

“BRIDE TRAFFICKING IN INDIA”

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DISSERTATION

Submitted under the guidance of:

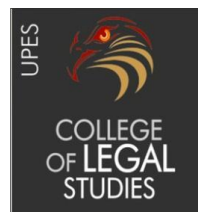
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CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the research work entitled “**Bride Trafficking**” is the work done by Trishla Malik under my guidance and supervision for the partial fulfillment of the requirement of B.B.A., LL.B. degree at College of Legal Studies, University of Petroleum and Energy Studies, Dehradun.

Signature & Name of Supervisor

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DECLARATION

I declare that the dissertation entitled “**Bride Trafficking**” is the outcome of my own work conducted under the supervision of Dr./Prof. Sandhya Kumari at College of Legal Studies, University of Petroleum and Energy Studies, Dehradun.

I declare that the dissertation comprises only of my original work and due acknowledgement has been made in the text to all other material used.

Signature & Name of Student

Date

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THEME OF CHAPTERS

1.Introduction

1.1 what is trafficking

1.2 status of female & female trafficking

2.What is bride trafficking

2.1 why bride trafficking is not popular as other trafficking?

2.2 Comparative study of bride trafficking in India and other countries – history and data analysis.

3.Reasons behind bride trafficking

4.Impact of bride trafficking on women and society

5.Critical analysis to crimes relate to bride trafficking and law applied.

6.Conclusion/ probable outcomes.

SYNOPSIS

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

The topic of dissertation gives a purview of bride trafficking in India. How it has increased over the period of time and what are the possible reasons beyond it. Also the impacts it has laid in our country as well as human hood. For the vary reason we first understand the nature of human trafficking. Trafficking in Persons is said to be employment, transportation, transfer, harboring or receipt of persons, by means of the threat or use of force or other forms of cruelty, of abduction, fraud, deception, of the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, for the purpose of exploitation. For the same, Exploitation shall include, at a minimum, the exploitation of the prostitution of both male and female or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labor or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude or the removal of organs etc. human trafficking is not only said to be a physical activity of shuffling people from one place to another for various reasons but also it is a matter of shame on the man hood and the humanity. Vastly female humans are said to be trafficked to various regions not only in India but across the world for sexual means. Human trafficking in India results in women suffering from both mental and physical issues. Mental issues includes disorders such as PTSD, depression and anxiety. The lack of control women have in trafficking increases the risk of a victims likeness to suffer from mental disorders. Women who are forced into trafficking are at a higher risk for HIV, TB, and other STD's which also reduces the sex ratio of our country.

Out of all the types of female trafficking, one of the most widely seen type is bride trafficking which is also the subject for this dissertation. Especially in the countries like India where the skewed sex ratio of female has given rise to various forms such bride trafficking. Bride trafficking is said to be buying and selling of bride for various purposes amongst the states of India. It is an illegal act where girls are sold to men as property who became their wives and are only being used as sex slaves or bounded labors. The large number of girls are statistically in the age group of 13-23. Apart of this bride trafficking undergoes multiple marriages where the buying and selling of

brides continuously takes place till the girl is of use to them. This multiplication takes place across the country considering women as a sex worker satisfying the evils and greed of the society. This dissertation focuses on the physical mental and legal impacts of the bride trafficking taking place in India.

I have chosen this topic particularly as it is a major issue happening in our society and is not taken seriously rather the rights and positions of women in India is demolished by such acts. And the three major dimensions are considered under it i.e. child marriage, crimes under IPC and human/women rights violation.

IDENTIFICATION OF ISSUES

The following topic of bride trafficking lays down certain social issues and the grounds of emergence which is also affecting the country and has affected the women of India over the course of time. Some of the issues are:-

- The first issue is of child marriage. Usually the bride who are trafficked are minors and because of which they have to undergo child marriage and which is one of the greatest evils of the society.
- Slavery or bounded labor is the second most heinous crimes under which women are captured due to bride trafficking.
- Multiple marriage. Which is one of the most common impact of bride trafficking seen usually in the parts of Haryana Punjab and uttar Pradesh.
- Rape. One of the most effected crime seen due to bride trafficking is seen largely on every turn.
- Apart of child marriage child abuse is also one of the impacts of bride trafficking.
- Prostitution is one of the most biggest impact of bride trafficking on the society. Prostitution is the crime seen in every corners of the country irrespective of forceful or compromising means.

- Female feticide which is the root of emergence of this problem, seen in almost every sector of society resulting in skewed sex ratio of female in India leading to crimes like bride trafficking.
- Violation of human rights at large. It is because women suffer with dimensional problems from birth to death and in the course of bride trafficking there are many seen and unseen traumas suffered by the women.

SCOPE OF RESEARCH

The scope of research in this topic is more of field work. The practical experiences of women who have suffered and have gone through this crime. Face to face communication and telephonic communication with women as well as NGOs who are helping these women. The research is empirical and practical in nature.

As well as different journals and legal articles and newspapers were referred for more precise knowledge of what bride trafficking is and what is its impact on the country and human kind.

The scope of research has been focused on statistical data of Uttarakhand and Delhi. And the field work in these areas.

SURVEY OF EXSISTING LITERATURE

The following topic is researched from the literature of newspapers and articles on bride trafficking.

NEWSPAPER

- ‘Bride-buying an old practice in north India’ Tribune News Service BBC; Chandigarh; Before Partition there used to be Jind House at some distance from the railway station at Ambala. Adjacent to it was an “adda” where

women were offered for sale after sunset. People from various parts of this region, especially the Malwa belt, used to flock to the “adda” to buy women or say “brides”.

- ‘INDIA’S bride buying country ; Anwari Khatoon came visiting a relative in the northern Indian state of Haryana eight months ago, but ended up getting married against her will to a local man with six children from a previous marriage
- Rose Winifred Hodge; *The Purchase of a Bride; Bargain, Gift, Hamingjn*; “Purchasing a bride” is associated in our minds today with the concept of women as property, as chattel, even as slaves. It seems to hold nothing in common with Heathen ideals of self-respect, autonomy, freedom, and seems like the exact opposite of a sound foundation for a good Heathen marriage today.”
- BBC “the story of India’s slave brides” 25 November 2014; It is well known that boys are traditionally favored in Indian culture. Abortions of female fetuses have led to a gender imbalance across the country.

ARTICLE

- “When women come cheaper than cattle” by HINDUSTAN TIMES march 23rd 2014
- “there’s shortage of brides in India, and that’s a problem” by WASHINGTON POST ; If you are a single woman in India of marrying age you are either extremely lucky or tremendously unlucky. That's because there is a shortage of women in that nation these days -- in fact, the ratio of women to men has sunk to its lowest point since India gained independence in 1947. There's at least one cruel reason for this: sex-selective abortions, where boys are prized

more than girls. The shortage of brides is also driving an increase in human trafficking.

- Silent slaves: stories of human trafficking in India by WOMEN UNDER SIEGE 30th DEC 2013

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

In the following topic the research methodologies adopted are:-.

- **LITERATURE SURVEY OF THE TOPIC;**
Secondary data will be reviewed initially through the university library using a range of information sources such as the and different legal systems, academic and commercial abstracts, bibliographic databases, and Internet search engines. To aid the search, a table of key terms will be constructed and the sources located will be correlated with this. A secondary cross-reference table will be developed so that data can be viewed from different perspectives.
- **DATA COLLECTION AND SAMPLING UNDER LAWS;**
To test current practice against the historical record an on-line survey will be conducted to gather primary source data from cases.
The survey will collect quantitative data on the range of goods requiring an end-user license. A systematic yet random sample of laws and case laws will be drawn from Indian law books comprising of Indian laws.
- **DATA ANALYSIS ;** The national data analysis, case studies and empirical field work studies will be included. As well as communicative research work

and interviews from different essentials are included. Resulting in an outcome for bride trafficking.

HYPOTHESIS

The researcher would be dealing with Firstly, level of poverty in India. For the sake of money girls are being sell throughout the country more then one time with multiple husbands in different regions. In a study it was found that in Haryana girls are sold to the husbands on an average sum of 7000 rupees only. In order to bring money to girl's family and need of money for survival such trafficking are done widely in India.

Secondly, the unequal sex ratio in India leads to bride trafficking, because there are 800 girls on every 1000 boys resulting in less number of girls to become bride hence trafficking of girls are done widely across many states of India. Not only this but, the girl is married to all the male members of the same house and acting as a sex machine as well as a machine to give birth to new ones with multiple husbands leading to mental and physical illness of the girl also resulting in the degradation of the female human phycology as per the national data.

Third is lack of livelihood opportunities to the females in India resulting in marriage and settling of girls. The literate girls can earn a livelihood but an illiterate girl is short of resources and hence they undergo such kind of trafficking.

Education is the foremost reason to the crimes like bride trafficking. It is only because of lack of education and awareness amongst the families and especially the females lead to a step towards crime or degradation of the human kind. As there is an increases in the number of population and less education as compared to it is served in India

CHAPTER 1.

INTRODUCTION

Over the years, the tendency of human hood has changed. The era of evolution has not only changed the physical appearance of a human body, but also the psychology has changed over the course of time, as adaptable as the changes in the society. With different needs and desires, a human is said to be surviving on this planet. These desires varies from man to man and need to need. Humans are said to be the most unpredictable creatures on Earth, depending upon his greed and desires for more. This includes the changing of life styles, the change in technology, change in buying and selling of goods and services, change in the global trade, e-commerce, change in the ethics, change in the cultures and the most of it, change in humanity. These changes are not said to be brought only for materialism but changes are more effected on the society and the culture. With this regard, humans are tend to go beyond their limits to satisfy their greed, wants and desires. Which is seen in the post evolution period but can be said to have originated from mythological aspects. For example, Kaikey, beloved wife of King Dashratha, her greed was to secure the throne for her son ; Duryodhana, eldest son of king Dhritarashtra, greed to overpower the kingdom ; other such personalities are Shakuni of Mahabharata, Kansa, king of Mathura etc. by all these characters, we understand that a human mind changes with situations and his greed enlarges itself to infinity, for which, a man is said to undergo all types of deeds he can, to fulfill his wishes and desires. For similar, He can kill somebody, also can theft for his benefits and do various such things which are said to be illegal or immoral in today's world. Depending upon his needs and desires to have more, a human is also tend to do illegal businesses which has a distinct identity of immorality in the culture and the society. In today's world there isn't any said dimension where man has not shown his heights of greed. Had it been the greed of earning more money, or greed of satisfying his ego, or greed of satisfying his sexual needs etc. which has evolved over

the course of time with respect to the lifestyles and changing trends and human psychology. One of the most greedy and unconditional desire, a human opt for his living is said to be buying and selling of his own kind, i.e., buying and selling of humans. As an object or a material, humans tend to buy and sell. This is not a new trend but is widely observed across the globe, from pre historic era. The era of development gave it a refined shape, but it is happening since there evolution. As per a study, the history of US says “several nations and certainly ever empire have allowed and encouraged the practice of buying, selling and breeding of human beings, the decision into this particular mode of operations were steeped in racism and based in high greed, the defining character, however, was pursuit of profit.”¹ This simply tells us that not only a specified part of the world is into the business of buying and selling of human but it is said to be a business of many scattered parts of the world who deals with the business of man kind. This includes different psychological aspects within man kind who undergoes such type of dealings.:-

- Firstly, it is said that people can be fully understood and manipulated with the a checklist of motivators or pyramids of needs.
- Secondly, people often justifies decisions with facts and present status.
- Thirdly, a human while in business, looks for value, that how valuable one can be for him.
- Fourthly, people think in terms of people, i.e, primary function is to obtain advantages from society.
- Fifthly, the love and desire to buy and trade in the course of business.
- Sixthly, people are always looking for something or the other.
- Seventhly, people follow the crowd as to for what reason the other person has undergone such a human trade, even I should do it.²

All these human psychology factors are depended upon one’s need to go for trade for any particular aspect. Though it may vary from case to case but it is the most commonly applied course of action in the mind used by a human while undergoing buying and selling of human beings. This kind of trading involves a cruel hearted

¹ ‘A history defined by trade in human beings’ by Ron Jacobs

² report by dean Rieck, psychologist of trade

psychology as well as a nature of inhumane character. It is because a man is not said to be an object which is often treated as an object for one's own personal benefits. Though such a trade differs in nature than other trades but the initials of trade is same, i.e earning profits from buying and selling of human beings from one place to another. And other similar quality of material trade and human trade lies with the fulfillment of customer's need or customer satisfaction. Thus in large, we can say that, human buying and selling is just another kind of buying and selling, done by other humans, in the course of development and globalization, in order to obtain gains and benefits from both the ends of the parties, i.e., obtaining profits by selling and obtaining satisfaction by receiving the services. With a broader picture of buying and selling of human beings as a trade, happening in the society, we hereby studies the aspect of human trafficking which is said to be the most common type of exchange of humans for one's greed. And much precisely, we talk about bride trafficking, one of the greatest evil happening in the society for satisfying the human wants and fulfilling the desires.

Apart of all types of dealings and business happening in the world, In this dissertation, I have dealt about a special type of trade which is happening in India as well as many other countries. This trade is known as the trade of women from place to another with the view of making them a bride. In other words, a trafficking in women to make them a bride of a person in an unlawful manner, to obtain various satisfactions. This is one of the biggest evil of the society which is effecting the women of the world mentally and physically. Bride trafficking is said to be buying and selling of bride for various purposes amongst the states of India. It is an illegal act where girls are sold to men as property who became their wives and are only being used as sex slaves or bounded labors. There are various factors affecting the role and the increase of such kind of heinous trade worldwide which will be discussed in this dissertation. Also we will see its impact on the gender as well as its impact on the country. Some of the empirical studies of victims of bride trafficking will also be analyzed on the basis of their experience and mental and physical pain suffered by them in the whole journey of becoming a trafficked wife, which is precisely dealt in this dissertation paper. We first see the concept of what is actually human trafficking all about and which are the places most effected from it world wide and in India, then

we study the concept of what is women trafficking and its effects in India, and lastly we will see the concept of what is bride trafficking, its analysis and its significance as a crime under law.³

1.1 HUMAN TRAFFICKING

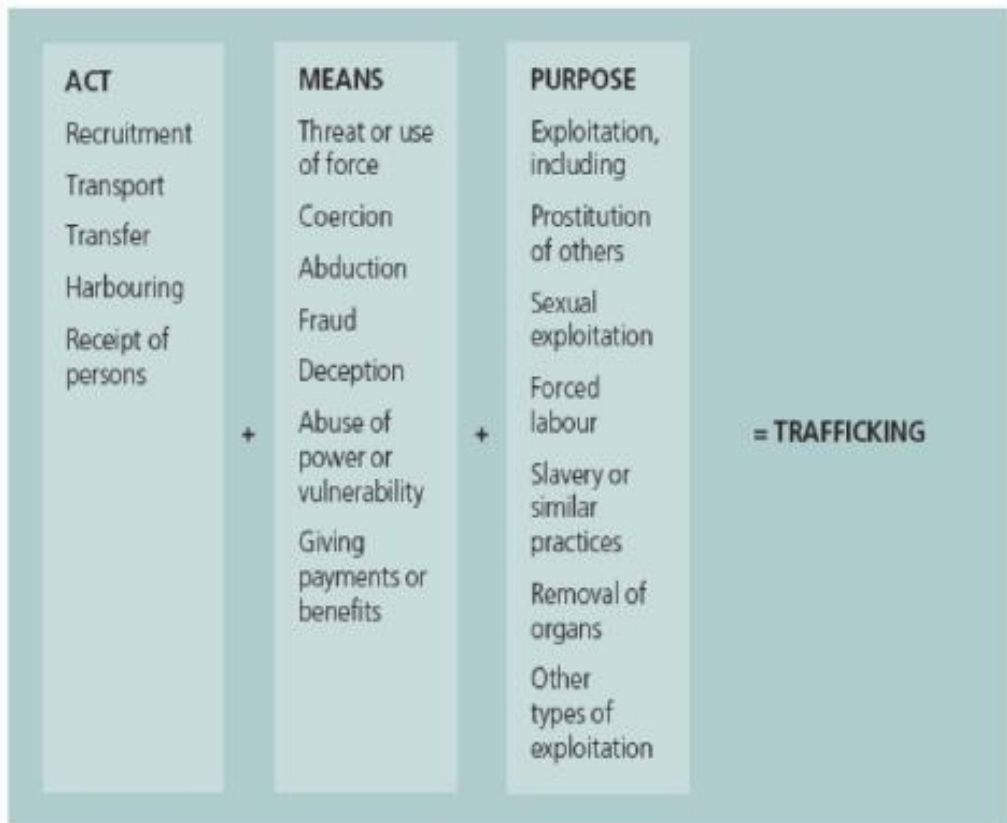
It is said to be one most heinous crimes in an international and domestic borders, which deals with the give and take of humans in the form of materials for undergoing various purposes through these humans and as a result satisfying different needs. If in precise we talk about trafficking in persons, it is said to be one of the most heinous and serious crime and a grave violation of human rights. Article 3, paragraph (a)⁴ defines it as “the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring or receipt of human, by the means of threat, force, coercion, abduction, fraud, deception or the abuse of the power or of a position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, for the purpose of exploitation.” Such an exploitation shall include, at a minimum, the exploitation of the prostitution, forced labor or services, slavery or practices similar, servitude or the removal of the organs from a human body. The human trafficking is said to occurs:-

- Both across borders and within a country and not just cross borders.
- Is for a range of exploitation purposes (not just sexual exploitation).
- Victimized children, women and men, all the groups of humans.

³ report: The human rights commission of India: 2010

⁴ protocol to prevent, suppress and punish trafficking in persons

- Takes place with or without the involvement of organized crime groups.⁵



Human trafficking is said to be the biggest curse on the society, where a man deals to another man, to sell another man. In other words, human trafficking is said to be a dealing of selling human bodies or human organs for various prescribed requirements in the world. These requirements varies from condition to condition and wants to wants. For example, a trafficking of human body of the use of unlawfully obtaining his kidney for the purpose of selling it at higher rates in the markets; another example may be that buying girls of teenage from poor countries and selling them to rich

⁵ nodc.org/trafficking in females

countries and rich customers for various purpose, as per the requirement of the purchaser. As discussed earlier, human trafficking is yet another type of trade happening in the society, across the globe to satisfy a consumer's needs and requirements. Human trafficking is not only a type of trafficking of physical bodies but wonder the mental pain a trafficked person undergoes when his body is sold to another for a sum of currency value. Not only it is happening in the countries who are poor but is also happening in the rich countries. Women are trafficked for their bodies for various purposes like sex, slave, prostitution, to become a stripper in the market, to become an official escort in the business lifestyles, to become wives of shaikhs and other men across the world who can pay for them and make use of the most etc. children are trafficked for sexual exploitation, begging, labor, terrorism community building etc. where as men are still of less use in the market, yet they obtain a major space life slavery, male prostitution and organ trafficking as well.⁶

If we talk about the Indian prospective, Human trafficking happens because of a simple concept with a mind set of human body as a commodity which can be expendable and reusable. In the whole sale of the human, the process includes selecting, tricking, intimidating and deception of victim to their transportation to the locals. The recruiters are the first in the chains often called as Dallas. They move to potential sites for victims which mostly are the poverty- stricken where there has been no proper rehabilitation. Different measures like drugs, abductions, kidnapping, inducement or cheating to bag the targets are used by the Dallas to capture their objectives or the girls as the brides. Till date no concrete study has been conducted so far to know the trafficked humans in India.⁷ According to a report, Jharkhand is said to be the state where human trafficking is seen at large. It also says that young girls are trafficked from Nepal to India. An article stating Karnataka is said to be a state of high crimes, it is the third state in India for human trafficking. "Every year more than 300 such cases are reported in each of the four south Indian states. Whereas, West

⁶ National crime report bureau: reports 2010

⁷ Times of India

Bengal and Bihar on an average have 100 such cases each year⁸. According to a latest report on human trafficking by United Nations office on Drugs and Crime reveals that Tamil Nadu has 528 such cases of human trafficking in 2012”.⁹ Whereas, data from Home Ministry says, 1379 cases of human trafficking is reported from Karnataka in the periods of 4 years, in Tamil Nadu it is 2244, Andhra Pradesh has 2157 cases of human trafficking, 300 bounded laborers in Bangalore etc. kids and girls are trafficked from their homes from northeast and taken from their homes and sold far away in India and other neighboring countries¹⁰. Agents do not send these kids to schools but sell them to work in brick kilns, carpentry units, domestic servants and beggars. Whereas, girls are trafficked for the purpose of sex and bride trafficking and to satisfy the needs and requirements of high male ratio in India. Tribal children are at a higher risk of trafficking, recently, children were trafficked from kuki tribe in Manipur’s Tamenglong district. Over the time, the percentage of human trafficking has increased in India. Men for work generally migrate to major commercial cities and from here the demand of commercialization of humans is created, like, slavery, sex etc. For meeting such demands there are also several other crimes involved in the whole process of human trafficking, these crimes involves, abduction, rape, unlawful marriage etc. the biggest reason that has led to the increase of human trafficking is economic injustice, poverty and illiteracy. In India these three are said to be the roots for human trafficking. Social inequality, regional gender preferences, imbalances and corruption are said to be some of the other aspects for human trafficking in India. A deal of a human is made merely for 6 to 7 thousand in poor lands in India, its is merely because of poverty rise over the years. One of the most essential aspect of human trafficking is also said to be overpopulation. The rise in the Indian population is leading to different kinds of adversities in the nation because the demand mouths are large and their fulfilling is minimal. Educated captures the Nation while poor suicides for living, this is the situation happening in Indian scenario when talking

⁸ New York Times

⁹ new york times: report: status of trafficking in India

¹⁰ Mayer, Peter. “Female Equality and Suicide in the Indian States.” *Psychological Reports*, 2003, 92, pp. 1022–1028.

about human trafficking.¹¹ Illegal business happening in India like pornography, prostitution, child labor at hazardous places etc leads to the higher demand of human trafficking. Apart of the problem of mental pain suffered in the whole process of human trafficking, the most exists the physical pains. Some of the mental disorders are PTSD, depression and anxiety, whereas physical includes risk of HIV, TB and other STD's, apart of that lack of nutrients in the body, Specific diseases related to organ removal, unwanted pregnancies etc. thus when talking about human trafficking there are several factors as to concerning the whole process of human trafficking and their web connections worldwide which seems to be endless, meeting different types of needs of the consumers or people for satisfying their objectives through selling people of different kinds for different values to the customers, as per their demands and needs. And in return getting a sum of money which is usually not very large and definitely not as much to overcome the human pain to overcome the pain and harassment suffered.¹²

1.2 STATUS OF FEMALE & FEMALE TRAFFICKING

We are in a society, that considers women merely instruments of reproduction. And hence we need to fight the immoral, patriarchal culture. Violence against half the populace of the largest democracy is emotive new heights, shaming the entire society. The recent ghastly incident of rape of Nirbhaya in Delhi is not an isolated one. As per

¹¹ Oster, Emily. "Does Increased Access Increase Equality? Gender and Child Health Investments in India." *Journal of Development Economics*, 2009, 89, (1), pp. 62–76.

¹² Sen, Sanka and Nair P.M. "A Report on Trafficking in Women and Children in India 2002– 2003." New Delhi: National Human Rights Commission, UNIFEM, Institute of Social Sciences

the records¹³, rape is the biggest crime in India with 24,206 cases registered in 2011 whereas (22,172 in 2010)¹⁴ which means the amount of rape and the quantity of rape victims has increased. The dismal principle rate at a mere 26 % between 2008 and 2011 explains the increase in rape as well as sexual violence happened to women in the course of exploiting her dignity and respect. According to the NCRB, approximately 10 % of rape victims are below 14 years, 15 per cent are between 16 and 18 and 57 per cent are between 18 and 30. Though this tall has changed its significance in the present year and last two years of evolvment and commercialization. The Constitution securities to all women equality, prohibition of discrimination by the state, equality of opportunity, and equal pay for equal work which are stated in different articles of the Indian Constitution. It also provides for making different endorsements for women and children. It abandons practices derogatory to women's dignity and provides for just and humane conditions of work and maternity benefit. But till date, these guarantees remain a distant dream for Indian women.¹⁵ But apart of the help of the law, the changes in the mindsets and especially so called culture change is required for the betterment of a women in the Indian society.

There are certain Women-specific laws, namely, the Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, the Dowry Prohibition Act, the Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, the Commission of Sati (Prevention) Act, and the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act have not acted as a deterrent. which have been statute for the better position of women in the Indian society and their welfare in the course of development and commercialization era because a need to change the world depends on the empowerment of changing the status of the women in the society for which the support of law is highly required as a major part to be played for the women. The Indian Penal Code deals with offences such as rape, kidnapping and abduction, dowry deaths, torture, molestation and sexual harassment. Under the IPC, a man is

¹³ *The National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB)*

¹⁴ *Girl and women sexual exploitation in India: department of child and women development, new Delhi*

¹⁵ Sen, Amartya. "Missing Women." *The British Medical Journal*, 1992, 304, pp. 586–587.

said to commit rape if the woman is under 16, with or without her consent. Marital rape is only an exception if the wife is under 15. Which we will deal further in the legal course of bride trafficking and situation of the women who is a bride and has been married. The Indian Evidence (Amendment) Act,¹⁶ provided that if a target of custodial and a gang rape situations before court that she did not consent, the court shall presume that she did not consent. The Indian Evidence (Amendment) Act,¹⁷ provided that it is not allowable to question the on the general moral character of a lady who is already suffering from distress. The Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Act ¹⁸ delivered for investigation of custodial rape by judicial magistrates. The references of the Law Commission have been combined in the Criminal Law Amendment Bill ¹⁹ to bring rape within the meaning of sexual assault. Thus we cannot complain about law not been in favor of women empowerment as well as guides and helps women or victims who have undergone different types of assaults as well as provide their protection as well. Despite these laws, several women occupying high offices, Indian women continue to face discrimination and violence at every stage of their lives and career as well. Dalit women are doubly burdened. With sexual nuisance, rape, acid throwing, “honor killings,” selective abortions, bride burning, and trafficking, India has been adjudged the “fourth most dangerous country in the world for women to live in”²⁰. Offences against women are acts of assault to establish that they are lesser inhabitants. This male-controlled culture confines a woman’s role to the family for the sake of reproduction and bearing kids for her entire life and for accumulation of wealth, negating her contribution to the nation’s GDP. Marriage is considered the ultimate in her life by the culture’s views. However, the need to pay dowry makes a daughter a burden, leading to sex-selective abortions and female feticides. Which is again a most important aspect in a women’s harassment and treating her as an object of a society and valued over materials.

¹⁶ 1983

¹⁷ 2002

¹⁸ 2005

¹⁹ 2010

²⁰ article by the Thomson Reuters Foundation Survey in: 2011

The Hindu Marriage Act prescribes the age of marriage for a girl as 18 but it does not say that the marriage of a girl below 18 is either void or voidable. Where in regions like Rajasthan we see child marriage a common trend of the Indian society. A woman has no right to decide her partner and those who break this rule are murdered and it is called “honor killing!” which is again commonly seen in the states of Haryana and Punjab. Most women who have no alternative accept domestic violence meekly. Single/divorced women are considered ‘available’. The reports²¹ says that 57 % of Indian boys and 53 % of girls between 15 and 19 years think wife beating is right. Reports says India ranks 129 out of 146 countries in the Gender Equality Index, behind Bangladesh (112) and Pakistan (115).²² Which is yet another drawback of one’s culture. Given this situation, it is not surprising that rape is the biggest crime . She is often compelled to compromise by marrying the rapist. Which defines about the mental status of the society who forces girls to undergo such kind of steps only because girls are considered to be the burden of the society.

A 17-year-old girl who was gang-raped in November 2012 in Patiala killed herself on December 26 as the police, without registering her complaint, pressured her to marry one of the accused. Which told the mentality of police officers with regards to the women and their culture. The family often prefers not to complain of rape as prospects of marriage are considered all important. The neo-liberal policies of successive Indian governments are aimed at maximizing private profits by reducing real wages, reducing public investment in welfare and commercializing education and healthcare. Permanent employment is transformed into part-time and casual employment, mostly filled up with women. By this not only women will be able to excel in the fields of the career but also their guts to sustain in such a culture will increase . According to the ILO, women are paid only 62 % of the salary of their male counterparts. The present political system facilitates sexual objectification of women in the media. Politicians make light of rape, saying skirts should be banned, late night parties of women shall be banned, their using cell phones shall be banned as well as their talking to men shall also be banned for protecting themselves from these men.

²¹ UNICEF Report 2012

²² The UNDP Human Development Report 2011

In a 1996 survey of judges in India, 68 % said provocative clothing is an invitation to rape. A khap panchayat in Baghat recently barred women below 40 years from using mobile phones and from shopping. A khap panchayat in Haryana advocated reducing the age of wedding for girls to 16 to prevent incidents of rape. The comments of the RSS chief that rape is an urban marvel are, in effect, a clear certification of the rape of the poor rural and Adivasi women. Empowerment of women is an irritant to the mindset of a patriarchal society and hence the increase in violence against women. In such oppressive conditions, the recent spontaneous protests gain significance. Laws are redundant in the absence of social responsibility towards gender issues and the political will to implement the laws. The rampant corruption in the political system can hardly curb the crime rate. We, as a society, need to fight the decadent, patriarchal culture that considers women merely instruments of reproduction. This perception should change, in consonance with our constitutional guarantees to women because a woman is human.²³

Keeping in mind the scenario of women hood in the countries like India, we come up to a more precise type of crime happening with women in the course of development which is said to be trafficking which deals with only women. More than child and men, women are the victims of human trafficking across the globe. It has been a culture in many countries to treat women like slaves or objects or they are mostly bounded by man made laws, for example Arabic countries which undergo law of a virgin wife who's virginity is checked on the wedding night and a failure to it leads to killing of such women or selling them or divorcing them in some cases. Thus very culture varies from one another and give rise to different types of crimes which are linked with trafficking of women from one place to another.²⁴ Also the culture plays an importance significance for the women welfare laws making, for example saying talaq thrice by Muslim men leads to divorce which is not a justice on a part of women, but because it is a man made law thus it has to be binding to the nations, for

²³ UNODC, *Government of India. (2008). Resource Book on the Legal Framework on Anti Human Trafficking*

²⁴ Panda Pradeep and Agarwal Bina. "Marital Violence, Human Development and Women's Property Status in India." *World Development*, 2005, 33 (5), pp. 823–850.

the welfare of their community and degrading the women community. Thus we can say that Women has been treated as an object in the society from pre development era till today. Women are said to be the slaves of men in this male dominating society. Not only they are said to work as per men but also they are said to work for men. For which the demand supply chain in order to deliver women to men has increased in this era. The globalization and industrialization has brought an immense turn over in the concept of gender equality which was not seen before, this has led to literacy and empowerment of women comparatively more in today's time as it was earlier. This has led the imbalance of economic status as well as the psychological status of men for which the demand of women for men has also increased.²⁵ Also the male ego is the reason for the demand and supply of women to men for various reasons. Though the scenario has changed but the mind set for women in the world has not changed much. Women are still made to look after the households, men and their kids apart of that any achievement of women are mostly not appreciated in the society which is dominated by men. For such a reason women are bought and sold to men to fulfill their needs as a part of male dominance society. Men not only are said to be the reason of such dealings but also certain double faced women are recognized criminals under the crime of human trafficking, in fact most of it, women are said to be the local dalas to manipulate young girls and charm them for a better living and then abducting them from their places and selling them further for different prices and different uses. The results of trafficking has widespread its dimensions in the entire world and especially trafficking takes place from poor countries and countries where the population rates are comparatively higher than others.²⁶ This is because the poor economic status of any country leads to unlawful activities in order to obtain economic gains. Secondly, the demands of over population has increased the demand of employment and needs of money, which in turn give rise to slavery and unlawful employment, also gives rise to the compromising states for women to help their livelihoods. Which ultimately give rise to women trafficking from different areas of

²⁵ Premi, Mahendra K. "The Missing Girl Child." *Economic and Political Weekly*, May 26, 2001, 3621, pp. 1875–1880.

²⁶ Kapoor Aanchal. "Bride Trafficking in India: 21st Century Slavery." *Human Rights on Campus Newsletter*, 2012.

the world because women are said to be treated as an object and thus in some or the other way they are said to be useful to men, as men psychology.²⁷

There are several reasons for which women are being trafficked. In this dissertation I have precisely dealt with the most essential use of women to e, a bride of someone, i.e, bride trafficking, but before that let us discuss some of the other dimensions where women are trafficked and sold for. The reasons varies as per the needs but more precisely the reasons for female trafficking leads to :-

- Firstly, the most widely use of trafficked women in the world is prostitution. It deals with a regular business of sex which are done by the women to satisfy men. It is also know as by sex slave. It can be defined as a business or a practice, which engages in sexual relations in exchange of payments money (though in certain cases it may differ with the exchange of services as well). It is also known as commercial sex. Thus the women who are engaged in such kind of business forced or unforced, via trafficking, is called prostitution via trafficking of women. For such a reason women are trafficked from one dealer to another, through an agent to satisfy the needs of sex of the consumers. Prostitution not only involves women for sex worker but also different crimes emerging out of it, they are said to be forced pornography, strip shows, escort services etc. which vary from place to place and culture to culture.²⁸
- Second reason is said to be sex slave. It is said to be the type of exploitation of women, in which women are trafficked from one place to another in return of money to the agent, for becoming a sex cum household slave to men. Usually in such a case there is no paying of money to women, rather they are exploited

²⁷ asia-foundation.org; reports on trafficking in human in India

²⁸ Iyer, Lakshmi; Anandi Mani; Prachi Mishra; and Petia Topalova. "The Power of Political Voice: Women's Political Representation and Crime in India." *American Economic Journal: Applied Economics*, 2012, 4, (4), pp. 165–193.

at large with different kinds of mental and physical torture given to them regularly. It is also a type of crime which pop out from the meaning of human trafficking. Which states that girls are bought from families who are poor with a greed of employment and marriage and further they are being sold to men.

- Third and the topic of this dissertation deals with bride trafficking, or women being sold to make a bride and a purpose of bride, by selling them to the men who marries them and keep them slave brides and undergoes all illegal and heinous crimes with these brides, which we will discuss in detail further. It involves multiple marriages, unlawful marriages, child marriage and common bride for family which is the most likely seen crime in different parts of India.

Thus we can say that the culture of taking women as a source of sex and baby bearing has led to the evolvement of different types of crimes in the society and which has led to degrading the power of women hood mentally and physically in the society. Trafficking of female is its biggest example which is happening in every three hours, when a girl or a women is adducted or trafficked from her home to the another place. Some of the statistical data as to happening of this crime in the society is given below. It states the statistical data worldwide as well as precisely in India, followed by the locations of female trafficking happening.²⁹

²⁹ Panda Pradeep and Agarwal Bina. "Marital Violence, Human Development and Women's Property Status in India." *World Development*, 2005, 33 (5), pp. 823–850.

> SEX TRAFFICKING STATISTICS

Human sex trafficking generates billions of dollars in the U.S. every year.

Department of Justice has identified the **TOP 20** human trafficking jurisdictions in the country:



A pimp can make \$150,000-\$200,000 each year, and the average pimp has 4 to 6 girls.



\$9.5 BILLION
ANNUALLY

How much human trafficking generates in the United States.

Approximately 300,000 children **ARE AT RISK** of being prostituted in the United States.

1/3

OF TEENS ON THE STREET WILL BE LURED TOWARD PROSTITUTION WITHIN 48 HOURS OF LEAVING HOME.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, National Center for Missing and Exploited Children

Table 141: Crime against Children – Procurement of Minor Girls, Buying of Girls for Prostitution, Selling of Girls for Prostitution, 2008

S.No.	India/State/UT	Estimated Mid-Year Population (in lakhs) @	Procurement of Minor Girls (Sec. 366A IPC)			Buying of Girls for Prostitution (Sec. 373 IPC)			Selling of Girls for Prostitution (Sec. 372 IPC)		
			I	R	P	I	R	P	I	R	P
	India	11531.26	224	0.0	100.0	30	0.0	100.0	49	0.0	100.0
1.	Andhra Pradesh	824.61	48	0.1	21.4	1	0.0	3.3	2	0.0	4.1
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	12.04	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
3.	Assam	300.79	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
4.	Bihar	943.06	45	0.0	20.1	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
5.	Chhattisgarh	237.74	3	0.0	1.3	0	0.0	0.0	1	0.0	2.0
6.	Delhi	172.50	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
7.	Goa	16.44	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
8.	Gujarat	566.65	7	0.0	3.1	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
9.	Haryana	238.90	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
10.	Himachal Pradesh	65.71	2	0.0	0.9	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
11.	Jammu & Kashmir	125.02	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
12.	Jharkhand	301.44	18	0.1	8.0	1	0.0	3.3	0	0.0	0.0
13.	Karnataka	576.02	4	0.0	1.8	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
14.	Kerala	343.40	13	0.0	5.8	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
15.	Madhya Pradesh	696.83	15	0.0	6.7	1	0.0	3.3	4	0.0	8.2
16.	Maharashtra	1073.47	13	0.0	5.8	25	0.0	83.3	1	0.0	2.0
17.	Manipur	26.37	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
18.	Meghalaya	25.47	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
19.	Mizoram	9.84	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
20.	Nagaland	21.96	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
21.	Orissa	400.33	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
22.	Punjab	266.89	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
23.	Rajasthan	649.94	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
24.	Sikkim	5.96	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
25.	Tamil Nadu	665.76	1	0.0	0.4	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
26.	Tripura	35.24	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	1920.49	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
28.	Uttarakhand	95.43	2	0.0	0.9	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
29.	West Bengal	882.07	53	0.1	23.7	2	0.0	6.7	41	0.0	83.7
	Union Territories										
30.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	4.15	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
31.	Chandigarh	10.71	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
32.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	2.65	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
33.	Daman & Diu	1.89	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
34.	Lakshadweep	0.69	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
35.	Puducherry	10.80	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0

Notes: @ Total Population includes Children

CHAPTER 2

BRIDE TRAFFICKING

In previous readings we have seen and analyzed the concept of what is trafficking and what is female trafficking, now we deal with a sub head of women trafficking which is the bride trafficking. In general words, bride trafficking is said to be purchasing of the bride to become one's property. In other word we can say that, bride trafficking is said to be a business of bride trade in which a girl is said to be bought from one place and sold to another place for the purpose of using her as a sex object, domestic worker, slave and also mode of earning unlawful money in some cases (prostitution). Bride trafficking is said to be "akin forced marriage to slavery. Forced marriage is an institution or practice where individuals don't have the option to refuse or are promised and married to another by their parents, guardians, relatives or other people and groups. Early marriage is the forced marriage of a child, usually defined internationally as an individual under the age of 18".³⁰ Sometimes called servile marriage, forced marriage also occurs when a wife is forcibly transferred to another in exchange for some type of payment or when a widow is given no choice and inherited by one of her husband's male relatives. The key piece to forced marriage is that at least one of the marrying parties does not give his or her consent. There is no agreed-upon international minimum age for marriage consent. However, most countries set the limit at 15 or 18 years old.³¹

The understand of the administration on women trafficking in the name of marriage is quite narrow. It treats women as a commodity to be sold to some unknown men and their different purposes. Women are treated as a source of sex and not a living life partner in the cases of bride trafficking. Usually the concept of bride trafficking says

³⁰ Articles 1 supplementary clause; the UN conventions

³¹ Article 2 United Nations Convention on the Abolition of Slavery.

that a girl is picked by an agent from a poor family and is sold to those families where they are able to pay a sum of money to the agent in exchange of the bride. In return the agent buys the bride from her family which are poor on the background just for a little sum which do not usually cost beyond a 5000 bucks starting from a sum of 700 bucks, which leads to a little satisfaction to the girl's family as a little money for below poverty line is like a blessing for their livelihood. Whereas in some cases these agents or agents tend to manipulate girls and abduct them from their respective houses either when not under the care and eyes of her family members, and then sold to further agents and finally to the families or men who are in a need of women for their survival. Not only this but the most efficient trick applied by the dealers in case of bride trafficking is seen when these agents greed the girls and manipulate them by showing them false dreams of employments, meeting any Bollywood celebrity, becoming an actress, becoming any artist or in the false love affection which often are a play played by these agents to undergo the liability of their job to supply girls in order to make them the brides of the desired parties who pay these agents with a good amount of money and hence it becomes an easy job for these agents to get and deliver the girls from various places and to the various places. They are usually sold to unknown families for a safer side, so that they are not captured by police easily. Bride trafficking is said to be a source of income for certain agents.

The outcome of bride trafficking varies on how much cruelty a girl has suffered in the whole course of trafficking from one place to another. Usually while in the transport of trafficking, these girls undergo various kinds of physical humiliations and rape. These physical humiliations include the exposure of private areas in order to judge the quality of a girl, also checks the virginity of a girl and whether she is of what purpose to the customer, depending upon the various heinous demands of these customers and treating a girl like an object and a play toy and making her best use for the customers. In the case of bride trafficking, there comes instances where elderly, white bearded men ask for young teenage brides for them which is said to be the best use of them at large. And further they can be thrown out of the houses once when not in use. Not only this but some dealers demand for a particular body quality in the bride which fulfills their bodily satisfaction. This all signifies the character of the men dominating society who demand for a bride for the mere purpose of sex, rape and her

exploitation and forgetting all the humane qualities just for their particular greed and wants. The journey of a girl from being a girl to becoming a mother of a trafficked case deals with many situational circumstances in her life which is often a trauma in her life who's reason are these greedy men who crosses all their limits of being a human. Bride trafficking systematically violets the women rights including her right to life and security of persons³². Different types of tortures are done to these brides in the whole course of bride , some of them are:-

- Physical abuse
- Deprive of bodily integrity
- Non communication with outer world/parents
- Illegal abortions
- Unhygienic life styles
- Unethical lifestyles
- No care of food and health
- Slavery to men and his family members
- No pursuance of lifestyles of the outer world/ often kept at villages
- Rape
- Rape by several men of one family/ outside family
- Also used as domestic/ farm workers

In the view of the research, I came up with the story of Premila who lived in a rural area of Bihar. Her parents lived in extreme poverty or in other words below poverty line. Anxious to escape their dilemma she was sold to a man in Punjab. There was no marriage ritual and her body was castoff and ill-treated by her 'husband' and his other so called masculine relatives. She was then sold , this included all kind of trafficking and mental and physical harassment which the girl undergo in the whole course of trafficking, but largely it gave out an essence of bride trafficking. Bride trafficking is a lately developed form of trafficking.³³ In an era wherever

³² Article 21 of constitution of India

³³ Kapoor Aanchal. "Bride Trafficking in India: 21st Century Slavery." Human Rights on Campus Newsletter, 2012.

women are assumed the exact to choose a right groom for themselves, there are those failed ones who are forced into the preparation of trade into marriage against their wishes. She was traded by a prostitution commotion in the region of Delhi NCR This is also known as 'marriage of suitability'. The traffickers in this case pretend to be wedding brokers/ intermediaries for relations in distant zones. Violence is used to convince women to leave their families. These women are from rustic villages. They get lured by false promises from traffickers. The traffickers then sell the women to those who are enthusiastic to recompense for brides. To keep them from avoidance during the transaction to transportation and being sold, women are often drugged. It is a common scenario that one woman will be sold multiple times as a bride to different men. In other word we can say that, bride trafficking is said to be a business of bride trade in which a girl is said to be bought from one place and sold to another place for the purpose of using her as a sex object, domestic worker, slave and also mode of earning unlawful money in some cases (prostitution). Their roles could vary from erotic slavery to playing hard labor all day and distress physical and unwritten abuse.

The Haryana province has a great gender change and is hence known as the destination for bride trafficking. It is because as per the statistical data, this state leads to the haggiest grounds of female feticide hence lack of females. It is an area where female children are measured a financial burden and cases of female infanticide and feticide are common performs which lead the inequity in the gender ratio. This leads to men not being able to find wives. And hence they are said to be sex hungry in the course of their lives. So, the men folk are now purchasing, distribution and selling and re-selling wives. Women are not treated as human beings but are now a commodity. The people here believes that its cheaper to buy a bride than to raise a daughter. The supply of this so called commodity or in better words we can say sex objects comes from the areas of Bihar, Assam and West Bengal. According to a report, the price of the bride, if bought from the sellers, may cost between Rs. 4k to 5k bucks The parentages of the women are naturally paid an average of five hundred to a thousand.³⁴

³⁴ UNICEF : report: convention of rights of human beings.

Since, women are being seen as a commodity, men are looking at new ways of procuring them. The concept of bride trafficking is yet another version of domestic sex- trafficking. In precise we can say that, The trafficking of brides across the country puts these women at high risk and dangers of various kinds, it is because they are out-of-the-way and therefore more vulnerable to exploitation. As per the tally and records we can say that since many of these trafficked brides originate from south and south east India where the sex ratio is a little more equitable comparatively to the other states, where we can say that still there is a hope of saving girls, but in this case, the cultural differences between the girls and the north Indian men who purchase them is vastly different where they find it difficult to adapt and evolve with the culture and the society, therefore chances of many kinds of other exploitation occurs to them, which even make their resides in to danger and their living is much more are stick Women in this whole scenario are not being given their real status.in the preview of Bride trafficking can be the major single-mindedness of trafficking or it could be a by-product. The spouses can be used for a combination of purposes. They could be enticed with false assurances of a good job or an attractive life. Those who are at maximum risk are the dalits and the tribals. This is because the traffickers target the most vulnerable i.e. the poor, the relegated and the displaced. This marvel is being flouted by the law agencies. Day in and day out the enforcement agencies fail to curb this misconduct, fail to save a girl, a offspring, a sister from being sold to folks who see females not as a wife but a product of their satisfaction.³⁵

These are some of the minor effects of bride trafficking which is a day to day torture given to the slave of the buyer, while major effects will be discussed earlier in precise. More than 22000 girl children were kidnapped for marriage in 2012.³⁶ Where as the organized sex rackets have started operation in north Indian states as a form of prescribed business.³⁷ It is constantly observed that girls from poverty stricken areas and the tribal areas of West Bengal, Bihar, Jharkhand, Orissa and south Indian parts like Andhra Pradesh, Kerala are the said main targets of the business. Where as it is

³⁵ dfn.org.uk/trafficking

³⁶ as per the report of national crime record bureau 2012

³⁷ as per 2013 report commissioned by UN office of drugs and crime

also found that Nepalese and Bangladeshi girls are also the victims of trafficking and are bought to Indian boundaries for making them brides. Thus precisely there is no such said place where from their girls are not trafficked and bought up to the different areas where they have demands and needs by the men. In precise we can say that, The trafficking of brides across the country puts these women at high risk and dangers of various kinds, it is because they are out-of-the-way and therefore more vulnerable to exploitation. As per the tally and records we can say that since many of these trafficked brides originate from south and south east India where the sex ratio is a little more equitable comparatively to the other states, where we can say that still there is a hope of saving girls, but in this case, the cultural differences between the girls and the north Indian men who purchase them is vastly different where they find it difficult to adapt and evolve with the culture and the society, therefore chances of many kinds of other exploitation occurs to them, which even make their lives in to danger and their living is much more at stake. Though their lives are difficult, but we can say that, cultural alteration is least of their problems when the behavior meted out to them by the partner is ghastly and sometimes, adjoining on inhuman.³⁸

During an empirical research workout, I came up with the story of this girl Rubina, who originally was from Assam, who was forced into marriage at 16 years of her childhood, when she barely was able to handle herself, when asked about her existing circumstances said, “We Paros(bridess) belong nowhere. We have no homes of our own, rather we are just a piece of object lying in a corner of the house, We are treated like animals and are tortured every single day, with no respect of ours in the house. If a man has to choose between leaving a local woman and one from outside, he kicks us out; if a man is in need of money, we are sold to a different place from where we head so that their need of money is satisfied, irrespective of what our condition is.” She even helped in recognizing her story and told that usually, A bride is sold 2 to 5 times on an average from one place to another, notwithstanding the human emotion which is being suffered, and her rate goes down with each following buying as she grows older and older with not only her age but with her physical body as well.³⁹ It is regular

³⁸ UNICEF : report: convention of rights of human beings.

³⁹ report: the times of india 2011

in many instances where these brides have been nagged and forced into polyandry and engage in other kind of heinous sexual activity with other men in the family also with men who do not belong to their family, and of the man who bought her. She is thus deemed as held by all and exploited in equal portion. In the states like Rajasthan there are bursting with bride arcades frequented by different types of buyers from Haryana, tell stories of bargaining and publicly “feeling up” the girl to check the “quality” (bodily features/ private parts) of the commodity, which is said to be the bride, that he is purchasing which come with a warranty and everything as desired by the consumers.⁴⁰

The most logical and important, primary factor to blame here for the issue of bride trafficking is said to be female feticide. As per The Pre-Natal Diagnostics Techniques Act⁴¹ has made some important steps in punishing sex determination tests and the resulting sex selective abortion which has therefore improved, if only marginally, the number of sex selective abortions. Which is said to be happening in every society ranging from middle class to high usually people with poverty line cannot afford such tests, which desires to have a male child, and again they undergo the process of overpopulation at large, because of their different mentalities of having a male child which is said to be the only support of the family and usually, a girl is said to be a “bojh” in other words, burdens in the families. Thus to undergo the process of knowing about the gender of the child, this test of sex determination takes place so that a girl child can be easily killed in the womb of the mother and hence there is no birth of a girl child. By such a phenomenon we can say that the child sex ratio however has worsened sharply over the last 20 years. A recent report⁴² says that the number of females in the society, for every 1,000 boys under the age of 6 has dropped to 918 in 2011 from 945 in 1991. Which is a drastic change and an insult of the Indian society, India’s sex gap, says Lakshmi Puri, a U.N. Assistant Secretary General, “proves that the commercial and social progress in the country has had lowest bearing on the status of women and daughters in our ugly society. But there is another

⁴⁰ empirical study from NGO empower people, India.

⁴¹ 1994

⁴² clause by UN Women and UNFPA

component at play here. An Annual Health, it says that as per the Survey Report brought out in March previous year said that although female killing in the womb, or in other words female feticide is present, but we can also say that the child sex ratio has been affected more due to infanticide and neglect of the girl child in the 0-4 years phase. This phenomenon is although not seen and captured under the data statistics, but is also said to be another harsh truth of the society, Therefore, a large number of girls are dying at an infant age where parents choose to act in carelessness, the nourishment needs either due to ignorance or intentionally, which is mostly intentionally in most of the cases as seen in many parts of the country which not only lies in the dimensional area of a particular class of people but also is seen in different standards of living. The data in the report shows that a significant fall in the sex ratio in the 0-4 years age group in several districts spread across nine states if we talk in a more precise way. Since many of these are the most densely populated states in the country, this fall would account for lakhs of missing girls. Every year from every part of the country, resulting in a downfall in the sex ratio of the girls. Which is often said to be a proof of a poor mentality of the society with regards to the girls in every sectors and considering girls as a burden of the society and family which are only said to get married as soon as possible for which crimes like bride trafficking takes place every moment in the society.⁴³

Another empirical study which I came across while the study of bride trafficking and its concept was the needs of failure men in the society, through an incident which says that “Young men in Haryana and neighboring cities to it, which undergo common same kind of culture are being forced to buy brides from other states, which are usually the northern states. This has turned into a commercial occupation, and agents and vendors are booming,” said Mr. Sunil Jaglan, the sarpanch of Bibipur in an interview right before the 2014 General Elections which saw groups of young men walk with slogans like “bahu dilao, vote pao”⁴⁴ where their prime demand from contesting candidates was to find them a wife in exchange for votes. which means not only it is said to be a strategy to gain votes and become the commanding parties of the

⁴³ Article: Slave Trade and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery, UN convention.

⁴⁴ Survey : The Hindu newspaper

area but also as a price they get trafficked wives from the entire source and power they have. Taking it to another level, BJP candidate in the upcoming Haryana Assembly elections OP Dhankar is using this strategy to acquire votes from unmarried men. Addressing a Kisan Mahasammelan at Narwana, Dhankar said, “Making BJP strong also means that those youths in many villages who are roaming without brides will get one. A cheap and ruthless strategy to be applied to play with the mentalities of the locals, which generally gets influenced by such leaders because of their needs and desires of having a bride in the house, out of which they can make the best use and in return their mustaches are held high in the society because some of them are said to have wives while others don’t. this also leads to the arise of evil and competitive feeling amongst other men who do not owns a bride in their houses, which again results in the urge of having a bride or a so called sex slave in their houses out of which the best use can be bought forth. This ultimately results in the demands of girls to become brides of these mob which connects the relation of bride trafficking in the society. Though it was just a small story of one village, now we can village that such manipulations are working in entire northern regions and other such regions of India which are spoiling the minds of the youth and leading towards the emergence and increase in the number of the bride trafficking in the entire country.

Though unfortunately, there are no expressive laws to challenge bride trafficking effectively in the country but The Immoral Trafficking Prevention Act is a special law is said to be focused on prostitution, but specifically it doesn’t cover all forms of trafficking which are though common in India. Therefore the application of this law may not be the most judicious. Bonded Labor Act 1976 and Juvenile Justice Act aren’t equipped to handle these types of cases either Of sex slaves and other sexual incidents of the children which is largely covered in the purview of bride trafficking. section 366⁴⁵ which deals with “kidnapping, abducting or inducing a woman to compel her marriage, etc.” is a lone remedy that can be used, but again it has no provision for rehabilitation or reintegration of the victims of bride trafficking.⁴⁶ This we will discuss in detail and its relevance to the bride trafficking in large. Empower

⁴⁵ The Indian Penal Code

⁴⁶ UNODC: government of India: anti trafficking campaign

India and Shakti Vahini are perhaps two of the few NGOs that are working in this sector in India, and no other NGO or organization is said to be focusing on the bride trafficking, though for the vary reason that though it is a popular crime happening in the society yet not so popular because of limited cases coming up in the society⁴⁷. Empower India has taken a multi divided approach to this issue by developing a module that takes a glance at prevention, liberation and rehabilitation. Sensitization platforms and engagement, community awareness, family psychotherapy and legal awareness and support form an integral part of their strategy to uproot this evil that has been in practice for numerous periods. Participatory copies such as public campaigns and a March against Bride Trafficking” are their unique ways of bringing this issue to light which has yet resulted in the successful platforms and has also resulted in the progress of the women in India over the time.⁴⁸ But subsequently we can say that NGOs cannot possibly handle the enormous task of eradicating this drawback on their own. Major difficulties they face is in categorizing the victims then they typically come from rural areas and are sold to distant, isolated villages where the mentalities of different people varies as per their so called ethics and culture of the society. And the fear of being coldshouldered in the communal prevents victims from patient that they have been purchased or trafficked.⁴⁹ Therefore, the legal environment of arranged marriages as they arise to call themselves put the responsibility on the powers to prove the women were involuntary into marriage in order to pursue arrests. Apart from legal gratitude and aid, social engagement and awareness is authoritative. An essential step to reducing gender bias and the attached productions of gender based crimes is lugging down the thorough and cultural obstacles that avoid families from accepting girls as persons with privileges and freedom and not as responsibilities. Once we accept and shadow the belief that females are people, who are not born to be potential- wives for men and that they are not entitled to ‘wives’, things can slowly start to change. And we must memorize that as an even member of society and inside the family, a girl is not anybody’s to be purchased or sold for any reason. You simply cannot put a price on a woman an make it an object worth for the

⁴⁷ [empowerindia.org/bride trafficking](http://empowerindia.org/bride%20trafficking)

⁴⁸ Human rights commission India

⁴⁹ Panda Pradeep and Agarwal Bina. “Marital Violence, Human Development and Women’s Property Status in India.” *World Development*, 2005, 33 (5), pp. 823–850.

society.

2.2 WHY BRIDE TRAFFICKING IS NOT AS POPULAR AS OTHER TRAFFICKING

In India, the concept of marriage is said to be the most crucial part of one's life. Marriage is said to be a blessing by god and culture to the couple who decides to be together in life for the sake of being each other's partners and lovable life long till their last breath. This is not any modern trend of happening in the society, but marriage is said to be the oldest ritual or ceremony happening in the world, which is said to be varies its virtue. Marriage was first initialized by Lord Shiva, who married Sati and promise to be his only love and partner life long, and in return goddess sati promised to be his better half (ardhangini) life long and will live for his love and blessings life long. Though the origin of marriage has been Lord Shiva but the concept of marriage has changed over the course of time till today. Various cultures and ethics of the society has been the roots of marriage in the Indian concept. These cultures varies from north to south India varying the needs and requirements of the society, as well as, it has evolved the concept of being one's partner in large. Marriage today has changed entirely, it seems like it has ponded make up and will be removed when required, no natural beauty of it has left anymore in Indian society as well as Indian culture. There have been the evolution on the kinds of marriages since decades. The different types of marriages involved Brahmana, in which the father of the bride sends an invitation to a properly qualified man and entrusts the girl, the purpose in this context was joint performance of traditional religious duties and rights. Second type was Daiva girl marriage to Brahman, purpose was to perpetuate good results of sacrifice and protect society. Third was, Arsha in this type married couple offer a symbolic gift of a bull and a cow who are said to be the father and mother of the Indian society, whose purpose in study and practice. Prajapatya, another kind, in

which girl choose her own groom with a purpose of birth of a qualified offspring that will continue dynasty. Gandharva, in this type, the girl and boy declare their love and affection for each other and exchange vows its purpose is romance. Another type is Rakshasa, in which girl is abducted from her home against the will of the family. Asura, in which girl and her family receive gifts wealth from husband to convince them their intention. And a last one is said to be Pisacha, in which a girl is seduced into a sexual relationship by flattering, in this the purpose is satisfy sensual needs. With the view of all these kinds of marriage we understand the status of men and women in the society. Where women in some places are worshipped by people by the names of different goddesses like maa Durga, Kali, Parvati, Saraswati etc., certainly in some places women are being brutally treated by these men and are just treated as a sex object, an object for delivering kids and a slave of household.

By the view of these different kinds of marriages in the Indian society, a girl has all the burden of a successful or unsuccessful marriages, a girl is said to be a home maker or a home destroyer in a family and a girl is said to make or destroy relationships. It is a common type of a mind set and mentality which has been weaved it the heads of the girl in our society from a very tender age till the time of marriage. Thus is not a said mistake of a girl, but the society, culture and the mentalities of people in this society which has proved to be an adverse in the upbringing of a girl child. With such a mind set, girls or females are said to be the main sacrifices in the society. With such a mind set they are keen to sacrifice at every moment in their lives and also are keen to suffer at every stage of their lives. These physical humiliation includes the exposure of private areas in order to judge the quality of a girl, also checks the virginity of a girl and whether she is of what purpose to the customer, depending upon the various heinous demands of these customers and treating a girl like an object and a play toy and making her best use for the customers. In the case of bride trafficking, there comes instances where elderly, white bearded men asks for young teenage brides for them which is said to the best use of them at large. And further they can be thrown out of the houses once when not in use. This has enabled a poor mental strength in the girl's mind which is followed throughout her age and even till death. And she is said to be a sufferer in the society and not the men because by default she is said to be a

women who is considered to be a weak object of the society.

Thus we can say that the issues of household, marriages and especially sex in the course of marriage is usually hidden by the women out of shame or so called respect which she bears to her husband and compromise every moment in her marital status. For this reason the women is said to be a struggler throughout her life with different essentials of marriage. For this vary reason, the reports of marital status and especially marriages in trafficking. Because there are only few rise of voice against violence of marriage thus there are reportedly less complaints in this sectors and especially in terms of bride trafficking where a girl is more on a compromising state and is dying out of shame every moment in the curse of this marriage. And because of which they fear to tell out their stories in public because their families are at stake and their respect are on stake. Secondly, most of the cases have been reported of violence which has been suffered by these brides in the course of their marriages. This violence leads to the stoppage of the will and the power of the women in the Indian society. These trafficked women are not allowed to step out of their houses and make any sought of communication in the outer world. It treats women as a commodity to be sold to some unknown men and their different purposes. Women are treated as a source of sex and not a living life partner in the cases of bride trafficking. Usually the concept of bride trafficking says that a girl is picked by an agent from a poor family and is sold to those families where they are able to pays a sum of money to the agent in exchange of the bride. Which leads to a very poor condition of such women in the society which is not only effecting them on the physical basis but is also effecting deeply on the mental element. Because of which it becomes difficult to gather power and guts and speak out their issues in the society like others. Also because they undergo all types of heinous and humiliations in various stages of life. Third reason can be because there is no definite law dealing with bride trafficking in India, thus most of the time these brides are not entertained by the local police authorities giving a lame excuse of no definite law exists, as well as, the police authorities also start teaching these brides their limits and values which they have for their husbands and his families and that a women is meant to suffer these circumstances in her and thus they should not step out of their houses in protest to their families and especially their

husbands. This again shows the mentality of the society which is considered with regards to a women who compromises at every stage of her life as a trafficked wife.

2.2 COMPARATIVE STUDY OF BRIDE TRAFFICKING IN INDIA AND OTHER COUNTRIES – HISTORY AND DATA ANALYSIS .

If we talk about the world history, then we understand the status of women in the society. Lets first talk about the Common in ancient Greece, the data tells us that In 200 B.C there were Only 1% of 6000 Delphi families had 2 daughters which gives a count of 28 daughters to 118 sons. Which was even a smaller number of present status of Indian perspective. Further it says that abandoned children were use to be a major source of slaves in Roman antiquity European witch hunts a form of gendercide, which tells us the status of children at that time, especially girl child who were considered to be slaves and were exploited at every stage of their slavery. Further, the Began in late 14C was in the wake of Black Death which assembled in the period of 1550-1650: “the Burning Times” . also in the history we came to know about the Mass panics about plague-spreaders & witches attempt to destroy Christendom. This leads to killing of children and especially girl children by horrifying minds of the commons and witch craft being popular at that time leads to the downfall in the number of children. But the scenario was even Worst in Germany, France & Switzerland at that period and the girls were indulged into moving from one place to another in search of money and settlements, by which they were exploited by men in terms of sex and slavery from place to place. Which gives rise to the picture of trafficking in terms of making them wives and exploiting them which gave a tally of around 100,000 trials in the period of 1450-1750 to 40,000 to 50,000 executions at

that very time and status in Roman and Europe. While talking about today's time, in European countries, the Trafficked European women are being forced into false marriages which is only for a limited term usually, so that their 'husbands' can stay in UK and do as per their needs. Whereas, Illegal refugee Asian buyers want the females as wives so they can break in the UK and pay top price if they also become mothers of a baby, as a baby helps their case. The fake brides consult the right to live in the UK on the men because they are EU citizens as per their originality. This is a common trend which is happening in the Roman and European societies in order to make women their illegal brides and exploit them and make the best use of them in the survival of the man.⁵⁰

Now coming to the scenario of China, the picture becomes even heinous. China, India & (until recently) S. Korea the main source of problem with regards to the bride trafficking from one place to another which is usually cross borders. But note practice among certain ethnic groups even in America who undergo such type of trafficking in women. The Difference lies due to killing of girls at large in these countries which is, Feticide or Sex selective abortions which in other words we say, sex determination. Which in turn gives rise to the biggest crime of killing, i.e. Neonaticide (Steve Pinker) or killing of babies in these areas. As per the International tally the Infanticide fatal neglect of girls under 6 years of age Began in the era of 1979, which gave rise to the Birth rate slashed to 1.29 % by 2002, preventing 300 m births Current population of 1.3 billion as per the National records of China and other Chinese countries. Four alternatives of policy comprises of , In Urban areas where severely enforced , secondly in the areas In coastal areas where 40% allowable second child if first a boy.⁵¹ Then comes the In center & south where all allowed second child if first a girl, with highest sex ratios In Guangdong: ratio 120; but 146 for second child, fourthly In far west & inner Mongolia where policy not applied with most normal sex ratios. This tells the diversified cultures with

⁵⁰ Sen, Amartya. "More Than 100 Million Women Are Missing." *New York Review of Books*, 37, (20), 1990.

⁵¹ Soares, Rodrigo. "Development, Crime and Punishment: Accounting for the International Differences in Crime Rates." *Journal of Development Economics*, 2004, 73, (1), pp. 155–184

regards to the child, and especially a girl child, which simply states that the lowered ratio of the girl child in the society leads to imbalance in the girl ratio which in turn gives rise to the demands of girls comparatively higher in this area which ultimately gives rise to bride trafficking.

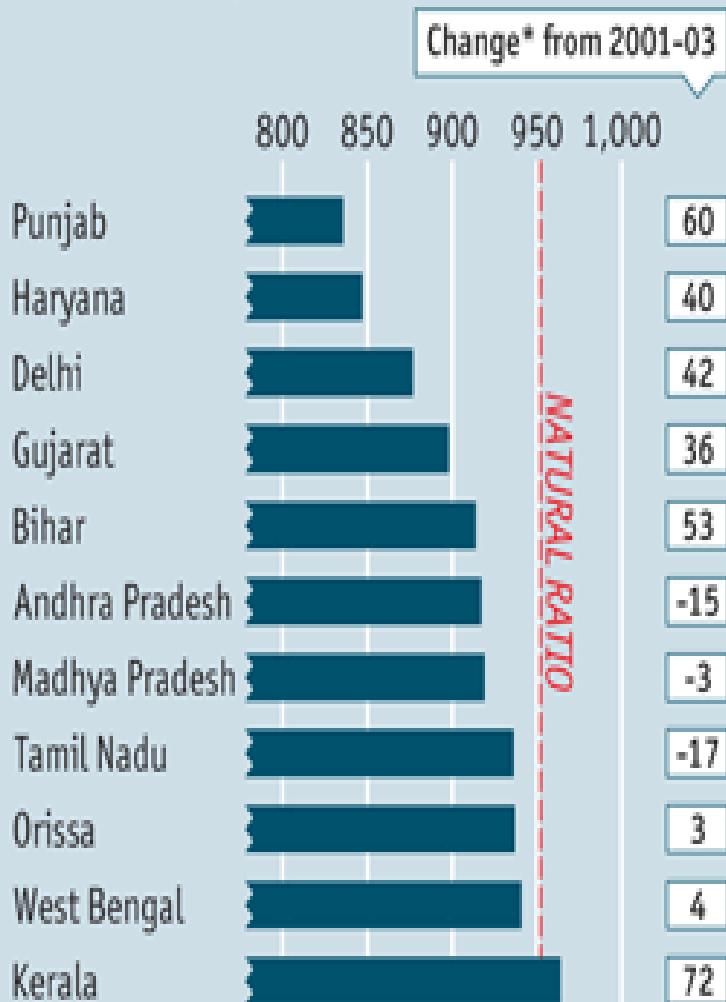
In comparison to these countries, As per the tally Features of Indian Gendercide shows that as per the 2011 census 914 girls, under 6, for 1000 boys which is a comparatively less amount of girl child every year. Further Compared with normal ratio (about 105 boys to 100 girls born), there are 600,000 missing girls each year Unlike China, this disparity is growing, this is because in India there exists No one-child policy; Not due primarily to poverty or in other words, poverty is not the only reason behind this but there are several factors in the Indian concerned ; richest states and comparatively educated states have worst sex ratio, for example Punjab, Haryana, Gujarat ; Preference for sons & smaller families combined with sex selection which can be seen in every sector of society in the Indian concept.⁵²

⁵² the united nations: report 2000

Too many puppy-dogs' tails

India's sex ratio at birth, selected states

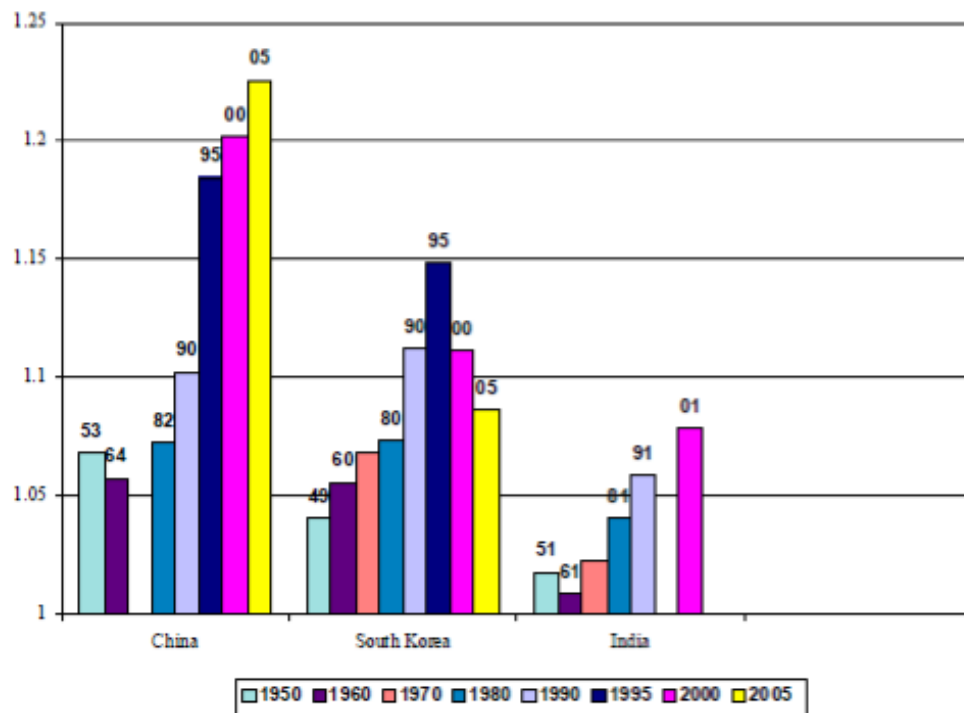
Girls per 1,000 boys, 2006-08



Source: UN Population Fund-India

* Positive value means an improved sex ratio

Juvenile (0-4 year) sex ratios in China, South Korea, and India, 1950-2005



While talking about the cases of bride handling and bride trafficking in US, we see the analyzed status that It was projected that 140 million girls under the age of 18, or 39,000 each day, will enter into forced and early marriages between the years of 2011 and up to the years of 2020. Forced marriage, identified by the United Nations as a “contemporary form of slavery,” or in other words, making brides only for the purpose of making them servants and undergo all kind of exploitations, takes place without the full and free assent of the bride and and is often joined with varying degrees of pressure from domestic members and threats of violence. Conflicting to popular belief, forced marriage occurs not only in South Asia, the Middle East or

Africa, but also in the economically strong countries of the world i.e, countries like the United States. Despite its occurrence domestically, service earners in the U.S. are unable to effectually respond to cases of forced marriage of the girls and women, due to a lack of a clear meaning of the issue and letdown to understand the actions and services compulsory to ensure defense of victim/survivors. In what may be the only obtainable data on forced marriage in the U.S., as per a conducted survey, two thousand and eleven, the year between national study measuring forced marriage in U.S. refugee communities. 41% of U.S.-based service providers reported encountering at least one case of forced marriage in a two-year period, totaling as many as three thousand cases. Which was quite a high number as compared to the other states, These numbers, however, do not account for forced marriages found within non-immigrant populations, the data with regards to this is still is still typically researched, such as those adept within certain ultra-orthodox populations. The survey also revealed only 9 % of service benefactors had a rewarded definition of forced marriage and only 16% felt their supports were ready to handle such cases.⁵³ At the centralized level, forced marriage is seen added as an issue disturbing other countries than the U.S. for example, offers various provisions for minor targets of forced marriage from other countries looking for redress.⁵⁴ It allows victim or survivors to file criminal custodies against spouses and parents and inspires experts to identify families and family members .⁵⁵

Now while talking about the cultures of the middle east and UAE nations it signifies that a previous issue of The Islamic Monthly, the examination of the generality of human trafficking and especially bride trafficking in Southeast Asia. Buried beneath breathtaking views and sacred sites is the clandestine commerce of human trafficking. Women are trafficked for their bodies for various purposes like sex, slave, prostitution, to become a stripper in the market, to become an official escort in the business lifestyles, to become wives of shaikhs and other men across the world who can pay for them and make use of the most etc. children are trafficked for sexual

⁵³ the Tahirih Justice Center

⁵⁴ The Department of State Foreign Affairs Manual: reports on global affairs

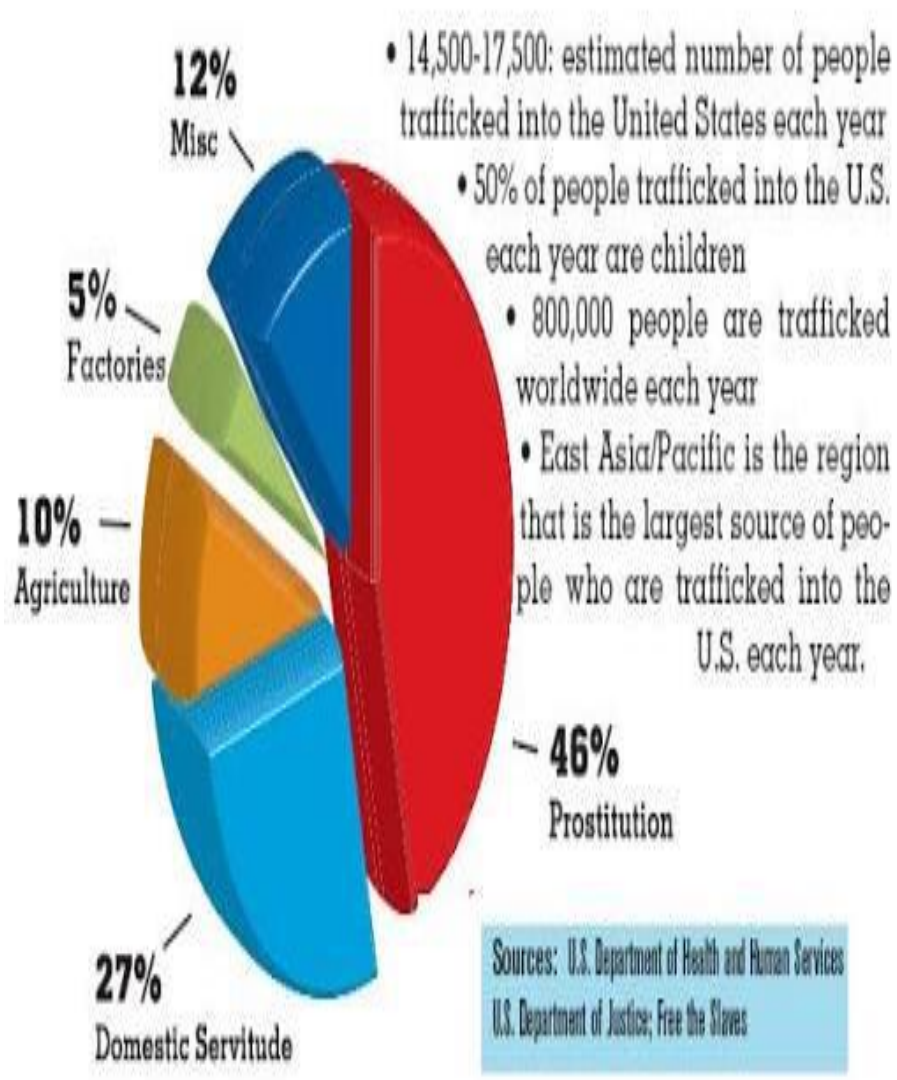
⁵⁵ united nations 2000

exploitation, begging, labor, terrorism community building etc. Perhaps the slogans of these businesses should be, as the global times, “Three Cs Domestic Services: Cleaning, Cooking and Captivity!”; “Let Us Put You To Work , and Into Debt”; “Love for Sale”; “Child Brides, Child Sex Trafficking, and Child Soldiers are Us!”; and “Crime, Indefinite.” In 2013, the Walk Free Global Directory of Slavery estimated that “2.54% or approximately three-quarters of a million people are enslaved in the Middle East and North Africa, which not slaves a women of the household works but also for every day sexual exploitation.”⁵⁶ It also specified that this region has the “highest level of discrimination against females with forced and child/ bride marriages as well as forced prostitution and household workers.”. while a research, as per an estimates of \$34 billion to \$150 billion in revenues produced, profit, business and greed are the motives for the intercontinental crime of human trafficking. Shared with the opportunities created by the exponential advance of wealthy nations, bordering countries damaged with conflict and the deterioration of governments, this part of the world bids not only the earnings, but also the purposes, opportunities and environment favorable to labor and human trafficking for sex.. Data Sources which was used with the definition of “human trafficking” that uses.⁵⁷ Data from Report, Tricked and Trapped tell us that Human Trafficking in the Middle East as well as other reputable sources were used to study Bahrain, Cyprus, Egypt, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Turkey, United Arab Emirates and Yemen.⁵⁸ In the examination of each country for ranking Tier 1, 2 or 3, where Tier 1 symbolizes best practices and Tier 3 symbolizes worst practices; type of trafficking; whether the country was one of origin, goal, or transit; push and pull factors; quotes of numbers of victims; abilities made to the victims vs. reality; suspects; and results to the traffickers. For purposes of categorization, It was organized the countries with the most troubling track records by the business slogans as suggest above with the context of UAE bride trafficking.

⁵⁶ UNODC, government of India, 2008 reports

⁵⁷ United Nations 2000 Protocol on human trafficking

⁵⁸ 2014 U.S. Department of State Trafficking in Persons Report and the International Labor Organization



This data specifies the amount of exploitation happening with women in the course of employment and bride trafficking in US, in the sector of domestic servitude, agricultural exploitation which is undergone by women, factories slavery and exploitation, and at last the most happening crime of women i.e, prostitution which also includes various kinds of different crimes related with it.

CHAPTER 3

REASONS BEHIND BRIDE TRAFFICKING

Now talking about the reasons behind bride trafficking, we understand that there are certain basic reasons in the society which are responsible for the rise of this crime in India. These reasons are said to be the arise out of the so called cultures and social norms under which, each girl is said to be a sufferer. These reasons are said to be the backbone of bride trafficking as per the researches and declarations in India.⁵⁹ These reports enables us to understand the consequences of bride trafficking as well as the consequences of these vary reasons which we will discuss further in the paper. Talking about the reasons of bride trafficking in India, there is no defined reason to it, but in contrary, we know that the society is said to be the evil for every such crime happening against the women in india from the pre development eras till now. It is because india is said to be a country of customs and cultures which are said to be the origin of the indian society as well as the origin of the law which is applied in the course of indian boundaries. Thus we can say that these customary values of society are said to be the biggest reasons for happening of crimes like bride trafficking in India. Bride trafficking lie upon two main sectors which are sex and slavery. These two sectors are said to be the most heinous outcome from the reasons which are applicable in the purview of the bride trafficking in India. It is only because of the social norms that a bride is said to be suffering from the moment she steps out and leaves her house and has been a trafficked women for the purpose of becoming a wives of a cruel man in the society. The reasons which we will be discussing lies on the 4 main heads, they are first of all over population of the Indian human hood, secondly the female feticide or the skewed sex ration in the human society, as a result of imbalance in the society, thirdly illiteracy amount in india which is confined upon female as well as the male population of the country, fourthly the human mentality or in other words the social norms of the society.

⁵⁹ report submitted by empower india NGO: 2010

- OVERPOPULATION

With a common mentality of having more than one child in a family has led to the increase of the human population at large. The tally counts as the current population in India is 1319923811 that comes out to be as 1.31 billion⁶⁰ which gives out the picture of the more the humans the more is the demands. Which says that due to large population there is not a proper allocation of the resources, which is said to be the first factor, this leads to the unsatisfied and high demands of jobs and resources for the livelihood due to which people are travelling from one place to another for the reason of house and livelihood which is said to be the reason for increase of such crimes in India. The value for sex and money increases as there is an increase of population, as well as, side by side as there is a growth of lifestyles and technology of the people. Migration from one place to another, usually from rural areas to the cities leads to the increase in the lifestyle factors which ultimately results in the changing of the mentalities of people as well as the changing in the ethics of a person. Secondly, the increase in population leads to non job satisfaction for which there is always a shortage of money for the survival which leads to the increase in the rates of crime and especially crimes like trafficking in humans which gives the desired amount as per the conditions of the seller. While talking about the case of bride trafficking, the value of women increases as there is a change of women to bride which gives a higher price as compared to other. This has become a short cut to satisfy the human needs of survival and existence in this competitive world. Third factor may lead to the ground of more human more partner factor which initially says that the increase in human males will ultimately increase in the amount of the demands of female partners for them, as a result of lifestyle, women are preferring to work and thus they aim for a suitable partner who is as equal to them, which also leads to the trafficking of women because these women compromise with their lives and handle exploitation which enables the unsatisfied men to undergo the crimes like trafficking and especially bride trafficking. Thus we can say that over population is not only a small problem or issue, it is said to be the biggest factor of increase of crime rates in todays time and also the biggest reason for the exploitation of women in todays scenario.

⁶⁰ indianonlinepages.com: report: As of March 18, 2016

- FEMALE FETICIDE/ SKEWED SEX RATIO

The tally of the exact women population in India counts to be 638315155 which gives a total of 638 millions. As compared to male population it is much lesser. The reason behind skewed ratio of women in India is because of female feticide. One of the biggest reasons of inequality amongst women. From birth and even before birth women are treated as a burden in the Indian society and thus they are being killed in the womb. There exist three main factors as to this, firstly the society's mentality, secondly women treated as a source of dowry and thirdly, need of male child more than need of female child in the society. At present the total number of females is less as compared to the male only because there is a more demand of a male child in the society. The sex ratio says that there are 943 females per 1000 males.⁶¹ It states that there is, and has been a sense of unequal needs and demands of female child which is seen in every sector of society. Not only poor or not only the middle class but a mentality of having a male child over a female child is a crime which is seen in higher class society as well. The first reason of treating women as a burden is only because of the culture of dowry in the Indian society. Every Indian parent undergoes the formality of dowry when they married their daughters which has been a ritual since mythology. The increase in the dowry demands has shown various related crimes with it. Wives are being tortured and murdered⁶² for the very reason girl birth is avoided in a family in order to avoid the tradition of dowry. The second issue lies with the mentality of Indians in avoiding girl child because she owes a matter of responsibility in her living and people avoid that responsibility factor to take care of girls and grow them properly in this evil society. This has led to an increase in the crime rate and especially in the rate of women trafficking at large. The third and the most common ground of skewed ratio is the need of male child is much more than the need of a female child. A male child is said to be the working hand of the family but the female child is only meant to be married and sent to the other house. As well as there exist many professions which are male oriented and thus families who undergo killing of female child has a perception of no male no money concept which says that only a

⁶¹ indianonline pages: population of india 2016

⁶² pulitzercentre.com/asia/marriage/dowry

male is meant to be a working hand in the family and thus many people prefer to have a male child and not the female child which is increasing the rate of female feticide in India which is also comparatively higher as compared to China's female feticide. As per data analysis it is found that "Jat boys from Haryana travel 3,000 km across the country to find themselves a bride, or even rather captures brides who are being trafficked from place to place. This has changed the concept of bride buying. With increasingly skewed ratio of girls in Haryana, they are seeking brides from as far away as Kerala as the only way to change their single status. Women are still made to look after the households, men and their kids apart of that any achievement of women are mostly not appreciated in the society which is dominated by men. For such a reason women are bought and sold to men to fulfill their needs as a part of male dominance The girls have not disappeared instant. Decades of sex determination medical advances and female feticide that has learned genocide extents are finally catching up with states in India. This is only the tip of the demographic and social problems confronting India in the coming years. Skewed sex ratios have moved elsewhere the states of Punjab, Haryana, Delhi, Gujarat and Himachal Pradesh. With news of cumulative number of female fetuses and child being aborted from Orissa to Bangalore there is ample evidence to suggest that the next census will reveal a further fall in child sex ratios throughout the country. The decline in child sex ratio in India is evident by comparing the census figures. In 1991, the figure was 947 girls to 1000 boys. Ten years later it had fallen to 927 girls for 1000 boys. Since 1991, 80% of districts in India have recorded a declining sex ratio with the state of Punjab being the worst."⁶³

Thus we can say that female feticide is said to be the origin of bride trafficking in India. With a view of change of respect of women in the society, though female feticide has decreased but still it is not vanished from the Indian society which is resulting in the decrease of the woman hood and as a natural need, there is a need of women in the society which is ultimately resulting in the crime rates and is resulting in the exploitation of women and as a result bride trafficking has been the biggest crime when it comes to the question of exploitation in India.

⁶³ unicef.in/227/female-feticide/india

- ILLETERACY

To know development in a society, and especially when it comes to women, Literacy is another proper sign of economic development. “For purpose of census, a person in age limit of seven and above, who can both write and read with understanding in any of the language is considered as a literate in India.. Although India has raised its current literacy rate of 75% (2016) from 12% at the time of Independence in 1947, its still lag behind the world average literacy rate of 84%.⁶⁴ Compared with other nations, Republic of India has the largest illiterate population. And especially in the case of women who are still said to be uneducated as compared to the men of India. Which leads to the mentalities of humans which lead to the downfall of the personalities of women hood in any society.” There are numerous deep fixed social, religious and cultural standards that serve to dismiss females from receiving an education and thus, lodging a position of command and authority. While talking the concept of education in a women’s life then is it said to be the biggest blessing she can obtain in her life. Lack of education has an impact through out a woman’s life cycle. This is because a girl would lead to a greater financial burden on the family to get her married and virtually no income. Thus in India spending money on a girl’s education is a waste as per the mentalities of the commons instead save that money for the purpose of their dowry which might help them in their marriages.⁶⁵ In the middle years, girls face another type of discrimination not only in India but this is a concept of many countries other than India. They lack entree to education. Many of them have to aid out with the domestic work and make sure of their siblings lives, instead of successful to college or live. Although the rates of girls’ primary education have improved in most countries, only 43 % of girls in the developing world attend secondary school. Child marriage is another habit widespread in India. Parents tend to get their daughters married off at a very young age and do not allow them to be educated for their lives, health, hygiene and their protection from evil, they are not even prepared to step out in this competitive world and compete their abilities, instead teach them how to compromise in their married lives, to rid themselves of the burden of raising

⁶⁴ census of India: report 2015-2016

⁶⁵ empowerededucation.org: report illiteracy: a curse on women

them. Early marriage and lack of knowledge about birth control leads to early pregnancy and motherhood, which is not even been taught to girls, that how are they suppose to look after themselves which leads to many infections and different types of diseases. HIV is also a consequence of illiteracy. Which is said to be a common disease in India happening to women due to lack of education and especially due to trafficking as a bride because they undergo different types of sexual partners from different places hence they are more keen to be infected by this disease as well as all the sexually transmitted diseases and other such infections which may lead to the death of these females. Lack of info about HIV and their sexual rights makes women more vulnerable to HIV. As well as these bride are not been able to cope up with the technologies which are changing drastically in the world, as a result they are misused by the evils of the society and made advantage out of their illiteracy at large. Thus bride trafficking is another type of advantage taken out of a girl's innocence and he illiteracy by which she is an easy target to make fool off and get into the field of exploitation.

Thus we can say that bride trafficking is said to be a common origin of a girl's illiteracy that because she is not been made to study in her life, she is not been made to live her life on her perception. Thus the evils of the society are in a moment to capture these uneducated women in their traps and make then brides of one and further exploitation them and trade them to many husbands in the entire globe so that these vulture can make good advantage of these girls. Thus due to the illiteracy crimes like bride trafficking are increasing in India and women are suffering at the most.⁶⁶

- POVERTY

One of the said issues or the reason behind the growth of bride trafficking in india is also said to be the poverty ratio. Rich are becoming rich and poor are becoming poor with a drastic change in the technology and change in the globalization era. The emerge of poverty has lead to the emergence of various kinds of social evils and

⁶⁶ UNICEF report on girl education in india/crime rates/trafficking

crime rates in India.⁶⁷ “Economic analysis of crime and criminal law addresses the question of individual welfare maximization through optimal allocation of resources and time in accordance to their relative returns”. As per the hypothesis⁶⁸, it says that people who are susceptible to fall beneath the poverty line are said to be indulged in criminal activities as a consumption smoothing strategy of living and existence in this world. There is a powerful role of poverty rate with the role economic growth, unemployment, suburbanization and excellence of legal system play in inducing property related crimes as well as heinous crimes like murder, rape and trafficking. Bride trafficking is also said to be an issue aroused out of the poverty rate in India. The results indicate a positive and statistically significant impact of poverty in the Indian boundaries as well as, inequitable income growth and a role of low quality of the legal system on incidence of total property as well as man or human related crimes. Moreover, the flexibility of figures suggests that poverty has the highest impact on robberies. And trafficking in humans. And especially trafficking in brides, it is because a desired bride by the purchaser leads to the favorable amount required as per the seller, thus the dealings in bride trafficking often goes in lakhs from the main party as a result, satisfaction of monetary value for the existence. Most convincing result comes from the characters of spring of education with offence where a 10% increase in per capita expenditure on education in India leads to a decline between 9.2-11.2% of overall property crime rates and as discussed above India leads to less education % in the preview of female education and thus female related crimes are growing in India.

Thus we can say that poverty is directly depended on the rate of bride trafficking because of shortage of employment and livelihood factors and money being the oxygen for life. Thus in order to get more money in short time agents undergo crimes of bride trafficking in India so that they can enjoy their luxurious lives even without working hard in the course of employment which is hard to get and to be done which ultimately flashes the path of trafficking to people.

⁶⁷ Ashish Bharadwaj :International Max Planck Research School for Competition and Innovation: Munich Centre for Innovation and Entrepreneurship Research,

⁶⁸ report : the national crime bureau of India 2011-2013

- HUMAN MENTALITIES/CULTURE

Another most significant role for the crimes like bride trafficking comes from the silly cultures and mentalities of the people. Where in some parts of the Indian boundaries, girls are being worshipped like goddess laxmi and saraswati, similarly in other parts they are being exploited by men in every course of dimension. The existence of women has been tough till she is born and breath in the Indian society. But these symbols provide a opportune fascia behind which there is widespread violence entrenched in Indian culture. They are part of the lie that Indian women cannot have it so bad, because they are revered. It is because India is said to be a country of customs and cultures which are said to be the origin of the Indian society as well as the origin of the law which is applied in the course of Indian boundaries. Thus we can say that these customary values of society are said to be the biggest reasons for happening of crimes like bride trafficking in India. In traditional Indian culture, girls are groomed to be good wives, not independent women with their own careers because their ultimate destiny is said to be wives of their husbands and not a helping had of the families. Traditional values say women are only important not in their own right, but because they produce children and preserve culture.⁶⁹ , or in other words a women is just a machine to deliver children and undergo pain . This mentality leads families to treat them as objects and materials who should remain pure and be controlled, but while talking in the concept of trafficking, then a women is said to help her family by getting trafficked and in exchange helping her family with money. women are their fathers' property, and later their husbands' as per the Indian society, and in case of bride trafficking it may be multiple husbands. Parents worry so much about "losing face" in the public that while boys take all the freedom they need, girls are regularly advised not to do anything that would "bring shame". This mentality explains why so many are forced into marriages, and crimes like bride trafficking at large or even murdered by their own parent, if they do not fulfill the needs of the families. It leads to mothers excusing away the heinous crimes of their sons by saying: "If these girls roam around openly like this, then the boys will make mistake."⁷⁰ Firstly women are

⁶⁹ Report: ibnlive.com

⁷⁰ 2012 article: the Hindustan times

killed in the womb of a mother, secondly even if she left alive she is ill-treated from her vary childhood. Apart of them who are alive they are considered to be burden and house hold material and thus they are not allowed to undergo education, which is considered as a waste of money for a girl's purview. After that she is being married. She is also been trafficked from one person to another so that in exchange of money she can go anywhere and that money will help her poor family to sustain their lives. ⁷¹

Thus we can say that the above factors are the common grounds of the violation of the rights and freedom of a women in the society because of which crimes like bride trafficking takes place and women are exploited at every ground from their birth to death which results in the degradation in the women society and shows the nature of the evils of the society because of which such crimes are taking place in the Indian scenario. Also it gives a picture of how women are being treated in the society and bride trafficking is one of the factored which is hampering women physically emotionally and mentally on every ground from taking up fro the house and selling to another's house in order to fulfill his satisfaction of sexual needs and household needs which he can get with just a sum of rupees 1000 and exploiting women at the best which he can do. Thus iit is said to be a curse on the indian society that is hampering the respect and the dignity of females of the country by trearting them nothing more than an object to make use of and exploit them the most.

CHAPTER 4

IMPACT OF BRIDE TRAFFICKING ON WOMEN AND SOCIETY

⁷¹ Thegaurdian.com: report: India's bitter culture of violence against women

We see that various kinds of trafficking takes place in the society and especially talking about the bride trafficking, there are hundreds of factors and situations these trafficked brides undergo which not only effects them as a person, but also their health are degraded as well as it ultimately shows a poor impact on the Indian perspectives. The victims of bride trafficking often suffers from serious physical abuse and numerous exploitations and bodily fatigue, as well as malnourishment. Which is a commonly seen results in the case of bride trafficking. Typical injuries of body parts can include cracked bones, concussion, streak or burns, as well as other injuries steady with the different types of exploitations and assault. Some of these serious injuries can be categorized as the cause lasting health hitches and may require long-term treatment and some times life long treatments. Because brides who have been trafficked have been exposed to multiple abuses over an wide-ranging period of time, they may suffer health concerns parallel to those of victims of elongated torture, which is not gained by one house but several houses where they have been sold off.

Sexual assault is a upsetting event during the course of bride trafficking, with physical, mental and emotional effects on these brides. Sexual assault is any sexual activity between two or more people (generally different partners in the case of bride trafficking) in which the person is tortuous and goes against her will. The sexual action involved in an assault can include many different experiences in a brides' life. Women or the brides are the victims of unwanted touching, grabbing, oral sex, anal sex, sexual penetration with an object, and/or sexual intercourse which is a commonly seen crime based on the lives of the brides in the course of her being the wife. Trafficking bride victims are frequently made to participate in sexual activities through, for example, pressure from someone with authority over them, which can be seen to be done by all the males of the family in the case of bride trafficking, bribery or manipulation, or deficiency from alcohol or drugs or other such objects. After facing these different types of sexual assaults, a bride may suffer a range of physical magnitudes and emotional reactions, including severe stress and depression and in many cases suicide is the only way to be rescued which is undergone by these girls.

Brides, the course of her being a wife of one person of the family may induces other males of the family as well to undergo sex with her, which makes her more vulnerable to sexual and reproductive health difficulties, including sexually transmitted diseases STDs and most commonly seen disease of HIV and other gynecological problems. Women who have been trafficked into the sex trade or bride sex trade often may not have access to, or are not allowed to use, condoms or other methods of birth control as a pressure and dominance of males of the house and as a result of poor mentalities as well, and may only have irregular gynecological examinations. Such women face the risk of unwanted pregnancies and miscarriages. Brides who are stretched up to the limits of prostitutes experience high rates of abortion, sterilization and infertility. All These types of corporal and sexual abuse in the life of a bride leads to severe mental or emotional health consequences, including feelings of severe guilt, post-traumatic trauma disorder, despair, anxiety, substance abuse (alcohol or narcotics) and eating conditions. In extreme cases, which is also seen mostly, the mental sorrow can lead to self-mutilation or suicide. Victims of trafficking often need psychological care as part of standard medical treatment, and curing the physical wounds are easy then curing the mental trauma which has been undergone.⁷²

A Kvinnoforum resource book, contains a list of the women have after being trafficked as well as a depiction of the common psychological support needed by victims.⁷³ The list of reactions, was with the Temperament Suggestion, a Bulgarian NGO. Ms. Kostadinova also advises that "[w]omen need sessions with a therapist in order to share their problems in a secure environment, The role of the consultant is to listen to the woman and to direct the session. She/he encourages the woman to step firm on the ground, to remember her capabilities and to recognize the strength, which helped her to survive."⁷⁴

⁷² *From Women Helping Battered Women (citing Jeri Martinez, Domestic Violence Response Training Curriculum, November 1991).*

⁷³ the crossing of borders against the trafficking in women, girls and brides (1999),

⁷⁴ report: by Nadejda Kostadinova, a compiled psychotherapist

In addition, women's rights groups that provide services for trafficked women have recognized behaviors in trafficking women that shoot from a psychological endurance strategy known as the "Stockholm Syndrome." Especially in the case of trafficked brides it is an essential . The Stockholm Syndrome describes a situation in which a victim, usually a captive, develops an emotional bond with a captor. According to experts, the condition develops in response. While originally used to describe a captive situation, the plans employed by the victims exhibiting the Stockholm Syndrome have also been documented in cases of domestic violence and sexual assault especially in the case of bride trafficking. "In the case of trafficking in women, it has been found that, in order to manage with their position of helplessness, threats, and abuse, victims have entered into relationships with traffickers. They may begin to work with traffickers and pimps and ultimately become complicit in the trafficking process through such behaviors as handling other trafficking targets and even engaging in the bride trafficking."⁷⁵

It is important for both service providers and law enforcement officials to understand this phenomenon of bride trafficking. It may not be directly deceptive that such women can require the same kind of support and help offered to trafficking victims While trafficking most directly distresses individual victims, it also has consequences for the entire world community which is said to be an impact on the society. Trafficking gives to the analysis of societies by amputating individuals from their own social networks and family structures and their adaptive societies. This prevents the broadcast of social and cultural values that are usually passed from generation to generation which is especially a case of bride trafficking which is linked up with the Indian society as well as the global issues.

Trafficking also affects the workforce. trafficking contributes to an irreparable loss of human resources for many of the developing countries and especially countries like India. In tally, it deprives societies of human capital which means that trafficking cuts down the number of persons available to care for the aging; secondly a human trafficking may build an imbalance in the proportion of males to females in a society

⁷⁵ the human rights commission of India

which is vastly seen in India, as a result of bride trafficking; third factor may leads trafficking disrupts education, which is a global ground, thereby depriving individuals (and therefore a country's labor market) is hampered, of the skills crucial to compete in the global economy and to compete with the global technologies which is effected because of trafficking like bride trafficking.⁷⁶

In toting to the health by which an individual is affected, trafficking also weakens the public health at large. Trafficked workers are exposed to life-threatening diseases, including which are many in number, HIV is one of them, dangerous working conditions, poor nutrition, and drug and alcohol addiction by which nota single, but the entire community gets effected and thus it may leads to global health issues. Because child victims do not contribute in vaccination programs, trafficking undermines government efforts to eradicate early childhood and especially as a case of girl child trafficking cases related to diseases. Trafficking may also account to the illegal activities and feed organized crime activities which are of global levels. It increases profits in different currencies which is illegal in nature. The profits generated from trafficking may be used to fund both black and illegal activities. Traffickers may also cooperate with other smugglers in developing and using specific routes, procurement cash and forged pamphlets, and bribing officials.⁷⁷

CHAPTER 5

CRITICAL ANALYSIS TO CRIMES RELATE TO BRIDE TRAFFICKING AND LAW APPLIED.

⁷⁶ According to the International Labor Organization,

⁷⁷ department of state trafficking in persons report, US authorities, Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons, June 11, 2003.

After the research of the reasons and bride trafficking on women, we now see the effects of bride trafficking. In other words what are the related exploitation which a bride undergoes in the whole course of bride trafficking, which is identified in various laws of India as categorized by various crimes which happens to a bride when she is said to be trafficked from one place to another. In 2013, India instituted notable enactment, the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act of 2013 (hereinafter), alluded to as the Amendment Act), which changed different areas of the Indian Penal Code, including procurements on human trafficking in India. These changes mirror a stage towards adjusting the nation to its commitments under the United Nations Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Particularly Women and Children (UN Trafficking Protocol). Specifically, the Amendment Act rethinks the offense of human trafficking under Section 370 of the Indian Reformatory Code to firmly parallel the definition in the UN Trafficking Protocol. In spite of the fact that these changes have carried India into closer arrangement with universal benchmarks, crevices still stay between India's present laws and the UN Trafficking Protocol. To begin with, India's laws don't expressly perceive and punish all types of work trafficking to the degree required by the UN Trafficking Protocol. The meaning of human trafficking contained in the now-revised Area 370 of the Indian Penal Code prohibits constrained work from its definition. Subsequently, such lead is not secured by Section 370's trafficking preclusion. Other existing laws on constrained work in India don't sufficiently address the unpredictable issues included in the trafficking of persons with the end goal of work. Moreover, the Amendment Act changed Section 370 to rebuff the individuals who connect with casualties of sex trafficking, yet it didn't comparably criminalize the demonstrations of the individuals who connect with casualties of work trafficking. Second, India's laws (counting the Amendment Act) don't give a powerful framework to the security, recuperation and remuneration of human trafficking casualties as required by the UN Trafficking Protocol. The UN Trafficking Protocol expresses that State Parties ought to guarantee the security of trafficking casualties after salvage as well as consider organizing measures to help casualty recuperation and joining into society. Also, the UN Trafficking Protocol requires that residential enactment and frameworks be set up to offer casualties of human trafficking "pay for harm endured." Such remuneration frameworks are important to give trafficking casualties the monetary assets and security to abstain

from being re-trafficked, the budgetary assets to manage the cost of mental recuperation administrations, and the way to reintegrate into society.⁷⁸

In the purview of crimes there are certain list of crimes which are recognized by law, for the reason being there is no specific crime related to the bride trafficking which specifically deals with every clause , as well as under IPC, there is no specific definition of bride trafficking and thus there is no direct punishment prescribed by the IPC for this particular crime. The following topic of bride trafficking lays down certain social issues and the grounds of emergence which is also affecting the country and has affected the women who are trafficked, of India, over the course of time⁷⁹. At large, Some of the issues which are related to trafficking are:-

- The first issue is of child marriage. Usually the bride who are trafficked are minors and because of which they have to undergo child marriage and which is one of the greatest evils of the society.
- Slavery or bounded labor is the second most heinous crimes under which women are captured due to bride trafficking.
- Multiple marriage. Which is one of the most common impact of bride trafficking seen usually in the parts of Haryana Punjab and Uttar Pradesh.
- Rape. One of the most effected crime seen due to bride trafficking is seen largely on every turn.
- Apart of child marriage child abuse is also one of the impacts of bride trafficking.

⁷⁸ Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime, Nov. 15, 2000, 2237 U.N.T.S. 319,

⁷⁹ Press information bureau of India 2009: drive against human trafficking.

- Prostitution is one of the most biggest impact of bride trafficking on the society. Prostitution is the crime seen in every corners of the country irrespective of forceful or compromising means.
- Female feticide which is the root of emergence of this problem, seen in almost every sector of society resulting in skewed sex ratio of female in India leading to crimes like bride trafficking.
- Violation of human rights at large. It is because women suffer with dimensional problems from birth to death and in the course of bride trafficking there are many seen and unseen traumas suffered by the women.⁸⁰

1. First of all, IPC, there are about 20 provisions which relates to crimes which are undergone during the whole course of trafficking. They are said to be :-

- Trafficked girl child, displaced from her community, which is tantamount to kidnapping or abduction, the sections which are applied are section 361,362,365,366
- When a women is procured illegally, section 366A
- When a girl is sold by somebody, section 372
- Bought by somebody, section 373
- When a girl is imported from a foreign country, which says that if she hails from a foreign country, or even from the state of Jammu and Kashmir and she is under the age of 21, section 366
- Wrongfully restrained, section 399
- Wrongfully confined, section 340
- When she is physically tortured or injured, section 327 and 329
- Subjected to the criminal force, section 350
- Mentally tortured/ harassed/ assaulted section 351
- Outraged of her modesty, section 354

⁸⁰ UN trafficking protocol: supra 5

- Defamation of the girl, section 499
 - Subjected to perverse sexually exploitation, which comes under the purview of unnatural offences, section 377
 - Raped/gang raped/ repeatedly raped, section 375
 - Criminally intimidated, section 506
 - Subjected to unlawful, compulsory labor, section 374
 - Victim of criminal conspiracy, section 120B
2. The second and the most important law applied to the trafficking in person is The Constitution of India.
- Article 23 of the constitution prohibits trafficking in human beings, especially trafficking in humans' other similar forms and forced labors.
 - While its inclusion in the Indian constitution can be viewed as progressive.
3. The third is the immoral trafficking act 1956, this act is a one of the most important act in terms of trafficking. It deals with the illegality of the prostitution as well as punishment for it.⁸¹
- Sec/5 states that if a person procure, induces or takes a child for the purpose of prostitution then he is liable for a sentence of minimum 7 years extended to life imprisonment.
 - Act has a specific provision that states that any person in the chain of trafficking are also held responsible then the act has a special provision that states that any person involved in the recruiting, transport, transferring, harboring, or receiving of person or persons for the vary purpose of prostitution, if guilty of trafficking
 - Any person attempting to trafficking to commit trafficking or found in the brothel is punishable under law.

⁸¹ Department of Women and Child development.

- The main outrage of ITPA is the arrest of those engaging in the acts of prostitution, which is covered under section 8.
 - With addition to this, Section 6 ITPA provides that, If any person is found with a child in a brothel it shall be presumed, unless the contrary is proved, that he has committed an offence of detaining a person in premises where prostitution is carried on. The punishment consists of imprisonment of either description for a term which shall not be less than 7 years which may extend.
4. The fourth is the Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006 , the act provides for, firstly, the Age of marriage for boys is which is 21 and 18 for girls and any marriage of persons below this age is child marriage illegal, an offence and punishable under law. Which has been a major cause for bride trafficking in India.
- Then the act says that, Every child marriage shall be void if so desired by either the bride or the groom who was a child at the time of the marriage.
 - The Court while granting nullity shall make an order directing the parents and guardians to return the money, ornaments and other gifts received. Further it says that, The Court may also make an order directing the groom or parents or guardian to pay maintenance to the bride until her remarriage who are indulged with the child marriage.
 - The Court has authority to make an suitable order for the custody and the maintenance of the progeny of child marriages. Though that a child marriage has been annulled, thus for such a case, every offspring of such a marriage shall be deemed to be a legitimate child for all purposes. Which is made for the purpose of safeguard of the children who are forced into marriage.
 - Child marriages to be considered automatically void in certain circumstances like minor being sold for the purpose of marriage, minor after being married is sold or trafficked or used for immoral purposes,

etc., this clause gives the highlight of bride trafficking in large, which happens to the children.

- Enhancement in punishment for male adults marrying a child, and persons performing, abetting, promoting, attending, etc., Usually the bride who are trafficked are minors and because of which they have to undergo child marriage and which is one of the greatest evils of the society a child marriage to be imprisoned up to two years and fined up to one lakh rupees
- This Act also identifies officials as prohibition officers. The States will appoint child marriage prohibition officers whose duties include prevention of child marriages, collection of evidence for effective prosecution, creating awareness and sensitization of the community, etc.
- The penalty for facilitating child marriage is rigorous imprisonment up to two years and/or a fine up to one lakh rupees.

5. The bounded labor abolition act 1976, prohibits anyone, from making any kind of advances or compelling any person to render or undergo any kind of bounded labor, and any agreement or custom requiring any person to do works bounded labors void under the law, for this purpose, the punishment for anyone who compels any person to render the bounded labor or even advance any bounded labor or bounded debt is liable under the law to get imprisonment up to 3 years and fine up to 2000 rupees. This act clarifies that bounded labor to be treated as the victims and not the offenders.

6. The sixth law which deals for the trafficking in bride deals with The Child Labor(prohibition and regulation act) 1996. It defines child who is under 14 years old, and the industries where these children should not work or be employed, irrespective of their genders, which is also seen in the case of bride trafficking. Also it lays down the safety measures.

7. The sixth act which deals with the circumstances of bride trafficking is, the scheduled casts and scheduled tribes (prevention of atrocities) act 1989, it says that many trafficked women who are forced in to the bride trafficking are from the marginalized groups because mostly agents targets on the vulnerable people in socially and economically. Act provides tool for the safeguard of women and girls belonging to the SC, ST. it determines the punishment of 6 months which is provided and which can be extended up to 5 years in any offence which is covered under section 3 of the act.

8. The transplantation of human organs act 1994, which is also an act which is covered under the bride trafficking, this act provides criminal responsibility in cases of harvesting of organs and trafficking of persons for the purpose include trafficking. Sec 11 prohibits removal of transplantation of human organs, section 19 clarifies that it punishes , with imprisonment of 2 years or more which may extend to 7 years and a fine which is not less than 10000 rupees which in certain cases may extend to the 20000 rupees.

9. The last may be the juvenile justice act 2000, which determines a person who is under 18 years. This act prohibits the exploitation which is undergone by the minors in the due course, which also states that no person can employ any minor in the hazardous workplace. It also deals with the sexual assaults and traumas which the juvenile under goes. It deals with the care and protection of child, especially in the case of bride trafficking, where a girl child needs to be cared. The minimum imprisonment leads to 6 months, with fine, or with both.

INTRODUCTION TO THE UN TRAFFICKING PROTOCOL

In connection with the trafficking in humans, The UN Trafficking Protocol delivers a comprehensive outline for talking the trafficking of persons on the internationally and domestically basis. the Protocol's definition of human trafficking defines the extensive variety of manner constituting the crime of trafficking persons and especially in females. Under this definition, a person is guilty of the crime of human trafficking if they satisfy three components which are said to be:-

- “(1) an act (e.g., transportation, or receipt of persons),
- (2) by a specified means (e.g., threat or use of force or other forms of 46 coercion, abduction, fraud, etc.),
- (3) resulting in “exploitation,” as defined by the Protocol. As noted in Part II above, exploitation is defined as “including, at a minimum, the exploitation of the prostitution of others, or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labor or services, slavery or similar practices, servitude, or the 47 removal of organs.”⁸²

The wrongdoing of human trafficking of grown-up casualties and here, the female casualties, along these lines contains of no less than one such act, a methods and an unjustifiable reason. Be that as it may, for trafficking of minor-tyke casualties, the second necessity (i.e., the 48 "signifies" prerequisite) is waived. In this way, a man is liable of youngster trafficking on the off chance that he or she confers one of 49 the banished activities for purposes of abuse, paying little heed to the methods by which that demonstration is conferred. The assent of the casualty is insignificant where any of the methods incorporated into the definition has been utilized 50 51 or the casualty is a youngster. The UN Trafficking Protocol commits States to criminalize trafficking in persons, to 52 find a way to counteract human trafficking, and to help, ensure and repatriate casualties of human trafficking 53 securely.⁸³

⁸² Griffiths, Paula, Zoë Matthews and Andrew Hinde. “Understanding the Sex Ratio in India: A Simulation Approach.” *Demography*, 2000, 37 (4), pp. 477–48.

⁸³ Soares, Rodrigo. “Development, Crime and Punishment: Accounting for the International Differences in Crime Rates.” *Journal of Development Economics*, 2004, 73, (1), pp. 155–184

B. INDIA'S OBLIGATION TO UPHOLD THE UN TRAFFICKING PROTOCOL

It was Almost a decade, after signing (UNTOC),⁸⁴ India officially endorsed the Convention and its 3 Protocols, including the UN Trafficking 54 Protocol⁸⁵ The procedure of approval officially chosen the State's consent to be bound by the footings and provisions of the UNTOC and its Protocols which turned to be helpful and regardful in the case of trafficking, in the Indian scenario. However, India is said to have a dual which are governed in the international as well as Indians perspectives, list regime with regard to international law and international treaties. This means that, according to the Indian Constitution, ratified 55 treaties do not automatically have the force of law in domestic courts. However, while talking about the Indian or international perspectives, the Indian Constitution states that the Government of India must adhere to its treaty obligations and “work to stand-in respect for international law treaty obligations in the businesses of organized peoples 56 with one another.”⁸⁶ In the Indian Supreme Court declared that the Constitution itself must be interpreted in light of any international treaties that India has 57 ratified, these treaties are made for the smooth running and endeavor of the laws in India, especially talking about the trafficking, which is happening mostly cross borders. In, the land mark case, SC in Vishaka v. Rajasthan established that requirements of 58 international treaties might be read into existing Indian law in order to “expand” their protections in a wider term which is not only helpful for the Indian law, but helps the international smoothening of the systems as well. Thus, although India has not clearly incorporated the whole of the UN Trafficking Protocol into its national, domestic or state law, the Indian government is however required to hold to all of its obligations under the Protocol which is beneficiary as a whole.

⁸⁴ the United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime

⁸⁵ on May 5, 2011.

⁸⁶ Klasen, Stephan and Claudia Wink. “Missing Women: Revisiting The Debate.” *Feminist Economics*, 2003, 9, (2-3), pp. 263–299

Moreover, in line with the judicial precedents, the anti-trafficking provisions of the Indian Constitution, Penal Code, and other domestic legislation should be construed in light of the UN Trafficking Protocol and other international treaties to which India is a party and keen to work as per the international conventions in order to bring effectiveness in the entire system of law, and especially in terms of trafficking in human beings which is said to be the most harmful effect on human rights happening in the entire globe.⁸⁷

CHAPTER 6

RESEARCH WORK AND EMPIRICAL CASES

Bride trafficking not being so popular does not undergoes many cases recorded under courts of law, instead we find cases when we go for research work and asking about the practical experiences of women in the whole due course of bride trafficking. while researching about my topic, I got to know stories of women who has suffered bride trafficking, out of which I had also surveyed a upon them through NGOs and other departments dealing with the bride trafficking. on of which I came across certain cases, they are:-

- The distance where the victim states, is just a hour and a half's drive from the flourishing city of Gurgaon, which is close to Delhi, a business center in India and home to corporate mammoths Google and Microsoft, Mr. Hari Singh Yadav, is a landowner, as well as a established agriculturist and eldest of

⁸⁷ Kapoor Aanchal. "Bride Traffiking in India: 21st Century Slavery." Human Rights on Campus Newsletter, 2012

seven siblings sits outside his front entryway and weeps over his unhitched male status. "there are insufficient young ladies from my rank in our town, and I'm as of now 34 years of age, so now nobody needs to wed me," he says. just three of his siblings have discovered wives. "here, on the off chance that you don't wed, individuals disregard you. I need to go to [the southern city of] Hyderabad and get a wife however it will cost \$1,500, this is said to be a common incident in the state of Haryana, where due to female feticide in large amounts leads to the downfall in the rates of the females and hence there are no girls left for marriage with these men. In the north-west of India, the business in brides is booming. Skewed sex ratio, which is said to be the biggest curse on the Haryana's land and other states including Haryana and Uttar Pradesh , and young women being ensnared away to jobs in India's booming cities, means men like Yadav are increasingly left with few options when it comes to finding a wife. "Among land-owning castes in rural areas, female feticide is rampant because people bitterly oppose laws which say girls should inherit equally,". "So they make sure daughters are never born." ⁸⁸ this case was related to shortage of women on the land of Haryana, due to unequal sex ratio and hence for the vary purpose crimes like bride trafficking are happening to satisfy their natural need of having a partner.⁸⁹

- UNODC⁹⁰ has distinguished composed lady trafficking rings progressively working in Haryana, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh, a place well known for selling of trafficked brides as well as female feticide, where sex proportions are among the slightest adjusted in the nation. As per a report of 2013 UNODC report refers to a study of 92 towns in Haryana which determines that in 10,000 families, 9,000 wedded ladies had been purchased from poor towns and especially from tribes and below poverty line, in different states. The matter of bride trafficking is demonstrating so productive that nearby

⁸⁸ Empower people, NGO, India

⁸⁹ Das Gupta, Monica. "Selective Discrimination Against Female Children in Rural Punjab, India." *Population and Development Review*, 1987, 13 (1), pp. 77–100.

⁹⁰ The UN office of drugs and crime

individuals are setting themselves up as merchants or representatives, sourcing ladies for families looking for accomplices for their children. Bashir, who declined to give his surname, is from Tijara in the north-western condition of Rajasthan. He used to make his living acquiring products or quarrying rocks. presently he supplements his pitiful salary by flying out to Assam twice every year, with a wife which he has said to have bought by himself, though reality is not known, to bring back ladies for nearby town families. "we let them know they'll get great spouses here. we pay the families \$70-100 [£45-65]," Bashir says. "It's a group administration. we are poor, they are poor, so it's a win-win circumstance as per the mentality and customs going on in the land of these above mentioned states." yet the truth of these social alliances for brides purchased and sold as different brides is regularly an existence of conquest and misuse. The UNODC says a great many these ladies are assaulted, mishandled, utilized as local slaves and regularly in the long run deserted, which is said to be a regular routine of these brides, as a result of trafficked with a low cost. Sahiba was just 16 when a removed relative advised her family in Assam that he could wed the poor young person into a decent home which will be beneficial to her as well as her family. He took her away, assaulted her twice also tortured her in many unnatural ways and then sold her as a bride to a family in palwal, Haryana,. "I would not like to be assaulted once more, so I obliged it," she says. "furthermore, I thought it was a genuine marriage but it proved to be curse on my life." she later found from her sister-in law that she had been purchased for 13,500 rupees (£135) for her normally sick spouse, whom the family thought nobody else would wed. "my blood started to bubble and I chose to get away," sahiba says. "when I declined to lay down with my new spouse, I was beaten and assaulted with a blade. 'we purchased you,' his family let me know. 'you need to comply. This was a very immense story I got in the whole research of the bride trafficking cases, also she told about various tortures which men did to her in the whole course of wed period, which included anal sex, torture with blade, knife and ashes and rape on a continuous basis.

- Another, very famous case of, Rubina, she is a 40 years old, victim of a bride trafficking. Her hovel, on the edges of Guhana town in Haryana's Mewat locale, is encompassed by refuse loads and excreta. There is no water or power and the cottage is loaded with harsh smoke from the cooking fire which is an adaptable ground where she lived. "This is the means by which our stories end," she says, shooing without end a stray canine. She was said to be a Widowed three months back, she was threw out by her in-laws as she is a paro or ('molki' actually signifies 'one who has a value') the terms exploited for ladies who have been bought in different states and carried to the locale. These are deprecatory names in Haryana, Punjab and western Uttar Pradesh where the skewed sex proportion and dug in feudalism has fetched about a successful exchange ladies trafficked from the destitution ridden towns of Assam, West Bengal, Jharkhand and Odisha.⁹¹ As per a survey these lands are said to be the most vital land where women are manipulated are being trafficked to other regions following with the needs of their families and as a result of heavy agent fee. The ladies, who are typically guaranteed marriage, end up in spots like Mewat where the go-betweens offer them some of the time more than onceto men who can't discover nearby ladies. Cut off from their local states, they are frequently kept and compelled to fill in as fortified work or pushed into constrained relational unions or prostitution. The molki wonder is presently so basic that these territories even have normal colloquialisms that allude to the state of these ladies like the one that says it's difficult to discover a paro's grave as she is gone on from man to man thus doesn't stay in one spot for long. "We paros have a place no place. We are dealt with like creatures. On the off chance that a man needs to pick between leaving a neighborhood lady and one from outside, he shows us out; if a man need cash, we are sold," said Rubina, initially from Assam, who was constrained into marriage at 16. A field study by the NGO Drishti Stree Adhyayan Prabodhan Kendra uncovered that out of 10,000 families they reviewed in Haryana, more than 9,000 wedded ladies were purchased from different states. Under two hours drive from New Delhi, Mewat is one of the 21 areas of Haryana, which has the most imbalanced sex proportion in the nation 879 ladies for each 1,000 men against

⁹¹ Empower India, NGO

the national normal of 927 to 1,000. "More than 30% of men in Haryana between the ages of 15 and 44 are unmarried in view of the skewed sex proportion. When they don't get ladies locally, they acquire them from different states," said Dr Prem Chowdhry, a free analyst situated in New Delhi previous individual at Nehru Memorial Museum and Library, New Delhi, who has worked widely on moving marriage designs in north India.⁹²The National Crime Records Bureau report information demonstrates that more than 22,000 young lady youngsters and ladies between the ages of 10 and 30 were abducted for marriage in 2012. "The interest for 'eligible age' young ladies is intense to the point that composed trafficking rackets have begun working in Haryana, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh," said a 2013 report dispatched by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. Ghausia Khan, lady trafficking survivor and an individual from a locale lawful guide power uncovers that, by and large, a young lady is sold between two to five times. "You will never discover a paro staying with the man who conveys her to Haryana or to a neighboring state," she said. This is borne out by Rubina, who was sold twice before she settled with her spouse whose family in the long run turned her out after his passing. In Kaithwada, a town in Rajasthan's Bharatpur, about 100 kilometers from Mewat, we met Mohammad Gulshan (45), who frequently acquires ladies from the north-eastern states. "Assam and Kolkata are the two spots which send young ladies in mass," he said enjoying a reprieve from working in his mustard field to uncover a couple traps of his low maintenance exchange. The UN report which demonstrates that the majority of the ladies constrained into marriage are from Assam and West Bengal affirms Gulshan's disclosures. "Needy individuals in these states think that its hard to get their little girls wedded as they can't manage the cost of the share. On the off chance that they send their young ladies to Haryana, they don't need to give any share. In addition, they receive cash consequently. Then again, the men in Haryana get ladies, who are not locally accessible. It works for both the gatherings," he said.⁹³

⁹² "when women come cheaper than cattle": Hindustan times: 2014

⁹³ Das Gupta, Monica. "Explaining Asia's Missing Women: A New Look at the Data." *Population and Development Review*, 2005, 31 (3), pp. 529–535.

- Narinder is a modest, thin 36-year old with a specific nervousness about him - as though he has surrendered to a destiny that he can't change. He is extremely considerate and at to start with, hesitant to discuss his circumstance. Narinder is one of four children and one and only of his siblings has figured out how to get hitched. In his region in the condition of Uttar Pradesh, there are just 858 young ladies conceived for each 1,000 young men, a proportion that doesn't happen normally without medicinal mediation. The northwestern condition of Uttar Pradesh is home to one of the biggest skewed sex proportions in India. In India's preservationist society, remaining a lone wolf is impossible. Another spouse would help his guardians, he says. "They would have had a simpler life. They would have had somebody to cook and to deal with them." She ought to clean. She ought to run the family unit. She ought to tolerate kids. Also, Narinder arrangements to impart her to his two unmarried siblings, who live in the same house. Be that as it may, he can't discover a lady in his town, where so few exist. In this way, he reached a specialists to discover one from another state. Narinder might be a casualty of the intensely skewed male sex proportion in his group; all the more extensively, the craving to purchase a lady is additionally filling lady trafficking. Many years of sex-specific premature birth have made an intense absence of ladies in specific parts of India. Traffickers benefit from the deficiency by enrolling or grabbing ladies entrapped in destitution to offer as ladies.⁹⁴ It's a cycle impacted by neediness and therapeutic advancements, however one that at last is propagated by India's state of mind towards ladies. The nation over, in the northeastern condition of Assam, the wails of a couple fill a hovel made of mud and bamboo. A maturing couple can't keep down their tears when they take a gander at a travel permit estimated picture of a dim haired youngster, whose expression is washed out by water spots. This blurred photograph is all what's left of Jaida, their 16-year-old little girl. Jaida's family wound up in the town of mud houses at a protected separation from the Brahmaputra River, after

⁹⁴ Times of India report

surges had wrecked their vocation. The family holds a couple of their belonging: pots, container, a couple of goats and two Indian daybeds. They had no entrance to farmland and Jaida's dad earned a weaving so as to live crate and tangles out of straw. Jaida vanished over two years back from their alternative settlement along the Brahmaputra River. She was most recently seen conversing with an outsider on a stormy day. Her guardians' trusts rest with Shafiq Khan, a human rights lobbyist, who has come to discover why more than 3,000 ladies disappeared in the condition of Assam in 2012. The National Crime Records Bureau evaluated in 2012 that around 10 ladies are grabbed in Assam consistently. Some of these ladies are discovered once more. Some disappear until the end of time. Eastern Indian states like Assam, Jharkhand, West Bengal and Odisha transform into source regions for spouse trafficking, in light of the fact that they have a great deal more adjusted sex proportions. In the mean time, India's northwestern states are more moderate furthermore more well-to-do, which means they're ready to manage the cost of ultrasound outputs and particular premature births. Halida, a 14-year-old young lady, lives in a neighboring town, close to Jaida's gang. In December 2012, as a vicious pack assault in Delhi stunned the world, Halida was getting water when she was abducted by a man on a motorbike. He took Halida to a house, bolted her up and assaulted her more than two days. Just when the man said that he would offer her in Delhi, did Halida gather the strength to get away. Sentiment: India can learn regard for ladies While Halida figured out how to escape her captor, she couldn't get away from the point the finger at her group cast on her. In spite of the fact that ladies are dwarfed by men in northwestern states, trafficked ladies don't touch base into their new homes as prized wives. They have a name for the acquired spouses - paro - which is critical for nonnative or outsider. We met 32 of them in a town of under 1,000 individuals in the northeastern condition of Haryana. Tasleema and her sister Akhleema are initially from Kolkata. Their family was so poor, they chose to offer them to a trafficker. The sisters are hitched to two siblings in a dusty town in Haryana. Amid their adolescence in Kolkata, they reviewed, on a couple of fortunate days, there was cash to go to the silver screen. In the wake of being sold as ladies, their lives are spent cooking, cleaning and working in the fields. They let us know of beatings and misuse. "Indeed, even the town

youngsters converse with us such as puppies," the sisters say. Confronted with the claims, the spouses keep up they paid more than \$2,000 to traffickers, before they wedded the sisters. They accentuate that the men are trashed as well, since they didn't figure out how to discover a lady locally and rather needed to purchase one of the "paro" ladies. "Patriarchy is so dug in our general public. Young ladies are unwelcome visitor(s) in our own particular homes, and that is the manner by which they are dealt with," says Muttreja, the dissident. The men and ladies alike talk about their circumstance with amazing forthrightness. The general population shock after the Delhi assault case has demonstrated India's capacity for self-feedback and the ability of a noteworthy piece of its general public to abandon a profoundly dug in patriarchy. In any case, this endless loop of prematurely ending young ladies, hijacking ladies and auctioning off spouses proceeds - the repercussion of a society that considers children to be a gift and little girls as a condemnation.⁹⁵

- One of Haryana's worst kept secrets is back to bother the capital with Delhi police declaring to have busted a gang that used to abduct young girls and sell them off to middle-aged men and their brothers in Haryana as brides this gang was said to be the biggest seller on the ground who also were indulged into pornography of girls and ladies by which they use to earn their livelihood. These trafficked girls, for the purpose of bride, were often younger than 15, were exposed to the worst form of slavery and cruelty, they performed household responsibilities all day and night as per the command of their so called life partners, and then had to become sexual victims of over-aged men at night which usually indulged a proper group of men, who undergo all types of exploitation with sex, with these girls. The racket, which was run by two women in their late 40s, came to light when the SHO of Seelampur, Sanjiv Gupta, rescued a 14-year-old girl who had been kidnapped from Seelampur in the month of September . "The victim's father reported that his 14-year-old girl

⁹⁵ Empower India, NGO: report on bride trafficking

had gone missing from her house on September 1 and he suspected that someone had enticed his daughter away from her house which they had no clue of. Immediately a case of kidnapping was registered and investigation began for this particular case. Technical following led to police raids in Karnal and Kurukshetra where the girl was rescued and the traffickers who were Sanjida of (45) and Aashiya of (49) arrested," said Sanjay K Jain, DCP (northeast) According to police sources, the girl had been sold to a farmer Randhir Singh (32), for Rs 70,000. An inhabitant of Shastri Park, the young lady had gone on an outing to Khajuri Khas to meet a companion yet unfortunately adrift her direction as per the said story of the girl. While asking so as to attempt to return home outsiders for bearings, the young lady was seen by one of the traffickers, Sanjida, who baited her home on the affection of giving her a cool beverage. Usually it is seen that these traffickers can be found in any public place keeping an eye on these little girls to manipulate them and further kidnap them for selling them further to the buyers in India. The young lady was then powerfully taken to Shahbad, in the locale of Kurukshetra, to Aashia, who had meanwhile engineered a client. Singh, whose wife had kicked the bucket as of late, paid Rs 70,000 to the ladies and took the young lady to a neighborhood sanctuary where they were "wedded," said an officer. "In this way, we have been informed that more than 12 young ladies have been sold at Kurukshetra and Karnal in Haryana. Be that as it may, the number can be more. "We are inspecting the primary trafficker in such manner and her police remand is critical to discover the precise number of casualties," said Sanjay K Jain, DCP (upper east). "Randhir was searching for a young lady to be his wife or better to be called as a slave and a sex partner for night. The main thought process behind this "marriage" was to coordinate a young lady who could do all family unit errands and take care of senior individuals other than satisfying his sexual needs," said Jain. Sanjida drove the police on a long pursue, however was captured at long last on September 19 from Haryana," said Jain. Amid preparatory examinations, she unveiled that prior her spouse Jaipal used to supply young ladies in Haryana. These trafficked bride are said to be small little agers who undergo any sought of pain of the cause of their said destiny and for the himage of their marriages. After his homicide five months back by her own stride child (she is a mother of eight),

she assumed control over the "business." "She admitted that her spouse had sold more than twelve young ladies in this way. They used to search for powerless and helpless young ladies who they could without much of a stretch draw, impact and win over through false affirmations or dangers," said the police. The greater part of the young ladies ere either unskilled or originated from bankrupted foundations. The denounced used to trawl ISBTs and railroad stations searching for forlorn young ladies who had either fled home or were vigilant for job. They tricked them away with false guarantees and dangers. At that point came the ghastliness.⁹⁶

CHAPTER 6

CONCLUSION AND PROBABLE OUTCOME

As a law student, I have researched all the probabilities in the dimension of bride trafficking, which determines not only the law part but also states the legal aid part which determines the physical, emotional and mental conditions of the women who are forced into the crime of bride trafficking through different ways which is either manipulative, that is the compromising state in a girl's life or in a forceful manner which is said to be crimes like abduction or kidnapping. The status of bride trafficking in India is very poor with regard to the complaints recorded, for the very reason that there is no fixed law upon it which deals with different essentials and clauses of bride trafficking in India. Women suffer in a very disgraceful manner and are tortured in very stage from buying to selling, which cannot be described by these women on openly basis, also for the very reason that marriage has a high significance on the

⁹⁶ "cops bust bride trafficking in Haryana": The Times of India, 2011

Indian society and thus marital cases are not taken into consideration at large. Similarly bride trafficking being one of the not so common yet common crime happening all together near us but is not seen through a common eye. Thus concluding I would say that girls are a precious creation of god thus they should not be treated ill and they should not be forced under the heinous crimes of bride trafficking. Not only it is degrading the position of women in India, but their health and psychology is also been affected by the virtue of this illegality. The bride trafficking is a crime that charges to society include the vast disgrace of minor girls and women's rights, also induces to poor civic health, disordered communities, and weakened social development, which means that bride trafficking is an adverse on the society as well as globally. Bride trafficking is not happening in the trend but has been undergone in our society from decades, still there is no prescribed law to the benefits of the women who undergo bride trafficking, instead when they go to police for complaining, they are advised to sit back home and do as their husbands command to do, because it has been the mentality of humans, especially males to consider a woman as an object and make the best use of her and treat her as a matter of slave, sex object and a machine to reproduce babies. Women have been into the consideration of this heinous crime since long back but now its time to stop this cruelty against women and minor girls who are dreamt of having a good life and secured life but later are thrown in the market of buyers where the greedy hyenas in the face of the man buy these girls as per their needs and wants and as per their pockets. And ultimately making the best use of these women.

As a probable outcome I would suggest that first of all there should be a legalized body to look into the matter of bride trafficking, in other words there should be an act or a special clause of bride trafficking under the books of law, governing various types of laws and situations where such laws can be applied, and having it legislated under the law. As well as the punishment of this crime must be harsh so that these dalas, think twice of undergoing such heinous crimes with women and they are punished with severe punishments for ruining the lives of the brides and a punishment to all the people related with these dalas and undergo in every step of trafficking from step 1 to final step of earning money and selling the bride. Apart of the law, the women cell authority should be strict enough to consider any such act of crime which

are reported to them and do not neglect them considering it to be a regular household matter, because if the police is strict enough then the investigation of the whole matter will be done efficiently, as well as many phases of criminals who walk freely in the society will be captured easily.

Apart of the duty of the law, there should be rehab centers available for these women in which not only the medical care is provided to the victims, as well as the proper psychological treatment is given to them for a better pursuance of life. Minor girls should be allowed to undergo the proper education which has been made compulsory by the law. As well as good and ethical lectures for sustaining a better and peaceful life should be conducted for these women so that they are able to forget the cruelty that has happened to them in the whole course of trafficking, and they are able to come out of the mental traumas which they had suffered as victims of bride trafficking.

Thirdly, there are only 2-3 established NGOs in India, that are governing the most heinous crime of bride trafficking and forceful marriage. Thus shall be establishment of many such NGOs that provides help assistance and legal aid for the victims, as well as stand in the fight against bride trafficking happening in India.

Fourthly, I would suggest that there shall be education provided to these women so that they understand the value of life and channelize their energies into productive earning which will not only help them to live their livelihoods a but also gives a stand and a personality to stand firm in the society. So that they are not embarrassed of their selves and crimes that had happened to them, but they prove to be an equal competition for the world.

Thus at last I would say that every person has equal right to live in the society and no one has right to buy a human to undergo his/her desired things with that person, because humans are the creation of god and no one has any authority to damage that creation of god for one's own benefits, specially in the case of brides, who are said to ladies from different household, having different desires and dreams for lives and they shall have a right to live the way they want with full liberty, under the protection of law.

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