

# Human traffickingexample argumentative



## | | | Human Trafficking in Cambodia | | | | | | |

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..... Introduction 1 What is human trafficking? Before delving into the paper, it is necessary to first understand the concept of human trafficking. “ Human trafficking” is mainly defined as the illegal trade of human beings for the purpose of commercial sexual exploration or reproductive slavery. Human trafficking is considered as modern day slavery and it has increased dramatically over the year and it almost occurs at everywhere.

It kind of recruitment, transportation, harboring, or taking of persons by means of threat, force, coercion, or deception for the purpose of exploiting them, or other form of sexual exploitation, or practice similar to slavery, servitude or the removal of organs. Today there are many forms of human trafficking; victims are forced to work in homes, factories, fishing boats, or in agriculture fields, for employers that keep them virtually imprisoned. Some

are forced into sexual servitude, while others must beg on the streets for asking some money from walker along the street.

Many victims [1]“are tricked, thinking they are receiving a legitimate job opportunity, only to find themselves trapped and unable to leave an exploitive situation. Others are simply bought and sold like property. They are children, women, and men – of all ages. Most of them have no way to ask for help to back home. (Naro, S. Rajaratnam School of International Studies, 2009)” 1. Objective of the studying This study seeks to examine whether existing efforts made by the govern- ment and NGOs are sufficient in helping the victims, by examining the following questions: • what are the particular needs of the victims? Has the reintegration process been successful? • what more can the Cambodia government, NGOs and private sector can do to help the victims? What Causes Human Trafficking? 1 The linkage between Migration and Human Trafficking [2]According to Marshall (2001), trafficking is linked to irregular migration, Sometime it happens in destination counties where an increasing number of women in particular become victims to various kinds of abusive, exploitative, and irregular forms of migration associated with trafficking. It is also known as “ blind migration” and the flow of migration from such created the risk of trafficking.

The relationship between human trafficking and migration has been the trend of migration that link victims vulnerability to human trafficking when they are isolated from their homes and families. 2 Push Factor and Pull Factor Poverty is an importance factor which has increase women and children’s vulnerability to human traffickers- particularly the poor and the unemployed due to their willingness to join or their low level of awareness on

the dangers associated with human trafficking. The Chen Chen Lee reported in 2007 showed that the interviewees cited poverty as one of the main drivers behind their decision to migrate overseas for work. According to researcher claims that, the low level of education, family debt, agricultural failure, lack of land and off season work were pushing people to the big cities or to other countries as the men go to construction, women into service and prostitution. In addition to poverty, the lack of education and unemployment there are also significant social and cultural variables that contribute to human trafficking. For instance, cultural norms that perpetuate a lack of respect for women increase the likelihood of them being exploited.

Poverty, broken families, landlessness, disasters, uneven economic development, relaxation of border controls, economic inequality between the rural and urban areas are also significant contributing factors to human trafficking. According to the International Organization for Migration, based in Phnom Penh, in 2004 the pull factor connected to the push factor whereby people became disillusioned with their community due to extreme poverty. The pull factor is the expectation that destination countries are places better than their impoverished communities and there migrants can earn more money for remittances back home.

Thus, it is seen that the root causes are push and pull factors through which people who wish to seek jobs for a better living have become victims of human trafficking as well. 3 Education Low education levels contributed to higher poverty levels. Most of the trafficked victims were illiterate for families and communities, One crucial way to increase economic growth would be to

emphasize the importance of education as a significant human resource development ( in term of specific skills), thereby aid in alleviating poverty.

The education levels of trafficked victims also reflected the national distribution. This therefore illuminates the significant role that the Cambodian Ministry of Education should play for the betterment of the whole country. According to the Ministry of planning, a child can be safe from illiteracy if he or she has completed at least till the fourth or fifth grade if their studies. Nevertheless, a higher education level is needed to ensure a better employment prospects in the future.

As stipulated in the Cambodia government's National strategy plan, Education is the main human resource development factor in helping to alleviated poverty and increase economic growth potential Proposed Solutions Human Trafficking 1 Strengthen the Law Government should play a greater role in encouraging the private sector to work together with NGOs. Insurance costs and payment to trainees are currently covered by NGOs. At the end of training period the company is required to accepted the victims as employees. Most importantly, the government, NGOs and private sector must collaborate with one other.

Presently NGOs have provided shelters to conduct skill training. The government can thus propose to the private sector to engage in corporate social responsibility by providing support to the victims in term of financial and job vacancies. The benefits for employers would be better skilled workers and their contribution to corporate social responsibility. The Government should put a serious law and fine them in a big amount of

money to the trafficker who commits this crime in order to make them scare to commit it again in the future.

Not only ordinary people who accepted this law it also apply for the authority power as well. When the law in one society is strong it can reduce the crime of human trade step by step. And it's not really hard for government to control it as well. 2 Job skill training for sheltered Victims: NGOs have been conducting rehabilitation programs to provide skills training and employment to ensure that victims can access various options for income generation after reintegration within their families, communities or workplaces. Table: 1

Vocational	Female	Male	Job	Female	Male	Training	Expectation
Sewing	75%	29%	Garment	38%	21%	worker	
Electronics	0%	7%	Electronics	0%	7%	repairer	Beauty
salon	25%	0%	Beauty	25%	0%	salon shop	Hair cutting
	21%		Baber shop	0%	21%	Car repairer	0%
						Car Repairer	0%
						Motor repairer	0%
						Motor repairer	0%
						English	
literature	25%	29%	Tailor shop	38%	7%	Khmer literature	88%
29%	Total:	16	14	Total:	16	14	

The reintegration programs provide victims with the ability to deal with stigmatization, acquire job skills and employment, health care, educational support, as well as food and accommodation. The skills training plays a very importance role and it is through the crucial concept of reintegration that victims can access potential employment for better living and income conditions, It's also a vital part helping them before being placed back in their workplaces or halfway house for victims who wish to be self-employed

as well as family communities. 2. Provide well Educated to people As mentioned earlier, most of the victims possess low of education.

Educations is the main human resource development component needed to improve Cambodia's potential for economic growth. Education should be presented to the young generation in such a way that low educated is linked to issued related to poverty and other negative consequences to life and household income in the future. According to the National Economic Development (NED) policy document 2001-2005, the root cause of poverty was the result of poverty. Education should also include job orientations that apply in parallel with the present job market needs, especially for those living in rural areas. The governments also play an important role in improving job opportunity. The currently rate of job creation does not support the increasing labor supply. 50, 000 to 175, 000 people join the labor force annually and this is expected to increase to over 200, 000 by 2010 (United Nation Inter-Agency Project on Human Trafficking in the Greater Mekong Sub-region UNIAP , 2008). [3]However, according to Dr. Chap Sothearith Director of the Cambodia Institute for Cooperation and Peace, the demand for local construction labor demand is increasing in recent years. Rural Cambodia have unfortunately not realize this opportunity due to lack of information. Given this, it is therefore imperative for the government to work with the private sector, NGOS and local communities to disseminate information to the people via television, radio, council communities and villagers in order to reach out the rural and vulnerable job seekers and it also like to encourage them to start new life and dismiss what the past is.

Conclusion

For my opinion it's not easy to stop or eliminated human trafficking in one society but we can do it step by step. Government should provide good education to them to get know how to secure their life from the middle person in community. The human trafficking issues is a humanities issue which usually occurs in backward countries where it involves the poor exploited by those who initially promised income if they been accepted for work place and in accordance with the sector and where they live and narrowness needed. The poor usually have complex financial problems, and this makes them willing to place themselves in anywhere without investigating the background and basic information that what will be their job.

Furthermore, they are also lack of knowledge because ignorance about their rights and the importance of understanding how to defend themselves from deceived cause they are unable to get out when hit by this problem. At the same time also, they are lack of exposure, and they are more easily cheated. Thus, measures the best solution is comprehensive, especially the involvement of government in formulating and drafting laws that can protect people from falling prey to problems. Moreover, the involvement of NGOs' in helping the government solve this problem is appropriate and timely because the NGO's can carry out the duties that can't be carried out by Government.

This issue will only be done if all the emphasis and direct assistance whether in terms of moral and financial, and suggestions with combating this commercial crimes. References [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Human\\_trafficking](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Human_trafficking) <http://biusvspa.blogspot>.

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