

Human trafficking



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Online Abstract Human trafficking is a crime which is committed against the young and vulnerable. It harms the victims not only physically, but psychologically and financially as well. This paper will discuss the ways victims are harmed. A known fact is that there are more human slaves in the world today than ever before.

Human Trafficking Human trafficking harms its victims, physically, psychologically, and financially. It is a complex crime against humanity. It involves the act of recruiting, transporting, harboring, or receiving a person through the use of force (??? What is Human Trafficking??? 2012). Pretending that it doesn't exist, is an even bigger crime. Every day these victims are held captives, beaten, and left on the streets without shelter, food, or hope. Modern-day-slavery is another name for Human Trafficking, because most of these victims are held against their will. They are mistreated, brainwashed, and made to do unspeakable acts.

The problem with human trafficking is so bad that the ??? United States has a law that allows human trafficking victims to stay in the U. S., because the U. S. Congress recognizes and believes that human trafficking victims have ??? suffer enough???(Human trafficking, 2012). Human trafficking in the U. S.

has been allowed a tolerance in this country and left behind thousands of victims who have been stolen or lured on false pretenses in order for traffickers to make money. ??? Human Trafficking is the second largest global enterprise in the world today, generating \$32 billion in profits for the

perpetrators??? (Baldas, 2012).??? Victims are physically harmed when there are physical injuries such as, broken bones, concussions, burns, vaginal or anal tearing. Traumatic brain injury, known as (TBI), that can result in memory loss, dizziness, headaches, numbness, sexually transmitted diseases such as HIV/Aids, gonorrhea, syphilis, and pubic lice.

Usually drugs and alcohol is involved, also. Plus ??? victims can get hepatitis, malaria, pneumonia, and forced or coerced abortions??? (Kilpatrick, 2012).

Starving and bondage is also a form of physical harm. ??? The psychologically outcome of being a victim of human trafficking are closely associated with the consequences of being a victim of child abuse, domestic violence, or of living through a war zone??? (Shkurkin, Victims of 2004).

There are predictable thinks that happens in the mind of trafficking victims that helps them to better cope or adapt to these extreme and frightening situations.

??? Each situation gives a person??? the way to cope by maybe focusing on something good that may have happen to them in their life, or the ways of thinking the way their captors have taught them to think, which can have total control over a prolong period (months or years)??? as directed by Judith Herman. ??? Many survivors of human trafficking were made vulnerable to and easily affected emotionally to human trafficking because of a history of child abuse. Their ability to cope with the situation also depends on their family history of health or dysfunction??? (Shkurkin). There could be harm done to their mind/body, separate/disassociation, ego states, shame, and grief, fear, and distrust, hatred of men, self-hatred, suicide, and suicidal thoughts. Attempts at long-term coping with the trauma of domestic

violence, for women, has shown a likely pattern and have been documented in literature.

Human trafficking can change a person's life forever. The financial part of human trafficking is because of the loss of legal status, migrant or trafficking victims are exposed to great exploitation, including forced labor. Calling such exploitation "the anti-thesis of development," UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon states at a meeting in the Philippines: Only by safeguarding the rights of migrants, and ensuring that migrants are treated with dignity and respect due any human being, can we create the conditions which migration can contribute to development in this time of financial hardships, we all need to be especially watchful and alert. In its January 2009 employment report, the ILO said the economic crisis is causing striking increases in the number of employed, working poor, and those in unsafe, employment. If this crisis continues, more than 200 million workers, mostly in developing economics, could be pushed into extreme poverty (Finance Crisis, 2009).

As more people become exposed to human trafficking, fewer are likely to find local sources of assistance. Facing thin safety nets provided by their government or the governments of labor-demand countries even in the best times, workers now seem less likely to find services or legal recourse available to them when faced with forced labor. The tough times are also affecting the work of anti-trafficking NGOs, which often provide crucial services in the absence of adequate government or private-sector programs. Donors are tightening their belts, and the organizations are finding it difficult to continue their operations (Financial Crisis, 2009). Today, there are parents

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who have missing children out there and have no ideal, if their child is alive or dead.

A lot of young people, who have disappeared without a trace, are victims of human trafficking. ??? According to the Trafficking in Persons Protocol, there is evidence that trafficking in persons has three elements; The Act (What is done), recruitment, transporting, and harboring of victims: The Means (How its??™ done), threats, use of force, abduction, coercion, fraud, deception, or given payment or benefits to the person in control of the victims, and The Purpose (Why is it done), For the purpose of exploitation, which includes the prostitution of others, sexual exploitation, forced labor, slavery or the similar practice and the removal of organs??? (??? What is Human Trafficking, 2012). In 2010, a report was issue that stated that ??? people trafficking investigations have revealed changes in the techniques used by traffickers and in the conditions experienced by their victims. For example, investigations suggest it is increasingly unusual for a victim of trafficking to be physically restrained (locked up) or overtly controlled, or even to have their passport/identification papers confiscated (Australian Government 2010: 29-30). This could be true in some cases, but I still believe that most human trafficking victim, are modern-day-slaves.

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