

INTER-COUNTRY ADOPTIONS AND CONSULTANCY IN GUARDIANSHIP

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Background

Adoption is a socio-legal process. If one or the other is neglected, the adoption is certainly not being carried out in the child's best interests nor in the interests of others concerned.

Although adoption does not replace the biological relation which exists between the child and its natural parents, it does reconstitute a stable family through the enduring ties which it creates. Adoption is to be regarded as the most complete means whereby family life can be restored to a child deprived of its natural family. It is indispensable therefore, that adoption should become one of the effective instruments of social action.

The Indian Council of Social Welfare insists that in so far as possible, adoptive parents should be sought in the child's own country. However, the possibility of adoption abroad, is not excluded, provided the efforts to find adoptive parents within the country have been unavailing and that conditions are favourable from the psychological, the economic and social points of view.

Inter-country adoptions, therefore, remain a necessity in some countries for there are regions where one cannot hope to find adoptive parents in the child's own country due to persistent prejudices against illegitimacy and apprehensions about heredity.

At the present time, adoption abroad involves great hazards for the child, because of the difficulty faced by those concerned to ensure suitable safeguards. The obstacles are geographical — the distances; political — the frontiers; the lack of previous contact

between the child and its prospective adopters; the difficulty of making a thorough case study; lack of precise knowledge of and the continuance of a legal no man's land when a child is left between two national legislations.

It may be relevant here to note the socio-legal aspects of inter-country adoption. Inter-country adoptions are essentially socio-legal transactions. It is difficult to think of any other activity in which the social worker has greater responsibility for keeping both aspects continuously in his mind and in his activity. The highest level of casework in an inter-country adoption will not compensate for oversight of a legal point nor will the most thoughtful attention to all the legal considerations guarantee that the inter-country adoption will be sound from the social point of view. It is therefore of the utmost importance that social workers, judges, lawyers and administrators learn to respect each other's competence and to work together with understanding of the importance of the contribution of social work, law and good administrative practices to successful inter-country adoptions.

To be put genuinely into practice, these principles must therefore be accepted, not only theoretically but with a conviction as to their validity, by members of the legal and social work professions who are concerned with child welfare services or somehow responsible for the welfare of children.

Although Indian Council of Social Welfare had been functioning as a correspondent of International Social Service for a very long time, it was dealing with inter-country and intra-country adoption on a

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limited scale. However, since it took the lead in framing and supporting the draft Adoption Bill now presented to the Lok-sabha (Indian Parliament), the Council developed its interest in the work relating to adoption, with a wider perspective.

It became known in European countries, and to some extent in U.S.A., that children were available for adoption in India, first there were a few requests which soon grew into a sizeable proportion. The Indian Council, aware of the many dangers of international adoption, was greatly alarmed at the prevailing situation. The indiscriminate placement of children in families abroad without any adequate matching of the needs of the child and those of the family and complete lack of provision for supervision of follow-up, agitated the Indian Council of Social Welfare (ICSW) and its workers. Meetings were held in Bombay with the co-operation of various other bodies at which repeatedly the Indian Council pointed out the dangers of haphazard international adoption and the necessity of proper safeguards for our children being sent abroad under the Guardians and Ward Act of 1890.

The Legal Positions

It is not possible for a foreigner to adopt an Indian child under the present law in India. The only adoption possible is under the Hindu Adoption Act. The Bill for Adoption is pending before the Parliament and the Indian Council of Social Welfare, along with the Indian Council of Child Welfare, All India Womens Council and Guild Service is developing a strong opinion in support of this bill.

At present, child care institutions, desirous of giving a child in adoption, take recourse to the Guardian and Wards Act in the absence of an Adoption Act and submit a petition to the High Court to grant guardianship of a child to the prospective adoptive

parents. After the High Court order of guardianship is passed, the child is removed out of India and possibly adoption takes place in that country under the law of that

However, this procedure does not provide for evaluation and matching of the needs of the child as well as the needs of the parents. Under this procedure there was no professional intervention or social welfare assistance given to the High Court on these cases. In many cases, in the absence of home studies, it was not possible to take a long term view and to ensure the assimilation of the child in the community as it grew into adulthood and faced serious questions like marriage or employment. It was also observed by the Indian Council that legal procedures were not correctly followed so that even children on remand and commitment under the Bombay Children Act were given under the Guardian and Ward Act by some of the well known child welfare agencies in Bombay.

With a view to streamline the procedure and bring to it an element of professional assistance through home studies and ensuring the care and welfare of the child, the Indian Council of Social Welfare moved the High Court of Bombay requesting them to issue a Notification appointing the Indian Council to assist the High Court in this matter. Accordingly the Hon'ble Chief Justice and the Judges made an addition in the Rules of the High Court of Bombay (Original Side) 1957 on 10-5-1972. The Notification of the High Court published in Part IV C of the Maharashtra Government Gazette reads as follows: —

"Rule 361-B in Chapter XX at page 78 — in Rules of the High Court of Bombay (Original Side) 1957.

'361-B When a foreigner makes an application for being appointed as the guardian of the person or property of a minor, the

Prothonotary and Senior Master shall address a letter to the Secretary of the Indian Council of Social Welfare, informing him of the presentation of the application and the date fixed for hearing thereof. He shall also inform him that any representation which the Indian Council of Social Welfare may make in the matter would be considered by the Court before passing the order on the application. A copy of the application shall be forwarded to the Secretary of the Indian Council of Social Welfare along with the letter of the Prothonotary and Senior Master".

International Setting

At this stage, various International agencies approached the Indian Council of Social Welfare and requested its co-operation in the matter of international adoption. Before establishing any working relationship with these agencies, it was felt desirable to investigate into the credentials of these agencies. Professional performance was found wanting in case of some agencies. The International Social Service (ISS) has had considerable experience in the sphere of international adoption. The Indian Council depended very heavily on the mature judgement of ISS in this regard. As the enquiries were somewhat negative regarding some agencies, the Indian Council took a position not to co-operate with such agencies, pointing out the many dangers involved in the same.

This question of inter-country adoption was discussed in detail, with the Secretary-General of the International Social Service, Mrs. Ingrid Gelinek, when she was in Bombay. ISS units in a number of countries now provide professional analysis and evaluation of the prospective adoptive

parents. ISS also have over one hundred correspondent units all of which have agreed to provide home studies and professional assistance. In consultation with ISS, a very detailed procedure has been worked out to ensure the professional quality of this investigation.

To ensure proper care and welfare of such children in interracial adoption, the following procedure is laid down by the Indian Council of Social Welfare.

1. All cases of prospective parents are referred to the ISS Units, through ISS Headquarters in Geneva, or to other recognized agencies for conducting and verification of home studies.

2. The home studies when received are examined from the point of view of matching the needs of the child with the needs of the prospective parents. The adequacy of home studies are also examined. Towards this purpose, the Indian Council has set up a separate case-reviewing committee on which jurists, social workers and social scientists and volunteers are represented.

3. The necessary documentation and certification such as regular income, health, economic status, marital relationship *etc.* are examined by the case-reviewing committee of Indian Council of Social Welfare.

4. A complete child study is obtained from the agency which include medical report and personality report.

5. The legal context of each case is examined and matching is attempted.

6. A professional evaluation is made and representation containing recommendations made to the High Court for each case.

7. The High Court is assisted in obtaining information about the laws of the country where the child will eventually be

sent and adopted, and procedures thereunder.

8. The certification about the child in regard to health, education, birth, intelligence (I.Q.) etc., are submitted to the High Court.

9. The High Court is assisted to follow-up the cases through the ISS units if they are agreeable to do so, or through recognised agencies.

10. The High Court orders the petitioners to send reports on the follow-up and after-care of the child every six months.

11. These follow-up reports are further reviewed by the case review committee to evaluate the success of the adoption.

The information that is usually available in a petition includes Medical Certificate, An Employment Certificate, An Income Certificate, Character Certificate, Marriage Certificate. The Indian Council, while making its representations, insisted on home studies being made. It undertook to get the necessary enquiries done in cases where these were not available. A follow-up period of 2 years was recommended by ICSW which requested the High Court to order the petitioners to send reports of the child's adjustment in his adoptive home every six months. It further suggested a bond by which, in case the adoption is a failure, the air fare is to be paid by the petitioners to send the child to India. A bond for a sum of Rs. 10,000 is executed in the Bombay High Court.

Child Study

Child matching was gradually introduced through insistence on the reports of the child's health and personality. The representation always pointed out the importance of matching the needs of the child as well

as of the parents. The High Court appreciates this point and is now ordering for complete reports of the child and the prospective adoptive parents.

Co-operation of Voluntary Organisations

The Indian Council of Social Welfare informed the Voluntary organisations of the new procedure that was being introduced, and sought their co-operation. This was achieved through meetings of Institutional authorities, discussions by important committee members with the institutions seminars etc. It pointed out the necessity of a home-study and asked the institutions to secure one.

An outline of the home-study and child-study was developed which was of help to the institutions, and the agencies abroad making the home-studies.

Co-operation with the Department of Social Welfare

The Department as an agency operating the Children Act has a very important role to play in relation with the Juvenile Courts and the Government in regard to orders of unconditional release under Sec. 97 of the Children Act. It was therefore essential to hold discussions with the Department of Social Welfare, Government of India, and the Directorate of Social Welfare, Maharashtra. The Minister for Social Welfare while addressing a meeting in Bombay, declared that poverty should not be a cause to send our children abroad. Every charitable institution should be able to rehabilitate the child within the country, and adoption which is the last alternative whether it is made within the country or outside the country should primarily be oriented to meet the needs of the child and then to meet the need of

the childless adoptive family. The Department of Social Welfare and Government of Maharashtra is proceeding very cautiously in this matter and permit placement of committed children strictly on individual basis.

Present Work

The statement showing the total number of children covered under the Guardian and Wards Act in case of petitions filed by foreigners in the High Court of Bombay, in the years 1969, 1970 and 1971 are given below:—

TABLE 1*

GUARDIANSHIP CASES FILED IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY BY FOREIGN COUNTRIES DURING 1969, 1970 AND 1971.

Sl. No.	Country	Children			
		1969	1970	1971	Total
1.	Belgium	23	37	65	125
2.	Switzerland	2	—	3	5
3.	Italy	24	11	10	47
4.	West Germany	5	4	20	29
5.	Norway	1	1	—	2
6.	Spain	1	1	1	3
7.	U. S. A.	2	2	5	9
8.	Africa	—	—	1	1
9.	France	—	5	5	10
10.	Sweden	1	10	58	69
11.	Denmark	1	—	16	17
12.	Netherlands	2	—	2	4
13.	Dubai	1	—	—	1
14.	Austria	—	—	1	1
TOTAL		63	73	187	323

A statement showing cases referred to the Indian Council from May 1972 to May 1974 after the High Court notification is given below. The analysis of 709 cases of 730 children according to countries of referral is enclosed as Statement "A"

Analysis of 730 children according to age is stated hereunder:—

TABLES 2 AND 3

ADOPTION CASES BY AGE AND SEX

From May 1972 to May 1974

AGE

Sex	Age						Total
	0-1 yrs.	1-3 yrs.	3-5 yrs.	5-7 yrs.	Above 7 yrs.	not meant.	
Male	117	67	19	13	7	31	254
Female	224	108	59	27	12	46	476
TOTAL	341	175	78	40	19	77	730*

* Total is 730 instead of 709, because there are 21 cases with 2 children.

The institutions that have referred these cases are mentioned in Enclosure "B".

We have also analysed the work of the Indian Council of Social Welfare in this connection and 709 cases or 730 children it may be noted that 108 cases were pending on the date of the report while 30 cases were withdrawn, and 14 cases were not granted. That is the High Court has finally disposed off 571 cases.

Statistical Profile

In brief:

1. Prior to High Court notification during the years 1969, 1970, and 1971 a total number of 323 petitions were filed in the High Court for guardianship of children from 14 countries.

We have no information about the disposal of these cases in the years 1969, 1970 and 1971 involving 323 cases, as at that time the Indian Council was not working as a consultant.

2. After the High Court notification, from 14-7-1972 to 31st May 1974, 709 cases involving 730 children were referred

* Additional tables updating the data are in Annexe B.

to the High Court of Bombay (See Enclosure A).

3. During the period from May 1972 to May 1974, out of 709 cases, 557 children have been granted (78%), 14 cases have not been granted (App. 2%) while 108 cases are pending (15%) and 30 withdrawn (App. 4%).

DISPOSITION OF CASES

From May 1972 to May 1974

Granted	Not Granted	Pending	Withdrawn	Total
557	14	108	30	709

DISTRIBUTION OF CASES STATUS WISE

From May 1972 to May 1974

Private	On Remand	Court committed	Nothing Mentioned	Total
534	8	97	70	709

4. Prior to notification in a period of 3 years, Belgium had 125 cases, Sweden 69, Italy 47, West Germany 29, Denmark 17, France 10 and the rest below that par.

After notification, which has brought about professional standards in a period of 2 years, Sweden has 236 cases, West Germany 104, Belgium 85, France 77, Denmark 57, Switzerland 37, Netherland 30, U.S.A. 21, Italy 17 and the rest below that par. This change is very significant.

5. Age preference is clearly for children below one year. Out of 730 children, 341 are below one year. The higher the age, the lower is the preference.

6. Sex-wise, preference is for female child.

7. Legal-status wise, out of 709 cases

534 are cases not covered by the Bombay Children Act, which is a rather sad commentary on the operational effectiveness of the Act.

8. Out of 709 cases, as a result of search enquiries, 30 cases have been withdrawn and 14 have not been granted. Thus the High Court has agreed with the representation of Indian Council in 97.83 per cent cases which is a very significant support of the value of professional assistance.

9. High Court now wants the Indian Council to assist in cases of matrimony and family discord.

New Adoption Policies and Guidelines

This whole question is under study by a number of international agencies including the International Council on Social Welfare. The United Nations is planning to organise a meeting on the subject in 1975.

The European convention on this subject established the main principles in this process as follows.*

1. "That Adopters are the child's own parents or close relatives, provided that adoption is based fundamentally on the welfare of the child".

2. "That sufficient consideration should be given to possible alternative plans for the child within his own country before inter-country adoption is decided upon, since there are various hazards inherent in transplanting a child from one culture to another".

3. "That increased efforts should be made in each country to examine at as early a stage as possible whether certain children should be adopted within the country, rather than remaining indefinitely in institutions.

* See report of the European Seminar on Inter-country Adoption held in Leysin, Switzerland 22-31 May 1960, United Nations.

4. "That efforts should be made in each country to find adoptive homes, within the country, for children with certain mental or physical defects and for children whose family background presents an obstacle to adoption".

5. "That extremely careful consideration should be given to all possible alternatives before a child is removed from his own relative for adoption, that a parent, regardless of social and legal status, should have the opportunity for full consideration of what is involved, including legal and psychological consequence before a decision is made that adoption is the best plan for the child, that concepts of modern child and family welfare should prevail over economic and social factor".

6. "That those who have ties, legal or emotional, to the child should be helped to understand through the meaning of adoption in the culture of the new country, that the child, if old enough, should also be prepared for the implications of adoption and life in the new country, that unless this can be done and the consequence accepted by all concerned, the child should not be considered suitable for inter-country adoption".

7. "That an adequate home study of the prospective adopters should be completed before a child is suggested to or placed with a couple with a view to inter-country adoption, as well as an adequate study of the child's background, physical condition, and personality development, that it is recognized that a home study of the adoptive parents may have a limited value when the parents are living in a temporary setting; so that there are often valid reasons for not considering such couples as prospective adoptive parents unless they live in one setting for a sufficient length of time where they can be studied

by a social worker who is sufficiently familiar with their culture, and an appraisal of them in their own home community can be obtained, before a child is suggested to or placed with them."

8. "That the process of matching together child and adoptive parents in inter-country adoption should be shared responsibility between the child welfare agency which makes the home study of the prospective adopters and the child welfare agency responsible for the child, with the participation of the specialised international social welfare agency acting as valid in matching child and adoptive parents in local adoptions shall be taken into consideration with the special attention to the factor of religion".

9. "That before legal adoption is completed, there must be a trial period of not less than six months under the supervision of a social worker attached to a qualified agency, able to understand the cultural patterns of the prospective adopters and of the child; in the case of older children, this period should be longer".

"That there is opposition to proxy adoptions except under certain exceptional circumstances where prospective adopters and child have lived together for a reasonable time and established a satisfactory parent-child relationship."

10. "That care must be given before the adoption plan is finalised, that pertinent documents necessary to complete the adoption are available, particularly that all necessary consents are in a form which is legally valid in both countries; that it must be definitely established that the child will be able to immigrate into the country of the prospective adopters and can subsequently obtain their nationality."

11. "That care must be given to assuring adequate protection of the child in his new

country, and that, in view of the difficulty of exercising guardianship functions across national boundaries, the value of the former legal guardianship needs to be examined, that legal responsibility for the child in the new country should be established promptly."

12. "That steps should be taken to assure that the adoption is legally valid in both countries."

I have quoted the above twelve principles purposely because they form the basis of the policy developed by the Indian Council of Social Welfare.

Adoption in general involves the deepest human emotions — the longing of couples for children which awakens compassion in the hearts of most of us because it seems so human, so natural, and yet we know that the desire to have children, the desire to adopt, may spring from many complex motives some of which may disqualify couples as adoptive parents. So too, are our hearts moved by the plight of a child without a home, and yet there are children who cannot be helped by adoption. Our desire to help children in need of homes must be accompanied by knowledge, skill and objectivity.

The change in focus from viewing adoption primarily as means of providing childless couples with heirs to the current focus on adoption as a possible solution for children deprived of normal home life brings with it the necessity for drawing adoption work into the framework of social services administered and staffed by qualified professional persons.

There is certainly a lag in recognition that the talk of assessing the need of a child for inter-country adoption of assessing the potentialities of couples as adoptive parents, matching child and parents, and helping them through a trial period of living together until adoption is completed is a task

for qualified persons. Experience shows that when well-meaning but unqualified persons become involved their ignorance of the social, psychological and legal factors in inter-country adoptions can lead to tragedy for the children, natural parents and adoptive parents. The social workers' knowledge of human behaviour and of social and legal institutions provides the foundation on which the casework method of study, diagnosis and treatment is applied in an atmosphere of objectives warmth and understanding.

ENCLOSURE "A"

DISTRIBUTION OF CASES — COUNTRY-WISE

From May 1972 to May 1974

Sl. No.	Name of Country	No. of cases	No of case with 2 children	Total
1.	United States	21	—	21
2.	Luxembourg	4	—	4
3.	West Germany	99	5	104
4.	Italy	17	—	17
5.	France	73	4	77
6.	Belgium	81	4	85
7.	Sweden	232	5	237
8.	Denmark	57	—	57
9.	Netherland	30	—	30
10.	Switzerland	37	—	37
11.	England	2	—	2
12.	Spain	4	1	5
13.	Holland	8	1	9
14.	India	8	1	9
15.	Norway	2	—	2
16.	Australia	2	—	2
17.	Canada	6	—	6
18.	Jamaica	1	—	1
19.	Malaysia	1	—	1
20.	Malawi	1	—	1
21.	New Zealand	1	—	1
22.	Zaire	1	—	1
Total Percentages		688	21	709

ENCLOSURE "B"

TOTAL NO. OF CASES ADOPTED FROM THE
INSTITUTION

From May 1972 to May 1974

DISTRIBUTION—INSTITUTION-WISE

Sl. No.	Name of Institution	No. of cases
1.	St. Catherines Home, Andheri, Bombay-58	196
2.	Shraddhanand Mahila Ashram, Matunga, Bombay-19	109
3.	St. Joseph's Home and Nursery, Byculla, Bombay-8	036
4.	St. Anthony's Home, Byculla, Bombay-8	016
5.	Holy Cross Convent, Amraoti Camp	051
6.	Ishaprema Niketan, Poona-1	040
7.	Kusumbai Motichand Mahila Seva Gram, Poona-4	009
8.	Ramabai Mukti Mission, Kedgon, Poona	004
9.	Shree Manav Sang, Sion, Bombay-22	008
10.	'Shreevistar' Friends of Sassoon Hospital, Poona C/o Sassoon General Hospital	039
11.	Cama and Albless Hospital, Bombay	029
12.	Dr. R. N. Cooper, Mun. Gen. Hospital Vile Parle, Bombay-56	004
13.	Pushpawadi Foundling Home Con- vent of Mary, Immaculate, Nagpur	010
14.	M. S. W. C. S. Rescue Home, Umer- khadi, Bombay-9	015
15.	Fatima Mata Convent, Thana	016
16.	Betheny Home No. 1, Jalgaon	002

17.	Norwegian free Evangelical Mission Chopda, Jalgaon	004
18.	Nirmala Shishu Bhavan, Vile Parle, Bombay	001
19.	Reception Centre, Chembur, Bombay 71	001
20.	Holy Spirit Hospital, Andheri Bombay 69	003
21.	Our Lady's Home, Dadar, Bombay-14	001
22.	Joyti Niketan, Sholapur	010
23.	Swedish Hindustani Mission, Byculla, Bombay-8	002
24.	St. Luke's Hospital, Sharampur, Ahmednagar	019
25.	Vincent Maria Social Service Regina Paris, Bombay 27	004
26.	The Good Samaziban Yeola, Nasik	003
27.	Vijay Marie Hospital, Hyderabad-4	001
28.	Mahila Seva Mandal, Poona 4	001
29.	Balaram Hospital C/o J. J. Hospital Byculla Bombay-8	001
30.	Elizabeth's Nursing Home, Andheri, Bombay 58	003
31.	St. Gabriel's Home, Poona	001
32.	The Salvation Army, Sion, Bombay 22	001
33.	St. John Hospital, Poona-22	002
34.	Modern Nursing Home, Dadar, Bombay-14	001
35.	St. Crispin's Home Yerandavana, Poona-4	004
36.	Shradha Vihar, Andheri, Bombay 58	001
37.	Private Cases	007
38.	(Nothing mentioned)	054

TOTAL PERCENTAGES**709**

ANNEXE A

AN EXTRACT FROM THE COMMENTS ON THE UN QUESTIONNAIRE
 "CONVENING OF A UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE FOR AN INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION ON ADOPTION LAW"

A recent statement of professionals working within ISS underlines the following principles related to the subject:

(a) "To focus on the needs of children rather than on those of adoptive parents." (It is felt that in recent developments in the field of inter-country adoption, the needs of couples wishing to adopt become more and more the focus of attention. Whatever the motives of the prospective adoptive parents, ISS feels that the need to the child requires serious consideration on the part of a professional agency in the first place).

(b) "To stimulate whenever possible social action within countries sending their children abroad, to improve Child Welfare Services and thus reduce the need for inter-country adoption programmes." Very few governments consent to sending large numbers of children out of the country. (From experience, we can say that developing countries that do allow children to leave in large numbers usually have little incentive to develop comprehensive child welfare services on the national level. Social action to establish and improve child welfare services is therefore in the interest of the welfare of children generally).

(c) "To improve the gathering and sharing of adequate information on local situations since national and local situations vary so much, it is felt that more precise and accurate information on the needs of the children in a particular country is needed, before considering inter-country adoption as a means of helping children." (It is recognized that obtaining such information is extremely difficult and distorted reports on situations in certain countries

have been very harmful to the development of programmes).

(d) "To consider the need for adoptive homes of hard-to-place children within countries, especially where these children are of a racial minority group". (From ISS experience, it can be said that no country so far has solved the problems of its children, whatever they may be. It is sometimes difficult to understand why couples wish to adopt foreign children, when at the same time, children of the country in question are placed abroad. It also raises questions about the motivations of the prospective adoptive parents, if their wish is to adopt a child from abroad, while hard-to-place children do not find a home. Again, a social action role in this respect needs to be considered).

(e) "ISS could not and should not claim a monopoly of expertise in inter-country adoption procedures". (ISS however, is approached on a world-wide level to consider these questions in general and to assist in individual cases. As a professional agency, it is therefore trying to improve its relationships with local, national and regional bodies also concerned with the subject. The aim of these contacts is to provide information from our experience, but also to learn from others, to stimulate common actions and plans, particularly in the field of appropriate studies).

(f) "ISS wishes to place, or cooperate in placing a child only when in both the sending and the receiving countries, competent child welfare agencies can ensure adequate evaluation of child and family and satisfactory placement supervision. Such place-

ments must always take full account of the complexities of inter-country adoption and of the variations in national laws". (ISS as a professional agency is painfully aware of the fact that very little research has been carried out in this field and on which decisions and action could be based). It seems therefore of utmost importance to involve professionally qualified agencies at both ends to safeguard the interests of the natural parents, of the children of the adoptive parents, particularly also in view of the fact that the whole concept of adoption

is a new one in very many areas of the world. The whole process of inter-country adoption is an extremely difficult one, involving the social assessment of the situation, legal considerations, child studies, matching criteria, transportation, cultural implications, documents post-placement supervision, completion of adoption, questions on the adoption of the child in the future, etc. ISS firmly believes that assistance of professional agencies is absolutely indispensable in an inter-country adoption case.

ANNEXE B

TABLE I

GUARDIANSHIP CASES REGISTERED IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY BY FOREIGN NATIONALS FROM JULY 1972-MARCH 1975

Sr. No.	Country	1972-73	73-74	74-75	Total
1.	Belgium	71	54	38	163
2.	Switzerland	32	13	0	45
3.	Italy	15	4	0	19
4.	West Germany	85	40	27	152
5.	Norway	1	2	3	6
6.	Spain	4	1	0	5
7.	U.S.A.	15	11	5	31
8.	France	52	42	30	124
9.	Sweden	171	153	102	426
10.	Denmark	48	23	2	73
11.	Netherlands	24	52	37	113
12.	Austria	1	1	0	2
13.	Canada	4	16	2	22
14.	England	3	5	0	8
15.	India	11	1	2	14
16.	Jamaica	1	0	0	1
17.	Luxemburg	7	4	3	14
18.	Malaysia	1	0	0	1
19.	New Zealand	0	1	0	1
		546	423	251	1220*

Out of 1200 1066 are granted cases.

TABLE II

ADOPTION CASES BY SEX

Male	Female	Total
378	707	1085

Total is 1085 instead of 1066 because there are 19 cases with two children.

TABLE III

ADOPTION CASES BY AGE

0-1	1-3	3-5	5-10	10 & above	Total
591	260	132	82	20	1085

TABLE IV

DISPOSITION OF CASES FROM 1972-MARCH '75

Granted	Not Granted	Pending	Withdrawn	Total
1066	10	70	74	1220

TABLE V

DISTRIBUTION OF CASES STATUS-WISE FROM 1972-MARCH 1975

Remand	Court Committed	Private	Total
11	155	919	1085

TABLE VI

DISTRIBUTION OF CASES COUNTRY-WISE FROM				
Sr. No.	Country	No. of Cases Granted	Cases with two children	Total
1.	U.S.A.	23	0	23
2.	Luxembourg			
3.	West Germany	131	3	134
4.	Italy	13	1	14
5.	France	117	2	119
6.	Belgium	153	3	156
7.	Sweden	376	5	381
8.	Denmark	62	0	62
9.	Switzerland	35	0	35
10.	Netherland	101	1	102
11.	England	6	0	6
12.	Spain	5	1	6
13.	India	7	0	7
14.	Norway	5	0	5
15.	Austria	1	0	1
16.	Canada	16	3	19
17.	Jamaica		1 0	1
18.	Malaysia	1	0	1
19.	New Zealand	1	0	1
		1066	19	1085

TABLE VII

Sr. No.	Name of Institutions	
1.	St. Catherines Home.	327
2.	Shraddhanand Mahila Ashram.	120
3.	St. Ioseph's Home and Nursery.	76
4.	St. Anthony's Home.	23
5.	Holy Cross Convent.	101
6.	Ishprema Niketan.	61
7.	Kusumbai Motichand Mahila Seva Gram.	19
8.	Ramabai Mukti Mission.	8
9.	Manav Seva Sangh.	12
10.	Sassoon Hospital.	41
11.	Cama and Albless Hospital.	29
12.	Dr. R. N. Cooper Municipal General Hospital.	2
13.	Pushpawadi Foundling Home Convent of Mary.	52
14.	M.S.W.C.S. Rescue Home.	36
15.	Fatima Mata Convent.	21
16.	Betheny Home.	2
17.	Nirmala Shishu Bhavan.	2
18.	Our Lady Home.	7
19.	Jyoti Niketan.	12
20.	St. Luke Hospital.	20
21.	Vincent Maria Social Service Regina Paris.	9
22.	Vijay Maria Hospital.	2
23.	Elizabeth Nursing Home.	3
24.	Salvation Army.	6
25.	Modern Nursing Home	1
26.	Family Service Centre.	7
27.	Foster Care.	3
28.	Not Mentioned.	56
29.	Durable Convent.	6
30.	Koregaon Park, Poona.	1
31.	Mukti Mission.	1
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