

МІНІСТЕРСТВО ВНУТРІШНІХ СПРАВ УКРАЇНИ
НАЦІОНАЛЬНА АКАДЕМІЯ ВНУТРІШНІХ СПРАВ
Кафедра правничої лінгвістики



Навчально-методична розробка з теми:
“HUMAN TRAFFICKING”



Київ – 2023

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Навчально-методична розробка з теми «Human Trafficking» розроблена для використання на практичних заняттях з іноземної мови за професійним спрямуванням як додатковий навчальний матеріал. Дана розробка націлена для підготовки здобувачів ступеня бакалавра, спеціальності «Право» та «Правоохоронна діяльність» (очна та заочна форми навчання). У даній навчально-методичній розробці містяться автентичні адаптовані тексти, різні вправи, що направлені на розуміння прочитаного в тексті; на засвоєння та автоматизацію дій із лексичними одиницями; на розвиток монологічного та діалогічного мовлення тощо.

Навчально-методичну розробку обговорено та схвалено на засіданні кафедри правничої лінгвістики

Протокол № 20 від 08 червня 2023 року

Схвалено науково-методичною радою НАВС

Протокол № 10 від 21 червня 2023 року

Ex.1 Work in small groups (3-4 people). Discuss with your groupmates the questions given below. Present the results of your discussion.

1. What are the main reasons of human trafficking?
2. Do you think human trafficking is a widespread problem?
3. What are the best ways to protect people (potential victims) from human trafficking?
4. What do you think are the consequences of human trafficking?

Additional questions (not obligatory):

5. What do you think are the main differences between human trafficking and people smuggling?
6. Do you think there are any benefits to human trafficking?
7. Do you think there are any effective ways to help victims of human trafficking?
8. Do you think there are any ways to identify victims of human trafficking?

Ex.2 Read the text given below. Get acquainted with the new active vocabulary words.

fraud	шахрайство, обман
coercion	примус, примушування
to estimate	оцінювати
rarely	рідко
to lure	заманювати, приваблювати
susceptible	вразливий, чутливий
myth	міф
misconception	неправильне уявлення, непорозуміння
vulnerability	вразливість

What Is Human Trafficking?

Human trafficking is modern-day slavery and involves the use of force, fraud, or coercion to obtain some type of labor or commercial sex act.

Every year, millions of men, women, and children are trafficked in countries around the world, including the United States. It is estimated that human trafficking generates many billions of dollars of profit per year, second only to drug trafficking as the most profitable form of transnational crime.

Human trafficking is a hidden crime as victims rarely come forward to seek help because of language barriers, fear of the traffickers, and/or fear of law enforcement.

Traffickers use force, fraud, or coercion to lure their victims and force them into labor or commercial sexual exploitation. They look for people who are susceptible for a variety of reasons, including psychological or emotional vulnerability, economic hardship, lack of a social safety net, natural disasters, or political instability. The trauma caused by the traffickers can be so great that many may not identify themselves as victims or ask for help, even in highly public settings.

Many myths and misconceptions exist. Recognizing key indicators of human trafficking is the first step in identifying victims and can help save a life. Not all indicators listed are present in every human trafficking situation, and the presence or absence of any of the indicators is not necessarily proof of human trafficking.

Ex.3 Match the words with their definitions. Make up 5 sentences using any words from the left column of the box.

1. force	1. a situation that is difficult and unpleasant because you do not have enough money, food, clothes, etc.
2. labor	2. the advantage that you get from doing something
3. to recognize	3. violent physical action used to obtain or achieve something
4. victim	4. the practice of owning and forcing people to work as slaves

5. hardship	5. the action of making somebody do something that they do not want to do, using force or threatening to use force
6. profit	6. work, especially physical work
7. coercion	7. a person who has been attacked, injured or killed as the result of a crime, a disease, an accident, etc.
8. slavery	8. to accept and approve of somebody/something officially

Ex.4 Choose the appropriate translation of the given words.

1. *lack*

a) віддача b) вдача c) нестача d) споглядання

2. *natural disaster*

a) землетрус b) природне явище c) стихійне лихо d) середовище

3. *fear*

a) страх b) сила c) хутро d) особливість

4. *reason*

a) наслідок b) обставина c) виважений d) причина

5. *hidden*

a) огидний b) прихований c) присвячений d) сховати

6. *instability*

a) рішучість b) стабільний c) нетиповий d) нестабільність

7. *to save*

a) накопичувати b) безпечний c) представляти d) врятувати

8. *absence*

a) відсутність b) присутність c) абсолютний d) достовірність

9. *slavery*

a) рівень b) воля c) рабство d) слизький

10. *look for*

a) доглядати b) подивитися c) рівнятися d) шукати

Ex.5 Comment on the statement / quote given below.

**“The world will not be destroyed by those who do evil, but by those who watch them without doing anything.”
– Albert Einstein**

Ex.6 Translate the sentences into Ukrainian.

1. Human trafficking is a very profitable business.
2. Criminals use a wide scope of methods to abduct their victims.
3. Victims of human trafficking do not seek help because of fear, intimidation and threats.
4. Forced labor is a situation in which victims are forced to work against their will, under the threat of violence or other forms of punishment.
5. The annual income of criminals from human trafficking is about 150 billion dollars.
6. The difficult economic situation in Ukraine, the high level of unemployment, the imperfection of legislation is the main conditions for human trafficking.
7. Almost in all cases, human trafficking has transnational organized character, since in the process of its implementation representatives of the criminal world of different countries are involved.
8. Ukraine is trying to be involved in the process of international cooperation in the field of combating human trafficking, as well as in the general suppression of international organized crime.

9. Children are the most vulnerable category of potential victims to this crime, as they very often do not understand that it is a deception. Also, they cannot resist.
10. The trauma caused by the traffickers can be so great that many may not identify themselves as victims or ask for help, even in highly public settings.
11. Children are particularly at risk of being sold or exploited when the level of formal education is low, and violence or addictive behaviour in the family add to a lack of perspectives offered by the social environment.

Ex.7 Look through the information given in the boxes. Work in small groups (3-4 participants) and make up an extended presentation of the topic.

Group 1 – Vulnerable groups

Group 2 – Human trafficking techniques

Group 3 – Essential stages of human trafficking

Group 4 – Forms of human trafficking

Vulnerable groups:

- men, women and young girls;
- children (homeless children);
- poor people, people with low income;
- people with low level of education or Illiterate people;
- Illegal migrants;
- people with severe conditions of life;
- susceptible people (suggestibility).

Human trafficking techniques

- direct sale; (parents or relatives);
- deceit;
- abduction;
- «dream job» and lucrative conditions;
- fear, violence, intimidation, threats;
- blackmail;
- debt

Essential stages of human trafficking

- 1)recruitment
- 2)transporting
- 3)harboring
- 4)exploitation

Forms of human trafficking

- medical purposes;
- sexual slavery or exploitation;
- cheap labor;
- forced begging;
- forced involvement in criminal activity.

Ex.8 Read and translate the text. Find synonyms to the highlighted words.

<i>Active vocabulary</i>	
injustice	несправедливість
lucrative	прибутковий, вигідний
deception	обман
consent	згода
minor (n)	неповнолітній
border	кордон
healthcare	охорона здоров'я
stigma	ганьба
incredibly	неймовірно

WHAT IS HUMAN TRAFFICKING?

Human trafficking has truly become a global threat to vulnerable men, women, and children worldwide. It is an injustice that affects millions of people every year on every continent and at all socioeconomic levels. Human trafficking is a highly-organized and lucrative business, generating 150 billion USD per year, 99 billion of which is generated by sex trafficking within the prostitution industry.

The latest global estimate according to the International Labor Organization (the United Nations agency that deals with global labor issues), calculates that nearly 21 million people are victims of human trafficking worldwide. Roughly 4.5 million of those victims are trafficked for the purpose of sexual exploitation.

The most significant number of victims are said to come from Asia and the Pacific region, although human trafficking in Africa continues to grow when compared to its 2015 estimates. The International Labor Organization also estimates that 55 percent of all trafficking victims and 98 percent of sex trafficking victims are women and girls.

Defining human trafficking

The most widely accepted definition of human trafficking comes from the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children, otherwise known as the Palermo Protocols. Adopted by the

UN General Assembly in 2000 and accepted by over 150 countries, the Palermo Protocols defines human trafficking as:

“The recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring of persons, by means of the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, for the purpose of exploitation.”

Exploitation is at the heart of human trafficking. In the case of sex trafficking, exploitation implies the forced prostitution or sexual abuses of vulnerable men, women, and children. The United States’ Trafficking Victims Protection Act (TVPA) declares it a crime to coerce, force, or mislead men, women, and children into sex slavery. However, if a victim is a minor (under 18), it is considered a crime regardless if there is evidence of force, fraud, or coercion.

Victims are trafficked across both national and international borders, infiltrating nearly every part of the world, according to one World Health Organization report. The global scale of the problem is attributed to the various roles nations play in the exploitation of the victims, whether that be recruiting, harboring, transporting, or acting as destinations for victims. One UN report estimates that trafficking victims represent over 130 different nationalities and are present in almost 120 countries. While the problem is clearly of global scale, with some 600,000 to 800,000 victims trafficked across international borders each year, most human trafficking surprisingly still occurs within national borders.

The effects of human trafficking on victims

Human trafficking has a direct effect on the physical and mental well-being of victims. During the initial trafficking, victims are coerced and deceived usually through the exploitation of their current circumstances, as most victims have a history of abuse and are already living in precarious circumstances. Once enslaved, victims typically are forced into unsanitary and stressful living conditions and receive little to no healthcare or basic services. Their movement is often restricted, their personal documentation withheld, and most experience significant physical,

emotional, sexual, and psychological violence. Escaping from slavery is extremely difficult and dangerous, putting the victim at great personal risk. If rescued, integration back into society is incredibly difficult because of the shame, stigma, threat of retribution, and trauma experienced during enslavement.

Ex.9 Find the translation to the given English words.

<i>to affect</i>	<i>порівнювати</i>
<i>abuse (n)</i>	<i>значний</i>
<i>to compare</i>	<i>відплата</i>
<i>circumstance</i>	<i>сором</i>
<i>movement</i>	<i>рух</i>
<i>significant</i>	<i>обставина</i>
<i>shame</i>	<i>зловживання</i>
<i>retribution</i>	<i>впливати</i>

Ex.10 Fill in the gaps using the words from the chart. Read and translate the text.

victims, several, incriminate, established, through, law, annual, level, prevention, mandates, vulnerable, rehabilitate, non-governmental, areas

GLOBAL EFFORTS TO COMBAT HUMAN TRAFFICKING

There are _____ international organizations fighting human trafficking at the global _____. The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime combats human trafficking worldwide through promoting policies that _____ traffickers and protect _____. The UN agency also produces tools and publications to help train _____ enforcers and raise awareness of this injustice worldwide.

Additionally, many governments are taking action to protect potential victims from trafficking predators. The United States' Trafficking Victims Protection Act (TVPA) was _____ by the US Department of State and has been highly influential in protecting potential victims worldwide. The TVPA

Ex. 12 Work in small groups (3-4 people). Discuss and show off your answers to the following statements:

1. Which punishment is more severe, the death penalty or life imprisonment?
2. Do you agree that everything that is not prohibited by law is allowed?
3. Why do people commit crimes?
4. What kinds of crime are most common in your country? What are the penalties for these crimes?
5. What do you think is the worst crime a person could commit? Why?

СПИСОК ВИКОРИСТАНИХ ДЖЕРЕЛ:

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