

**A CRITICAL ANALYSIS ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF MARRIAGE AND ADOPTION
AGAINST SAME SEX MINORITIES- THEIR RECOGNITION UNDER HINDU LAW**

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LGBTQ+ - groups of Lesbians, gays, Bisexuals, Transgenders and Queer organizations united by common culture and social movements is as defined in the Cambridge Dictionary. By the Amendment Act of 2018, the Supreme Court decriminalized consensual gay sex under Section 377 of the Indian Penal Code. Hence, making consensual gay sex not an unnatural offence anymore. The lack of social recognition has an effect on the capacity of LGBT people to access and enjoy their rights as a citizen. The main legal duty is to protect their rights from Homophobic and Transphobic violence. These LGBTQ+ members did get their rights by decriminalizing Section 377 but there are many other related rights which are yet to be recognized by the court and be granted to them as they are considered the third genders of the country. Hindu personal law also recognizes same sex marriage but there is no such provision to the third genders with respect to adoption rights in India. The study is made based on the concept of how same sex marriage is recognized in Hinduism and if there is any provision to the LGBTQ+ community to take in adoption any child.

Keywords – LGBTQ+, Hindu Marriage Act 1955, Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act 1956, Indian Penal Code 1860, Juvenile Justice Act 2015, Same sex marriage, Adoption.

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