

Human trafficking in thailand

Sociology



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Human Trafficking in Thailand Human trafficking is an international disaster that affects millions of people daily. Thailand is predominantly disreputable for its high human trafficking volume. Thailand is densely populated especially in the rural areas with about 63, 396, 000 people. This is approximately 64% of the whole Thailand's population. Variation in the population growth, in Thailand, has resulted from human trafficking that takes part in various parts of this country. Most of the human trafficking practices, in this country, originate from the migration of women and young girls both in and out this country. This research paper explores women and young girls' human trafficking mal-practice, in Thailand. Additionally it explains the social and economic impacts of women and young girls human trafficking, in Thailand.

The statistical data, in Thailand, shows that about 435, 385 of Thailand citizens migrated overseas, in the year 2009, with this data being dominated by young girls and women (Hepburn & Simon, 2013). However, only 78, 717 of this statistical data report received official authorization from the Thai labour ministry to work abroad. Victims of human trafficking, in Thailand, are migrants including both the women in their early 30s and young girls. These migrants have been defrauded, compelled or forced to provide labour. Most women and young girls are usually vulnerable in human trafficking business since they are cheaply used in the provision of commercial sex. Commercial sex work exploitation is the major proponent behind women and young girls trafficking, in Thailand. These trafficked individuals, in addition, indulge in other forms of labour provisions such as domestic work, garment production and seafood processing industries. Trafficked women and young girls, in Thailand, undergo a lot of mistreatments and frustrations especially in <https://assignbuster.com/human-trafficking-in-thailand/>

relation to payment of their wages and salaries (Obokata, 2006). Their employers normally decline giving them enough pay thus resulting into their horrific situations and exposure to societal fringes.

Beneficiaries of human trafficking, in Thailand, include government agencies through its labour ministry and some individuals carrying out human trafficking business independently. Thailand is a transit nation for several individuals fleeing from their motherlands (Kara, 2009). Most of those who are imported through corrupt means desperately need refuge from poverty, in their motherland. Countries importing most of their populations to Thailand include Burma, North Korea, China and Vietnam (Beeks & Amir, 2006). These countries' citizens are in need of a better life thus finding themselves into the coerced labour slavery and sexual oppression.

In conclusion, beneficiaries of human trafficking operate under extremely high pressures mounting from anti-human trafficking agencies. Thailand, as a victim of human trafficking, has encountered many economic sanctions in order to regulate human trafficking. Human trafficking problem has proven so hard to curb because most of the trafficked women and young girls normally find themselves locked in the clutches of this activity. This makes them too terrified to contact the relevant authorities for fear that their captors might kill them.

References

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