



HUMAN TRAFFICKING AS A CONTINUING ACT OF INJUSTICE IN THE NIGERIAN SOCIETY

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ABSTRACT

The main purpose of the study is to investigate if the level of significant relationship between human trafficking (Domestic Servitude, forced Child Labor, Children Exploited for Commercial Sex, and Sex human trafficking) on continuing act of injustice in the Nigerian society. Four purpose, research questions and hypothesis guided the study. The research design adopted for this study was the correlation research design. The population for the study was all citizen of Nigeria. Purposive sampling technique was used to select the sample of the study. The actual sample respondents of 560 citizens was drawn for the study three experts validated the instruments that was used to collect data for the study. Instrument was used for the study, the instrument was titled "human trafficking and continuing act of injustice in the Nigerian society questionnaire" was administered to the respondents to elicit their responses. The instruments was 28 items with 4-option Likert scale format. A pilot study was conducted on a sample of 60 participants and internal consistency coefficient between .84-.87 was obtained using Cronbach alpha reliability estimate methods. The researchers administered the instruments on the sampled respondents in the selected at one time or the other the researcher was able to meet him. The data that was collected was analyzed using simple percentages and the hypothesis was tested using Pearson product moment correlation at 0.05 level of significance. The result showed that social Domestic Servitude, forced Child Labor, Children Exploited for Commercial Sex, and Sex human trafficking human trafficking significantly related to the increase in the level of continuing act of injustice I Nigeria. Above all it was recommended that law enforcement officials and anti-trafficking agencies should be retrained on the subject according to global standards, they should be adequately funded and encouraged to collaborate with other organizations and agencies within and across the nation's borders in order effectively tackle human trafficking.

KEYWORD: Domestic Servitude, forced Child Labor, Children Exploited for Commercial Sex, and Sex human trafficking and continuing act of injustice

INTRODUCTION

Human trafficking has become a major global concern.

This is stated without equivocation as many nations across the continents, non-governmental organizations and international organizations have enacted laws, sponsored bills as well as

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funded extensive researches and programmes in order to address the prevalence of human trafficking (Weitzer, 2015). On that same note, the UNODC (2022) report on trafficking shows that over 800 court proceedings have been collated and analyzed from over 141 countries, and this encompasses 95% of the world's population. Numerous texts have been published and analyzed on the subject of trafficking, although many have been criticized and refuted on various grounds such as questionable qualifications of the author or the unempirical assertions within the work. These attempts geared at investigating this phenomenon, whether refuted or not, are a testament to the fact that human trafficking is not an issue to be ignored or hastily done away with.

Trafficking over time poses a serious challenge due to a quest to provide a definition that covers all sections and forms of exploitation (Patterson & Zhuo, 2018). This proclivity has led to the tendency to group every form of exploited labour as forced labour and also equate them with trafficking and slavery (Chuang, 2014). From the numerous academic works and efforts in research on the subject, there is observably a significant confliction of terms which are sometimes used interchangeably to mean trafficking. Some of the words associated with human trafficking in many works include servitude, forced labour, abusive migration, slavery, prostitution and so on (Weitzer, 2015; Patterson & Zhuo, 2018).

Another challenge mitigating against the acceptability of definitions is the lack of empirical authentication of the claims documented in many of these works. This unstandardized definition and confliction of terms has dulled the blade of the criminal justice systems of many nations in that the profile of a trafficking offender is not clearly defined and thus identification and prosecution has become nearly impossible (Weitzer, 2015).

Chuang (2010) argues that many efforts from governments and law enforcement have focused on the area of sexual exploitation and forced labour more than other forms of exploitation. NGOs with the use of media has garnered government support, funding, celebrity status as well as stirred public interest around only these forms of trafficking and while this is important, it leaves other areas of this broad subject underdeveloped (Weitzer, 2014)

Although the United States recognizes only two primary forms of human trafficking which are forced labour and sex trafficking, there are several other forms and variation that exist in many nations across the globe (US. Department of State, 2022). Other forms include debt bondage, child labour, trafficking of children, commercial sexual exploitation, slavery, forced marriage, sexual slavery, exploitation of labour, children in the military, peonage or bonded labour, Child Sex Tourism. (US. Dept. of State, 2008).

Forced labour is also called labour trafficking or servitude and it incorporates activities that involve the use of force, fraud or forms of coercion in order to exploit the labour or services of another person (US Department of State, 2022; Patterson & Zhuo, 2018). These are all those forms of servitude in which the exploitation of labour, sexual and nonsexual, for profit is the primary motivation of the exploiter (Patterson & Zhuo, 2018). The international labour organization (ILO) estimates that at any given day in 2016, 40,293,000 were in forced nonsexual labour exploitation, 4,816,000 in forced sexual exploitation, 4,060,000 in state-imposed forced labour, (ILO 2017). According to the ILO report cited, the majority of people in servitude reside in the Asia- Pacific region (62%) followed by Africa (23%) and Europe and Central Asia (9%).

Just like the rest of the world, Nigeria is not excluded from the fight scene against the violation of human trafficking (Dubukumah, 2013). In the West African Sub-region, Nigeria occupies a central position as a country of origin, transit and destination for victims of trafficking (IMADR, 2015). Apart from trafficking across national borders, known as external trafficking, there is evidence to support the existence of internal trafficking which involves transportation or movement of victims from the rural areas to the cities to serve as 'house helps' with little or no pay for their services (IMADR, 2015; Dubukumah, 2013). Many of these victims are recruited with the promise of an education, good paying jobs or marriage arrangements (Dubukumah, 2013). As a country of origin, women and girl children (victims) are mainly recruited for domestic servitude and sex trafficking while boys are generally coerced into working on plantations, commercial farms, construction sites, quarries and mines, or

engaged in crime and the drug trade (IMADR, 2015). In the Northern parts of Nigeria, many young boys known as “Almajiri” studying in the Quaranic schools are subjected to begging, while in several other regions of the country, “baby factories” operate disguised as maternity homes, orphanages or religious centres. These factories usually serve as holding places in which women are kept against their will and are raped with intent to sire children by them who will in turn be sold for different purposes; usually forced labour or sex exploitation (2019 TIP Report- Nigeria).

As a destination point for victims of human trafficking, traffickers within the country’s borders receive victims from other African nations who are forced into various forms of exploitation. These victims come from Togo, Cameroon, Chad, Niger, Central African Republic, Benin, Liberia, Mali, Burkina Faso and Ghana. Being at the centre of the trafficking industry. Nigeria is also recognized as a transit country in which trafficked people are distributed to other Western African countries like Gabon and Cameroon and then Europe (IMADR 2015). This clearly shows that Nigeria recruits, sends, harbours and receives trafficked victims while maintaining trafficking transactional ties with many other countries. (Yakubu 2019).

Abudkadir (2010) opines that there are many causes of human trafficking in Nigeria and they include: corruption, poverty, inadequate education, poor value systems and unemployment. Dubukumah (2013) groups these individual causes into four factors which are: political, cultural, economic and social factors. Why is human trafficking a continuing act of injustice in Nigeria? This is simply because trafficking is broad and complex and its magnitude makes it difficult to address by a wave of the hand (Kigbu, 2015). Many countries have ratified the Palermo Protocol and have gradually moved up on the compliance ladder yet Nigeria remains on Tier 2 of the Trafficking in person’s watchlist (UN 2019 TIP Report-Nigeria). This ranking means that the Nigerian government has not fully met the minimum standards for the elimination of human trafficking although commendable efforts have been made and a few successes recorded (UN 2019 TIP Report-Nigeria).

According to UN 2019 TIP report on Nigeria, the government did not investigate, prosecute, or hold accountable any military or Civilian Joint Tax Force (CJTF) members for exploiting Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in sex trafficking or past recruitment and use of child soldiers. Also, the military did not provide female and child trafficking victims allegedly associated with insurgencies with trafficking victim protections. The government identified fewer trafficked victims and did not fully disburse the budget allocated to the National Agency for the Prohibition of Trafficking in Persons (NAPTIP). The government decreased its efforts to identify and protect trafficked victims rather government officials who had been reported several times to be involved in trafficking are shielded from the wrath of the law. In addition, the judiciary remained slow and corrupt generally, thereby impeding prosecutions and convictions of most crimes, including trafficking.

There are several agencies involved in the fight against human trafficking like National Agency for the Prohibition of Trafficking in persons (NAPTIP), the Police, the Nigerian Immigration service, Ministry of Justice and the courts (Kigbu, 2015). They are responsible for the protection of citizens and the enforcement of human rights. The UN report recognizes their efforts however the menace continues due to certain challenges which include: Inability to identify victims of trafficking, poor co-ordination between NAPTIP and other government agencies, Criminalization of Trafficking victims, Challenges in Investigation and Prosecution. It is based on this premise that the researcher wishes to investigate the if involuntary Domestic Servitude, forced Child Labor, Children Exploited for Commercial Sex, and Sex human trafficking continuing act of injustice in the Nigerian society.

DOMESTIC SERVITUDE HUMAN TRAFFICKING AND CONTINUING ACT OF INJUSTICE IN THE NIGERIAN SOCIETY

Domestic slavery is a type of human trafficking in which an individual employed in a private residence is coerced or threatened into remaining.

Since it's frequently used as a front for controlling and abusing domestic help, this kind of exploitation is hard to spot. When the work arrangement turns into a kind of forced labor, the victim is expected to work nonstop around the house. Spouses, partners, kids, family members, men or women, UK citizens or foreign nationalities, can all be victims (Kelly,2020).

Also Kelly, (2020), explained that good neighbor connections are essential to preventing concealment of symptoms of modern-day slavery and human trafficking, which communities should be aware of. West Yorkshire Police provides training to employees, such as neighborhood patrol teams, on how to communicate with the public. Locating local Neighborhood Watch organizations is crucial if you want to forge stronger bonds and work together to put an end to human trafficking and modern-day slavery.

In a study carried out by Cockbain, and Bowers (2019), in order to identify important trafficking kinds such as (domestic servitude, sex trafficking) this study makes use of unique individual-level data from the UK's central system. It compares 2630 verified victims for domestic slavery, prostitution, and other work, looking at official reactions, trafficking procedure, and demographics. The findings caution against confusing various forms of human trafficking by highlighting its complexity and variety. For precisely targeted answers, a more complex approach to analysis and action is essential. Research, policy, and practice may all benefit from the study's insightful conclusions.

In another related study carried out by Sisay (2024), highlighted areas in need of more investigation and assesses empirical studies on human trafficking in Ethiopia. According to the literature analysis, studies on human trafficking in Ethiopia are still in their infancy and often concentrate on the experiences of women as victims or on socioeconomic issues like unemployment and poverty. The research also emphasizes the necessity of using a variety of methods to comprehend the intricate relationships that exist both within and between national boundaries between political, economic, and sociocultural variables. To gain a better understanding of the scope and size of human trafficking in Ethiopia, it also suggests employing

the Socio-Ecological Model to document cases of trafficking in a methodical manner.

Similarly, a study carried out by Alexandra (2017), aimed to present a demand-side paradigm for research on human trafficking (THB) in domestic employment. THB is vague, and domestic work is susceptible to abuse and exploitation in the workplace. Terms like labor exploitation, domestic servitude, and domestic slavery are used interchangeably. The need for domestic employment is driven by a number of variables, including the close nature of employer-employee relationships and the industry's non-profit status, which makes it difficult to address. The purpose of this study is to provide a common foundation and improve comprehension of THB in domestic labor.

FORCED CHILD LABOR HUMAN TRAFFICKING AND CONTINUING ACT OF INJUSTICE IN THE NIGERIAN SOCIETY

Forced labor, which happens both domestically in the US and abroad, is the crime of forcing someone to perform labor or deliver services by coercion, deception, or force. The ILO estimates that over 6 million children worldwide are held in slavery, with 5.7 million in forced labor, 300,000 in armed conflict, and 1.2 million trafficked. In 2012, 20.9 million people were victims of forced labor, with women and girls being the majority. There were 24.9 million forced laborers as of 2016, and because to company prohibitions or language obstacles, victims frequently were unable to get assistance.

A study conducted by Majeed, and Malik, (2017), used a panel data set of 169 nations from 2001 to 2011 to investigate how globalization has affected human trafficking. It looks at the political, social, and economic aspects of people trafficking for forced labor, forced prostitution, debt bindings, and child soldiers. Probit and Oprobit models are used in the study's empirical analysis. Research indicates that while globalization reduces the supply and demand for child soldiers, it also makes human trafficking easier, especially for forced labor, forced prostitution, and debt bonds. According to the report, wealthy nations are the final destination for human trafficking, while impoverished ones are the main source. The study highlights the variability of source and destination economies, adding to the body of knowledge on globalization and human trafficking.

In another study carried out by Orlando, and Xiaolin, (2018), explained the resurgence of forced labor, human trafficking, and slavery has spurred scholarly research and advocacy. However, there are serious issues for academics, legislators, and reformers due to word confusion, overstated claims, and a dearth of evidence-based work. This study defines terminologies, looks at several kinds of servitude, assesses how similar they are to slavery or human trafficking, and discusses methodological problems with evaluating different kinds of servitude. It also examines the elements that have led to its modern resurgence and invites academic investigations from sociologists.

In a related study carried out by Anurioha (2024), examined the issues of child labor and human trafficking in Nigeria, emphasizing how these crimes continue even in the face of legal action. Cultural attitudes, poverty, permeable borders, gender standards, and the disintegration of Islamic educational apprenticeships are among the factors that have been examined. The study finds that widespread poverty and societal acceptance of child labor norms, particularly for girls, encourage families to carry on the practice of child labor. Policies promoting economic integration facilitate cross-border trafficking in West Africa. The Almajiri Qur'anic education system in Nigeria has gotten worse, leaving many boys open to more abuse. Contrary to previous studies, 80.5% of participants in the survey stated that their experiences as child laborers had no impact on their schooling. In order to ease the cultural and economic tensions that result in poverty, the study urges more research on the effectiveness of policies and poverty reduction measures.

Also, in another study carried out by Omotoso, Oladeji, and Alokan, (2022), investigated the sociocultural and economic elements that fuel the pervasiveness of child labor trafficking in Nigeria are examined in this research. Using the ideas of cultural relativism and margin of appreciation, it was carried out with stakeholders and households in both rural and urban areas of southern Nigeria. The study discovered that the main socioeconomic variables influencing the prevalence of child labor trafficking in Nigeria include poverty, banditry/terrorism, religious

practices, socialization, fostering, cheap labor/urbanization, and consumerism. The study comes to the conclusion that nations' supportive conditions for breaches of children's rights are the reason why international child labor trafficking persists. Comprehending these circumstances is essential in formulating regulations and procedures aimed at reducing or eliminating the detrimental effects of global child labor trafficking.

CHILDREN EXPLOITED FOR COMMERCIAL SEX HUMAN TRAFFICKING AND CONTINUING ACT OF INJUSTICE IN THE NIGERIAN SOCIETY

A variety of crimes involving child abuse or exploitation for profit or financial gain are together referred to as commercial sexual exploitation of children (CSEC). In the US, estimates vary from a few thousand to millions. About 27 million individuals worldwide are victims of sex trafficking, a type of human trafficking that includes prostitution, pornography, and other types of prostitution. The Nigeria children exploited for commercial sex trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 defines children exploited for commercial sex human trafficking as the exploitation of juveniles by force, deception, or coercion. Regardless of the degree of duress, anyone under the age of eighteen is automatically classified as a trafficker (Greenbaum, 2014).

In a research carried out by Barnert, Iqbal, Bruce, Anoshiravani, Kolhatkar, Greenbaum (2017), investigated the growing body of research on child sex trafficking and commercial sexual exploitation of children (CSEC) has revealed persistent trauma and health hazards for these young people. Many of them are behind bars for offenses linked to exploitation, even though federal law designates them as victims. Healthcare professionals frequently don't know enough about human trafficking, which makes it difficult for them to interact with these vulnerable people in an effective manner. In order to stop, recognize, address, and control CSEC and sex trafficking, further research is required.

Also, in another study carried out by Greenbaum, (2014), sex trafficking and child commercial sexual exploitation are worldwide health concerns that need for a multidisciplinary response. Resources are limited, and victims must deal with serious emotional, physical, and social

repercussions. Medical personnel are required to identify victims, evaluate their requirements, and provide the necessary care. Nevertheless, there are little medical resources and information available about these problems. Many victims go unidentified, and there are no clinically approved screening techniques available. Additionally, professionals are not trained in proper interviewing methods or safety precautions. An overview of CSEC, its epidemiology, difficulties, and medical evaluation techniques are given in this article.

Similarly, an empirical research conducted by Benavente, Díaz-Faes, Brage, and Pereda, (2022), investigated commercial sexual exploitation of children (CSEC) in Europe is systematically reviewed in this study. It points out gaps, makes recommendations for further study, and emphasizes the necessity of more investigation and study in a number of CSEC-related fields. 56 research publications totaling 3,846 pages and 56 investigations with an emphasis on European samples are included in the review. The results underscore the necessity of enhancing professional abilities, educating the public, and raising awareness among those who assist children and youth who are vulnerable to exploitation.

In another study carried out by Gail, and Jennifer, (2018), investigated the usage of pediatric healthcare, psychological aspects, case features of child sexual abuse, and patient demographics of adolescents identified as victims of commercialized sexual exploitation of children (CSEC) are all examined in this study. Retrospective chart review results showed that 82.5% of possible victims were treated within a year, highlighting the need for enhanced knowledge and abilities in CSEC prevention and identification.

Also, a study carried out by Klimley, Carpinteri, Benson, Van Hasselt, and Black, (2018), looked at the traits of victims who are susceptible to prostitution, sex trafficking, traveling, and enticement. The most frequent transgressions were determined to be child prostitution and hands-on sexual abuse, according to an observational study conducted on 18 victims. White girls between the ages of 13 and 18 had a higher victimization rate.

Law enforcement, mental health, and medical experts may find the study's conclusions useful in understanding potentially associated features.

SEX HUMAN TRAFFICKING AND CONTINUING ACT OF INJUSTICE IN THE NIGERIAN SOCIETY

Sex trafficking is a type of human trafficking in which victims are intimidated, pressured, or forced into having sex in order to further the interests of an outside party or group. It can happen in a variety of job environments, including migrant agricultural labor, prison-like manufacturing labor, and domestic slavery. Any circumstance when someone is fooled by someone lying to them or obfuscating the truth, or compelled to do anything against their will, is referred to as force, fraud, or coercion. Threats of violence or physical constraint are examples of coercion, whereas purposeful fabrication of the facts is used in fraud to persuade someone to give up something valuable or give up a legal right. Diverse circumstances might give rise to sexual trafficking, not all of which are comprehended or justified (Brent, and Aurelio, 2023).

In a study that carried out by Cho, Dreher, and Neumayer, (2013), investigated how legalizing prostitution affects the number of people who are trafficked. According to this theory, the replacement impact lowers demand for trafficked women while the scale effect expands the prostitution industry and boosts human trafficking. According to an empirical review of up to 150 countries, the scale impact outweighs the substitution effect, with higher reported inflows of human trafficking occurring in nations where prostitution is legal.

Also, a study carried out by Ioannou, & Oostinga (2015), examined the tactics employed to control 137 victims of human trafficking in the Netherlands for the purpose of sexual exploitation. Three different types of control are shown via a multidimensional scaling analysis that is based on Canter's victim role model. These control styles—the Victim as Object, Victim as Vehicle, and Victim as Person modes align with earlier studies on various forms of prostitution.

In another study carried out by Franchino-Olsen, Chesworth, Boyle, Rizo, Martin, Jordan, Macy, and Stevens, (2022), investigated six empirical studies that were published in the United States between 1999 and 2017 were included in a scoping review that looked at the incidence of minor sex trafficking. Estimates for young people at risk of minor sex trafficking or reporting victimization were generated by the research. The research looked at victimization and risk factors for sex trafficking in a variety of locations, including Ohio, New York City, and Ohio. Conventional random sampling, nationally representative sampling, convenience sampling, respondent-driven sampling, purposive sampling, and census data were among the sampling techniques used. The analysis came to the conclusion that additional research is required to get more representative estimates of the prevalence of minor sex trafficking in the US, as there hasn't been much done so far.

Using a feminist qualitative methodology, another study carried out by Irele, (2020), looked at the experiences of five human trafficking survivors in Edo state, Nigeria. Results imply that gender inequality, feminization of poverty, and unstable families all play a role in the trafficking of girls.

METHODOLOGY

The research design adopted for this study was the correlation research design. The population for the study was all citizen of Nigeria. Purposive sampling technique was used to select the sample of the study. The actual sample respondents of 560 citizens was drawn for the study Three experts validated the instruments that was used to collect data for the study. Instrument was used for the study, the instrument was titled "human trafficking and continuing act of injustice in the Nigerian society questionnaire" was administered to the respondents to elicit their responses. The instruments was 28 items with 4-option Likert scale format. A pilot study was conducted on a sample of 60 participants and internal consistency

coefficient between .84-.87 was obtained using Cronbach alpha reliability estimate methods. The researchers administered the instruments on the sampled respondents in the selected at one time or the other the researcher was able to meet him. The data that was collected was analyzed using simple percentages and the hypothesis was tested using Pearson product moment correlation at 0.05 level of significance.

Purpose of the study

The main purpose of the study is to investigate if the level of significant relationship between human trafficking (Domestic Servitude, forced Child Labor, Children Exploited for Commercial Sex, and Sex human trafficking) on continuing act of injustice in the Nigerian society.

Statement of Hypothesis

The study tested the following hypotheses.

1. There is no significant relationship between domestic Servitude human trafficking, and the level of continuing act of injustice in the Nigerian society.
2. There is no significant relationship between forced Child Labor human trafficking, and the level of continuing act of injustice in the Nigerian society
3. There is no significant relationship between Children Exploited for Commercial Sex human trafficking, and the level of continuing act of injustice in the Nigerian society
4. There is no significant relationship between the Sex human trafficking human trafficking, and the level of continuing act of injustice in the Nigerian society.

Presentation of Result

Hypothesis one

There is no significant relationship between the domestic Servitude human trafficking, and the level of continuing act of injustice in the Nigerian society. To test this hypothesis, the relationship between the dependent variable (continuing act of injustice in the Nigerian society) and the independent variable (domestic Servitude human trafficking) was established using the Pearson product moment correlation analysis, the result is presented in table 1

TABLE 1: Pearson product moment correlation analysis showing the relationship between of domestic Servitude human trafficking, and the level of continuing act of injustice in the Nigerian society. (N=560)

Variable	X	SD.	r-Cal	P-Value
Domestic Servitude	12.31	4.27	.759	.000
injustice in the Nigerian society	18.97	2.77		

Significant at .05 level, r- Critical = .195, df= 558

The result of the analysis in table 1 shows that the calculated r value.759 is greater than the r critical or table value of .195 at .05 level of significance with 558 degree of freedom, therefore the null hypothesis is rejected. This means that there is a significant positive relationship existing between domestic Servitude, and continuing act of injustice in the Nigerian society. That is the better the levels of domestic Servitude, the more improved the act of injustice in the Nigerian society and vice versa. By this result, the null hypothesis was rejected and the alternate hypothesis was upheld. This therefore, shows that levels of domestic Servitude human trafficking, has a positive relationship with

the level of continuing act of injustice in the Nigerian society.

Hypothesis two

There is no significant relationship between forced Child Labor human trafficking, and the level of continuing act of injustice in the Nigerian society. To test this hypothesis, the relationship between the dependent variable (continuing act of injustice in the Nigerian society) and the independent variable (forced Child Labor human trafficking) was established using the Pearson product moment correlation analysis, the result is presented in table 2

TABLE 2: Pearson product moment correlation analysis showing the relationship between of forced Child Labor human trafficking, and the level of continuing act of injustice in the Nigerian society. (N=560)

Variable	X	SD.	r-Cal	P-Value
forced Child Labor	12.38	4.19	.777	.000
injustice in the Nigerian society	18.97	2.77		

Significant at .05 level, r- Critical = .195, df= 558

The result of the analysis in table 2 shows that the calculated r value.777 is greater than the r critical or table value of .195 at .05 level of significance with 558 degree of freedom, therefore the null hypothesis is rejected. This means that there is a significant positive relationship existing between forced Child Labor human trafficking, and continuing act of injustice in the Nigerian society. That is the better forced Child Labor human trafficking, the more improved the act of injustice in the Nigerian society and vice versa. By this result, the null hypothesis was rejected and the alternate hypothesis was upheld. This therefore, shows that forced Child Labor human trafficking,

has a positive relationship with the level of continuing act of injustice in the Nigerian society.

Hypothesis three

There is no significant relationship between Children Exploited for Commercial Sex human trafficking, and the level of continuing act of injustice in the Nigerian society. To test this hypothesis, the relationship between the dependent variable (continuing act of injustice in the Nigerian society) and the independent variable (Children Exploited for Commercial Sex human trafficking) was established using the Pearson product moment correlation analysis, the result is presented in table 3

TABLE 3: Pearson product moment correlation analysis showing the relationship between of Children Exploited for Commercial Sex human trafficking, and the level of continuing act of injustice in the Nigerian society. (N=560)

Variable	X	SD.	r-Cal	P-Value
Children Exploited for Commercial Sex	12.38	4.21	.749	.000
injustice in the Nigerian society	18.97	2.77		

Significant at .05 level, r- Critical = .195, df= 558

The result of the analysis in table 3 shows that the calculated r value.749 is greater than the r critical or table value of .195 at .05 level of significance with 558 degree of freedom, therefore the null hypothesis is rejected. This means that there is a significant positive relationship existing between Children Exploited for Commercial Sex human trafficking, and continuing act of injustice in the Nigerian society. That is the more improved the Children Exploited for Commercial Sex human trafficking, the more improved the act of injustice in the Nigerian society and vice versa. By this result, the null hypothesis was rejected and the alternate hypothesis was upheld. This therefore, shows that Children Exploited for Commercial Sex

human trafficking, has a positive relationship with the level of continuing act of injustice in the Nigerian society.

Hypothesis four

There is no significant relationship between the Sex human trafficking human trafficking, and the level of continuing act of injustice in the Nigerian society. To test this hypothesis, the relationship between the dependent variable (continuing act of injustice in the Nigerian society) and the independent variable (Sex human trafficking human trafficking) was established using the Pearson product moment correlation analysis, the result is presented in table 4.

TABLE 4: Pearson product moment correlation analysis showing the relationship between Sex human trafficking human trafficking, and the level of continuing act of injustice in the Nigerian society. (N=560)

Variable	X	SD.	r-Cal	P-Value
Sex human trafficking	13.39	3.59	.708	.000
injustice in the Nigerian society	18.97	2.77		

Significant at .05 level, r- Critical = .195, df= 558

The result of the analysis in table 5 shows that the calculated r value.708 is greater than the r critical or table value of .195 at .05 level of significance with 558 degree of freedom, therefore the null hypothesis is rejected. This means that there is a significant positive relationship existing between Sex human trafficking, and continuing act of injustice in the Nigerian society. That is the more improved the Sex human trafficking human trafficking, the more improved the act of injustice in the Nigerian society and vice versa. By this result, the null hypothesis was rejected and the alternate hypothesis was upheld. This therefore, shows that Sex human trafficking human trafficking, has a positive relationship with the level

of continuing act of injustice in the Nigerian society.

DISCUSSION OF FINDING.

There is no significant relationship between domestic Servitude human trafficking, and the level of continuing act of injustice in the Nigerian society. The result showed that there is significant relationship between domestic Servitude human trafficking, and the level of continuing act of injustice in the Nigerian society. This result agrees with the findings Alexandra (2017), aimed to present a demand-side paradigm for research on human trafficking (THB) in domestic employment.

THB is vague, and domestic work is susceptible to abuse and exploitation in the workplace. Terms like labor exploitation, domestic servitude, and domestic slavery are used interchangeably.

There is no significant relationship between forced Child Labor human trafficking, and the level of continuing act of injustice in the Nigerian society. The result showed that there is significant relationship between forced Child Labor human trafficking, and the level of continuing act of injustice in the Nigerian society. This result agrees with the findings Omotoso, Oladeji, and Alokun, (2022), investigated the sociocultural and economic elements that fuel the pervasiveness of child labor trafficking in Nigeria are examined in this research. The study discovered that the main socioeconomic variables influencing the prevalence of child labor trafficking in Nigeria include poverty, banditry/terrorism, religious practices, socialization, fostering, cheap labor/urbanization, and consumerism. Nations' supportive conditions for breaches of children's rights are the reason why international child labor trafficking persists. Comprehending these circumstances is essential in formulating regulations and procedures aimed at reducing or eliminating the detrimental effects of global child labor trafficking.

There is no significant relationship between Children Exploited for Commercial Sex human trafficking, and the level of continuing act of injustice in the Nigerian society. The result showed that there is significant relationship between Children Exploited for Commercial Sex human trafficking, and the level of continuing act of injustice in the Nigerian society. This result agrees with the findings Barnert, Iqbal, Bruce, Anoshiravani, Kolhatkar, Greenbaum (2017), investigated the growing body of research on child sex trafficking and commercial sexual exploitation of children (CSEC) has revealed persistent trauma and health hazards for these young people. Healthcare professionals frequently don't know enough about human trafficking, which makes it difficult for them to interact with these vulnerable people in an effective manner. In order to stop, recognize, address, and control CSEC and sex trafficking, further research is required.

There is no significant relationship between the Sex human trafficking human trafficking, and the

level of continuing act of injustice in the Nigerian society. The result showed that there is a significant relationship between Sex human trafficking human trafficking, and the level of continuing act of injustice in the Nigerian society. This result agrees with the findings Ioannou, & Oosting (2015), examined the tactics employed to control 137 victims of human trafficking in the Netherlands for the purpose of sexual exploitation. Three different types of control are shown via a multidimensional scaling analysis that is based on Canter's victim role model. These control styles the Victim as Object, Victim as Vehicle, and Victim as Person modes align with earlier studies on various forms of prostitution.

CONCLUSION/ RECOMMENDATIONS

Human trafficking is a low risk high profit industry carried out in secret. It involves the violation of the basic human rights of the victims and this is what makes it an injustice to man. Nigeria is at the center of this trade in West Africa because it is an origin, transit and destination country. As the most populated black nation, Nigeria has a high contribution to the Africa-Europe trafficking scheme.

For Nigeria to tackle the issue of human trafficking, it must first attend to the issues that give cause to trafficking such as poverty, education, equality. This is important because if there is a feeling of fairness about the government and its systems, there would be no need to look for greener pastures through life threatening channels. There is a necessity to redefine the problem of human trafficking taking cognizance of its various dimensions and forms for proper prevention, protection and prosecution of trafficking cases. The matter "of scattered legislation" according to Kigbu should be addressed by properly unifying the anti-trafficking act rather than summing it up with the criminal code and penal code. Finally, law enforcement officials and anti-trafficking agencies should be retrained on the subject according to global standards, they should be adequately funded and encouraged to collaborate with other organizations and agencies within and across the nation's borders in order effectively tackle human trafficking.

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