



RESEARCH ARTICLE

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN GLOBALIZATION AND HUMAN TRAFFICKING

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ABSTRACT

Research in the field of Globalization has been a dynamic study area over the years and is likely to become even more so as the importance of globalization has always been gaining momentum. Human trafficking is one of the main problems across the globe, it is emerging into a million dollar enterprise. Developing countries have become a hub for human trafficking. Therefore understanding the relationship between Globalization and Human trafficking will be viewed as increasingly important. This article aims at examining the relationship between globalization and human trafficking.

INTRODUCTION

According to Financial times, Globalisation is described as a process by which national and regional economies, societies, and cultures have become integrated through the global network of trade, communication, immigration and transportation. In the recent past, globalisation was often mainly focused on the economic side of the world, such as trade, foreign direct investment and international capital flows, more recently the term has been expanded to include wider range of areas and activities such as culture, media, technology, socio-cultural, political, and even biological factors, e.g. climate change. After the fall of the Berlin Wall, some talked about the rise of a "one world way" of doing business and living, but the recent events have shown that those thoughts were unused as we see the success of a number of varying economic and national systems.

**Example:** Global trade has grown immensely since WWII, international trade in manufactured goods alone has grown an estimated 100 times from \$95 billion to \$12 trillion in the 50 years since 1955. However, globalisation is not just trade. Communications costs have declined dramatically allowing easy daily contact via the web and telephone, allowing the outsourcing of IT and other services, to India for example, and the rise in global work teams.

Other important links are immigration and transportation, particularly airlines. The International Organisation for Migration estimates that there are two hundred million migrants around the world today; a lot of who have immigrated from the emerging to the developed countries, particularly to the U.S., Canada, Australia, the U.K. and Continental Europe. Though there are tensions at times in Europe and elsewhere this immigration has changed the face of these regions and increased the personal links across borders very considerably. Finally the transportation of people and goods has increased vastly in the last few decades with great growth on the number of flights across borders. During the 80s and 90s growth rates in the number of airlines seats offered 5% a year were not uncommon; in 2010 there are over 2.3 million flights per month. With this improvement in flights, this has allowed stronger business and personal links. Today we see a world much more interlinked than in the past.

**Human Trafficking:** Human trafficking is the trade of humans for the purpose of forced labour, sexual slavery, or commercial sexual exploitation for the trafficker or others. This may encompass providing a spouse in the context of forced marriage, or the extraction of organs or tissues, including for surrogacy and ova removal. Human trafficking can occur within a country or trans-nationally. Human trafficking is a crime against the person because of the violation of the victim's rights of movement through coercion and because of their commercial exploitation.

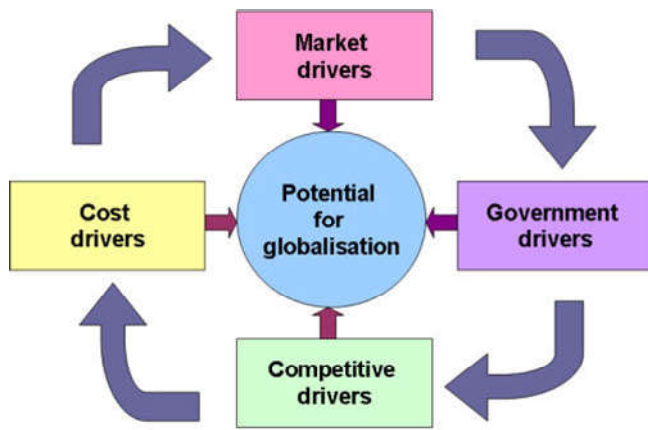
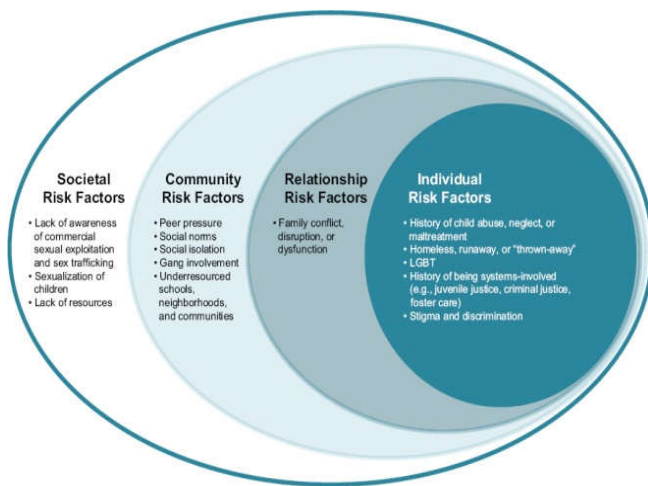


Fig.1  
Yip's Globalisation Drivers (1992)

**Figure 1. Drivers of Globalisation**

Human trafficking is the trade in people, especially women and children, and does not necessarily involve the movement of the person from one place to another.



**Figure 2. Risk Factors**

**Literature review:** Baird, Vanessa. 2007 conveys the negative repercussions of economic globalization and its unwitting promotion of sex trafficking. The article includes examples of education programs designed to discourage men from soliciting sex, and also the new global trend started by Sweden in 1998 of pursuing and prosecuting the traffickers and those seeking these illicit services as opposed to targeting the sex-workers themselves. Bales, Kevin. 2004 highlights a modern form of slavery attributable to three interrelated factors: a population explosion that has inundated world markets with impoverished and desperate people; economic globalization and modernized agriculture that has made agrarian lifestyles increasingly obsolete; and rapid economic change in developing countries that has bred corruption and violence while simultaneously destroying social norms. All of these phenomena are brought to light through the author's use of country and individual case studies. The author presents suggestions for combating this "new" slavery including calling on researchers to follow the flow of raw materials from slave to marketplace to identify corporations linked to slavery. This is a comprehensive analysis of globalization and its detrimental socio-economic repercussions that increase vulnerability to trafficking within certain demographics. Bales, Kevin. 2000 in

his article, "Expendable People: Slavery in the Age of Globalization.": deals more with slavery than with human trafficking in particular. However, it contains a section in which globalization is defined, and in which the facilitation of trafficking across nation-states is discussed. The author shows how forms of slavery have evolved by making a comparison between old and new usages of slaves. The author stresses that new forms of slavery and human trafficking are not just outcomes of economic globalization, but are part of the globalization process itself as people become commercialized and are exploited for a variety of different reasons. Bales, Kevin. 2005 renders a concise working definition of globalization as it pertains to the facilitation of human trafficking. Specifically, Bales considers globalization a process that, in part, disseminates practices, values, technology, and other human products throughout the globe. Bales alludes to the fact that economic globalization and the facilitation of trade between nation-states has contributed a great deal to the trafficking of humans across state boundaries.

Bertone, Andrea M. 2004 focuses on transnational efforts to combat trafficking. The author highlights three themes: sex trafficking vs. labor trafficking; legalization vs. abolition; and supply vs. demand. The author awards credit to NGOs for campaigns to clamp down on violence against women for having a positive effect in the global campaign to combat trafficking. However, the author expresses frustration with the global governance structure. Namely, the author denounces a lack of coordination between NGOs, international institutions, and state governments. Biemann, Ursula. 2002. alludes to the notion that globalization is a "gendered" process that, in particular, makes women most vulnerable to exploitation and trafficking. Much discourse is dedicated to the idea that large syndicates alone are not culpable for human trafficking, but rather smaller groups acquainted with the trafficked people themselves are responsible. This is an authoritative source specific to the trafficking of women and not useful for understanding the whole spectrum of human trafficking. Cao, Lan. 2004 refers to specific organized crime groups such as the Chinese Triads and the Russian and Italian Mafias responsible for a considerable share of global human trafficking. The author notes that the market supersedes states' capabilities to control trafficking especially when proceeds are laundered and remitted to underground banks around the world that operate in cultures where the absence of rule of law hinders international crackdowns on these operations.

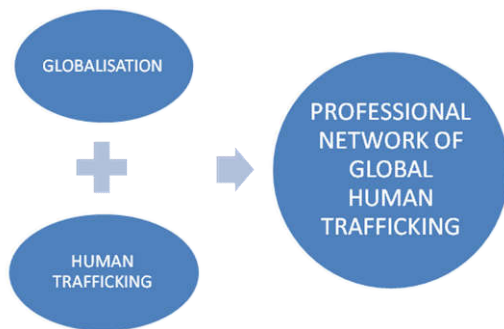
Chastain, Claudine. 2006 touches on the notion that free trade agreements between nationstates exacerbate the existing deficiencies in the underdeveloped state when state institutions are weak and do not assist poorer demographics. The author presents statistics indicating that poverty increased in Mexico after a free trade agreement was signed with the United States. This article is germane for those trying to understand how foreign policy, coupled with economic globalization, facilitates human trafficking across state borders. Chuang, Janie. 2006 argues that current legal responses to human trafficking fail to address the socio-economic causes that make people vulnerable to trafficking to begin with. Instead of solely focusing on the prosecution of traffickers, there should be a push throughout the international community to promote basic economic, social, and cultural rights. The absence of these rights, especially in the underdeveloped world, has perpetuated the trafficking of humans. By advocating grass-roots remedies, the author takes a pro-active and pre-emptive approach to

eradicating human trafficking; it is an approach that is oftentimes overlooked in other works on the topic. This clearly indicates that there is a direct relationship between globalization and human trafficking and this has been illustrated in the conceptual model.

**Observation:** On completing an extensive secondary research and literature review, the following conclusions can be made. There is a direct relationship between globalization and human trafficking. This clearly indicates that there is a direct relationship between globalization and human trafficking and this has been illustrated in the conceptual model.

**Research Gap:** Research has been conducted extensively on the relationship between Globalisation and human trafficking. However, little research has been conducted on the relationship between Globalisation and human trafficking in India. This research aims at filling this gap by understanding between Globalisation and human trafficking in India

### Conceptual Model



The Conceptual Model explains that globalization is one of the main reasons for Human trafficking becoming a professional business network, where young women are transported from one country to another country like goods. The business is gaining widespread momentum because of globalization.

### Conclusion

On doing an extensive Secondary Research and Literature Review about the relationship between Globalisation and human trafficking, it has been concluded that primary research

on 50 sex workers will be conducted as a next step in order to test the correlation between Globalization and human trafficking.

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