

HUMAN TRAFFICKING: A SERIOUS THREAT TO HUMANITY & ECONOMY

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ABSTRACT

Human trafficking cannot be understood in isolation from the broader topic of migration, because trafficking exploits restrictive migratory policies and the desire of humans to travel to seek a better livelihood

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RatnaKapur's says, "Migrant women and the legal politics of anti-trafficking interventions", puts human trafficking into the context of the broader movement of people- both legal and illegal --- across national and international borders. Thus human trafficking is the most serious threat raised with the growing importance of international migration and the international migration is an outcome of different forces of globalization. Apart from all the positive signs of globalisation human trafficking is the worst phenomenon shaped with the rising levels of migration around the world with its abusive and irregular forms although trafficking is not a new phenomenon, but rapidly changing structures and circumstances in the global arena have led to a continuous development of new forms, purposes, routes and sources of trafficking. These developments are perhaps best documented for South-East Asia, where irregular migration has become a major concern over the last two decades (Battistella, 1999). Trafficking within and from the region has, since the beginning of the 1980s and especially in the 1990s, become a topic of concern to most countries in South-East Asia. It is estimated that nearly one-third of the global trafficking trade, or about 200-225,000 women and children, are trafficked annually from South-East Asia (Richard, 1999). However, most of this trafficking occurs within the SouthEast Asian region. About 60 per cent of the trafficking which occurs is to major regional cities in South-East Asia and about 40 per cent to the rest of the world (Richard, 1999). Of the 45-50 thousand women and children estimated to be trafficked to the United

States, approximately 60 per cent (30,000) are estimated to originate from South-East Asia, making this region the most important source region in the world for victims of trafficking to the United States. The trafficking situation in Thailand is perhaps most correct for the changes in the nature and extent of the trafficking problem. Though it is not a new Phenomenon in Thailand but it became an intense issue of serious concern in the 1980s,

under the influence of the booming sex sector, sex tourism, child prostitution and the spread of HIVI AIDS. Whereas at the time girls and women were recruited from the poorer states increased in the North and Northeast of Thailand for commercial sex work in the urban areas, this pattern was somewhat replaced in the 1990s by the trafficking of women and children from Myanmar, The problem affects the various countries in the region differently, depending on a variety of factors, Some of the common factors are local conditions that make populations want to migrate in search of better conditions: poverty, oppression, lack of human rights, lack of social or economic opportunity, dangers from conflict or instability and similar conditions. Apart from all mentioned factors Political instability, militarism, civil unrest, internal armed conflict and natural disasters are seriously resulting in an increment in trafficking. The destabilization and displacement of populations increase their vulnerability to exploitation and abuse through trafficking and forced labour. War and civil strife may lead to massive displacements of populations, leaving orphans and street children extremely vulnerable to trafficking. One more particular thing is that the increased demand for women as sex objects is evident within both post-communist and developed countries. In the 1980s and 1990s sex trafficking of Eastern European women became more attractive for traffickers than trafficking in south Asian women, because of shorter distances and consequently fewer expenses and risks, which led to bigger profits. Further, trafficked Eastern European women were more attractive to white Western male consumers since they fit better their racial, educational, and gender expectations (e.g. they are mainly white, educated, and ready to obey). Thus, we need to understand the political instability as well as how global capitalism creates conditions for women to sell themselves as sexual services at far better rates of pay than the sale of another form of labour. The main aim of this paper is to explore the various impact of war, militarism, political and socio-economic changes on human trafficking in vario countries with special references to South Asian Countries.

IN THE BACKDROP:

Trafficking is the most serious outcome of international migration criteria of the world. Assuming world as a global market, migration takes place generally because of the most tensed economic issues such as lack of employment opportunities as well as the disparities in employment conditions between countries, particularly in wages, rather than poverty per se, have a major impact on labour migration patterns. High rates of unemployment, combined with the higher wages are offered from overseas are strong incentives to seek employment outside a person's country of origin. It offers the opportunity to improve a family's economic

position through allowance of wages. The southeast Asian region has experienced high levels of international migration, particularly intra regional migration, since the 1980s (Kaur 2007). Rapid economic growth in some countries led to a surge in labour migration, both skilled and unskilled, from next-door economically-deprived countries of the ASEAN Brunei, Malaysia, Singapore and Thailand are destination countries for labour migrants and Burma, Cambodia Indonesia, Laos, the Philippines and Vietnam are primarily source countries. Malaysia and Thailand both send and receive labour migrants, with Thailand a key destination for countries in the Greater Mekong Sub region (Kaur 2006). Recent forecasts indicate that income disparities in the Asia-Pacific region will remain pronounced and will continue to strengthen the economic incentives for the 'poor and low skilled' to migrate (EU 2007: 4). Apart from the men seeking employment opportunity **FEMINISATION OF LABOUR MIGRATION"** is a key concept, which may be blamed for trafficking specifically. Traditionally, labour migration was dominated by men seeking employment in those sectors which has been measured 'unattractive' by individuals of their own destination countries (ADB2006, Kaur 2004); however, in recent decades, intra regional migration flows have been predominately of females into the domestic service sector (ADB 2006). This is particularly observed in the case for migrant workers from Indonesia and the Philippines, of whom the vast majority are female. Thus the 'feminisation' of labor migration has emerged as a significant trend in the emigration of workers from south east Asian countries (Hugo 2008). It advocates a concern for trafficking of women, along with children, are considered most susceptible. Thus trafficking in persons shall mean the recruiting, transporting, transferring, harbouring by means of the danger or use of compel or other forms of cruelty, of kidnap, of fraud, of dishonesty, of the abuse of power or of aposition 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. Exploitation shall include, at a minimum, the exploitation of the prostitution, of others or other form of sexual exploitation, forced labour or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude or the removal of organs" (UNODE 2004)(4) Socio-economic issues are clearly key explanatory factors in trafficking. Profit drives every aspect the trafficking industry from the starting of this crime. Economic need is the central driving force that renders potential recruits more vulnerable to deception, intimidation and exploitation. Deprived individuals are also often powerless - physically, legally and politically to extricate themselves from coercive exploitation labour, partly as a result of their social position. Trafficking in human beings is blooming. The global business

involves “human beings as a goods” and this has reached dimensions comparable to those of the unlawful trades in drugs and weapons. In terms of numbers, the major victims of human trafficking are women and children who are forced into exploitative labour or prostitution .So as the behaviour of a good’s demand and supply is concerned with its price..., the demand of human beings specially of women are also concerned with its price... In the 1980s and 1990s sex trafficking of Eastern European women became more attractive for traffickers than trafficking in south Asian women, because of short distances and consequently little expenses and risks, which led to bigger profits. Further, trafficked Eastern European women were more gorgeous to white Western male consumers because they well better their racial, educational and gender expectations as, they are mainly white, educated, and ready to listen and they used to get appropriate wages also. Here this example indicates the economics behind the preference for "superior good” than with giffin goods. Hence, the purpose of this paper is to explore the interrelationship among social causes, human trafficking and human security, which has been given little or no attention. The interrelationship among these three constructs is conceptual framework of this research, which helps to look at the causes of human trafficking in general.

OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY:

- This paper aims to deepen the understanding of the social, economic and political contexts of human trafficking with wholesome process of recruitment and transportation of human beings through using tricks and forces for the purposes of exploitation.
- And the same time paper will provide the sensuousness of values, norms and ethics for which our economy is known and considered for among all of the Asian countries as well as in the world also.

Methodology: Methodology:

This research is framed upon a qualitative method. Literature reviews are used to collect ample information to analyze the case. The conceptual framework is built on the review of existing literature by using scholarly work on relevant concepts, various research reports, were used to explain the cases through the theoretical foundation.

Literature review:

In the paper Poverty and Trafficking in Human Beings: A strategy for combating trafficking in human beings through Swedish international development cooperation

translated by **stuart shield** argues about Swedish effort of for measures, projects and programmers to fight human trafficking in Central and Eastern Europe, the Western Balkans, South and Southeast Asia and West Africa. It has initiated joint measures against trafficking as part of EU regional cooperation with Asia. This initiative was served as a catalyst for the further development of Swedish foreign policy in this area. Regional cooperation has also been initiated in connection with the current dialogue between the EU and Africa.

Next paper is by Ellen LaipsoAmitPandya Migration Challenges in the Indian Ocean Littoral. This paper explores trends in human trafficking in South Asia and the Greater Mekong Subregion of Southeast Asia, the relationship of those trends to regional economic and political trends, and the supply- and demand-side responses that are necessary to tackle this transnational crime.* Many countries' definitions of human trafficking continue to evolve to more fully conform with the UN Protocol to Prevent, Suppress, and Punish. Trafficking in Persons. Especially Women and Children, which was adopted in 2000. In the meantime, there are many legal and practical governance issues that require attention.

Next paper is by Diana Betz HUMAN TRAFFICKING IN SOUTHEAST

ASIA:CAUSES AND POLICY IMPLICATIONS ,this paper examines human trafficking within Southeast Asia to identify the similarities and differences between the causes of labor and sex trafficking. The paper also analyzes how three case study countries have tailored their anti-trafficking policies to causes present in their country. The causes examined are divided into two distinct categories, universal and specific. The universal causes studied are large-scale social issues affecting the majority of countries, such as poverty and globalization. Specific causes are those that are limited to the Southeast Asian region or the individual casestudy country.

➤ **Political context of human trafficking:**

The International Labour Organization (ILO) estimates the global annual profits of human trafficking at \$32 billion. 1 As of 2012, an estimated 58 percent of human trafficking globally was for the purpose of sexual exploitation, according to the United Nations Office of Drugs and Crime (UNODC) This means that sex trafficking alone is a multi-billion dollar industry annually.) Among several reasons political instability, warned conflicts among the nations are said to be another important reasons for human trafficking. These reasons created the most alarming situations among the other socio economic reasons. As history reflects, the demand for sex and prostitution has always been present throughout civilization. In the past few

decades, however, the demand for sex has increasingly been fulfilled through the trafficking of humans for sexual exploitation for the military men who asks for female victim under the war situations. During times of armed conflict women and girls are often abducted and enslaved by government or rebel forces. They are held as military sexual slaves, to perform forced labour, or as forced participant. During armed conflicts cross border trafficking of women is prevalent yet data on this event is very limited. War-torn countries may in particular be areas of origin and transit for trafficking. In transnational sex trafficking, there are three types of countries involved: countries of orici source countries), transit countries, and destination countries which have wider and deeper meaning to understand the tragedy of human slaves.

Countries of origin are those from which victims originate or are originally trafficked from transit countries are those which serve as intermediaries and pass victims through their borders and on to the next country, and destination countries are those that become the final destination and workplace for victims Islamic State (IS) militants are trafficking Yazidi women and children for sex during their campaign across Iraq and Syria's Decades of conflict in Afghanistan have led to poverty and insecurity, making the country a valuable resource for human traffickers. Lebanon struggles to prevent the trafficking of Syrians fleeing the conflict within its borders Armed conflict and human trafficking frequently corresponds each other while international laws are there to govern ,how wars are fought. International law protects those who are not fighting in war – particularly civilians—throughthe Geneva Conventions, their Additional Protocols, other relevant treaties are there. Sometime these laws are able protect people from enforced prostitution, forced labour, bound service in unfriendly armed forces, and other forms of slavery resulting from armed conflict and sometimes not. Provisions on forced labour in the Third Geneva Convention and Fourth Geneva Convention reveal a prohibition on slavery in armed conflict while Article 4 of Additional Protocol II prohibits slavery and enforced prostitution in non international armed conflicts. But even the rules are to protect civilians, but it do not immunize the victims totally from the effects of armed conflict. When civilians live in an area afflicted by armed conflict, they face a loss of economic opportunities, a lack of access to justice, and decreased security. Aside from being subject to these vulnerabilities, women and children are particularly at risk of exploitation through human trafficking. This what is about in war situation but the post war conflict is even worse than before because, post-war nations and societies, can be the areas of origin, destination and transit altogether. Straight away, after the (formal) end of

fighting, post-war nations used to display a towering level of political instability, criminal activities and violence which sometimes gives way to criminal networking because in sudden created peace women herself is seems not vary stable and they have to be suffered from a high level of violence for ex- After the peace agreement Liberia in August 2003, for ex- rape and violence against women was widespread. Here again I will indicate the word masculinity over femininity and for supporting my view i put an example of Afghanistan In post-war Afghanistan women and girls are routinely insulted and sexually abused, by soldiers from different military units, the police and from former fighters. Reports of trafficking of women within the country include forced marriage, and sexual and domestic servitude. In addition, the reports indicate trafficking of abducted women and children abroad for sexual slavery and forced labour.

And in Iraq human trafficking in the form of forced prostitution and labour has long existed and resulted forced marriage and domestic servitude within the family, tribe and community. Since the 2003 invasion and subsequent civil war, this country has increasingly been a source of trafficking victims who are transported to neighbouring countries, as well as a destination for foreign individuals who were, at risk of trafficking and came to Iraq from the Philippines, Nepal, Bangladesh and other countries where poverty is extensive. Thus internal conflict and collapsed law and order results rise in kidnapping and trafficking from one location to another within conflicted nations. Even the Constitution of Iraq prohibits forced labour, kidnapping, slavery slave trade, trafficking in women or children and the sextrade, and the Government of Iraq placed the convention on the Elimination of All Forms Discrimination Against women (“CEDAW”). But officials failed to act to prevent abuses and to punish offenders but no other quantity framework has been formed in Iraq. On the basis of different reviews it can be said that Iraqi women and girls are being subjected to the following types of trafficking:

- 1) exploitation of prostitution or other forms of sexual exploitation;
- 2) forced labour or services;
- 3) slavery or practices similar to slavery; and
- 4) servitude

By all these attempts it is to be said that pre war and post war both the conflicts are seriously dangerous to the mankind but the basic reason is that from where these conflicts are shaping yes exactly i mean to say about the social and economic causes and this will further lead

towards the second objective of the paper as well as there is an effort made to reconstructing the role of said laws with unsaid laws and the role of moral values, ethics and traditions upon which our economy stands.

➤ **Role of unsaid Laws and Human Trafficking :**

Trafficking is complex when the problem rooted and arise with poverty, marginalization and ideas about, the subordination of women and children as well as insufficient protection of human rights. Thus trafficking, may be seen as a indication of deprivation and poverty is an important factor leading, to helplessness. Here the point is again notable to think that what exactly the poverty is that has crippled our nation as well as the whole world for the years, holding us back from achieving our true potential? It is actually something is the inability of a person to make choices and it is deepening as a very complex phenomenon in the form of human trafficking. disparity in economic and social conditions gives a clear explanation for the direction and flow of trafficking. Generally, it occurs from poorer to more prosperous countries and regions. At the same time, current forms of transportation and communication have aided the movement of people and also enabled transnational organized crime groups and trafficking rings to exploit helpless women and children for profit. Socio-economic issues are clearly self illustrative factors in trafficking. Profit drives every aspect of the trafficking industry from the standpoint, of the perpetrators of this crime. Economic need is the central driving force that renders potential recruits more vulnerable to trickery compulsion and exploitation. Deprived individuals are also often powerless - physically, legally and politically -- to get out themselves from coercive abusive labour. Social and economic issues are not the only structural factors at work . It is argued that trafficking in women, particularly for the purpose of sexual exploitation, is a manifestation of the discrimination and disadvantages encountered by women in most contemporary societies. In addition to sexism, an analysis of the forces underlying trafficking reveals that the racism prevalent in society is also a contributing factor. If poverty alone was the cause it can be tackled easily because economics is sufficient enough to tackle the poverty itself even some controversies are also there to manage poverty but most of the issues are handled by our policy makers. Trafficking is something we can say it is originated from poverty but the poverty is only cause it cannot be said wholly because poverty is only mediating this business. And let say if the poverty is soul issue behind this crime, we can move towards the implementing poverty-reduction techniques, including job training, education, and community based economic interventions etc. Additionally, mc economic empowerment

programs and interventions are suggested as the most effective poverty-reduction techniques for vulnerable women.

Thus the problem is something else to be discussed a women is poor forcefully she is pushed in the illegal profession which is say prostitution. Now if she starts earning some money the problem of poverty is removed now the fundamental question is this - whether she is ready to leave this profession? whether or if person or women continues choosing prostitution as a profession? This basically relates to perceptions on force and free choice, or consent, within sex work. These basic questions have a huge impact on the approaches and initiatives developed to counter trafficking for, prostitution. So whether rich or poor, American or Indian south Asian or east Asian we are all having the same emotions deep within us: and these emotions are called morality, our culture, the unsaid familiar laws the bindings of our family..the rules which is build for us to save humanity, we are all a human being first So again its time to be make reunite ourselves we have all to search a path where moral values are extremely important for our overall well-being .In search for the Compassion makes us sympathetic to others. Women again have to build the Courage which gives them the bravery to overcome life's challenges whether it is trafficking or any other crime. Re building of culture allows us, to be emotionally stable because this what the whole world is actually needing. These attributes will allow us to live our life in a way that reduces our stress levels. The bonds that we form with others will also be more fulfilling because we live our life according to above mention fundamental things to make our existence in life. In this connection I cannot supposed to forget the legal actions as well Addressing the push factors of economic instability, poverty and inequality in countries of origin is important for reducing migration pressures over the long term. Increased efforts to investigate and punish traffickers are also needed, with penalties that reflect the gravity of the offence. But such efforts will not be successful until officials provide trafficking victims with the assistance and protection needed to gain their trust and cooperation as informants and witnesses. So I am advocating the important role of our un said laws which only existing our nation to address this crime in its own manner..like all long journeys there may be an obstacle on the way but it's a confident that we will reach our destination we have already created a new platform for a new future. A Joint Collaboration is needed among the countries of South Asia and making India as a leader to enhance prevention, care and protection practices. The countries need structures to exchange expertise and information about trafficking, and to coordinate

technical meetings involving all stakeholders. It is also important to reach and collaborate the media and the private sector.

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