



## Issue of Human Trafficking; The Legal Framework and Case Study of Pakistan

Muhammad Ahmar Zahid <sup>1</sup>,

<sup>1</sup> Inspector Investigation, FIA, Lahore.

Corresponding Author:  
ahmarzahidchandool@gmail.com

### ARTICLE INFO

#### Keywords:

Trafficking, Legal Framework,  
Pakistan, Dimensions,  
Exploitations

**Vol:01, No: 04, 2023**

**Page Range: 37 - 52**

Copyright © 2022 by Author.  
Published by Centre for  
Children Literacy and Lifelong  
Learning

### ABSTRACT

Indeed, it is evident that human trafficking is not exclusive to any particular state. Human trafficking is a global issue with complex and different dimensions. With new emerging trends in the world, my study sheds light on this issue in light of globalization, which highlights the grave threat to the world. This heinous crime, which ranks as the second largest illegal business in the world after drugs, involves the exploitation of human beings through various forms such as slavery, prostitution, labor, and the removal of body organs. These practices not only violate human rights but also pose a severe threat to the lives of children, women, and men. All these forms of exploitation, such as servitude and prostitution, serve as broad-based labor forces. The tactics employed by traffickers, such as deceit, fraud, seclusion, use of force, and debt bondage, not only violate individual rights, but also impact their political, social, economic, and sexual rights. We must confront the tactics of traffickers; we urgently need to establish policies and institutions that safeguard individual rights, with the aim of combating this heinous crime across all tiers. This heinous crime has also drawn the attention of world and regional institutions such as the UN and EU, whose intervention in this matter is of global concern. In my study, I explore how various states address this issue through their laws and governing bodies, as well as the challenges they encounter.

### Introduction

The world's leading illegal business is human trafficking, which not only generates huge profits for its beneficiaries but also induces gigantic violations of human rights that cause serious trouble for governments. In recent years, Policymakers have been increasingly aware of this issue in recent years, as it poses a significant threat to all countries. The "International Organization of Migration (IOM)" estimates that this illegal business generates eight billion US dollars annually, ranking second only to drugs and arms trafficking (Van den Anker, 2003). This into account for an effective response to human trafficking. The number of UN agencies (ILO, UNICEF, UNODC, and UNDP) playing an active role to combat human trafficking.



Content from this work may be used under the terms of the [Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International License](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/4.0/) that allows others to share the work with an acknowledgment of the work's authorship and initial publication in this journal.

Children, men, and women are the most affected by these crimes, as they are often unaware of the potential consequences. Most people who are victims of this trafficking come from wealthy backgrounds and are trans. They typically lack the basic necessities of life and live below the poverty line. Poor immigration and porous borders of states added fuel to this trafficking and made it vulnerable for those who are committing this heinous crime. Organizations such as the OSCE, IOM, and other agencies, conducting various studies, indicate that a significant portion of human trafficking originates from central Asian states and travels to Europe, Southeast Asia, and the Middle East (Laczko, 2005).

The United States of America in their Trafficking Act 2000 enumerates arduous forms of trafficking as (Cameron, 2008)

- Persons who didn't attained the age of eighteen are induced for sex trafficking by the use of coercion, by force and deceit.
- The transportation, harboring, provision for the purpose of forced labors by coercion, by force and deceit for purpose of account for involuntary enslavement, peonage, slavery and debt bondage.

Human trafficking is categorized into source countries (from where people are trafficked), transit states (from where they are trafficked), and finally destination states (developed states where people can afford to buy them).

The United Nations Development Program takes the initiative to combat human trafficking. They proposed a range of strategies to combat human trafficking, including raising living standards, promoting good governance, reducing corruption, investing in human development programs, establishing a sound judicial system with effective laws, and implementing mechanisms for law enforcement institutions to protect citizens, particularly children and women, and punish traffickers (Potts Jr, 2003).

### **Extent**

Consistently, there are around 6 to 8.2 million individuals, children and women, around the world, 70% of whom are females and half are minors. Most casualties are utilized for business sexual abuse. (Bouché, 2020).

There are reports that prostitution in these nations has expanded quickly following the rise of United Nations and NATO peacekeepers in Cambodia, Bosnia, and Kosovo. Collaboration between states can prevent human dealing.

### **Destination, transit & sources countries**

There is a misconception that human dealing and trafficking only happen in poor countries, yet this beneficial action occurs around the world.

"Source states" like Nepal, Nigeria, Guatemala, Bangladesh, India, Pakistan, and the previous Soviet Union are some significant instances of nations of source. The greater parts of these nations are poor and experience the ill effects of neediness, debasement, war, regular sickness, or the atmosphere. (Rahaman, 2015).

"Transit states," such as Greece, Israel, Iran, Mexico, and Turkey, are the primary temporary states for human trafficking. While moving towards their destination states, they stopped the trafficking for a while. It was because of the weak border laws and immigration policies of these transit states (Miller, 2013).

"Destination states, such as the United States, Japan, and Western Europe, are industrialized nations where the residents have sufficient income to purchase individuals from dealers (Rahaman, 2015).

Germany, Israel, Japan, Belgium, the UK, Holland, and the USA are among the countries where human trafficking occurs most frequently. According to the UNODC report, Turkey is the most widely recognized destination state for human trafficking (Winterdyk, 2010).

Large-scale criminal associations in Russia, Eastern Europe, Hong Kong, Japan, and Colombia restrict human dealing and trafficking. While a system of small gatherings spends significant time on enlistment, transportation, promotion, or trail running in their areas, a limited amount of capital is required, and trail running is generally uncommon. According to the National Human Center in Berkley, California, there are currently roughly 10,000 constrained workers in the United States (Yoo, 2015). According to the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, they bring between 6 and 800 individuals to Canada, with an additional 15 individuals arriving in Canada. Canada consistently extradites 2,200 individuals to the United States. On the other hand, Canada exchanges between 200 and 225,000 women and children from Southeast Asia annually, and UNODC in Australia accounts for 300 to 1,000 dealing casualties. Interpol indicates that 35,000 women undergo exchanges outside of Colombia. consistently (Reid, 2012).

### **Literature Review**

Colette and Bruckert, in their research on "Trafficking in Human Beings and Organized Crime," stated that human trafficking is a multidimensional phenomenon with different perspectives to analyze. There are some groups among scholars that consider it a criminal act done by an organized group. On the other hand, there is another group that views human trafficking as a concern for public health and human rights issues, such as forced labor and ill-treatment. also seen as an illegal means of migration, i.e., movement made by traffickers through porous borders or by fake passports by use of force, deceit, and coercion (Bruckert, 2002).

Nandinee Bandyopadhyaya states: Human trafficking is a pervasive process in which the victim has no rights or control over their own life. They are of the view that being an observer that the way traffickers trafficked the persons, where they transferred and for what purpose they are taking is less important rather the acute problem is that traffickers left no options for them to leave or to choose something other. The basic, fundamental rights, which only end when a person's life is over, are halted. The basic rights of freedom, right of movement, right to a fair trial, and right to a health facility are all subjugated and open to violence and torture, ultimately ending the right to self-determination (Jana, 2002).

This heinous crime has several forms, including organized groups of networks. For instance, individuals may engage in human trafficking when they seek employment to secure safe haven in another nation. Prostitution and the illicit transfer of human organs are the driving forces behind this trafficking of children and women (Masika, 2002).

Demand and supply drive human trafficking. Governments in developing countries, in particular, often fail to provide basic necessities due to poor governance, weak economic policies that lead to poverty, a lack of gender equality, and the absence of basic education. Having a large chunk of people unemployed is ultimately the cause of trafficking. We also observe that those closest to the trafficked individuals, who are often relatives, trustworthy individuals, and friends, are the ones who carry out this activity. They entice individuals with the promise of a suitable job, only for them to discover later that these alluring job offers have deceived and trapped them. To prevent escape, they use coercive methods, such as threatening or taking passports into their custody (Gallagher, 2011).

Chang, in "Beyond a Snapshot: Preventing Human Trafficking in the Global Economy," believes that existing laws and regulations in states against humans highlight the socioeconomic factors that are the root cause of human trafficking. Their response to this crime is objective in

nature because they treat it as violence. These approaches may take into account the traffickers, but they fail to change the socioeconomic trends that directly encourage individuals to fall for their deception (Chuang, 2006).

Global human trafficking has existed for ages; it is not a new event. The slave trade is one of the forms of trafficking. Slavery and trafficking are complex and give rise to hatred in humans. This form is also regarded as the modern form of slavery, which not only raises problems of oppression but also gives rise to gender discrimination. Human trafficking didn't respect religion or culture. It includes victims of all genders and ages: boys, children, women, men, old women, and girls. This heinous crime disproportionately traps children and women. Discrimination based on gender also leads to unrest among all strata of society. In order to overcome this heinous crime, there must be clear information and knowledge about the root cause of human trafficking (Kumaranayake, 2010).

To live happily and have better standards of living is one of the foremost wishes of each and every citizen of society. To achieve this, people even left their homes to earn their bread and improve their living standards. They usually left their home due to their hard and fast customs that not only bound them but restricted them to their cultural and social norms, and due to the radical changes in the market that confined the chances available to the person (Jana, 2002).

If any victim is captured, he is deported to their respected country. There is some confusion about the definition of deportees. When the state catches a trafficked person and deports them to their home state, we refer to them as a deportee. However, this definition does not encompass individuals who breach immigration laws and engage in smuggling. Then we don't consider them to be human trafficking victims (Clinton, 2010).

Human trafficking is a global business; it is the second largest illegal activity after arms smuggling. It's one of the most profitable businesses for traffickers. They have an organized crime structure that poses a threat to human rights and also affects the government's efficiencies with respect to the global scenario (Billig, 2004). Not even a single continent is spared from this heinous act, which affects economies of all types. Pakistan is also facing the brunt of this heinous crime, like all other states in the world. One can't exactly determine the total number of victims in the world, as their identification is not an easy process. Rough estimates place the number of victims at nearly 27 million (Austria, 2010). The sex trade exploits most adult women, casting doubt on the number.

The seriousness of the issue can be figure out that 161 states have been affected by this illicit trade of humans (Mirza, 2010). According to IOM (International organization for migration) most vulnerable and affected persons of this illegal trade are those that fall between the ages of 18 years to 24 years (Bertone, 1999). However the number of trafficked children's increases and the estimated number of children increases is 1.2 million (UNICEF, 2003). Large number of victims faced sexual and physical violence (Thomson, 2006). ILO in its report states that 2.45 million victim's served as forced labor. From all these exploitations the large numbers of exploited victims are boys and young women.

Trafficking of humans is the second largest business in the world in the gist of illegal businesses. It generates 32 billion dollar annually and it stands behind the drugs and arms trade (UNFPA, 2010). Report published by one of the US department, which unveils that nearly 9 lac people are the victims of traffickers that made their way through national borders.

There are some factors that pave the way for human trafficking. In this regard, there are some push and pull factors to consider. Understanding these factors is crucial for formulating realistic policies to combat this illegal trade.

Inequality, poverty, and unemployment are the driving forces that encourage the poor from the source countries to migrate to another country. Their earnings are insufficient to meet their needs, leading to their entrapment and exploitation by profiteers. The lack of basic necessities is the main reason for smuggling and illegal migration. Similarly, opportunities, basic necessities, good governance, a better law and order situation, and economic and political stability in the destination states are the main pulling forces. These pull and push factors are not solely responsible for the illicit trade and smuggling of humans, but the availability of agents who handle these heinous crimes globally plays a crucial role in making this criminal act possible. Both of these factors contribute to an atmosphere of illegal immigration and human trafficking. The agent's drifts must be cut within an hour (UNFPA, 2010).

According to Ray Nilanjana, the poor economic situation and increasing poverty are the driving forces behind human trafficking. Most trafficked people belong to poor backgrounds and lack the basic necessities of life. The victims who report this heinous act are mostly from destitute and poor families (Ray, 2008).

Some international sources report that nearly 200 million people have migrated, encompassing both illegal and legal migration, making up 3% of the world's total population. Lamentably, the number of migrants in the closing decade who chose illegal ways to migrate is higher than those who chose legal ways. In the report on illegal migrants, their global share is around 20 percent, which in numbers accounts for 40 million (Mahmoud, 2010). A report states that traffickers exploit 80% of victims, who are girls and women, and 50% are minors. Young women and girls are particularly susceptible to traffickers using them as sexual commodities (Sigmon, 2008).

Masud stated in his research that in South Asia, both India and Pakistan are the main destination points for trafficked girls and women. Both India and Pakistan serve as transit states from Bangladesh to the Middle East, facilitating the trafficking of boys as camel jockeys and the sexual exploitation of women. India is also the transit country for Bangladeshi women and girls to Pakistan and the Middle East (Ali, 2005).

Traffickers exploit millions of children, women, and men worldwide for forced labor, sexual labor, indentured labor, servitude, and other forms of exploitation. The economic and human costs are much higher for the individual or society as a whole. According to a rough estimate, the amount for the underpayment and recruitment is nearly \$20 billion. Similarly, the losses by humans are unpredictable (Makisaka, 2009).

Besides the bigwigs of this illegal industry, there are many other profiteers from the trafficking. These are: smugglers and transporters; exploiters; and recruiters. Andrees stated in his research that in this organized network of human trafficking, there are independent groups of smugglers, transporters, exploiters, and recruiters. They are not in the proper team of human traffickers; they are acting as individuals and not part of the network. The transporter may transport the immigrants through the border areas by charging for his services. The recruiters may work for a private agency, as may the employer (Andrees, 2005).

Orhant, in his work "Trafficking in Persons: Myths, Methods, and Human Rights," stated that there are different methods used by the traffickers to relocate the victims, i.e., *modus operandi*. Some of them have personal links with the victims, and they promised them employment abroad. Similarly, in the case of children, they use the method of adoption. Their agents prepared the fake marriage certificates for the purpose of moving the children, as has also been noted. In the case of women's trafficking, many other methods have also been adopted. They use the paper advertisement to attract women for lucrative jobs or fake marriage bureaus. In some cases, women who have been trafficked know that they have been used for prostitution,

but they are not aware of the slavery and servitude that they face. In all these conditions, their escape from this cruelty is becoming impossible (Orhant, 2002).

Orhant, in his work "Trafficking in Persons: Myths, Methods, and Human Rights," stated that there are different methods used by the traffickers to relocate the victims, i.e., modus operandi. Some of them have personal connections with the victims and promised them employment abroad. Similarly, when it comes to children, they use the method of adoption. Their agents prepared the fake marriage certificates to move the children, as has also been noted. In the case of women's trafficking, many other methods have also been adopted. They use paper advertisements to recruit women for lucrative jobs or fake marriage bureaus. In certain instances, trafficked women recognize their use for prostitution but remain unaware of the slavery and servitude they endure. All of these conditions make it impossible for them to escape this cruelty (Jana S. a., 2002).

Human trafficking is a global phenomenon; more than 150 states are experiencing its effects. Not only does it challenge the sovereignty of the state, but it also poses a threat to the life, liberty, and prosperity of the people. The stratum that affects most of this heinous crime is that which even lacks the basic necessities of life; they are more vulnerable to this crime than the other strata of society. They are economically and socially more vulnerable. Breaking immigration laws and other legal bindings on society also challenges the sovereignty of the state (Kelly, 2005).

Political stability and economic upheaval are the two main strategic game plays for dealing with human trafficking. The main reasons for this victimization are a miserable living standard, weak government immigration laws, and untestable political courses. The need of the hour is to make people aware of these laws and show the picture of profiteers who prey on innocent people by giving them a trap. To encounter the trafficking, new strategies have to be made in order to combat this menace for the long term. Similarly, the difference based on caste, religion, gender, and culture should also end. A sense of equality must prevail in order to counter this ill (Chuang, 2006).

### **Statement of the Problem**

Human trafficking is a worldwide phenomenon. A large number of laws and regulations have been enacted to tackle this crime, but there are some states that act as transit states and provide safe passage to the traffickers for this illegal immigration, as they have gained a lion's share from this illegal act. Although Pakistan has been facing a large number of illegal immigrations from the western porous border, though fencing of the border is taking place, due to the mysterious landscape, it's not easy to stop this illegal border crossing. The UN and its bodies gave their mandate to lessen this effect, but their efforts are inadequate to stop it. Socioeconomic conditions are worsening day by day, which ultimately gave traffickers the chance to manipulate women's and children's lives.

### **Objectives of the study**

Objectives of the study are:

- Understanding of different dimensions of trafficking of humans.
- Problem evaluations of deportees with assistance of case studies.
- To review legislations regarding human trafficking.
- To create awareness among the public at large.
- Put solid foundations for future researches to highlight and fill the gaps.
- Highlights the role of powerful states for this crime.

## **Research Methodology**

Given the nature of the topic, we have adopted a qualitative research method. We conducted the research using descriptive and analytical methods. To evaluate the opportunities and challenges associated with human trafficking, we aim to identify the unintentional connections that have led to these challenges. This method will help to arrive at comparatively more authentic and viable results. We fill the gap with content analysis of government reports, publications on articles and research topics, newspapers, research articles, and websites related to human trafficking.

## **Significance of the study**

The study has analyzed and categorized the emerging challenges regarding human trafficking. This will provide extensive exposure to the initial researchers. This study raises public awareness about the tactics used by traffickers so that people are aware of the challenge. This study will provide the basics for further studies.

### **Human Trafficking: The Pakistan Canvas**

Human trafficking affects every country in the modern era, regardless of race or caste. It is an easy phenomenon to exploit those who live below the standard and lack the basic necessities of life. Because communication and transportation improved, it facilitated people's physical processing.

In Pakistan, this problem is more endemic and multidimensional in nature. Firstly, Pakistan, a destination state for Afghanistan, Burma, Central Asia, and Bangladesh, also functions as a transit state for individuals transported from Bangladesh and East Asia to other locations. Similarly, individuals involved in internal trafficking or relocating to the Gulf and Afghanistan also use Pakistani land (Javed, 2000).

So, for trafficked persons, Pakistan is a destination, transit, and source country. Traffickers target girls and women from Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Burma, Iran, central Asia, and Nepal for forced labor and sexual exploitation. Traffickers primarily transport women from rural areas to urban areas. Traffickers primarily target women from Bangladesh and East Asian states, utilizing Pakistan as a transit route to reach the Middle East. In the recent report of Caritas Pakistan, an estimate of more than 2 lac women were trafficked to Pakistan. According to their report, Lahore employs over ten thousand women as dancing girls and sex workers. Similarly, more than 15,000 child abuse workers are employed in Lahore near the railway station. The majority of the trafficked women came from Burma and Bangladesh, with 14% Burmese and 80% Bengali listed as undocumented immigrants. Pakistan sells these women for 1500–2500 US dollars, a price that varies based on their appearance, virginity, age, and obedience. A number of Bengali women are in Pakistani jails for this heinous crime (Faisal Yousaf, 2002).

In 1950, the process of illegal migration gained momentum in Pakistan, particularly in Azad Jammu and Kashmir. Subsequently, people from these cities, including Jhelum and Gujarat, began to migrate out of Pakistan. The situation in Pakistan at that time was deteriorating politically, economically, and socially. The oil boom in the Middle East (Libya, UAE, KSA, etc.) piqued the interest of Pakistan's lower middle-class citizens, who sought to enhance their standard of living. This, in turn, led to widespread illegal migration, which in turn fueled the growth of the trafficking industry.

The International Organization for Migration (IOM) stated that for Middle Eastern states, Pakistan is a source state; for East Asian states, it is a transit state and a destination state for Burma, Central Asia, Bangladesh, and Afghanistan. All over the world, in particular in Pakistan, human trafficking is the outcome of unemployment, chronic poverty, and illiteracy. The trafficking of children and women for the sex industry and entertainment is on a very high scale.

In Pakistan, labor trafficking is more prevalent where people are forced to do exploitative work, i.e., bonded labor, domestic servants, sweatshop factories, agriculture workers, etc (Sylaj, 2019).

### Contributing factors

Factors that are adding fuel to the trafficking of humans are gender discrimination and poverty. In addition to these, there are some other major factors that contribute to human trafficking in Pakistan, namely discriminatory laws, illiteracy, an increasing population, an unstable economy, political inconsistency, and inadequate law enforcement institutions.

In Pakistan, the issue of poverty is multidimensional in nature. Besides income poverty, there are many other issues that the people of Pakistan are facing severely, i.e., a lack of social justice, no political participation, a lack of opportunities, and a severe economic downfall. They are even unable to make their own life decisions due to limited mobility and inadequate social services such as education and health. These factors pave the way for human trafficking and provide an advantageous environment. The world's increasing industrialization fuels the demand for cheap labor, primarily from developing countries, leading to a situation where traffickers manipulate and trap these laborers. Traffickers are activated by inappropriate immigration policies and increased migration from rural to urban areas. Most people are unaware of their basic legal rights, as well as the consequences they face afterwards. These are also factors that contribute to human trafficking.

Even today, when the world is moving towards more advancement in day-to-day activities, the approach of a patriarchal mindset is still prevailing in our society. Discrimination against women is one of the core reasons for the trafficking of women in Pakistan. Our cultural, social, and religious systems deeply entrench the patriarchal mindset. There are number of customs and traditions that allow to use women to settle their tribe disputes and other forms i.e. swara (murder compensation by exchanging women) and ser paisy or walwar (bride money), are practiced in balochistan and KPK, these patriarchal mindset is also the major reason of women trafficking

(Haider, 2005).

Thematic group on human trafficking has listed the certain factors that cause the human trafficking (Haider, 2005).

Table 1. *Influencing social-culture, economical and institutional factors*

Political	Social-culture	Economical	Institutional
Security concerns	Education	Economic gains	Corruption
Contravention of basic human rights	Fake marriages	Poverty	Weak judiciary/ delay justice system
Instability of political systems	Family conflicts/ family feuds	Dearth of job opportunities	Law enforcement institutions are not up to the mark
Conflict environment	Gender inequalities	Offering of better opportunities from countries	Dearth of judicial accountability
Irregularity in managing resources	Huge household size/ population pressure	Havoc economic situations	Unawareness of immigration laws
Conflicts	Traditional practices/ customary practices	Improving standard of living	Lack of system of support for children and women
	Absence of knowledge	Push factors and pull factors in resettling	
		Inclination towards migration	

Human trafficking primarily stems from factors such as poverty, exploitation, corruption, unemployment, economic distress, capitalization, and nepotism. Despite the worldwide slogans and chants for empowering women the misogynist approach and patriarchal society made women vulnerable. Lamentably, these situations still exist under the banner of Women & Development (WAD), Women in Development (WID), Gender & Development (GAD), etc (Pakistan A. a., 2012).

Action Aid, an NGO working in different states, highlighted factors that expand trade in children and women in Pakistan and around the world. They are as follows: (Pakistan A. A., 2012);

The above-listed factors, along with economic and political instability, health issues, development, natural disasters, etc., produce pull and push factors that create a smooth environment for trafficking. No doubt, poverty breeds ills in society and plays the most significant role in trafficking. Since their birth, society has behaved in a highly hateful and discriminatory manner towards women, leading to daily activities that ultimately instill a sense of insecurity in them, prompting them to relocate and seek a more equal living environment. Traffickers trap and humiliate them, preventing them from living independently (Pakistan A. a., 2012).

### **Pull and Push factors**

Better living standards are the dream of each and every citizen of the state. The environment of tranquility and equality, when mismanaged by the state for its citizens, starts to create fuss among the public at large. The income and facilities of developed states entice millions from underdeveloped countries to live with equal rights and facilities for men and women.

We define push factors as those that compel a person to migrate from their area of residence. Pull factors are, as stated, those factors that lure people to a specific area where emigrants are going. The Pakistan Thematic Group listed certain pull and push factors that cause human trafficking in Pakistan. (Haider, 2005).

**Table 2.** *Pull and push factors*

	<b>Pull factors</b>	<b>Push factors</b>
<b>Political</b>	Intact legal system, democracy, political stability, pluralism, rule of law, civil rights, peace, minorities rights, humanitarian relief	Bad governance, shadow democracy, dictatorship, conflict, war, violation of human rights, oppressing minorities, terrorism
<b>Economical</b>	High wages, welfare, better living standards, high consumption, labour demand	Unemployment, poverty, low wages, low consumption, low living standards, high population, unequal distribution of wealth
<b>Social</b>	Population decline, social security, educational institutions, welfare state, life style (liberal), respect for work, Medicare	Domestic violence, fake marriages, early marriages, inadequate Medicare, inadequate social security, population growth, dearth of educational institutions
<b>Environmental</b>	Environmental policies, protection and preservation of natural resources, better environment, efficient disaster management	Water shortage, worse environmental situations, lack of implementation of environmental policies, soil erosion, dearth of natural resources, desertification

World-wide security constraints and tight immigration policies make it difficult for people to migrate to other countries. These strict rules, along with population pressure, poverty, and a desire to improve one's life, lure many people to migrate from one country to another. Traffickers trap people who lack immigration knowledge, often leaving them unaware of the consequences of their actions. Inefficient enforcement mechanisms, coupled with corruption, impoverished labor practices, and a bad law and order situation—the refugee influx, the Afghan War, drought conditions in Sindh and Baluchistan areas, environmental disasters, and porous borders—are the reasons that facilitate human trafficking in Pakistan (Pakistan A. A., 2012).

### **Techniques and methods of traffickers**

An NGO in Bangladesh, "The Association of Community Development (ACD)," says that the NGO has a closer look at poor families in Bangladesh, i.e., their living standards. They stated that the trafficking of many women to Pakistan and India occurred due to their poverty. They arranged fake marriages with Pakistani and Indian men who attracted them by not demanding dowry (Ahmed, 2005). These are non-After these non-registered marriages, they relocate to their destination states (Pakistan and India), where they become indentured laborers and suffer Many of them work like slaves in factories and at home for domestic work, as well as providing sex to other men. This is one of the simplest ways for men to exploit women by posing as fake or temporary wives (Jalalzai, 2003).

A lawyer association in Bangladesh highlighted this by giving the example of a Bangladeshi woman named Ruma, who was 14 years old when she got married to a bus conductor, and they both lived in a town named Demra. Her husband demanded her dowry after four years of marriage. Ruma's mother was unable to give her dowry. Her husband had left her. A person named Mustafa approached her and offered him work in a garment factory in Dhaka. She accepted the offer due to her miserable condition and thought it was genuine. Ruma had not visited Dhaka before. While moving in a bus, after a long period of time, they changed the course and took the train. Ruma inquired from Mustafa about the journey and why it had taken so long to reach Dhaka. She came to know that there were three more girls with them. Mustafa took them to India, where they stayed for ten to twelve days, and then they transferred them to Lahore by crossing the border. They again traveled by bus to Karachi to reach the local town named Mustafa Town. According to Ruma's statement, the house owner collaborates with the Mustafa in their country, Bangladesh.

(The Bangladesh National Women Lawyers Association, 2005).

Similarly, an NGO working for children's rights in Pakistan shared their findings in a report about the trafficking of jockies from Rahim Yar Khan to the UAE. They stated that Sheikh's agent (Pakistani) offered 3-5 lacs per child to send to the UAE. The Sheikh's agent then made contact with their Pakistan's agent, who deceitfully contacted those families who have large numbers of children and are living hand in hand. They offered them a job for their children's in the UAE, and if any family was unable to give him the money, they offered that they would take their money from the children's salary in the UAE. The agent then makes a fake marriage certificate with their female partner and shows one to two children's names as their sons. When they arrive in the UAE, they transport the children to Azba, a desert town, while the women engage in prostitution in Dubai or Abu Dhabi for a period of three months, which corresponds to the duration of their visit visas (Asghar, 2005).

## **Trafficking Routes**

The gangs primarily use two routes to transport the victims to the Gulf SGangs pick up victims and transport them to Spain, Greece, and Italy through roads or ships. The most persistent routes for trafficking in Pakistan are the porous borders with Afghanistan, the Makran coastline, and Thar. Jiواني, Pasni, and the sea routes of Karachi, Ormara, and Gawadar are considered the easiest ways to travel to the Gulf States. Labor-class and semi-educated countries such as Hong Kong, Malaysia, and South Korea are considered the most popular destinations for traffickers. But Western Europe and Saudi Arabia are the common destinations. The process of trafficking revolved around illegal agents, relatives, family members, including friends, corrupt officials, and the community. Mover over travel agents, immigration authorities, and passport issuing authorities can assist and help in trafficking (IOM, 2012).

In his research study on the trafficking of Punjabi children to Europe, Zubair discovered that the trafficking mechanism is entirely dependent on the type of enterprise. For instance, if a trafficker arranges a direct flight from Punjab to Paris, they only require a passport, which the passport office issues with a fictitious stamp that is likely to be original, making it challenging to identify as a false document at ports. According to country immigration regulations, a child up to 12 years old can travel with his parents throughout the world by registering on his parent's passport. Most traffickers use this option when the child is between the ages of 12 and 14; they prepare a fake birth certificate and, with the assistance of a passport official, get the child's name on his parent's passport. Most of the time, traffickers bribe an official in the visa section to get a genuine visa. For this purpose, traffickers have connections in Islamabad or anywhere in the world in visa sections; in this situation, they travel to the country in which they gained their visa and then travel further. Reports indicate a high number of cases of this type (Tahir, 2005).

Human trafficking between Iran, Oman, and Pakistan has grown manifold in the last three years, according to Pakistan's interior ministry. It waInterrogation of the embassies revealed that these individuals begin their journey from Mand Billo in Pakistan, walking up to 300 km to Kunarooks, a village in Iran, before boarding boats to enter Turkey, Oman, and other countries. local agents are present in the different areas of Pakistan, like Gujranwala, Sialkot, Nawab Shah, Rajanpur, Gujrat, and Larkana (Ministry of Interior).

The interior ministry has identified the following routes as used for smuggling and human trafficking in Iran and other countries.

### **Children trafficking in Pakistan**

Human trafficking is inadmissible in any circumstance, but in the case of children and young people's trafficking, human trafficking is totally illegal and a violation of their protection rights as well. A child less than 14 years old is considered a child according to the Pakistani constitution, while the International Labor Organization and P&CHTO have prescribed a child under the age of 18 under the age of 18 to be considered a child to eliminate child labor (IOM, 2012).

Their to their ignorance of their rights and dependent position on their family, their children are being represented as a special category. Due to a lack of economic and educational opportunities, child trafficking has increased. There are different push and pull factors for children, such as when economic opportunities encourage parents to send their children abroad for job opportunities (the pull factor). Children in the entertainment industry, camel jockey children, street children, and prostitute children are the most endangered groups among children. Adopted children, domestic servants, kidnapped children, and abandoned children are also vulnerable to trafficking. According to research, trafficked children are mostly those who never go to school or are dropouts.

An international program conducted research on the elimination of child labor, revealing that the pimps approach encourages families to either place their children in the work force, in a suitable marriage, or directly put their children in danger (Elimination of Child Labour, 2005).

### **Camel jockeys**

Arab sheikhs entered Pakistan in the mid-17th century for hunting, and they started to buy children from poor Pakistanis for camel races, a sport with a traditional base in Arab countries. In this way, child trafficking to the Gulf countries started. Initially, they trafficked the children by air, but following media and public protests, they shifted to using sea routes through Jiwani, Pasni, Gawader, and Ormara. They used little boys as camel jockeys for a variety of reasons, including being thin and light weight, and their crying and fearful noise pushed the camels to run fast. There have been numerous reports of boys falling from camel races and sustaining fatal injuries. However, due to the influence of Arabs and poor parenting practices, crime rates continue to rise. Increasing tourism also increased child sexual exploitation. Indications show that traffickers who chose Southeast Asia are now shifting their target choices to South Asia due to its cheap availability (Asghar, 2005).

Children from southern Punjab, or Rahim Yar Khan, who experience similar climates to Arabs, face the risk of trafficking as camel jockeys to the Gulf countries. Poverty and a lack of livelihood opportunities are the main reasons for camel jockey trafficking of camel jockeys because camel racing is a huge sport. Usually, trafficked children endure forced labor, torture, long hours of work, and sexual abuse. The UAE ratified the ILO Convention in July 2002. ly 2002. The UAE prohibited children from working as camel jockeys under the age of 15 or with a weight less than 45 kg. Furthermore, the UAE banned camel racing for one year and announced a prison sentence for violating the law. Despite these principles, abuse persists and no prosecutions have taken place (IOM, 2012).

Abu Dhabi introduced a law in March 2005 that prohibited a child less than 16 years old from working as a camel jockey. The new law mandates that a jockey must be at least 16 years old and weigh over 45 kg. Additionally, a medical team will examine all jockeys before camel racing, and any violations will result in legal action. In 2005, the IOM banned Qatar from using children as camel jockeys and from using remote control robots in the camel race.

In some cases, children were trafficked for drug trafficking or begging. After cruelly destroying their limbs, their masters forced them to beg. Similarly, their masters used some trafficked children to transport drugs from one location to another. Stealing children from hospitals for abduction is a very pathetic aspect; moreover, runaway children become victims of trafficking. Javed Iqbal killed 100 children in 2002, a clear example of exploiting street children (Naseem, 2012).

Pakistan is witnessing an increase in child trafficking; it is crucial to curb this criminal act in all its forms. As we all know, children are the wealth of any nation. There should be child protection authorities. People who exploit children should face severe punishment, and we should take other measures to eradicate this crime from our society.

### **Women Trafficking in Pakistan**

Due to unequal status and inequality in access to resources, women are facing trafficking in Pakistan. Moreover, male-dominant jirga or male-dominant institutions help and aid such crimes to escape women's responsibility. In the early 1980s in Pakistan, the discovery of several women from Bangladesh in Karachi jail highlighted the first case of women trafficking. Further investigation revealed that agents in Pakistan had brought these women, claiming they were seeking better lives and job opportunities. These women travel by train, bus, or foot to get into Pakistan from Bangladesh (Aid, 2012). In the last ten years, traffickers have transported

approximately two lac women, aged twelve to thirty, from Bangladesh to Pakistan. An NGO found out that above two lac Bangladeshi women are in Pakistan; some of them are in jails and dar ul amaans. It is Investigations reveal that traffickers in Pakistan traffic many Bangladeshi, Nepalese, Afghan, and Burmese individuals for sexual exploitation and slave trade (Lawyers for Human Rights and Legal Aid, 2). Trafficking poses a significant risk to women who experience sexual abuse and rape during war or conflict. Every day, between one and two hundred women enter Pakistan, with only a small number returning home. Prostitution is considered a special category of women's trafficking to fulfill their social demands. Women trafficking is illegal, and exploitation is a violation of their rights.

### **The consequences of human trafficking**

There are multiple consequences to human trafficking. IOM has described these consequences at two levels: the first one is human trafficking at the country level, and the second is human trafficked victims (IOM, 2012).

Trafficking is an intimidating and violent action that damages the victim's psychological, physical, and mental capabilities if they return alive. The consequences of human trafficking are diverse, dangerous, and long-lasting. Victims, deprived of their human rights, must endure inhumane labor to survive. The organized network of individuals involved in drug and weapons smuggling often perpetrates trafficking. The victims don't know what is going to happen to them; therefore, they cannot get support services. There is a common misconception about trafficked individuals: they are aware of their situation, yet they continue to put themselves in danger. However, it cannot justify a violation of human rights in any sense.

Trafficking victims suffer a lot of physical and mental trauma due to their dependency on agents and employers. They become unable to access any doctor or hospital on time. In short, even for the survivors of trafficking, the stigma attached to them is enough to exclude them socially. Resettling in society becomes very hard for them, especially for the females, who are denied acceptance even by their parents and families.

During the various stages of trafficking, victims often encounter threats, torture, and physical abuse. In certain instances, traffickers turn them into drug addicts, making manipulation easier. The trafficker forces them to live in hazardous, unsafe, and dangerous conditions. Their freedom to move or live is limited, they must work long hours, and if they violate the trafficker's rules, they face punishment and isolation. The stigma associated with trafficking victims fractures their identities, making them hesitant to interact with others.

#### **At the country level**

In modern times, countries pay a heavy price for slave trade or human trafficking. Because of the question mark on any country's security network, trafficking victims and agents travel to the states with fake documents. Entry without any legal documents is a threat to the nation's security and shows that the state has no control over its territory and borders. Lack of accountability, no enforcement of the law, and huge profits all contribute to corruption in the state.

An organized network of criminals or smugglers is associated with human trafficking. When trafficking poses a threat to national security, it poses a risk to the nation's health, as the victim's forced participation in sexual activities can lead to hazardous diseases. Moreover, such an experience may cause physical, mental, or psychological illness in victims. Children, who are the real wealth of any nation, suffer severe hardships.

Trafficking has moral and social effects on society, such as disrupting family structures and isolating the children from society. Trafficking victims remain out of society's mainstream; they cannot get education, employment, or other opportunities, which is a big loss for the economy of any country. High-paid victims also participate in smuggling, money laundering, and human trafficking. The economic, social, and legal structures of any country. Human trafficking also affects the labor market and disrupts wages

and productivity, resulting in a complete loss of human capital. Every year, developing countries experience a loss of ten to thirty percent due to brain drain.

The Red Cross has observed the following effects of human trafficking (Spieker, 2002).

Human trafficking promotes crime and causes social breakdown.

Human trafficking disrupts family structure, weakening the child's social, cultural, and moral values, which are the core pillars of our society. Weakening core values promotes crime and overthrows moral standards.

Human trafficking depletes human capital.

On a large scale, human trafficking disrupts the wages of workers as they are compelled to work to care for their elders, leading to an increase in social disparity between males and females, which is primarily due to undereducated individuals.

#### **Human trafficking sabotage public health**

Human trafficking uncovers victims who suffer from HIV/AIDS, alcohol and drug addiction, poor nutrition, violence, and other infectious and sexually transmitted diseases. Moreover, trafficked children hesitate to participate in immunization programs.

#### **Human trafficking brings down government authority.**

Many governments lack control over the entire territory of their states due to human trafficking operations, which disintegrate their authority and diminish public safety, particularly the security of vulnerable individuals. Kidnapping from refugee camps, schools, and homes renders many governments unable to rescue children and women. Furthermore, the trafficker's bribery presents a significant challenge to the government in fighting corruption among judicial, immigration, and law enforcement officials.

#### **Funds from human trafficking feed organized crimes.**

Human trafficking is a huge profit-giving profession, and this profit may strengthen illicit activities and criminal groups while weakening the enforcement of the rule of law. Human traffickers have links with some other illegal criminals, such as weapon dealers, drug smugglers, and car theft rings; therefore, they enjoy high success more often.

Human rights lawyers conducted a research study in Pakistan and South Asia, finding that victims of trafficking experience severe and varied psychological effects that lead to serious mental and physical diseases. These effects include violent behavior, anger, anxiety, grievances, stress, depression, and trauma, among others. Moreover, some serious crises like sexual abuse, the natural or accidental death of a loved one, rape, arm conflicts, migration, ethnic cleansing, and famine contribute to psychological issues. Once the victim has endured an unbearable situation, they may become addicted to living in constant fear and agony. Mostly, living a normal life becomes a big dream for trafficked victims. Even if they get a chance to live a normal life, they remain in pain because of their past, and they continue to live in emotional torture and pain (Lawyers for Human Rights and Legal Aid, 2011).

The entire discussion demonstrates that trafficking uses Pakistan's roads as both the destination and the transit point. In Pakistan, human trafficking is primarily caused by low employment and economic opportunities, discriminatory laws, illiteracy, and poverty. Children and women are more vulnerable to trafficking due to the patriarchal system. In Pakistan, trafficking primarily targets women for illegal sex and prostitution, while it targets children for domestic work, camel jockeying, and debt bondage. Human trafficking is illegal and coercive; it imprints harmful effects not only on individuals' lives but also on the country. It disrupts the family structure, weakens moral values, and increases the crime rate. Links with the organized crime network of traffickers pose a threat to Pakistan's socio-economic status.

## REFERENCES

- Ahmed, A. (2005). Using a dynamic, interactive, and participatory process to develop and redefine the human trafficking paradigm in Bangladesh. *Trafficking and prostitution reconsidered: New perspectives on migration, sex work and human rights*, 199-210.
- Aid, A. (2012). *Situation Analysis of children and women in Pakistan*.
- Andrees, B. a. (2005). Designing trafficking research from a labour market perspective: The ILO Experience1. *International Migration*.
- Asghar, S. M. (2005). Camel Jockeys of Rahimyar Khan.
- Austria, C. o. (2010). Global Initiative to Fight Human Trafficking, 2010.
- Bertone, A. M. (1999). Sexual trafficking in women: International political economy and the politics of sex. *Gender Issues*.
- Billig, M. (2004). Laczako, 2002. *J. Soc. \& Soc. Welfare*.
- Bouch{\e}, V. a. (2020). The UNODC Global Report on Trafficking in Persons: An Aspirational Tool with Great Potential. *The Palgrave International Handbook of Human Trafficking*.
- Bruckert, C. a. (2002). *Trafficking in human beings and organized crime: A literature review*. Research and Evaluation Branch, Community, Contract and Aboriginal Policing.
- Chuang, J. (2006). Beyond a snapshot: Preventing human trafficking in the global economy. *Global Legal Studies*.
- Clinton, H. R. (2010). *Trafficking in Persons Report*. DIANE Publishing.
- Elimination of Child Labour. (2005). Retrieved from International Labor Organization: <https://www.ilo.org/ipeclang--en/index.htm>
- faisal yousaf, C. s. (2002). Retrieved from Cartisas Pakistan: <https://www.fmreview.org/peopletrafficking/yousaf>
- Gallagher, A. (2001). Trafficking in persons report. *Human Rights Quarterly*.
- Haider, M. N. (2005). *The Pakistan Thematic Group's Position Paper on Human Trafficking: Development of a Conceptual Framework and Strategies to Combat Trafficking*. Canadian International Development Agency.
- IOM. (2012). Retrieved from IOM UN migration: <https://www.iom.int/pakistan>
- Jalalzai, M. K. (2003). *Children Trafficking in Pakistan*. Royal Book Company.
- Jana, S. a. (2002). A tale of two cities: shifting the paradigm of anti-trafficking programmes. *Gender \& Development*.
- Jana, S. a. (2002). A tale of two cities: Shifting the paradigm of anti-trafficking programmes. *Gender & Development*.
- javed, T. (2000). Retrieved from Peace Movement Aotearoa: <http://www.apc.org.nz/pma/aptraf.htm>
- Kelly, L. (2005). A critical reflection on research on trafficking in persons. *International Migration*.
- Kumaranayake, S. a. (2010). The cost-effectiveness of consistent and early intervention of harm reduction for injecting drug users in Bangladesh. *Addiction*.
- Lawyers for Human Rights and Legal Aid. (2011). Retrieved from Development aid: <https://www.developmentaid.org/#!/organizations/view/83272/lawyers-for-human-rights-and-legal-aid>
- Makisaka, M. (2009). *Human trafficking: a brief overview*. World Bank, Washington, DC.
- Masika, R. a. (2002). *Gender, trafficking, and slavery*. Oxfam.
- Mirza, M. A. (2010). The Menace of Human Trafficking-Pakistan's Response to the Problem. *Pakistan Journal of Criminology*.

- Miller, R. a. (2013). Managing Migration: Is border control fundamental to anti-trafficking and anti-smuggling interventions? *Anti-Trafficking Review*.
- Naseem, I. (2012). Impacts of Globalization on child labor in Pakistan. *Global Advanced Research Journal of History, Political Science and International Relations*.
- Orhant, M. (2002). Trafficking in persons: myths, methods, and human rights. *Population Reference Bureau, Washington, DC*.
- Pakistan, A. a. (2012). *Situation Analysis of children and women in Pakistan*.
- Pakistan, A. A. (2012). *Situation Analysis of children and women in Pakistan*.
- Nations protocol to prevent trafficking in persons. *Geo. Wash. Int'l L. Rev.*
- Rahaman, M. (2015). 'Human Trafficking in South Asia (Special Preferences on Bangladesh, India and Nepal): A Human Rights Perspective'. *IOSR Journal of Humanitites and Social Science*.
- Ray, N. (2008). *Vulnerability to human trafficking: A qualitative study*. Washington University in St. Louis.
- Reid, J. A. (2012). Exploratory review of route-specific, gendered, and age-graded dynamics of exploitation: Applying life course theory to victimization in sex trafficking in North
- Sigmon, J. N. (2008). Combating modern-day slavery: Issues in identifying and assisting victims of human trafficking worldwide. *Victims and Offenders*.
- Spieker, H. (2002). The European Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies' focus on migration at the beginning of the 21 st century. *Die Friedens-Warte*.
- Sylaj, A. (2019). Cross Cultural Communication Barriers in International Organizations: International Organization for Migration in Pakistan.
- Tahir, Z. (2005). TRAFFIC OF PUNJABI CHILDREN TO EUROPE: THE CASE OF FRANCE. *Citeseer*.
- Thomson, S. a. (2006). Reimbursing highly specialised hospital services: the experience of activity-based funding in eight countries. A report commissioned by the Department of Health and prepared by the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine.
- trafficking", T. j. (n.d.). Retrieved from <http://www.apc.org.nz/pma/aptraf.htm>
- UNFPA, U. a. (2010). UNODC, the World Bank, WFP, WHO (2008) Overview of HIV Interventions for Young People, United Nations Population Fund, HIV/AIDS Branch. *Accessed online in July*.
- UNICEF. (2003). The millennium development goals: They are about children.
- Van den Anker, C. (2003). *The political economy of new slavery*. Springer.
- Winterdyk, J. a. (2010). *Introduction to special issue: human trafficking: issues and perspectives*. SAGE Publications Sage UK: London, England.
- Yoo, E.-h. a. (2015). National human trafficking initiatives: dimensions of policy diffusion. *Law & Social Inquiry*.