



## BOOK REVIEW (EXPLOITING PEOPLE FOR PROFIT) FIRST EDITION

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### Book Review

**Simon Massey and Glynn Rankin, *Exploiting People for Profit: Trafficking in Human Beings* (Palgrave, Mc Millan, 2020), 139pp. Rs. 4,614, ISBN-978-1-137-43412-8**

Human Trafficking is a global crime purportedly rising in today's time after the world has turned into a global village. The unlawful act of recruitment, transfer and harboring of people transnationally or within a nation through force, fraud or deception for exploitation of the trafficked physically, mentally, psychologically, sexually and emotionally for profit, covers the broader phenomenon of Human Trafficking. The jargon between Human Trafficking and Modern Slavery is referred to in the context of UK in the spectacular and empirical work of Massey and Rankin, *Exploiting People for Profit*, in a clear, synchronized and detailed manifestation of seamless Chapterization of 5, regarding what Human Trafficking demands, analyzing its conceptual philosophy, the loggerhead between smuggling and trafficking and most significantly the strength and loopholes in the international and national legal standards behind prosecution and prevention. Lastly as a reader it is appreciative how the authors have dedicated to transfer the readers mentally to a 'zone of darkness' where the victim's life undergoes through and also hindrances behind a life of rights and dignity.

The authors have followed a descriptive methodology to explain and proceed with the details of Human Trafficking widely prevalent in a First Class country like UK. They have taken efforts to differentiate between Human Trafficking and Modern slavery where the second has occupied a space



in the country's laws. Modern slavery is a new form of transfer of people where contemporary form of labor and sexual exploitation ostensibly resembled historical manifestation of slavery and the Modern Slavery Act of UK, has turned out to be useless to curb the dangerous and vindictive indicators of modern slavery. Because of the multi-stage criminal activity, Human trafficking and the difficulty behind investigation and prosecution and adoption of Anti- Trafficking measures by UK bear minimum fruits as politically it was under EU, where inter-state movement amongst the EU nations was Visa free. And permit free. Smuggling<sup>1</sup> is a term which the authors tried to clear when used synonymously with trafficking. Conceptual and contextual definitions of the terms are clarified by the authors to further enunciate situations of Human Trafficking and Smuggling. Consensus and autonomy is the prime juggernaut in such terminologies where smuggling dominates the crime scene of UK. This book has made impactful reference regarding the sanctity of the UK's legal obligations and its aftereffects of BREXIT in renouncing one of its overruling crime scene of Human Trafficking.

The **Introductory Chapter, *Human Trafficking in Context***, reflects about the underrated research and subsequent reporting of Human Trafficking as a most infamous crime. UN Trafficking Protocol does not mostly match with UK and its local phenomenology of Modern slavery. Action, Means and Purpose has been formulated by the CoE Convention on Human Trafficking which is irrelevant in the context of modern day trafficking and especially in UK. One pertinent reality behind trafficking and smuggling which sits fit in both the situation are the push factors and pull factors. The shift from loss in the place of origin to a destination of hope belies tragedy and sometimes even death for the trafficked who gets trapped in for profit of the exploiters. The several international legal efforts by the UN and other Conventions are exhorting the pull factors more than the push factors which sets the trap for a transferred individual as a trafficked or smuggled victim. The authors have taken efforts to distinguish between Smuggling of Migrants(SOM) and Human Trafficking widely, in the **Second Chapter, *Difference Between Smuggling and Trafficking***, which are two sides of the same coin. Smuggling unlike Human Trafficking is a voluntary initiation by the smuggled victims in lieu of payment to the smuggler, where the freedom to continue or exit from a smuggled situation is in the disposal of the victim. Here, address to a smuggled victim is a criminal in itself, who has trespassed an international border illegally and violating international laws. The nexus between Trafficking and Smuggling has two things in common –the push factors and the pull factors but the journey of transportation determine the contextual transfer. But the lack of identification as two different spectrum of Human Rights violation by UN Palermo Protocol on Human Trafficking.

The **Third Chapter, *Pursuing Human Traffickers***, provides a practical denudation on how the global crime of Human Trafficking needs to get a light for investigation and prosecution. However, this is not enough, because being a multi-stage crime, only with physical and human



resources cannot suffice, it also requires law enforcement by trained specialist to ensure justice through pro-active measures. Simultaneously, the Human Rights of the victims is often neglected in the investigation process. Emphasizing upon Feminist thinker's perspectives, has led them to turn an eye towards how Human Trafficking is a gender biased crime. Case Management comprises specialized processes or structures that ensures efficient progression of cases where proper and correct information is received without causing double jeopardy of the victims while adopting investigation technique like interview to ensure a peaceful behavior during the process. But in the context of UK, after BREXIT, it is not sure if UK will have influence on the EU's counter-trafficking strategy<sup>2</sup>. The BREXIT, has left many uncertainties and unsurity regarding its independent approach towards breaking down the racket of Human Trafficking within its nation.

The **Chapter 4, *Protecting the Victims***, is an extension of the substance on which the previous chapter pondered upon the victim rights. Special discussion is made regarding the female victims who are prone to double jeopardy, one during being trafficked and other, after being rescued, during the investigation process in the court of law when the investigator's insensitive behavior towards the interviewee can subject the entire process in vain. By denoting Human Trafficking as 'global health crisis' the feminist thinkers meant the mentally, emotionally, cognitively, physically, sexually, retardation of the victims<sup>3</sup>.

The authors have convincingly made their points in order to put forward a clear picture regarding the Human Trafficking scene in UK. In England and Wales, survivors experience medium to long-term physical, sexual mental health problems, including injuries sexually transmitted infections a probable depression like PTSD<sup>4</sup>. The book has made suggestions even for other countries by presenting the UK Human Trafficking scenario to the authorizes of the states for restitution and reintegration into the society through social and community support. Article 26 of COE, 'non-punishment provision' means that victims must be not to be punished although involved in unlawful activities. Non-punishment of victims is very important to encourage the act of witness in criminal proceedings against the perpetrators. According to UNODC, SOP, Right to self-determination and empowerment of victims is important. National Referral Mechanism (NRM) is a cooperative framework to allow states to identify victims of Human Trafficking and ensure they receive proper protection and support. All such recommendations made are efforts of the authors to the UK government in pointing out their failure to combat the global crime scene from their nation.

In the **Chapter 5, *Preventing Human Trafficking***, an analysis has been made regarding the actual application and extent of success of the Preventive mechanisms of Human Trafficking in the context of UK. For each individual jurisdiction, efforts must be made to formulate lawful mechanisms for criminal justice operatives which are not unanimous. Outdated laws are not feasible for including the new form of Human Trafficking taking place in the recent times in the UK. Efforts to tackle human trafficking in Europe are relatively recent and have not, as yet, been subjected to rigorous impact evaluation<sup>5</sup>. There is only limited systematic research into the impacts of anti-



trafficking initiatives. Such research has been avoided due to its inherent expense and difficulty, and has been hindered by problems of methodological nationalism, the absence of a comparative dimension and difficulties in tracing impact. As with the other elements of an effective counter-trafficking strategy, prevention should be concentrated on the victim in the context of a Human Rights approach.

The authors argue that UK, considered as one of the most developed nations of the world, has a dark image of Human Trafficking at an intense rate. Illicit transnational transfer of people has caused most trafficked to be at loss in UK, after succumbing to an unknown, vulnerable situation different from the expectations. The endeavor to take the readers through the UK Anti-Trafficking measures and the extent of applicability of the UN and COE's programs and international conventions, broadly elucidate the underground crime of Human Trafficking and exploitation of people by enlisting dreamy pull factors. The consciousness of the readers is tired to be measured when the authors interrogated regarding the sanctity of criminality of smuggling and trafficking, by elaborately putting forward the differences in between the two terms in the context of UK.

Besides generating an awareness and persuasive thought process towards reporting, mitigation and stricter civil and criminal laws amongst the public and authorities through the book, it has also tried to put the readers into the shoes of the victims and their atrocious life when being trafficked or even after their rescue. The book has a qualitative orientation in its proceedings when the authors empathized with the victim's propensity for a conducive environment for their testimony. The book is in the form of a guide for the Prosecutors to be active, alert, responsible and friendly towards the victims in their investigation process. The authors limit themselves to UK in discussing about this form of exploitation of people mainly because a partnership effort to collectively squeeze out the menace of Human Trafficking. Moreover, UK is not transparent in formulating its independent laws after BREXIT, therefore, there is intimidation not only in UK but also amongst the other nations, on how efficiently and independently UK without EU can arrest the safe haven for Trafficking.

One of the spectacular remark of this book is that the authors have tried to cover the complex crime of Human Trafficking very concisely with details and have impinged the readers to re –consider about their respective state's position and lawful provision in ameliorating of the chain of Human Trafficking.

However, while the message and acclamation conveyed through the book will reach out to several audiences but it will be an eye-opener for the Ministry of Law and Order, Anti-Crime Bureau, Social Justice Organizations, Women Development Cells, Rehabilitation Centers, Inter-State Surveillance Bodies, police and most importantly the victims within the community from where they and the traffickers belong.



When pondered upon the content of the book from a critical lens, as readers, the validation of the references made in the context of Human Trafficking in UK is minimum and less convincing. If shown the statistical representations and graphs, after each UN and the respective UK Anti-Trafficking Conventions, it would have been more comprehensible for the readers to understand the scenario of Human Trafficking in quantitative context to assume as one of the notorious crime. Secondly, the book is simply an elaboration without any target audience, for which the gravity of the content has the possibility for being taken for granted during leisure reading by the readers. Most importantly, the authors have not made a very inductive reasoning, by confining the world-wide prevalent crime of Human Trafficking to only UK.

The book, *Exploiting People for Profit*, is however, a useful and informative text for someone who are naïve to the underpinnings of Transnational Human Trafficking and more conducive to further research regarding it in context of their nation and region.

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