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Author:

Pavithra B.

VISTAS University

3rd Year, BBA LL.B. (Hons.)

**DOWRY DEATH'S IN INDIA****ABSTRACT**

According to section 304 B Indian penal code, Supreme Court convicted the deceased mother-in-law by relying on the dying declaration of the deceased in which she said that her mother-in-law put her on fire. When a woman is getting married, she would like to be happy with her husband and his family members. She would expect herself to be mother, mother-in-law grand in law and so on

Dowry deaths are violence by the husband and his family members with the motive of dowry (gift) after the time of her marriage. The Indian government has protected many laws for the protection of women like the dowry prohibition act 1961, special marriage act 1954, maternity benefit act 1861, sexual harassment at workplace Act 2013, etc. . . . Protection of women from the evil society is the responsibility of every state. The unnatural death of recently married women vital o women's in the Indian society where the meaning has changed at some time but harassment and cruelty remain the same to whoever commits into my death shall lifetime with imprisonment for at least seven years or may extend into the imprisonment of lifetime.

INTRODUCTION:

Deaths with ere the Women have been cruelly tortured by husband and their family members and relatives like the mother-in-law, father-in-law, brothers-in-law.... Etc. Dowry death is where the bride has been murdered or committed problems the continues torture from his husband and In-laws. Dowry problem is one of the major problems were, most of the bras been facing from husband and his family after their marriage. Dowry death is considered one of the highest categories of violence against women. Most dowry Dead has been occurring women, unable to bear the torture and harassment, committing suicide.

India is one of the far highest numbers of dowry-related death according to the Indian national crime record bureau in 201, (8,233) dowry death cases were reported across India this means was burned in every 70 min or dowry issue causes 1.4 deaths per year (100,000) women in India and In 2020 Uttar Pradesh with administered (12,254)death leads, Bihar (7,136)death, Madhya Pradesh (4,800 deaths) In India were A woman is killed every for dowry

According to my view dowry is a gift we're given by the bride's side to the newly wedded couples after the marriage due to respect and love.

Whoever commits dowry death shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than seven years but which may extend to imprisonment to life. There is a criticism of dowry-related provisions in India are misused, particularly in section 498-A of IPC mechanical arrest by the police.

ESSENTIAL INGREDIENTS

- ❖ It must be caused by the bodily injury or by buns or it must occur then the normal circumstances
- ❖ It must cover within seven years of marriage
- ❖ It must show that soon before her death the woman was subjected to cruelty or tortured by her husband or from husband relative of her husband
- ❖ Such cruelty or harassment must be for or in connection with any demand for dowry

The meaning of dowry has assigned to it under of section 2 of the dowry problem ambition Act 196CLAW

PAMIBEN V STATE OF GUJARAT ¹**FACT**

In this case, when the married woman was sleeping her mother-in-law poured kerosene oil on her more aught in law [deceased] and tried to kill her. When the deceased pa person came to their senses she started to cry and shout. on hearing of her voice, the deceased's husband's relative rushed inside to save her, and she has been taken to the hospital to have been her life .she has sure a lot due to a lot of severe burn injuries. Hence doctors could not save her life.

JUDGMENT

The court ordered it as a most heinous and barbaric crime.

PREETI GUPTA AND ANR. V. STATE OF JHARKHAND AND ANR²

Section 498-A was challenged and the supreme court regrets the possible misuse

Judgment

The court laws and recommends detailed investigation

“Accept her with love, not her billion”

Arrearage is one of the most important things to both the groom and bride were ting to start a new life with love and care recommends the amount of money or gift. A man should protect t women not make them destroy

The dowry prohibition act,1961

National legislation related to dowry was enacted ted as the dowry prohibition act,1961In the year 1961 dowry pro edition act was amended twice to wide theme meaning of the term “dory” and enhancement of punishment for the various violations of the provisions of the act. Section 2 amendment of states that any property or valuable security from one side to another either given or agreed to be given in the future directly or indirectly in connection with marriage amounts to

¹ AIR 1992 SC 1817

² (2010) 7 SCC 667

dowry. The expression used in the original Act was “as consideration for the marriage of such parties” was interpreted by the court to give a narrow meaning of the term”.

Indian Penal Code, 1860

The appropriate targets of criminal law are not only limited to dowry problems but the violence connected with dowry also comes under the criminal law. Failure of dowry legislation and increase in the rate of dowry death led to the Criminal amendment in the years 1983 and 1986 by adding sections 304-B and 498-A. In brief, we can say that there are four situations where a married woman is subjected to cruelty and harassment leading to the commission of an offense. Firstly, Dowry Death-Section 304-B IPC:- Defense under section 304-B defines “Dowry Death” as the death caused to a woman by burns or bodily injury, or under unnatural circumstances within seven years of her marriage, where it is shown that she was harassed or put to cruelty by husband or his relatives in relation of dowry the punishable with a term of seven years to life imprisonment. The period of seven years would be considered as the cut period for reason that seven steps were taken by the bride and bridegroom of the sacred nuptial fire for completion of marriage where one step is considered as one year. Supreme Court in the case of the state of Punjab v. Iqbal Singh³ explained seven years as it is considered to be a turbulent one after which the legislature assumed that the couple would have settled down in life.

- In the case of **Mustafa Shahadal Shaikh v. the State of Maharashtra**⁴ states that the language used under section 304-B “Soon before date defeating no the finite period has been mentioned under the Penal Code as was date definition 113-B of the Indian Evidence Act. Accordingly, the term “Soon before death” is determined by Courts depending upon the facts & circumstances of the case. However, it would imply that interval should not be much between the cruelty or harassment concerned and death in question. If the alleged incident of cruelty is remote in time and has become . State government to instruct Police not to arrest without a warrant unless feels necessity and fulfilments of all parameters laid under section 41 of Cr. PC

³ (1991) 3 SCC 1

⁴ (2012) 11 SCC 397

- The magistrate while authorizing the detention of the accused shall peruse the report furnished by the police and after recording its satisfaction may authorize detention.
- The decision not to arrest was forwarded to the magistrate within two weeks of the date of the institution of the case with a copy that arrests not made institutions referred.
- When, such a person, at any time, fails to comply with terms of notice or is unwilling to identify himself then the police may arrest him for the offense mentioned in the notice.



Social Factors

The administered ratio of justice in criminal cases is itself a challenging job and it becomes more difficult when minimum social support is not there in society. Generally, there are no witnesses to transactions leading to domestic cruelty or harassment and unnatural death except transactions some of whom might be accomplices and some might not support due to family pressure.



Conclusion

Dowry's death is a social curse that is a burning society. Organized approach by women welfare organization police, public, and judiciary by applying deterrent punishment for dowry deaths culprit. It can be observed that the government of India that with the Indian judiciary makes cooperative and supportive laws to safeguard the life interest and dignity of women and provide further justice to the victim of harassment or cruelty by the husband and his relatives. Change in education system led to imp cruelty in the education status of female and door to the employment service will lesser down dowry death⁵

⁵ IPC 16th edition pro.S.N. Misra

The dowry prohibition act 1916 (bare act)



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