

Does Poverty Stem Human Trafficking in Pakistan?

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Abstract:

The present study has conducted to see the application and causes of Human Trafficking on effected families. The study based on primary data collected through case studies and survey. The study examined that poor economic conditions push people towards the glamorous world. Unemployment and political instability created the feelings of disparity and deprivation among people. Most of the times developed countries life style attracted the poor people and facilitate the immigration agents to hire the labour force by fraud. It has explored that poverty brings the people on roads and relative poverty was also the supportive factor in human trafficking. On one hand the poverty is fuel to human trafficking; it is inevitable to overcome the nemeses of human trafficking without poverty alleviation while on other hand the Law enforcement agencies were capable enough to detect the inhuman act, but there was trust deficit among the people towards the law enforcement agencies. Study suggested that the betterment in economic condition could be controlled human trafficking on large scale.

Key words: Families; Human; Pakistan; Poverty; Trafficking

I. INTRODUCTION

Human rights are the fundamental rights of the mankind. Every human being has emancipation of life as well as freedom of expression. Human rights are the universal rights, which are regardless from religion, race, origin and any specific orientation. No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment (UNDHR, 1948). History revealed that human being always attracted by luxurious life style and the nature of the human has been always remained constant to search for the better life style. The desire of the vertical mobility pushes the people towards economic fertile part of the universe. The ailment of thirst, hunger and better way of life compel people towards the economically developed parts of the world. America, United Arab Emirates, Central Europe and Australia invite the alienated mass of the under developed countries. The journey from poor region of the world to the developed part of the world proved significant flaws in the lives of resources seekers poor people (Wallerstien, 1974). Migration is a major tool which use the human trafficker while providing them consultancy, thus human traffickers trafficked the people. Illegal immigration is used as a tool for human trafficking by human traffickers; it includes harboring, transporting and recruiting the people by fraud or by force. Human trafficking is a violation of basic human rights and encounter with UNDHR article no 1, which includes the right of life and liberty, article no 4 focuses on the freedom of humanity without slavery and torture.

Poverty has played vital role to accomplish the task of anti-state stake holders. Underprivileged state economy has failed to provide the basic rights of living. Scarcity of food, shelter, search for the healthy way of life, and illegal immigration agents are key factor of human trafficking. Human trafficking is a current burning

issue of the whole world. However the objective of study is to explore the determinants of human trafficking in Pakistan; the study is conducted in most affected area of Pakistan. Many studies were already conducted on human trafficking in Pakistan, but these studies do not provide the sufficient literature to properly analyze the causes and consequences of human trafficking and its impact on the families of trafficked persons. Various studies tackle the factors regarding human trafficking, but except a few focus on the victim's family and never explore the socio-psychological problems of the effected families as well. This study explores the causes of human trafficking in various regions of Pakistan, relationship between poverty and human trafficking and finally socio-psychological impact of human trafficking and its consequences on victim's families.

The plan of study can be describe as; in section two the review of past studies is presented, in section three the conceptual frame work is explained. Section four described the sources of data, methodology and model specification. The results of study are elaborated in section five. Finally, section six, incorporates to some concluding remarks and policy recommendations.

II. REVIEW OF PRECEDING STUDIES

A good review places a research project in a context and demonstrates its relevance by making connection to a body of knowledge. Human Trafficking is a crime against humanity. It involves an act of recruiting, transporting, transferring, harboring or receiving a person through a use of force, coercion or other means, for the purpose of exploiting them. In developing countries every year, thousands of children, men and women trapped into the hands of traffickers. Not only the developing countries but the developed countries dwellers are also victimized by trafficking as well.

Demlietner (2001) mentioned that human trafficking is evolutionary phenomenon. Author revealed that core countries of the world have sources of entertainment, games, opportunities and bright career. The life is easy in these countries comparatively with the under developed countries. People in the beginning negate the system of the native country and has started blaming the fate and thus find the justification to leave for the glamorous world, thus migration has become the major source of human trafficking.

Meco (2002) examined that there are several reasons for the increasing number of human trafficking. In general, the criminal business feeds on poverty, despair, war, crisis, and ignorance. The insufficient opportunities at home land and the eagerness for a better life abroad are the main tools used by the traffickers to trap the women and girls. In past the weaknesses of law enforcement institutions and criminal organizations have stemmed and engaged themselves in the business of international trafficking.

Bastia (2003) stated that to embark on human trafficking analysis the gender is a significant and key determinant. Author argued that trafficking needs to be understood as part of labor migration. The analysis of study addressed movement and exploitation as a two essential elements encompassed within the concept of trafficking. The study identified social and economic process in both genders that increase migrant's vulnerability to human trafficking and migration.

Dina (2004) said that the women who deprived to fit in society are mostly trapped by the traffickers. As the girls without family members to look out for them or who have fallen outside of the educational system, women without future prospects and employment were the major victims of human trafficking. She also highlighted the characteristics of traffickers and said that the trafficker groups are extremely vast and underground links with administrative institutions' officials. Mostly renowned weapon and drug dealers also engaged in human trafficking.

Manzo (2005) revealed that against the vulnerable people the human trafficking is a worse crime. It involves an act of transferring, transporting and harboring a person. Through the use of coercion or force the trafficker exploit them in various ways. Every year, thousands of children, men and women from all over the world fall into the hands of traffickers. Every country either developed or underdeveloped is not safe from trafficking.

Getu (2006) demonstrated that human trafficking is a business of transport and profitable source for human trafficker who forced the trafficked people to work against their will. Human trafficking has endowed the involuntary servitude, prostitution, begging, working in sweatshops even becoming child soldiers in all over the world, and millions of people bound to work or forced to work for the profits of other.

Amy et al (2007) explained that trafficking in persons could lead to severe mental stress and it is often a channel for all other forms of illegal activities. Mostly, developed countries pull the poor masses of the poor countries. Human traffickers show the dreams of the developed nation and thus kidnap them. Author claimed that this study helps to measures and describes law enforcement perception of the problem of trafficking, that how one can identify the incident of trafficking and can get recognition to investigate the interventions and prosecutions.

Strine (2008) revealed that adventure is pull factor of human trafficking. Greed and adventure motivate the people. Curiosity and adventure provide the start point for the human trafficking in various cases. It was concluded that the person who went under forced labour have spent their lives in miserable conditions. Missing

of someone is very painful phenomenon. It was suggested that United Nation should make the common laws for all the countries which deal the human traffickers in strict punishment.

Lusk and Lucas (2009) stated that in Russia according to International Labor Organization (ILO) report 20 percent of the five million illegal immigrants are victims of forced labor, which is a form of human trafficking. There have been numerous reports which deal with trafficking of children or child sex. The Russian government has incorporated various efforts to combat trafficking. In spite of that they are still criticized at the international forum, because they are failed to fulfill the minimum standard for elimination human trafficking.

Ali (2010) concluded that majority of unskilled worker in Pakistan migrated to Gulf States, Iran, and UK for unskilled labour work like domestic servants and construction industry. Human trafficking is still a major problem in Pakistan although the government continued to punish victims of sex trafficking and did not provide protection services for victims of forced labor. It has been recommends that Pakistan should significantly increase the law enforcement activities, including adequate criminal punishment against bonded labor, forced child labor and fraudulent labor recruiting for purposes of trafficking.

III. CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

The study based on some important concepts which can be operationalized as;

Domestic violence: Domestic violence is directly involved to push the people from their homes. Women, children and young generation leave their homes to avoid the physical abuse. Illegal immigration agents wash their brains and motivate them to leave for abroad that ultimate resulted the human trafficking.

Abduction: When some female trafficked by the human traffickers, there are many purposes behind it. Mostly women trafficked for the sexual purpose or by force marriage.

Sexual Assault: Women trafficked from all over the world for the purpose of sexually assault. They captured the women and make them kept at their homes for unspecific duration. The women who trafficked mostly become aids patient and died.

Victim: Victim is a person who trafficked by the non-stake holders of the country. The person who is victimized by the illegal immigration agents is referred to be a victim. He could be captured by force for the purpose of bounded labor, removal of organs or sexual abused.

Glamour: Pakistan is South Asian country which is considered as an underdeveloped country of the world. Third world countries have to face many interior and exterior problems related with economy, security, political instability and poverty. Developed countries are the glamour part of the world because there are economic opportunities which attract the people. This is pull factor which inspire them to leave their country.

Environment: Congested environment make the people unhappy, when there is no opportunity to earn and spend the life in better way than people do everything which would possible for their survival, they migrate, they shift their families within and across the border where ever they find good environment. Congested environment motivates the people for healthy way of life and that resulted migration.

Instability: Political instability is major factor of human depression and it has link with poor economic system. The institutes of Pakistan are unstable to provide them feeling of security and their survival. Instability of institutes compels people to move towards the developed part of the world.

Security: The people of study area did not consider themselves physically secure. Whole country is under attack from the extremists and non-stake holders, there is no justice, no peace which develop their lives against poor economic conditions.

Degradation: Degradation concept can be characterized as, the people who are economically sound, they consider themselves superior class and they do not have soft corner for the lower middle class which create the feelings of alienation from the elite class.

Illegal Immigration: Illegal Immigration is a tool which is used by the agents who illegally capture the poor and vulnerable people who don't have any information about the visa policies and nature of the law and order of the concerning countries. The use of illegal way to cross the border is called the illegal immigration.

Poverty: Poverty is the deprivation of those things which determine the quality of life in term of food, shelter and health etc. Poverty is major push factor which compel the people to move for their survival. Poverty creates psychological depression and cause of many social problems. The poor people are those, who do not have resources to purchase the basic necessities of lives and ready to do everything for survival.

Adventure: Some people have every accessories of life. They have all what they desire. They migrate to the developed countries just for the sake of exciting activities. They do not want to do any work over there. They avail opportunity for the sake of fun.

Slavery: In modern days slavery is the fundamental purpose of human trafficking. Human traffickers trap the people to utilize their men power by taking their passports and visas. In this way they paralyzed them. Slavery is a curse. Every human have right to live freely.

Right: Right refers to the desire which could be claimed by law. Human rights include the right to marry, live freely and there should not be any unlawful act imposed on them.

DATA SOURCES AND METHODOLOGY

Methodology is a system of implicitly rules and procedures upon which research is based. For the present research the researcher intends to explore the Application of Human Trafficking on effected families (Case of District Mir Pur, Jammon and Azad Kashmir, Pakistan). For this Purpose, study used the qualitative and quantitative method of research. The universe of present study is Mirpur (Azad Kashmir). The population of the current study is the affected families of trafficked persons of Mirpur Tehsil, In this regard the native people of Islam garh, Andran Kalan, Khari Sharif, Pindi Subherwal, Ghaset Pur Awan, and Mangla regions have been selected as target population.

Keeping in view the particular nature of the study and scientific approach of the research, both qualitative and quantitative approaches are used for the current study. Mir Pur district is leading city in the human trafficking in Pakistan. Researcher has used multi stages sampling in his research.

Interview guide and interview schedule are being used as a tool for data collection. Interview schedule is applied on the 200 families while interview guide has used as a tool for data collection for the effected families of human trafficking. It is very difficult to approach the whole scattered population. Researcher has collected the data from the head/guardian of the families. For quantitative purpose 200 families are selected as respondent, among the 200 families there are 12 effected families by the human traffickers. Researcher has used purposive sampling for the quest of qualitative research. Through purpose sampling, data has been collected from 12 respondents.

Methodology

Both types, qualitative and quantitative data have been obtained through the field work of the research study. The qualitative data is analyzed descriptively by using case study technique. Quantitative data is analyzed through SPSS and presented through frequency distribution, percentages table and cross-tabulation techniques.

Univariate Analysis: To calculate the frequency the researcher used the following formula:

$$P = f/N \times 100$$

Where

P = Percentage

f = Frequency

N = Total number of respondents

In qualitative research, after collecting the data from the effected families of human trafficking, the data has critically analyzed (descriptively in the light of theoretical frame work and reviewed in the light of relevant literature).

Chi-Square Method: Chi-square test has been applied to find out the relationship between certain dependent and independent variables.

The chi-square test calculate with the following formula

$$X^2 = \sum \frac{(fo - fe)^2}{fe}$$

Where

O= observed value

E= expected value

S= sum of value

In order to judge the significance of results, the calculated value of chi-square was compared with the tabulated value at a given degree of freedom. The result was considered as significant of the calculated value of chi-square was greater than the table value, otherwise it was regarded a non-significant relation. The null hypothesis of the current study was that there is no association between poverty and human trafficking and the alternative hypothesis was that there is association between poverty and human trafficking. So alternative hypothesis is approved as significant value was 0.000 and chi-square value was observed 35.381.

IV. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Case study method is a qualitative method of social research. Researcher use case study method in current research. Interview guide was used as a tool for data collection. 200 families were taken as respondent of quantitative general profile research of the people, among 200 there were 12 families affected by the human traffickers. The result of descriptive analysis is reported in Table I.

Table 1
Descriptive Statistics

Category	Frequency	Percent
1. Respondents Regarding the family type		
Extended	6	3.0
Joint	162	81.0
Nuclear	32	16.0
2. Respondents Regarding the nature of the household structure		
Kacha	14	7.0
Pakka	118	59.0
Mix	68	34.0
3. Respondents Regarding the nature of education		
Formal	154	84.0
Informal	30	16.0
4. Respondents regarding the level of education		
Primary	8	4.0
Middle	56	30.0
Metric	72	39.0
College/university	18	10.0
Any other	30	16.0
5. Respondents regarding the source of income being a non-agriculturist		
Govt. job	8	4.0
non govt.	78	41.0
own business	90	47.0
daily wages	10	5.0
Any other	6	3.0
6. Respondents regarding monthly income		
0000- 3000	2	1.0
3001-6000	26	13.0
6001-9000	38	19.0
9001-12000	52	26.0
more than 12000	82	41.0
7. Respondents Regarding their point of view that relative deprivation prevails among the people of Mir Pur		
Yes	188	94.0
No	12	06.0
8. Respondents Regarding the awareness about human trafficking in genera		
Yes	172	86.0
No	28	14.0
9. Respondents regarding the major cause of human trafficking		
Poverty	08	04.0
Adventure	04	02.0
Better life style factor	12	06.0
Relative deprivation	170	85.0
Any other	06	03.0
11. Respondents regarding the modes of human transportation		
By container	14	7.0
By ship	12	6.0
Through glacier way	14	7.0
By air	16	8.0
Above all	126	63.0
Don't know	18	9.0
12. Respondents Regarding the Association of human trafficking with poverty.		
Yes	185	93
No	15	7
13. Respondents Regarding their point of view about natural disasters/famine impact on social mobility		

To some extent	42	21.0
To great extant	18	9.0
Not at all	140	70.0
14. Respondents regarding natural resources were sufficient to provide them better life style to its native people		
Agree	60	30.0
Strongly agree	10	5.0
Disagree	72	36.0
Strongly disagree	8	4.0
Neutral	50	25.0
15. Respondents regarding to what extent class difference prevail in Mir Pur		
To some extent	40	20.0
To greater extent	134	67.0
Not at all	26	13.0
16. Respondents regarding the problems among the people created by generation gap's extent level		
To some extent	96	48.0
To greater extent	60	30.0
Not at all	44	22.0
17. Respondents regarding the fundamental life style of the people of MirPur		
Liberal	18	9.0
Religious	166	83.0
Moderate	16	8.0
18. Respondents regarding their aspirations to leave for abroad to meet their economic needs		
Yes	94	47.0
No	106	53.0
19. Respondents regarding their point of view about availing opportunities to leave for abroad		
Yes	68	34.0
No	132	66.0
20. Respondents regarding abroad, whether it can bring prosperity in their lives or not:		
to some extent	82	41.0
to great extant	106	53.0
not at all	12	6.0
21. Respondents regarding their point of view that poor economic conditions leads toward the human trafficking		
Yes	176	88
No	24	12
22. Respondents regarding if someone being trafficked from their family		
Yes	24	12.0
No	176	88.0

In section 1 the data represents the family structure that how many families were living in extended, joint or nuclear form. According to this table 81% respondents were living in joint family system. On the other hand only 16% of the whole respondents were belonged to nuclear family system. Pakistani society is traditional society, maximum people of this country are living in villages, their family bindings are very strong, and so people prefer the joint family system in this part of the world. 3% of the whole respondents were living in extended form.

Section 2 indicates that Majority of the respondents were living in Pakka houses, they were 59% in numbers, while 34% respondents had mix type of houses. They had Pakka houses as well as kacha houses. Only seven percent of the whole respondents were living in kacha (mud) houses Mirpur surrounded by middle class, it was basically hilly area. Mostly hoses were being constructed by cemented blocks. There were mud houses in very few numbers. Many houses were empty because the owners of the houses were living out of country and they came usually after several years.

Section 3 shows frequency distribution of the respondents according their nature of education. This table depicts that 84% respondents had got the formal education, formal education refer to school/college education. While 16% respondents got informal education. Informal education refers to madrasas/home education. Opportunities of formal and informal education both were available for the local people. Everyone could get any

type of education. Madrasas were performing well to provide Islamic fundamental principles of life. In some madrasas formal education was also part of their education.

Section 4 represents frequency distribution of the respondents regarding formal education level. Data shows that 39% of the respondents got metric level of education, 30% of the respondents got to middle class education. 16% respondents got any other educational degree. There were only 10% respondents who went college/university for education. Only 4% of the respondents got just primary level of education.

Section 5 shows frequency distribution of respondents regarding their source of income instead of self-cultivator. 47% respondents ran their own business; they were shop keeper, small traders, transport owner, entrepreneurs.. 41% respondents told that they worked in none govt. institutions 5 % respondents worked as a labor force. They worked on daily wages, while Among 100 respondents 4% respondents were doing govt. job. Daily wages workers were not performed their duties on neither contract bases nor permanent bases. These poor people spent their lives on probe.

Section 6 shows frequency distribution of respondents regarding their monthly income. This table divides their monthly income into five categories according to the monthly income of different respondents; data shows that only 1% respondent claimed that his monthly income was less than 3000 Pak rupees. He was also physically weak respondent, he worked on daily wages. 13% respondents earned 3001-6000 Pak rupees per month while 19 % respondents earned monthly 6001-9000 Pak rupees, 26% respondents were earning 9001-12000 per month. In last category of the table there were 41% of respondents who were earning reasonable monthly income which was more than 12000 pak rupees. The above results indicate that majority of the people earned less than 12000 pak rupees which was insufficient to bear family expenses when there was high inflation. It was also indicator that leads people towards migration for earning.

Section 7 states the frequency distribution of respondents regarding their satisfaction level about Mirpur that could provide them better life style. Above table depicts that majority of the respondents were disappointed about the regional prosperity, it could not provide them better life style. There were 94% respondents who said that relative deprivation existed in Mir Pur. 06% respondents denied the prevailing of deprivation.

Section 8 shows the distribution of the respondents regarding their awareness about human trafficking in general. Results show that 86% respondents had known about the human trafficking. It was not hidden aspect of the region. Majority of the people were being informed about the human trafficking. It was common issue of that specific region. Only 14% respondents did not know about the human trafficking. Those families were usually form middle and elite classes; they often spent their time out of country. They did not take any interest in social issues of the country.

Section 9 shows data about the frequency distribution of respondents regarding the major cause of human trafficking in Mir Pur. Table represents results that 85% respondents answered that people migrated due to the relative deprivation, they had all the basic necessities of life but they compared themselves with high class which mostly earned their livelihood from foreign countries, on the other hand 6% respondents said that people migrate for the better life style while this relative deprivation leads people towards migration. 04% respondents migrate due to the poverty. 03% respondents were answered that there were another reason for the motivation towards migration that reason could be adventure or any other. 2% respondents claimed that people consider migration as an adventure.

Section 11 shows 63% respondents answered that human traffickers used all above mentioned methods for their purpose on the other hand 9% respondents excused that they did not know about the modes which human traffickers adopted. 8% respondents gave response that people migrate by air. Data showed that majority of the people migrated through by air, by containers, through glacier way, by and shipping. Present results about distribution of respondents regarding the modes of human transportation. 7% respondents answered that people trafficked by human traffickers through containers. Usually containers were being used for trafficking in these days. 7% respondents indicated that people transferred in other countries through glacier ways. Although glacier considered tough way for the human transportation because they had no convince over there, sometimes they got help through horse and donkeys as well. 6% respondents said that shipping is another way for illegal immigration agents.

Section 12 focuses on the frequency distribution of respondents regarding their point of view that if economic issues could be resolved then human trafficking ratio could be decreased. The data shows that majority of the respondents pointed out that poor economy was the basic issue which compelled people to migrate. Data shows that 93% respondents replied that economic issues were the push factors while 7% respondents have been disagreed, they pointed out that there are not only economic issues but also there are many social issues behind this factor.

Section 13 table show results about frequency distribution of respondents regarding their point of view about natural disaster/famine impacts on the social mobility. There were 70% respondents who were disagreed about natural disaster/famine as a factor of social mobility. They did not consider it worthwhile contribution in motivating people to leave for abroad. 21% respondents answered that natural disaster/famine leads towards

social mobility while 9% respondents claimed that natural disaster/famine put impact on great extent to compel the mass towards social mobility.

Section 14 depict results about the frequency distribution of respondents regarding their point of view about Mir Pur either it could provided them better life style or not. 36% respondents were disagreed and 30% respondents were agreed, 25% respondents were remained neutral, they were basically in between the both, while 5% respondents were strongly agreed about the resources of Mir Pur. 4% respondents were strongly disagreed that Mir Pur provides them better life style to its native people.

Section 15 shows results about the frequency distribution of the respondents regarding prevailing of class difference in Mir Pur, 67% respondents were agreed to greater extent that class difference is a factual phenomenon there in Mir Pur, while 20 % people agreed to some extent that there was a visibility of class difference in Mir Pur. 13% respondents said that class difference was a phenomenon absent in Mir Pur.

Section 16 shows results about the problems among the people created by generation gap's extent level. 48% respondents were agreed that generation gap prevailed to some extent in Mir Pur while 30% people considered the existence of this phenomenon to greater extent. On the other hand 22% respondents said that there were no signs of generation gap in Mir Pur. They denied generation gap as a problem create factor.

Section 17 show results about respondent's point of view about the fundamental life style of the people of Mir Pur. 83% respondents said that there religious life style is the essential part of their lives. Only 9% respondents claimed that there life style was liberal. 8% people were adopted moderate life style.

Section 18 distributes the respondents in percentage regarding their aspiration for abroad to meet their economic needs. 53% respondents were disagreed to migrate. They preferred their country instead of abroad. 47% people said that they had aspiration to leave for abroad.

Section 19 shows results about the distribution of respondents regarding their point of view, if any opportunities could be provided them then they would availed opportunities. 66% respondents denied to avail the opportunities because they considered foreign life more hard to their country, while 34% respondents said yes they will take advantage from that prospect.

Section 20 depict results about the frequency distribution of respondents regarding their point of view about abroad whether it can bring prosperity in their lives or not. 53% respondents said that abroad can bring prosperity in their lives at greater extent while 41% people said that to some extent abroad was necessary for better way of life on the other hand 6% respondents denied abroad, they claimed if we manage our resources then our native area is more fertile then foreign countries in all the ways.

Section 21 mentions the frequency of respondents regarding poor economic conditions as a push factor towards human trafficking. 88% respondents were agreed that for there are many push factors in the region but poor economy is one of the major reasons to compel the people towards migration while 12% respondents denied poor economy as a push factor of human trafficking.

Section 22 distributes respondents in percentage, if someone is being trafficked from their family. 88% respondents claimed that their families were not affected by these illegal immigration agents. 12% families were victimized by human traffickers. None state actors affected these families by traffic their dear ones.

Testing of the Hypothesis

Null hypothesis (Ho): If there is no relationship between poor economy and human trafficking

Alternative Hypothesis (H1): if there is relationship between poor economic conditions and human trafficking.

Table 2
Chi-Square Tests

Is there any association between human trafficking and poverty	do you think that poor economic conditions leads towards the human trafficking		Total
	Yes	No	
Yes	170	15	185
No	6	9	15
Total	176	24	200

$DF = 1$

Significant value = 0.000

Chi-square value = 35.381

Since the P value is 0.00 which is less than 0.05, which indicates that there is significant association between poor economy and human trafficking. If economic issues could be resolved then human trafficking ratio will be decreased proved by statistical test of chi-square.

Chi-square was most appropriate test to find the relationship between poverty and human trafficking. Significant relationship has been observed between dependent and independent variable. It proved that poverty is the fuel of human trafficking. Raimo, (2003) described the poverty as a supportive cause of human trafficking. Poor economic condition led people towards the developed countries and thus become victimized by the human

traffickers. To add Presse, (2002) revealed scarcity of food and better life style as variable which cause the human trafficking.

CONCLUSION

There were many social and psychological problems related with affected families. Social degradation pushed the people and better economic opportunities of foreign countries pulled the people. The study has explored the significant positive relationship between poverty and human trafficking in District Mir Pur, Azad Jammu and Kashmir, Pakistan. Poverty has direct link with alienation. Alienation compels the people towards developed countries. Economic deprivation pushes the people and thus they become victimize through anti-humans. Developed countries provide the economic opportunities where poor people search the ways to go to these developed countries and thus they become victims by the illegal immigration agents and professional human traffickers. Trafficking in person has affected the global peace, in some countries it has become leading social problem. The causes of human trafficking vary country to country. Causes of human trafficking have been diagnosed in the study area. Glamour of the recipients' countries attracts the poor masses of third world countries. Relative poverty is a major supporting phenomenon and illegal immigration agents are the real actor to play a role in trafficking of persons. Push and pull factors of the donors and the recipients countries are the significant part behind the human trafficking. Study also concluded that the instability of law enforcement institutions is also the main reason of human trafficking although the law enforcement agencies were capable enough to detect the inhuman act, but the dilemma was that they do not perform their duties well. There was trust deficit among the people towards the law enforcement agencies. Number of factors is required to get control over the human trafficking. State is directly responsible for the economic condition of her citizen. Employment opportunities should be given to poor people, as according to the major finding has been observed that poor economy leads people towards mobility. Maximum people migrated due to the poor economic conditions. People are jobless, there for employment opportunities should be provided to these people. Law enforcement agencies should perform their duties very well against the criminals, especially against the human traders.

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