



# **FACULTY OF JURIDICAL SCIENCES**

**COURSE:**

**Semester**

**SUBJECT:**

**SUBJECT CODE:**

**NAME OF FACULTY:**

# Lecture-1



## LECTURE 1: Effects of Adoption

### Effects of adoption

Adoption will completely change the life of a child in many ways. He becomes a part of a new family and will have rights in the property as well.

Section 12 of the act states:

- When a child has been adopted,
  - They shall be considered as the child of their adoptive parents for all purposes.
  - The adoptive parents shall have all the parental obligations and rights.
  - The child shall have all the rights and obligations of a son/daughter.

However, there are some conditions that the child must abide by after he has been adopted, such as:

- He/she must not have an incestuous relationship with anyone from their biological family, and should not marry anyone from their birth family. The rules of the [Hindu Marriage Act, 1955](#) regarding '**sapinda relation**' shall be applicable to them towards their birth family.
- If the child had any property before the adoption, it shall continue to be in their possession after. However, such property may bring some obligations over him and he shall be liable to all those obligations, including having to maintain his biological family if required.
- The adopted child shall not deprive any member of his birth family of any property that he held before the adoption.

It is important for the adoption to be valid to have any effect at all. In [Sri Chandra Nath Sadhu & ors v. The State of West Bengal & ors](#), the High Court of Calcutta stated that a void adoption will not create any rights in the adoptive family for anyone that could have been obtained from a valid adoption, nor any existing rights will end in the child's biological family

### SELF-TEST QUESTIONS

S.NO	Question	Option (a)	Option (b)
1.			
2.			

3.			
4.			
5.			

**Answers: 1-(),2-(), 3-(),4-(),5-()**