

## **Human Trafficking: Causes Effects And Its Rationale In Pakistan. (A Descriptive Study Of Quetta City)**

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### **Abstract:**

Trafficking in person shall mean the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring or receipt of persons, by means of the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or of a position 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."

Human trafficking is the illegal trade in human beings for the purposes of commercial sexual exploitation or forced labor: a modern-day form of slavery. It is the fastest growing criminal industry in the world, tied with the illegal arms industry as the second largest, after the drug-trade. Human trafficking is modern day slavery. Its victims are men, women and children in search of better prospects in life. Lured with promises of better jobs or education, they often end up in prostitution or forced labor.

The recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring or receipt of persons, by means of the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or of a position 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." Trafficking is not necessarily cross border – it can take place within a country.

**Key Words:** Trafficking, Vulnerability, Slavery, Forced Labor, Deprived, Exploitation, Prostitution

### **Introduction:**

Human Trafficking is a crime against humanity. It involves an act of recruiting, transporting, transferring, harboring or receiving a person through a use of force, coercion or other means, for

the purpose of exploiting them. Every year, thousands of men, women and children fall into the hands of traffickers, in their own countries and abroad. (Bahl Manish, 2007). Trafficking in Persons as the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of persons, by means of the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or of a position 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 forms of sexual exploitation, forced labour or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude or the removal of organs. The humans being trafficked are then sold by the individual on the black market, and are purchased for any number of reasons. An individual may be sold as a slave, and purchased to be used to conduct forced labor (Haralanbos & Holborn. 2002). A person may also be sold into prostitution or sexual slavery. This is common with prostitutes. Unfortunately, it also occurs with kidnapped children who may be sold into sexual slavery to pedophiles. Human trafficking is the modern-day form of slavery. It requires the use of force, fraud, or coercion by a trafficker to compel a person into, or hold someone in, an employment situation in which he or she will be criminally exploited. Human trafficking is a pernicious crime that violates the fundamental principles of our society. For traffickers, victims are commodities to be traded and exploited in any market. Trafficking may occur when victims are transported across borders or within a nation, or may not involve transportation at all. Victims, often women, are usually lured by promises of well-paying jobs. Once deprived of the opportunity to return home or communicate with their families, victims are generally held through force or threats in situations of sexual exploitation or forced labor. (Haralanbos & Holborn, 2002)

In this research, the concept of trafficking denotes a trade in something that should not be traded in. Thus, we have terms like drug trafficking, arms trafficking and human trafficking.

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Human trafficking differs from people smuggling. The trafficked victim is enslaved, or the terms of their debt bondage are fraudulent or highly exploitative. The trafficker takes away the basic human rights of the victim. Victims are sometimes tricked and lured by false promises or physically forced. Some traffickers use coercive and manipulative tactics including deception, intimidation, feigned love, isolation, threat and use of physical force, debt bondage, other abuse, or even force-feeding with drugs to control their victims. (Mc. Cromic Patricia, 2006)

Trafficked people usually come from the poorer regions of the world, where opportunities are limited, and are often from the most vulnerable in society, such as runaways, refugees, or other displaced persons. (Stephanie Hepburn & Rita Simon ,2013)

Trafficking of children often involves exploitation of the parents' extreme poverty. The latter may sell children to traffickers in order to pay off debts or gain income or they may be deceived concerning the prospects of training and a better life for their children. Women, who form over 80% of trafficking victims, are particularly at risk to become involved in sex trafficking. Potential kidnappers exploit lack of opportunities, promise good jobs or opportunities for study, and then force the victims to become prostitutes, participate in pornography or escort services. The main motive of a woman (in some cases an underage girl) to accept an offer from a trafficker is better financial opportunities for herself or her family. According to United Nations Population Fund report on 'State of World Population "Trafficked women are usually forced into prostitution and sex tourism, commercial marriages and other "female" occupations such as domestic work, agricultural and sweatshop labor". (Mooney A Lind, Knox David & Schacht Caroline, 2013)

### **Types of Human Trafficking:**

One form of force or coercion is the use of a bond, or debt, to keep a person in subjugation. This is referred to in law and policy as "bonded labor" or "debt bondage." It is criminalized under U.S. law and included as a form of exploitation related to trafficking in the United Nations protocol on trafficking in persons. Many workers around the world fall victim to debt bondage when they assume an initial debt as part of the terms of employment, or inherent debt in more traditional systems of bonded labor. In South Asia, this phenomenon exists in huge numbers as traditional bonded labor in which people are enslaved from generation to generation. (Hawkins F. Darnell, 2002),

### **Involuntary Servitude**

People become trapped in involuntary servitude when they believe an attempted escape from their conditions would result in serious physical harm or the use of legal coercion, such as the threat of deportation. Victims are often economic migrants and low-skilled laborers who are trafficked from less developed communities to more prosperous and developed places. Many victims experience physical and verbal abuse, breach of an employment contract, and may perceive them to be in captivity—and too often they are. (Carrol Off, 2007)

### **Domestic Servitude**

Domestic workers may be trapped in servitude through the use of force or coercion, such as physical (including sexual) or emotional abuse. Children are particularly vulnerable to domestic servitude which occurs in private homes, and is often unregulated by public authorities. For example, there is great demand in some wealthier countries of Asia and the Persian Gulf for domestic servants who sometimes fall victim to conditions of involuntary servitude.

### **Child Labor**

Most international organizations and national laws indicate that children may legally engage in light work.<sup>3</sup> By contrast, the worst forms of child labor are being targeted for eradication by nations across the globe. The sale and trafficking of children and their entrapment in bonded and forced labor are particularly hazardous types of child labor. Forced conscription into armed

conflict is another brutal practice affecting children, as armed militias recruit some children by kidnapping, threat, and promise of survival in war-ravaged areas. (Martha Mendoza & Robin, 2016)

### **Human Trafficking and Prostitution:**

Trafficking in women and children is a clearly a both human rights and a development issue. Apart from human, social and economic costs of the sex industry, the spread of venereal diseases and HIV/AIDs, child prostitution deprived children of the opportunity pursue education and to achieve their full potential. It thud deprives the national of vital human resources for development. This should be particular concern in a country such as Thailand that has and adult population with comparatively low levels of education but a rapidly increasing demand for an educated and skilled labour force. (Chitrasen, 2006)

Prostitution has often been seen as a development problem from the supply side. That is, it is argued that young women and girls are forced (or pressured) into sex industry by poverty and a lack of alternative employment and income-earning opportunities. (Chitrasen, 2006)

Increasingly, prostitution and trafficking are also being seen as a development issues from demand side. The demand for the services of prostitutes and foe women to be trafficked, both within this region and to developed countries, is clearly a function of development. It is a function of both level of development, which creates both supply and demand, and the nature of that development:

- Development project in comparatively underdeveloped regions and countries often bring with them a rapid increase in the demand for commercial sex due to the sharp increase in the numbers of unaccompanied male workers in areas where there are few outlets for recreation and entertainment.
- Patterns of development that depend heavily on temporary migrant workers, particularly male workers, are likely to be associated with sharp increase in the demand for commercial sex.
- Marked differences in income levels within the region contribute to a strong demand for women and children to be trafficked from low income countries to high income countries where income to be gained from prostitution by the procurers is many times greater than in the country of origin. (Chitrasen, 2006)
- The increasing ease and frequently of international travel, together with the growing phenomenon of temporary migration for work, has increased the opportunities for trafficking.
- The growth of transactional crime involved in a variety of forms of trafficking, including of drugs, has led to the expansion of these networks into trafficking for the purpose of prostitution and other forms of exploitation. (Chitrasen, 2006)

### **Some Causes of trafficking:**

Poverty, Perceived higher standards of life elsewhere, Lack of employment opportunities, Organized crime and presence of organized criminal gangs, Regional imbalances, Economic disparities, Social discrimination, Corruption in government, Political instability, Armed conflict, Uprooting of communities because of mega projects without proper Resettlement and Rehabilitation packages, Profitability, Growing deprivation and marginalization of the poor, Insufficient penalties against traffickers, Driven by demand; demand is high for prostitutes and other forms of labor.

**Data on Trafficking and Prostitution:**

There are almost no reliable estimates of number of women who are trafficked or on from where and to where they are trafficked. Trafficking is not reported as such as a category in the crime statistics collected by the united nation, However, many countries ar3e beginning to collect information on the phenomenon. (Ruane M. Janet, 2002) The government of Nepal estimated that in 1992 not less than 200,000. Nepalese women and girls were working in brothels in India. A considerable number had been either forcefully abducted or tricked into going to India and had been sold to brothels.

Trafficking in women and children for the purposes of sexual exploitation is not amenable to traditional forms of data collection or social research. Therefore, there are unfortunately no accurate estimates available either nationally or internationally. (Patton Quinn Michael, 2005)

<b>Country Data on Prostitution and Trafficking in women and girls</b>	
<b>Country</b>	<b>Estimated statistics</b>
<b>Belgium</b>	An estimated 28,000 prostitutes, about half from abroad, mainly Western Europe. 2,000 foreign prostitutes in Belgium are from developing countries and Central and Eastern Europe.
<b>Cambodia</b>	An estimated 10,000-20,000 women and children in prostitution in Phnom Penh, a city of 1 million; up to 35% of them have been smuggled into Cambodia from China or Vietnam.
<b>Dominican Republic</b>	An estimated 50,000 women from the Dominican Republic overseas in the sex industry.
<b>Ghana</b>	In Accra alone, there are 125 brothels where young girls are forced into prostitution.
<b>India</b>	An estimated 10 million prostitutes in India. Around 160,000 Nepalese women are held in India's brothels.
<b>Indonesia</b>	At least 650,000 prostitutes in Indonesia; 30% are children.
<b>Italy</b>	An estimated 19,000-25,000 foreign prostitutes; approximately 2,000 have been trafficked.

<b>Israel</b>	An estimated 70% of prostituted women in Tel Aviv come from the former Soviet republics, and about 1,000 women are brought into Israel illegally each year.
<b>Mexico</b>	An estimated 5,000 children are currently involved in prostitution, pornography and sex-tourism in Mexico.
<b>Philippines</b>	An estimated 400,000 women in prostitution, a quarter of whom are children. 150,000 Filipina women have been trafficked into prostitution in Japan.
<b>Taiwan</b>	An estimated 60,000 female child prostitutes aged 12-17.
<b>Tanzania</b>	There are at least 800 children in prostitution in Arusha, Dar es Salaam and Singida.
<b>Ukraine</b>	More than 100,000 Ukrainian women, many of them minors, have been trapped and enslaved as prostitutes in the West; 1,000 Ukrainian women are in prostitution in Poland.

### **Human Trafficking on the Rise in Pakistan:**

KARACHI - The coastal belt from Karachi to Balochistan is still a paradise for human traffickers as the route to Iran is being used for this illegal and heinous practice. Human trafficking from Pakistan has gained momentum since the 1950s, said a report prepared by various NGOs on Thursday.

People belonging to poor and backward areas of Pakistan are among the cheapest labourers in the world and have been falling victims continuously to human trafficking.

According to Pakistan Thematic Group on Human Trafficking (PTGHT), the coastline between Karachi and Gwadar is often used for human trafficking for Gulf States by road to the border of Iran from where they are picked up by gangs and transported to Greece, Italy and Spain via ships. The group revealed that the three main frequent routes used by traffickers in Pakistan include Makran coast, Thar and porous border with Afghanistan. In addition, the sea routes of Karachi, Ormara, Pasni Gawadar and Jiwani are easy routes to get to the Gulf. The favorite destinations of traffickers remain South East Asian countries such as Malaysia, Hong Kong and South Korea that are popular with semi-educated, labourer class. The common destination countries include Gulf and Saudi Arabia and amongst Western Europe and the UK are the most favorite destinations followed by Italy, Spain, Greece, Cyprus and Scandinavian countries. (Ruane M. Janet, 2002)

Illegal recruiting agents, corrupt officials, parents, family, friends, relatives and the community are main actors involved in trafficking process, the group report said, adding, the public departments that can aid or abet this process may include immigration authorities, travel agents and passport's issuing authorities. (Patton Quinn Michael, 2005)

Meanwhile, a large number of people mostly migrants from Azad Jammu and Kashmir (Mirpur) and from Gujrat and Jhelum started to migrate. Subsequently, the oil boom in Middle East forced public to exodus from the country. The unstable political and socio-economic conditions are major causes of desperation among public and providing impetus for the trafficking business to flourish, the report observed.

The report also mentioned that US State Department's Trafficking in Persons (TIP) Report (2004) noted that Pakistan is a source, transit and destination country for trafficked persons, and placed on the Tier-II of the US State Department's list in 2005. It is also a source country for Middle East, transit point for East Asian countries and Bangladesh and destination point for women from Bangladesh, Myanmar, Afghanistan and Central Asia. According to report, around the world and particularly in Pakistan, trafficking is due to poverty, illiteracy, and unemployment. Pakistan is a source, transit, and destination country for men, women, and children trafficked for the purposes of forced labor and sexual exploitation. The country's largest human trafficking problem is that of bonded labor, which is concentrated in Sindh and Punjab provinces, particularly in brick kilns, carpet-making, agriculture, fishing, mining, leather tanning, and production of glass bangles; estimates of Pakistani victims of bonded labor, including men, women, and children, vary widely or forced marriages, and women are traded between tribal groups to settle disputes or as payment but are likely over one million. Parents sell their daughters into domestic servitude, prostitution, for debts. Pakistani women and men migrate voluntarily to Gulf states, Iran, and Greece for low-skilled work as domestic servants or in the construction industry. (Khalid M, 2001) As a result of fraudulent job offers made and high fees charged during recruitment, however, some find themselves in conditions of involuntary servitude or debt bondage once abroad, including restrictions on movement, non-payment of wages, threats, and physical or sexual abuse. Moreover, NGOs contend that Pakistani girls are trafficked to the Middle East for sexual exploitation. Pakistan is also a destination for women and children from Afghanistan, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, India, Iran, and Nepal trafficked primarily for forced labor. Women from Bangladesh and Nepal are trafficked through Pakistan to the Gulf States. (Heiner Robert, 2001)

The Government of Pakistan does not fully comply with the minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking; however, it is making significant efforts to do so. Despite these significant overall efforts, including the prosecution of some trafficking offenses and the launch of public awareness programming, the government did not show evidence of progress in addressing the serious issues of bonded labor, forced child labor, and the trafficking of migrant workers by fraudulent labor recruiters; therefore, Pakistan is placed on Tier 2 Watch List. Convictions of trafficking offenders decreased during the reporting period. The government continued to punish victims of sex trafficking and did not provide protection services for victims of forced labor, including bonded labor. (Ruane M. Janet, 2002)

### **Quetta ahead in Case of Human Trafficking:**

According to a report compiled by the interior ministry, Quetta is ahead of other provincial capitals and Islamabad in the number of people involved in human trafficking during the five-year period. From 2004 to 2008, law-enforcement personnel arrested 3,087 people from Quetta and suburbs for helping people to cross the border without legal documents. Karachi came next with 587 human smugglers, Lahore 189, Islamabad 197 and Peshawar 29.

Quetta, Baluchistan: Some 50 dead bodies were recovered from a sealed container in Quetta. At Hazar Ganji, some 15 Km from Quetta city, 50 dead bodies were recovered from a container. The container was brought from Spin Boldak of Afghanistan and there were some 65 people inside it.

However, the human traffickers were taking these 65 Afghans to Iran, according to media reports. The 50 people died due to suffocation and 15 who survived they were taken to Quetta and Bolan hospitals.

These people belonged to Paktika province of Afghanistan and they paid a lot of money to be smuggled to Iran. (Khan. AM, 2006)

### **Recommendations:**

Trafficking has a complex socio-economic and political basis linked to larger, global processes. It is not simply a social or moral problem to be treated with casual initiatives, as they do not address poverty or related issues of vulnerability and discrimination in strategic or sustainable ways. Trafficking is a development concern, which requires a balanced, layered and integrated approach, built on a foundation of rights-based principles and standards.

So, I can say that human trafficking is a worldwide form of exploitation in which men, women, and children are bought, sold, and held against their will in involuntary servitude. In addition to the great personal damage suffered by individual trafficking victims, this global crime has broad societal repercussions, such as fueling criminal networks.

The present government has taken a very wide range of measures to reduce and eradicate human trafficking from Pakistan.

Keeping in view all the study findings some important suggestions are given below

1. There is no deny in the fact that majority of respondents were don't know about human trafficking so process in the national counter-trafficking strategy, as it is important to create an understanding of the trafficking field across all sections of the society.
2. Promoting awareness of the negative consequences of smuggling of and trafficking in human beings shall be given greater attention so as to inform potential migrants of the risks involved.
3. Awareness rising on migrant rights, migration policies and procedures for promotion of migration through regular/legal channels.
4. Use of electronic and print media besides seminars, briefings, workshops, meetings etc for awareness.



5. Mass awareness campaigns at the grass roots and higher levels on the issues, problems and risks of human trafficking and smuggling.
6. Indexation of national database on human trafficking
7. The main cause of human trafficking which is mention in this finding it's about poverty so, Govt first responsibility is to reduce the poverty for controlling this crime
8. In our country unemployment is increasing so for jobs people are trafficking a lot so in our country there should be job opportunities on equal bases.
9. The government has taken a firm and resolute stand against this transnational crime, and has taken a large number of steps to combat this crime.
10. Governments should also lake appropriate measures to address the root factors, including external factors that encourage trafficking in women and girls for prostitution and other forms of commercialized sex, forced marriages and forced labor in order to eliminate trafficking in women and girls.
11. Step up cooperation and committed action by all relevant law enforcement authorities.
12. Develop educational and training programs and policies and consider legislation aimed at Preventing sex tourism and trafficking, giving special emphasis to the protection of young women and children.
13. Mobilize resources to support action; and implement project to fight human trafficking on a local regional and international level.
14. Formation of inter religious priest forum in all district and also on state level and Establishing linkages / contact with NGO network working.
15. Manage education and outreach regarding trafficking in person to target Government officials, traditional leaders and members of the community, paying special attention to decreasing the stigmatization of victims.
16. Strengthen the police and courts to address all forms of trafficking and sexual violence.

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