

Organized Crime and Human Trafficking

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Introduction

Human trafficking is a matter that has drawn sizable attention both locally and internationally. It is ordinarily interconnected to organized crime. Moreover, understanding this coexistence calls for a nuanced consideration of the duo phenomena, whereby each is unique and has a different variation. Additionally, the duo phenomena have over time proved of a challenge to research on them, the reason is that they involve hidden victims and actors, therefore, becoming difficult to quantify. Therefore, this paper will review the role that organized criminal groups have on human trafficking activities across the United States of America.

Trafficking of humans is far much more than just a matter of systematized criminal activity. It is a result of some interacting global conditions and also dynamic like an intense competition for limited work opportunities for a big segment of young people and a fast-growing population in developing countries. Moreover it is linking to important economic motivated irregular migration with planned crime as part of the gamut of threats to the safety of destination states that have successfully formulated policies against human trafficking. The latter has raised many critiques and questions about the unquestioned link between organized crime with trafficking of human beings has led to the principal focus on a suit and the comparative disregard of victim guard and prevention. Therefore this paper will give a critical review of the existing links between planned crime and human trafficking in the US. This paper will scrutinize the connection between human smuggling and prearranged crime by what is already known from the prevailing findings. It will start by putting across the concept of human trafficking and how it is related to or varies from related but different phenomena like immigrants rustling and compulsory labor. From that point, it will review the activities scope that constitutes human trafficking and relation of organized group

crime. This will be done with particular reference human trafficking within and between the US, It will then deliberate prevailing issues and current policy (Smith, Martin & Smith, 2014).

Human trafficking

Cressey (2017), defines it as enlistment, conveyance or delivery of individuals using force, threat or other means of intimidation or fraud, kidnap or deception to realize the approval of an individual have manipulation over the other individual. Simply, is a trade of humans with the aim of sexual slavery, involuntary labor, or money-making sexual manipulation for traffickers or possibly others? The latter may involve offering spouse in the context of forced marriage or the tissues or body organs removal. Human trading is a felony against a person because of its abuse of casualties' rights of movement via duress and because of their commercial exploitation (DiRienzo & Das, 2017).

Human smuggling and human trafficking

Human trafficking is quite different to smuggling. Smuggling of person is procurement in a bid to get either directly or indirectly a material or financial gain as a result of the illegitimate admission of an individual into a country that he has no legal right to access. Smuggling takes place with the permission of the culprit and pertains crossing of an international border. Trafficking involves an aspect of deception and may require not to happen across nations necessarily. It is also of great importance to extricate human trafficking from a case of forced labor. Forced labor is all kind of work or service, which is achieved by an individual who has not presented him or herself voluntarily. But with trafficking, persons are exploited via forced labor as the means by which traffickers get earnings on their activities (Zhang, 2007).

Some illegal undertakings and functional parts are involved in several phases of human trafficking. Criminal undertakings might be propagated against the state, through forgery of

identification documents. Traffickers participate in fraud with authorities, taxes are evaded, and illicit proceeds are laundered. Criminal undertakings are also done in contrast to the individual culprit starting from untrue promises used during staffing up to when victims are mistreated during transportation. Human trafficking also has an elaborate gender dimension. Women are the big target for domestic work and sexual manipulation, but men are traded for involuntary work in forestry, agriculture fishing among other harsh jobs. Kids are trafficked for their labor and also sexual exploitation (Truong, 2003).

The connection between planned crime and human trafficking.

Human trafficking has been hypothesized and legitimately framed as an exercise ordinary conducted by systematized criminality groups. According to Kangaspunta, (2015), UN protocol on smuggling and trafficking elaborates structured criminal group as a designed gang of more than three individuals who exist for a certain time and carry out their operations in performance with the goal of doing serious offenses or wrongdoings established in accordance to UNCTOC convention. They aim at getting indirect or direct either monetary or other material gains. Also, an organized crime gang is involved in transnational activities at a time when a crime is done in more than a single country. Ordinary, the crime is done in one country, but it is executed by an organized criminal gang involved in criminal actions in more than a sole state. In the US, human trafficking is inseparable from organized crime and illegal immigration. Identified as one of the biggest threats to the state's security, organized crime has been of great challenge (Truong, 2003).

However, critics maintain that trafficking as a prearranged crime, the framework does not incorporate the social uniqueness of trafficking with its layers of ranges and players of blameworthiness. The framework of organized crime has contributed to the standardization of enforcement-lead interference and empowered apparatus of state power (Pires, Schneider &

Herrera, 2016). However, those involvements have an inadequate effect on penalty of the traffickers. Both policy and legislative framing between trafficking and prearranged criminal gangs may have led to twisting of responsiveness towards some types of manipulation and absent from others. For instance, in the case where trafficking for purposes of sexual exploitation is ordinarily linked to strip clubs and another similar kind of establishments that are linked to prearranged criminal gangs. Trafficking for labor exploitation may involve industries like mining and individual business. Persons who may steadily go against labor guidelines and expose susceptible workers to exceptionally unfair employment conditions. But it is the responsibility of persons present in the community who should be in the first line to provoke such moral outrage (Smith, Martin & Smith, 2014).

Understanding the involvement of organized crime in trafficking of humans.

Our understanding of prearranged crime has progressed. According to the traditional archetype, organized criminal gangs were believed to constitute kin- or tribal based graded, tightly organized 'mafia' organizations. In today's world, in addition to traditional arrangement, we realize that human marketing normally appears to involve loosely held modification networks. Organized criminal gangs are normally composed of loosely connected, dispersed and fluid network structure. The network involves individual and nodes of criminal tycoons or even self-employed who are not part of the gangs. Consequently, prearranged criminal gangs involved in person trafficking may vary from small gangs that operate locally or in a single component of an elaborate-component process of trafficking. They range to huge and well-planned gangs which moves a larger quantity of victims across the bounders and are players in each aspect of the course (Simmons, Lloyd & Stewart, 2018).

According to Zhang (2007), several typological models have been developed to explain the organized criminal gangs that take part in human smuggling and trafficking. Gangs can be divided into three; minor trafficking gangs which consist of limited commercial tycoons. Second is cooperative which consist of persons, small gangs and aspects of larger criminal organizations who have specialized skills which are relevant to trafficking. The third is one large illegitimate organization that is in charge of regulation of all the aspects of trafficking practice. In the US typology of the prearranged gangs includes the 'Pimped model' and also the 'supermarket' who operate between US and Mexico mainly doing the smuggling business. They operate on low cost, which is on a small fee but trafficking high volumes. The difference in typology is because of the diversity that exists in different countries, participating actors, type of gang and their structure of the network (Pires, Schneider & Herrera, 2016).

Saint Leo University core values

About prearranged crime and trafficking of persons, the university has a guiding core value on how everyone should behave. Integrity is a major pillar that students, staff, and faculty should pledge to be just, honest and consistent in their deeds and words. About the underlining matter in discussion, if integrity forms a foundation of everyone, then such vices would be experienced.

Why human trafficking is fast growing

Compared to other types of criminal trafficking like cars and drugs, human trafficking appears to be a less perilous venture. Punishments for criminals of human trafficking are much lenient compared to drug trafficking which has no place across the states. In cases where such crimes do exist, the case is very difficult and complicated to address and accuse because many of the victims are never ready to give evidence before the courts. In most of states and countries, trafficking of persons is not commendably under control. The reason is, most of the border

practices and immigration policies focus mostly on the legal aspects of migration as opposed to the side involved with prearranged criminal gangs in the human beings trafficking. The latter results in the most fundamental target of manipulation on illegal migrants but ignoring felonious gangs involved in human misuse and trafficking (Kangaspunta, 2015).

Most state ties fail to have effective policies set up to address trafficking of persons. Most of the countries agree that their laws do not have updated guidelines to counter persons trafficking especially for the trafficking that is executed by global crime gangs. Also, national policies do not provide effective tools which can help in fragmentation of organized structure of crime about their international grouping and to censor their profits margins and also discourage their efforts to multiply their quantities. Also, most countries lack sufficient capacity to respond to person trafficking. The reason is insufficient regulations in regards to person trafficking and deficiency of jurisdictional proficiency in the sector. Finally, there is lack of corporation between relevant institutions like bonder control bodies and government implementation agencies. At the transnational platform, the configuration for collaboration among officials of integrity and law implementation may not be agreeable hence less effective investigation, valuation, and settlement of cases about person trafficking (Cantor, 2014)

Victims of person trafficking might result in a most instances loss more than they can anticipate achieving if they decide to cooperate with integrity systems. In most countries, victims of person trafficking are seen as the ones responsible for the illegal act as opposed to being a victim. Therefore in many cases, they are sentenced to contravening laws on immigration or against the indecent behavior. Lack of satisfactory witness and victim defense programs might diminish the success of investigation and court trial of such cases (Cressey, 2017).

Approaches to counter person trafficking and prearranged crimes.

Law enforcement

According to Simmons, Lloyd & Stewart (2018) advocates for the formation of multidisciplinary law implementation units to do the exploration and also prosecute trafficking of persons. The US strategy also feels that its states to develop procedures for information sharing among local, regional and also to the national law administration units. The second approach that the US embarked on is, to encourage its states to carry out financial analysis of cases to do with trafficking as the foundation to get information concerning money trajectories in human trafficking. The trail should be made mostly in the high-risk firms like construction, agriculture and the sex industry. Another recommendation to the states is to tighten and increase judicial teamwork and come up with a joint investigation team of judicial personnel's and law implementation team (DiRienzo & Das, 2017).

Migration issues have also been addressed with a concentration on prearranged crime and emphasis on the enforcement. For instance a case of Europe, a consultative forum called Budapest process which was initiated for sharing information and best practices on a wider range of issues to do with migration. We need to understand the risk posed by the prearranged criminal linkage involved in illicit migration to the internal security, citizens and the immigrants themselves. Therefore is correct to say that trafficking of persons is a priority area that has to be dealt with effectively.

Capacity building is another strategy that the US is using to counter trafficking in persons. The state has engaged in the development of partnerships among some organizations and also cross-border partnerships in law implementation for both within its states and outside relations. The connection between prearranged crime and trafficking in persons has been the fundamental frame on which the development of extra networked execution capacity has occurred. Despite such

efforts, there continues to experience low rates of trial in regards to the vice. Also, the conviction has significantly gone down in some regions despite the increased policy attention directed towards the persons trafficking over the past decade (Pires, Schneider & Herrera, 2016).

Another question that that comes up is whether states are seriously implementing trafficking effectively and if they are targeting on who the true criminals are. Stakeholders maintain that trial tends to concern ordinarily the low-level victims and gangs. it is argued that an elaborate focus on victims is required while prosecutorial efforts directed toward the actual trafficking offenders. Also, we can say that internationally the progress cannot be ignored. However many of jurisdictions lack adequate tools to help in dealing with trafficking in persons. To perfectly address human trafficking, suggestions have it that, as trafficking is multifaceted, complex, dispersed networked therefore countering it will call for a more networked activity that brings on board, various players. Judicial and police information sharing, coordination and corporation are highlighted at different levels of state prerogative and also across agencies. The expansion of networked methodology has started showing up through association of non-governmental actors coming into place. They aim at training, sensitization and enhanced cooperation with administrative and state regulatory players. Consequently, there is much to be done in coming up with more effective reactions to the unique and multi-faceted case of trafficking in persons (DiRienzo & Das, 2017).

According to Cressey, (2017) organized criminal gangs are critical players in trafficking in persons. Also, the crime grouping is better understood to be far and more diverse and prearranged crime much more unique that formally understood. It is a challenge to document the involvement of organized gangs in trafficking. There is a long way to go in understanding the nature of prearranged criminal networking inclusive of person trafficking. Prearranged crime has established

the major framework for policy initiative and lawmaking on dealing with human trafficking. The result, strong prominence on measures to enforce the law effectively. In spite of progressive efforts to address the challenge over the past decade, prosecution of trafficking culprit remains minimal. Coining of trafficking of persons majorly as a problem of prearranged crime has been a subject of thoughtful criticism from the anti-trafficking public (Smith, Martin & Smith, 2014).

Conclusion

Enhanced implementation of some length, like tightened and harsh control on migration to inhibit trafficking and smuggling of persons. The latter might unintentionally increase inducements for the participation of prearranged criminal gangs, criminal tycoons. With illicit markets, it is a paradox because the harsher the officers become, the greater is the revenue for those who take the risk required to avoid the controls. Consequently, heightened enforcement would see victims being sued and small-time criminals convicted of trafficking. That leaves the masterminds free and others untouchable. Recommendations are, civil society has a duty in challenging for culpability from consumers, producers and also the government. Centering on the side of demand, it can include campaigns on public awareness on products and service offered by exploited persons.

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