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Contents

Articles   Page

Articles   Page

9

IMPLICATIONS OF GLOBALIZATION ON TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS IN NIGERIA

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Abstract:

Over the years, extant literature by various scholars has been in existence on the propelling forces of trafficking in persons, however, this study examines globalization as being the catalyst of the illicit trade of Human Trafficking in Nigeria. The paper is aimed at revealing the synergy that flourishes between globalization and Trafficking in persons with Nigeria in focus. This research work traces the history and dimensions of globalization as well as x-rays its relationship with Human Trafficking. Information for the study was gathered using the secondary source of data collection which include; journals, textbooks, and the internet. For further clarification, the Globalization theory was adopted as its theoretical framework. Further, the study explains that the quest for better living conditions resulting from poverty has lured citizens into the web of Human Traffickers. Finally, the paper proposes some possible recommendations to ameliorate the adverse effect of globalization which is the menace of human trafficking. They include; Industrialization, Nigerian borders should be effectively guarded to checkmate Human Trafficking, and globalization should not be utilized as a tool for neo-colonialism by the capitalists; among others.

Introduction

The globe presently is faced with the impact of globalization owing to its outwardly advantageous impressions like seamless borders between sovereign states and promoting the consciousness of the various racial, religious, cultures as well as providing an enabling environment for economic development for developing countries of the world. These incentives have barred citizens from viewing the concept insightfully from a different angle, specifically, in terms of its adverse consequences. One such adverse impact of globalization is human trafficking. This criminality regarded as among the most abominable and inhumane illegitimate businesses on earth, distresses the existence of millions of citizens all over the globe and denies them the right to self-worth being that they have been relegated to items of transaction for the satisfaction of the desires of buyers all over the world through forced labour. Maybee (2016) states that 21 million citizens are distressed owing to this abominable transaction. In the fiscal year 2016, Homeland Security Investigations (HSI) initiated 1,029 investigations into human trafficking cases and recorded 1,952 arrests, 1,176 indictments, and 631 convictions. 435 victims were identified and assisted (ICE, 2017). But unfortunately, the information on the scale of trafficking, how traffickers operate and the most effective means to stop it is very minimal. This situation has made people question the relationship between globalization and human trafficking. Consequently, it is pertinent to ask; what level of influence does globalization exercise over human trafficking? Secondly, why is it proving so difficult for the government to eradicate the practice? Some researchers seem to suggest that there is no link between the two phenomena but this study hypothesizes that there is a definite relationship between globalization and human trafficking and that globalization is the catalyst for the promotion of this illegitimate trade giving it the status of the quickest developing illegal business after narcotics. However, Nigeria has acquired a reputation for being one of the leading African countries in human trafficking with cross-border and internal trafficking (Osimen, Okor, Daudu and Adeniran, 2022).

This research work intends to demonstrate that the heightening consolidation of international transactions resulting from the quick succession of growing international circulation of concepts, information, goods, capital and services,

has polarized people (Keohane 2000), and has diverted the focus of many from the social negative effects affiliated with globalization. The economic and social divide has aroused an environment where the strong dominate and exploit the weak. The study seeks to expound how human traffickers exploit transparent international borders, secure communication, political and economic turmoil and high emigrations of citizens to victimize the weak in Nigeria. The paper encompasses practical and theoretical implications. From the theoretical perspective, the work offers a scientific approach by providing a theoretical framework in order to create a better appreciation of the implications of globalization on trafficking in persons. Again, this gives room for further studies by interested scholars in this field of research. On the practical significance, the paper speaks to actors in the international arena on the negative implications of globalization on human trafficking which needs to be addressed.

The research paper is subdivided into seven sections: section one is the Introduction, section two is the Conceptual Review, Section three is the Theoretical Framework, section four covers the History of Globalization, Section five captures the Perspectives of Globalization, section six discusses Nigeria and Trafficking in Persons and section seven is the conclusion.

Conceptual Review

Globalization

Mir, Qadiri and Hassan (2014), expounded that the term globalization is a multifaceted phenomenon which encompasses economic, social, political, technological and cultural dimensions. Despite the fact that the term 'globalization' has been utilized by researchers since the late 1950s, the term, however, has a lengthier descent. Among English-speaking scholars, hundreds of years ago, when it was established that the earth is spherical, the word, 'globe', was introduced to describe the world (Scholte, 2002). Globalism and globalize surfaced in the 1940s, and in 1961, the term globalization was first introduced in the American English dictionary (Scholte, 2002). The term globalization could be defined as the progression of interrelation and assimilation between peoples, corporations and governments internationally. Albrow (1990), defined globalization as "every procedure through which people on earth are unified

into one world community".

Cerny (1995), Jones (1995) and Bairoch and Kozul-Wright (1996) referred to the term as a progression of economic and financial incorporation. Also, Jones (1995) advocated that globalization is a strengthening of the course of worldwide synergy, resulting from the development of competition in a worldwide liberal trade network strengthened by the incursion of technology. Moreover, McGrew (1998) and Thomas, and Wilkin (1997) concentrated on the social part of globalization. Thomas (1997) opined that the concept refers generally to the practice in which power is situated in international societal structures and enforced through international links instead of through sovereign countries. Further, Hebron & Stack (2013) and Al-Rodhan, and Stoudmann (2006) presented a broader definition cutting across the various perspectives of globalization. In their opinion, globalization is a progression that incorporates the origins, progression, and impacts of international and intercultural incorporation of individual and non-individual actions.

Furthermore, Hebron and Stack (2013) referred to globalization as the advanced progression of the development introduced hundreds of years ago, mirrored in the business extension, discoveries, emigration, occupation, advanced technology, etc., that have occurred all through the existence of the world. Several researchers have explained this concept from various approaches; however, it is pertinent to note that globalization is not a new concept as long as human existence is concerned. It is an integral element of international relations which has trickled down from the time of the ancients to the present. The drive of globalization is to profit economies all over the globe, enhancing the efficiency of markets intensifying competition, reducing wars to the barest minimum and promoting equitable distribution of wealth.

Trafficking in Persons

The United Nations Convention on Transnational Organized Crime described this concept as the sourcing, conveyance, handover, accommodating, or acceptance of humans using means such as intimidation, kidnapping, tricks or coercion, or by making or accepting illegal monetary transactions or incentives

to reaching an agreement with the person enforcing domination over another person or group of persons for abusive purposes (Martin & Miller 2000). Trafficking in persons has also been described as the most intense method of human rights abuse for, servitude, commercial sex, debt bondage or harvesting of human parts, the methods enforced in trafficking are intimidation, kidnapping, tricks or coercion. Human trafficking is a misconduct that involves all the segments of trafficking which include sourcing, conveyance, handover, and accommodating, of humans for exploitation (UNODC, 2006). Human trafficking ranks second to narcotics in terms of revenue generation, in the world of illegitimate trade (Jones et al., 2007). The casualties of this illicit trade are usually children, women and peasants. Global Report on Trafficking in Persons by the UNODC, 2009, offers further information on the business of trafficking in persons. The report emphasizes that the main targets of human traffickers are women who amount to 66% of the overall victims. The report further elucidates that commercial sex is the major objective in trading in females which constitutes a total of 79% of all incidences. The second major objective for trafficking in persons is forced labour which constitutes 18% of all cases. It is pointed out in the report that the population of children cover more than one-fifth part of a trafficked person for labour exploitation. The network of this destructive business involves individuals who constitute syndicate groups. (UNESCO, 1994; Savona et al., 1996; Schloenhardt 1999; U.S. State Department, 2003). Traffickers recruit their victims from source countries and realize huge revenue by selling them to their target countries.

Theoretical Framework

The Push and Pull Theory

This study will adopt the Supply and demand or the push and pull theory propounded by Ernest George Ravenstein in 1885, to explicate the connection between globalization and trafficking in persons. Theories applied to describe the affiliation vis-à-vis globalization and trafficking in persons by various scholars include Neo-liberalism. Rational Choice, Conflict Perspective, and Constitutive Theories.

However, this paper would adopt the Push and Pull theory as its theoretical framework. Push and Pull are aspects which could compellingly push individuals to migrate or entice them. A push feature is coercive and is attributed to the country from which a person migrates. Majorly, an individual is moved by frustration away from his or her habitat. The pull aspect, on the contrary, is what lures the person to the location of migration.

Scholars have written expansively on Push and Pull theory to explain globalization and human trafficking inclusive is Lee Everett. For further clarification, Lee developed a migration model in 1966 to justify push and pull as the principal basis of emigration and immigration. He explained that the pull factor denotes something that is advantageous about a particular location that attracts the individual. He expounded that the pull factor is that aspect that lures an individual such as economic, environmental or cultural. Lee mentioned employment and academics as examples of pull characteristics while conflicts, food insecurity and unemployment are examples of push characteristics (Barman and Lumpkin 2015). The theory explicates the existence of two categories of people and countries in the world: developed and developing. The characteristics that characterize that fashion these two groups of people or countries are their politics and economies. The theory is significantly influenced by globalization, ethnicity, wars, and economic disparities.

Further, it is pertinent to note that technology, gender inequality and the growth of the market economy also enhance migration. These empower people or probable migrants from developing countries with awareness of improved standards of living in developed nations (Stanojoska, 2015). The Push and Pull theory advocated that demand is an essential aspect in the business of trafficking in persons, whereas unemployment, subjugation, hostilities, poor living standards, gender inequality and political unpredictability are rudiments that push persons to migrate and are culpable to be victimized by traffickers. Push elements are the factors that instigate migration in search of a better life. In West Africa, issues which include abject, poverty, gender discrimination and unemployment, particularly among rural dwellers (Salah 2001).

Nexus between Push, Pull, Demand and Supply

Domestic hostilities and social strife within a territory, high rate of corruption, and food insecurity resulting from huge populations are among the Pull and Push factors that promote human trafficking (Bales 2005). An abusive home environment is also among the push factors that drive the trafficking of persons in Nigeria. The above-cited issues either push individuals to migrate or fall victim to traffickers. The demand for forced labour or persons to take up poor-wage jobs could be referred to as a "pull" factor since it is a demand that generates a market for trafficking in persons. For further explanation, Kerr (2014) opined that "push" cannot exist without "pull."

The theory of Push and Pull has been adopted as the theoretical framework for this study because it is considered that globalization, economic predicaments, political instability, wars, ethnic rivalry, and social discrimination, are the primary motives for migration in order to seek better lives. Consequently, this provides enabling grounds for the venture of trafficking in persons to flourish in this modern world of seamless international networks, technology, poverty, sexual abuse, prostitution, and child and forced labour.

History of Globalization

Given the recent publicity in regard to the impacts of globalization, it is general conduct in the press and among experts to view globalization as a recent development (Pieterse, 2012). The general period of globalization accentuated by experts is post-World War II or after the cold war. Active databank on globalization in the social sciences, humanities, media, and international relations could be from the 1970s or 1980s downwards (Pieterse, 2012), also this period has been regarded as the most important and also has increased international activities and impacts.

Historical globalization shows that societies around the globe have never existed in isolation instead there were strong indications of inter-cultural connections dating from the initial times of human life on earth (Bentley, 2004). Below are different historical eras advocated by Steger (2003) with some significant features.

Pre-History Era (10000 BC – 3500 BC)

Early in human history, contact among thousands of hunters across the earth was restricted to terrestrial boundaries and was unpredicted. The level of communal communication transformed radically at the introduction of farming. Though, there was the practice of globalization but to a narrow extent. There was proof of centrally managed combat, farming, administration and religious beliefs as critical drivers of social interface which occasioned developing societies in distinct areas on the planet.

Pre-Contemporary Era (3500 BC – 1500 BC)

The emergence of wheels caused a sharp transformation in globalization (3000BC) in South Asia and lettering in central China, Egypt and Mesopotamia. The creation of the wheel instigated the introduction of roads for carts drawn by animals for the movement of goods and humans. Irrigation system of agriculture was introduced which enhanced production and promoted trade extension.

Early Contemporary Era (1500-1750)

The concept of modernism and illumination are affiliated with an 18th-century programme of freedom of ideas. The outstanding development during the 18th century enhanced globalization. Europe profited immensely courtesy of inventions from China and Islam. Industrialists from Europe positioned the groundwork of capitalism as an international practice. The quest for expansion drove the Europeans to search for lucrative marine paths, which instigated maritime technological inventions.

Contemporary Era (1750-1970)

Globalization developed rapidly in this era. As a result of economic and political impacts, remarkable heights of interaction and incorporation were evident in technology and socio-cultural areas. There was a rapid increase in world commerce owing to the presence of international banks, world pricing mechanisms, rail networks, advanced maritime technology and aviation. More so, inventions like the internet, mobile phones, etc. intensified networking

across the globe.

Contemporary Era (1970 onward)

The sharp extension and rapid development of globalization is an additional significant feat in its antecedents. Presently, the earth is communally interlocked via telecommunication, social media platforms, the internet and the media. Also, Multi-National Companies have contributed immensely to traditional incorporation. Worldwide interconnection appreciated dramatically owing to the surge in the progression of technology during this period.

Perspectives of Globalization

Earlier explanations disclosed that globalization encapsulates various perspectives. These perspectives comprise the following: economic, political, cultural and social.

Economic Globalization

Economic globalization captures the escalation and extension of economic networks in the international arena (Steger, 2003). Martin, Schumann & Camiller (1997) defined economic globalization as the increased interconnection of sovereign nations' trade economies into one strong network of international political economies whose amassing and circulation of resources are progressively administered by neoliberal philosophies accentuating functions of the market while reducing governmental participation in economic affairs. Modern economic globalization is an offshoot of a progressive advent of a global economic system which commenced from an economic symposium hosted at Bretton Woods, England in the twilight of the Second World War.

The Bretton Wood symposium positioned the groundwork for institutionalizing frontline international organizations like IMF, World Bank and World Trade Organization (Steger, 2003). Consequently, economic globalization is demonstrated by intensified capital circulation, international circulation of goods and services, headed for the world market and shattering of national boundaries (Hebron & Stack, 2013).

Political Globalization

Political globalization could be defined as the increase and extension of political integration all over the world (Steger, 2003). Over the past few centuries, people have established a tie of belonging with a specific country and political divides were created in these regions. This instigated divide has cultivated a perception of mutual "us" and alien "them" which polarizes the collective space into alien and local domains. Societies accept the supremacy of a country while other's creation of a villain impression has provided the drive liable for full-blown warfare (Steger, 2003). The modern concept of globalization somewhat strived to unstiffen the philosophical divides and existing regional boundaries**.**

Conversely, globalization cynics consider the term incorrect and rash (Steger, 2003). This Pro-State movement maintains that nations are very much on the frontline of global integration (Wendt, 1999).

Socio-Cultural Globalization

According to Giddens (1990), social globalization is a global communal interaction which connects faraway regions in a manner that domestic events are shaped by activities happening in distant regions many miles away and conversely. Correspondingly cultural globalization could be seen as "the increase and extension of cultural circulation all over the world (Steger, 2003). Social and cultural globalization is somewhat of a combined phenomenon. The two perspectives influence the advent and strengthening of one another. When people are socially networked, the tendency of cultural similarity will be heightened owing to the exchange of values. This philosophy is reinforced by reviewing the study of Dreher (2003) on assessing globalization. Dreher divided globalization into three major perspectives: economic, political and social. Social globalization involves three parts which are individual interaction, information dissemination and cultural similarity (Dreher, 2006). Individual contact enabled by emigration and travel, cultural interface, information circulation, technological upsurge and exchange of ideas via the media, telecommunication and the internet, from advanced to developing nations (De-Soysa & Vadlamannati, 2011).

Nigeria and Trafficking in Persons

Trading in Nigerian womenfolk to Europe, most specifically Italy, commenced in the 1980s consequent to the need for unskilled labour in farming, mining, building, etc. The inhumane enterprise of human trade flourishes inside Nigeria, within neighbouring countries, and in numerous European nations. Women and children are transported illegally through an organized network to make profits. Kara (2009) revealed that traffickers in Nigeria have been able to transport a huge number of women as sex slaves into Italy, Netherlands and Spain. Research has revealed that Italy has the highest number of trafficked Nigerians. Well, over ten thousand (10,000) Nigerian females have been forced to serve as sex workers in Italy (Kara, 2009).

However, Nigeria maintains the status of the resource centre, shipment and also the terminal country for human trafficking. (Mashil, 2005 & Dodo, 2012). The forces that propel trafficking in humans, in Nigeria, are terrestrial which comprise domestic and external syndicates. Hence, the external part of trafficking in persons is enforced by a network that acquires transportation requirements, funds and lodging for their unsuspecting prey' who are anxious to leave the shores of the country in search of better lives in Europe, America and other developed worlds (IOM, 2002). These susceptible youthful females effortlessly run into the traps of these criminals, falling for their smooth and deceptive promises to secure lucrative jobs overseas and receiving fat salaries, to escape the harsh economic realities prevalent in Nigeria. The truth only dawns on these victims when they arrive in the countries they have been trafficked, that they realize the extent of the deceit and are forced into prostitution (Musikilu, 2008).

Over the past three decades, traffickers in Nigeria have always sourced their merchandise from the hinterlands with the majority of them young females, who are used as sex slaves, and the males in their custody are forced into domestic serfdom and begging for alms (Ajagun, 2012). The abducted victims are trafficked from Nigerian border societies to neighbouring African countries like Benin, Niger, Burkina Faso, Togo, the Gambia, Cameroon, Ghana, and Chad, among others. Persons trafficked from the Economic Community of West

African States (ECOWAS) countries like Ghana, Benin, and Togo to Nigeria are forced into risky labours like mining (NAPTIP, 2009). Further, various Nigerian females are trafficked to different European nations. The highest population of trafficked victims are sent to Italy and Russia, the Arab world and Northern Africa, as forced commercial sex workers and domestic servants **(**Abiodun, Akinlade & Oladejo, 2021)**.**

Hence, to ensure the success of any criminality, the existence of offer and acceptance is inevitable. Therefore, in the trafficking business, there must be a network of syndicate groups who would expedite the recruitment, and transportation recipient of victims (Bales, 1999).

Human trafficking is a systematized illegal business which involves a lot of people assigned various responsibilities, working together as a whole. In this illegal business, the responsibility of the recruiters is to go into the hinterlands and deceive young people and their families by giving them false promises of a better life. The unsuspecting families are under the impression, that their children would be given education or gainful employment oblivious to the fact that they are to be trafficked (Bales, 1999). These recruiters could include relatives, merchants, law enforcement agents, etc. Accordingly, the victims move from one phase to the next till they end up in the hands of the recipients who finally give them to their expectant customers as requested, for engagement of their services. From the foregoing, it is pertinent to note that the tactics applied by the traffickers to recruit their victims are lies and coercion. However, it could also be deduced that those who engage in the trafficking business are normally family members, friends, neighbours, kinsmen and kinswomen (Adepelumi, 2015). Trafficked victims are abused every day by their tax masters in terms of forcing them into jobs like home chores, farming activities, jobs at building sites, industrialization, and prostitution**.** Moreover, a huge population of victims are trafficked internationally whereas more than forty-two per cent (42%) are exploited inside their borders. Further, twenty-eight per cent (28%) of the recruits are minors while 71% are adult females (UNODC, 2016). Human Trafficking has been intensified due to wars, natural disasters, socio-economic complications, etc., thus forcing people into emigration to other climes in

search of better lives (Dodo, 2012). Additionally, there are some other factors at the macro level that fuel the engines of human trafficking. These factors may include Unemployment, severe poverty, economic instability, economic globalization, and international sex travel, among others. At the micro level, the factors involve child abuse and neglect, illiteracy and lack of exposure, family poverty, etc. (Dodo, 2012).

The abominable trade has persisted in Nigeria because the syndicate groups have infiltrated the national security outfits, immigration personnel and aviation officers. These officials have sold their conscience and have stooped so low as receiving bribes from the traffickers' syndicate groups in exchange for enabling the hitch-free movement of trafficked victims across international boundaries. The International Centre for Investigative Reporting (ICIR, 2015), discloses that hundreds of young females have been trafficked, raped, and traded as domestic slaves in the internally Displaced People (IDP) camps in Borno, Adamawa and Gombe States of northern Nigeria (Abiodun, Akinlade & Oladejo, 2021).

Table 1: Frequency of Trafficking in Persons according to Geographical Area (For Every 1,000 residents) in 2012

S/N	Region	Estimates
1	Europe (South–East and Central)	4.2
2.	Africa	4.0
3.	Middle East	3.4
4.	Asia and the Pacific	3.3
5.	South America and the Caribbeans	3.1
6.	Advanced Countries and European Union	1.5

Source: ILO, 2012 (Cited in Abiodun, Akinlade & Oladejo, 2021)

Table 1 indicates that frequency of trafficking persons in Europe is about 4.2, Africa .4.0, the Middle East 3.4, Asia and the Pacific 3.3, South America and the Caribbeans 3.1. In advanced countries and EU 1.5 for every 1,000 residents fall victim to trafficking with Europe the highest followed by Africa.

Table 2: Global Law Enforcement Data

Year	Prosecutions	Convictions	Victims identified	New/Amended Legislation
2015	19,127	6,615	77,823	**30**
2016	14,939	9,072	68,453	**25**
2017	17,471	7,135	96,960	**5**
2018	11,096	7,481	85,613	**5**
2019	11,841	9,548)	118,932	**7**
2020	9,876	5,011	109,216	**16**
2021	10,572	5,260	90,354	**15**

Source: TIP Report, 2022

Figure 1: Global Law Enforcement Data
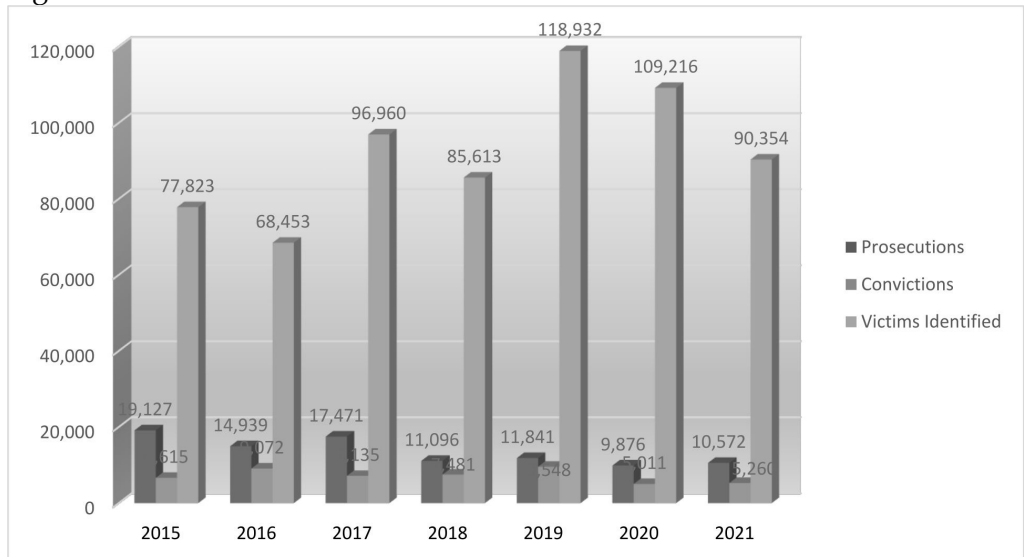
Source: TIP Report, 2022.

Table 2 and Figure 1 above illustrate the number of prosecutions, convictions, victims identified and new/amended legislation from 2015 to 2021.

Trafficking in Persons and Economic Globalization

Owing to the seamless interconnection of world activities today, the earth has metamorphosed into a global village, thus movement of persons willingly

or by coercion is more widespread. Huges (1999), submitted that economic globalization has successfully converted womenfolk into commodities for sale which are sold, purchased and expanded. The female folk are handled by the syndicate groups as cargo for export. International networking expedites traffickers to sell persons from the point of recruitment to the point of exploitation. Bales (2007) offered an illustration of a woman marketed in Japan by the syndicate group. The trafficked person was compelled to serve in a tavern to make up for the payment of 4.8 million Yen which was the total expenditure for her conveyance to Japan.

The course of globalization is expressly prominent and embedded in the international economy. A rapidly incorporated international economy facilitates the progress of trafficking in persons. Similar to the slave trade, the contemporary era of human trafficking has become a money-spinning venture for dealers with the help of globalization. The trans-Atlantic slave trade practised long ago characterized economic globalization. Similarly, as the practice was in those days, modern-day slavery is still driven by offer and acceptance. Speaking, the ILO evaluates \a yearly international income spawned from human trafficking to about U.S. $32 billion (ILO 2008). According to Polakoff (2007), economic globalization has brought about a kind of 'worldwide apartheid' as well as an equivalent appearance of a new 'fourth world' inhabited by millions of destitute, imprisoned, penurious, and other forms of social misfits. Accordingly, it is therefore from the inhabitants of this "fourth world" that victims of human trafficking are continuously recruited. Therefore discussed, economic globalization bears the blame for the success of trafficking in persons globally. In the U.S. Department of State's 2007 report, it is revealed that about six hundred thousand (600,000) to eight hundred thousand (800,000) persons especially women and children, are traded internationally. With the heightening command of globalization, an increase in these figures is only inevitable.

Globalization boosts interrelationships among countries for trade and expedites the movement of goods and services. The benefits of low-cost labour for world economies have been instigated largely by identifying and abusing humans for

economic reasons. In developing economies where agriculture is the mainstay, the masses most times are not opportune to acquire sufficient education or the appropriate proficiency to be employed in a developing workforce. Largely, the developing nations of the globe have become the source of raw materials and cheap labour for advanced countries. This has given rise to the abuse of hungry persons who are subjugated to serfdom.

Trafficking in Persons and Political Globalization

Globalization adversely impacts the independence of national authorities and boundary security**.** Zhidkova (2015) contended that globalization has introduced weak borders and the diminishing of national sovereignty which is a catalyst for trafficking in persons. Igor (2003), explained that though interrelations among nations have intensified in various facets of existence, globalization facilitates the use of new political tactics in the international arena to create democratic and multidimensional structures to regulate the international community. Further, he opined that the various dimensions of globalization have generated various challenges confronting global international safety (Igor 2003). Accentuating security risks confronting the whole world courtesy of globalization, Cha (2000), maintained that the concept has introduced a form of proficiency insurrection. He further explicated that this form of insurrection facilitates terrorism, illegal syndicates such as narcotics cartels and traffickers in persons in carrying out their operations more effectively.

Trafficking in Persons and Socio-Cultural Globalization

Social globalization enables traffickers to communicate with their victims through print and electronic media (Peerapeng and Chaitip, 2014). Huda (2006) contends that social globalization facilitates traffickers to interact with their victims via intensifying incorporation of individual links, information circulation and the print media. Correspondingly, Hawthorne (2004) stated that globalization via the Internet enables trading women as domestic and sex slaves. Cho (2011) systematically examined how social globalization impacts the rights of citizens in a country across hundred and fifty (150) countries. The outcome of this research tells that information diffusion has an affirmative and

substantial influence on trafficking in person incursion in a state, and social globalization intensifies the prospect.

Furthermore, Cho *et al.* (2013) emphasized that legalized sex business is a significant aspect that stimulates trading in women. They accentuated the height of the effect legalized sex business has on trading in women. The impact of legalized sex business escalates the request for sex workers thereby intensifying trafficking in persons**.** They made use of information gathered across one hundred and fifty (150) states starting from 1996 to 2003 and studied the connection between legalized sex businesses and trafficking in persons. It was realized that legalized sex business also promotes trafficking in persons and the impact of legalized sex business overrides the substitution impact.

On the impact of technology on trafficking in persons, Mandy (2017) asserted that technology facilitates traffickers to escape exposure from officers of the law. He further clarified that these criminals make use of effective and efficient electronic devices like laptop computers and smartphones to outsmart law enforcement agents**.** In addition, he stated that the majority of the recent models of smartphones possess GPS facilities and location applications which can enable traffickers to confirm the whereabouts of their victims who try to run away. He also pointed out that the application of technology has enabled traffickers to make and receive payments devoid of traces of the transaction. The reloadable prepaid card application enables traffickers to achieve this and also assists the traffickers to convey money from one point to another easily.

Conclusion

Being a progression of interconnectivity, globalization influences all facets of human existence stretching from economic, cultural, and social to political. As an integral factor of society, people daily interface with globalization, its impacts on the people and the state, its capacity of altering social as well as cultural formations and its pros and cons. Globalization has evolved through various stages all through its existence and has experienced successes and failures. Globalization is a development which continuously intensifies; might reduce for a period but it never finishes and it cannot be terminated. People

can't exist in isolation as it is not a characteristic of the human race. They must interconnect with others, assist each other and exchange information and experiences with one another. The shrinking of the world to a village is credited to the practice of globalization. To a very large extent, it is as a result of globalization that trafficking in persons has attained such a profitable and rapidly developing illegal transaction status in the international arena and Nigeria in particular. It could be observed that there exists a symbiotic relationship between globalization and trafficking in persons, in the sense that the former functions as the booster that accelerates the intensification degree of the latter on the planet right now.

Since globalization has its prospects and challenges, the onus is on us to promote, enable and sensitize the progressive effects of globalization concurrently seeking means to decrease or oppose its negative impacts. Finally, industrialization should be given the necessary seriousness it deserves being that the primary reason for people falling victim to human traffickers is unemployment and +poverty. Globalization has induced a high importation rate of finished goods in Nigeria thereby crippling our local industries, heightening joblessness and lack of primary needs, forcing citizens to desperately seek better standards of living overseas and locally and lots of them fall into the net of human traffickers. Nigerian borders should be effectively guarded to checkmate trafficking in persons, and globalization should not be utilized as a tool for neo-colonialism in the hands of advanced nations.

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