

LEGAL STUDY OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING JURISPRUDENCE IN THE MILLENNIAL ERA

Tiara Ayu Lestari¹; Dian Yulviani²

tiara@unis.ac.id¹; dyulviani@unis.ac.id²

Universitas Islam Syekh-Yusuf¹²

ABSTRACT

The Millennial Era Human Trafficking Law Study investigates the definition of human trafficking in Article 3 of the United Nations Protocol to Prevent, Suppress, and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children. It consists of three components: exploitative actions, means, and intent. By extending traffickers' connections and opportunities to recruit and exploit victims, globalization and technological progress facilitate the spread of human trafficking. There are 49.6 million people living in modern slavery, 27.6 million of whom are forced to work and 22 million of whom are compelled to marry. Human trafficking is a complex and multifaceted problem caused by poverty, injustice, conflict situations, gender discrimination, tolerance for violence against women and children, a lack of appropriate laws and political will, restrictive immigration policies, globalization of the sex industry, transnational engagement, and organized crime networks. Due to global threats, the study of human trafficking law in the twenty-first century is crucial. This is typically viewed as a supply-side development issue due to destitution and the dearth of alternative employment opportunities.

Keywords: Legal Studies, Human Trafficking, Millennial Era

INTRODUCTION

According to the widely accepted definition of trafficking in persons set out in Article 3 of the United Nations Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, particularly Women and Children, complementing the United Nations Against Transnational Crime Organization (UN Anti-Trafficking Protocol, 2000), trafficking in persons _ Being consists of three elements, namely a) action, including "recruitment, transport, transfer, shelter or reception of persons"; b) means, i.e. "the threat or use of force or any other form of coercion, kidnapping, fraud, fraud, abuse of power or vulnerable position or the granting or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of the person in control of another person"; and c) "purpose of exploitation". In the case of child trafficking, the "means" element is not required, so the recruitment and transport (or other similar acts) of children for exploitation constitutes trafficking. Human slavery includes all known fiscal aspects. People smugglers sell to people with low incomes and companies in influential markets. The rational choice model explains the social factors influencing the

migration of vulnerable groups and job choices, the goals of importers, and the decisions of abused people's bosses. The study brings together lawmakers and experts against human slavery (Wheaton et al., 2010). Human trafficking includes moving and harming persons in the job market (e.g., child labour, brothels, construction sites) or elsewhere. (e.g., forced marriage, adoption, war, organ harvesting). Human traffickers treat people like contraband—global slavery. Modern contacts and travel, increased living standards, and control gaps related to international organized crime groups have enabled cross-border trade (Jakobi, 2012). As more countries pass anti-trafficking laws, domestic and foreign focus on these gross human rights violations is growing. Human trafficking is a complex crime, and players in such reactions debate its meaning (Winterdyk & Kaye, 2013).

Human trafficking or trafficking in persons has long been considered a human rights issue that deprives millions of men, women, and children of their fundamental right to human dignity and personal freedom. Globalization and technological advances facilitate the spread of human trafficking by expanding traffickers' connections and opportunities to recruit and exploit victims (Reid, 2021). At its core, human trafficking is profit-driven exploitation facilitated by violence, fraud, or coercion. Human trafficking has many forms, and victims of trafficking can be found in various sectors of employment and industry. Globally and nationally, modern slavery is primarily framed as a matter of law and order, with the focus of historical efforts being to arrest and prosecute perpetrators for eradicating it (Such, Jaipaul, & Salway, 2020).

Slavery in the modern era is a crime of extreme exploitation. This includes coercion, coercion, fraud, and vulnerable exploitation for purposes such as human trafficking, forced labour, sexual exploitation, criminal activities, and domestic servitude. This includes holding someone in a position of slavery, servitude, forced or compulsory labour, or facilitating their travel to exploit them soon after (Such et al., 2020). In the context of human trafficking; people are displaced and exploited in various ways in various industries around the world. Globalization has allowed traffickers to recruit, transfer, and exploit victims faster and easier. Increased mobility and technology, such as the Internet and social media platforms, facilitate their operations (Kyriazi, 2022).

Human trafficking remains primarily a problem for women and children (Roby, Turley, & Cloward, 2008). Women and children from poor neighbourhoods become easy prey for those who buy and sell human beings. Labour and sexual exploitation await victims in sweatshops, orchards, farms, restaurants, bars, and brothels; It was often accompanied by inhumane treatment, abuse, extortion, physical and mental abuse, and severe restrictions on personal freedom. Trafficking in women and children is often seen as a supply-side development problem. It is said that young women and children are forced or pressured into the sex industry and domestic services due to poverty and a lack of alternative work and income opportunities (Motseki & Mofokeng, 2022).

Human trafficking, a dangerous and harmful crime, has become a worldwide issue in recent decades. Digital technology and social media make human trafficking even more complicated in the millennial era. Therefore, millennial-era human trafficking legal research is significant. This study is crucial to understanding millennial trafficking law. The study may shed light on modern trafficking laws and regulations. With this knowledge, law enforcement can create better legal methods to combat human trafficking and protect victims. In addition, legal studies of millennial-era human trafficking may uncover the causes. This helps prevent human trafficking. Governments and the general public can adopt policies and initiatives to minimize human trafficking by understanding its causes. The analysis can also identify millennial-era human trafficking trends and trends to help predict them. With this research, experts and researchers can assess the impact of digital technologies and social media on human trafficking and develop effective strategies for future challenges. Legal research on millennial-era human trafficking is critical to understanding this issue. The study could improve legal measures to combat human trafficking and protect it. The analysis can also identify millennial-era human trafficking trends and trends to help predict them.

RESEARCH METHODS

It uses the research method of scientific studies as part of making relevant regulations. This research legislates from the point of view of jurisprudence. From a legal perspective, there are two types of legislation that, combined with the incorporation of empirical findings, will cause the most excellent tension with the law. First, laws are primarily forward-looking and aimed at correcting behaviour or offering a specific end state instead of correcting past wrongs. The second type of legislation authorizes and allows authorities to take concrete actions (Schotel, 2013). This article offers a solution to the issues discussed and recommends comprehensive and contemporary legislation. Juridical review in this article generally aims to find and parse the components of a problem for more in-depth study and then relate it to the law, legal rules and legal norms that apply as a solution to the problem (ADCO Law, 2022)(ADCO Law, 2022)

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Data from the International Labour Organization, in 2021 shows around 49.6 million people living in modern slavery. Of these, 27.6 million people were forced to work, and 22 million were forced to marry. Of the 27.6 million people forced to work, approximately 17.3 million were exploited in the private sector, 6.3 million in commercial sexual exploitation, and 3.9 million in state-imposed forced labour. More than half of the 12% of forced labourers who are children are in commercial sexual exploitation. The Asia and Pacific region has the highest number of people in forced labour, with 15.1 million people, while Arab countries have the highest prevalence, with 5.3 per thousand people. There are approximately 4.9 million women and girls forced into commercial sexual

exploitation and 6 million people in forced labour in other sectors of the economy. To advance the fight against forced labour, priority must be given to addressing the decent work deficit in the informal economy as part of broader efforts towards econoformalization ((International Labour Organization (ILO), 2023).

The issue of human trafficking remains a significant concern in the United States, with an increasing number of cases reported in recent years. In the fiscal year 2020, 2,198 people were referred to U.S. Attorneys for human trafficking offences, a 62% increase from the 1,360 people referred in 2011. In addition, the number of people prosecuted for human trafficking increased by 84%, from 729 in 2011 to 1,343 in 2020. Despite this, the number of individuals convicted of federal trafficking offences fell from 837 in 2019 to 658 in 2020. Of the 1,169 defendants charged in U.S. district courts with human trafficking offences in the fiscal year 2020, 92% were male, and the majority were white, with 63% of that ethnicity. However, 18% of the defendants were black, and 17% were Hispanic. Notably, 95% of the defendants were U.S. citizens, and 66% had no prior convictions. At the end of 2020, 1,564 people were reported to be in state prisons for human trafficking offences in 47 states(Human Trafficking Data Collection Activities, 2022).

Nontraditional security threats in Southeast Asia and elsewhere have two defining characteristics: they are transnational and complex. The scourge of human trafficking, sometimes called "modern slavery," affects an estimated 40 million men, women, and children trapped in networks of forced labour, sexual exploitation, and forced marriage. Human trafficking is now one of the most lucrative organized crimes in the world, generating more than \$150 billion a year. Two-thirds of their victims, or 25 million, were in East Asia and the Pacific. During 2012–14, more than 60 per cent of the 7,800 identified victims were trafficked for sexual exploitation. Women are also victims of domestic servitude and other forms of forced labor. Forced marriage of women and young girls is rampant in the Mekong region of Cambodia, China, Myanmar and Vietnam(MELY CABALLERO-ANTHONY, 2018)

Analysis

The most common form of human trafficking (79%) is sexual exploitation, with women and girls being the victims. Forced labor (18%) is the second most common form, and nearly 20% of all trafficking victims are children. Intraregional and domestic trafficking are the primary forms of trafficking, and the United Nations Protocol Against Trafficking in Persons entered into force in 2003. In recent years, the number of Member States seriously implementing the Protocol has more than doubled, but many countries still lack the necessary legal instruments or political will(United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, 2023). Human trafficking is a public health problem that requires targeted responses from health care providers to trauma victims. While some trafficking victims have special health

care requirements, others do not. Their physical, psychological, and psychosocial health care requirements when meeting them where they are on the road to recovery. It is imperative to advocate for more research on trafficking victims, particularly in the area of treatment efficacy for attachment due to trauma (Chambers et al., 2022)

Human trafficking has become a common practice aided by globalization; however, policy methodology, research and practice are still in their infancy (Roby et al., 2008) At the same time, states' obligations to combat human trafficking stem from fundamental international human rights instruments. Human trafficking results in enormous harm and has detrimental effects on a variety of factors, including individuals, families, public safety, the health care system, and the criminal justice system. Therefore, stakeholders involved in anti-trafficking efforts, such as policymakers, service providers, health care providers, law enforcement officials, and courtroom actors, urgently need accurate and up-to-date data to inform their response to trafficking in the region. In addition, trafficking victims and individuals at risk of trafficking require appropriate and comprehensive data-driven interventions and prevention efforts (Barrick & Pfeffer, 2021)

The human services community is surprisingly inactive in providing input on federal and local policies and practices, especially with regard to trafficking victims (Roby et al., 2008) All relevant stakeholders should implement integrated strategies to ensure convergence and quality victim protection mechanisms. Lack of cooperation and support among the stakeholders involved (Motseki & Mofokeng, 2022).

Human trafficking is a very complex and multifactorial problem. Some of the factors identified as causes of trafficking include poverty and injustice, conflict situations, gender discrimination within families and larger communities, tolerance for violence against women and children, lack of appropriate laws and political will to address trafficking, restrictive immigration policies, globalization of the sex industry, and involvement of transnational organized (Motseki & Mofokeng, 2022). All of these factors contribute to trafficking and are major challenges in combating human trafficking worldwide. Therefore, a holistic approach involving all stakeholders and relevant sectors is needed to address this issue.

The study of human trafficking law in the twenty-first century is particularly important due to the fact that human trafficking has become a global threat. The rise of human trafficking in the 21st century suggests that governments, organizations, and communities must intensify their efforts to prevent and combat human trafficking. Therefore, legal studies focused on human trafficking will increase knowledge and understanding of the most effective causes, characteristics, and strategies to combat human trafficking in the twenty-first century.

In addition, the study of human trafficking law over the millennium can assist in the development of more effective laws and policies to address trafficking cases. Through

this legal research, for example, ways can be found to improve prevention, law enforcement, and victim protection efforts. In this regard, the government can use the findings of this legal review as a guideline to create more comprehensive and effective laws to combat trafficking. In addition, organizations and the general public can use the findings of this legal analysis as a resource to raise awareness and increase education about the dangers of human trafficking and how to prevent and combat it.

CONCLUSION

The Millennial Era Human Trafficking Law Study examines the definition of trafficking in persons contained in article 3 of the United Nations Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children. It consists of three elements: actions, means, and the purpose of exploitation. Human slavery encompasses all known fiscal aspects, and global slavery encompasses modern contact and travel, improved living standards, and control gaps associated with international organized crime groups. Human trafficking is a complex crime that deprives millions of men, women, and children of their fundamental rights to human dignity and personal freedom. Globalization and technological advances facilitate the spread of human trafficking by expanding traffickers' connections and opportunities to recruit and exploit victims.

It is profit-driven exploitation facilitated by violence, fraud, or coercion. Legal research on millennial-era human trafficking is critical to understanding this issue. International Labour Organization data for 2021 shows that there are 49.6 million people living in modern slavery, of which 27.6 million are forced to work and 22 million are forced to marry. Of the 27.6 million people forced to work, 17.3 million were exploited in the private sector, 6.3 million in forced commercial sexual exploitation, and 3.9 million in state-imposed forced labor. The Asia and Pacific region has the highest number of forced laborers with 15.1 million people, while Arab countries have the highest prevalence with 5.3 per thousand people.

There are approximately 4.9 million women and girls forced into commercial sexual exploitation and 6 million in forced labor in other sectors of the economy. To advance the fight against forced labour, priority must be given to addressing the decent work deficit in the informal economy. Human trafficking remains a significant concern in the United States, with an increase in the number of reported cases in recent years. It is important to advocate for more research on trafficking victims, particularly in the area of treatment efficacy for attachment due to trauma. Human trafficking results in enormous losses and has detrimental effects on a variety of factors, including individuals, families, and public safety. Human trafficking is a complex and multifactorial problem caused by poverty, injustice, conflict situations, gender discrimination, tolerance of violence against women

and others. children, lack of appropriate laws and political will to address human trafficking, restrictive immigration policies, globalization of the sex industry, and involvement of transnational organized crime networks.

The study of human trafficking law in the 21st century is particularly important given the fact that trafficking has become a global threat. The UN Protocol to Prevent, Suppress, and Punish Trafficking in Persons, particularly Women and Children, defines trafficking in persons as consisting of three elements: act, means, and motives. Globalization and technological advances have allowed traffickers to recruit, transfer, and exploit victims more quickly and easily than ever before, and are often accompanied by cruel and inhumane treatment, abuse, extortion, physical and mental violence, and severe restrictions on personal freedom. Human trafficking is often seen as a supply-side development problem, as young women and children are often forced or coerced into the sex industry and domestic helpers due to poverty and scarcity of alternative jobs and opportunities for income.

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