments means that wealthier individuals have greater access, potentially exacerbating social inequalities. This raises questions about the fairness of reproductive opportunities and the role of public funding in providing equitable access to IVF.¹⁹

¹⁶ <https://carefultrip.com/blog/cultural-perspectives-on-ivf/>

¹⁷ <https://oxfordre.com/publichealth/display/10.1093/acrefore-9780190632366.001.0001/acrefore-9780190632366-e-184>

¹⁸ <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC7721055/>

¹⁹ <https://link.springer.com/content/pdf/10.1007/s43032-021-00829-3.pdf>

Cultural Acceptance and Resistance: Cultural acceptance of IVF varies widely, in some societies, IVF is embraced as a solution to infertility, while in others, it faces resistance due to religious or traditional beliefs. The growing societal acceptance of non-traditional families, including single and same-sex parents, is contributing to the normalization of IVF, however, cultural resistance persists, and the integration of IVF into these societies remains a contentious issue.²⁰

Legal and Policy implications: The legal status of IVF and ART varies globally, affecting the rights of parents and children born through these technologies. Policies must balance reproductive autonomy with ethical considerations, societal values, and the protection of all parties involved.²¹

Exploration of the societal and cultural implications of IVF

In this context, IVF technology has significant societal and cultural implications. It challenges traditional notions of family and parenthood, ignites ethical debates, underscore socioeconomic disparities, and impacts legal and policy framework. As IVF becomes more widespread, its implications will continue to influence discussion on reproductive rights and technologies, illustrating the evolving relationship between biology, society, and culture.

Challenges to Reproductive autonomy: Reproductive autonomy in the circumstances of In Vitro Fertilization (IVF) is a many sided issue, incorporate the right to make informed decisions about own reproductive health. However, several challenges can hold up this autonomy:

Financial Constraints: The high cost of IVF treatment can restrict to many people to access the ART services and because this they are unable to exercise their reproductive choice. The economic conditions of people make barrier to exercise their reproductive rights, only who have sufficient funds can afford IVF treatment. It is leading to inequalities in who can grasp their reproductive goals.²²

Medical Risks and Physical Burden: IVF technology is machine process irrespective of natural process it is medical procedures that come with risks and can be physically demanding. The possibility of complications, medication side effects, and the emotional strain of undergoing multiple cycles can impact decision-making and might discourage some individuals from pursuing IVF.²³

Psychological Stress: The emotional burden of IVF is substantial, with the uncertainty of treatment process and outcome, as the repetition of cycles, weighing heavily on individuals. The intense desire to succeed, fear of not achieving a positive result, and the psychological toll of unsuccessful attempts can undermine autonomy, making individuals feel pressured to persist with treatment despite their personal hesitations.²⁴

²⁰ Ibid.19

²¹ Ibid.18

²² <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC9908087/>

²³ <https://health.economictimes.indiatimes.com/news/industry/ivf-empowers-womwn-to-take-control-of-their-reproductive-health/108819270>

²⁴ Ibid.23

Ethical and Legal Dilemmas: Ethical issues like the handling of unused embryos and legal restrictions in certain areas can limit reproductive choices. The legal landscape of IVF is intricate and differ significantly, with some regulations potentially constraining individuals' ability to make decisions that reflect their values and desires.²⁵

Societal and Cultural Pressures: Societal expectations and cultural norms can greatly impact decisions about IVF. In some cultures, the stigma associated with infertility can push individuals to pursue IVF. On the other hand, some may encounter resistance from their community because of religious beliefs.²⁶

Information and Consent: IVF is a complex medical process that involve risks and side effects. It is ensured that patients must have complete information and truly understand the implication of IVF process before getting informed consent. However, it is difficult to make fully informed decisions regarding IVF treatment as the IVF process is complex and technical process to fully understand.²⁷

Regulatory Oversight: The lack of supervision regarding regulation in some areas, Many experimental techniques are implemented in clinical settings before undergoing sufficient testing, and the long term risks for women and children are not well studied, leading to concerns about the safety and ethics of these practices.²⁸

Although IVF allows individuals to take charge of their reproductive health, it also poses significant challenges to reproductive autonomy. Tackling these challenges is crucial to ensuring that people can fully and fairly exercise their reproductive autonomy in the context of IVF.

Case Studies

In India, the influence of In Vitro Fertilization (IVF) on reproductive rights and personal autonomy is a topic of significant debate and shifting legal perspectives. Here are two case studies that highlights the intricacies and challenges in this field:

Case Study 1

Right to Privacy and Autonomy: In a landmark judgment, the Bombay High Court discoursed in their judgment raised the issue of a women's right to privacy and autonomy in the context of IVF. The court considered that the Assisted Reproductive Technology (Regulation) Act 2021's demand for a husband consent as unconstitutional, propounding that it infringed upon a women's right to privacy and dignity.²⁹This case highlighted the tension between reproductive autonomy and marital consent, ultimately build up the individual's right to make decisions about their reproductive health.

Case Study 2

The Constitutional Perspectives: The Protected Viewpoints Another critical case included a sacred challenge to the reproductive rights system in India. The case brought forward the advancing scene of reproductive autonomy, from the point of interest legitimate judgments to societal shifts. The sacred

²⁵ <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC9907892/>

²⁶ https://www.academia.edu/34395301/Reproductive_Autonomy_and_Regulation_Challenges_to_Feminism

²⁷ Ibid.22

²⁸ Ibid.26

²⁹ <https://www.indiaivf.in/blog/ivf-without-husband-consent-india/>

establishments and legal elucidations were scrutinized to decide how they shape reproductive rights in India. This case underscored the significance of protected securities in securing reproductive autonomy and require for legitimate system to adjust to mechanical progression like IVF.³⁰

These cases reflect the energetic exchange between individual's rights, societal standards, and legitimate system. They illustrate the progressing battle to adjust individual independence with administrative oversight in the domain of reproductive innovations. As IVF ended up more predominant, its suggestions for reproductive rights and autonomy proceed to shape the legitimate and moral talk in India.

The examinations and case considers on effect of IVF on reproductive rights and autonomy in India uncover a complex interaction between innovative headway and socio-legal systems. The Assisted Reproductive Technology (Regulation) Act, 2021, marks a noteworthy walk in controlling IVF hones, pointing to protect moral guidelines and secure the rights of all partners. In any case, the Act has confronted feedback for its prohibitive approach towards inclusivity, especially concerning LGBTQ+ people and non-traditional family structures.

The case thinks about emphasize the lawful and societal challenges in maintaining reproductive autonomy. The Bombay High court's administering on the rights to protection and independence in the setting of IVF is a confirmation to the judiciary's part in strengthening individual's rights against cheating legitimate requests. On the other hand, the protected challenge to the reproductive rights system highlights the requirement for lawful versatility to include advancing reproductive technologies.

These occasions reflect the progressing battle to adjust personal autonomy with ethical and regulatory oversight. Whereas the Act gives an organized approach to ART services, it moreover display challenges in terms of inclusivity and sex uniformity. The prohibition of certain bunches from getting to ART services raises questions approximately the reasonableness and balance of the legitimate framework.

In conclusion, the finding recommend that whereas India's legal system for IVF is a step in the right course, it requires assist support to completely back reproductive autonomy and rights. The require for inclusivity, coupled with moral oversight, is vital to guarantee that reproductive technologies are available and aware of all individual's rights, independent of their conjugal status, sex character, or sexual introduction. The adjustment between independence and control stay a sensitive and advancing issue that requires persistent lawful, moral, and societal discourse.

Broader suggestions for Policy and Society: The broader suggestions of IVF for policy and society are critical, as they touch upon essential aspects of human life and morals. Policymaker must explore the sensitive adjustment between empowering get to reproductive technology and ensuring moral practices. The societal effect of IVF expands to modifying conventional family structures, challenging societal standards, and meaning of parenthood.

Policy Suggestions: Policies must address the financial obstructions to IVF to ensure equitable access, Subsidies, insurance coverage, and regulated price can offer assistance relieve the money related burden on

³⁰ <https://www.defactolaw.in/post/the-right-of-reproductive-autonomy-in-india-a-constitutional-perspective>

people looking for IVF medications. In addition, approaches ought to be ensure the rights of all parties included in IVF, including donors, beneficiaries, and the borne children.³¹

Societal Suggestions: IVF technology has the potential societal standards around family and parenthood. It can give openings for people who something else might not to be able to have children, such as same-sex couples, single people, and those with fertility issues. In any case, this also raises moral questions about the commodification of human reproduction and the potential for genetic selection.³²

Cultural Contemplations: Social acknowledgment of IVF shifts, and policies must be touchy to these contrasts. Education and awareness campaigns can offer assistance decrease disgrace and deception encompassing IVF and other ART's.³³

Ethical Oversight: Moral oversight is vital to guarantee that IVF practices follow to ethical guidelines. This incorporates contemplations around the utilization and transfer of embryos, consent process, and the rights of children borne through IVF.³⁴

The suggestions of IVF for policies and society are significant. They require a keen approach that regard people reproductive choices whereas maintaining moral guidelines and advancing social value. As IVF technological advances, nonstop discourse and adjustment of policies will be vital to address these complex issues.

Suggestion for advancement in legal and regulatory system: Improvements in the legal and regulatory system for reproductive rights in India require a multifaceted approach that tended to current inadequacy and expected future needs. Here are a few suggestions:

Inclusivity: There are requirement of amendment in the Assisted Reproductive Technology (Regulation) Act, 2021, to incorporate all people in any case of their conjugal status, their sexual introduction or their gender identity to guarantee equal access to ART services.

Transparent and Responsibility: There are requirement of clear rules for ART clinics and banks, with mechanism to be set up which are straightforward in detailing and responsibility for malpractices.

Ethical Oversight: There is requirement of setting up an autonomous body to monitor ART practices in the setting of reinforce moral oversight, Guaranteeing that they are as per universal guidelines and regard of rights of donors, beneficiaries, and the children borne through ART.

Informed Assent: Ensuring that all parties experiencing IVF have access to comprehensive data almost the methods, dangers, and the success rates. The Assent prepare is persistent prepare that to be completed at each stage of treatment during IVF procedure.

³¹ <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC10049131/>

³² https://share-netinternational.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/11/Breaking-the-Silence_on-infertility-Policy-Brief_Finnal.pdf

³³ <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/03009734.2019.1684405>

³⁴ <https://www.nature.com/articles/s41599-024-02608-2>

Affordability: There are requirement of modern policies that to make this ART procedure to more reasonable, such as government subsidies or insurance coverage, to diminish the monetary burden on people looking for treatments.

Public Awareness: There are requirement of propelling comprehensive public awareness campaigns to teach the public about reproductive rights, ART, and the ethical contemplations involved.

Data Assurance: There are requirement to make strong information security laws to defend the protection of privacy of people experiencing ART procedures.

Research and Improvement: The policies must be brought to empower investigation and advancement in the field of reproductive technologies to make strides success rate and reduce wellbeing risks related with ART.

Legal Flexibility: There are requirement to ensure the lawful system is versatile to keep pace with progression in reproductive advances and changing societal norms.

By implementing these improvements. India can create more equitable, ethical, and Commitment to upholding the dignity and autonomy of all its citizens.

Conclusion

The conclusion of research article indicate that in India, research on IVF technology in India is on progressive stage. The government of India enacted the Assisted Reproductive Technology (Regulation) Act, 2021. It is legal framework that regulate the use of IVF technology in reproductive health and autonomy with ethical and social implication. The Assisted Reproductive Technology (Regulation) Act, 2021 is provided detailed legal framework provisions. The legal interference played an important role in protecting the reproductive rights of individuals and all people, which highlighted the need for laws to evolve along with technological advancement. The Assisted Reproductive Technology (Regulation) Act 2021 is even an important step in regulating IVF practices, but has been criticized for its lack of inclusiveness, particularly for LGBTQ+ communities. It is recommended to amend the present legal framework governing the ART services in India included reproductive health and rights of people those are using this technology need for inclusion of all community such as single parents as well as families of LGBTQ+ community so that their human rights could not be infringed. There are need of transparency to handle the privacy of information collected of beneficiaries of ART services. The cost of ARTs services are not affordable to many people so that it is required to make such policies that have provisions of grants in the form of subsidies and provisions in health insurance policies to those people who want to use ARTs services. It recommend to public campaigning and awareness about the use of ART services and promote patient-centered care system. These measures aim to create a fair system where people can make informed choices about their reproductive health. The results support a progressive approach that respects diverse family structures and adheres to international human rights standards and ensures that reproductive technology is accessible and respects all individual rights.