# Asian Journal of Research in Social Sciences and Humanities

ISSN: 2249-7315 Vol. 11, Issue 11, November 2021 SJIF 2021 = 8.037 A peer reviewed journal

### **DOWRY SYSTEM IN INDIA: A REVIEW**

## Sonia Jayant\*

\*Lecturer, Department of English,

Teerthanker Mahaveer Institute of Management and Technology, Teerthanker Mahaveer University, Moradabad, Uttar Pradesh, INDIA Email id: dr.tushti@gmail.com

DOI: 10.5958/2249-7315.2021.00201.X

#### **ABSTRACT**

The practice of dowry presents a serious danger to women's lives. Dowry is a term used in Indian culture to describe property or valued security provided by one party to the other as a kind of marital payment. The gift of the wife's family or herself with the aim of assisting the husband was the primary source of dowry. The practice of dowry dates back to the Middle Ages. During her marriage, women were given money and jewels by their parents, which functioned as a weapon of economic freedom for the bride even after her marriage. Almost all violence against a married person stems from this threat. The issue of dowry will almost always emerge after a marriage. If the woman is unable to give all that her husband and in-laws need, life at the groom's home becomes unbearable. She will be treated brutally, and she may lose her life in certain instances.

**KEYWORDS:** Dowry, Marriage, Family Counseling Centers, Violence, Women.

#### **REFERENCES:**

- **1.** S. C. White, "Patriarchal Investments: Marriage, Dowry and the Political Economy of Development in Bangladesh," *J. Contemp. Asia*, 2017, doi: 10.1080/00472336.2016.1239271.
- **2.** J. Belur, N. Tilley, N. Daruwalla, M. Kumar, V. Tiwari, and D. Osrin, "The social construction of 'dowry deaths," *Soc. Sci. Med.*, 2014, doi: 10.1016/j.socscimed.2014.07.044.
- **3.** S. Munshi, "'Arranged' marriage, education, and dowry: A contract-theoretic perspective," *J. Econ. Dev.*, 2017, doi: 10.35866/caujed.2017.42.1.003.
- **4.** M. Alfano, "Daughters, dowries, deliveries: The effect of marital payments on fertility choices in India," *J. Dev. Econ.*, 2017, doi: 10.1016/j.jdeveco.2016.11.004.
- **5.** R. Arunachalam and T. D. Logan, "On the heterogeneity of dowry motives," *J. Popul. Econ.*, 2016, doi: 10.1007/s00148-015-0544-1.
- **6.** S. Sekhri and A. Storeygard, "Dowry deaths: Response to weather variability in India," *J. Dev. Econ.*, 2014, doi: 10.1016/j.jdeveco.2014.09.001.
- **7.** S. Srinivasan and A. S. Bedi, "Domestic Violence and Dowry: Evidence from a South Indian Village," *World Dev.*, 2007, doi: 10.1016/j.worlddev.2006.08.005.
- **8.** M. O'Connor, "Dowry-related domestic violence and complex posttraumatic stress disorder: a case report," *Australas. Psychiatry*, 2017, doi: 10.1177/1039856217700464.
- **9.** G. R. Babu and B. V. Babu, "Dowry deaths: A neglected public health issue in India," *Int. Health*, 2011, doi: 10.1016/j.inhe.2010.12.002.

# Asian Journal of Research in Social Sciences and Humanities

ISSN: 2249-7315 Vol. 11, Issue 11, November 2021 SJIF 2021 = 8.037 A peer reviewed journal

**10.** M. A. Khalid, B. Venkatesulu, and K. J. Prasad, "Socio-etiological aspects of dowry deaths: An autopsy based study," *Indian J. Forensic Med. Toxicol.*, 2017, doi: 10.5958/0973-9130.2017.00018.4.