

Understanding the Human Trafficking Doctrine from a Legal Perspective

Abdus Samad Khan

Assistant Professor Department of Law AWKUM

Taza Khan

LLM Scholar Department of Law AWKUM

Adnan Nisar

Lecturer Department of Law University of Swabi

Riaz Ahmad Khan

Research Assistant Legal Department of Law AWKUM

ABSTRACT

The article examines how trafficking has been understood and defined at the international level. It critiques some of the historical definitions of human trafficking as described in international legal instruments. It shows the ways in which laws were inflected by societal views on sex, gender, race, prostitution, consent, exploitation and more and how these greatly influenced who was deemed worthy to receive protection in law. Furthermore, it analyses three elements that constitute human trafficking as a crime, namely: the *acts*, *means* and *purpose* elements. The article also importantly draws a distinction between the smuggling of migrants and human trafficking, variety of different forms of the crime of trafficking as articulated in the Trafficking Protocol. The qualitative research methodology has been applied on following article.

KEYWORDS: Human trafficking, sex trafficking, modern slavery, crime of trafficking, Legal Perspective.

INTRODUCTION

Human trafficking is not a recent phenomenon; it is a form of trade that dates back to early civilizations (Badru, P., & Sackey, 2013). According to theoretical definitions, human trafficking includes the worldwide slave trade, contemporary slavery, human trafficking, and person trafficking (Albannai, H. A. M. 2018). Ciment and Radzilowski argue that human trafficking is not a single crime, rather it is a complex criminal enterprise which supplies people for commercial sexual exploitation and sexual slavery, forced marriage (mail-order and child brides), sweatshop labour, domestic, construction and agricultural work, armed conflicts (including child soldiers), human organs and tissue, as well as a plethora of labour or services where human beings are cruelly exploited for profit (Ciment, J., & Radzilowski, J. 2015). Females, males, and kids are now being trafficked by air, sea, and land.

While it might be assumed that human trafficking only occurs in impoverished countries, where human and civil rights are frequently undermined by unstable governments and economies, there have been many incidents of trafficking recorded in developed countries, for example, in the United States which involved two US judges (Dixon Jr, H. B. 2013). Obokata notes that people are trafficked from Russia via Poland and the Czech Republic into Western Europe. Pakistan and Afghansitan have also been identified as key destination countries for people trafficked from the Asian countries (Obokata, T. 2006). Additionally, people are regularly trafficked from Africa into Western Europe, Canada and the United States, and, from Central, South and Southeast Asian States into the Pakistan (Bello, P. O., & Olutola, A. A. 2020). As Nicholson argues, This is a wickedness that we believed had been eradicated from the planet, yet it has reappeared, alive and very well, in countries across the globe (Nicholson, R. J. 2006). In essence, no country is exempt to the evil of human trafficking; it may be used as a supplier, transport, or endpoint. In other words, a country might export people abroad, temporarily hold arrivals from other countries, or be the country of destination.

Human trafficking, according to Troubnikoff, is one of the fastest-growing criminal enterprises, and it may be perpetrated by both multinational criminal groups and individuals (Troubnikoff, A. M. 2003). It is a very lucrative trade estimated by the International Organisation of Migration (IOM) to be worth more than 150 billion USD a year (International Organization for Migration, 2015), and one which generates increased profits for criminals when combined with illegal trading in weapons and drugs (Harding, J. 2012). From Brownback's perspective: Human trafficking is the ideal crime, says one expert. The odds of getting arrested are slim, there are few punishments if traffickers are apprehended, and the earnings are enormous (Moynihan, B. A. 2006). Trafficking in human beings does generate a lot of money, with an estimated average of 14,000 USD per victim each year (Wheaton, E. M., Schauer, E. J., & Galli, T. V. 2010).

The true scale of the phenomenon is difficult to gauge and collect accurate data owing to its very clandestine nature. As Hughes states: the trade is secretive, the women are silenced, the traffickers are dangerous and not many agencies are counting (Hughes, D. M. 2000). Weitzerd notes that, In actuality, there are no

trustworthy statistics on the extent of trafficking, and the numbers are merely estimates (Weitzer, R. 2007). Globally, as reported in the US Trafficking Report (hereinafter referred to as TIPR) between 600,000 and 800,000 people are trafficked annually. Most people who are trafficked are used for commercial sexual exploitation (44 percent), but most are kidnapped for economic oppression (33 percent), and while girls and women make up 56 percent of victim, boys and men make up 46 percent. Girls and women make up the vast majority of those who are subjected to commercial sexual exploitation (94 percent).

In this article the human rights-based approach is used, which provides a broader view and an increased understanding of trafficking, as well as allowing relevant human rights issues related to victims to be explored and identified. In this regard, number of national, international and regional human rights treaties and conventions are analyzed to demonstrate that obligations are imposed upon States Parties to protect victims and their human rights. Important guidance for the policies designed to counter trafficking and save victims of trafficking are also provided through Islamic law and supported by Islamic principles (Mokhtar, K. A. B. 2016). This article argues that as Islamic law is compliant with international law on human trafficking, applying or adopting Islamic principles can play a significant role in addressing the acts, means, and forms of trafficking in the Pakistan.

THE CONCEPT OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING

Human trafficking, often known as trafficking in human beings, is a type of modern-day slavery that involves the forced or deceptive transit of individuals for the purposes of labour, sex trafficking, or acts where others profit economically. Trafficking in human beings is an international issue that affects millions of people worldwide. Each year, an approximately 2,000,000 people are trafficked around the world, with 20,000 to 50,000 of those transported into the U. S., which is one of the most popular tourist destinations for captives of the sex-trafficking industry (Todres, J. 2009).

Despite the fact that human trafficking is acknowledged as a global problem, no universal definition has been established. The United Nations (UN) divides sex trafficking into 3 groups: sex trafficking, trafficked, and body part removal. Human trafficking is defined as the induction of a person into the sex trade through force, fraud, or coercion, or the harbouring, mass transit, or receipt of persons for workforce provider or body part removal. However, the US does not recognize organ removal in its definitions, it does recognize sex and modern slavery, and defines human trafficking as the intentional transfer of a person with the intention of victimization. Transnational channels are widely used by human traffickers to move migrants, many of whom are forced to engage smugglers owing to their unfavorable living situations. Recruitment firms look for immigrants through a variety of channels, including the Internet, job boards, the press, and local ties in source countries including East Asia, East Europe, and Sub-Saharan Africa, where human trafficking is typically first detected. The intermediaries who draw clients from their own country of origin frequently share cultural traits with the migrants. Smuggling services are seen by migrants as a way to leave the impoverished conditions in their home countries and travel to safer, more developed areas (Banu, S., Saunders, J., Conner, C., Blassingame, J., & Shah, A. A. 2021).

Smugglers provide all the equipment's in such situations make it impossible for victims to obtain legitimate travel credentials, and train them on how to obtain fake passports or visas and teach them how to avoid being discovered by border-control officials. Transporters, on the other hand, keep the migratory process going by using a variety of modes of transportation, including land, air, and sea. Despite the fact that many victims leave their target country willingly, the bulk are aware that they have been being targeted for a human trafficking operation. Some people are abducted or forced, but many others are bribed with fake job offers, passports, or visas. Only after transporting victims of human trafficking from the nation of origin to the accountable party inside the destination are transporters rewarded. The traffickers seize all immigration documents, whether legal or counterfeit. Victims are constantly subjected both physical or sexual abuse after this, and many are compelled to work or engage in the prostitution industry in order to repay their migratory debts.

Religious intolerance, political strife, a lack of work prospects, unemployment, conflicts, and natural catastrophes are all factors that contribute to people trafficking in origin nations. Globalization, which has pushed developing nations into the global market, raising living standards and contributed to global economic growth, is another causal component. Regrettably, globalization has altered the world's market for illegal migrant transportation, allowing criminal groups to develop their network and establish international channels that enable the transit of migrants. According to the US Department of State, the HIV/AIDS epidemic has resulted in a huge number of orphanages and child-headed communities, particularly in Sub-Saharan Africa, creating ideal ground for human trafficking and slavery (Bales, K. 2007).

It has increasingly been acknowledged that trafficking might rank among the 'most severe offences of international concern overall,' or 'delicta juris gentium,' according to Tom Obokata. Among the different categories of crimes, the global community has designated sex trafficking as a terrible crime. The International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia (ICTY)" ruled in *Re Prosecutor v. Kunarac* that enslavement was indeed a crime against humanity that encompassed human trafficking. This is a thriving international enterprise

in which unscrupulous criminals make billions of dollars at the expense of countless innocent people who are stolen of their rights, dignity, freedom, and so much more (Pocar, F. 2007).

It may be argued that this epidemic affects the vast majority of countries on the planet. These countries may have a role in human trafficking by providing origin, assisting in transit, or possibly being the eventual target of the traffickers. Every year, between 700,000 and 900,000 people are trafficked over international borders, while millions more are imprisoned in their home countries. The annual total money obtained from human trafficking is estimated to be between \$3.2 billion and \$8 billion. Human trafficking has become epidemic in the last decade, with an annual global market of around \$ 41 billion.

At any given moment, about 13.3 million people and children are thought to be kept in forced and forced servitude, as well as 'professional sex slavery'. Around 1.39 million people are victims of 'commercial sexual servitude,' both inside countries and abroad. For their merciless trade, traffickers frequently targeted the most susceptible groups of individuals, as evidenced by the statistics: 56 percent of victims of indentured servitude are girls and women. Global trends are estimated to be between 800,000 to two million people (Lee, M. 2013).

Despite the lack of disaggregated data on earnings from the sex business, country reports reveal substantial trends. According to a study of Thailand's economy, the value of women trafficked from Bangkok to Tokyo, Europe, and Taipei might be worth up to \$3.2 billion. Thailand females engaging in the sex trade in Tokyo could have made over US\$ 5.7 billion in 1993 alone. Based on data obtained from detained traffickers, O'Neill Richard (1999) estimated that traffickers in the United States might earn from 2.5 million and 210,000 dollars per year through their networks. In order to trap people in this vicious circle, they use cunning and devious tactics such as making false promises of work, education, or marriage. As a result, some people became victims of human trafficking in their native countries, while others move in the hopes of bettering their lives by taking jobs with minimal credentials and abilities.

HISTORY OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING

Female, males, and kids have been sold against their own will and coerced into slave labor and brothel throughout humanity. Trafficking of children and women is not a new phenomenon; it has occurred throughout history, according to Warnath. What's new is organized crime's growing engagement and the sophistication of its operations. The most heinous and abhorrent aspect of it all is that such practices of bartering human lives continue to exist and have evolved into a worldwide phenomenon to which no country, is immune. The term 'trafficking' is not new; it was originally used as a metaphor for buyers and sellers and 'moving back and forth' in the 16th and 17th centuries. By the late nineteenth century, human trafficking had expanded to include the trade in people, and it was dubbed the white slave trade. The United Nations mechanisms, on the other hand, provided the initial notion of slavery (Lee, I. C., & Lewis, M. 2003).

In 1905, the International Agreement for the Suppression of the White Slave Traffic was signed, with the goal of protecting girls and women from the slave trade. Movement of women for a socially immoral purpose that is, prostitution, was the definition of traffic at the time. As a result, prostitutes and sex trafficking were related to human trafficking. Delegates from 34 countries requested that the white slave trade be replaced by commerce in women and children at an international treaty established by the League of Nations. As a result, the International Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Women was approved, expanding the definition of human trafficking to include people who aren't white females, as well as minors of both genders. As a result, people of the male gender may become victims of human trafficking. It also emphasized the importance of disseminating enough and relevant information to protect women.

United Nations Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and the Exploitation of Others' Prostitution was the first legally binding instrument. It entered into force in 1951, and only 66 nations have signed it as of now. Several other measures were enacted to address specific issues related to human trafficking, including Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution, and child pornography, which was signed by Mauritius in 2002 and primarily addressed child trafficking. The ILO also brought with it treaties against child labour, such as the Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention 1999, which Mauritius ratified in 2001. The UN Protocol against Trafficking in Persons, a 51-year-old international legal treaty that focuses solely on trafficking, was created. It is the first international law document that addresses sex trafficking as a crime that encompasses all types of exploitation and offers a definition for the first time. It also ensures that the law is applied fairly and that victims' rights are protected. Moreover, forced labour and the nexus between migration and trafficking are major topics of discussion on global for a (Mollema, N. 2013).

Human trafficking has progressed from the most rudimentary to the most advanced forms of slavery, and it will continue to grow as a result of globalization and rapid technological advancements. The worldwide community has fought and continues to fight human trafficking in both conventional and modern forms of oppression. The United Nations has condemned various forms of slavery, as well as their practices, on a variety of platforms, including law and policy tools. Despite significant attempts to reduce human trafficking, it continues to be a pervasive and frightening problem across the world.

MAJOR FORMS OF TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS

It is not a new problem to traffic women for the goal of sexual exploitation. It has existed for millennia and continues to exist all throughout the world. Sexual exploitation is a pandemic that has no geographical or demographic boundaries. Women's trafficking is a severe problem that cannot be addressed 'from behind' or merely on the surface. The gravity of the situation necessitates thorough investigation and close attention. Women's trafficking is a global issue that affects both nations in economic and political transition and those in post-conflict situations. Furthermore, it has an impact on both economically developed and developing countries, as well as all major industrialized nations across the world. Due to a lack of legal or financial resources, many developing or third world governments are attempting to sweep this issue under the rug (Kelly, L. 2013).

Nonetheless, the Western European countries were the smugglers' destination throughout the late 1970s and early 1980s. Typically, victims of human trafficking were imported from Asia or Latin America. However, with the fall of communist regimes in the 1990s, there was a noticeable shift in the circumstances. Women from East Europe are becoming the most often trafficked 'goods' in Western Europe. Bosnia & Herzegovina and Albania, two post-communist Balkans nations, are in the same boat. As much as we may state that human trafficking of women for the so-called sex business is a very ancient problem, its exposure in these two nations is not. It began to emerge following the post-communist period and accelerated with the current transitions in both nations.

Human trafficking of women has been referred to as a modern-day kind of slavery. Too frequently, sex trafficking is overlooked because it is referred to as prostitution. Given the fact that the general public still has misconceptions about the presence or non-existence of these two aspects, the difference between both the terms trafficking in females and the phenomena of prostitution is critical. This is supported by the results of an IOM poll, which revealed that the majority of respondents (62 percent) believe prostitution is choice and compensated, whereas trafficking is forced. Only 19.4 percent of respondents said they understand the distinction between prostitution and female trafficking. But, in reality, what is the primary difference? The willingness to engage in prostitution is a common feature. It is said that these individuals (girls) can opt out of the oldest business in the world if they so want. On the other side, we cannot ignore the economic pressures they face, as well as the traffickers' coercion. In the case of human trafficking, however, this chance is lost along with the passport, Identity cards, and other documentation that these girls used to have, as well as the dread of rejection and hate from their families and communities (Wyette, K. 2021).

Another misunderstanding is that human trafficking is a crime that only occurs across national borders. Within a country's internal boundaries, trafficking occurs, which entails transporting women from one region of the country to the other. Women from rural areas who migrate to cities in pursuit of a better life and higher wages sometimes fall prey to human traffickers who mislead them with claims of a bright future. Finally, human trafficking of women is not just a global problem, but also a national one. As a result, we include not just women who are transferred from home to foreign nations, but also citizens of one country who are relocated inside it as trafficking victims.

In general, human trafficking of women's sexual abuse has long been a 'unsolved problem' and a 'tough challenge' for most governments. Corruption in domestic governments, both in the home countries of the victims of trafficking and in the nations of passage and eventual destination, is a frequent supporter of victims are women and in humans in general. This number is not so surprising/unbelievable when you realizes that the 'industry' of human trafficking is one of the most lucrative in the globe, with an estimated annual revenue of over \$8 billion dollars from prostitutes alone (Deshpande, N. A., & Nour, N. M. 2013).

Additionally, two major factors supplementing and demanding; foster the expansion of human trafficking, particularly sex trade employment. Women are exploited as a result of male demand for sex workers' services, as well as male conceptions of women's societal position. Women's weakened economic condition, lack of any real educational and employment opportunities, enhanced destabilization of particular regions following conflict, and the growth of transnational organized crime all push women forward into commercial sex industry work and circumstances where they are at risk of being exploited on the food fortification side.

Just after democratic growth, transitioning out of the current shift, and putting international equipment in place to combat trafficking in women, and trafficking in human beings in general, can all be extremely beneficial to nations such as Bosnia and Herzegovina and Albania in their efforts to battle this huge issue. The actions taken by the domestic authorities and lawmakers of these 2 nations can enhance the control over smuggling, lowering it, by instituting global lawmaking and possibly imposing more stringent penalties on those who violate/commit crimes against human trafficking and other crimes against humanity.

UNDERLYING CAUSES OF WOMEN TRAFFICKING

In patriarchal nations such as Pakistan, the status of a lady is constantly being called into question. When a female is away from her house, the difficulties she faces significantly rise. A girl named Amra was forced to leave her home 15 years ago because of her family's terrible living conditions in order to get a better career and a steadier income. 1 It was completely unknown to the naive little girl and the other more than 20 other children that they were being smuggled from Bangladesh to Pakistan. After they immigrated, they were subjected to

humiliation and maltreatment. After arriving in a new nation, Amra was sold into marriage against her will to a guy she did not choose. Amra was subjected to bodily, sexually, and mental distress as a result of this. Such scenes mirror the heinous reality of women trafficking, which are replicated all over the world on an almost daily basis. Violence against women, including physical beatings and sexually assaults as well as psychological anguish, is used to develop a dependency on human traffickers. All of this has significant health effects, yet despite this, human trafficking is rarely, if ever, appropriately handled as a health-related issue. 3,4 This article contains evaluations from national, regional, and worldwide sources in order to address the issues of female traffickers and its consequences (Khowaja, S. S., Tharani, A., & Agha, A. 2012).

Women trafficking originates in Pakistan and ends up in Pakistan, according to the United Nations. Females in this area of the world, like in other parts of the world, are particularly susceptible to the phenomena of human trafficking, which is related with unemployment, gender inequality, a lack of schooling, and a lack of knowledge about one's own legal rights. One of the most important factors in the development of women trafficking is poverty. Moreover, destitution precludes these women of essential resources, exacerbating the situation even worse. Poverty manifests itself in a variety of ways, including a lack of access to essential services, insecurity in everyday life, marginalization as a human agent, and the inability to express one's opinions in a respectful manner. 14 Consequently, poor parents are compelled to sell their girls into household slavery, prostitutes, or underage marriage in order to support their families. Girls abduction and exploitation in Pakistan are exacerbated by inequities and imbalances that exist between men and women. In this community, men have greater power than women, and women have always been viewed as subordinate daughters, sisters, and wives. Furthermore, many civilizations continue to favour sons over females, viewing daughters as a financial burden. In the same way, early weddings and traditional dowry practices in Pakistan increase the financial pressure on families, resulting in parents being forced to sell their daughters. Women trafficking is further exacerbated by a lack of knowledge and ignorance, which are two additional important contributing causes.

In Pakistan, the feminine education rate is barely 39 percent, compared to a masculine literacy of 64 percent. As a result, prejudice against women is also witnessed in the realm of academic possibilities. Furthermore, a lack of knowledge prevents women from gaining access to better income possibilities, leaving them even more susceptible to abuse and exploitation-related violence. Moreover, in impoverished places of the globe, a lack of sexuality and health curricula can lead to society becoming involved in criminal activities such as human trafficking. In Pakistan, every person has the right to seek legal assistance from the authorities. Many survivors, however, are apprehensive of approaching the court system as a result of intimidation and trauma they have experienced. Apart from that, ineffective anti-trafficking laws and ineffective implementation of anti-trafficking statutes are identified as elements leading to the problem in Pakistan. Female genital mutilation in Pakistan is linked to socio-cultural, gendered, and economic inequality, as demonstrated in the studies mentioned. As a result, there are a variety of health risks.

Female exploitation is associated with the possibility of long-term and/or existence health repercussions. The health problems linked with human smuggling, particularly for women, have, on the other hand, not been thoroughly investigated. A study on human smuggling in European was one of the few to have concentrated on the medical complications of the practice. Women trafficking is a problem in a number of places, according to the statistics available. Immediate health consequences, maladaptive coping strategies such as the use of illicit substances, and lack of access to health services are all examples of this. Spite of the fact that human trafficking is related with exploit and brutality, there is a paucity of information available on the health concerns associated with this illegal activity that is supported by acceptable verifiable facts. Furthermore, lack of access to healthcare has a negative impact on the attainment of the Millennium Development Goals, which include combatting the Human Immunodeficiency Virus and other illnesses, improving maternity health, and fostering gender equality and women's empowerment. Violence against women, men, and children resulting from human trafficking is the most visible and direct health consequence of the practice. Victims of human trafficking suffer from a compromised mental balance throughout their lives, experiencing persistent panic, guilt, humiliation, despair, rejection, and self-blame throughout their lives. Injury to the sufferer as a consequence of physical abuse includes bruising, fractured bones, head trauma, knife wounds, oral infections, and tooth damage, and it can even result in death. 16 Furthermore, sexual assault and pressure into involuntary sexual actions can result in unintended pregnancies as well as gynecological issues in women. Thus, victims of sexually transmitted diseases are at a significant risk for sterility, ectopic, and cancers that are connected with the disease.

According to the findings of a research, the lack of psychological and social assistance has significant consequences for female's capacity to tolerate and cope with the pressure of their circumstances. Therefore, these patients engage in dysfunctional coping mechanisms such as the use of illegal substances and/or alcohol, which leads to the development of addictions in the long run. Particularly in conservative nations, abducted women are frequently socially stigmatized, making it harder for them to reclaim their social standing after being trafficked. 16 The stigmatization related to human smuggling, as well as the availability of insufficient assets and resources, contribute to the limited access to appropriate health treatment. The consequences of misdiagnosed and mistreated bodily, mental, and sexually health issues for trafficking survivors are severe, and they are at higher

risk of death. According to the findings of a review, women in Pakistan are subjected to a wide range of major health concerns, which have an influence on the public health of the country and the rest of the globe. If we take into consideration the severity of the situation, the work of healthcare experts can be quite important in protecting women from serious health implications (Khowaja, S. S., Tharani, A., & Agha, A. 2012).

CONCLUSION

Human trafficking is one of the fastest-growing criminal enterprises. Females, males, and kids are now being trafficked by air, sea, and land. No country is exempt to the evil of human trafficking; it may be used as a supplier, transport, or endpoint. Trafficking in human beings is estimated by the IOM to be worth more than 150 billion USD a year. The true scale of the phenomenon is difficult to gauge and collect accurate data owing to its clandestine nature. Islamic law can play a significant role in addressing the acts, means, and forms of trafficking in the Pakistan. Each year, an approximately 2,000,000 people are trafficked around the world. 20,000 to 50,000 of those are transported into the U.S., which is one of the most popular tourist destinations for captives of the sex-trafficking industry. Human trafficking is a thriving international enterprise in which unscrupulous criminals make billions of dollars at the expense of countless innocent people. Globalization has altered the world's market for illegal migrant transportation, allowing criminal groups to develop their network and establish international channels that enable the transit of migrants. Human trafficking has become epidemic in the last decade, with an annual global market of around \$ 41 billion. Every year, between 700,000 and 900,000 people are trafficked over international borders, while millions more are imprisoned in their home countries. Global trends are estimated to be between 800,000 to two million people. Trafficking of children and women is not a new phenomenon. What's new is organized crime's growing engagement and sophistication of its operations.

The term 'trafficking' was originally used as a metaphor for buyers and sellers in the 16th and 17th centuries. The UN Protocol against Trafficking in Persons, a 51-year-old international legal treaty that focuses solely on trafficking, was created. Several other measures were enacted to address specific issues related to human trafficking, including Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children. Many developing or third world governments are attempting to sweep this issue under the rug. Women from East Europe are becoming the most often trafficked 'goods' in Western Europe. Bosnia & Herzegovina and Albania, two post-communist Balkans nations, are in the same boat. Human trafficking of women is not just a global problem, but also a national one. Women are exploited as a result of male demand for sex workers' services, as well as male conceptions of women's societal position. The 'industry' of human trafficking is one of the most lucrative in the globe, with an estimated annual revenue of over \$8 billion dollars from prostitutes alone. In Pakistan, females are particularly susceptible to human trafficking because of unemployment, gender inequality, and a lack of schooling. This article contains evaluations from national, regional, and worldwide sources in order to address the issues of female traffickers and its consequences. Women trafficking originates in Pakistan and ends up in Pakistan, according to the United Nations. Girls abduction and exploitation in Pakistan are exacerbated by inequities between men and women. Women trafficking is further exacerbated by a lack of knowledge and ignorance. In Pakistan, the feminine education rate is barely 39 percent, compared to a masculine literacy of 64 percent. The practice of female genital mutilation is linked to socio-cultural, gendered, and economic inequality. Victims of human trafficking suffer from a compromised mental balance throughout their lives, experiencing persistent panic, guilt, humiliation, despair, rejection, and self-blame. Sexual assault and pressure into involuntary sexual actions can result in unintended pregnancies as well as gynecological issues in women. The lack of psychological and social assistance has significant consequences for female's capacity to tolerate and cope with the pressure of their circumstances. The stigmatization related to human smuggling, as well as the availability of insufficient assets and resources, contribute to the limited access to appropriate health treatment.

REFERENCES

- Albannai, H. A. M. (2018). *Combating the trafficking of women in the United Arab Emirates: a critical analysis of the United Arab Emirates legal response in the context of international law* (Doctoral dissertation, Brunel University London).
- Badru, P., & Sackey, B. M. (Eds.). (2013). *Islam in Africa south of the Sahara: Essays in gender relations and political reform*. Scarecrow Press.
- Bales, K. (2007). What predicts human trafficking?. *International journal of comparative and applied criminal justice*, 31(2), 269-279.
- Banu, S., Saunders, J., Conner, C., Blassingame, J., & Shah, A. A. (2021). Mental health consequences of human trafficking. *Psychiatric Annals*, 51(8), 369-372.
- Bello, P. O., & Olutola, A. A. (2020). The conundrum of human trafficking in Africa. In *Modern slavery and human trafficking* (pp. 1-13). IntechOpen.
- Ciment, J., & Radzilowski, J. (2015). *American Immigration: An Encyclopedia of Political, Social, and Cultural Change: An Encyclopedia of Political, Social, and Cultural Change*. Routledge.
- Deshpande, N. A., & Nour, N. M. (2013). Sex trafficking of women and girls. *Reviews in Obstetrics and Gynecology*, 6(1), e22.

- Dixon Jr, H. B. (2013). Human trafficking and the internet (and other technologies, too). *Judges J.*, 52, 36.
- Harding, J. (2012). *Border vigils: keeping migrants out of the rich world*. Verso Books.
- Hughes, D. M. (2000). The "Natasha" trade: The transnational shadow market of trafficking in women. *Journal of international Affairs*, 625-651.
- International Organization for Migration. (2015). Global migration trends factsheet 2015.
- Kelly, L. (2013). A conducive context: Trafficking of persons in Central Asia. In *Human trafficking* (pp. 73-91). Willan.
- Khowaja, S. S., Tharani, A., & Agha, A. (2012). Women trafficking: causes, concerns, care!. *JPMA. The Journal of the Pakistan Medical Association*, 62(8), 835.
- Lee, I. C., & Lewis, M. (2003). Human trafficking from a legal advocate's perspective: History, legal framework and current anti-trafficking efforts. *UC Davis J. Int'l L. & Pol'y*, 10, 169.
- Lee, M. (2013). Introduction: Understanding human trafficking. In *Human trafficking* (pp. 1-25). Willan.
- Mokhtar, K. A. B. (2016). Incorporating the United Nations Protocol on Trafficking in Persons in the Malaysian Legal Framework. *IJUMIJ*, 24, 377.
- Mollema, N. (2013). *Combating human trafficking in South Africa: A comparative legal study* (Doctoral dissertation, University of South Africa).
- Moynihan, B. A. (2006). The high cost of human trafficking. *Journal of Forensic Nursing*, 2(2), 100-101.
- Nicholson, R. J. (2006). Trafficking in Persons: The 21st Century Version of Human Slavery. *Intercultural Hum. Rts. L. Rev.*, 1, 29.
- Obokata, T. (2006). *Trafficking of human beings from a human rights perspective: Towards a more holistic approach* (Vol. 89). MartinusNijhoff Publishers.
- Pocar, F. (2007). Human trafficking: A crime against humanity. In *Measuring human trafficking* (pp. 5-12). Springer, New York, NY.
- Todres, J. (2009). Law, otherness, and human trafficking. *Santa Clara L. Rev.*, 49, 605.
- Troubnikoff, A. M. (Ed.). (2003). *Trafficking in women and children: Current issues and developments*. Nova Publishers.
- Weitzer, R. (2007). The social construction of sex trafficking: Ideology and institutionalization of a moral crusade. *Politics & Society*, 35(3), 447-475.
- Wheaton, E. M., Schauer, E. J., & Galli, T. V. (2010). Economics of human trafficking. *International Migration*, 48(4), 114-141.
- Wvette, K. (2021). Nothing But Hype: Sex Trafficking And The Super Bowl.