Human Trafficking and its Implications for Digital Media

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Abstract:

Human trafficking crimes are one of the most dangerous criminal phenomena that affect modern societies, and digital media emerges as a dual tool used in both the spread and detection of these crimes, as it allows the introduction of methods of electronic extortion and sexual exploitation of children, and exposes smuggling networks and illegal immigration, as digital media has worked in exposing brokers and violations against servants through this, digital media enhances community awareness, and supports judicial and legislative efforts to protect victims and limit the spread of these Phenomena.

The problem of the study lies in the prevalence of human trafficking crimes and the exploitation of digital media in the dissemination of these crimes, in contrast to the need to enhance its role in exposing violations, raising community awareness, and supporting judicial and legislative efforts to limit the spread of the phenomenon.

The study aims to clarify the role of digital media in detecting human trafficking crimes, increasing community awareness of them, and supporting judicial and legislative efforts to reduce the spread of these crimes.

Keywords: human trafficking, digital media, electronic extortion, child sexual exploitation, community awareness

1. Introduction

Human trafficking is defined as the fastest and growing means by which individuals are forced into slavery (United Nations, No. 39574), and this includes control over their freedom of movement, where and when they work, and the wages they will receive (Najm Al-Sayed, 2008),

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while digital media is defined as A set of new digital methods and activities that enable us to produce, disseminate and receive media content in its various forms through electronic devices and media connected to or offline in an interactive process between the sender and the receiver (Kooish, 2017).

2. Guaranteed

2.1 Electronic Extortion

Some believe that exerting pressure in any way to be able to achieve any gains that the extortionist wants from the extortionist or from him is an attempt to obtain material or moral gains from a person - or natural or legal persons - by coercion or by threatening to expose the secret of the person who was subjected to the extortion, i.e. imposing the method of threat in fact or abandoning to obtain gains from a person or entity that is prohibited by Sharia or reason, digital media plays a dual role in the issue of electronic extortion by human beings It is used as a means of threatening and revealing secrets, and at the same time it serves as a tool of awareness and warning to society to confront these crimes and limit their spread (Fadhila Aqili, 2015).

Some have defined it as: blackmail is the imposition of a method of threatening to obtain benefits, whether those benefits are material or moral, from a person or an entity by exposing his secret or revealing what he does not want to appear (Hani KhumYas, 2009).

It can be concluded that digital media is a fertile environment for the spread of electronic extortion through the exploitation of personal information and the threat of exposing it, but at the same time it contributes to spreading community awareness of the dangers of these practices and ways to prevent them.

Digital media contributes to highlighting the seriousness of human trafficking crimes by exposing its various methods such as sexual exploitation, forced labor, and organ extraction, as well as raising public opinion and supporting legislative and institutional efforts to combat this cross-border phenomenon by means that human trafficking is based on anyone who deals in any way in a natural person, including selling, offering, buying, promising them, using, transporting, delivering, sheltering, receiving or handing over whether within the country or across its national borders, if this is done by the use or threat of force or violence, or by kidnapping, fraud or deception, or by exploitation of a situation of weakness or need, or by the promise to give or receive sums of money or benefits in exchange for obtaining the consent of a person to trade in another person who has control over him, all of which is for the purpose of exploitation in any form, including exploitation in prostitution and other Forms of sexual

exploitation, exploitation of children in this and in pornography, forced labor, forced service, slavery, slavery-like practices, slavery, begging, or the removal of human organs or human tissues or part thereof (Mohamed El-Sayed El-Menshawy, 2025).

2.2 Sexual exploitation of children

In general, the majority of societies condemn the sexual exploitation of children, and public opinion tends to punish the aggressors, although there are some phenomena of tendency towards adopting the view of considering rapists as deviants and therefore they rush to sexually exploit children with pathological motives that justify their behavior, but the adoption of this opinion is limited to limited cases in which it is clear that the motive Exploitation is greater than the ability of its owner to contain it, and that its owner suffers from some disorder in his mental faculties. The way the judiciary deals with cases of exploitation should send a clear message to the abusers that this behavior is prohibited by law and that the sentences will be a deterrent, in order to prevent the recurrence of sexual exploitation of children by the same person or by others (Kamal Ali, 1994). The digital media seeks to shed light on the issues of sexual exploitation of children, by exposing violations and exposing the aggressors, in addition to spreading community awareness of the seriousness of the phenomenon, in order to enhance the role of the judiciary and laws in deterring it and protecting children.

Dealing with cases of child abuse is a challenge for the judicial system, so the first step to prepare this body to deal with victims of exploitation is to accept that working with these children requires a new and different approach to what is currently followed with adults in the judicial system, in order to suit the needs of children and reduce the negative effects on them resulting from the adoption of the same judicial procedures followed with adults . In order for the judiciary to be able to prosecute the abuser and protect the children during the investigation and trial by responding to the needs of the children, it must do the following:

2.2.1   Training the professionals who deal with children from the professionals working in the police, eliminating discrimination and detecting cases of abuse, and to be aware of the negative effects of this exploitation physically and psychologically on the child and the negative effects on society in terms of exacerbating violence and transmitting the vicious circle of violence from generation to generation.

2.2.2 Providing a minimum level of knowledge about the different stages of the child's development and its impact on the child's ability to express and testify,

and deal with children with compassion and high professionalism commensurate with the child's developmental age by the police and the judiciary.

2.2.3 Knowing the extent of the social and psychological pressures and threats to which the child is exposed when he admits the existence of sexual exploitation by a close family member.

2.2.4 Coordinate with other parties in the Ministries of Health, Education, and Social Affairs to reduce the number of interrogations of the child.

2.2.5 Creating a specialized and enthusiastic judicial system that responds to the needs of the child and the complexities of assaults within the same family.

2.2.6 Revising, amending and tightening the laws related to domestic violence (against women and children).

2.2.7 Developing a national child protection law that is compatible with the provisions of the International Convention on the Rights of the Child (Qarouni Sorour, 2004).

2.3 Human Trafficking and Illegal Immigration

Mr. Bronson McKinley, Director-General of the International Organization for Migration, pointed out that there is a close relationship between human trafficking and illegal immigration, and described human trafficking as the ugly face of the global migration movement, and one of the results of the waves of irregular migration, as there are large numbers of people who migrate in search of better opportunities to live abroad due to poverty, social rupture, political tensions and economic conditions within their countries. However, the lack of channels open to legal migration pushes many to resort to so-called migrant smuggling services or human traffickers who do not respect the security and basic rights of migrants, and who use means of deception, repression and mental and physical oppression, as they are an integral part of that phenomenon Some believe that illegal immigration is the black market for human trafficking and that this market has many mechanisms, including fake offices to recruit workers abroad, immigration media, brokers, administrative corruption, and organized criminal groups and gangs, and that digital media aims to expose the interdependence between human trafficking and illegal immigration, as it exposes the methods of smuggling networks and highlights their security and social risks, and the awareness of migrants about their rights and supports decision-makers in developing deterrent policies (Barkan Faiza , 2011).

Illegal, illegal, clandestine or irregular migration is a global phenomenon that exists in developed countries such as the United States and the European

Union, or in developing countries in Asia such as the Gulf States and the Arab Mashreq countries, and in Latin America and Africa, where the borders inherited from colonialism do not constitute buffers, especially in the countries of the Ivory Coast, Nigeria and South Africa. Societies and States The causes of illegal immigration vary between economic, security, political and cultural reasons under the framework of digital media (Abdullah, Khadija Abdullah Mohammed , 2017)

The majority of Arab countries have sought to develop a number of legislations and laws related to the crime of human trafficking , as in Egypt there is Law No. 64 of 2010 that stipulates that the accused shall be punished with sentences that may reach life imprisonment or a fine starting from 15,000 and up to 500,000 Egyptian pounds, and in Sudan, a minimum of three years to twenty years is sentenced to imprisonment for a period of not less than three to twenty years, and the penalty is up to death in the event of the death of the victim. In Saudi Arabia, the prison term may reach fifteen years, and the fine may reach one million Saudi riyals, and in Jordan, the penalty for human trafficking is imprisonment for a period of six months to ten years, or a fine ranging from one thousand Twenty (28) thousand Jordanian dinars, and in Yemen, the Law on Combating Human Trafficking Crimes was issued on January 11, 2018, which punishes those accused of human trafficking with imprisonment for a period of not less than five years and not more than ten years, and a fine of not less than one hundred thousand riyals, and not more than one million riyals (Ibtihal Jamal Al-Din and Ahmed Yousef Al-Baloula, 2021).

2.4 Electronic fraud

There are many motives and reasons that lead to committing fraud, the most important of which are:

2.4.1Impersonation

The process of electronic fraud requires intelligence and high programming ability, which pushes many amateurs to test their ability and prove their programming skills by performing hacking operations of certain websites, whether personal or public, and resorting to deception in camouflaging and obscuring identity in order to steal an account or email, enter under the username and impersonate him to obtain optional information from the victim (Haitham Hamoud Al-Shalabi, 2009).

Impersonation is one of the most common methods in which the cybercriminal impersonates a well-known and more common person in order to

obtain the data and information he needs in fraud, and this type of personal fraud aims to take advantage of harming the reputation of the victim or obtaining financial returns. Digital media is used to impersonate and steal data for financial gain or reputation, while at the same time being used as a means to educate users about the dangers of fraud and methods of prevention.

2.4.2. Data Attack

This relies on the hacking technique as well, or what is known as (hacking), for the purpose of accessing confidential and protected data or personal privacy and data that has a character in individual life through the use of the Internet, and the purpose of this is forgery, embezzlement, or achieving nefarious goals, which makes these attacks the talk of councils, meetings, media messages, and security agencies, because they disturb and frighten them and rob them of their privacy, which makes them vigilant. They are aware of what is going on around them in order to protect themselves against any tricks or slips, and this pushes individuals to exert more caution and caution and maintain their personal identity and individual privacy, and digital media contributes to detecting data hacking attacks and protecting privacy, by spreading warnings and educating individuals on prevention methods (Maan Khalil Al-Omar, 2012).

2.5 Intermediary Brokers

Doctors are often recruited through these gangs to carry out organ transplants They are the middle ground between donors and recipients, digital media helps expose the activities of intermediary brokers in the trade of human organs, by disseminating information and societal warnings to reduce the exploitation of individuals and protect their rights (Mohammed Al-Issawi, 2021).

2.6 Violence against servants

From our professional experience in police work of cases of violence against domestic workers, and through raising the issue in some media and the print press in particular, it becomes clear that the problems of servants are limited to escaping from sponsors as a result of their exposure to violence in various forms, such as: abuse, non-payment of salaries, sexual assault, the family's secondment of the maid to work for others, the existence of a difference between the maid and the family in customs and traditions, the absence of the maid from her family and her children, and sometimes if the maid is unable to escape; Physical violence is represented by beatings, ironing, confinement, or deprivation of food, beatings with a stick or stabbing with a knife, and the possibility of sexual violence by a family member, which makes some of them resort to either suicide or running away from home, and exposure to falls and serious injuries as a result of the

escape attempt, and violence against servants exists all over the world, and is not limited to one society and not another, and it occurs - mostly - by wives, and as a Especially those who do not work because they are relatives of servants , and they monitor every shortcoming that may occur by maids, whether in housework, or child abuse, and in the event of any shortcoming, which is met with a violent reaction on the part of the wife, digital media contributes to shedding light on violence against domestic workers, by publishing their cases and highlighting the violations they are exposed to, which enhances public awareness and pushes towards protecting their rights and holding the aggressors accountable (Mubarak, 1984).

3.Conclusion

3.1 Human trafficking is one of the most dangerous cross-border criminal phenomena that threatens the security and stability of contemporary societies.

3.2 Digital media is exploited as a means to commit and disseminate crimes, while also being an effective tool for detecting and combating them.

3.3 The most prominent forms of these crimes are electronic blackmail, child sexual exploitation, and the illegal trafficking of human organs.

3.4 Digital media exposes smuggling and illegal immigration networks, exposes the practices of intermediaries, and exposes the violations individuals face. It supports judicial and legislative institutions in their efforts to protect victims and strengthen deterrence and punishment systems.

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