

Human Trafficking: A Global War that Western Nations are Fighting

Student's Name

Institution

Capstonewriting.com

## Abstract

Human trafficking is a modern-day monster that people are striving to fight with, but still, other forces within the society are still pushing the progress backward. 68% of the victims of trafficking today are forced into the trade so that they can offer cheap labor to their captives. The most endangered people by human trafficking are women and girls since they form a total of 55% of all the victims, and this is because aside from cheap labor, women are used for sex purposes, majorly prostitution or even being made concubines. The main effects of human trafficking skirt around the issue of human rights violations and also causes numerous negative effects on the economic status of the victims. All this is done to profit some people who get huge profits from the illegal trade. The main cause of the human trafficking trade is a readiness to supply and high demand, flawed international policies, and internal policies issues including corruption in the law enforcement agencies. Some ways of getting rid of this vice are a reformulation of international policies and intervention by humanitarian bodies.

## Human Trafficking: A global war that Western Nations are fighting

### Introduction

Human trafficking is a modern-day monster that people are striving to fight with, but still, other forces within the society are still pushing the progress backward. Another challenge surrounding this bad culture is the fact that the activity is very dynamic since it has many different meanings and in other cases, people have ended up failing to understand the actual meaning. In such cases, these individuals end up being victims of the trafficking without being aware, and that is the reason curbing the culture has been a challenge as far as getting information regarding these activities is of concern. A proper understanding of the ambiguity that comes along with the definition of human trafficking is how the United Nation defines it. Human trafficking is best defined as the process of acquiring a person by force, deceit or treachery for the sake of exploiting them by force for any form of exploitation. These include sexual exploitation, forced labor, physical abuse and any other kind of exploitation that violates the freedom of the person (UNODC, 2017a). From these cases, a public bus driver may be transporting people from a local village in Venezuela to the capital city and end up being an agent of trafficking because he or she never knew that he or she was transporting girls that were deceived into being victims trafficking.

Another perfect example where the definition appears to offer no help is on the increase is on the people that take up job contracts to go and work abroad, majorly the Middle East (Saudi Arabia, Qatar, and Jordan). Most of the people are deceived that they are going to work as hairdressers and even office assistants. However, they end up being employed as security personnel and even domestic workers. Because they receive the salary, they were promised they are always ready to remain silent on the deceit for fear of their passports were taken away. Despite believing that were are living in a free world, it is evident that the

freedom is a disguise in the open. Over 20.6 million people are victims of the trafficking. With the high demand for reducing the production cost through cheap labor, 68% of the victims of trafficking today are forced into the trade so that they can offer cheap labor to their captives. The most endangered people by human trafficking are women and girls since they form a total of 55% of all the victims, and this is because aside from cheap labor, women are used for sex purposes majorly prostitution or even being made concubines. Worrying about it all is the fact that 26% of the victims are comprised of children who are innocent lacking the basic ideas of thinking and defending themselves (Polaris, 2017). Human trafficking, therefore, needs to be treated as a modern-day global catastrophe.

### **Background of Human Trafficking**

Human trafficking can be said to be a culture that spans many years back. In the industrial revolution era, human trafficking was undertaken majorly for forced labor through slavery. People could be taken from Africa and forced to work in the US plantations for the growing number of industries in Europe. The plantation is the only source of raw materials (Newman, 2017). The abolition of trafficking made it illegal for such activities to be undertaken and by this, people had to undertake a different approach. Treachery and manipulation have replaced the use of force. In poverty-stricken countries such as Thailand, parents are offered huge sums of money to cater for their needs and the payment sum for their daughters to work in brothels till they pay back their debts (Bales, Trodd & Williamson, 2009). Additionally, technology has been used as a tool of deceit. Many people have fallen in love with people who only had the intention of sexually exploiting them. These people develop trust in the strangers and plan meetups and end up being abducted and taken to places where they even don't know (Hernandez & Rudolph, 2015). Immigrants are other victims of modern-day trafficking. Some cartels promise to offer help for people to get into America from Latin America illegally. However, they are assisted in getting into the new

country and provided with fake promises of jobs. Since they do not have anyone they know, they are taken to production plants where they work and being told they are paying for their immigration fee, a fee that is never repaid (Newman, 2017).

Human trafficking is, therefore, a modern form of injustice that affects the entire world. There are many questions that are risen on who is affected, what causes it, the way towards eliminating it and subsequently the one in charge of dealing with it. The theory of global justice is more of a tool that enables one to know the context of a global justice issue once it has been discovered. Nagel (2005) argues that the victims of any form of global justice are those that experience these actions first hand and for human trafficking, the people trafficked are the primary victims. Their families and friends are the secondary victims due to the loss of their loved ones, and lastly, the economy of these states comes to be the tertiary victims. The major reason behind the progression of these activities is owing to the fact that the implementation of the laws pertaining to this is not well taken care of. There is a lack of political will of dealing with the problem since some of the implementers are beneficiaries of the trade.

The civilization level, the degree of political will and the capacity of human rights protection in developed nations gives them the moral responsibilities towards fighting off these criminal activities (Nigel, 2005). Countries like America, Britain, and France are supposed to be on the leading age of ensuring that these activities are acted upon. This is because they have managed to reduce the levels of trafficking in their countries to the minimum levels possible. More so, they have adopted policies that are effective in dealing with acts of trafficking since they are designed and implemented in a system that does not have loopholes that allow offenders to escape scot-free. More so, they have leaders of integrity that will be ready to ward off this atrocity without any fear or ties of conflicting interests (Nigel, 2005).

## Impacts of Human Trafficking

### Violation of Human Rights

The impacts of human trafficking have many, ranging from physical, mental and even psychological impacts. The kind of impacts that face the victims depends on the kind of exploitation that one has been subjected to after being smuggled into a foreign country. All in all is that all the effects of human trafficking can be equated to a violation of human rights since they people lack their freedom of decision making and even movement. Psychological torture is, however, the one that cuts across all victims. During such experiences, the victims always leave in fear and depression. This is mainly caused by the uncertainty that they experience about their lives after being trafficked into foreign countries, without the ability or option of making any choices concerning their lives whatsoever.

Over 85% of all individuals who participate in the illegal business of trafficking always have a murder or attempted murder case on them. This is mainly because, once the traffickers have accomplished their mission with the trafficked humans, the most viable option is to kill them to avoid any evidence that may implicate them in the business of trafficking (Rafferty, 2008). By this, therefore, death can be said always to be lurking around the victims of trafficking since their colleagues may even end up being killed in their presence. Such scenes create tremendous fear and psychological torture in them. Those who have weak extents of perseverance end up breaking down mentally, and that is why psychiatric assistance is usually important when it comes to offering help towards recovering in human trafficking victims (Rafferty, 2008). On top of the brutal scenes of murder and mistreatment of their colleagues, most of the trafficked individuals are usually kept in locked places, which are usually gothic most of the time.

Human traffickers use many ways to tame the recruited people for example by using violence against the enslaved person or even threatening their families, confiscating their identification documents or passports, or even controlling their money. Staying under such confined and secluded conditions and exposure to such levels of inhumanity often lead to hopelessness and even suicidal contemplations, and that is why these victims are traumatized (Alaimo, 2016). The psychological impacts of mistreatments under the perpetrators of human trafficking include confusion and disorientation, disbelief and denial, shock, humiliation and shame, helplessness, and anxiety disorders which are characterized by depression, panic attacks, abnormal phobias, and post-traumatic stress disorders. Another peculiar form of the psychological effect of torture is the formation of traumatic bonding between traffickers and a victim. This is a kind of bonding formed out of coercion through which the abuser instills fear in the victim, and also gratitude for any small perceived favor, or even for being allowed to live.

Sex trafficking is human trafficking that entails the abduction of people majorly women for the sake of sexual exploitation. It is the leading reason why women and children end up being abducted. The common means of sexual exploitation is through the selling of young girls and women into brothels for the sake of debt payment for money given to their families. This culture is very common in Asian countries like Philippine (Rafferty, 2008). The brothels are assumed to be the best place to sell women and girls because of a readily available market for commercial sex and also the existence of a system that does not clash with the law. Additionally, child pornography is the reason why young girls are abducted and forced into sexual exploitation. Around 50% of all the victims of trafficking worldwide are small kids (Ark of Hope for Children. (2017). Any child who is recruited, received, harbored, or transported with the introduction of some financial elements in the creation of pornographic films has been involved in child trafficking. Whether a boy or girl works in

sweatshops or strips clubs, they are the victims of trafficking, even if they decide to do so willingly.

Children are very vulnerable beings hence they tend to suffer the most both psychologically and physically when involved in human trafficking. Some children who undergo this practice are usually very young, some as young as one year of age. The children trafficked into or out of the United States are usually from all regions of the world and come from diverse religions, ethnic groups, and races. Despite the way through which the children end up being trafficked, whether voluntary with the promise of money, school or work, the whole operation ends up violating their human rights, since most of the promises of a good life that they are given before agreeing into the process are often a fraud. Even if the children secure jobs, they end up being painfully underpaid and work in very harsh conditions, hence violating their rights to fair compensations for their jobs. Despite the adult film industry expanding, the use of underage children for sexual purposes and subsequent filming of the same is highly prohibited. Ironically, is that many consumers of these products are ready to purchase products associated with children. By this, therefore, traffickers have been able to take advantage of the market demand and progress towards sexually exploiting young girls (Wolak, Finkelhor & Mitchell, 2011).

Forced labor is another form of exploitation that these victims face. They are always expected to offer their energy knowing that payment is not guaranteed and working for no payment is a violation of the principles stipulated by the International Labor Organization. More so, the violation is worsened by the fact that these people are forced to work under poor conditions where they are not provided with proper protection for their safety and no medical cover or retiring benefits. The main reason why the victims of human trafficking end up being mistreated and denied the human liberties entitled to all people is that they usually don't have valid permits to be in the country. Hence it is illegal for them to work in the countries in



which they are trafficked into. This prohibits them from reporting the mistreatments or unfairness that they undergo to the relevant authorities in fear of being arrested. They have no one to stand by them or fight for them, so they end up eating a humble pie and accept unfairness and mistreatments as part of their daily lives(Weitzer, 2015).

Physical abuse is one of the major scars that the victims of trafficking cannot be able to forget. Despite being declined their freedom in making decisions, there are those who tend to refuse what they are asked to do. In labor camps, these forced laborers are forced to keep on working despite being tired through continuous whipping. Additionally, children and women are forced to accept sex as part and parcel of their day to day duties under the hands of their captors. This is because of the physical abuse they are exposed to (Weitzer, 2015).

One of the common ways of noting a person under any form of trafficking or lack of freedom is the scars they have indicating the in-depth levels of abuse that these people face.

### **Economic Implications of Human Trafficking**

In as much as the economic effects of trafficking appear to be far-fetched, it is an area worth discussing because it is economic reasons that have been a major reason behind the progression of trafficking activities. Like other kinds of violence, human trafficking as very significant economic effects for its perpetrators and victims as well. This kind of crime has been on the rise in the United States recently mainly because of the covert way of doing business without raising any suspicions. Of all the reported cases in 2016, most of the cases were those of sex trafficking, making around 73% of the total cases. The category with the lowest occurrences was the combination of labor and sex victimizations. One attractive aspect of this activity is that the financial rewards regarding profits are very high. This high profits coupled with the low probabilities of arrest or prosecution the greatest motivators for the continuation of this vice. It is estimated that the global profits derived from human

trafficking are about \$150 billion in a year. Sex trafficking produces around 65% of these profits while labor trafficking generates the rest (International Labor Office 2014).

The price of human trafficking is obviously very significant to the victims of trafficking and usually last for a very long time, if not the whole life of the victims. One economic implication of trafficking is that it leads to the theft of wages, and also the victims usually suffer significant financial consists as a result of psychological, sexual, and physical abuse. The victims also suffer economic losses due to the lack of legal working histories since they are not in the country legally. Since prostitution is illegal in many parts of the country, the victims might get arrested while participating in commercial sex, leading to their imprisonment which shatters completely any economic gains and hopes that they had. Victims of the trafficking trade usually have poor mental and physical health, and the victims of sexual trafficking are usually at extremely high risks of unsafe abortions, unwanted and unplanned pregnancies, and sexually transmitted diseases. These problems usually accompany other severe psychological problems that are usually obstacles to finding stable employment and therefore compromises the long-term economic well-being of the victims.

Failure to complete school, or delayed progress at schools are a common occurrence among victims of human trafficking, especially among young victims. Education is the single most determiner of the employability of a person, therefore by tampering with their academic lives, the traffickers surely tamper with the economic futures of the victims of their brutality. Many are not even able to continue their education after escaping abuse due to the deep psychological issues that ensue after that. Even if they happen to secure a job after escaping slavery, most victims of trafficking find it very difficult to maintain a job due to the detrimental physical and psychological effects of victimization. Language barriers may also hamper the efforts of securing a job or maintaining one for the trafficked individuals.

Another thing to note that there are families that have ended up crumbling down due to the trafficking of more than two of women in the same home. With women expected to be the homemakers, homes, where a mother and daughter have been sold by a close family member or friend, means that the young ones have been left to cater for themselves leading to increased poverty (Bales et al. 2009). On the side of the traffickers, it is evident that they make a lot of money out of this business since it comes second after drug trafficking with lucrative annual profits. Poverty levels in countries where these practices are rampant cannot be brought to a stop. This is because the children are the future of the community and with them being trafficked and denied opportunities to go to school, they fail to get the empowerment they need. This spells economic and social doom to the countries affected.

### **Causes for the Prevalence of Human Trafficking**

It is worth noting how trafficking has been gaining ground behind the curtain despite people claiming in public that people are living in a free world. Some forces are playing a critical role in ensuring these criminal activities thrive. These forces are worth a proper and engaging discussion because it appears as if the forces are mightier than the policies in existence. Also one of the greatest causative disabling factor in the fight against human trafficking is that this subject can be approached and viewed from many different angles by different people or stakeholders. When many organizations formed and based on different purposes and aimed to become concerned with the thorny issue of human trafficking there is bound to be a clash of ideas and perspectives. This means that there are a variety of perspectives on the same issue. Some of the approaches outlining some of the complications of dealing with this issue are:-

**Criminal problem.**-This Is the approach which views human trafficking as an outright criminal activity that needs to be dealt with using the same force that other crimes like

terrorism may attract. The aims of those with this viewpoint are to push for the introduction of more elaborate and efficient ways of punishing the perpetrators of human traffickers by employing more effective methods of prosecution and investigation into the matter. The holders of this perspective aim at the intensification of the cooperation between the judiciary and police departments to create ample facilitation of the process of prosecuting international gangs and cartels behind human trafficking. One advantage of upholding this perspective where trafficking is taken for criminal activity is that the victims are taken as innocent and makes it imperative for the government to provide assistance and protection to them.

**Migration Problem.**- This perspective views human trafficking as a problem whose cause is a problem of migration. This perspective attracts measures of prevention which include prevention of migration, increased bureaucracy in travel documentation, or even through increasing border patrols. The limiting aspect of this perspective on human trafficking is that it fails to recognize and act on trafficking that isn't transnational for example the trafficking of the citizens of a particular country within the borders.

**Labour Issue problem.**-This Perspective view trafficking as having resulted due to the poor economic status of the migrants. In this light, trafficking can be prevented by increasing the availability of jobs in the native countries of the immigrants, so they don't have to cross borders anymore in search of good life.

**Health problem.**-This Perspective puts more focus on the side effects that human trafficking may have on the victims.

The following are the main causes of human trafficking:-

### **Internal Policy Issues**

Most countries have laws that are formulated to cope with human rights violation, but disappointingly the laws have many flaws that make it easy for criminals or violators of human rights to go unpunished. Some countries have also let their laws and policies to go stale and lose their effectiveness. This is because the methods of human rights violations have gone beyond the scopes that had been anticipated by those who had made the policies. An example of such laxity in updating and improving the human rights policies is in Philippines where it has been very challenging to confront trafficking because the laws that were formulated in the mid-1950s are the ones still being utilized, despite the practice of human trafficking being very dynamic and undergoing numerous changes since then (Weitzer, 2015).

Corruption by the stakeholders in the issue of human trafficking has also been significant in enabling the illegal business to grow robustly. This is pronounced in developing nations where numerous and good policies against human trafficking have been put in place but are never implemented or enforced due to the corrupt practices of those in charge of their implementation or enforcement. There are many cartels which operate the business of human trafficking but are "protected" and therefore have the liberty of going on with their activities without the fear of facing the law. Corruption does not only happen in the police departments but also in the immigration departments who clear people into or out of the country in shady manners. As long as the leadership of a country is corrupt or tolerates corruption, issues of the violation of human rights will continue to happen and the real victims will always be the ordinary citizens, most probably the financial disabled ones. An example where such violations of human rights occur due to corruption is in Bangladesh where activities of human trafficking are viewed as normal activities (Hernandez & Rudolph, 2015).

### **Flaws in International Policies**

Some policies concerning international issues like the issue of human trafficking are a major roadblock in the war against such vices. These policies don't have the versatility needed in dealing with such crucial international issues. For instance, a country that identifies the violation of human rights like in our case human trafficking, in another country cannot step in and help without the authorization of the native government. This can be a major limiting factor since some senior government officials might be the facilitators and beneficiaries of such vices and therefore would be inclined to reject any help citing sensitive issues like sovereignty and self-rule. Some powerful nations like the USA and the United Kingdom are willing to help people in human trafficking, but their hands are tied by international policies.

Also, some nations which have highly diversified populations like the USA have refrained from international issues because the largest proportion of Americans is from different origins and interfering with the affairs of another country may meet a lot of opposition by those who can trace their roots to that specific country. Another issue that has been preventing the developed countries from interfering with some of these vices from other countries is that they too have their issues to cater for and the task to build their nation further. This has made them not to partake in the war against human trafficking despite their ability to do so successfully (Cohen, 2010).

To shift some weight from any specific country, many global organizations have been mandated to carry out various functions in the process of reducing or preventing the practice of human trafficking. Trafficking is a branch of other numerous law enforcement and human developments areas, for example, ensuring the well-being and safety of children, information and culture, dissemination of knowledge, education, safe migration, and safe labor. The main causes of this vice are associated with poverty. Therefore any organization which is concerned with the alleviation of poverty is also involved in the fight against human

trafficking as well. Many international bodies like UN agencies that play either a direct or indirect role in fighting the vice of human trafficking.

### **Demand and Supply**

Both the demand and supply play roles in the perpetuation of human trafficking. The supply of slaves of the modern times is usually watered by some problems that have endured in the society for long like bias against females and minority ethnic communities, corruption, environmental disaster, military conflict, social instability, lawlessness, and poverty. These factors provide a large number of vulnerable people who are available for pickup by the perpetrators of human trafficking. It has been noted that the most vulnerable people to human trafficking are migrating populations. People become targets for traffickers during the process of migrating to another country, especially if they are migrating within or from a state undergoing instability or transitioning. The trafficker easily hijack and coerce the vulnerable people, as this is an unwilling supply.

Most often, the most vulnerable people are children and women, who are usually taken advantage of while migrating to new places in search of job opportunities. One of the most common ways of duping the desperate people, especially women into trafficking is to promise them that there are jobs waiting for them in a particular country and offer to pay for their visa and air tickets. When the person arrives at the intended country, his or her passport is then taken, and then placed into unconditional forced labor.

Even if supply is also an enabling element in the business of human trafficking, it is the demand that pushes this illegal and inhumane industry. The value of human life had reduced in value since the ages when slavery was the norm in the 1850s by larger proportions, making slaves very cheap. This is shown in the fact that in 1850 a slave would go for between \$9000 and \$11000, and make a return of about 20% annually, while today, a

slave goes for around \$420 with an average annual return of about 300 to 500 percent depending on the kind of work they are doing. This makes human slaves to be very profitable investments which increase their demand. There are several reasons which make the demand for slaves remain very high especially in the Arab countries in the Middle East. One of the reasons is that even though the initial purchase price of a bonded slave can be higher than that of hiring labor, the costs of labor after that are approximately nil. This means that the owner of the victim of human trafficking can now enjoy the generation of higher returns. Another factor that keeps the demand high is that there are very little risks that are faced by the traffickers. It has been seen from the history of previous convictions that human trade is a relatively low-risk engagement compared to dealing with drugs or illegal firearms. This is because most of the trafficking goes unnoticed or cases end up being thrown out of court citing lack of sufficient evidence to convict the suspects. With such lax consequences and on the human traffickers, the demand for trafficked persons cannot go down especially since the business is very profitable.

### **Possible Solutions and Recommendations**

It becomes critical to ensure that all the measures are undertaken to ensure that the activities of trafficking are addressed accordingly to prevent further escalation of this issue. Discussed below are some of the steps that can be taken to the menace of trafficking of human beings.

#### **Creation of joint Police-NGO task forces**

Coordinating efforts between the police departments and NGOs who specialize in helping victims of human trafficking and stopping the business can go a long way in stopping this practice. This is because the NGOs are usually on the ground most of the times and



therefore they have a lot of information on how the trafficking processes are carried out and this can be of great help to the police in apprehending perpetrators of this trade and collecting enough evidence to convict them. This has been tried in Seattle and has demonstrated the effectiveness that can be achieved by the collaborative efforts of social workers, prosecutors, and detectives in anti-trafficking operations.

During the first ten years of its operations, the task force had carried out investigations on more than 140 potential cases of human trafficking and brought to book 60 of those. This is way above the normal levels of success for prosecutorial districts. This task force was even referred to as an "extraordinary partnership" and gained much national recognition since then. The success of this force is mainly attributed to its unique ability to bring together the world of law enforcement forces and that of NGOs. If this model of collaboration and operations is replicated elsewhere, the same positive results against the human trafficking trade would be achieved.

### **The Prosecution of Trafficking Cases in the Courts**

In cases of human trafficking are taken to court, and the court prosecutes them accordingly and pass tough punishments for those found guilty, the cases of human trafficking will surely reduce as many perpetrators will fear the wrath of the law. Some progress has been made so far, as in 2015 a court in the US awarded five workers compensation of \$14million in a trafficking law against Signal International for abuses that they underwent when repairing damaged gas systems after the hurricane Katarina had destroyed them. Several months later the court system awarded other 200 workers from the

same company \$20million, but this was never paid as the company filed for bankruptcy. This was the biggest ever penalty ever to be given in trafficking lawsuits, hence creating a bar for cases in fighting the trafficking of labor.

### **Making Foreign Recruiters to Register With the State**

Many industries in the united states, from the Central Valley to the Silicon, depend on more than 100000 foreign workers to do all sorts of jobs from the manual jobs like picking fruits to skilled jobs like tech jobs. According to rough estimates, three out of five are hired by labor contractors. A new law requiring the registration of all recruiters including the foreign ones will help to protect vulnerable workers who are mainly victims of human trafficking and bonded labor. California was the first state in the US to pass the law, and it requires that all recruiters must register with the state after meeting certain set criteria. Also, all businesses that wish to use foreign labor contractors are required by the new laws to work only with those that are registered and must disclose to the state which specific contractors they are using. This law contains protection policies for workers, like fair pay for all, including foreigners. Such a law will enable people to know who is legitimate and who is not just by looking at the register. With enough transparency, the occurrence of modern slavery reduces significantly.

### **Ensuring there is Supply Chain Transparency**

Some lawsuits have been being filed in California against some companies like Costco to push for accountability for human trafficking present in their supply chains. By forcing corporations to disclose labor abuses that occur when making their products, the corporations will be forced to scrutinize their suppliers to ensure there is are no cases of human trafficking

or any other form of labor abuse that may compromise the reputation of its products and brand. The levels of disclosure go beyond just stating in a letter, to displaying on their website what actions sponsored by them in getting rid of any form of human rights violations within by their suppliers.

An example of an industry where this has worked is in the worldwide cocoa industry where the initiatives to rid supply chains of child labor has brought positive results. All the five biggest producers of cocoa and chocolate are setting up systems to help get rid of child labor and human trafficking by 2020 on all the places in which they get their raw materials. The African countries Cote D'Ivoire and Ghana, which account for approximately 70% of all cocoa produce globally together, have heeded the call and set up strict laws that prohibit child and human overwork and trafficking.

### **Interventions by Humanitarians**

The problem of human trafficking can be solved by the use of interventions by various humanitarian bodies, which are useful in intervening for global justice. The danger posed to children and women is increasing each day as people stay dormant waiting for government interventions towards this menace. Therefore, there is a need for individuals, religious institutions, and private organizations, should come forward and confront this issue head-on by using various methods like carrying out public education on ways of staying safe from this menace and by collaborating with security agencies to eradicate the challenge for good (Lang, 2010).

### **Reformulation of International Policies**

There current international policies put in place to deal with the problem of human trafficking are now outdated as many aspects of human trafficking have evolved with time. How the

business is currently modeled and operated is different from how it was modeled a long time ago. This means that the policies set cannot be effective nabbing and successfully prosecuting the perpetrators as they have become more evasive and have incorporated technological innovations in their operations. These policies should, therefore, be updated to match the current practices of human trafficking.

There is a department in the United Nations tasked with dealing with this and other related crimes. The department, called the Center for Drug and Crime Prevention has policies regarding the prevention of human trafficking, but they have become irrelevant as human trafficking is a constantly dynamic activity. Therefore, the policies have not achieved compatibility with these changes (UNODC, 2017).

On the same point, there should be created global police force urgently to deal with pressing matters of global concern or importance like the matter of human trafficking. The United Nations should collaborate with all nations to develop such a force, which has jurisdiction on all countries on earth, on matters sanctioned by the union of nations. This can hasten and streamline the process of human traffickers without wasting time by saving the time that the police forces in different countries would have wasted by formal communications with regards to arresting criminals who may be operating in two different countries. Such a police force would also instill fear among the perpetrators of human trafficking, and most of them would quit the illegal trade and look for alternative sources of income. The creation of a police force with global jurisdiction can also help to minimize the interference of the government on the crackdowns of human traffickers.

### **Conclusion**

As it can be seen from this research, human trafficking is a very crucial issue that needs a lot of deliberation and goodwill coupled with the effort to deal with it. Research

about this issue is particularly important as it is a very integral channel for understanding the issue human trafficking which is multi-faceted and very complicated. Research on this topic can also lead to a mental recalibration and rethinking previous notions and assumptions by the authorities in charge of dealing with this issue and help them to formulate new ways to combat human trafficking. There are also several topics that are closely related to human trafficking and need to be researched to come up with comprehensive and conclusive facts regarding human trafficking. Some of these topics are methods of prevention, law enforcement actions, and victim services aimed at rehabilitating the victims of human trafficking. To solve this issue, all the stakeholders must come together and employ their collaborative effort to deal with it once and for all.

## References

- Alaimo, K. (2016). Increased Efforts by the Modern States to Improve their Reputations for Enforcing Women's Human Rights. *International Journal of Communication*, 10, 20.
- Ark of Hope for Children. (2017). Child Trafficking Statistics. Retrieved from:  
<https://arkofhopeforchildren.org/child-trafficking/child-trafficking-statistics>
- Bales, K., Trodd, Z., & Williamson, A. K. (2009). *Modern slavery: The secret world of 27 million people*. Oneworld Publications Limited
- Cohen, J. (2010). Philosophy, Social Science, Global Poverty. *Thomas Pogge and His Critics*. Cambridge: Polity Press, pp. 18–45.
- Cornell, H. (2018). Liberating Comparisons: Report from the Workshop. *Global Justice Blog*. Retrieved from: <http://www.globaljusticeblog.ed.ac.uk/>
- CTOC. (2010). Analysis of key concepts of the Trafficking in Persons Protocol. Retrieved from: [https://www.unodc.org/documents/treaties/organized\\_crime/2010\\_CTOC\\_COP\\_WG4/WG4\\_2010\\_2\\_E.pdf](https://www.unodc.org/documents/treaties/organized_crime/2010_CTOC_COP_WG4/WG4_2010_2_E.pdf)
- Equality Now. (2017). Sex Trafficking Fact Sheet. Retrieved from:  
<https://www.equalitynow.org/sex-trafficking-fact-sheet>
- Goldstone, R. J., & Smith, A. M. (2009). Introduction. In *International Judicial Institutions* (pp. 19-27). Routledge.
- Hernandez, D., & Rudolph, A. (2015). Modern-day slavery: What drives human trafficking in Europe?. *European journal of political economy*, 38, 118-139.
- International Labor Office. 2014. Profits and Poverty: The Economics of Forced Labour.

- Kempadoo, K. (2015). The modern-day white (wo) man's burden: Trends in anti-trafficking and anti-slavery campaigns. *Journal of Human Trafficking*, 1(1), 8-20.
- Kotiswaran, P. (Ed.). (2017). *Revisiting the Law and Governance of Trafficking, Forced Labor, and Modern Slavery*. Cambridge University Press.
- Lang, A. (2010). *Humanitarian Intervention: Ethics and World Politics*. Oxford: Oxford University Press, pp. 324–341.
- Limoncelli, S. A. (2016). What in the world are anti-trafficking NGOs doing? Findings from a global study. *Journal of Human Trafficking*, 2(4), 316-328.
- Lerum, K., & Brents, B. G. (2016). Sociological perspectives on sex work and human trafficking. *Sociological Perspectives*, 59(1), 17-26.
- Mahapatra, N., Faulkner, M., & Schatz, M. C. Forefront of Human Rights Issues: Integrating Human Trafficking into the Social Work Curriculum. Retrieved from:  
<http://www1.uwindsor.ca/criticalsocialwork/humantrafficking>
- Mendel, J., & Sharapov, K. (2016). Human trafficking and online networks: Policy, analysis, and ignorance. *Antipode*, 48(3), 665-684.
- Nagel, T. (2005). The problem of global justice. *Philosophy & public affairs*, 33(2), 113-147.  
Retrieved from:  
<https://pdfs.semanticscholar.org/c17c/ed1537a4eacbe4f56eec2245e42122c2347c.pdf>
- Newman, B. N. (2017). Historical Perspective: Slavery over the Centuries. In *Human Trafficking* (pp. 37-60). Routledge.

Okech, D., Choi, Y. J., Elkins, J., & Burns, A. C. (2017). Seventeen years of human trafficking research in social work: A review of the literature. *Journal of evidence-informed social work*, 1-20.

Polaris. (2017). Human Trafficking: The Facts. Retrieved from:

<http://polarisproject.org/human-trafficking/facts>

Rafferty, Y. (2008). The impact of trafficking on children: Psychological and social policy perspectives. *Child Development Perspectives*, 2(1), 13-18.

Risse, M. (2005). How does the global order harm the poor?. *Philosophy & Public Affairs*, 33(4), 349-376. Retrieved from:

[https://wcfia.harvard.edu/files/wcfia/files/874\\_unjustworldv.pdf](https://wcfia.harvard.edu/files/wcfia/files/874_unjustworldv.pdf)

Schutter, H. D., & Tinnevelt, R. (2008). David Miller's theory of global justice. A brief overview. *A critical review of international social and political philosophy*, 11(4), 369-381.

Storm Warriors. (2017). Human Trafficking. Retrieved from:

<https://www.stormwarriors.org/topics/human-trafficking/>

The Ministry of Swedish Foreign Affairs. (2012). Working against Trafficking through the Multilateral System: A Study of Coordination between UN Agencies at Global, Regional and National Levels. Retrieved from:

<http://www.un.org/en/ga/president/67/issues/trafficking/Coordination%20Anti-Trafficking%20Report.pdf>



United Nations. (2016). Report: Majority of trafficking victims are women and girls; one-third child. *The United Nations Organization*. Retrieved from

<http://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/blog/2016/12/report-majority-of-trafficking-victims-are-women-and-girls-one-third-children/>

United Nations General Assembly. (1948). Universal Declaration of Human Rights. *United Nations General Assembly*. Retrieved from: [http://www.un.org/en/universal-](http://www.un.org/en/universal-declaration-human-rights/index.html)

[declaration-human-rights/index.html](http://www.un.org/en/universal-declaration-human-rights/index.html)

UNODC. (2017a). Human Trafficking FAQs. *United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime*.

Retrieved from: <http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/human-trafficking/faqs.html>

UNODC. (2017b). Report on the forms of the human trafficking. *United Nations Office on*

*Drugs and Crime*. Retrieved from: [http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/human-](http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/human-trafficking/global-report-on-trafficking-in-persons.html)

[trafficking/global-report-on-trafficking-in-persons.html](http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/human-trafficking/global-report-on-trafficking-in-persons.html)

Varden, H. (2011). A Kantian conception of global justice. *Review of International Studies*, 37(5), 2043-2057.

Verhoeven, M. A. (2017). Government Policies and Sex Work Realities: Human Trafficking in the Regulated Sex Industry.

Weitzer, R. (2015). Human trafficking and contemporary slavery. *Annual review of sociology*, 41, 223-242.

Wolak, J., Finkelhor, D., & Mitchell, K. (2011). Child pornography possessors: Trends in offender and case characteristics. *Sexual Abuse*, 23(1), 22-42. Retrieved from:

<http://unh.edu/ccrc/pdf/CV204%20CP%20possessors.pdf>