

Research Paper

Demystifying the Human Trafficking from the Human Rights Perspectives: A Comprehensive Review

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Abstract: Human trafficking is presently catching the attention of most governments and international organizations owing to its severe health consequences and issuant social crisis. It is thus resulting in severe impacts on the lives of trafficked people who are susceptibly in a condition beyond their control. More desperately, the problem is worsened because most governments and global and regional institutions haven't taken the problem from the human rights perspectives. This particular article makes a comprehensive review on the human trafficking from the human rights perspectives. After reviewing different literatures it was found that the human right violation on the trafficked person is committed in different stages of the process either by the government and traffickers themselves. Therefore, the responses against the human trafficking should make the human rights at the center.

Keywords: Human Rights Perspectives, Human Right Violation, Human Trafficking.



1. Introduction

One of the most horrifying crimes of our time is human trafficking. Many people live in slave-like conditions all throughout the world, bringing in billions of dollars for their traffickers. It is currently garnering the attention of most states and international organizations because to its severe consequences on well-being and resulting social crises [1].

Article 3 of the UN Protocol to Prevent, Suppress, and Punish Trafficking in Human Beings states that human trafficking is a set of actions in which at-risk individuals are recruited, transported, transferred, and harbored under duress or other coercion in order to provide financial gain to those in control of the trafficked individuals [2].

According to Reda [3], a complex web of migration intermediaries including family, friends, local brokers, employment agents, travel agencies, state officers, and employers empowers human trafficking, which compellingly occurs across international borders or within the internal boundaries of the states. Inexcusably, human trafficking causes chaos in the physical, mental, social, and economic spheres. In this regard, stated that human trafficking sadly results in negative consequences ranging from the physical exploitation and suffering of victims to the mental disruption and is thus abhorrent and coarsening to mankind [4].

Along with grave violations of human rights and humanitarian crises, it also compromises national security because it fosters organized crime and corruption and because some traffickers deal not only in people but also in drugs, guns, and other goods [5].

The practice also causes enormous economic losses, with the total estimated cost of human trafficking coming to a maximum of \$21 billion, the majority of which comes from victims' unpaid wages. These horrifying profits fund international gangs and terrorist organizations. As a result, people trafficking will impair sustainable development, undermine effective governance, and destabilize states [6].

Furthermore, it is a human rights issue because many people's rights are being violated. Human trafficking is frequently described in the literature as modern-day slavery or the buying and selling of people as commodities [7], as cited in [8]. The international community has finally begun to pay attention to human trafficking, but it has been far too late given how pervasive its effects are on both human rights in particular and other areas of life generally [9] [10] [11] [12] as cited in [13].

Despite the issue's universally significant impact, not all parts of the world have paid it the same amount of attention. Startlingly, it absolutely was mocked as not a heavy concern for Africa during Beijing Conference of 1995 and therefore the problem was considered as a phenomenon existing principally among that of the Latin American and Asians people [3].

Additionally, current state-level policies generally treat trafficking as a border checks, sex work, or organized crime issue rather than a human rights issue, which negatively impacts the rights of trafficked individuals by making them secondary to "another to a different" policy objective [14].

As a result, human trafficking is a global issue that requires the cooperation of all nations. In order to combat it, it is important to understand the elements that make it possible and to view it from the perspective of human rights rather than just as a kind of organized crime.

Accordingly, this paper compressively reviews the causes, impacts, extents and methods to combat human trafficking with specific focus to human rights.

2. Literature Review

2.1. Definitions of Human Trafficking

The term "human trafficking" was initially used to describe forcing women and children into prostitution in the middle of the 20th century, along with expressions like "the trafficking in women and children" and "the trafficking in white slaves"[15] as cited in [16]. Despite its lengthy history, [17] as cited by [3] states that there is no universally agreed definition of human trafficking despite the fact that various definitions are driven and adopted by governments, NGOs, and regional authorities. Its conceptual fuzziness results from the reality that human trafficking can occur in an incredibly wide range of contexts, making it difficult to write any one thorough report on the subject [18].

Although there is no single explanation for the concept of human trafficking, several definitions are offered by different academics and organizations. [19] as cited in [18], contextualizes the human trafficking based on three mutually reticulate categories involving the (1) activities like the recruitment, transport, transfer, harboring, or receipt of victims, (2) the means of trafficking can vary from threat or use of force, deception, coercion, abduction, fraud, abuse of power or vulnerability, or

payments or edges, and (3) the purpose of trafficking is exploitation, which may include paying victims

Human trafficking is the practice of recruiting victims in their hometowns and countries of origin before moving them to a location where they will be used for indentured servitude, sex work, household slavery, and other kinds of exploitation [20]. Similar to this, it is defined as a crime to compel or coerce someone to perform work or services or engage in commercial sex acts. Whether or not the victims are transferred across local, state, or international borders, the coercion will involve the use of violence, threats, deception, or debt bondage. The coercion may be tacit or overt, physical or psychological.

Human trafficking as "coerced thralldom," which has an iatrogenic condition of subjection and involves any arrangement, plan, or pattern that is intended to make someone believe that they or another person would suffer if they didn't even enter into or continue in such a condition [21].

Moreover, trafficking in human beings, according to the [22], is a crime in which victims are viewed as objects to be managed and exploited, for as by being forced into prostitution or forced labor.

It should not be confused with smuggling in human beings. The U.S. Department of State defines human smuggling as the facilitation, transportation, attempted transportation, or illegal entry of someone across an international border in violation of the laws of one or more countries, whether covertly or via deception, akin to the use of fictitious passports. The individual who is being smuggled normally gives his agreement, yet that person afterwards may fall prey to trafficking.

Based on the above definitions, the idea of human trafficking is viewed as an act of using force, fraud, or coercion to obtain some form of labor or commercial sex leading to a deprivation of liberty, and lack of control over freedom and labor while benefiting the traffickers at the burden of victims who are prone for a variety of reasons.

However, Special rapporteur on Violence against Women, created the subsequent statements in relation to the definition of trafficking on the 56th Session of the Commission on Human Rights singling out the older definitions on human trafficking from the views of human rights. She argued that

The definitions of human trafficking are out-of-date because they are closely linked to previous depictions of the crime, ambiguous, and insensitive to the dynamics of contemporary human mobility and trade, as well as the type and scope of violations that are both part of and result from trafficking. In light of this, it was strongly advised against clinging to obsolete ideas about the essential components of trafficking that date back to the early 19th century. It was instead recommended that fresh perspectives on trafficking emerge from an examination of the needs of abused individuals generally and transferred women in particular. Additionally, new definitions must to be tailored to protect and enhance the rights of trafficked people, with an emphasis on gender-specific transgressions and safeguards [23]

2.2. Causes of Human Trafficking

Although human trafficking is commonly accepted to be an unlawful act, it is still difficult to provide a concise summary of its causes. This may be because the underlying causes of trafficking vary and frequently vary from one country to another. The phenomenon of trafficking may be complex and frequently impacted or driven by social, economic, cultural, and other reasons. A number of these elements are unique to particular trafficking patterns and to the States where they take place. However, there are a number of elements that frequently characterize trafficking in general or are present in an incredibly wide range of different places, patterns, or instances [24]. Human trafficking, which is a violation of human rights, has sociocultural, economic, and political roots, hence these are where its causes originate. As stated by Shelley [26], varieties of distinct economic, social, and politico-legal elements operate behind human trafficking and are to blame for the exploitation of people all over the world.

2.2.1. Political and Legal Factors

The prevalence of human trafficking is influenced by a variety of political factors. Democracies, in accordance with Kidist [25], establish rights, ensure freedom, and establish the right to protection. Contrarily, non-democracies care less about safeguarding the interests of their citizens and upholding human rights, hence human trafficking is probably more common in those nations [26] as cited in [18]. Human traffickers are more likely to snare victims in nations where these rights are less

respected and there is less protection. Additionally, as it leaves very little room for the expansion of organized crime, effective law enforcement also affects human trafficking [19].

Accordingly, it follows that there is a far lower likelihood of human trafficking in nations where the law is strictly upheld. In this regard, [23] states that despite the fact that all nations have laws addressing the crimes done by traffickers and that some of them commit serious offenses, very few of them are ever brought to justice or punished for any of the aforementioned offenses. Most frequently, rules governing migration entail less severe penalties and are used to prosecute traffickers.

Additionally, rather than practicing the legislation pertaining to the actual and serious harm done to victims, traffickers who traffic women into the prostitution business are penalized under whoredom laws. On the other hand, restrictive immigration laws and practices encourage those who want to leave more inclined to employ intermediaries and other people to help them migrate, frequently using forged documents and illegal entry and exit methods [23]. Numerous migrants are frequently left with no choice than to subject themselves to the whims of migrant smugglers, and in the worst cases, the hands of traffickers, in the absence of safe and legal options for movement. In this way, national immigration policies support trafficking [5].

Ethiopia's example is particularly pertinent in this situation because it has since 2013 and 2016 prohibited domestic worker migration to nations in the Middle East. Ethiopian nationals don't appear to be legally permitted to move to any of these Middle Eastern nations in order to work as housewives. For Ethiopian citizens who needed to travel to the Middle East, smugglers or human traffickers remained their only option for leaving the country.

In addition, the Väyrynen [27] claims that political turbulence; militarism, civil unrest, internal armed conflict, and natural disasters may result in an upsurge in trafficking. Populations are more susceptible to exploitation and abuse through forced labor and human trafficking when they are destabilized and displaced. In addition to children, women also experience different effects of armed conflict, despite the fact that they are rarely actively engaged in combat. War and civil strife have the potential to cause massive population displacements, placing orphans and street children at a high risk of being trafficked. Especially at risk from sex crimes and military forced domestic labor are women. The consequences of armed conflict conjointly impact upon women, who, because of the risks and instability at home are usually forced to require risks to move elsewhere and therefore become at risk of trafficker [23].

Although not the only issue, corruption of public officials is related to this class. More and more often, corruption is regarded as a major factor in human trafficking's persistence and traffickers' continued freedom. According to [28] [29], there is a strong association between corruption and trafficking; the latter also grows in part thanks to official corruption. Trafficking relies on the widespread corruption of ministers, courts, and police to operate. By undermining democracies, eroding a nation's rule of law, and slowing down its development, corruption both supports and facilitates the flow of people. The corruption of a nation is also a result of trafficking, which may involve global or regional networks [29].

Undoubtedly, corrupt government officials contribute to the facilitation of the trafficking process. In exchange for allowing traffickers to cross borders, officers accept payments from the traffickers, and officials may also be directly involved. For instance, there are claims of both Burmese and Thai officials having a direct hand in the trafficking of Burmese women to Thailand. Women have reported being driven into Thailand by armed, uniformed police officers who rarely travel in police cars [23].

2.2.2. Economic factors Economic Factors

At all levels, economic motivations are frequently the driving forces for human trafficking. From the economic variables, poverty emerges as the main factor manifesting itself in a wide range of ways. Despair is a result of poverty. Traffickers especially target underprivileged and marginalized groups in an effort to give helpless individuals false hope that their situation would improve [30].

The desire of potential victims to move in order to escape poverty is a result of poverty, and traffickers take advantage of this need. Afterwards, cunning traffickers who promise false chances for job, education, pay, and a better quality of life prey on the destitute. The promises made by the trafficker are not actually kept. The victims are then made to perform additional tasks against their will, such as prostitution or difficult labor, for which they are paid either nothing at all or very little, continuing their basic state of extreme poverty. Some parents sell their kids because they are too poor, in some cases. In another instances it compels victims to work to pay off debts and a few victims are sold to several different traffickers [31]. Unemployment is one sign of poverty and helps human

trafficking thrive. When there aren't many available jobs, it's simpler for the traffickers to direct the victims toward available jobs. Along with the lack of employment opportunities at home, developing nations' growing need for low-wage workers is what drives workers to leave their native nations. Traffickers who are aware of the vulnerable people involved in this procedure will trap them [23].

In addition, people trafficking makes a lot of money. The human trafficking industry makes \$150 billion in profit annually, according to Punam et al [32]. Two-third of it results from sexual exploitation for profit, with the remaining third coming from forced labor in industries including agriculture and domestic labour. After narcotics trafficking, human trafficking is the largest and fastest-growing criminal enterprise worldwide. The sexual exploitation of women and girls for financial gain by involving them in sexual trade is one of the goals of human trafficking.

According to Shield [33], the prostitute industry has relatively high rates of return, and in several nations, the tourism and entertainment sectors that involve sex provide a sizable portion of income. Human trafficking is a high-profit, relatively low-risk enterprise with plenty of supply and rising demand due to the eye-watering profit and low prosecution of traffickers [20]. The development of research and communication is an additional economic problem. The choice to move from extremely poor conditions to less-extreme poverty will be made by the people due to improved communication. In that regard, the rapid development of broadcast and telecommunication media, as well as the Internet, throughout the developing world may have increased the desire for migration to rich countries and, along with it, the susceptibility of would-be migrants to traffickers [32].

2.2.3. Socio-Cultural Causes

Not all victims of human trafficking are victims of poverty. Instead, the persistent extreme guiltiness of human trafficking around the world is due to cultural values, social norms, and practices that are ingrained in the cultural constructions of the society as well as the culture that supports and even promotes sexual and labor exploitation. One of the most significant push factors for human trafficking is the influence of cultural values, social norms, and behaviors.

Gender perspectives on women play a key role in influencing these. For instance, several social and cultural factors exist in numerous nations that repress and devalue the labor of women. Compared to males or children, girls and women are more at danger of being trafficked because of this devaluation and oppression in our culture [25]. In the case of women and girls, it would eventually come to their disempowerment combined with poverty that compels poor people to sell their daughters into domestic servitude, prostitution, or forced marriages [34], as referenced in [35]

Women are therefore often considered to be at the most danger of being trafficked, primarily as a result of the low value society, family, and community place on them [36]. The pressure from family and friends could lead to the emergence of another societal problem. Pushing and encouraging kids to visit other nations is becoming a typical behavior for many family members in Ethiopia, as it is in societies where immigrating to other countries has established a culture [25] Furthermore, because it rewards restricted access to jobs in formal labor markets, low levels of education and illiteracy encourage human trafficking. Their already difficult lives are made worse by the dearth of employment in regular labor markets, which leads them to hunt for possibilities in non-traditional venues. They must therefore turn to human trafficking in pursuit of better employment options [24].

Still globalization of cultures has something to do with yet another cultural issue. A specific society's culture, way of life, and purchasing patterns most notably those of Westerners are plainly discernible in another region of the world in today's dangerously globalized society. Satellite television channels provide viewers with new role models and seduce them with depictions of thrilling lives filled with glamour and variety. The need for various products and, most importantly, the desire of young people to make quick money in order to obtain these goods, will put them in risk and make them easy targets for traffickers.

2.2.4. The Nature of the Crime

It can be difficult to locate the cases of human trafficking. Due to victims' concealment or extreme stress, it might be difficult to identify human trafficking victims. Traumatized people are less likely to provide information to investigators because they are either too distressed to answer or are scared to confront law officers [37] referenced in [32].

Habitually it is common that victims of human trafficking blame themselves for their circumstances and do not constantly recognize themselves as victims. There are also the ways that too many victims who are mislabeled as criminals or undocumented immigrants and treated. In other

situations, victims board in plain sight and interact with people on a regular basis, but they suffer from commercial sexual exploitation or are made to endure extreme conditions in public places like exotic dance halls, factories, or restaurants and they go unnoticed because of a lack of identification training and awareness [38].

Another factor in the crime's secrecy is the involvement of its victims. Both traffickers and customers are aware of the significant danger they run while engaging in this criminal behavior, and as a result, they make every effort to conceal any illegal activity and often operate in plain sight [37].

3. Methodology

This article fits into the qualitative social research methodology. The theoretical nature of the article requires it to draw its arguments mostly from secondary sources of information, such as current legal frameworks, other relevant policies, journals, textbooks, and publications. The aim of using secondary data is to gain a deeper understanding of the issue at hand and to identify the social, economic, and political framework in which illegal human trafficking is operating. Multiple secondary sources were employed to reduce the risk of error, and which further enhanced the paper's validity and reliability.

4. Finding and Discussion

4.1. The Impacts of Human Trafficking on Human Rights

Since they are holistic in nature, human rights might be connected to various events and actors in order to be fully realized. In this sense, their violations are frequently accompanied by a failure to complete the duties anticipated of the relevant bodies in their fulfillment. This can be best reflected in the inability of the government to prevent the people, businesses, and nongovernmental institutions from the violations of rights, the inadequate and discriminatory provision of necessities and opportunities for human rights, the failure to take corrective action against those who violate or commit crimes, and the inefficient use of resources required to defend the rights.

It can become even more extreme as a result of the government's failure to take proactive measures to stop conflicts from occurring frequently and its unwillingness to negotiate a peaceful resolution. As a result, the circumstances that make it possible for human rights to be violated also make it possible for traffickers to abuse victims forcibly by convincing them to leave their homes.

Considering this, international human rights legislation forbids a number of the practices that are connected to trafficking. Although there is a strong international legal system in place, many girls, boys, women, and men are still trafficked every year [39].

As a result, numerous human rights breaches continue unchecked due to the ineffective and inappropriate responses of governments everywhere [40]. Because of this, the international human rights rules explicitly or indirectly address the guilt of people trafficking in an effort to discourage or prevent it.

Contrary to the legal requirements, human trafficking has jeopardized the rights of victims by keeping them in a situation of exploitation through deceit, coercion, abuse of power, or other illegal advices. This may be owing to the fact that trafficking has historically only been characterized in terms of the "Physical loss of control of the victim due to threats, debt, bondage, etc." Therefore, authorities hardly made efforts to view trafficking as a highly concerned activity. As stated by [41], the consequences of human trafficking include resorting to wicked transgressions against humanity due to a lack of governmental attention and a poor implementation of the system. As a result, the states or the traffickers themselves also violate the infraction. According to [23], the human rights abuses below (i-xii) are committed by traffickers and the others (Xiii-xxi) are frequently committed by the states at various levels [42].

- i. Torture, rape, beating, - physical can also be mental/ threat of violence, psychological
- ii. Forced drug or substance abuse
- iii. Threat of reprisals to family members back home
- iv. Forced abortion, no access to contraceptives; women's rights of reproduction and control of her body being denied
- v. Deprivation of food, malnourishment, lack of access to medical and health services
- vi. Physical Confinement, confiscation of passport/identity papers, isolation (prohibited from engaging in social contact, interception of letters)
- vii. Overwork, long hours, no rest
- viii. Bad conditions of work, poor health & safety measures
- ix. No payment, delayed payment,

- x. extraction of big fees, payment, debt-bondage
- xi. Violation of contract by employers
- xii. Detention of trafficked persons in immigration or shelter facilities;
- xiii. Prosecution of trafficked persons for status-related offences including illegal entry, illegal stay and illegal work;
- xiv. Denial of exit or entry visas or permits – whether generally applicable or only in relation to a group of persons identified as being especially vulnerable to trafficking;
- xv. Denial of the right of all persons, including those who have been trafficked, to seek asylum from persecution;
- xvi. Denial of basic rights to migrants, including migrant workers and those not lawfully within the territory of the State;
- xvii. Raids, rescues and “crack-downs” that do not include full consideration of and protection for the rights of the individuals involved;
- xviii. Forced repatriation of victims in danger of reprisals or re-trafficking;
- xix. Denial of a right to a remedy;
- xx. Violations of the rights of persons suspected of or convicted of involvement in trafficking and related offences, including unfair trials and inappropriate sentencing; and
- xxi. Laws or procedures that authorize any of the above.

Although trafficked individuals experience severe criminal breaches at the hands of traffickers, they frequently experience severe human rights abuses at the hands of the authorities after being freed from slavery-like or forced labor conditions [23]. Most countries prioritize the incarceration, prosecution, and deportation of trafficked people who commit crimes connected to their situation, such as breaking immigration laws, engaging in prostitution, or begging. These laws "victimize the victim" even more, creating vulnerabilities and more human rights abuses that could eventually lead to re-trafficking [43].

In addition to the actors who may engage in human rights of trafficked persons, according to [43], different stages of the trafficking cycle may result in human rights violations of trafficked individuals. When fundamental human rights are denied to individuals, who are what led to human trafficking, the first violation occurs. This occurs when a person's vulnerability is exacerbated as a result of a human rights violation, such as the breach of the right to an adequate standard of living. Another offense occurs during the actual trafficking process. In actuality, trafficking and related activities including slavery, sexual exploitation, kidnapping, forced labor, debt servitude, and forced marriage are abuses of fundamental human rights and are outlawed by international human rights law.

Finally, Obokata [44] claims that the response to trafficking may breach some human rights, including the right to access justice, the right to effective remedies, and the right to a fair trial. This reminds Kara Napolitano's assertion of Sept 26/2017; those human rights infractions are both a cause of and a result of human trafficking. Therefore, the protection and advancement of human rights are essential in the fight against this crime.

No matter where the crimes are committed, human trafficking activities are a kind of slavery since they lead to the exploitation of the fundamental human rights of the coerced or deceived victims for the financial or other gain of the participants. As a result, it serves as a reminder that the earliest effects of human trafficking are felt by the bodies, freedoms, psychology, and lives of those caught up in the system. In order to successfully promote and defend the human rights of the victims, it is necessary to treat human trafficking as a crime against humanity while developing tactics to combat it. As a result, human right-centered actions are required.

4.2. Human Rights-Based Responses to Human Trafficking

It aims to eliminate the systemic root causes of human trafficking, including poverty, illiteracy, unemployment, and prejudice against women, in order to address the act of trafficking as well as its effects. To achieve these goals, anti-trafficking initiatives should adopt a human rights-based strategy, which recognizes that as human rights violations take place repeatedly; trafficking in persons is a human rights violation. In light of this, the human rights-based strategy includes the prosecution of trafficking cases, protection of trafficking victims, and prevention of trafficking in a comprehensive manner [45].

Therefore, in a rights-based framework, the pain and compensation of trafficking victims come first. Additionally, it emphasizes comprehending the origins, progression, and outcomes of trafficking

from the victim's human rights standpoint. The human rights-oriented approach to the issue holds that human rights violations are both a cause of and a consequence of human trafficking. Prioritizing the protection of all human rights is essential for preventing and ending trafficking, and this is precisely what the rights-based approach to trafficking seeks to do [41].

Therefore, it is advised that States fulfil their current obligations under international human rights law, as set forth in the core human rights treaties and other standards-setting instruments; not violate or otherwise negatively impact the human rights of trafficked individuals and other groups affected by trafficking or anti-trafficking responses [7]. Therefore, a human rights-based strategy aims to prevent counter-trafficking initiatives and responses from undermining or adversely affecting the human rights of trafficked individuals [8].

The human right-based approach, on the other hand, recognizes that governments have a duty to uphold the rights of all people living under their control, including those who are not citizens, and it calls for a legal requirement to combat human trafficking and other forms of exploitation [44].

Elaborately according to Jibriel [45], the strategy outlines the legal obligations placed on states, such as those to forbid trafficking, prosecute traffickers, protect victims, and address the causes and effects of trafficking. Thus, a state has "positive" obligations under international law to stop human trafficking [46] as well as "negative" obligations to desist from violating human rights.

In reality, governments have a duty and responsibility to ensure that all people's human rights are protected and fulfilled. In order to accomplish this, they must prosecute those who partake in human trafficking and forbid their workers from getting involved in it, either directly or through violating the human rights of individuals who are being trafficked. A government is therefore responsible for the acts of its own actors, including law enforcement, immigration officials, and border patrols, when it comes to trafficking.

States are not being asked to act recklessly while they carry out their obligations. The parameters used to establish whether the government is responsible for human rights breaches committed by non-State actors are sometimes referred to in this context as "due diligence." In order to keep their pledges to defend international law, nations have a duty to protect persons who have been harmed in the battle against trafficking. Governments must consequently apply the due diligence principle to ensure effective trafficking prevention, prompt and complete investigation, conviction of traffickers, and compensation for the victim [23], [7].

Finally, attempts to combat human trafficking should always reflect a human rights perspective in order to strengthen the principles of non-discrimination, empowerment, participation, and accountability, with particular attention to the implications for gender and the consequences for the victim's child. Therefore, as [41] determines, the rights-based approach to trafficking fundamentally increases the anti-trafficking policy and process by addressing the issues of Human Rights of the general public and those who have previously been trafficked. Basically rights based approach seek to empower people, so that not only victim, find opportunity, voice and power to make a decent life and to integrate again in the society but also potential victims find themselves in equal footing with each other in participating, negotiating, influencing, controlling and holding accountable institutions that effect their life.

5. Conclusion

Human trafficking is a resurgence of former slave trade in more sophisticated and advanced forms. The traffickers often target the people in susceptible living condition, vulnerable to due to conflicts, gendered division of labour and resources, exposed to grave human rights violation, orphaned, socially discriminated section of the societies. Other types of sexual exploitation, forced labor or services, slavery or comparable norms, organ harvesting, and prostitution of others are all included in this category. Human trafficking therefore entails forcing someone into slavery or slavery-like circumstances.

Globally different attempts have been made to prevent the crime; however they are rarely making the rights of the victims the central agenda. As, the crime itself is undoubtedly affecting the human dignity of the victims, it is sounding to take a right based interventions for human rights to be successfully upheld. The right based approach to human trafficking request the States to shift their focus away from criminal investigation to giving priority to the human rights of the individual victims in their approach to human trafficking. Moreover, the states are endowed with the positive intervention(responsibility) to assure the protection of the victims' rights by facilitating conditions

and prosecuting the violators in a proper manner and to refrain itself from any acts of violating the rights of the trafficked persons.

In the meanwhile, the governments must standardize its operations in accordance with the due diligence principle. When it comes to fighting trafficking, countries have a responsibility to safeguard those who have been victimized in accordance with their commitments to preservation international law. The due diligence principle must therefore be used by governments to ensure efficient trafficking prevention, fast and thorough investigation, conviction of traffickers, and recompense for the trafficked individual.

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