ABSTRACT

Introduction:
Human trafficking is a form of modern slavery—a multi-billion dollar criminal industry that denies freedom to 20.9 million people around the world. And no matter where you live, chances are it’s happening nearby. From the girl forced into prostitution at a truck stop, to the man discovered in a restaurant kitchen, stripped of his passport and held against his will. All trafficking victims share one essential experience: the loss of freedom. Human trafficking has truly become a global threat to vulnerable men, women, and children worldwide. It is an injustice that affects millions of people every year on every continent and at all socioeconomic levels. Human trafficking is a highly organized and lucrative business, generating 150 billion USD per year.

Human trafficking believed to be the third largest criminal activity in the world, is a form of human slavery which must be addressed at the interagency level. Some common factors are local conditions that make populations want to migrate in search of better conditions: poverty, oppression, lack of human rights, lack of social or economic opportunity, dangers from conflicts or instability and similar conditions.

Some numbers:
There are an estimated 27 million slaves in the world today, that is more than at any time in human history.
The average cost of a slave today is about $90.
Slavery is illegal in every country yet affects 161 countries representing every continent and every economy in the world.
Approximately 75% of those trafficked for slavery are women and girls.
2 childrens are trafficked every 60 seconds for sexual exploitation.

Human Trafficking Laws And Regulations
The victims of trafficking and violence prevention act 9 (TVPA). TVPA combats trafficking in persons, especially into the sex trade, slavery, and involuntary servitude, it has been reauthorized three times since its initial passage. The TVPA of 2000 is the first comprehensive federal law to address trafficking in person
Statement of the problem

- There are no reliable statistics on the extent of human trafficking anywhere in the world are reason for the lack of reliable data on human trafficking is because this is a crime that is hidden as if is part of the underground economy.
- Human trafficking has received increased global attention over the past decade initially. Trafficking of women’s and girls for forced sex work and to a lesser extent domestic servitude where the sole focus advocate and assistance. Today there is recognition that women, children, men are trafficked into many different forms or labour and for sex exploitation.
- Labour related trafficking occasion a wide range or sectors, such as agriculture, fishing, construction, domestic servitude. The most widely accepted divagation of human trafficking is found in united nation.
- Many trafficking studies rely on data from case records from services providing case to reprinted sex trafficked girls and womens.
- At every state women, men and children may encounter psychological, physical, and on sexual abuse forced or coerced use of drugs as alcohol social restriction and emotional manipulation.

Human trafficking study explored the effectiveness of the crimilizing. One of the main reasons why the ratio of the sex trafficking victims in turkey does not differ significantly from the rate of these victims in Sweden may be that both countries enacted law addressing and criminalizing human trafficking. However when taken into consideration the under reported human trafficking cases as well as the difference in number of prostitutes, we can suggest that the low numbers of the sex trafficking victims are caused by the hidden nature of sex trafficking instead of the enactment of law criminalizing the human trafficking.

Important results and discussion

The forms of human trafficking are varied to a large extent multifaceted in dimension calling for an integrated approach. For policy makers and other decision makers: at policy level, regulatory steps are needed to increase awareness of the rise of human trafficking especially among individuals intending to migrate. Government should mandate acute and longer term provision of health care to trafficked people. Human
Trafficking generally is organized around five participants. It involves migrant victims who are trafficked and transported. It involves those who recruits victims for transport and in most cases takes charge of finances by paying for all transportation costs. Lastly are buyers who claim ownership of possession of the victim.

**Conclusion:**

Today human trafficking involves the movement of victims. Hoque (2010) argues that what clearly defines human trafficking today is still unknown despite various definition by international governmental and non governmental organisation. Although slavery has been abolished for a century now, the practice of slavery still exists albeit in different forms. In today's literature, modern day slavery is human trafficking, although most of the discussions on human trafficking tends to focus on forcing and transporting women and children for labour and sexual exploitation, the majority of modern day trafficking cases can be found in fact everywhere in our communities and societies.

As modern day slaves many women from the former soviet union and eastern Europe countries are victims of sex trafficking. Trafficking women from those countries are found in the sex industries in over 50 countries.

This study makes a framework for this spatial and specific problem and policies addressing the supply side of sex trafficking. Thus further research can focus on different countries.

One of the main reasons why the ratio of the sex trafficking victims in turkey does not differ significantly from the rate of these victims in Sweden may be that both countries enacted law addressing and criminalizing human trafficking. However when taken into consideration the under reported human trafficking cases as well as the difference in number of prostitutes. We can suggest that the low numbers of the sex trafficking victims are caused by the hidden nature of sex trafficking instead of the enactment of law criminalizing the human trafficking.

Lastly this study suggests that the main reason of the reduction in the number of prostitutes may be the law prohibiting the buying of sex in addition to

That we can conclude that criminalizing the purchase of commercial sex may reduce the prostitution as well as the prostitution as well as the sex trafficking by minimizing sex industry.