
AN ANALYSIS ON DOWRY SYSTEM AS VIOLENCE IN INDIA

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ABSTRACT

Dowry is the practice of adorning the bride with money or valuable gifts by the parents at the time of Marriage . The Dowry system has resulted in other social evil like female infanticide , domestic abuse , sexual harassment against women etc . The practice of the dowry system has long existed in India. The main causes of the dowry system is social status , greed , weak implementation of Anti dowry laws , lack of education etc . . The Dowry system in India has resulted in the deaths of many young girls and has become a severe problem in our society and resulted in numerous marital and domestic violence that has increased the growth of dowry deaths in the country . The Practice of Dowry system leads to violence against women such as verbal abuse , domestic violence and even deaths . Brides are also being burned by the in laws , continuous physical and mental torture .The government has enacted many laws to eradicate the dowry system and over time the law has been made more rigid . The Dowry prohibition act 1961 states that a person convicted of practising the dowry system is imprisoned for five years and fined up to fifteen thousand rupees for taking dowry , giving or cooperating in its transactions. A Total number of 520 sample respondents in the age group 18-50 years are collected .By using graphical representation the dependent variables are the problems and effects of the dowry system, causes of dowry system and the methods to prevent dowry system in India and independent variables are age , gender and educational qualifications and occupation. From the survey it is found that The results shows that implementation of strict laws and educating and self dependence of women would be the best method to prevent dowry system in India .It can be concluded that dowry being considered as an illegal act and giving and taking dowry are panelized . Providing education to women and making them independent is the best way to prevent the practice of dowry and also by conducting several awareness campaigns to the people in rural areas regarding the laws and probations of the dowry system would be an alternative way . Apart from it the young boys should come forward say no to dowry and the government along with NGO should take steps to prevent this practice by creating awareness, providing legal assistance, empowering

women , conducting campaigns against dowry , activities against dowry and educating women about the legal right and the implementation of laws regarding the prohibition of the practice of the dowry should be implemented properly.

Keywords: Greed Factor , Empowering women , Strict Dowry laws , Lack of education and Self dependence of women .

INTRODUCTION:

The Activity which takes place at the time of Marriage when the bride's family transfers wealth to the groom's family in different forms such as cash , movable property , immovable property etc is known as the dowry system. In India , there is a practice of giving presents to the girl at the time of her Marriage and their Marriage gift is known as dowry.. The practice of the dowry system has long existed in India. The main causes of the dowry system are social status , greed , weak implementation of Anti dowry laws , lack of education etc . Regardless of the financial status , the bride's family give exceptional gifts as their social status is exposed through the offerings . The Dowry system in India has resulted in the deaths of many young girls and has become a severe problem in our society and resulted in numerous marital and domestic violence that has increased the growth of dowry deaths in the country . In India , almost 21 cases are registered daily regarding deaths caused due to dowry practice . The Dowry system leads to violence against women such as verbal abuse , domestic violence and even deaths . Brides are also being burned by the in laws , continuous physical and mental torture . Our Indian government has drafted several legislatures to control the dowry system which includes the dowry prohibition Act 1961 and protection of women from Domestic Violence Act 2005 but these implementations of such laws were ineffective. The main cause of the dowry system in India is due lack of education , the bride's family are unaware about laws and legislation. The effects of the dowry system in India are gender inequality, social effects on women and economic effects . The government has also passed a law, making dowry a punishable offence but it's still practised in most parts of the country. The Dowry system not only prevails in India but also in Europe , Africa , China , Greece , Japan , Pakistan and more other countries. The Pakistan parliament established a law in 1976 in an attempt to reduce excessive Marriage expenditures and Bangladesh Dowry Prohibition Act 1980 made dowry payments a punishable offence . These laws were developed further and the Pakistan Law Commission reviewed

dowry legislation in 1993 and added a sub clause that prohibited grooms from demanding dowry . Dowry was widely practiced in Europe before the European revolution. In India , the government has enacted many laws to eradicate the dowry system and over time the law has been made more rigid . The Dowry prohibition act 1961 states that a person convicted of practising the dowry system is imprisoned for five years and fined up to fifteen thousand rupees for taking dowry , giving or cooperating in its transactions. The Supreme Court of India has raised concerns regarding the misuse of the act and the increasing number of false cases against dowry harassment. For harassment of dowry, under section 498-A of the Indian Penal Code which is related to the case of illegal demand for property or valuables by husbands and their relatives, there can be 3 years of imprisonment and fine. Section 198A in the Criminal Procedure code . Section 113 A in the Indian Evidence Act further provides the family of the bride to charge the husband's family of abetting suicide of their daughter within 7 years from the date of Marriage . The best method to prevent a dowry system in our country is by conducting awareness campaigns and also by providing proper education to all women's . Education and Economic independence of women is an alternative way to create awareness on the practice of the dowry system . India requires social awareness, especially amongst young men and the people of the rural areas , through developed public campaigns. The main aim of the study is to examine the causes , problems and effects of the practice in the dowry system and also to determine the best method to prevent the practice of the dowry system in India .

OBJECTIVES:

- To explore the reasons why dowry has a negative impact on women .
- To find out whether the dowry system is still prevailing in rural areas .
- To reveal problems and effects of the dowry system .
- To examine the causes of the dowry system.
- To determine the best method to prevent the dowry system in India .

REVIEW OF LITERATURE:

(**Leila Ateffakhr (2017)** ¹ It have stated that the practice of dowry poses heavy threat to the

¹ *LeilaAteffakhr(2017)*<http://www.ijsrp.org/research-paper-0317.php?rp=P636271>. Accessed 3 Oct. 2020.

life of females and also explored the dowry system in India. Further the author states that dowry was started in the medieval period and the women were gifted with wealth and jewel from their parents at the time of Marriage. **(Kerai 2015)**² has explored the practice of dowry and domestic violence and explored the relationship between domestic violence and dowry demands and concluded that economic empowerment, together with higher education and modified cultural norms would protect the women from such type of social evil. Has explored the practice of dowry system and stated that dowry has been both a joy and curse in the society and established the definition of dowry by stating that dowry means the money and property brought by the bride to her husband's house at the time of Marriage. **(Srinivasan and Lee 2004)** ³⁴ Have revealed the attitudes towards the dowry system among married women in the northern province of Bihar and stated that social and economic consequences are the tangible benefits in an increasingly materialistic culture. **(Monani and Qc 2017) 4**

Have explored the death and the dowry system and stated the provisions for the prohibition of dowry which is considered as an illegal and punishable offence in India and also stated that women are burned, poisoned, beaten and forced to commit suicide **(Goody et al 1973)**.⁵ Explored that dowry is a social problem all over the world and it's not a gift. The author has also analysed the present situation of dowry as well the difference between dowry and gift and also the presence of dowry in English literature. Explored the dowry system and its legal effects in India and stated that there is no significant decrease in matrimonial crime rates even after the legislation of dowry prohibition laws in India. **(Loseke et al 2005)**.⁶ Explored the practice of the dowry system in the 21st century in India. The researcher stated that dowry system is a social practice that perpetuates the oppression, torture and murder of women in India and further it was stated that the problem has been increasing which results in amount of mortality and morbidity among women in India. **(Nagaraja and Kusugal 2014)** ⁷ Revealed the

² Kerai, Manoj. *The Burning Bride*. M. Kerai Publishing, 2015.

³ Srinivasan, Padma, and Gary R. Lee. "The Dowry System in Northern India: Women's Attitudes and Social Change." *Journal of Marriage and Family Counseling*, vol. 66, no. 5, National Council on Family Relations, Dec. 2004, p. 1108.

⁴ Monani, Devaki, and Felicity Gerry Qc. "Death and the Dowry System: India's Women and Female Children at Global Risk of Gendercide Over Money." *Issues in Legal Scholarship*, vol. 15, no. 1, De Gruyter, Aug. 2017, pp. 1-13.

⁵ Goody, Jack, et al. *Bridewealth and Dowry*. CUP Archive, 1973.

⁶ Loseke, Donileen R., et al. *Current Controversies on Family Violence*. SAGE, 2005.

⁷ Nagaraja, S., and Pallavi S. Kusugal. "Dowry System Practices Among Tribal Community." *IJSR International Journal of Scientific Research*, vol. 3 Issue 3, IJSR - International Journal of Scientific Research(IJSR), IJSR, 2014,

dowry system practices among tribal communities and has also focused on the tribal women respondents of elected members of panchayat Raj Institutions Explored about the dowry system in South Asia and stated that dowry refers to Marriage gifts that are instrumental to the negotiation of the Marriage contract and also examined about the evolution of new dowry in historical evolution. **(Bloch and Rao 2000)** Focused on the attitudes of parents towards dowry system and stated that there is no significant difference between the attitude of Male and female parents , educated and uneducated parents and female towards dowry system and concluded that the attitude of parents towards dowry system is not affected by the type of locality and education. **Sadia Gondal (2015)** Explored the problems of dowry deaths in India and also revealed the concept of dowry system in India .Further it was stated that mental and physical abuse arises due to the failure of providing dowry results and it includes abduction , rape , forcing to commit suicide etc Revealed the legal aspects of the dowry system and discussed Section 304-B of IPC deals about dowry death and concluded that an awareness program , knowledge about laws would be an initiative to deal with dowry system and a social curse. **(Wemple 2015)**⁸ Explored the concept of dowry system in India and analysed the extent of rise in dowry deaths between 2001-2016 **(Salim 2017)**⁹ Explored the causes and consequences of Dowry harassment and death cases in Aligarh District of UP and stated that the dowry system has given rise to many socio economic problems with very serious consequences and also revealed the incidents of bride burning , harassment and physical torture of newlywed women. **(García-Moreno et al 2013)** Revealed that dowry system is a social problem which acquired grave dimensions in recent years and all attempts for a legal solution and stated that there were 2,585 cases registered due to dowry death in the year 2004 and women committing suicide every four hours over a dowry disputes . **(Oldenburg 2002)**¹⁰ Explored the socio legal perspective of dowry in Shivamogga districts and found that section 498A and Section 304-B have provided teeth to dowry prohibition act , 1961 but Article 51-A of the constitution remains ineffective because the socio- cultural norms related to the practice of dowry have remained unchanged and therefore, the practice of giving and receiving dowry continues as such. Even

⁸ Wemple, Suzanne Fonay. *Women in Frankish Society: Marriage and the Cloister, 500 to 900*. University of Pennsylvania Press, 2015.

⁹ Salim, Saira. "Dowry, Its Causes and Consequences: A Sociological Study of Dowry Harassment and Death Cases in Aligarh District of UP." *International Journal of Scientific Research and Management*, vol. 5, no. 10, Oct. 2017, pp. 7251–63.

¹⁰ Oldenburg, Veena Talwar. *Dowry Murder: The Imperial Origins of a Cultural Crime*. Oxford University Press, USA, 2002.

otherwise law abiding citizens are giving and receiving dowry. Adequate social awareness and education is necessary, along with the punishment. **(Rao and Correya 2011)**¹¹ Revealed the factors responsible for the dowry system and its impact on the society and stated Indian society is surrounded with many problems such as unemployment, illiteracy, population growth etc and dowry system is one among those problems in India and results in many death of married women in the name of dowry system. **(Basu 2005)**¹² Explored the dowry system and the status of women in Rural Pakistan and stated that dowry system is a common custom in south Asian countries and further the researcher has investigated the effects of dowry on women's status in rural Pakistan and results shows that a higher dowry amount enhances women's decision-making power and decreases the likelihood of women's exposure to fatal domestic violence in the marital household **(Babu and Babu 2011)**¹³ Appraised the public health burden of mortality in India caused by the practice of dowry and the researchers have further examined the socio economic factors with dowry deaths and dowry related suicides and results revealed that the status of women is undesirable, and the burden of mortality and related morbidity is enormous.

METHODOLOGY:

The present study is based on primary data collection by the researcher and the secondary data from books, journals, and online sources. The present study used a simple random sampling method for selection of samples. A Total number of 520 sample respondents in the age group 18-50 years are collected. By using graphical representation the dependent variables are the problems and effects of the dowry system, causes of dowry system and the methods to prevent dowry system in India and independent variables are age, gender and educational qualifications and occupation. The statistical tool used by the researcher is graphical representation.

Hypothesis:

Alternative hypothesis. There is a significant association between the Dowries maintain gender inequality and Domestic violence against women

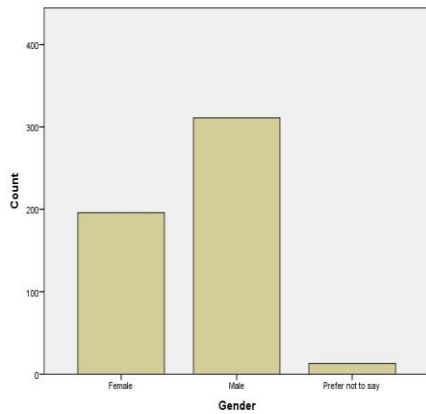
¹¹ Rao, Anita, and Svetlana Sandra Correya. *Leading Cases on Dowry*. Socio Legal Information Cent, 2011.

¹² Basu, Srimati. *Dowry & Inheritance*. 2005.

¹³ Babu, Gopalan Rethesh, and Bontha Veerraju Babu. "Dowry Deaths: A Neglected Public Health Issue in India." *International Health*, vol. 3, no. 1, Oxford Academic, Mar. 2011, pp. 35–43.

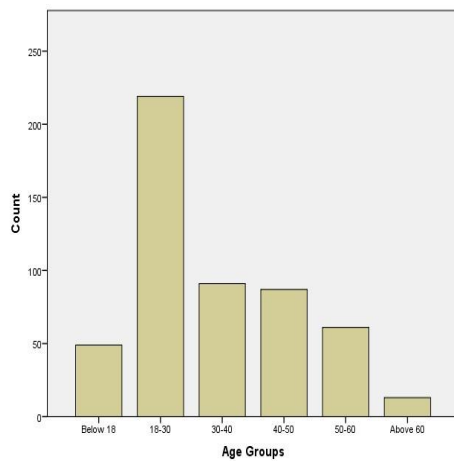
Null hypothesis. There is no significant association between the the Dowries maintain gender inequality and Domestic violence against women **ANALYSIS :**

Figure 1 :



Legend :Out of 520 respondents 200 belong to females , 300 are male and others belong to prefer not to say.

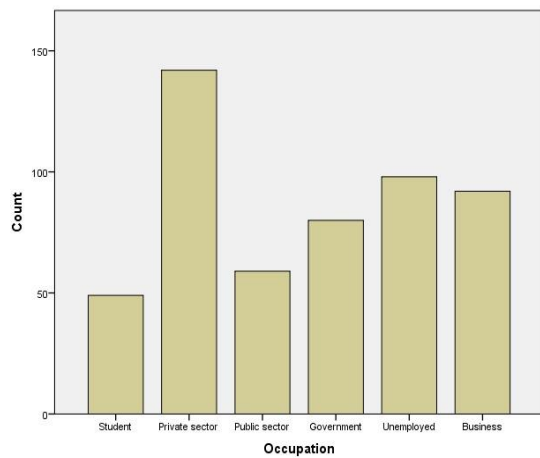
Figure 2:



Legend :

Out of 520 respondents , 50 are below 18 , 200 belong to the age groups of 18-30 , 100 belong to the age groups of 30-40 and 40-50 and 50 respondents between the age groups of 50-60 and remaining the above 60.

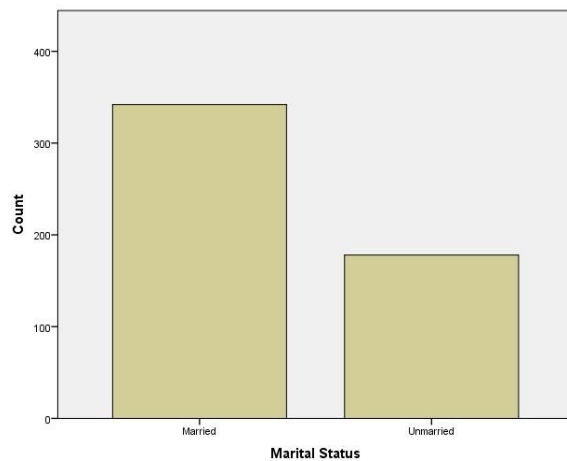
Figure 3 :



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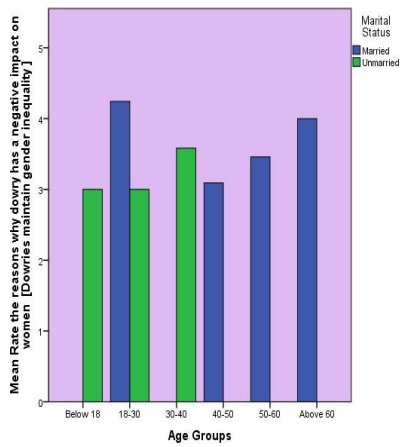
Out of 520 respondents ,50 respondents are students, 150 respondents are under the private sector, 50 respondents are under the public sector ,75 respondents and the government 90 respondents and 90 unemployed and the remaining are doing the business.

Figure 4:



Legend : Out of 520 respondents 320 respondents are married and remaining respondents are unmarried.

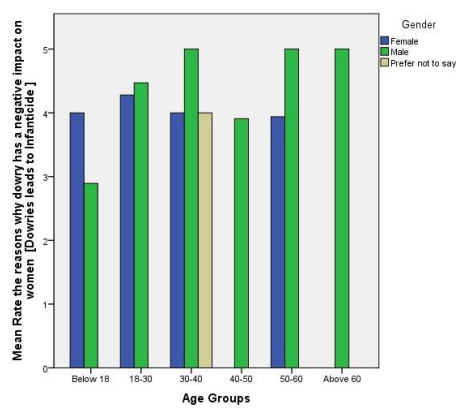
Figure 5 :



Legend:

The various age groups of people pertaining to their marital status and their preferences toward the reasons why dowry has a negative impact on women (Dowries maintain gender inequality).

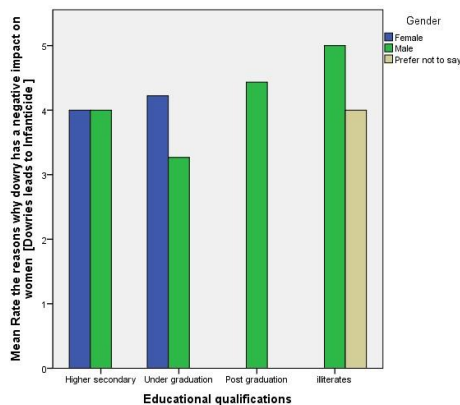
Figure 6:



Legend :

The various age groups of people pertaining to gender and their preferences towards the reasons why dowry has a negative impact on women .(Dowries leads to infanticide).

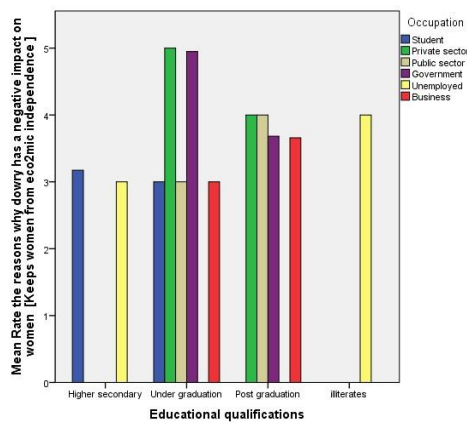
Figure 7:



Legend:

The various educational qualifications groups of people pertaining to gender and their preferences towards the reasons why dowry has a negative impact on women .(Dowries leads to infanticide).

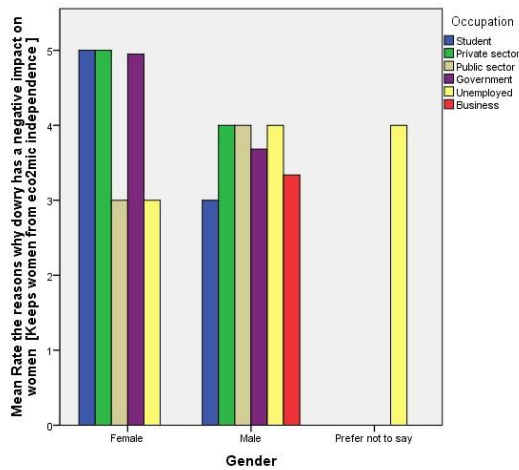
Figure 8 :



Legend:

The various educational qualifications groups pertaining to the occupation and their preferences towards the reasons why dowry has a negative impact on women . (Keeps women from economic independence).

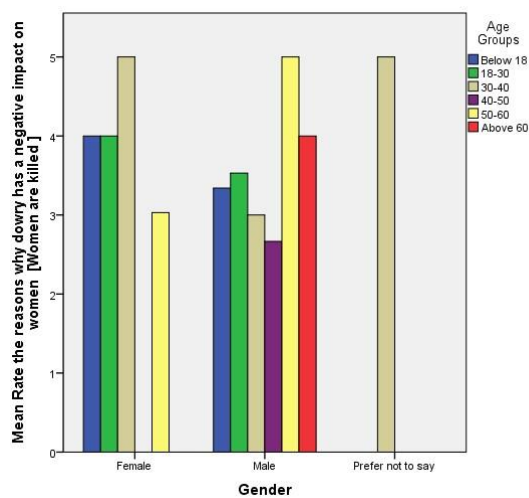
Figure 9:



Legend:

The various occupational groups pertaining to gender and their preferences towards the reasons why dowry has a negative impact on women . (Keeps women from economic independence).

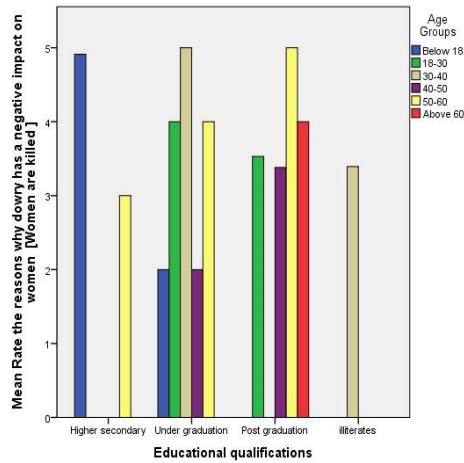
Figure 10:



Legend :

The various age groups of people pertaining to the gender of the respondents and their preferences towards the reasons why dowry has a negative impact on women. (Women are killed).

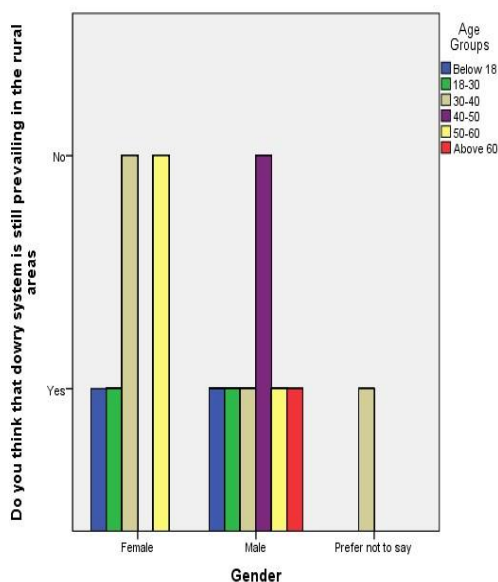
Figure 11:



Legend :

The various age groups of people pertaining to the gender of the respondents and their preferences towards the reasons why dowry has a negative impact on women. (Women are killed).

Figure 12:

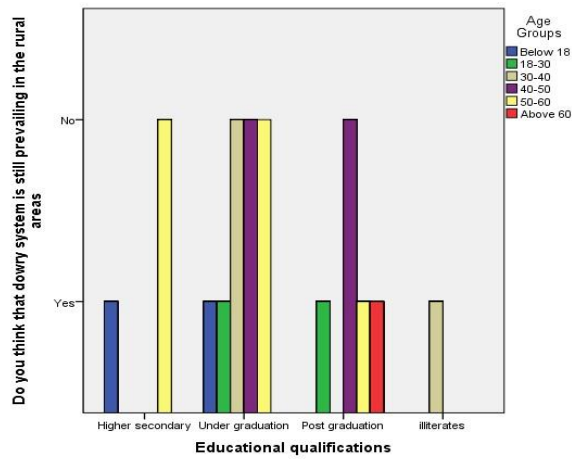


Legend:

The various age groups of people pertaining to gender of respondents and their opinion towards

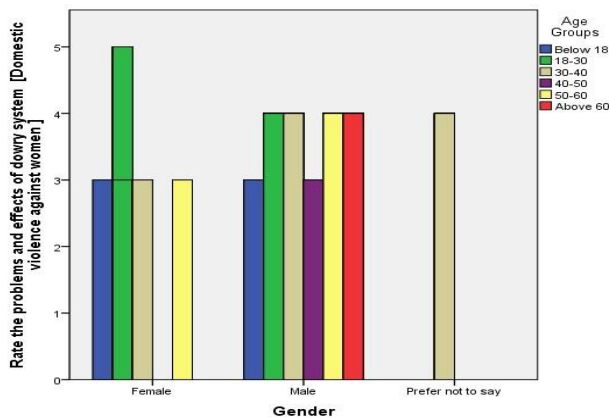
the dowry system and its prevailing in the rural areas .

Figure 13:



Legend : The various educational qualifications groups of people pertaining to the age groups of respondents and their opinion towards the dowry system and its prevailing in the rural areas .

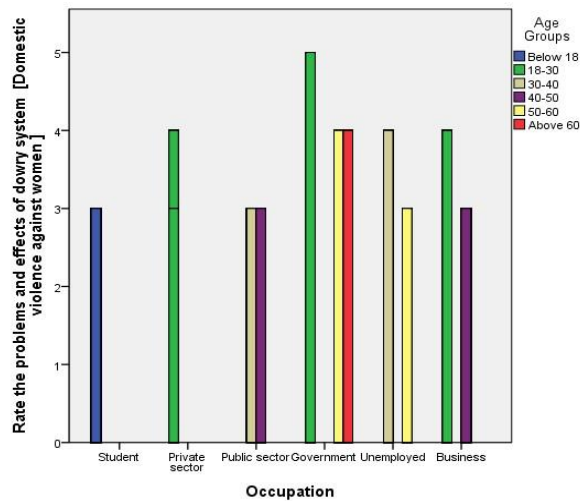
Figure 14:



Legend :

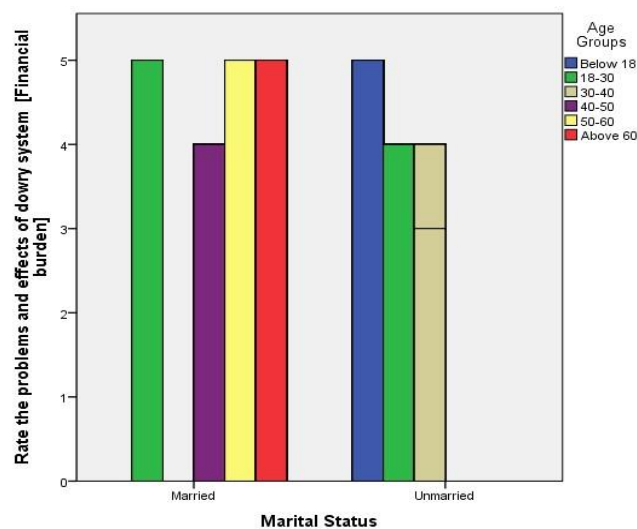
The various age groups of people pertaining to the gender and their preferences towards the effects and problems of dowry system (Domestic violence against women).

Figure 15:



Legend : The various age groups of people pertaining to the occupation of the respondents and their preferences towards the effects and problems of dowry system (Domestic violence against women).

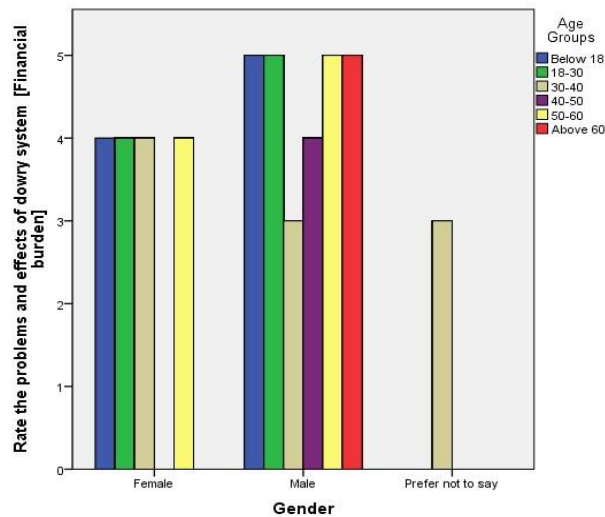
Figure 16:



Legend :

The various age groups of people pertaining to the marital status of the respondents and their preferences towards the effects and problems of the dowry system (Financial burden).

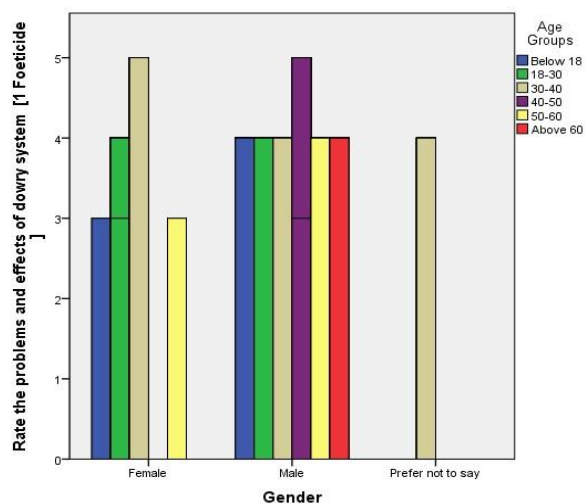
Figure 17:



Legend :

The various age groups of people pertaining to the gender of the respondents and their preferences towards the effects and problems of the dowry system (Financial burden).

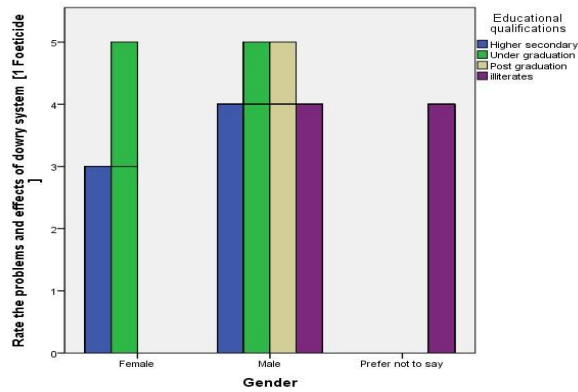
Figure 18:



Legend:

The various age groups of people pertaining to the gender of the respondents and their preferences towards the effects and problems of the dowry system (Female foeticide).

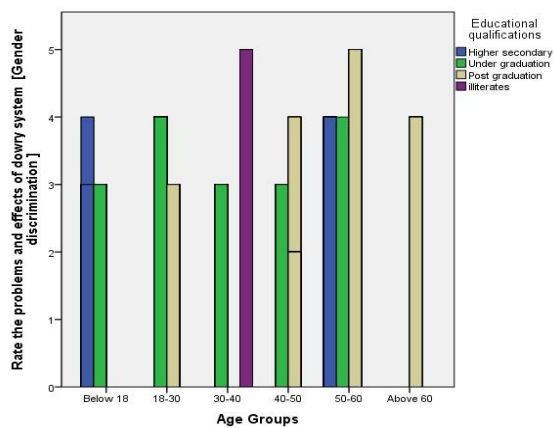
Figure 19:



Legend :

The various age groups of people pertaining to the gender of the respondents and their preferences towards the effects and problems of the dowry system (Female foeticide).

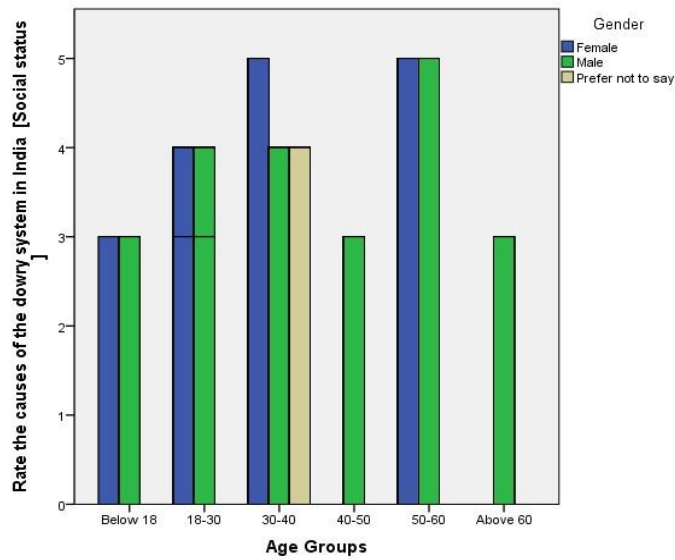
Figure 20:



Legend :

The various age groups of people pertaining to the educational qualifications groups of the respondents and their preferences towards the effects and problems of the dowry system (Gender discrimination).

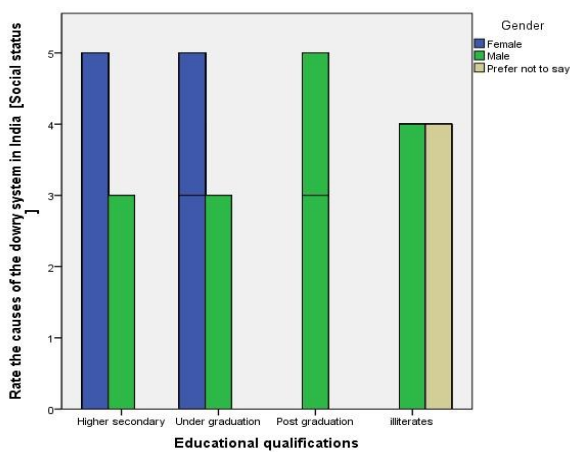
Figure 21:



Legend :

The various age groups of people pertaining to the educational qualifications groups of the respondents and their preferences cause the dowry system (Social Status).

Figure 22:

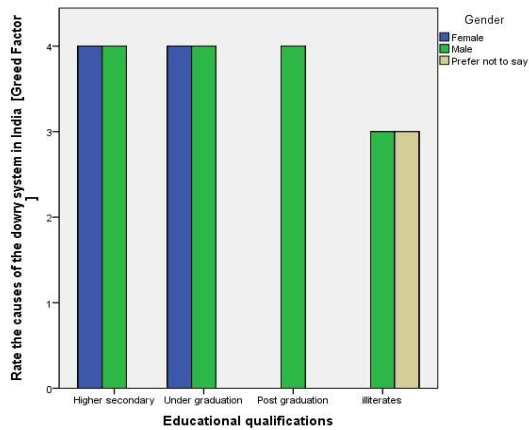


Legend :

The various gender of people pertaining to the educational qualifications groups of the

respondents and their preferences causes of the dowry system (Social Status).

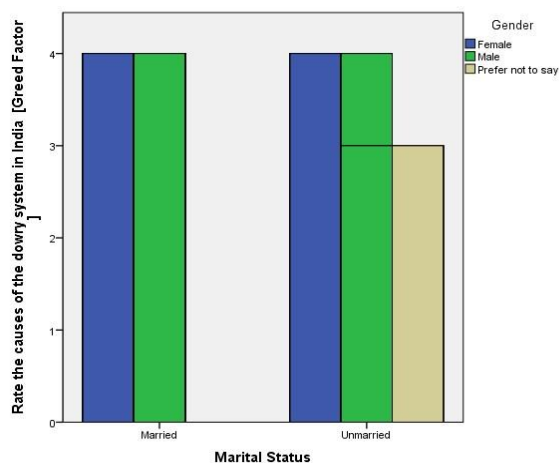
Figure 23:



Legend :

The various gender of people pertaining to the educational qualifications groups of the respondents and their preferences towards the causes of the dowry system (Greed factor).

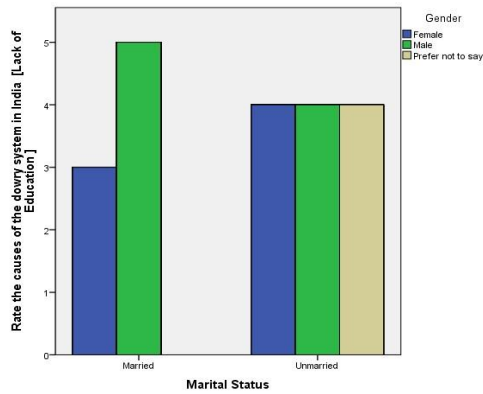
Figure 24:



Legend :

The various marital status of people pertaining to the gender of the respondents and their preferences towards the causes of the dowry system (Greed factor).

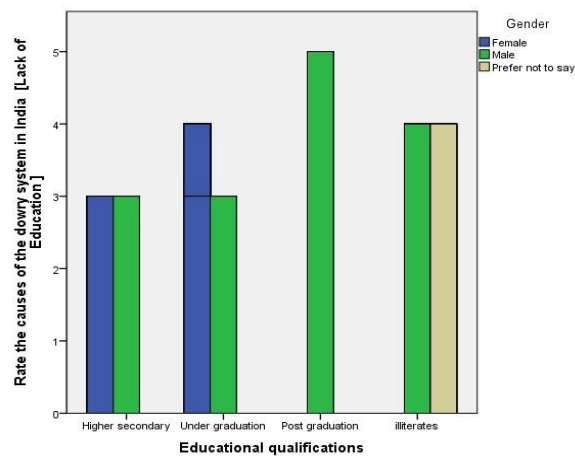
Figure 25:



Legend :

The various marital status of people pertaining to the gender of the respondents and their preferences towards the causes of the dowry system (Lack of education).

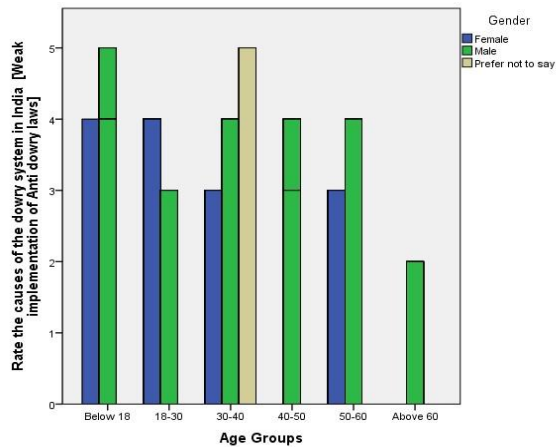
Figure 26:



Legend :

The various educational qualifications of people pertaining to the gender of the respondents and their preferences towards the causes of the dowry system (Lack of education).

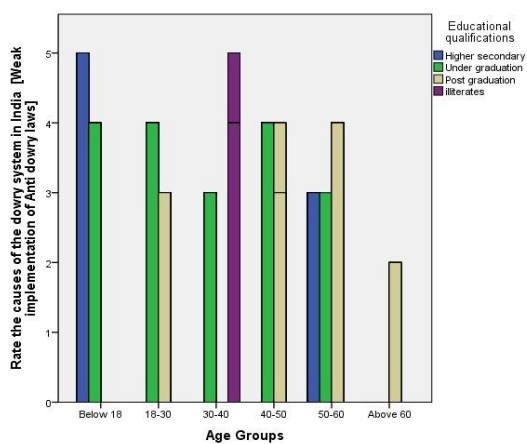
Figure 27:



Legend :

The various age groups of people pertaining to the gender of the respondents and their preferences towards causes of dowry system (Weak implementation of Anti dowry laws).

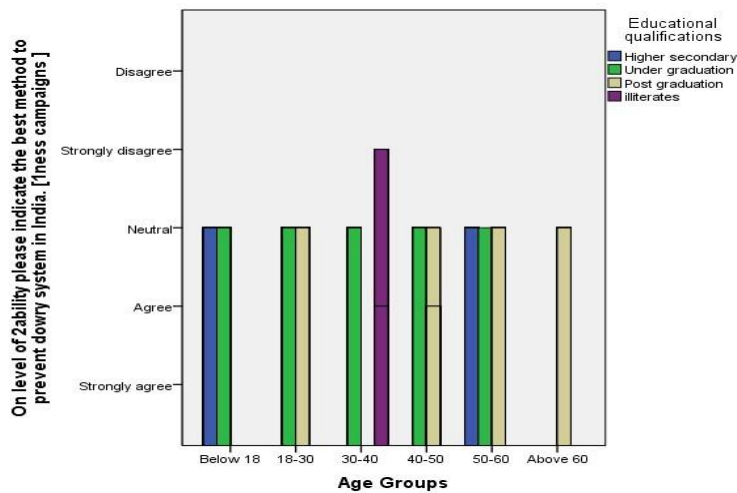
Figure 28:



Legend:

The various age groups of people pertaining to the educational qualifications of the respondents and their preferences towards causes of dowry system (Weak implementation of Anti dowry laws).

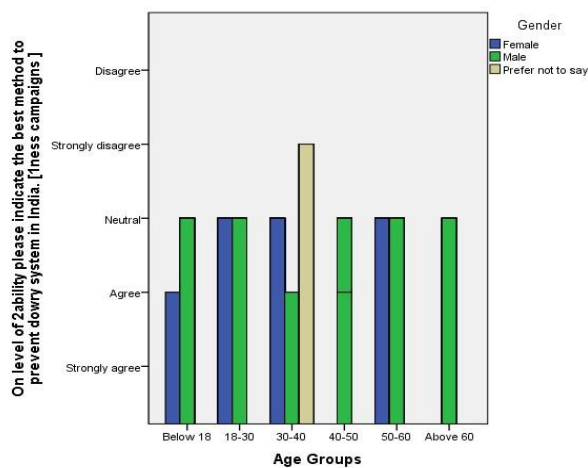
Figure 29:



Legend :

The various age groups of people pertaining to the educational qualifications of the respondents and their agreeability towards the best method to prevent dowry system in India (Awareness campaigns).

Figure : 30



Legend :

The various age groups of people pertaining to the gender of the respondents and their agreeability towards the best method to prevent dowry system in India (Awareness campaigns).

RESULTS:

In figure 1, Out of 520 respondents 200 belong to females, 300 are male and others belong to prefer not to say. In figure 2, Out of 520 respondents, 50 are below 18, 200 belong to the age groups of 18-30, 100 belong to the age groups of 30-40 and 40-50 and 50 respondents between the age groups of 50-60 and remaining the above 60. In figure 3, Out of 520 respondents, 50 respondents are students, 150 respondents are under the private sector, 50 respondents are under the public sector, 75 respondents are under the government and 90 unemployed and the remaining are doing the business. In figure 4, Out of 520 respondents 320 respondents are married and remaining respondents are unmarried. In figure 5, Respondents between the age group 18 to 30 and who are married have opted that Dowry maintains gender equality is also one of the reasons why dowry has a negative impact on women. In figure 6, Most of the male respondents between the age groups of 30 to 40 and 50 to 60 have stated that dowry is leading to infanticide is also a reason why it has a negative impact on women. In figure 7, most of the male respondents who are illiterates have agreed that infanticide is also a reason which leads to dowry and as a negative impact on women.

In figure 8, most of the student and government employees who have completed their undergraduate degree have stated that dowry keeps women from economic independence which has a negative impact on women. In figure 9 the female respondents who were working under government, private sector and students have opted that dowry keeps women from economic independence and that is the major reason why it has a negative impact on women. In figure 10, Most of the female respondents between the age group of 30 to 40 and the people belong to prefer not to say group between the age group 30 to 40 and respondent between the age group 50 to 60 have agreed that women are killed because of dowry and that is the major reason why it created a negative impact on women. In figure 11, Respondents between the age group 30 to 40 have completed their undergraduate and respondents between the age group 50 to 60 who have completed their post-graduation and respondents below 18 of age group have completed higher secondary education stated that women are killed due to dowry which creates

a negative impact on women. In figure 12, female respondents between the age group 30 to 40 and 50 to 60 have opted for the option no dowry system prevailing in the rural areas. In figure 13 respondents between the age group 30 to 40, 40 to 50 and 50 to 60 well completed their under graduation and respondents below 18 were completed there are you secondary education have stated there are dowry systems which are still prevailing in rural areas.

In figure 14, female respondents between the age group 18 to 30 have agreed that domestic violence against women is the major problem faced by the married women. In figure 15, respondents between the age group 18 to 30 who are working under government and respondents between the age group 18 to 30 who are working under private sector have agreed that domestic violence against women is the major problem and effect of dowry system. In figure 16, Respondents between the age group 18 to 30 and 50 to 60 and above 60 who are married have agreed that financial burden is the major problem effect caused due to the dowry system against women. In figure 17, Male respondents between the age group 18 to 30 50 to 60 above 60 and below 18 have agreed that financial burden is the major problem faced by married women due to practice of the dowry system. In figure 18, female respondents between the age group 30 to 40 and male respondents between the age group 40 to 50 have agreed that female foeticide is the major problem and effect faced by Married women. In figure 19 female respondents who have completed their graduation and male respondents who have completed their undergraduate and postgraduate have agreed that female infant foeticide is the problem and effect caused due to dowry system. In figure 20, respondents between the age group 30 to 40 and 50 to 60 we have completed their post graduates have agreed that gender discrimination is the major problem and effect that is cost due to the practice of dowry system. In figure 21, respondents between the age group 30 to 40 who are male and both the respondents male and female who are between the age group 50 to 60 have agreed that gender discrimination is the major effects caused due to the practice of dowry system. In figure 22, female respondents who have completed graduation and higher secondary education and male respondents who have completed their post-graduation have agreed that social status is the major cause of dowry system in India. In figure 23, Male and female respondents who have completed their higher secondary education and post-graduation degree whereas male and female respondents completed their undergraduate degree agreed that a great factor is the major cause which leads to the practice of the dowry system in India. In figure 24, respondents both male and female

who are married and agreed that greed factor is the major causes of dowry system in India. In figure 25 most of the male respondents who are married have agreed that lack of education is the major cause of the dowry system in India. In figure 26, male respondents who completed a postgraduate degree have agreed that lack of education is the major cause of the practice of the dowry system in India. In figure 27, male respondents between the age group 30 to 40 and below the age group 18 have agreed that lack of education is the major cause for the practice of the dowry system in India. In figure 28 respondents between the age group of below 18 who have completed their higher secondary education and respondents between the age group of 30 to 40 who have come over illiterate have agreed that weak implementation of laws are the major cause for the existence of the practice of the dowry system in India. In figure 29 respondents between the age group 30 to 40 who are illiterate and strongly disagreed that awareness campaigns would be the best method to prevent the practice of dowry system in India. In figure 30 respondents between the age group 30 to 40 or belong to the group prefer not to say they strongly disagree that awareness campaigns are not the best method to prevent the practice of dowry system in India.

DISCUSSION :

From the survey it shows that Out of 520 respondents 200 belong to females , 300 are male and others belong to prefer not to say (figure 1). From the survey it shows that Out of 520 respondents , 50 are below 18 , 200 belong to the age groups of 18-30 , 100 belong to the age groups of 30-40 and 40-50 and 50 respondents between the age groups of 50-60 and remaining the above 60. (Figure 2). From the survey it shows that Out of 520 respondents , 50 respondents are students, 150 respondents are under the private sector, 50 respondents are under the public sector , 75 respondents and the government 90 respondents and 90 unemployed and the remaining are doing the business. (Figure 3) . From the survey it shows that. Out of 520 respondents 320 respondents are married and remaining respondents are unmarried. (Figure 4) From the survey it shows that, Most of the married respondents between the age groups of 18 to 30 have agreed that dowry is maintaining gender inequality is one of the major reasons why dowry has a negative impact on women. (Figure 5). From the survey It shows that, most of the male respondents between the age groups of 30 to 40 and 50 to 60 I've stated that dowry leading to infanticide is the major reason why it has a negative impact on women. (Figure 6). From the

survey it shows that most of the male respondents who are illiterate have agreed that dowry is leading to infanticide is the major reason why it has a negative impact on women. (Figure 7). From the survey, It shows that students and government respondents who have completed undergraduate degrees have stated that dowry keeps women from economic independence which creates a major reason and has a negative impact on women. (Figure 8). From the survey it shows that female respondents were working under government and private sector as well as students have agreed that dowry keeps women from economic independence and it has a negative impact on women. (Figure 9). From the survey it shows that Most of the female respondents between the age group of 30 to 40 and the people belong to prefer not to say group between the age group 30 to 40 and me respondent between the age group 50 to 60 have agreed that women are killed because of dowry and that is the major reason why it created a negative impact on women (Figure 10). From the survey it shows that Respondents between the age group 30 to 40 have completed their undergraduate and respondents between the age group 50 to 60 who have completed their post-graduation and respondents below 18 of age group I have completed higher secondary education stated that women are killed due to dowry which creates a negative impact on women. (Figure 11). From the survey it shows that most of the female respondents between the age groups of 30 to 40 and 50 to 60 have agreed that the dowry system has not been prevailing in the rural areas now which shows that there is a strict implementation of the Dowry prohibition laws. (Figure 12). From the survey it shows that respondents between the age group 30 to 40, 40 to 50 and 50 to 60 well completed their under graduation and respondents below 18 were completed there are you secondary education have stated there are dowry systems which are still prevailing in rural areas. (Figure 13). From the survey it shows that female respondents between the age group 18 to 30 have agreed that domestic violence against women as a major effects of dowry system and problem that have been faced by the married women. (Figure 14). From the survey it shows that, respondents between the age group 18 to 30 who are working under government and respondents between the age group 18 to 30 who are working under private sector have agreed that domestic violence against women is the major problem and effect of dowry system. (Figure 15). From the survey it shows that Respondents between the age group 18 to 30 and 50 to 60 and above 60 who are married have agreed that financial burden is the major problem caused due to the dowry system against women. (Figure 16). From the survey it shows that Male respondents between the age group 18 to 30 50 to 60 above 60 and below 18 have agreed that financial burden is the major problem

faced by married women due to the practice of the dowry system.(Figure 17).From the survey it shows that female respondents between the age group 30 to 40 and male respondents between the age group 40 to 50 have agreed that female foeticide is the major problem and effect faced by Married women. (Figure 18).From the survey it shows that female respondents who have completed their graduation and male respondents who have completed their undergraduate and postgraduate have agreed that female infant foeticide is the problem and effect caused due to the dowry system.(Figure 19).From the survey it shows that respondents between the age group 30 to 40 and 50 to 60 we have completed their post graduates have agreed that gender discrimination is the major problem and effect that is cost due to the practice of dowry system. (Figure 20).From the survey it shows that,respondents between the age group 30 to 40 who are male and both the respondents male and female who are between the age group 50 to 60 have agreed that gender discrimination is the major effects caused due to the practice of dowry system.(Figure 21).From the survey it shows that, female respondents who have completed graduation and higher secondary education and male respondents who have completed their post-graduation have agreed that social status is the major cause of the dowry system in India. (Figure 22).From the survey it shows that, Male and female respondents who have completed their higher secondary education and post-graduation degree whereas male and female respondents completed their undergraduate degree agreed that a great factor is the major cause which leads to the practice of the dowry system in India.(Figure 23).From the survey it shows that respondents, both male and female, are married and agree that the greed factor is the major cause of the dowry system in India (Figure 24).From the survey it shows that most of the male respondents who are married have agreed that lack of education is the major cause of the dowry system in India.(Figure 25).From the survey it shows that male respondents were completed a postgraduate degree have agreed that lack of education is the major cause of the practice of the dowry system in India.(Figure 26) .From the survey it shows that male respondents between the age group 30 to 40 and below the age group 18 have agreed that lack of education is the major cause for the practice of the dowry system in India (Figure 27).From the survey it shows that respondents between the age group of below 18 who have completed their higher secondary education and respondents between the age group of 30 to 40 who have come over illiterate have agreed that weak implementation of laws are the major cause for the existence of the practice of the dowry system in India (Figure 28).From the survey it shows that respondents between the age group 30 to 40 who are illiterate and strongly disagreed that

awareness campaigns would be the best method to prevent the practice of the dowry system in India. (Figure 29). From the survey it shows that respondents between the age group 30 to 40 or belong to the group prefer not to say have strongly disagree that awareness campaigns are not the best method to prevent the practice of dowry system in India. (Figure 30).

LIMITATION:

The major limitation of the study is the sample frame. Time is also a major factor limiting the study. The sample frame is beach and park so it acts as a major constraint for collecting samples.

SUGGESTION:

Dowry- related violence is a serious problem that affects the lives of women and girls. Dowry includes gifts, money, goods, or property given from the bridegroom's family to the groom or in-laws ahead, during or any time after the marriage. The rate that a family pays in dowry can carry significant symbolic weight where the " lesser the dowry results, better the status in the family. Still, while furnishing a large dowry may act as a status symbol, it primarily serves to commodify women, equating their worth as a mortal being to the value of the dowry. The value of the dowry is frequently linked not only to the family's social status, but also to a woman's physical fairness and education. Effectively, dowry dehumanizes women by treating them as chattel. Dowry- related violence frequently arises when the bachelor or his family seeks continued payments or further goods and the bridegroom's family is unfit or unintentional to pay. The U.N. Division for the Advancement of Women defines dowry-related violence or importunity as " any act of violence or harassment associated with the giving or receiving of dowry at any time ahead, during or after the marriage. While dowry is rehearsed in numerous different of the world, dowry- related violence is most current in South Asia, in the nations of India, Pakistan, Sri Lanka and Bangladesh. The most common forms of dowry- related violence are physical violence, conjugal rape, acid attacks, and woman burning (where a woman is covered in kerosene or some other accelerant and intentionally set on fire). Perpetrators may also use other methods of force, including starvation, loss of clothing, evictions, and false imprisonment as a system of extortion. They frequently use violence disguised as self-murders or accidents, similar as stove or kerosene disasters, to burn or kill women for failing to meet dowry demands. Survivors of dowry-related violence frequently bear similar services as

survivors of domestic violence. These women bear transport to shelters, emergency services, support programs, health and medical care, and legal abetment.

CONCLUSION:

Dowry is the practice of adorning the bride with money or valuable gifts by the parents at the time of Marriage . The Dowry system has resulted in other social evil like female infanticide , domestic abuse , sexual harassment against women etc . The practice of the dowry system has long existed in India.A Total number of 520 sample respondents in the age group 18-50 years are collected .The results show that implementation of strict laws and educating and self dependence of women would be the best method to prevent dowry system in India. It can be concluded that dowry being considered as an illegal act and giving and taking dowry are panelized . Providing education to women and making them independent is the best way to prevent the practice of dowry and also by conducting several awareness campaigns to the people in rural areas regarding the laws and probations of the dowry system would be an alternative way . Apart from it the young boys should come forward say no to dowry and the government along with NGO should take steps to prevent this practice by creating awareness, providing legal assistance, empowering women , conducting campaigns against dowry , activities against dowry and educating women about the legal right and the implementation of laws regarding the prohibition of the practice of the dowry should be implemented properly.(“Dowry, Marriage and Violence”.

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