



## DOWRY VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN IN INDIA

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### ABSTRACT :

"Violence against women" is comprehended as an infringement of human rights and a type of oppression ladies and will mean all demonstrations of sex based viciousness that outcome in, or are probably going to result in, physical, sexual, mental or monetary damage or enduring to ladies, including dangers of such acts, intimidation or self-assertive hardship of freedom, in the case of happening in broad daylight or in private life. Violence against ladies (VAW), otherwise called sex based brutality, is, all in all, rough demonstrations that are principally or solely dedicated against ladies. In some cases thought about an abhor wrongdoing, this kind of savagery focuses on a particular gathering with the unfortunate casualty's sexual orientation as an essential intention. This kind of brutality is sex based, implying that the demonstrations of savagery are submitted against ladies explicitly in light of the fact that they are ladies. The UN Declaration on the Elimination of Violence Against Women states, "violence against women is a manifestation of historically unequal power relations between men and women" and "violence against women is one of the crucial social mechanisms by which women are forced into a subordinate position compared with men.



**KEYWORDS :** Dowry, women, Violence.

### INTRODUCTION:

Dowry is exchanged in a majority of Indian weddings. Although its practice became illegal in 1961, dowry flourishes among all social classes. Families of the bride and groom negotiate transfer of assets to the groom and his family in exchange for marrying the bride, often within the context of an arranged marriage. Dissatisfaction with the amount of dowry may result in abuse of the bride. In extreme cases "dowry deaths" or the murder of the bride by her husband and his family take place. This article conducts a feminist psychological analysis of the dowry phenomenon, its link to domestic violence against women, and the role of the perpetrators. Existing and new explanations of the dowry system and its ramifications are explored. Psychologically based interventions and the implications of dowry related violence in the larger context of Asian Indians living in North America and the United Kingdom are discussed.

In the 20th and 21st centuries, and in particular since the 1990s, there has been increased activity on both the national and international levels to research, raise awareness and advocate for the prevention of all kinds of violence against women. Most often, violence against women has been framed as a health issue, and also as a violation of human rights. A study in 2002 estimated that at least one in five women in the world had been physically or sexually abused by a man sometime in their lives, and "sexual orientation based savagery represents as much demise and sick wellbeing in ladies matured 15-

44 years as disease, and is a more noteworthy reason for sick wellbeing than intestinal sickness and auto collisions consolidated"

Certain qualities of viciousness against ladies have risen up out of the examination. For instance, demonstrations of brutality against ladies are frequently not interesting scenes, however are progressing after some time. As a general rule, the brutality is executed by somebody the lady knows, not by an outsider. The exploration appears to give persuading proof that brutality against ladies is a serious and inescapable issue the world over, with destroying consequences for the wellbeing and prosperity of ladies and kids.

Talk:  
Settlement Violence

The custom of settlement, which is basic in South Asia, particularly in India, is the trigger of numerous types of viciousness against ladies. Lady of the hour consuming is a type of brutality against ladies in which a lady of the hour is killed at home by her better half or spouse's family because of his disappointment over the share given by her family. Settlement demise alludes to the marvel of ladies and young ladies being slaughtered or ending it all because of debate with respect to endowment. Share savagery is basic in India, Pakistan, Bangladesh and Nepal. In India, in 2011 alone, the National Crime Records Bureau detailed 8,618 endowment passings, while informal figures propose the numbers to be somewhere around multiple times higher.

What the Women and Child Development Minister Ms. Maneka Gandhi, admitted on the floor of the Lok Sabha was startling, between 2012 and 2014, around 25,000 women either committed suicide or were killed due to dowry harassment ; this vindicates the claim of women's movement in India. Taunts, mental and physical abuse and ultimate death by murder or 'forced-to-commit-suicide' is an open fact of the Indian society. While dowry

Report facts		
	2001	2012
Dowry deaths	6851	8233
Pending trail	21922	27969
Cases withdrawn	1389	
Convictions	44	668
<i>Source: National crime record Bureau</i>		

and domestic violence are reprimanded by Law, its continuance raises many questions. The sheer numbers of incidences, low conviction rates and voices against for change in law are disturbing and raise an alarm for all of us. *No one is unaffected by this.*

#### CHILD MARRIAGE:

Child marriage has been the Hindu practice for centuries, and the lower age limit at marriage, set at 18 years by the Child Marriage Restraint Act, is often flouted. The physical injury to girls due to early consummation of marriage and early pregnancies can be fatal, while the emotional strain of domestic responsibilities at an immature age compounds the problem.

The Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961 article 3 specifies that the penalty for giving or taking dowry does not apply to presents which are given at the time of a marriage to the bride or bridegroom, when no demand for them have been made.

The Indian Constitution grants equal rights to woman as a human being but has the society stopped seeing her more as than a chattel? The Dowry Prohibition Act (DPA), came way back in 1961 as a result of the uproar of the women's movement around the bursting of stoves in kitchens and the deaths of several newly-wed women. Ever since the ground situation and factual numbers don't seem to

have changed much. By mere extrapolating the figures placed on record by the government – if in 2016, 20 women are killed every day, 4,68,000 married women have been killed in India due to tortures related to dowry. These are only the reported numbers, the ones that came to notice. In reality the number of women killed due to this is much more. Resultantly, we can say that over *5 lakh women have been killed for dowry in India*.

India, with its vast populace, reports the most noteworthy number of endowment related passings on the planet as per Indian National Crime Record Bureau.[52] In 2012, 8,233 share demise cases were accounted for crosswise over India, while in 2013, 8,083 settlement passings were reported.[43] This implies a settlement related wrongdoing causes the demise of a lady at regular intervals, or 1.4 passings every year per 100,000 ladies in India.

As per a 1996 report by Indian police, each year it gets more than 2,500 reports of lady of the hour burning.[13]The Indian National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) reports that there were around 8331 share passing cases enrolled in India in 2011.[2] Incidents of settlement passings amid the year 2008 (8172) have expanded by 14.4 percent more than 1998 dimension (7146),[14] while India's populace developed at 17.6% over the 10-year period.[15] The precision of these figures have gotten a lot of investigation from faultfinders who trust endowment passings are reliably under-announced.

Endowment passings in India isn't constrained to a particular religion. The proportion of share passings are about equivalent to the proportion of populace in India by religions

Difficulties looked by ladies in getting to equity and restrictions of measures

There can be a by law or true acknowledgment of savage practices and absence of solutions for exploited people.

\* Lack of criminalization. In numerous spots, demonstrations of maltreatment, particularly acts, for example, female genital mutilation, conjugal assault, constrained marriage and youngster marriage, are not condemned, or are illicit however generally endured, with the laws against them being once in a while upheld. There are occurrences where violations against ladies are additionally arranged as minor offenses.

\*Lack of consciousness of the current laws. In numerous spots, in spite of the fact that there are laws against viciousness on the books, numerous ladies don't know about their reality. This is particularly the situation with conjugal assault - its criminalization being extremely later in many nations.

\* Challenges in putting forth a defense in court. The weight of confirmation can be set on the person in question. For example in the Philippines, under the watchful eye of an adjustment in law in 1997, assault used to be portrayed as a wrongdoing against purity; and virginity assumed an imperative job in court. In different nations, for example, Bangladesh, a lady's past sexual experience keeps on being imperative for a situation of assault. Bangladesh has gotten analysis for its work of the "two-finger test" in assault examinations. This test comprises in a physical examination of ladies who report assault amid which a specialist embeds two fingers in the lady's vagina to decide if the lady is "habituated to sex". This examination has its source in the nation's British pilgrim period laws going back to 1872. This discourages numerous ladies from announcing assault. In excess of 100 specialists, including specialists, attorneys, police, and ladies' rights activists had marked a joint proclamation in 2013 requesting the test, which they called "belittling", to be nullified, as it "doesn't give any proof that is important to demonstrating the offense". This test is additionally performed in a few different nations in the locale, including India.It can likewise be hard to put forth a defense of rape in court, when individuals from the legal executive expect proof of extreme battle and damage as determinative proof of non-assent. Then again, there are measures, for example, the 2012 law in Brazil, that consider cases to be recorded even without the portrayal of the person in question.

\* The frame of mind of the police. Ladies who report demonstrations of savagery frequently come into contact first with police laborers. Hence, police dispositions are pivotal in encouraging a feeling of security and solace for ladies who have been misled. At the point when cops have antagonistic frames of mind towards defrauded ladies, these ladies are kept from acquiring equity. Perceiving these issues, a few nations have established ladies' police headquarters, which are police headquarters that

represent considerable authority in specific violations, for example, sexual viciousness, badgering, abusive behavior at home submitted against ladies.

Measures to address savagery against ladies run from access to legitimate guide to the arrangement of safe houses and hotlines for unfortunate casualties. In spite of advances in enactment and arrangements, the absence of usage of the measures set up avoids huge advancement in destroying savagery against ladies internationally. This inability to apply existing laws and strategies is frequently because of the enduring issue of sex

## CONCLUSION

The problem of 'dowry' should be seen with accumulation of property. In the present system, the value attached to money, commodities and things which have 'future' value is huge. Patriarchal system thrives on exploitation of women. The male had the power of inheritance of property and women were denied to possess any property. The greed for wealth made male aspire for more and more accumulation and in the process, since the women were subjugated, the demand for 'commodity' increased as marriage was seen as a 'weak link' and in order to get their daughters married, the parents had to 'sell' her with 'dowry'. This is still continuing with modifications.

The root of the problem is the capitalist system based on male chauvinism and hegemony. Then, the institution of marriage where parents 'arrange' for the marriage with the bride-grooms having upper-hand over the whole proceedings. Then, value attached to future goods, money, gold, other valuables, etc. Despite laws and criminal proceedings on some dowry related cases, the problem is existing in some form or the other. There is no let up in dowry deaths.

One of the solution is 'love' marriage where both men and women choose their choices. The 'registration' should be encouraged as it gives a legal sanction and binds men to the legality of dowry acts. Ultimately, a society which does not attach 'value' to accumulated wealth and property rights to women can solve the problem partially.

Society of equal rights is the only answer to such cruel traditional values. A dowry less happy society is a healthy society.

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