

Feminist Theories. Most of the theoretical frameworks regarding violence against women are derived from feminist theories. Feminist theory is a broad, transdisciplinary perspective that strives to understand roles, experiences, and values of individuals on the basis of gender (Miriam,).

Introduction Human trafficking is an international problem and therefore poses a universal threat to human security. That is, human trafficking undermines individual and state security because all seven elements of human security are threatened when the rights of individuals are violated through coercion and exploitation. The seven elements of human security established in the Human Development Report are as follows: Personal, environmental, economic, political, community, health, and food UNDP , Human Security provides a framework that removes victims of human trafficking from the categorization of threats to state security and places them in the proper context of individuals in need of state protection. By elucidating the attributes of human trafficking from the theoretical perspectives of realism, feminism, and a hint of constructivism, the responsibility of states to protect trafficked persons will spotlight the prevention, protection, prosecution, and partnership necessary to achieve human security. The domination and coercion existent within human trafficking is analogous to the colonial conquests of sovereign rulers that exerted control over territories and peoples. This sovereignty led to oppression and exploitation that arose from profit motives. The International Relations theory of Realism views the historical normalcy of such occasion as stemming from a state of anarchy where no higher sovereign exists, conflicting self-interests are at the heart of interactions, and therefore domination of others is necessary for survival Stanford The realist perspective is problematic because Thomas Hobbes claimed that state insecurity did not necessarily contribute to the insecurity of individuals Stanford Finally, profit motives have left the protection and neglect of victims of human trafficking in a state of gridlock. The following analysis will piggyback the protocol by emphasizing the female gendered, child, and sexual exploitation orient of human trafficking. It is critical to note that women have struggled for centuries to be shown equal respect or gain protection from abusive treatment. Women have been ostracized, shamed, and blamed for the violence they have suffered discouraging many from reporting violations of their rights AI USA Those who do report their suffering endure long humiliating court battles where they experience little to no attention or sympathy from authorities. Nearly all cultures have normalized the subjugation of women. As a result, violence against women has been accepted by society for so long that the public has been desensitized to its sting. Still further, globalization has led to increased economic opportunities that have created pathways to security previously inaccessible to women and children. Despite the inevitable encounter of subsequent abuses, the seven elements of human security are like carrots dangled before the vulnerable victims of human trafficking. Complicating Issues International awareness and concern is debilitated by an inability to differentiate between voluntary and involuntary attributes of human trafficking. Unfortunately, human trafficking is proportionally fed by a pool of voluntarily interested candidates. It goes without saying, then, by increasing the personal, environmental, economic, political, community, health, and food security that women and children lack, the desire or interest to voluntarily submit to human trafficking would be minimized or mortified. So then, the lack of various elements of human security produces a consistent supply of interested candidates. Consequently, it would be a false sequitur to assume that women and children who become victims of human trafficking are criminals who deserve no protection. Traditional security concerns have left trafficked victims out of sight and out of mind. In essence, it is an additional aspect of State security measures, not an overarching priority. As states focus on protecting their borders, they are forced to mitigate illegal immigration. This is problematic because human trafficking and migrant smuggling work synergistically as traffickers are oft-times forced to smuggle illegal immigrants to achieve their organizational and profiteering objectives. Simultaneously, trafficking victims may volunteer to be smuggled without consenting to the victimization that follows Disposable. Feminists, NGOs, and security scholars have strategically framed human trafficking as a threat to state security in hopes of increasing attention and resources to fight it Lobasz However, the drawbacks have arguably outweighed the benefits. Moreover, the

economic incentive for refusing protection to victims remains strong. The UN estimates about 2. It is important to note, the difference in numbers and report dates could lead to research complications, but in either case, the researcher would undoubtedly choose between two evils. In essence, although the UN estimates focus on women-specific trafficking including various types and the other two estimates focus on human trafficking in general including both sexes, the difference can be subtracted then amalgamated to demonstrate that women involved in sexual exploitation comprise a massively unequal portion of the victims involved in human trafficking. A further analysis might indicate that sexual exploitation of women claims the most profitable segment of the trafficking industry and the older report date by the UN could indicate a rise in occurrences. Moreover, it is important to note that modern slavery is a worthy term because all forms of trafficking are essentially profit-driven enterprises. The four principles of Human Security should be applied to the construction of the campaign. In essence, the campaign would be people centered, comprehensive, context-specific, and prevention-oriented OCHA Constructivists would see a solution arising from evolving interactions which could be facilitated through globalization and communication technologies that would change attitudes, interests, and social norms. Still further, the present plenipotentiaries must realize their role in shaping the global civil society. In doing so, they must abandon historical and cultural perceptions of women as inferior objects. By doing so, they would assume that cultural rights are superior to others. This is far from the truth and international law demands that one right not interfere with another. States must recognize that human trafficking poses a threat to national and international security. State parties have been verbally committing to punishing human traffickers since at least under the International Agreements for the Suppression of the White Slave Traffic, and more commonly, the Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights Yet these commitments have not meant a reduction in the human trafficking problem. It is high time for commitments to turn into action. Recommendations Although states should be concerned with the security of its borders, they must be careful not to ignore the prospect that illegal immigrants may be vulnerable women and children fleeing from one environment of insecurities to another in search for freedom and protection. Therefore, states must treat human traffickers like the criminals they are and work toward swift prosecution. States should abandon traditional security approaches in order to better understand the root causes of human trafficking and its true impact on state and individual security. States must realize that by neglecting to protect the victims, they advance and contribute to human trafficking and their own insecurity. Therefore, states should embrace the five phases of the human security approach when designing, implementing, and evaluating their efforts to combat human trafficking. The five phases include: Phase one could help to identify geopolitical indicators that might raise legitimate security threats to the state. Phase two could help reveal the particularities of insecurities that are more prevalent and expose currently ambiguous political objectives and identities amongst various state and non-state actors. Again, this could expose underlying threats to state security. Phase three could increase individual security, concurrently reduce the demand and profit potential of human trafficking, and thereby minimize or eliminate the consociated threats to state security. The fourth phase could generate local and international partnerships and alliances by identifying common interests during the implementation process. This could strengthen the balance of powers and increase state security. Finally, the fifth phase could provide an offensive-defense by assessing the effective potential of combative strategies. This could provide opportunity for refinement and increase the sustainability of any increase to individual or state security. This means their decision-making process peaks around political outcomes and the correctness of their decisions are evaluated against political advantages or disadvantages. This seems an inherently contradictory schema. This would explain commitments to respect the rights of individuals on a circumstantial basis. Put more simply, the possibility of making a moral decision to protect victims of human trafficking is annihilated by the political will to retain the political advantages of neglecting the responsibility to protect. Therefore, the realist perspective delivers little to no hope for a swift commitment or moral judgment to prevent trafficking or protect victims as the need for relative gain is safeguarded by the current profitability of the trafficking industry. It is important to note, however, that Human Security is still evolving as a discipline, doctrine, and universal language with the potential to transform the values and norms of the international

community. Therefore, in the constructivist view, human security research and practice may evolve to cement the interrelatedness between individual and state security and provide the political realities and incentives necessary to no longer consider victim negligence advantageous. Then, there will be nothing distracting states from entertaining the possibility of preventing trafficking and protecting victims. In either case, the current state of gridlock will persist until political will is transformed by the presence of a higher sovereign. To limit or eliminate anarchy would require a new world government different from world governance. This could be realized through an evolved UN or another international organization with the capacity to formulate, implement, and enforce international law concerning human trafficking. This would require member States to agree and accept the Sovereign authority to reign in their domestic affairs or an International Criminal Court that has evolved to possess a history of documented prosecutions of international human traffickers and extradited state leaders who neglected to intervene when human trafficking occurred within their borders. The international community as an integrated unit must abandon stereotypical assumptions that sex trafficking victims have solicited their own suffering and proactively work to prevent these crimes from occurring. States must adopt a human security approach to respecting and protecting women and victims. Most importantly, states must formulate and implement policies that increase the security of individual citizens. Violence Against Women Information. University of Indiana 86, no. Commission on Human Security. Final Report of the Commission on Human Security. Commission on Human Security, International Labor Organization, Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons. Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy. Political Realism in International Relations. United Nations Development Program. United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. The History of Female Oppression.

Chapter 2 : Human Trafficking: Use at least one Sociological Theory to explain your issue

General Overviews. There are a number of general texts on the phenomenon of human trafficking or modern-day slavery, a majority of which are based on case studies of incidents of human trafficking in different cultural contexts.

The structural-functional sociological view would explain human trafficking in terms of the structures that create vulnerable people and situations as well as the functions that trafficking fulfills. For example, people look for jobs in order to obtain income and support themselves and their families. Unstable political structures and poverty create populations of people that are willing to accept extreme working conditions or distant relocation just to have a job or escape their war-torn area and lack of resources. When provided with an opportunity for income, desperate people may overlook warning signs that the situation is too good to be true and unknowingly compromise themselves. The government and legal institutions in the destination country may be designed in a way that hinders trafficked individuals from exiting their situation. Social structures and stigmas encourage victim-blaming and make it difficult for people to obtain help. Trafficking serves the function of creating income for both victims and perpetrators. Perpetrators manage trafficking like a business, and gain positions of power as well as the profits that are made from the sale of actual slaves and from the goods and services produced by the victims. Some victims of trafficking may receive compensation for their goods or services, but at a rate insufficient to actually sustain their needs or assist them to become independent from their circumstances. The domination of one group of people over another group is the focus of the conflict sociological perspective. It would explore human trafficking through a lens that looks at groups that possess power and influence and use it to oppress and exploit vulnerable people. Dominant groups vary in each nation, but may include groups that share the majority religion, upper socioeconomic class, racial class, nationality, or higher position of authority. Children are the victims of human trafficking as well, and their lack of power and authority allows groups of adults to exploit them for the purposes of forced labor as well as sex trafficking. The symbolic-interaction perspective looks at social interactions on a micro-level among individuals. It recognizes that each individual applies meaning to their own situation and relationships. For example, a victim of forced prostitution may develop negative ideas about their self-worth and begin to feel that they deserve maltreatment, are not worthy of a better station in life. They apply meaning to their personal life and formulate opinions through the experiences that they have. A child sold into slavery at young age may be socialized to believe that their circumstances are normal and that all children experience abuse and victimization. They will take what they experience in their everyday lives and apply it to life in general. Because human trafficking is such a widespread problem, it is difficult to recognize that there are individual symbolic interactions at work on the micro level, but each person involved and affected will apply their own perceptions and symbolic meaning to their own personal scenarios.

Chapter 3 : Pizzagate conspiracy theory - Wikipedia

FEMINIST LEGAL THEORY AND HUMAN TRAFFICKING IN THE UNITED STATES: TOWARDS A NEW FRAMEWORK CYNTHIA L. WOLKEN I. INTRODUCTION Human trafficking is modern day slavery.*

Ethics defines what is good and bad. There are standards that we can use as basis for moral judgment of our acts. The acts that deserve moral judgment is only human act, not act of man. However, with the emergence of social media as a new platform for human traffickers, it becomes more difficult for the authorities to trace the offenders as their crime becomes wider and sometimes hidden. Millions of men, women, and children worldwide are victims of human trafficking for sexual, forced labor, and other forms of exploitation. With Facebook as the most in-demand social media platform today, receiving a friend request from somebody would start communication within the people involved, getting at ease with each other, and chances of having a deeper relationship would be more possible. This paper attempts to present the history, method, forms and purpose of human trafficking and ethical concern of the human trafficking by using the Kantian and Utilitarian ethics. Using the two ethics as a basis for ethical judgment, we have two answers that human trafficking is immoral and moral. They are human beings and they should be treated with dignity. This is mostly due to the increasing competition in the market where the biggest telecommunication companies offer wider network coverage throughout the country at a lower cost. Through this, communication for Filipinos is made easier compared to how it was few decades ago. However, this also becomes a new opportunity for human traffickers to entice Filipinos with promises of bigger incomes at any part of the world through sex exploitation or forced labor, among others, using legitimate job offers as their front. It was a violation of human rights years ago and so it is still today. It has also continued to be an international issue. Human trafficking is reported to involve nearly every part of the world, and with its range and severity and variations on how it is done in each country makes it even more elusive to authorities UNODC, Despite the reports of the present administration that the Philippines is the fastest growing economy in Asia, with 5. The World Bank estimated one-fourth of the Philippine population is living below the poverty line, and leaving them with no other options but to engage in exploitation just to survive their everyday life. Human trafficking is not new in the Philippines and it can take many forms “ from prostitution to forced labor such as migrant work or domestic servitude ” and children can also be victims. In fact, there were 1, human trafficking cases officially recorded in the country from to However, there are countless unrecorded cases because these are difficult to determine owing to its illegal nature. If figures on trafficking are given, they are often based on estimates of the level of trafficking and usually no explanation is given on how the figures were calculated. In many cases, they are used primarily for advocacy or fundraising purposes. It is dynamic, adaptable, opportunistic and, like many other forms of criminal activity, it takes advantage of conflicts, humanitarian disasters, and the vulnerability of people in situations of crisis. In most cases, the structural factors of human trafficking are similar to one another such as the underlying economic and social context, but in the larger context, its patterns are varied and depend on geographical and regional locations Cameron et al. There is an estimated Out of the 2. In particular, South-East Asia is often reported to be an origin region for trafficking into Asian countries. Even though all human trafficking cases have their individual characteristics, most follow the same pattern: History of human trafficking in the Philippines The Philippines has a long history of slavery dating back to the pre-colonial period. There were two kinds of slaves then: However, slavery in this period was characteristically flexible. Enslaved persons had options to get their way out of servitude, like through intermarriage with a maharlika or through acts of extraordinary service or bravery. Shahani added that chattel slavery was also common, where slaves were treated as personal properties of their masters and could be bought and sold as if they were commodities. For more than years, the Spaniards had colonized the Philippines with their interest in spreading Christianity and having an empire in the East. Zaide said that it was during this period where the highest social status is occupied by the Spaniards and all the natives were below them. Wealth was not the only basis of the social classes but race as well. Thus, it is implied that a wealthy native can never be equal or higher than any Spaniard and therefore be treated as a slave. The Spaniards also imposed polo y servicio or forced labor to

Filipino males ranging from 16 to 60 years of age to work for the *encomiendas* for 40 days. The forced laborers, called *polistas*, worked for various public works. Filipinos then did not like this system, and the only way they could get out of work is by paying the *falla*, a daily fine of one and a half real, or hiring somebody else to do his *polo*. Furthermore, Naredo said that during the American period, there were *alila* servants which is a little less than a slave but is somehow compensated. Other than that, there is none. World War II was a time of devastation and suffering, and the cruelties and sexual slavery were endured by Filipino women under the Japanese regime.

Method, Forms and Purposes of Human Trafficking

There are several reasons why trafficking in persons exists and why it seems to be a perennial problem, especially in the Philippines. The most common recruitment methods include: Women are vulnerable to trafficking because they are often excluded from employment, higher education, and legal as well as political parity. Clark noted that many forms of gender-based violations, such as rape, domestic violence, and harmful traditional practices, are linked to social and cultural situations that contribute to the vulnerability of women to being trafficked. Today there is a recognition that men and boys are likewise being trafficked for different forms of sexual exploitation. Meanwhile, there is a very limited information on offenders involved in the trafficking in persons in the Philippines. Almost all cases of human trafficking involved foreigners or counterparts of Filipino syndicates in the country of destination and most are owners of nightclubs or karaoke bars where the victims are eventually deployed. Traffickers are not only recruiting on streets and in public places; they now prey for victims online. Much new communication and information technologies – including mobile phones, social networking sites, and online advertising services – opens new and wider opportunities for sexual exploitation. The social media sites and online apps that we use are the same media traffickers use to find their victims and help facilitate their crimes. No other communication technology in history, including the Internet, has been adopted so rapidly around the world. Traffickers are able to recruit, advertise, organize, and communicate primarily – or even exclusively – via mobile phone, effectively streamlining their activities and expanding their criminal networks. Technology has become widely accessible in rural areas through internet cafes. In , the number of Internet users worldwide exceeded an estimated 2 billion. Smartphones are also getting cheaper because of the entry of local phone manufacturers competing foreign brands in the Philippine market. At present, the Philippines is eighth in the world for the most number of Facebook users, with more than 32 million users. Other social media apps are also prevalent, like Twitter, Instagram, Line, WhatsApp, Tinder, among others, thus adding to this huge number of Filipino social media users. While smartphones and other devices allow us to access information at our fingertips, it has also made it more convenient for offenders to exploit young people. The rapid expansion of the Internet and online technologies is affecting numerous aspects of daily life around the globe, including facilitating domestic and international trafficking in persons. Usually, the victims mostly involve the youth who have little knowledge on how to protect themselves in using the internet and making them easily lured by human traffickers. The internet makes a wide array of human behaviors – both positive and negative – more visible. It gives users the unprecedented ability to connect and communicate instantaneously with individuals and large audiences over vast distances. Such technological capabilities and affordances enable traffickers by increasing their ability to exploit a greater number of victims across geographic boundaries. Trafficking online thus presents the anti-trafficking community with an unprecedented window to observe, track, and monitor the conduct of both the supply and demand sides of the trafficking trade. Evidence that social networking sites and online classified sites are used for human trafficking is increasingly apparent. In short, human traffickers and criminal networks are taking advantage of technology to reach larger audiences and to do illicit business more quickly and efficiently across greater distances. The victims are usually individuals who lack education, family structure, and possibilities of landing a decent job. They have suffered physical, sexual, or emotional abuse and they seek out for ways that will provide them stability. Trafficked women are often forced into labor, prostitution, or marriage. There are many Filipino websites dedicated to pairing Western men with Filipino women. These relationships can be online or in person if the man visits the Philippines , or the women are trafficked out of the country and forced into marriage in another country. Another scheme being used by offenders to lure victims in the Philippines, men and women alike, is by asking them to perform live internet sex shows and make pornographic videos.

Today, Asian women constitute the majority of victims trafficked annually who usually come from developing countries, and the widespread use of the internet and web cams has facilitated trafficking for sexual purposes. Whether an individual can truly choose to participate in sex work or not, exploitation exists and the one benefitting from it is the trafficker. Evidence suggests that social media is sometimes used by perpetrators for grooming, coercion, or other forms of deceit, such as internet ad promoting modeling opportunities, that serve as a front for the perpetrators. Sometimes, victims are threatened with online exposure if they do not comply. However, some traffickers initiate their crime through licensed recruitment agencies serving as fronts for sex trafficking wherein all travel papers are processed legally but clients are deceived about the kind of work which they will be involved upon arrival in the destination country. In some cases, victims are also being lured by better opportunities in the forms of job elsewhere. These victims may either be documented or undocumented as they head to an unknown destination, and in most cases the person being transported is unaware of the consequences thereof Rahman, These people exit the country via small boats and then transfer to a larger sea vessel. Upon arrival, they find jobs which they use to travel further to other countries in the West. In transit countries, it is possible that these migrants acquire fake travel documents. Most victims are driven into human trafficking because of the promise of better jobs and better social amenities in the intended destinations. The social milieu in this context of human trafficking is quite different from the historical practice of slavery. Although the forms are similar, this relationship between the exploiter and the exploited is often marked by violence, with the use of force and threat in order to control and subjugate the victim. Some other victims said that prior to their departure, women seeking employment as entertainers and waitresses are often subjected to physical screening. Trafficked men sometimes hold fake entry visas and packages which are supposedly gifts but they are unaware that these contains illegal drugs, thus serving as drug mules. Generally, economy is the most relevant factor that fosters human trafficking. Individuals who usually participate in human trafficking come from places where poverty is widespread. Poverty exacerbates the living conditions of people, therefore, making them vulnerable to traffickers. Unemployment is also a reason why people engage in trafficking. In places where there is a high unemployment rate, like the Philippines, people who lack job skills and unable to secure jobs in the labor market tend to seek avenues for potential employment elsewhere, and for this reason, they are easily enticed by promises of higher income being offered by traffickers. Having all of these mentioned, offenders continually traffic individuals for huge profits benefiting from their network of syndicates around the world. Ethical concerns There are notable events in the past where humans had experienced cruelty. They had been abused, maligned, and enslaved because of debt bondage and war. It was a problem of the past but it seems to return nowadays but not in the open.

Chapter 4 : Human Trafficking - Criminology - Oxford Bibliographies

human trafficking of young women and girls for involuntary prostitution. Concepts from, rational choice, victim vulnerability, economic theory and constitutive theory will be.

Human trafficking in the United States In , Derek Ellerman and Katherine Chon founded a non-government organization called Polaris Project to combat human trafficking. The website records calls on a map. Senate designated 11 January as a National Day of Human Trafficking Awareness in an effort to raise consciousness about this global, national and local issue. Slowly, libraries are turning into educational centers for those who are not aware of this issue. They are collaborating with other organizations to train staff members to spot human trafficking victims and find ways to help them. Children comprise up to one-third of all victims, while women make up more than half. Police in the city say they arrested 3 dozen suspected human traffickers in . On 24 October , the Convention received its tenth ratification thereby triggering the process whereby it entered into force on 1 February . As of June , the Convention has been ratified by 47 states including Belarus, a non-Council of Europe state , with Russia being the only state to not have ratified nor signed. It also aims to prevent trafficking and to prosecute traffickers. In addition, the Convention provides for the setting up of an effective and independent monitoring mechanism capable of controlling the implementation of the obligations contained in the Convention. The Convention is not restricted to Council of Europe member states; non-member states and the European Union also have the possibility of becoming Party to the Convention. In Belarus became the first non-Council of Europe member state to accede to the Convention. The Convention entered into force on 1 July . France, [52] judgment of 26 July , and Rantsev v. Cyprus and Russia, [53] judgment of 7 January . Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe[edit] Main article: Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe In , the OSCE established an anti-trafficking mechanism aimed at raising public awareness of the problem and building the political will within participating states to tackle it effectively. Giammarinaro Italy has been a judge at the Criminal Court of Rome since . From to she was a judge for preliminary investigation in the Criminal Court of Rome. The Special Representative also visits countries and can, on their request, support the formation and implementation of their anti-trafficking policies. In other cases the Special Representative provides advice regarding implementation of the decisions on human trafficking, and assists governments, ministers and officials to achieve their stated goals of tackling human trafficking. The Government of India applies the Criminal Law Amendment Act , active from 3 February , as well as Section and A IPC, which defines human trafficking and "provides stringent punishment for human trafficking; trafficking of children for exploitation in any form including physical exploitation; or any form of sexual exploitation, slavery, servitude or the forced removal of organs. Aid in the tracking of cases with inter-state ramifications. Provide comprehensive information on legislation, statistics, court judgements, United Nations Conventions, details of trafficked people and traffickers and rescue success stories. Provide connection to "Trackchild", the National Portal on Missing Children that is operational in many states. This scale is used to analyze the main three anti-trafficking policy areas: Each sub-index of prosecution, protection and prevention is aggregated to the overall index with an unweighted sum, with the overall index ranging from a score of 3 worst to 15 best. It is available for up to countries over the " period on an annual basis. The outcome of the Index shows that anti-trafficking policy has overall improved over the " period. Improvement is most prevalent in the prosecution and prevention areas worldwide. An exception is protection policy, [57] which shows a modest deterioration in recent years. In the most recent year of the evaluation , seven countries demonstrate the highest possible performance in policies for all three dimensions overall score . The worst performing country in was North Korea, receiving the lowest score in all dimensions overall score 3 , followed by Somalia. For more information view the Human Trafficking Research and Measurement website. TraffckCam was launched on June 20, and enables anyone to take photos of their hotel rooms, which then gets uploaded to a large database of hotel images. Since human trafficking victims are often found in hotel rooms for online advertisements, law enforcement and investigators can use these photos to help find and prosecute traffickers. Department of Homeland Security to combat human trafficking and bring freedom

to exploited victims. Governments best protect victims from being exploited when the needs of vulnerable populations are understood.

Chapter 5 : Sociological Perspective – Human Trafficking: Modern Slavery

Bales' Theory of Human Trafficking Bales has written several papers on human trafficking theory which depict different theoretical propositions relating to the trafficking process. For purposes of this paper, I will only be concerned with analyzing certain aspects of Bales' theory which are relevant to the nation of Japan.

In an effort to better explain the dynamics behind what factors drive human trafficking into Japan, this paper critically examines a theoretical model used to explain human trafficking that has been presented by Kevin Bales. Concerns of human trafficking have garnered significant attention over the past years though only recently have governments taken significant steps to address these problems. Human trafficking engenders conditions of modern day slavery and severe human rights violations where victims are exploited for economic gain. Victims remain unable to free themselves from these abusive and exploitative conditions. Although this is most frequently the case, developed nations have also experienced a significant degree of human trafficking Bales ; Bales and Cornell – possibly none more so than Japan. For a developed nation, Japan is said to be experiencing an alarming human trafficking problem which has remained constant despite legislative actions implemented by Japan ; International Labor Organization ; U. Department of State. Despite extrinsic criticism, Japan has failed to implement effective policies to address human trafficking and Japan presently remains a primary destination country for trafficking victims. Until now there have not been many comprehensive theoretical models explaining why human trafficking persists or what induces these slave-like conditions. One such model which has attempted to address trafficking in persons theoretically has been proposed by Kevin Bales. Bales has published multiple articles and books pertaining to human trafficking and modern day 1 Paul Capobianco s a first-year Ph. Candidate in Anthropology at the University of Iowa. His tentative dissertation topic is an ethnographic account into the dynamics surrounding the lives of sub-Saharan Africans living in Japan. This paper will analyze the theories of human trafficking proposed by Bales, using the paradigm of Japan as a mechanism of analysis. Through doing so, the dynamics of the push – pull factors of the trafficking process and some of the underlying factors which induce trafficking within Japan will be identified and accomplish a deeper understanding of the forces at work behind human trafficking in Japan. This is because Bales provides equal detail into the dynamics of both sending and receiving country of human trafficking. However, as Japan is primarily a receiving country of human trafficking, elaborating on issues concerned with receiving countries of human trafficking would be superfluous. When setting out to explain what factors determine human trafficking into a country, Bales declared that governmental corruption, availability of employment, economic well-being, economic opportunity, and the demographic profile can be factors which determine human trafficking into a country. To examine these factors Bales then analyzed the percent of the male population over the age of 60, governmental corruption, infant mortality, food production, and energy consumption per capita. In doing so, Bales determined that the percent of the male population over 60, level of governmental corruption, infant mortality, and food production, were all significant factors which determine trafficking into a country, while energy consumption per capita was not a significant factor Bales n. Food production, energy consumption, and infant mortality all indicate the economic well-being of the destination country Bales n. Human Trafficking in Japan In order to understand this theoretical application, one must have some knowledge of the human trafficking situation in Japan. Japan has been criticized by many scholars, NGOs, government agencies, and foreign governments for their lack of critical response to address the human trafficking issue in their country. These individuals cannot leave and are often unwilling to leave out of fear of physical harm against themselves or against their families. In recent years there have been a number of victims trafficked through the Industrial Trainee and Technical Internship Program, which is a program where foreigners can travel to Japan and acquire professional skills which they can use to attempt to find future employment International Labor Organization ; U. Traffickers have since taken control of the migrant flows this program produces and now turn to these migrants as sources of cheap or unpaid labor. Japan has been criticized by many parties for their nonchalant manner of addressing their human trafficking problem. I will only be concerning this study with aspects of the theory which are relevant to the case of

Japan, as specified above. As indicated earlier, Japan is primarily a destination country for human trafficking and accordingly I will be reviewing the factors which Bales has stated determines human trafficking into a country. I will also elaborate on how these underlying factors relate to the case of human trafficking in Japan. The factors this study is concerned with are 2 and 3. There is no need for the application of 1 since Japan is not a discernible source country for trafficked persons. Factor 2 explains that within the destination country there exists an endless demand for the services of trafficked persons. Hiroshi Komai makes note of the high demand for women to fill positions in the sex industry and foreign women are often turned to as a source to fill these positions, as Japanese women typically do not work in sex establishments unless they higher class establishments catering to more lucrative clientele Komai This creates an opportunity for traffickers to recruit and subject women to these conditions because the demand is so high *ibid*. There are two social activities which depict this backdrop of sexual gratification in Japanese society. These dates are consensual, the girls are not coerced or forced to oblige to anything, and sex is typically not involved, though it does happen. On these sex tours, Japanese nationals engage in sex with prostitutes, which in some cases have been formally arranged by a travel agency. In addition, the entertainment industry generates substantial profits for those involved. Due to the clandestine and illicit nature of the trafficking industry it is not easy to assuredly substantiate the involvement of crime networks in the trafficking process. However, the involvement of organized crime can be adequately validated by various sources. The report provides narrative analysis from former trafficking victims who experienced trafficking and the hand of organized crime networks first-hand. Further indication of organized crime involvement has also been expounded upon by various other sources, with particular emphasis on their role in facilitating migrant introduction into the construction industry Komai An increase of liberated trafficking victims has since provided traffickers with a constant line of recruiters, facilitators, brokers, and managers in the trafficking process. When these victims are liberated, often times their opportunities for advancement are limited and they turn to 85 Virginia Review of Asian Studies what they know best, human trafficking. This process has since led to changes in the infrastructure of the trafficking process and as a result organized crime groups have not needed to directly travel to countries to procure women, but rather now, former trafficking victims are recruiting their relatives, friends, and acquaintances in their home country as trafficking victims. The end result is that the yakuza now have endless resources for procuring trafficked women in these former trafficking victims International Labor Organization Human Trafficking for Sexual Exploitation in Japan presents specific case study examples of scenarios where the yakuza have been directly involved with the recruitment of trafficked women in some way and thus substantiates the role of organized crime in the recruitment, harboring, and movement of trafficked persons. The report makes note of the culpability of organized crime syndicates for the trafficking and captivity of multiple women from the Philippines, Thailand, and Colombia International Labor Organization This indicates that the potential for victims to be trafficked into Japan is profoundly existent and that these underlying factors serve as preliminary conditions for trafficking to subsist and thrive. Trafficking into a country Bales describes the push-pull factors in the trafficking relationship which essentially attract trafficked persons away from one country and towards another. Bales proposed that governmental corruption, availability of employment, economic well-being of the destination country, economic opportunity, and the demographic profile of the destination country could influence trafficking into a country. To test these factors Bales investigated the percent of the male population of 60, governmental corruption, infant mortality, food production, and energy consumption per capita. Bales results showed that with the exclusion of energy consumption per capita, all were significant indicators in determining human trafficking into a country. Therefore, in order to determine if these factors actually do speak about human trafficking into Japan, I will be examining each of these factors as well. Governmental corruption is one of the most difficult factors to assess amongst all the factors because of the undercover nature of corruption and a lack of empirical numbers which can be referenced. Even more challenging was an a breakdown of corruption within Japan. For this analysis I selected to use the Corruptions Perceptions Index CPI and various analyses from scholars who have written and researched corruption in Japan. The CPI is an analysis and classification of countries based on the perceived levels of corruption within nations. The CPI has received some reproach since its inception in

because of its methods and at times inconsistency in its evaluation Campbell Despite such criticism the CPI remains one of the most thorough and consistent sources for evaluating corruption internationally. According the CPI, Japan currently scores an 8. On this scale Japan is ranked the 14th least corrupt nation in the world, which it shares with Germany 8. In international comparison, New Zealand 9. This scale ranks Japan relatively low in its degree of corruption Transparency International While the overall amount of corruption can be perceived as low, Japan has been the site of various corruption scandals in the post-war period. Several sources have made note of the corrupt activities which have surfaced within Japan, which have included topics of corruption in the Japanese government as early as Pascha , bribery scandals involving political contributions over the last fifteen years Belchinger , and specific examples of bureaucratic, political, and police corruption; and corruption scandals involving many respected political officials Johnson Furthermore, there have been links between organized crime and corruption within police forces in Japan and within the Japanese government. Drawing on the conclusion that Japanese organized crime groups are expected to play a tangible role in trafficking persons into Japan, it is possible these groups are involved with corrupt officials who allow this trafficking to take place Adelstein ; International Labor Organization Considering the above, it is difficult to determine the true level of corruption in Japan and how that corruption actually impacts the human trafficking process. To summarize the situation: Percentage of the male population over 60 Bales explains that the percentage of the male population over the age of 60 is important because in countries where a significant portion of the male population is over 60, there is typically a dearth of low wage jobs that would typically be frequented by younger males. If there are no males to take up these jobs, then trafficking into a country can potentially become more prevalent because workers from less economically prosperous nations recognize this opportunity and attempt migration, therefore simultaneously creating the opportunity for traffickers to exploit these younger workers Bales n. This factor is most likely a more significant determinant of human trafficking in countries where labor exploitation of males is more rampant. In Japan, most trafficking victims are women and children sexually exploited in the entertainment industry, though there have also been cases of males trafficking into Japan for labor exploitation in agriculture, construction, manufacturing, and in the sex industry as well, particularly in construction, agriculture, and manufacturing Friman ; International Labor Organization ; Sellek ; U. The following Table demonstrates the case of Japan in comparison to other developed nations as indicated by UNData Japan UNData The representative data shows that Japan is the country with the highest percentage of its male population over age Economic well-being 88 Virginia Review of Asian Studies Bales determined that the economic well-being of a destination country was another factor that could determine trafficking into a country. Bales results indicated that infant mortality and food production were significant indicators of trafficking into a country, while energy consumption per capita was not. This places Japan second best globally in terms of infant mortality. The only area with a better birth rate was again Monaco, with an estimated 1. The worst birth rates in the world were held by Afghanistan In order to determine the food production situation in Japan, I explored recent trends in food production within Japan. In the context of Japan, food production is not an area where Japan is particularly thriving, as there are numerous problems and issues regarding food production that Japanese officials are concerned about for the future. Japan currently has the third largest economy in the world, is a leader in electronic and automotive innovation, and advancements in technology. In the process, this paper also sheds light on the dynamics and causalities behind human trafficking into Japan. The following figures show the application of this theory in the sense of Japan. Japan is not a source country for human trafficking. Percentage of Males Over 60 Yes, Food Production No, Japan has one of the lowest levels of food production for a developed nation Infant Mortality Yes, Japan has one of the lowest infant mortality rates in the world. Energy Production Not applicable, Bales found this category to not be a significant factor in determining trafficking into a country. In regard to the factors which determine human trafficking, the results were a bit varied. As I could not find conclusive evidence suggesting a great deal of government corruption within Japan, this factor remains inconclusive at this time. Thus, in order to draw solid conclusions, this theory must be examined further. The case of Japan is only one such lens through which this theory can be analyzed; further analysis using other destination countries of human trafficking would be able to more accurately gauge this theory in respect to the

realities of human trafficking dynamics. For Japan, the indication of prevalent factors that foster human trafficking and the factors that drive trafficking in persons can be used as a focal point to address these issues. If Japan understands the undercurrents behind the trafficking process, then more efficient precautions can be taken to address the pull factors which attract potential migrants into Japan. *New Slavery in the Global Economy*. University of California Press,

Chapter 6 : Human Trafficking: Overview - Encyclopedia of Social Work

The reality of human trafficking is a worldwide epidemic that can be addressed through education, and acknowledgment. Learning what trafficking is will help society address this insidious crime.

Under the terms of the applicable license agreement governing use of the Encyclopedia of Social Work accessed online, an authorized individual user may print out a PDF of a single article for personal use, only for details see Privacy Policy and Legal Notice. Overview Abstract and Keywords Human trafficking HT , also known as modern-day slavery, has received significant emphasis during the last decade. Globalization and transnational migration trends continue to amplify economic disparities and increase the vulnerability of oppressed populations to HT. The three major types of HT are labor trafficking, sex trafficking, and war slavery. Victims of HT are exploited for their labor or services and are typically forced to work in inhumane conditions. The majority of these victims are from marginalized populations throughout the world. Although both men and women are victims of HT, women and children are heavily targeted. Interdisciplinary and multi-level approaches are necessary to effectively combat HT. Combating HT is particularly relevant to the profession of social work with its mission of social justice. To address the needs of the most vulnerable of society, implications for social workers are discussed. Globalization and transnational migration trends continue to amplify economic disparities and increase the vulnerability of oppressed populations to different forms of HT. Most victims of HT are generally exploited for labor or sexual purposes. Persons most vulnerable to HT are generally the poor, the marginalized, and individuals seeking employment opportunities. Three major types of HT today are labor trafficking, sex trafficking, and war slavery. United States Department of State, , p. Bales , an expert on HT, reports an estimated 27 million people exist in some form of modern-day slavery throughout the world. The International Labour Office estimates there are approximately 21 million people victims of human trafficking throughout the world. In the United States, roughly 17, people are trafficked into slavery each year Bales, Labor Trafficking The International Labour Office estimates there are currently approximately Labor trafficking can be found in virtually every industry throughout the world. Victims of labor trafficking are forced to work without payment or without sufficient payment often in horrible conditions. Individuals are exploited for labor within their own country or across international borders, with migrants being particularly susceptible to this form of trafficking United States Department of State, Debt bondage is the provision of services for personal debt and is recognized as the most prevalent type of labor trafficking. Within the United States, common forms of labor trafficking are domestic servitude, agricultural or farming work, and factory work Polaris Project, a. Labor trafficking has also been discovered in strip clubs, in peddling and begging rings, and in the hospitality industry Polaris Project, a. Traveling sales crews that sell magazines or other items have been identified as being particularly exploitive of young adults between ages 16 and 28 Polaris Project, b. Both male and female victims are recruited with promises of opportunities to travel and earn a high income Polaris Project, b. Victims typically have limited formal education and low incomes Polaris Project, b. They may experience physical abuse, emotional abuse, or threat of abandonment Polaris Project, b. When these young girls arrive in the city they are sold to brothels and forced to work in the sex industry Bales, In the United States, sex traffickers generally prey upon the most vulnerable of society, often targeting individuals that have a history of mental, physical, or sexual abuse Polaris Project, c. Sex trafficking occurs in the following settings: The Internet has been identified as the primary strategic tool of sex traffickers and perpetrators to sell and purchase sexual services in the United States Polaris Project, c. Pornography, chat rooms, personal ads, and fake massage parlors are advertised on various websites, such as Backpage. Online predators seek out the emotionally vulnerable in cyberspace and attempt to lure individuals into the sex industry with fraudulent information Polaris Project, c. Recent studies suggest that minors are the most susceptible population to become victims of sex trafficking in America Kotrla, The sex trafficking of youth in the United States is known as domestic minor sex trafficking DMST. War Slavery Around the world, about 2. War slavery may be perpetrated by rebel groups or enforced by state authorities in the form of forced labor. War slavery, also referred to as state-imposed forced labor, is

sometimes government sanctioned. For example, the dictatorship of Burma has enslaved tens of thousands of civilians for military campaigns and construction projects Bales, The United Nations has reported the recruitment of child soldiers in 55 countries including: Globally there are between , and , child soldiers under the age of 18 as cited in Schlein, Women are particularly vulnerable to HT in the domestic service industry where informal employment is not usually regulated by government labor laws United States Department of State, The feminization of poverty and gender-biased cultural norms that encourage the subjugation of women increase their vulnerability to HT. Armed conflict leaves children particularly vulnerable to trafficking, especially when children are refugees or are internally displaced United States Department of State, Children are also trafficked for sexual exploitation, construction, begging, petty theft, domestic work, sweat shop work, and organ harvesting Kara, Although current estimates of trafficked parents and their children are unavailable, the impact of trafficking on the family unit cannot be overlooked Faulkner et al. The effects of separation of trafficked individuals from their families is similar to the disruption that occurs in transnational families Faulkner et al. Both groups experience many challenges which lead to an unstable family unit. Children born into trafficking situations are another extremely vulnerable group. Further research is necessary to document and understand the experiences of second generation victims of HT. This protocol has since been adopted by over countries United States Department of State, Identification of victims continues to be challenging with only approximately 40, victims identified worldwide in United States Department of State, Space needs to be deleted. Alvarez and Alessi assert the importance of creating policies which address the societal conditions that support global labor exploitation in all its forms. High numerical estimates of labor trafficking victims, approximately This resolution encourages corporations to voluntarily accept responsibility for protecting human rights in the workplace. Multinational corporations that neglect to embrace these principles are subject to societal pressure and public scrutiny. Although some may doubt the capability of public opinion and societal forces to curtail labor trafficking, the strength of corporate responsibility is gaining support. Creating governmental policies that support validated fair trade organizations could generate needed awareness necessary to effectively combat labor trafficking. Policy regarding sex trafficking remains controversial due to discord regarding the varying approaches toward the regulation of the commercial sex industry. Sex worker advocates view the criminalization of prostitution as disrespecting the agency of women and limiting their ability to work Berger, Berger claims that emphasis on ending demand, which criminalizes buyers of sexual services, only drives commercial sex activity farther underground where potential for violence increases. Pro-worker advocates also contend that the legalization of prostitution would actually improve health services for sex workers and enhance their safety Berger, If sex workers are lawfully engaged in the commercial sex industry, the probability of violent acts committed against them would be reduced Berger, However, feminist and human rights advocates adamantly oppose these policies. Varying policy approaches to sex trafficking have been implemented throughout the world. Although many nations have adopted the Palermo Protocol, the success of HT policies worldwide is largely dependent upon the actual implementation within each nation. This legislation was similar to the Palermo Protocol in its approach to HT, with its focus on prevention of HT, prosecution of human traffickers, and protection for HT victims Polaris Project, b. This legislation mandated that HT be considered a federal crime. This program collaborates with several agencies nationwide to raise awareness and support victims of HT. Various adjustments and improvements have been made to the TVPA of with subsequent legislation. The act was reauthorized as the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act in , , , and Polaris Project, b. The TVPA has had a significant impact upon trafficking activity with reauthorized funding for federal anti-trafficking programs and specialized services to victims. Challenges and Consequences of Human Trafficking Even with strong policies to combat HT, the challenges of adequately addressing this complex issue can seem insurmountable within the context of globalization. The impact of global markets and technological advances including mechanization processes amplifies the gap between rich and poor. Multinational corporations make market decisions in the best interest of their companies without much consideration for labor opportunities, working conditions, environmental consequences, or the social costs to the surrounding community Ross-Sheriff, Although these organizations are attempting to increase corporate responsibility related to these human and environmental factors, economic disparities continue to

grow ever wider Ross-Sheriff, As a result, low-skilled individuals living in economically developing nations become more vulnerable to HT. People searching for greater life opportunities and chances for financial stability become ensnared in precarious situations that may threaten their lives. The accurate identification of traffickers and victims eludes law enforcement authorities and health professionals. Victims of HT may be linguistically, culturally, and geographically isolated from the community without legal documentation. The use of the Internet to conduct illicit business transactions, such as solicitation for labor or sexual services, further obscures victims from the public eye. The actual apprehension of traffickers is also impaired by HT conducted via the Internet where computer IP addresses rarely lead to an arrest. If the human trafficker can be found, victims of HT may not be interested in prosecuting their trafficker, due to fear of retaliation or possibility of deportation. Prevalent mental health symptoms of HT victims include: These health consequences indicate the life-altering cost to victims of HT. Despite traumatic experiences, some victims of HT exhibit resilience and hope for the future Faulkner et al. To assist HT victims along the path to recovery multidisciplinary efforts are required. Law enforcement officials, medical personnel, border patrol security officers, legal professionals, community organization representatives, faith-based leaders, and mental health counselors must collaborate to confront this problem collectively. Social workers can fill the role of coordinator in arranging treatment for HT victims in the following settings: With a mission of social justice and advocacy, social workers should be at the forefront in combating HT with a focus on interdisciplinary collaboration. Implications for Social Work, Education, and Practice To address the multidimensional dilemma of HT, social workers should utilize a multisystemic approach of prevention, intervention, education, training, and advocacy. Social workers should be involved in prevention programming to minimize the risk factors that increase the probability of trafficking activity. Empirically relevant interventions that are trauma-informed and culturally competent are essential components to addressing HT. As professionals, social workers should be at the forefront, educating youth and communities regarding the nature of HT and its consequences. HT must be added to social work curricula in institutions of higher learning. Human service programs will look to social workers to provide training for professionals who assist in identifying victims, making proper referrals, and providing clinical treatment. Finally, social workers need to be involved in advocating for legislation and encouraging faith-based initiatives that reduce HT.

Chapter 7 : International Human Trafficking: Theory and Solution - Munich Personal RePEc Archive

Using the two ethical theories to judge human trafficking, we are put us into a dilemma, either to reject human trafficking as immoral or to accept human trafficking as ethical or moral act. Using Kantian ethics as basis for our judgment, then we can say that human trafficking is immoral because we cannot use human being as means or object to.

There is also much disagreement about the nature and extent of human trafficking. Governments and groups lobbying for policies and resources to fight trafficking have estimated thousands and potentially millions of victims, but scholarship on the measurement of human trafficking raises concern about the validity of existing estimates. Scholars also disagree about the degree to which human trafficking is connected to known organized criminal networks.

General Overviews There are a number of general texts on the phenomenon of human trafficking or modern-day slavery, a majority of which are based on case studies of incidents of human trafficking in different cultural contexts. Bales and Bales set the stage for much of the current writing on modern-day slavery and human trafficking in a global context. The definition of slavery promoted by Bales is expansive, covering circumstances ranging from centuries-old bondage labor and chattel slavery practices to more modern forms of sex and labor trafficking that rely on coercion and deception rather than violence or force. Aronowitz describes the experiences and impacts of various types of human trafficking found globally. Other, more journalistic accounts of human trafficking, such as Batstone and Skinner, describe conditions where human trafficking has occurred and detail its impact on victims. Gozdziaik and Bump provides a detailed review of the literature on human trafficking broadly, and Winterdyk and Reichel is a collection of articles published in the *European Journal of Criminology* on human trafficking in different national contexts. Cameron and Newman explores the underlying social, structural, and political causes of human trafficking in an effort to inform anti-trafficking efforts.

Human trafficking, human misery: The global trade in human beings. This general global analysis of human trafficking presents various types, including the exploitation of child soldiers, organ trafficking, and sex trafficking.

New slavery in the global economy. Book addresses the issue of global slavery. The author presents case studies from different countries in which distinct economic activities using slave labor could be identified. The return of the global slave trade and how we can fight it.

Cameron, Sally, and Edward Newman. *Social, cultural, and political dimensions.* It explores the structural factors economic, social, ideological, and geopolitical and proximate factors legal and policy aspects, rule of law, inadequate partnership between civil society and state that contribute to the trafficking of individuals through the use of deception, coercion, and exploitation.

Chapter 8 : You are being redirected

according to the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of , that human trafficking has been defined as "the recruitment, harboring, transportation, provision, or obtaining of a.

Tuesday, March 15, Use the three Sociological perspectives to analyze your issue Structural Functionalism: In What Ways does your social issue to relates to social stability and Instability? Social stability is manifested in the number of jobs that trafficked human perform. We find them not only doing sexual work, but in all areas such agriculture, domestic service, construction work and factories. Due to the low cost that owners that have to pay for this kind of slavery, businesses become very profitable. Profitable businesses generate wealth to the country. For example, children labor in countries like China allows foreign industry to offer low manufacturing cost that will return higher margins for the owners. The instability exists in different areas. Jobs for the general population are reduced. Sexual slaves live in deplorable conditions and lack hygiene, increasing the chance of getting sick and transmit sexual diseases. Since human trafficking is an illegal business, the places where they take place do not meet health and safety standards. The trafficking industry also generates violence, increasing the number of victims and death people in the country. In What Ways does your issue relates to power, status and access to resources? The lack of jobs, low wages and high cost of living caused by inflation creates an opportunity to human traffickers. Lack of food, clothing and housing and the impossibility of the government fulfilling these needs create the desire in their citizens to emigrate and look for better opportunities, and it is there when they become a prey for heartless human beings who lure them with false promises. Trafficked people usually are seduced with untruthful promises of employment, better pay and security. When they arrive to their destination, they discover they have been lied and suffer a series of abuses. Drug traffickers belong to powerful criminal organizations that enrich selling human beings and their services. Conversely, trafficked people usually pertain to lower social stratus, reason why they become an easy target. In What Ways is your issue a product of rational choice and symbolic interaction? Human trafficking is not a product of rational choice, but it is influenced by the desire to satisfy basic needs and progress in life. There is when traffickers take advantage of peoples dream and promise them employment abroad with secure pay. Trafficked people become slaves in other countries while they perform all kind of services. The majority of trafficking is done by networks of smaller groups that each specialize in a certain area, like recruitment, transportation, advertising, or retail. Posted by Slavica at.

Chapter 9 : Ethical Issues and Arguments: Modern Human Trafficking in the Philippines and Its Ethical Cor

Human trafficking is the result of excessive ambition that creates a market for trafficking with men, women and children who are engaged in all forms of forced labor, including agriculture, domestic service, construction work and sweatshops, as well as sexual exploitation.