



**TEERTHANKER
MAHAVEER UNIVERSITY**
Moradabad

Accredited with NAAC **A** Grade

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Teerthanker Mahaveer College of Law & Legal Studies Faculty of Law

ORGANIZING

National **CONFERENCE**

ON

**Social Impacts of Dowry Prohibition Laws in India:
A Step towards Viksit Bharat @ 2047**

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May 9 - 10, 2025

Friday & Saturday

About Teerthanker Mahaveer University

Teerthanker Mahaveer University (TMU), located in Moradabad, Uttar Pradesh, India, is a prominent private institution known for its diverse range of academic programs and a commitment to fostering excellence in education. Established in 2008, the university has rapidly grown to become one of the leading educational institutions in the region, offering undergraduate, postgraduate, and doctoral programs across a wide array of disciplines. Its academic approach is built on a strong foundation of practical learning, research, and industry collaboration, which makes it an attractive choice for students seeking quality education.

TMU offers programs in fields such as engineering, business administration, computer science, medical and dental sciences, law, pharmacy, social sciences, and humanities. The university is known for its comprehensive curriculum that blends theoretical knowledge with practical skills. The engineering programs, for instance, are among the most popular, with specializations in various branches like Civil, Mechanical, Electrical, and Computer Science Engineering. TMU's Faculty of Law also offers a range of Law & Legal Studies programs, including BA-LL.B, BBA-LL.B, B.COM-LL.B, that cater to aspiring Law professionals.

The university's emphasis on multidisciplinary learning ensures that students receive a well-rounded education, preparing them for the challenges of the professional world. In addition to academic programs, TMU encourages students to engage in extracurricular activities such as sports, cultural events, and social initiatives, thereby contributing to their overall development.



About Teerthanker Mahaveer College of Law & Legal Studies

The College of Law & Legal Studies, Faculty of Law at Teerthanker Mahaveer University (TMU), Moradabad, is one of the leading institutions in the region, offering quality legal education designed to prepare students for successful careers in law. Established with the vision of producing proficient legal professionals, the college is committed to providing a comprehensive academic experience, combining theoretical knowledge with practical exposure. Through its varied programs, modern infrastructure, experienced faculty, and focus on research, the College of Law & Legal Studies, Faculty of Law at TMU aims to shape future leaders in the legal field.

The College of Law & Legal Studies, Faculty of Law offers a wide range of undergraduate, postgraduate, and Doctoral programs in law, catering to the needs of students who aspire to build a career in the legal profession. Among the prominent programs offered are the Integrated BA-LL.B, BBA-LL.B, B.COM-LL.B and the Master of Laws (LL.M) in various specialization. These programs are designed to impart a thorough understanding of the core legal subjects, including Constitutional Law, Criminal Law, Civil Procedure, Family Law, and International Law, among others. There are five-year integrated program that blends law with an arts, Business administration & Commerce education, providing students with a holistic perspective on legal studies. The LL.M & Ph.D program offers specialized postgraduate education in various fields of law, allowing students to deepen their knowledge and expertise.

Call for Papers

Protective legislations represent a critical intersection of law and society, designed to address systemic inequalities, safeguard human rights, and foster justice. In the context of dowry, these legislations seek to combat one of the most pernicious and enduring practices rooted in patriarchy. Despite legal frameworks, dowry continues to exert a significant influence on the lives of individuals, particularly women, making it essential to examine the social dimensions of these laws in the Indian context.

Atul Subhash, a 34-year-old Bengaluru based automobile executive, and Nikita Singhania married in 2019 but had been living apart for three years. Subhash alleged he was denied access to their four-year-old son, and Nikita filed several cases against him, accusing him of dowry harassment, cruelty, and abuse. In a tragic turn of events, Subhash died by suicide, leaving behind a 24-page note and an 81-minute video. In these, he accused Nikita and her family of extortion, claiming they demanded ₹3 crore to withdraw court cases, ₹30 lakh for visitation rights to his son, and an increase in monthly maintenance from ₹40,000 to ₹2 lakh. Subhash also alleged judicial harassment, including bribe demands and mockery, which added to his distress.

Dowry, the practice of transferring wealth, property, or goods from the bride's family to the groom's family during marriage, is deeply embedded in Indian culture. Historically, it was intended as a form of inheritance for the bride. However, over time, it has morphed into a tool for financial exploitation and a marker of social status. This practice perpetuates gender-based discrimination, reduces women to commodities, and imposes severe economic burdens on families.

The consequences of dowry are manifold. Women are often subjected to harassment, domestic violence, and, in extreme cases, dowry-related deaths when the demands remain unmet. This issue underscores the urgency of protective legislations that not only penalize offenders but also challenge the social norms sustaining this practice.

India has implemented several laws to combat dowry. The Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961, explicitly criminalizes the giving or taking of dowry. Supplementary provisions, such as Section 498A of the Indian Penal Code, address cruelty and harassment related to dowry demands, while Section 304B deals with dowry deaths. These laws aim to deter dowry practices and provide victims with legal recourse. However, the mere existence of such legislations is insufficient; their effectiveness depends on their enforcement and society's willingness to embrace change. This highlights the critical role of the social dimension in protective legislations.

Sub Themes of Conference

1. Historical Context of Dowry in India

- Evolution of the dowry system from tradition to social malaise.
- The interplay of culture, economy, and patriarchy in shaping dowry practices.

2. Legislative Framework

- Overview of the Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961.
- Role of Indian Penal Code provisions, such as Sections 498A and 304B, in addressing dowry-related crimes.
- Efficacy and limitations of the legal framework.

3. Social Impact of Dowry Practices

- Economic and emotional burden on families, especially women.
- Link between dowry demands and domestic violence.
- Dowry deaths and their prevalence in India.

4. Challenges in Implementing Dowry Laws

- Societal resistance to legal interventions due to cultural acceptance.
- Misuse of dowry laws and its implications for genuine cases.
- Inefficiencies in law enforcement and judicial sensitivity.

5. Role of Awareness and Education

- Importance of public campaigns to combat dowry practices.
- Educating communities about the illegality and consequences of dowry.
- Role of schools and colleges in instilling gender equality.

6. Grassroots Movements and Social Reform

- Contribution of NGOs, self-help groups, and local organizations in addressing dowry.
- Success stories of dowry-free marriages and societal changes at the grassroots level.
- Mobilizing communities to reject dowry through collective action.

7. Intersectionality and Vulnerable Groups

- Impact of dowry on women from marginalized communities.
- Challenges faced by rural and economically weaker sections in accessing legal recourse.

8. Judicial and Policy Recommendations

- Strategies for strengthening the enforcement of protective legislations.
- Recommendations for judicial reforms to handle dowry-related cases sensitively.
- Policies to incentivize dowry-free marriages and promote gender equality.

9. Economic Perspectives on Dowry

- The financial dynamics of dowry and its impact on family wealth.
- Influence of dowry on marriage markets and societal hierarchies.
- Exploring alternative economic models to counter dowry-related practices.

10. Path Forward: Towards a Dowry-Free Society

- Integrating legal, educational, and social reforms to eradicate dowry.
- Building partnerships between government, civil society, and citizens.
- Vision for a gender-equal society devoid of dowry-related exploitation.

11. Men's Rights Organizations in India

- Save Indian Family Foundation (SIFF)
- Men Welfare Trust (MWT)
- Save Family Foundation (SFF)
- Child Rights and Shared Parenting (CRISP)
- Vaastav Foundation

Guidelines for Submission of Paper

Contributors submitting manuscripts for the conference must strictly adhere to the following requirements.

1.Compliance: Manuscripts not conforming to the guidelines will be automatically rejected.

2.Format:

- The manuscript should be submitted as a Word file.
- Line spacing: 1.5.
- Margins: 1.5" on the left and 0.5" on the right.
- Font: Times New Roman; size 14 for headings and size 12 for subheadings and body text.

3.Word Limit: The manuscript should not exceed 3,000 words.

4.Cover Page: The cover page must include:

- Title of the paper
- Author's name
- Email address
- Professional affiliation
- Acknowledgments, if any

5.First Page: The first page should also include the title of the paper.

6. Abstract and Keywords:

- Provide a 100–150-word abstract summarizing the research.
- Include 4–6 keywords.

7.Footnotes: Notes should be serially numbered and placed at the bottom of the page as footnotes.

8.Graphs and Diagrams: Professionally drawn graphs and diagrams must be included where necessary.

9. Tables and Figures:

- Number tables and figures sequentially as Table 1, Table 2, Figure 1, Figure 2, etc.
- Place these on separate pages at the end of the manuscript.

10. References:

- a. List references alphabetically at the end of the paper.
- b. Include only works cited in the manuscript.
- c. Format citations as follows:
- d. Joiner, T. E., & Schmidt, N. B. (1995). "Dimensions of Perfectionism, Life Stress and Depressed and Anxious Symptoms," *Journal of Social and Clinical Psychology*, 22, 195–200.
- e. Haupt, R. L., & Haupt, S. E. (2004). *Practical Genetic Algorithms*. John Wiley & Sons, pp. 22.

11Author Bio: A brief biographical sketch of the author must accompany the manuscript.

Important Notes:

- 1.Last date of the abstract submission is **2nd May 2025**
- 2.Abstract should be in English or Hindi
- 3.The word limit for the abstract is 250 words
- 4.Please mention around five keywords
- 5.Fill the Google Forms for Registration and Submission of abstract. [Click Here](#)

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For Research Scholars : ₹ 1000/-

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