

UNIVERSITI TEKNOLOGI MARA

**FACTORS CONTRIBUTING TO
HUMAN TRAFFICKING IN
MALAYSIA**

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ABSTRACT

Human trafficking activities is one of the organized crime associated with the transnational crime. No countries are immune from this phenomenon. Malaysia was considered as one of the main destination country for men, women and children and to a lesser extent as a source and transit country. Sexual exploitation is the main human trafficking activities in Malaysia besides forced labour market where the girls from Southeast Asia region fulfil the local sex industries demand. The ATIPSOM Act 2007 are the main country's primary policy and legislation in managing the human trafficking cases. This study adopts qualitative research methods by interviewing the policy administrator and four law enforcement officers who are the government bureaucrats which dealt with the human trafficking cases. The findings revealed that the factors contributed to the human trafficking activities in Malaysia caused by the international migration made by the foreigners, motivation of profit by the traffickers or agents, corruption issue and also weak law enforcement produced by the enforcement officers. However the border security issue also play a significant roles where the smuggling activities have a potential to the trafficking in persons to be happened. Moreover the human trafficking activities especially in sexual exploitation gives negative impact followed by the increasing number of vices spots and outlets. In combating this issue, the public awareness among local people need to be increased with the used of new media communication besides improving the quality of investigation and also cooperating with other foreign countries.

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 PREAMBLE

At the beginning of this study, the background of the study is the main focuses as to give clear understanding on the issue of human trafficking in Malaysia. In this chapter also it covers on the occasion human trafficking where this phenomenon considered as ‘Non-Traditional Threat’ that could humiliating Malaysia in battling this issue from global perspective to the national context. Besides, other research major components at this earlier stage of this study are arranged accordingly as to give clear picture for the researcher to explain the nature and the potential outcome of the study.

1.2 CHAPTER OVERVIEW

Malaysia is not only strategically located at the heart of South East Asia but successfully managed to attract many outsiders to make a move to come here with many reasons and purpose. Not only that, Global Peace Index report 2018 issued by the Institute of Economic and Peace, proved that Malaysia is a peace and safe country with low crime cases and wars where Malaysia ranked at 25 from 163 countries all over the world with four positive movement of changes compared to 2017. Logically, this shows that Malaysia is one of the ideal destination to live in. In Asian region, Singapore still unbeaten and managed to finished at eight while other Asian countries listed at first and second bottom of the table.

However, being peaceful and safe country not guarantee the nation are free from any threats especially in this modern era where security are the main concern. After the incidence of 11 September, the evolvement of new threats which is known as ‘Non-Traditional Threats’ include for example fatal infectious disease such as SARS, H1N1, HIV, nutritional and food safety factor, disorganized migration human smuggling and trafficking in persons, drug trafficking and transborder crime and this kind of threat not require war to be happened as inked by Ahmad Shah, Sulhairil Hafiz, Muhammad Fuad, Mohd Ashraf and Hudrus Haron (2011). In real time scenario, most of the countries in this world are vulnerable and affected by the transnational crime regardless