Evolving from the first slave abduction to the present, human trafficking has developed into a massive, billion-dollar industry involving sex slaves, drug dealers, organ trafficking, and victims of sadistic pornography, which fractures the souls of its victims. Edwards, R. (2020) “popular belief is that human trafficking started between 1860 and World War I, however, abductions started since biblical times” (p. 2). The issues that arose due to human trafficking are endless, resulting in shattered families, broken-hearted parents from missing children or family members. Victims were raped by multiple parties and filmed for dirty vices. In third-world countries, they are often left hungry and unkept until they are ready for use again. First-world countries maintain classy brothels for high-class clients. Some victims lack medical health care, which gave rise to STDs. Travel documents were seized. People began to scorn themselves and sexual encounters in general. Low or no self-esteem, inability to love or be cared for. They yearn to return home and see their families. They yearn for comfort and a better way of life. They come to despise themselves, and some even commit suicide.

The capture and trade of people as slaves in earlier cultures, human trafficking has a lengthy history. One of the earliest records of slavery according to Edward, R. (2020) “the story of Joseph in the Old Testament book of Genesis when his brothers sold him into slavery. This narrative continued on a national scale in Exodus when the Egyptians enslaved the Israelites for over 400 years. This history of trafficking continued throughout Biblical History and grew in regularity as cultures developed and nations formed. The expansion of the world’s population allowed the trafficking of people to impact every country on this planet negatively” (p. 180).

Slaves were maintained in horrible conditions, with little food and no wages. Men were exploited for manual labour, where they were beaten severely due to exhaustion from working long hours in the heat or cold. Women were compelled to perform filthy domestic tasks, entertainment and sexual acts, in instances where they were reluctant they were raped and beaten by their male masters. African slavery was a huge operation in human trafficking which many may overlook as being such. Abductors, traffickers, and slave owners profit millions of dollars from this illicit commerce, which has recently become a global operation, with Asia having the largest number of cases of human trafficking (Abdullahi, I. 2021 p. 30) . The present understanding of human trafficking, on the other hand, is very recent and developed as a result of globalization, economic disparity, and political unrest. The market for human trafficking has been fostered by numerous problems often fuelled by poverty, inequality, and lack of opportunities, as well as by social and cultural factors, such as gender-based discrimination and violence. It is a complex issue that requires a multifaceted approach to address the root causes and support victims.

In more recent times, human trafficking has taken on new forms:

Including sex trafficking and forced labour in a variety of industries, such as agriculture, manufacturing, and domestic work. The globalization of the economy and advances in transportation and communication have made it easier for traffickers to move people across borders and exploit them for profit. One of the primary effects of human trafficking is organ trafficking, which involves the exploitation of vulnerable individuals. Traffickers often prey on impoverished and marginalized populations, deceiving them into selling their organs for financial gain. These individuals are often desperate for money and may not fully understand the long-term consequences of organ donation or the potential risks involved in the process. As a result, they may face serious health complications or even death due to the lack of proper medical procedures and post-operative care. (Burke. M. C. 2022 p. 66)

Human trafficking's economics are complicated, and it involves a variety of individuals, including traffickers, recruiters, buyers, and corrupt officials who may be linked to the government, customs and trade industries. The major people who organize and run the trafficking networks are the traffickers. For financial advantage, they recruit, transfer, and exploit their victims. Buyers, sometimes known as consumers, are persons who purchase the victims' services, such as sex buyers. They generate demand for the victims' services and help to sustain the trafficking industry, especially from overpopulated nations.

The victims of human trafficking are predominantly women and children, and they are often lured with false promises of employment in industries such as cruise ships, modelling agencies, resort employees or education opportunities. Once they are in the traffickers' hands, they are subjected to physical and psychological abuse, and their human rights are violated. The victims' economic situation is dire, and they are forced to work in exploitative and dangerous conditions without pay. Moreover, organ trafficking undermines the integrity of healthcare systems. Traffickers may infiltrate hospitals, forge documents, and bribe medical professionals to facilitate the illegal transplantation of organs. Large-scale organ traffickers usually involve rouge doctors who set up offsite operations utilizing old bunkers or abandoned buildings. This leads to a breach of medical ethics and compromises the trust between healthcare providers and patients. The allocation of organs for transplantation becomes distorted, as those who can afford to purchase organs illegally gain an unfair advantage over those who are in genuine need.

The effects of human trafficking on human sexuality are profound and long-lasting. Burke, M.C. (2022) "the victims of sex trafficking are subjected to post-traumatic stress disorder from the physical and emotional trauma, and their sexual autonomy is taken away from them. Traffickers often use deception or coercion to lure their victims into a life of slavery, promising them better jobs, education, or a better life and not being able to live this reality they become depressed and develop mental health issues from the anxiety. Once the victims are trapped, they are subjected to physical and psychological abuse, forced labour, and sexual exploitation. The traffickers may use violence or threats to keep their victims under control and prevent them from leaving. The victims are often stigmatized and shamed by society they face significant barriers to reintegration into their communities” (p. 23).

They are also at high risk of contracting sexually transmitted infections (STIs) and experiencing unintended pregnancies. The victims' sexual health is often neglected, and they do not have access to adequate healthcare. Williamson, S. H. (2017) "millions of women and young girls are kidnapped every year and trafficked as sex workers. As young as five years old children go missing and end up in foreign countries to serve customers in brothels. By 2013 it was estimated that 27 million people were trafficked which is known as the highest form of human rights violation in the world today. Some sex owners have a tendency to refuse to use any type of contraception rendering women pregnant. Due to the circumstances surrounding pregnancies under these conditions, women are forced to abort their babies. In some cases they are beaten when their owner realizes that they are pregnant, causing induced labour bringing on the elimination of the child from their womb. The physical pain from being beaten and chastised constantly demoralizes women and they lose all hope of being free because they are restricted from socializing with anyone apart from their owner and other women they may live with who are in the same situation" (p. 73).

Prostitution brought about an alarmingly high number of abortions, in cases where some men requested that they have unprotected sex with women for which they paid a higher prices. In many instances women got pregnant from these sorts of requests, if they were allowed to keep their child it ultimately means that their employer would not be able to make an income from them because some male clients would not want to pay to have sex with a pregnant woman unless he has some sort of weird fetish. In this regard, women were forced against their will to have an abortion in order to stay employed and still have a place to live. Women who are victims of human trafficking, prostitution and rape are subjected to emotional and physical pain just by knowing they may never get to see their families again and have a family of their own. All their dreams and aspirations are washed away, in events where women are rescued from this type of life, they are never normal again because they are left with nightmares causing depression and withdrawal from society.

Abortion rates were high, Naden, C. J. (2007) "in the early 1900s, Margaret Sanger lobbied for women to use birth control to prevent unwanted pregnancies. She claimed that too many women risk their lives to abort a pregnancy using extreme measures inflicting pain and suffering which affects them psychologically for a long time. Margaret Sanger stated that with the use of birth control women can now choose when they are ready to enter into parenthood. By 1960 she was able to lobby strong enough to get the public's support contributing to the legalization of birth control in forty-eight states across the United States of America. Making it easier on women and preventing any physical, psychological, and social issues from the past to surface in the future, affecting anyone and preventing them from conceiving any unwanted babies" (p. 14). This assisted many women especially in the illegal sex industry to protect themselves against unwanted pregnancy.

Human trafficking is a complex and hidden crime, which makes it difficult to obtain accurate statistics. However, here are some factual data on human trafficking based on the available information:

* The International Labour Organization (ILO) estimates that there are approximately 25 million victims of human trafficking worldwide.
* Women and girls make up the majority of human trafficking victims, accounting for 71% of all victims. The largest export hubs are Asia and Africa.
* Sex trafficking is the most common form of trafficking, with an estimated 4.8 million people being forced into sexual exploitation globally.
* Labour trafficking is also a significant problem, with an estimated 16 million people being exploited in industries such as agriculture, construction, domestic work, and manufacturing.
* Human trafficking is a global problem, with victims originating from and being transported to all regions of the world.
* Human trafficking is a highly profitable industry, generating an estimated $150 billion in profits each year.
* Children are particularly vulnerable to human trafficking, with an estimated 1 in 4 victims being children.
* Trafficking victims are often subjected to physical and sexual abuse, forced labour, and other forms of exploitation that can have long-lasting physical and mental health effects.
* Human trafficking is closely linked to other forms of organized crime, such as drug trafficking and money laundering.
* The COVID-19 pandemic has exacerbated the problem of human trafficking, with increased vulnerability of individuals due to economic hardship and disruptions to law enforcement efforts.

It's important to note that these statistics are based on reported cases and estimates, and the true extent of human trafficking is likely much greater due to a significant number of crimes going unreported (Burke M.C. 2022 pp. 18-19).

Another significant effect of human trafficking and organ trafficking is the perpetuation of an organ shortage crisis:

The demand for organs far exceeds the supply of legally donated organs, leading to a thriving black market. This creates a situation where the wealthy can bypass waiting lists and access organs through illegal means, while those without financial resources continue to suffer and may even die while waiting for a legitimate transplant. Organ trafficking exacerbates social and economic inequalities by providing preferential treatment to those who can afford to buy organs. Furthermore, organ trafficking raises serious ethical concerns. The commodification of human organs reduces the value of human life and treats organs as mere commodities for trade. It undermines the principles of altruism and voluntary donation that form the foundation of ethical organ transplantation. Organ trafficking also fuels a culture of exploitation and corruption, as criminal networks profit from the vulnerability and desperation of individuals in need of life-saving organs. (Purkayastha, B., et al. 2018, pp 91-92). A long list of people wait many months for someone to donate an organ and some individuals even die because their body could not hang on any longer.

The police in Amritsar city in Punjab state, northern India, have unearthed what they call “the mother of all scandals in human organ trafficking in India”. This is a case of ongoing organ trafficking which rendered victims helpless:

The police have arrested several doctors, middlemen, and donors, including the alleged main player—transplant surgeon Dr Parveen Kumar Sareen, who works for Kakkar Hospital, which is run by a private charitable trust. Also arrested was Dr O P Mahajan, principal of the Government Medical College and chairman of the authorisation committee that certifies that no commercial transaction has taken place. Police officials believe that 1.5 billion rupees (£19.4m; $31.4m; €29.4m) changed hands between the doctors, intermediaries, and the donors from 1997 to 2002. The Transplantation of Human Organs Act 1994 allows donation of organs between relatives but prohibits any monetary benefits to the donor. It also allows donation of organs (also without monetary benefit) between unrelated donors if this arises from love and affection for the patient. “It is this clause which was exploited by the racketeers to make millions,” said Satish Kumar Sharma, inspector general of police in Jalandhar. Between half a million and a million rupees were charged for each kidney transplant, Mr Sharma told the *BMJ*. Whereas doctors and middlemen cornered the major share of the money, the donors—mainly poor migrant labourers from Uttar Pradesh and Bihar states—were given only 25000 rupees (£324; $523; €490) to 50000 rupees. Since 1995, 2384 kidney transplant procedures took place in Punjab, of which 1972 cases were approved in Amritsar. Of these, 1522 procedures took place at the Kakkar Hospital. (Kumar, 2003, p. 180). The large sums of money derived from this

illegal trade lined the pockets of the masterminds behind the crime. The moral principle of protecting another human being in need of medical assistance was not their immediate concern. It take a lot out of a human being to look at another human to butcher them in order to become rich from selling their organs. Its seen as a different kind of evil in the eyes of society.

Columb, S. (2020) "to combat organ trafficking effectively, international collaboration and stricter legislation are essential. Efforts should focus on raising awareness about the dangers and illegality of organ trafficking, strengthening legal frameworks, and enhancing law enforcement to dismantle criminal networks involved in this illicit trade. Unsuspecting individuals are targeted to sell their organs to receive payment to elevate short-term financial problems, most unaware of the fact that the sale of human organs is illegal globally except in Iran. Some are not paid at the end of the procedure and are dumped unconscious from anaesthetic in remote areas, upon regaining consciousness they become aware of their mistake but are helpless in fighting a losing battle against powerful criminals. This is seen as individuals trafficking themselves. In some countries such as South Africa, India and some Middle Eastern Nations. Additionally, the United Nations and World Health Organization are promoting ethical practices and encouraging voluntary organ donation can help alleviate the organ shortage crisis and reduce the demand for organs through illegal means. Mainly so because these counties as major hubs from trafficking” (p. 136).

Many people feel unwanted at home for various reasons such as being underachievers, unmarried, jobless and financially unstable which creates a negative sense of self for them, Steffenhagen, R. A., & Burns, J. D. (1987) "people are born mentally, socially, and physically inferior to their parents; it is through socialization that they rise to some degree of equality but not superiority. A person's behaviour is greatly influenced by their way of life, attitude, and values. Having positive contact with individuals in society, whether at work or in social settings, contributes to one's self-concept and increases one's self-esteem. If the case were the opposite, we would experience poor self-esteem if we frequently deal with unfavourable interactions. Individuals become more social, change from having a normal to a healthy personality, and immediately have more self-esteem when their goals are practical and attainable” (p. 220). This approach is extremely useful in the workplace where teamwork is of utmost importance in producing successful end results and can also be utilised to reintegrate victims from humab trafficking into society

Human trafficking is a complex and multifaceted issue that requires a concerted effort from various actors to address effectively. The demand for cheap labour and sex workers is a significant driver of human trafficking, and it is fuelled by various factors, such as poverty, lack of education, and discrimination. The victims of human trafficking, particularly those subjected to sex trafficking, face significant challenges, and their human rights are violated, Purkayastha, B., et.al. (2018) "most individuals are trafficked several times into various types of illegal trades during the course of their lives. This would span from organ trafficking to prostitution to drugs to slavery. Organs are reaped on the capture of the victims to ensure healthy individuals are attacked first and then pushed into the other areas for further exploitation” (p. 96). The effects of human trafficking on human sexuality are profound and long-lasting, and it is crucial to address this issue urgently. To address the issue of human trafficking and its impact on human sexuality, it is important to raise awareness about the problem, strengthen laws and law enforcement efforts to combat trafficking and provide support for victims. This includes providing access to healthcare, education, and job training programs to help survivors rebuild their lives and move forward after the trauma of trafficking. It also involves promoting gender equality and addressing the root causes of trafficking, such as poverty and discrimination.

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