

Human Trafficking as Barriers to Personality Realisation

Dr. Nsikak-Abasi Udofia* Joy Stephen Anyim

Department of Educational Foundations, Guidance and Counselling, University of Uyo, Uyo
P.M.B. 1017, Akwa Ibom State, Nigeria

Abstract

This study was conducted to examine human trafficking as a barrier to personality realization. Poverty level and human trafficking, trafficking and criminal activities, hustling experiences of trafficking victims were looked at. The descriptive survey design was adopted for this study. Five research questions and hypotheses were formulated with 100 sample size, using purposive sampling technique. Data came questionnaires distributed to inmates at eh National Agency for Prohibition of Trafficking in Persons (NAPTIP) rehabilitation agency in Uyo. Chi-square statistics was used for data analysis through a thirty item questionnaire. The findings of the study showed that poverty level hustling experiences of trafficking victims, commercial sex exploitation of trafficking victims and traumatic experiences of trafficking victims pose a barrier to personality realization. The recommendations were made that parents must provide the basic needs of their children to reduce their vulnerability to traffickers, the government must liaise with NGO's to battle the scourge of trafficking, government must equip NAPTIP to help them track down traffickers, government must work hand in hand with international organizations to checkmate trafficking.

Keywords: Human Trafficking; Personality Development; Human Rights Abuse; Educational Psychology

1. Introduction

Human trafficking is an underground criminal activity in which women, men and children are taken out of the country illegal and got involved in several unauthorized functions. The influx of Nigerian women in European, American, and southern Africa has provoked a number of concerns on the increase of human trafficking in the country (Saskia, 2011). Nigeria is a recognized as a source, transit, and destination country for women and children subjected to trafficking in persons, specifically conditions of forced labour and forced prostitution. (Delport, Koen and Mackay, 2007)

This is so because Nigerian women and children are trafficked from Nigeria to other countries especially where Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) rules allow for easy entry – West and Central African countries, primarily Gabon, Cameroon, Ghana, Chad, Benin, Togo, Niger, Burkina Faso, and the Gambia. On the other hand Children from West African Countries like Benin, Togo, and Ghana –are trafficked to Nigeria. Nigerian women and girls are taken to Europe, especially to Italy and Russia, and to the Middle East and North Africa, for forced prostitution.

According to Phinney (2002), the various negative elements that human trafficking victims are exposed to always hamper their social adjustment and can create emotional, psychological and in extreme cases physical and social problems. These problems can lead to a hindrance in personality realization. The trafficking of women and children is a humanitarian problem in all countries (Trebesch and Marhmold 2010). Broerick (2005) elaborates that globally men, women and children are trafficked for the purpose of performing forced labour of all types including agriculture, domestic services, construction work and sweatshops, in addition to trafficking for commercial sexual exploitation. The problem of sex slavery has been of ever increasing concern around the globe. However it is very difficult there is no information regarding how many people are involved in the trade.

Toucas and Caughey (2009) give an account that human trafficking has a hidden nature that causes the scope of human slavery to be unknown both globally and locally. According to Esquibel (2005) human trafficking is estimated to be a multibillion-dollar business, ranked only second to drug trafficking in relation to international organized crime. It generates more profits than drugs and guns. This is one of the reasons why human trafficking continues to increase. The trafficking of humans is a “product” that can be resold multiple times, unlike drugs and firearms which are sold only once.

According to Phinney (2002), “The trafficking of women and children for sexual exploitation is accompanied by potentially life threatening health consequences; it prevents victims from attaining the highest possible level of physical, mental and social wellbeing”. The victims of human trafficking experience physical, sexual and psychological abuse, before, during and after they have been sold into sexual slavery. Macpherson (2000) explains that trafficking exposes the victims to appalling conditions that lead to serious health problems. Watts and Zimmerman (2002) add that the victims sleep in horrendous areas, cramped in small containers with no beds to sleep in but cold cemented floor in addition to lack of proper sanitary conditions. The procedures mislead the victims of trafficking. They are raped leaving them vulnerable to sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) such as AIDS, Gonorrhoea, syphilis and other venereal diseases. Seethal (2012) gives details of how

clients, who are well off, force the victims of human trafficking to perform vulgar sexual acts.

Bindel, Farley and Golding (2009), reveal that there is a high prevalence of psychiatric disease like depression, post-traumatic stress disorders that victims of human trafficking suffer from. According to Phinney (2002), the abuse and violence that the victims experience can have a damaging effect on the victim's mental health. These can create feelings of hopelessness, helplessness, low self-esteem, isolation, depression and suicidal thoughts and more often than not, the victims end up in the brothels, prostituting out of their own free will. Jobe (2010) reports that trafficked persons sometimes may experience family or community rejection upon return and this has an outcome on the recovery process.

According to Walsh (2005), there has been an increasing level of international concern on human trafficking globally. The inability of victims of this dangerous business to fully adjust to normal lifestyles and maximize their potentials for personality realization cannot be addressed if sincere efforts are not made to understand the relationship between the effects of human trafficking on victims and their ability to attain personality realization. In the year 2009, the Nigerian government convicted 25 trafficking offenders and provided care for 1,109 victims. This was an increase from what was obtained the previous year. The Nigerian government therefore intensify strong efforts to raise awareness of human trafficking. In addition, its National Agency for the Prohibition of Trafficking in Persons (NAPTIP) undertook a review of victim care policies, aiming to strike a balance between ensuring victims' safety in shelters and promoting their freedom of movement. The Nigerian government in 2009 pledged over \$7 million in annual funds for NAPTIP's operation and activities.

Additionally The Government of Nigeria sustained law enforcement efforts to combat trafficking and went ahead to amend The 2003 Trafficking in Persons Law Enforcement and Administration Act, in 2005 to increasing penalties for trafficking offenders, and prohibited all forms of human trafficking. In the amended, a penalty of five years' imprisonment and/or a \$670 fine was prescribed for labour trafficking, 10 years' imprisonment for trafficking of children for forced begging or hawking, and 10 years to life imprisonment for sex trafficking. Nigeria's 2003 Child Rights Act also criminalizes child trafficking, though only 23 of the country's 36 states, including the Federal Capital Territory, have enacted it. Police, customs, immigration, and NAPTIP officials systematically employed procedures to identify victims among high-risk persons, such as young women or girls traveling with non-family members. Data provided by NAPTIP reflected a total of 1,109 victims identified and provided assistance at one of NAPTIP's eight shelters throughout the country during the reporting period; 624 were cases of trafficking for commercial sexual exploitation and 328 for labour exploitation. Various government agencies referred trafficking victims to NAPTIP for sheltering and other protective services: immigration referred 465; police referred 277; Social Services referred 192; and the State Security Service referred nine. Shelter staff assessed the needs of victims upon arrival and provided food, clothing, shelter, recreational activities, and instruction on various skills, including vocational training; psychological counselling was provided to only the most severe cases. While at NAPTIP's shelters, 70 victims received vocational training assistance provided by government funding. NAPTIP estimated the government's 2009 spending on its shelter facilities to be \$666,000. NAPTIP has rescued more than 4,000 victims since its creation, and achieved more than 100 convictions of traffickers between 2008 and early 2010.

The purpose of this study is to ascertain whether there is any relationship between human trafficking and educational and social rehabilitation. According to Onukaogu (2011), negative experiences of an individual (can only be judged to have hindered an individual's chances of realizing his potentialities if casual and effects factors of the experiences is analysed.

1.1 Research Questions

In the course of this study, the following research questions were raised as follows:

1. Is there any relationship between one's poverty and human trafficking?
2. What are the hustling experiences of victims of human trafficking?
3. In what ways are trafficked persons exposed to criminal activities?
4. In what ways are victims of human trafficking exposed to commercial sex work?
5. What are the traumatic experiences of victims of human trafficking?

1.2 Research Hypotheses

The following null hypotheses were raised and tested using chi square statistics at .05 level of significance

1. Poverty does not significantly inhibit the personality realisation of victims of human trafficking.
2. Hustling experiences does not significantly inhibit the personality realisation of victims of human trafficking.
3. Criminal activities do not significantly inhibit the personality realisation of victims of human trafficking.
4. Commercial Sex Work does not significantly inhibit the personality realisation of victims of human

- trafficking
5. Traumatic experiences do not significantly inhibit the personality realisation of victims of human trafficking

2. Research Method

2.1 Research Design

The study adopted a descriptive survey in studying the relationship between experiences of victims of human trafficking and their inability to attain personality realisation. The design is suitable to this work because it sought responses from a group of people considered to be the representation of the whole population; it helps in processing the characteristics of the whole population through the samples.

2.2 Area of the Study

The study was carried out in the National Agency for prohibition of trafficking in persons, (NAPTIP)-Rehabilitation centre in Uyo, Akwa Ibom State. Due to the heavy security presence in the establishment, the study was restricted to the adult's section. This establishment is situated in Uyo Local government which comprises Etoi, Offot, Oku and Ikono Clans. Uyo was created in 1976, with 75 villages and share boundaries with Itu, Ibesikpo, Uruan and Abak.

2.3 Population and Sampling

The population for this research work comprises hundred (100) victims of human trafficking kept in the dormitories of NAPTIP rehabilitation centre in Uyo, Akwa Ibom State. The researcher employed purposive sampling method and obtain 50 persons who had trafficked for the study. The researcher chose the sample based on who she thinks appropriate for the study. This technique is most suited for this study because of the limited number of respondents with adequate experience of the subject matter being studied.

2.4 Instrumentation

The instrument used for data collection was a structured questionnaire designed by the researcher. The questionnaire was divided into two sections A and B. section A sought for demographic information such as the of poverty on human trafficking, the hustling experiences of human trafficking victims, criminal activities subjected on trafficking victims, trafficking for commercials sex purposes, and the traumatic experiences of trafficking victims. A Likert structured instrument was used which was patterned accordingly and weighted as four (4) points for strongly agreed (SA), three for Agree (A), two points for Disagree (D), and one point for strongly disagreed (SD). The items were first developed by the researcher and given to an expert in test, measurement and evaluation to ascertain its face and content validity. The researcher employed Cronbach's alpha method which is the most common measure for internal consistency. It is best suited to test reliability of the instrument used on the respondents to gather data for the purpose of this study. After due computation using a sample of the population of study, a reliability value of 0.75 was obtained. Cronbach's alpha is generally expected to increase as the inter correlations among test items increase and is known as an internal consistency estimate of reliability of test scores, because interrelations among test items are maximized when all items measure the same construct. Cronbach's alpha indirectly indicates the degree to which a set of items measures a single unidimensional latent construct. After the validation of the questionnaire, the researcher administered the questionnaires personally by visiting the NAPTIP Rehabilitation centre in Uyo. Approval was sought for and granted by the administrators to gain access to the well secured dormitories of the inmate. Hundred questionnaire copies were administered to a corresponding number of respondents issued to the inmates who completed and returned same amount to the researcher.

3. Data Analysis

3.1 Analyses of Research Questions

Research Question 1: Is there any relationship between ones poverty and human trafficking?

Table 1: Descriptive analysis of the relationship between poverty and human trafficking

S/N	ITEMS	SA	A	SD	D	Error	Total
1	most victims of human trafficking are from poor homes	25	30	29	14	2	100
2	Some victims of trafficking are convinced by their parents who cannot provide for them	15	39	30	16	0	100
3	Most victims of human trafficking and unemployed	50	21	18	10	1	100
4	Victims of human trafficking are usually turned away by promises of better lives	23	31	17	27	2	100
5	Failure of an individual to provide for oneself enhances vulnerability to human trafficker	29	34	14	10	3	100

From Table 1, a total of fifty five respondents agree that victims of human trafficking come from poor homes, representing 55% of the respondent selected. 43% of the respondents disagree, while responses from 2% of the sample were rendered null and void through error. On the second item, 54% of the respondents agree that some victims of human trafficking are convinced to travel out by their parents, who cannot provide for them, while 46% disagreed with the notion. The third item recorded a total of 71% of respondents who agree that most victims of human trafficking are unemployed, while 28% disagreed with the notion. 10% of the responses were null and void. The fourth item which states that victims of human trafficking are usually lured away by promises of a better future recorded a total of 54% of the respondents agreeing and 44% disagreeing with the item. 2% of the total responses were lost to errors finally the fifth item recorded 63% of the respondents agreeing to the item which states that failure of an individual to provide for one's self could enhance their vulnerability to human traffickers, 24% of the respondents disagreed, while an error percentage of 3 was recorded. From the above responses to items, that ascertain the relationship between human trafficking due to poverty and personality realization, it could be inferred that 59.4% of the respondents agree 35% disagree and 1.6% remain invalid. This implies that there is a significant relationship between human trafficking due to poverty and personality realization.

Research Question 2: What are the hustling experiences of victims of human trafficking?

Table 2: Hustling Experiences of Trafficked Persons

S/N	ITEMS	SA	A	SD	D	Error	Total
6	Victims of human trafficking may be subjected to menial jobs for survival	42	33	15	9	1	100
7	Victims of human trafficking are usually over laboured	29	35	24	10	2	100
8	Most victims of human trafficking are exposed to jobs that are detrimental to their personal safety and wellbeing.	30	39	11	15	5	100
9	Victims of humans trafficking are mostly unaware of the nature of jobs they will be subjected to do	34	43	10	12	1	100
10	Most victims of human trafficking perform tasks against their will	39	41	12	5	3	100

From Table 2, a total of 75 respondents, representing 75% of the entire respondents agree that victims of human trafficking are usually subjected to menial tasks on arrival to their trafficking destination. 24% of the respondents disagree with the statement, while 1% of the responses were null and void. On the seventh item, 64% of respondents agree that victims of human trafficking are usually over laboured, while 24% of the responses rendered null and void. The eight items recorded a total of 69% of respondents who agree that most victims of human trafficking are exposed to jobs that are detrimental to their personal safety and wellbeing, while 26% of the respondents disagree with the notion and 5% of the responses nullified as a result of error. 77% of the respondents agree that victims of human trafficking are mostly unaware of the nature of jobs they will be subjected to do while the notion was disagreed on by 22% of the respondents with an error rate of 1%. Finally, the tenth item which states that most victims of human trafficking perform tasks against their will recorded 80% of respondents that agreed and 17% respondents who disagreed and an error rate of 3%. From the above responses to the items, constructed to establish the effect of hustling experiences of human trafficking victims on personality realization, it could be inferred that an average of 73% of the respondents agree that the hustling experiences of human trafficking victims have significant effect on personality realization, while 24.6% of the respondents disagree and 2.4% of the responses was rendered invalid as a result of errors in responses. This implies that hustling experiences of human trafficking victims does have significant effects on personality realization.

Research Question 3: In what ways are trafficked persons exposed to criminal activities?

Table 3 Human Trafficking and exposure to criminal activities

S/N	ITEMS	SA	A	SD	D	Error	Total
11	Trafficking victims are most times subjected to illegal jobs	37	40	15	5	3	100
12	Victims of trafficking may at times resort to peddling and use of drugs and other illicit substances	28	32	15	18	7	100
13	Most victims of trafficking are vulnerable to jail terms and subsequent deportation on discovery by immigration authorities	37	40	15	5	3	100
14	Trafficking victims resort to importance and passport fraud to escape deportation	36	39	12	10	3	100
15	Victims of human trafficking are vulnerable to being used for smuggling borders	29	43	17	9	2	100

From Table 3, a total of 77% of the respondents agree that trafficking victims are most at times subjected to illegal jobs, while 20% of the respondents disagree and an error rate of 3% recorded. The twelfth item which states that victims of trafficking may at times resort to peddling and use of drugs and other illicit

substances, 60% of the respondents agreed, while 33% disagreed and 7% of the responses nullified as a result of error in responses. The thirteenth item generated 77% of respondents that agreed that most victims of trafficking are vulnerable to jail term and subsequent deportation on discovery by immigration authorities, while 20% of the respondents disagreed and error rate of 3% recorded. 75% of the respondents also agreed that trafficking victims resort to impersonation and passport fraud to evade deportation, 22% of the respondents disagreed, while 3% of the responses were nullified as a result of error. Finally, the fifteenth item recorded a total of 72% of respondents that agree that victims of human trafficking are vulnerable to being used for smuggling across borders, 26% disagreed and 2% of the responses nullified as a result of errors. From the above responses to the items, constructed and administered to determine the significance of criminal activities subjected on trafficking victims and personality realization, it could be inferred that an average 72.2% agreed that there is a significant relationship between the criminal activities subjected on trafficking victims, while 24.2% of the respondents disagreed and 3.6% of the responses lost to errors. This shows that there is significant relationship between criminal activities subjected on trafficking victims and personality realization.

Research Question 4: In what ways are victims of human trafficking exposed to commercial sex work?

Table 4: Human trafficking and commercial sex work

s/no	Items	SA	A	SD	D	ERROR	TOTAL
16	Victims of human trafficking are vulnerable to sexual abuse for the profit of their captors	37	42	11	7	3	100
17	Child prostitution victims are mostly victims of human trafficking.	32	45	10	8	5	100
18	Victims of trafficking be coerced into having sexual intercourse with multiple partners in a day	39	40	13	5	3	100
19	Captors of trafficking victims may forcefully use their victims for pornographic media purposes	34	46	10	8	2	100
20	Captors of trafficking receive payment on behalf of the girls who are being used for sexual qualification	39	22	19	15	5	100

From Table 4, it could be observed that 79% of the respondents agree that victims of human trafficking are vulnerable to sexual abuse for the profit of their captors, while 18% of the respondents disagree and 3% of responses nullified as a result of errors in responses. The seventeenth item which states that child prostitution victims are mostly victims of human trafficking recorded 77% of respondents who agree, 18% disagree and 5% error. On the eighteenth item, 9% of the respondents agree that victims of human trafficking may be coerced into having sexual intercourse with multiple partners in a day, 18% of the respondents disagreed and an error rate of 3% recorded. On the nineteenth item, 80% of the respondents agree that captor of trafficking victims may forcefully use their victims for pornographic media purposes, 18% of the respondents disagreed, while 2% of the responses was nullified as a result of errors. Finally, 61% of the respondents agree that captors of trafficking victims receive payment on behalf of the girls who are being used for sexual gratification, 34% of the respondents disagreed, while an error score of 5% was observed. From the responses above, generated from items constructed to established if trafficking for commercial sex activities have any significant effect on personality realization, it could be inferred that on the average, 75.2% of the respondents agree that trafficking for personality realization 21.2% of the respondents disagree, while 3.6% of the responses were nullified as a result of errors. This implies that human trafficking for commercial sex activities does have significant effect on personality realization.

Research Question 5: What are the traumatic experiences of victims of human trafficking?

Table 5: The traumatic experiences of trafficked persons

s/no	Items	SA	A	SD	D	ERROR	TOTAL
21	Human traffickers deny victims of their fundamental human rights	23	45	12	7	3	100
22	Victims of human trafficking are often subjected to isolation by their captors	37	33	10	15	5	100
23	Victims of human trafficking live in constant fear of harm by their captors	36	43	15	5	1	100
24	Human trafficking experiences subject victims to trauma	33	40	8	9	10	100
25	Human trafficking victims are vulnerable to contacting venereal diseases	37	42	15	6	9	100
26	Some victims of human trafficking lose their lives as a result of the adverse conditions they are subjected to	30	45	16	7	2	100
27	Victims of human trafficking need psychotherapeutic help	31	37	16	12	4	100
28	Female victims may develop gynaecological problems as a result of incessant abortions	22	27	34	12	5	100
29	Human trafficking undermines the safety and security of victims	36	39	7	15	3	100
30	Victims of human trafficking lack access to quality medical care	33	44	14	1	100	

From Table 5, it could be observed that 78% of the respondents agree that human traffickers deny their victims of their fundamental human rights, 19% of the respondents disagreed, while an error rate of 3% was recorded as a result of error, the twenty second item recorded a total of 70% who agree that victims of human trafficking are often subjected to isolation by their captors, 25% was recorded. The twenty third item states that victims of human trafficking live in constant fear of harm by their captors, 79% of the respondents agree, 20% disagreed, while an error of 1% was recorded. 73% of the respondents agreed that human trafficking experiences subject victims to trauma, 17% of the respondents disagreed, while 10% of the responses were nullified as a result of errors. On the twenty fifth item, 79% of the respondents agree that victims of human trafficking are vulnerable to contacting venereal diseases, while 21% of the respondents disagree. 75% of the respondents agree that some trafficking victims lose their lives as a result of the adverse conditions they are subjected to, 23% of the respondents disagreed, while an error of 4% was recorded. Also, 49% of the respondents agree that female victims may develop gynaecological problems as a result of incessant abortions, 46% of the respondents disagreed, while an error rate of 5% was recorded. The twenty-ninth item states that human trafficking undermines the safety and security of victims, 75% of the respondents agreed, 22% disagreed and 30% of the responses were rendered null and void as a result of errors. Finally, 77% of the respondents agreed that victims of human trafficking lack access to quality medical care, 22% disagreed and an error rate of 1% was recorded. From the above scores, generated from respondents to items constructed to determine if there is any significant relationship between the traumatic experiences of trafficking victims and personality realization, it could be deduced that on the average, 72.3% of the respondents agree that the traumatic experiences of trafficking have a significant relationship with personality realization, 24.3% of the respondents disagree, while 3.4% of the responses were host to error. This implies that there is a significant relationship between traumatic experiences of human trafficking victims and personality realization.

3.2 Analyses of Null Hypotheses

Hypothesis 1: Poverty does not significantly hinder the personality realisation of victims of human trafficking

Table 6: Chi-square (X^2) analysis of poverty level of trafficked persons and their personality realisation

Agreed	Disagreed	Error	Total	X^2 (cal)	X^2 table	Df
55(61.4)	43 (37)	2(1.6)	100	1.73	9.49	8
54 (61.4)	46(37)	0(1.6)	100	4.67		
71 (61.4)	28(37)	1(1.6)	100	3.91		
54(61.4)	44(37)	2(1.6)	100	2.31		
73(61.4)	24(37)	3(1.6)	100	7.98		
307	185	8	500	20.6		

The result of the analysis in Table 6 indicates that the calculated (X^2) value of 20.6 is greater than the critical value of 9.49 at 0.05 level of significance and 8 degree of freedom. Therefore, the null hypothesis (H_0) which states that the effects of poverty on human trafficking have no significant relationship with personality realization was rejected. An alternative hypothesis was formulated that the effects of poverty on human trafficking have a significant relationship with personality realization. The alternative hypothesis was thus accepted.

Hypothesis 2: Hustling experiences does not significantly inhibit the personality realisation of victims of human trafficking

Table 7: Chi-square (X^2) analysis for hustling experiences and personality realisation of victims of human trafficking

Agreed	Disagreed	Error	Total	X^2 cal	X^2 table	Df
75 (73)	24(24.6)	1(2.4)	100	0.87	9.49	8
64(73)	34(24.6)	2(2.4)	100	4.75		
69(73)	26(24.6)	5(2.4)	100	3.09		
77(73)	22(24.6)	1(2.4)	100	1.29		
80(73)	17(24.6)	3(2.4)	100	3.16		
365	123	12	500	13.16		

Cal (X^2) value 13.16, critical value 9.49, df= 8 at 0.05 level of significance.

The result of the analysis in Table 7 indicates that the calculated (X^2) value of 13.16 is greater than the critical value of 9.49 at 0.05 level of significance and 8 degree of freedom. This implies that the null hypothesis (H_0) of Hustling experiences of human trafficking victims has no significant effect on personality realization is hereby rejected and an alternative hypothesis restated that hustling experiences of trafficking victims have significant effects on personality realization, and was thus accepted.

Hypothesis 3: Criminal activities does not significantly inhibit the personality realisation of victims of human trafficking

Table 8: Chi-square analysis for criminal activities in human trafficking

Agreed	Disagreed	Error	Total	X ² cal	X ² table	Df
77 (72.2)	20(24.2)	3(3.6)	100	1.13	9.49	8
60(72.2)	33(24.2)	7(3.6)	100	8.47		
77(72.2)	20(24.2)	3(3.6)	100	1.13		
75(72.2)	22(24.2)	3(3.6)	100	0.4		
72(72.2)	26 (24.2)	3(3.6)	100	0.84		
365		18	500	11.97		

Cal X² value = 11.97, critical value = 9.49, D.f = 8 at 0.05 level of significance.

The result of the analysis in Table 8 indicates that the calculated (X²) value of 11.97 is greater than the critical value of 9.49 at 0.05 level of significance and 8 degree of freedom. This implies that the null hypothesis (Ho) of criminal activities subjected on trafficking victims has no significance relationship with personality realization is rejected and an alternative hypothesis formulated thus; there is a significant relationship between criminal activities subjected on trafficking victims and personality realization. Thus, the alternative hypothesis was accepted.

Hypothesis 4: Commercial Sex Work does not significantly inhibit the personality realisation of victims of human trafficking

Table 9: Chi-square analysis of trafficking for commercial sex purposes

Agreed	Disagreed	Error	Total	X ² cal	X ² table	Df
79 (75.2)	18 (21.2)	3(3.6)	100	0.77	9.49	8
77(75.2)	18(21.2)	5(3.6)	100	1.06		
79(75.2)	18(21.2)	3(3.6)	100	0.77		
61(75.2)	18(21.2)	2(3.6)	100	1.49		
72(75.2)	34 (21.2)	53.6)	100	10.98		
365	106	18	500	15.06		

cal X² value = 15.06 critical value 9.49, df =8 at 0.05 level of significance.

The result of the analysis in Table 9 shows that the calculated (X²) value of 15.06 is greater than the critical value of 9.49, with 8 degree of freedom at 0.05 level of significance. Thus, the null hypothesis (Ho) which states that human trafficking commercial sex purposes have no statistical significance on the personality realization of victims was rejected and an alternative hypothesis is restated that human trafficking for commercial sex purposes have a statistical significant relationship on the personality realization of victims.

Hypothesis 5: Traumatic experiences do not significantly inhibit the personality realisation of victims of human trafficking

Table 10: Chi-square analysis for human trafficking experiences and personality realization

Agreed	Disagreed	Error	Total	X ² cal	X ² table	Df
78 (72.3)	19(24.3)	3(3.4)	100	1.63	16.92	18
70(72.3)	25(24.3)	5(3.4)	100	0.84		
79(72.3)	20(24.3)	1(3.4)	100	3.07		
73(72.3)	17(24.3)	10(3.4)	100	13.57		
79(72.3)	21 (24.3)	0(3.4)	100	4.46		
75(72.3)	23(24.3)	2(3.4)	100	0.73		
68(72.3)	28(24.3)	4(3.4)	100	0.91		
49(72.3)	46(24.3)	5(3.4)	100	17.81 0.35		
75(72.3)	22(24.3)	3(3.4)	100	2.2		
77(72.3)	22(24.3)	1(3.4)	100			
723	243	34	1000	45.57		

cal X² value = 45.57, critical value 16.73, df= 18 at 0.05 level of significant.

The result of the analysis in Table 10 shows that the calculated (X²) value of 45.57 is greater than the critical value of 16.92 at 0.05 level of significance, with 18 degree of freedom. thus, the null hypothesis which states that human trafficking experience have no statistical significant effect on trafficking victims personality realization was hereby rejected, and an alternative hypothesis is restated that experience of human trafficking victims have a significant effect on their personality realization.

4. Discussion of Findings

Poverty level and human trafficking. The result of this analysis gave a computed chi-square of 20.6 which was greater than the critical value of 9.49. Thus showed that poverty level effects on human trafficking significantly affects personality realization. It can be inferred that the high rate of poverty in our society makes individuals vulnerable to human trafficking and exposes them to adverse physical and psychological conditions inherent in

trafficking.

As indicated by Mexzaros (2013) unemployment amongst young women encourages the desire to leave underdeveloped countries for the wealthy nations with the hope of securing a gainful employment. Since further adds that the desperation they show makes them vulnerable to deceitful traffickers who take advantage of their situation. Babandede(2003) also adds that the desire of Nigerian youths to acquired wealth at all costs is a mitigating factor fighting the efforts of NAPTIP to curb trafficking in persons.

Hustling experiences of trafficking victims. The result of this finding gave a calculated chi-square (X^2) value of 13.16 which was greater than the critical value of 9.49 at 0.05 level of significance with degree of freedom = 8. Responses indicates that hustling experiences of human trafficking victims have a significant relationship with personality realization. To buttress this point O'Connor and Le Moyne (2007) adds that when individual are left in a strange land to fend for themselves, without any meaningful source of livelihood, they tend to engage in tasks that may be consider menial or even criminal, in order to sustain themselves. Yballe (2007) supports this assertion, he added that those who have fewer financial, social and emotional resources often lose their self-esteem as a result of situations they are exposed to.

Criminal activities and human trafficking. The result gave a calculated chi-square (X^2) value of 11.97 which was greater than the critical value of 9.49 at 0.05 level of significance with $df=8$. Responses indicate that the criminal activities that human trafficking victims are subjected to significantly relates to their personality realization. The barriers that it poses to personality realization is highlighted by Pascale (2010) who opines that human traffickers run channels of underground criminal activities and employ their victims in smuggling, drug peddling and other shady deals they partake in. Kruger (2010) also asserts that most of the crimes that are committed by these traffickers are aided by their captives, who are mostly under the influence of death threats and drugs, to carry out these illicit acts. Delpont et al (2007) succinctly put it thus; "most immigrants who have involved themselves in various degrees of crime in the United State are victims of human trafficking from Africa, Asia and Eastern Europe". He further adds that over 3 million victims are being imprisoned and repatriated from U.S.A, Italy, Germany and England annually.

Commercial sex activities and human trafficking. The result of the findings gave a chi-square (X^2) value of 15.06 which was greater than the critical value of 9.49 at 0.05 level of significance with degree of freedom =8. Responses indicate that human trafficking from commercial sex activities have a significant relationship with personality realization. This implies that when victims of human trafficking (mostly females) are given to clients who use them as sexual objects, in exchange of payment to their captors, such victims suffer adverse effects on their physical, social and emotional wellbeing. To put it more succinctly, Langshow (2010) believes sex slavery, as it obtained in human trafficking destroys the victims self-esteem and exposes her to harmful situations that could threaten the life of the victims and/or impair her health wise forever. The psychological trauma that accompanies forceful and non-consensual sex is also a factor that is clearly highlighted by Onukaou (2011). He opines that such victims may find it difficult to experience a normal sex life afterwards and may suffer a sexual disorder known as "frigidity". Lurya (2010) also asserts that teenage girls who are conned into forced prostitution are easily coerced, using social media outlets to convince them of the bright future that awaits them outside the shores of the country. They only come to realize their predicament when they are subjected to forced sex with strangers. He adds that 80 percent of teenage suicide cases, recorded amongst Asian and African immigrant girls in 2009, has long been trace to human trafficking.

Human trafficking experiences and personality realization. The results of this findings gave a calculated chi-square (X^2) value of 45.57 which was greater than the critical value of 16.92 at 0.05 level of significance with $df=18$. The analysis of questionnaire items 21-30 affirmed that negative experiences of human trafficking victims have significant relationship personality realization. This is made clearer by Phinney (2002) who asserts that lack of shelter, sexual abuse, hunger, poor medical attention etc are likeliest experiences related to human trafficking. He further adds that experiences such as this derails an individual and hampers social adjustment and psychological challenges emanate over the cause of the victims life.

A report by the family violence prevention fund (2005) stresses that apart from the criminal nature of human trafficking, there is also a challenges for the society in helping these victims overcome barriers to their psychological wellbeing. The report goes further to explain that when an individual is subjected to rape continuously, she experiences serious physical and psychological trauma that may impair her chances of enjoying a normal social life. Thus looking at the findings the hypothesis maintained that the effects of human trafficking experiences have a significant relationship with personality realization.

5. Conclusion

Based on the findings of this study, conclusion were drawn that, human trafficking is a global issue that has been a cause for concern for the international community and is so lucrative that the perpetrators of this crime may find it difficult to refrain from indulging in this multi-billion dollar venture.

During the course of this study, it was also discovered that most victims of human trafficking are

seduced by promise of findings greater pastures while they are unsuspectingly lured into forced prostitution, drug peddling and other forms of demeaning tasks abroad.

Finally, this study exposed how various negative experiences like sexual abuse, physical abuse, forced abortion, derail of fundamental human rights, starvation, isolation, stigmatization and other terrible situations that the victims of human trafficking are exposed to hamper their ability to adjust socially in the society and by so doing face barriers to personality realization.

6. Recommendations

1. Based on the analysis and discussion so far, the following recommendations were proffered:
2. Parents must do everything humanly possible to provide their children with their basic needs to reduce excessive deprivation of their children, of their necessities and thereby reduce vulnerability to traffickers who may seek to entice them with such provisions.
3. Parents must be mindful of whom they allow their children to live with. They must try as hard as possible to monitor their children when they live with relatives and guardians.
4. The government must liaise with NGO's and other stakeholders in providing awareness to the general public on the strategies employed by these hoodlums in carrying out their dastardly acts. This could be helpful in enlightening the people about the danger of getting involved with such people.
5. The federal government should work hand in hand with international governments to mitigate the activities of human traffickers.
6. Government must equip the National Agency for the prohibition of trafficking in persons (NAPTIP) adequately to help them carry out their duties of tracking down these hoodlums and rescuing their victims for rehabilitation.
7. There is need for NAPTIP to employed qualified psychotherapists to help victims overcome the psychological trauma they experiences as a result of their travails at the hands of their captors. Rehabilitation must be holistic and should cover all individual needs i.e educational, vocational and personal social.
8. Finally, provisions should be made by the government to provide rescued victims with free education and skills acquisition programmes. This could be helpful for these victims to actualize their potentials of attaining personality realization.

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