

Impact of Dowry on Domestic violence of Women and the Eradicating Mechanism in India

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Abstract:

The Dowry system in India refers to the durable goods, cash, and real or movable property that the bride's family gives to the groom, his parents and his relatives as a condition of the marriage. Dowry is referred to dahez in Hindi and as jahez in Urdu. To eradicate the dowry in Indian Government enacted a law against dowry called Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961. Domestic violence in India includes any form of violence suffered by a person from a biological relative but typically is the violence suffered by a woman by male members of her family or relatives. To safeguard the women from domestic violence, the Government enacted the legislation called Domestic violence act 2005. The main objective of the study is to analyse the relationship between the dowry and domestic violence. The researcher adopted the descriptive research design. It is a qualitative study in nature. Secondary method of data collection was adopted. The data were collected from various books, journal, articles, conference proceedings and online sources which were published. The study concluded that dowry is the major women problem at the time of marriage even though the legislation passed to eradicate dowry. The practice of dowry is inevitable in India while

of the society.

Legislation Measures to eradicate dowry and domestic violence of women:

Dowry Prohibition Act 1961:

Dowry Prohibition Act, Indian law, enacted on May 1, 1961, intended to prevent the giving or receiving of a dowry. Under the Dowry Prohibition Act, dowry includes property, goods, or money given by either party to the marriage, by the parents of either party, or by anyone else in connection with the marriage. This Act may be called the Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961. It extends to the whole of India except the State of Jammu and Kashmir. It shall come into force on such date as the Central Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, appoint.

Penalty for giving or taking dowry.-

If any person, after the commencement of this Act, gives or takes or abets the giving or taking of dowry, he shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than five years, and with the fine which shall not be less than fifteen thousand rupees or the amount of the value of such dowry, whichever is more:

Penalty for demanding dowry.-

If any person demands directly or indirectly, from the parents or other relatives or guardian of a bride or bridegroom as the case may be, any dowry, he shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than six months but which may extend to two years and with fine which may extend to ten thousand rupees.

Provided that the Court may, for adequate and special reasons to be mentioned in the judgment,

Forms of violence

Physical violence. Any act which causes physical harm as a result of unlawful physical force.

Sexual violence. Any sexual act performed on an individual without their consent.

Psychological violence. Any act which causes psychological harm to an individual.

Economic violence

Domestic violence act 2005:

On September 13, 2005, the Protection of Women Against Domestic Violence Act (DVA) was passed by the United States Congress.

A breach of protection order, or of an interim protection order, by the respondent shall be an offence under this Act and shall be punishable with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine which may extend to twenty thousand rupees, or with both

Materials and Methods:

The methodology of the whole work is based on secondary data. For preparing this research paper, basically used books, Journals, some case

performed to examine the preliminary results. For analyzing the association binary logistic regression method was used. The prevalence of violence was significantly higher among girls who reported that dowry was demanded by their husbands. Results show that the likelihood of any violence was 3.66 times more likely among adolescent girls who reported that dowry was demanded by their husbands than their counterparts.

Discussion:

Even in 21st century the practice of dowry is more prevalent in India. It became one of the inevitable aspects in Marriage ceremony. According to their social status dowry will be provided to their me and assets. Most of the women are suffering due to the practice of dowry. According to data shared by Union Minister of State for Home Ajay Kumar Mishra in Rajya Sabha, 35,493 dowry deaths were reported in the country between 2017 and 2021. Bride's family not able to fullfill the expectation of dowry from the groom's family is the major reason for domestic violence. It includes verbal, physical and Mental abuse of dia by

dowry. Hence the study concluded that practicing dowry and domestic violence are interrelated. So, The Government should order an immediate punishment without delay for those who performed domestic violence and seeking dowry.