



TRAFFICKING IN HUMAN: A MODERN-DAY SLAVERY AGAINST THE THIRD WORLD STATES

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ABSTRACT: *Trafficking in Human is the trade of humans for the purpose of forced labour, sexual slavery, or commercial sexual exploitation for the trafficker or others. This may encompass providing a spouse in the context of forced marriage, or the extraction of organs or tissues, including for surrogacy and ova removal. Human trafficking can occur within a country or trans-nationally. Human trafficking is a crime against the person because of the violation of the victim's rights of movement through coercion and because of their commercial exploitation. Human trafficking is the trade in people, especially women and children, and does not necessarily involve the movement of the person from one place to another. People smuggling (also called human smuggling and migrant smuggling) is a related practice which is characterized by the consent of the person being smuggled. Smuggling situations can descend into human trafficking through coercion and exploitation. People are held against their will through acts of coercion, and forced to work for or provide services to the trafficker or others. According to the International Labour Organization (ILO), forced labour alone (one component of human trafficking) generates an estimated \$150 billion in profits per annum as of 2014. In 2012, the ILO estimated that 21 million victims are trapped in modern-day slavery. Of these, 14.2 million (68%) were exploited for labour, 4.5 million (22%) were sexually exploited, and 2.2 million (10%) were exploited in state-imposed forced labor. The International Labor Organization has reported that child workers, minorities, and irregular migrants are at considerable risk of more extreme forms of exploitation. Statistics shows that over half of the world's 215 million young workers are observed to be in hazardous sectors, including forced sex work and forced street begging. Ethnic minorities and highly marginalized groups of people are highly estimated to work in some of the most exploitative and damaging sectors, such as leather tanning, mining, and stone quarry work. Human trafficking is the third largest crime industry in the world, behind drug dealing and arms trafficking, and is the fastest-growing activity of trans-national criminal organizations.*

KEYWORDS: Trafficking, Human, Organization, Exploitation, International, Component.



INTRODUCTION

Trafficking in Human is condemned as a violation of human rights by international conventions. In addition, human trafficking is subject to a directive in the European Union. According to the 2018 and 2019 editions of the annual Trafficking in Persons Reports issued by the U.S. State Department: Belarus, Iran, Russia, and Turkmenistan remain among the worst countries when it comes to providing protection against human trafficking and forced labor. Human trafficking, also known as trafficking in persons, is a crime that involves compelling or coercing a person to provide labor or services, or to engage in commercial sex acts. The coercion can be subtle or overt, physical or psychological.

Types of Human Trafficking

1. Trafficking for forced labour.
2. Trafficking for forced criminal activities.
3. Trafficking in women for sexual exploitation.
4. Trafficking for the removal of organs.
5. People smuggling.

Trafficking for Forced Labour

Victims of this widespread form of trafficking come primarily from developing countries. They are recruited and trafficked using deception and coercion and find themselves held in conditions of slavery in a variety of jobs.

Victims can be engaged in agricultural, mining, fisheries or construction work, along with domestic servitude and other labour-intensive jobs.

Trafficking for Forced Criminal Activities

This form of trafficking allows criminal networks to reap the profits of a variety of illicit activities without the risk. Victims are forced to carry out a range of illegal activities, which in turn generate income.

These can include theft, drug cultivation, selling counterfeit goods, or forced begging. Victims often have quotas and can face severe punishment if they do not perform adequately.

Trafficking in Women for Sexual Exploitation

This prevalent form of trafficking affects every region in the world, either as a source, transit or destination country. Women and children from developing countries, and from vulnerable parts of society in developed countries, are lured by promises of decent employment into leaving their homes and travelling to what they consider will be a better life.



Victims are often provided with false travel documents and an organized network is used to transport them to the destination country, where they find themselves forced into sexual exploitation and held in inhumane conditions and constant terror.

Trafficking for the Removal of Organs

In many countries, waiting lists for transplants are very long, and criminals have seized this opportunity to exploit the desperation of patients and potential donors. The health of victims, even their lives, is at risk as operations may be carried out in clandestine conditions with no medical follow-up.

An ageing population and increased incidence of diabetes in many developed countries is likely to increase the requirement for organ transplants and make this crime even more lucrative.

People Smuggling

Closely connected to human trafficking is the issue of people smuggling, as many migrants can fall victim to forced labour along their journey. Smugglers may force migrants to work in inhumane conditions to pay for their illegal passage across borders.

TERRORISM INTRODUCTION

Terrorism, the calculated use of violence to create a general climate of fear in a population and thereby to bring about a particular political objective. Terrorism has been practiced by political organizations with both rightist and leftist objectives, by nationalistic and religious groups, by revolutionaries, and even by state institutions such as armies, intelligence services, and police.

History

Terror has been practiced by state and non-state actors throughout history and throughout the world. The ancient Greek historian Xenophon (c. 431–c. 350 BCE) wrote of the effectiveness of psychological warfare against enemy populations. Roman emperors such as Tiberius (reigned 14–37 CE) and Caligula (reigned 37–41 CE) used banishment, expropriation of property, and execution as means to discourage opposition to their rule.

The most commonly cited example of early terror, however, is the activity of the Jewish Zealots, often known as the Sicarii (Hebrew: “Daggers”), who engaged in frequent violent attacks on fellow Hebrews suspected of collusion with the Roman authorities. Likewise, the use of terror was openly advocated by Robespierre during the French Revolution, and the Spanish Inquisition used arbitrary arrest, torture, and execution to punish what it viewed as religious heresy. After the American Civil War (1861–65), defiant Southerners formed the Ku Klux Klan to intimidate supporters of Reconstruction (1865–77) and the newly freed former slaves. In the latter half of the 19th century, terror was adopted in Western Europe, Russia, and the United States by adherents of anarchism, who believed that the best way to effect revolutionary political and social change was to assassinate persons in positions of power. From 1865 to 1905 a number of



kings, presidents, prime ministers, and other government officials were killed by anarchists' guns or bombs.

DEFINITIONS OF TERRORISM

Terrorism is not legally defined in all jurisdictions; the statutes that do exist, however, generally share some common elements. Terrorism involves the use or threat of violence and seeks to create fear, not just within the direct victims but among a wide audience.

Types of Terrorism

1. **Civil disorder** – is a sometimes violent form of protest held by a group of individuals, usually in opposition to a political policy or action.
2. **Political terrorism** – is used by one political faction to intimidate another.

INTRODUCTION TO DIVORCE

The topic of divorce would seem to require no introduction. Divorce refers to the often messy and painful end of a marriage. For better or for worse, divorce is a very common event these days. Most everyone has been touched by it, either by going through it themselves as a spouse or a child, or knowing someone who has gone through it as a spouse or as a child.

Despite widespread familiarity with the effects of divorce, the details of the divorce process are less well known. In this section, we discuss the important concepts and procedures involved in the divorce process with the sincere hope that educating people regarding this information will help minimize pain.

You can feel like the loneliest person in the world when you are contemplating divorce. It's therefore important to keep divorce in perspective so that it doesn't crush you:

Couples exchange wedding vows with the intent of making a lifetime commitment, however there may come a time when it's best for the marriage to end. When contemplating divorce, it's important to evaluate the advantages and disadvantages not only for yourself, but for your spouse and your children. Divorce divides a family financially and emotionally, which may improve life for all, or exchange one set of problems for another. Divorce is viewed as a taboo by many people. This is because you vowed to stick with each other for better or worse and sometimes couples do fear on how the public will judge them. Consider the benefits and drawbacks for all involved before filing those divorce papers. It's not always easy to know whether it's time to divorce, specifically because it can be hard to tell whether the problems in your marriage can be resolved. Or if the issues are too big to overcome. Whether saving your marriage is the priority or divorce seems as though it could be imminent, there are always pros and cons of divorce to consider, which can be useful in helping you to make an informed decision about your marriage, or divorce.



Definition of Divorce

Generally speaking, there are two types of divorce. One is called "divorce from bed and board," which is available in some states. At its core, this allows couples to legally separate, and is typically used by spouses who want to live their own lives but, for whatever reason, don't want to formally end their marriage. Divorce from bed and board is infrequently seen these days.

The more common type of divorce is an "absolute divorce" which dissolves the marriage. A legal clean break, so to speak. It's this concept that this article will focus on.

TYPES OF DIVORCE

Uncontested Divorce

In terms of dealing with the court process, the path that normally generates the least amount of stress is an uncontested divorce. That's one in which you and your spouse settle up-front all your differences on issues such as custody and visitation (parenting time), child support, alimony, and division of property. You'll then incorporate the terms of your settlement in a written "property settlement agreement" (sometimes called a "separation agreement").

Once your case is settled, you can file for divorce with the court. Courts almost invariably fast-track these types of cases, so you can get divorced in a relatively short period of time. In some states, you may not even have to make a court appearance, but rather can file an affidavit (sworn statement) with the court clerk.

Contested Divorce

If you and your spouse are at loggerheads over one or more marital issues, to the point that you can't come to an agreement, then it will be up to a judge to decide those issues for you. This is what's meant by a contested divorce.

Contested divorces are stressful, time-consuming, and expensive (think mounting attorneys' fees). You'll go through a lengthy process of exchanging financial and other relevant information, mandatory settlement negotiations, and court hearings for temporary relief, such as interim alimony, for example, if warranted.

And if you can't resolve the case after all that, there will be a court trial. The burdens of a contested divorce are why the vast majority of divorce cases ultimately settle at some point before trial.



Fault and No-Fault Divorce

This refers to the grounds (reasons) on which you're basing the divorce. Your state's laws will set out the permissible grounds for divorce. In the not-too-distant past, people who wanted to dissolve their marriage had to show that the other spouse was guilty of wrongdoing, such as adultery or cruelty. Needless to say, accusing your spouse of misconduct could make for quite a contentious divorce.

Now, however, all states offer some form of "no-fault" divorce. In a no-fault divorce, instead of proving that a spouse is to blame for the marriage failing, you merely state that you and your spouse have "irreconcilable differences," or have suffered an "irremediable breakdown" of your relationship.

CAPITAL INTRODUCTION

Capital introduction is a term that describes the introductions that a prime brokerage firm makes on behalf of its money managers by introducing hedge fund clients to hedge fund investors.[1] Capital introduction works as a form of "quasi-marketing" whereby clients are introduced to investors without violating SEC rules regarding fund marketing.

In exchange for granting the broker custody (clearing, custody and asset servicing), securities lending, and financing, the hedge fund client is granted access to Capital Introduction services, as well as risk management and consulting services.

Morgan Stanley Prime Brokerage reports to have established the capital introductions concept in 1997 to connect clients with target investors.[3] As hedge funds are by and large unregulated by the SEC,[4] Capital introductions teams are effectively barred from "marketing" a fund, and instead work to "introduce" clients to institutional investors (endowments, foundations, fund of funds, pension funds, family offices and private banks) that have expressed interest in the particular hedge fund strategy. Capital introductions teams are traditionally discouraged from engaging with investors on a particular fund post the introduction, except to garner feedback, as this could be interpreted as marketing.

Capital introductions teams work with both new launches looking for seed, anchor or "day one" capital, in addition to established clients that are already sizable and may be either launching a new product, or looking to increase the size of their current fund. Capital introduction services are often instrumental to new launches, as it can be difficult to raise assets for a new fund. The initial capital raise is critical, as Wells Fargo estimates the break-even point for an established fund to be around \$200mm,[5] though smaller structures could require less capital. Historically, funds have launched with anywhere between \$5m and \$1Bn in capital day one.



Definition of Capital

Capital is any asset that generates and increases productivity, increases the value of a product or service and provides a strategic advantage to a particular group. Although it's commonly associated with money and finance, there are multiple forms of non-monetary capital.

Capital includes a mix of skills, goods and services that people share and exchange on an individual, community and global level.

These assets contribute to the sustainable growth and success of an organization or population. There are many types of capital, all of which contribute to a well-rounded, healthy and thriving society.

DIFFERENT TYPES OF CAPITAL

1. Financial capital

Financial capital, which is also referred to as investment capital, is the financial assets or economic resources a business or organization needs to provide goods or services and generate future revenue. The value of financial capital is measured in terms of money or currency and companies can readily sell or exchange it as long as there are no outstanding financial obligations. Sources of financial capital include:

2. Economic capital

Economic capital is the amount of money that a company needs to ensure its stability, given the number of its assets and liabilities. An organization's economic capital protects it from potential risks, including operational risk, credit risk, legal risk and market risk. It ultimately ensures security and recovery in a worst-case scenario and serves as a risk-management tool.

3. Constructed or manufactured capital

Constructed, or manufactured, capital refers to the human-made stock of material objects, systems, infrastructure and processes that turn materials into products. Constructed capital is tangible assets that result from human innovation and skill. It increases efficiency and decreases the use of resources. The production and reproduction of constructed capital requires a continuous flow of material and energy and is essential in keeping society functioning. Types of constructed capital include:

4. Human capital

Human capital is the collection of resources that individuals or groups within a society possess that contribute to economic activity, increase productivity and enhance the overall quality of life. It encompasses the skills, capabilities and potential you accumulate throughout your life. Human capital affects economic performance on a national and global level and is essential in the



continuous development of valuable resources and societal advancement. Examples of human capital include:

5. Social capital

Social capital is resources gained through interpersonal relationships and larger social networks. It's the positive outcome of human interaction, including information, resources, innovation and opportunities. This type of capital contributes to collective efforts to achieve shared goals, purposes or overall success. Social capital falls into two categories:

INTRODUCTION TO WAR AND PEACE

While opposition to war is not a modern phenomenon, this chapter focuses on anti-war protest in the twentieth and twenty-first centuries. Beginning in the twentieth century, advancements in transportation and communication permitted larger planned gatherings and brought home commentary on war policy and images of protest.

When World War I erupted in Europe in 1914, the United States wrestled with whether to enter the war. For three years, the United States proclaimed neutrality in the conflict, but when the United States entered the war against the German and Austrian empires, some citizens opposed the shift in policy and the revival of the draft. Opponents of the war included socialists, anarchists, German-Americans and many women's and religious groups. In response to anti-war protests, the government passed new Sedition Acts, criminalizing some public acts and speech in opposition to the government war policy. This chapter features articles on the World War I peace and anti-conscription movements, as well as the "Bonus Army" mass veterans' protest for promised benefits.

World War II was marked by relatively little anti-war protest. The citizens of the nation's fighting Nazi Germany and Imperial Japan for the most part supported war as the only way to stop brutal and aggressive regimes.

DEFINATION OF WAR AND PEACE

War and Peace is not hard, it's just long and other advice on how to read the classics. But you might have time right now. And what you'll likely find as you get deeper and deeper into the book is that it's wonderfully readable.

THEORIES OF WAR AND PEACE:

An International Security Reader

This book deals with the theoretical issues around the concepts of war and peace. The first section of the book, entitled Realist theories of war and peace begins with a chapter by Mearsheimer that focuses on post-Cold War Europe. The section deals mainly with the question whether Europe would be able to maintain its peace and stability in a post-Cold War era.



The analysis is done within the context of the bipolar world (Cold War) versus the multipolar world (post-Cold War). Drawing from the neo-realist theory of international relations, the first article presents four different scenarios for a post-Cold War Europe. The author concludes that Europe would face incredible destabilization due to multipolarity as there would be no clear (military) power to ‘moderate’ the activities of other states. It is the absence of this great power that leads to anarchy with states pursuing their own national interests. The author seems to suggest that this could only be avoided if the United States and Russia continue to play the role of superpowers in Europe in order to maintain stability.

The second section deals with a counter-theory to realism – idealism – and how it is connected to democracy, peace and state co-operation. The section offers an in-depth analysis of the theory that democratic states do not go to war with each other. The first article defends the proposition and demonstrates that, historically, democratic states, because of their shared belief in liberalism, have avoided war.

This view, however, is immediately challenged by Layne in the second article, who argues that in cases where democratic states avoided resorting to war, the decision was based on national interests rather than the notion of promoting democracy. He does this by referring to different examples, among them, World War I, a war fought by states that were perceived to be democratic (p. 183).

WHAT IS CLIMATE CHANGE?

Climate change refers to the long-term changes in the climate that occur over decades, centuries or longer. It is caused by rapidly increasing greenhouse gases in the Earth’s atmosphere due primarily to burning fossil fuels (e.g., coal, oil, and natural gas).

These heat-trapping gases are warming the Earth and the Oceans resulting in rising sea levels, changes in storm patterns, altered ocean currents, changes in rainfall, melting snow and ice, more extreme heat events, fires, and drought. These impacts are projected to continue and, in some cases, intensify, affecting human health, infrastructure, forests, agriculture, freshwater supplies, coastlines, and marine systems.

Projections

Atmospheric temperatures: 2-4°C increase by 2100, mostly due to human activity ref

Sea level rise: ~1 m rise by 2100 due to thermal expansion and glacial melting. Note: the contribution of the Greenland and West Antarctic ice sheet could increase the extent of sea-level rise ref

Changes in storm patterns - warming may cause tropical storms globally to be more intense on average (with intensity increases of 2-11% by 2100) ref

For more projections of climate change and specific impacts to coral reefs, click here. For local and regional, projections in key geographies, see the Resources section below.



DIFFERENCE BETWEEN WEATHER AND CLIMATE

Weather refers to atmospheric conditions such as temperature and rainfall over a short period of time (a few hours or a few days). Weather is what you experience day to day.

Climate is the average pattern of weather for a particular place over a long period of time, usually at least 30 years.

CLIMATE VARIABLES

The natural variation in climate that occurs from month to month, season to season, year to year and decade to decade is referred to as climate variability (e.g., yearly cycle of wet and dry seasons in the western tropical Pacific).

Climate variability between years is caused by natural variations in the atmosphere and ocean, such as the El Niño Southern Oscillation (ENSO). ENSO has two extreme phases: El Niño and La Niña. El Niño tends to bring weaker trade winds and warmer ocean conditions near the equator across much of the Pacific, whereas La Niña tends to bring stronger trade winds and cooler ocean conditions.

Natural climate variability occurs in parallel with climate change (i.e., droughts and floods caused by ENSO will continue to occur and may intensify due to climate change). Therefore, these natural fluctuations must also be taken into account when planning for the future.

CLIMATE CHANGE

Climate change is the current rapid warming of the Earth's climate caused by human activity. If left unchecked (and current responses are doing little to halt it) it poses an unprecedented threat to human civilization and the ecosystems on this planet.

CAUSES AND EFFECTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE

Fossil fuels – coal, oil and gas – are by far the largest contributor to global climate change, accounting for over 75 per cent of global greenhouse gas emissions and nearly 90 per cent of all carbon dioxide emissions.

As greenhouse gas emissions blanket the Earth, they trap the sun's heat. This leads to global warming and climate change. The world is now warming faster than at any point in recorded history. Warmer temperatures over time are changing weather patterns and disrupting the usual balance of nature. This poses many risks to human beings and all other forms of life on Earth.

CLIMATE CHANGE EFFECTS

Climate change has caused increased heat, drought, and insect outbreaks. In turn, these changes have made wildfires more numerous and severe. The warming climate has also caused a decline in water supplies, reduced agricultural yields, and triggered heat-related health impacts in cities.



Climate change destabilizes the Earth's temperature equilibrium and has far-reaching effects on human beings and the environment. A distinction is made between direct and indirect effects of climate change. During the course of global warming, the energy balance and thus the temperature of the earth change, due to the increased concentration of greenhouse gases, which has a significant impact on humans and the environment.

It is not scientifically possible to assign individual weather events to the current climate change, however, it can be statistically proven that global warming will increase the probability of extreme weather events. The sixth IPCC report from 2021 states that "Widespread and rapid changes in the atmosphere, ocean, cryosphere and biosphere have occurred".

CLONING INTRODUCTION

Molecular cloning refers to the process of making multiple molecules. Cloning is commonly used to amplify DNA fragments containing whole genes, but it can also be used to amplify any DNA sequence such as promoters, non-coding sequences and randomly fragmented DNA.

It is used in a wide array of biological experiments and practical applications ranging from genetic fingerprinting to large scale protein production. Occasionally, the term cloning is misleadingly used to refer to the identification of the chromosomal location of a gene associated with a particular phenotype of interest, such as in positional cloning. In practice, localization of the gene to a chromosome or genomic region does not necessarily enable one to isolate or amplify the relevant genomic sequence. To amplify any DNA sequence in a living organism, that sequence must be linked to an origin of replication, which is a sequence of DNA capable of directing the propagation of itself and any linked sequence. However, a number of other features are needed, and a variety of specialized cloning vectors (small piece of DNA into which a foreign DNA fragment can be inserted) exist that allow protein production, affinity tagging, single-stranded RNA or DNA production and a host of other molecular biology tools.

Initially, the DNA of interest needs to be isolated to provide a DNA segment of suitable size. Subsequently, a ligation procedure is used where the amplified fragment is inserted into a vector (piece of DNA). The vector (which is frequently circular) is linearized using restriction enzymes, and incubated with the fragment of interest under appropriate conditions with an enzyme called DNA ligase. Following ligation, the vector with the insert of interest is transfected into cells.

CLONING

Cloning, the process of generating a genetically identical copy of a cell or an organism. Cloning happens often in nature—for example, when a cell replicates itself asexually without any genetic alteration or recombination. Prokaryotic organisms (organisms lacking a cell nucleus) such as bacteria create genetically identical duplicates of themselves using binary fission or budding. In eukaryotic organisms (organisms possessing a cell nucleus) such as humans,



all the cells that undergo mitosis, such as skin cells and cells lining the gastrointestinal tract, are clones; the only exceptions are gametes (eggs and sperm), which undergo meiosis and genetic recombination.

There are three different types of cloning:

1. Gene cloning: Which creates copies of genes or segments of DNA.
2. Reproductive cloning: Which creates copies of whole animals.
3. Therapeutic cloning: which creates embryonic stem cells.

11 Advantages and Disadvantages of Cloning

Cloning is a process that creates new life by copying the cell data of a living host. The cell data is gathered from the host and then implanted into an embryo, which undergoes a normal development cycle. Once born, the individual is a physical copy of the living host that had the cell data collected from it.

The first cloned animal from an adult somatic cell was Dolly the Sheep, a process which was successfully completed in the 1990s. The idea of cloning, however, dates to the 19th century. In 1885, Hans Dreisch became the first person to successfully perform a cloning experiment with a sea urchin.

There are certain advantages and disadvantages of cloning that must be fully evaluated to determine the value of this scientific process. Here are the key points to discuss.

What Are the Advantages of Cloning?

1. Cloning doesn't need to involve making a whole new person.

Imagine if a person has a failing liver. What if the cells of the liver could be cloned so that a new liver could be created and then transplanted? It would be an easy way to solve the organ scarcity issue that currently exists. The process of cloning could also be used to repair or grow new cells to replace damaged or missing ones, which could treat illnesses and genetic disorders.

2. It removes the barrier of infertility.

Because cloning uses adult somatic cells, it is a process that allows anyone to have a child that is biologically their own. Even if that person has a reproductive system which does not support fertility, doctors could take the somatic cells and implant them into an embryo, creating new life. This technology would give everyone the chance to become a parent, even if they were not sexually active.

3. It could extend human life capabilities.

In the developed world, the average lifespan is approaching 85 years for top nations. Even in the United States, the average lifespan is upward of 70 years for men and women. Not only could



cloning help to extend life to even longer lengths, it could be a way to bring the rest of the world up to the current standards as well. In Sierra Leone, for example, the average lifespan for an adult male is just 49.3 years of age.

4. Biological children could be born to same-gender couples.

Instead of using sperm or egg banks to create an embryo that could be brought to term, cloning would allow same-gender couples to have a child that was biologically their own. For women, a direct implantation of adult somatic cells wouldn't even require a male donor at all except for the initial fertilization process to create the embryo. For men, the same would be true regarding the egg requiring fertilization.

5. It could restore balance to families.

One of the greatest tragedies that occurs in life is the death of a child. In the United States, 7 out of every 1,000 children under the age of 5. According to information published by CNN, firearms kill nearly 1,300 children in the US every year. Sometimes this happens because of disease or illness. There are also accidents and unpredictable events that can take the life of a child. Cloning offers a process where parents could effectively balance their grief by creating another child. Although the new life would be different, it would also be similar, and that could temper some of the grief that is experienced.

DISADVANTAGES OF CLONING

1. The results on society would be unpredictable.

The most common argument against cloning involves the unknowns that would happen to society. If parents would be able to "manufacture" children to specific genetic profiles, then there is the possibility that genetic variation could decrease. This would result in humanity becoming more susceptible to disease and deformity, requiring more genetic selection, because we would eventually be inbreeding with ourselves.

2. The rich would get richer and the poor would disappear.

A society where genetic selection is possible would place a higher emphasis on the socioeconomic means of each person or household. Those who could afford cloning would essentially create their own class, while those who could not afford the process would likely be shunned or disregarded by the rest of society.

3. It is an unpredictable and certain process.

Cloning is far from a perfected science. Many of the disadvantages involve the "what ifs" of this science, but there are some facts to think about too. When Dolly was successfully cloned, only 9 eggs out of 300 were successfully implanted with adult somatic cells to create a pregnancy. Out of those 9 eggs, only one was successfully delivered to term. Although advances have been made since Dolly in the field of cloning, the science still has a long way to go.



4. There are unforeseen consequences that we cannot predict.

Every advancement in science has some positives, but equal and opposite negatives. The bigger a success, then the bigger a problem there will be to manage. Manipulating human genes will have unpredictable and unforeseen consequences that could change how we live. It could endanger humanity as a species. At the very least, people who are cloned may find themselves dealing with severe health problems at some point in their life.

5. Cloned people could be treated like cattle.

If a clone is an exact replica of the host, then embryos could be implanted with the sole purpose of helping with the health of the host instead of treating the clone with equal rights as a human being. Embryonic stem cells might be harvested from a clone. Clones might be used as automatic organ donors. They might be placed into forced labor. The levels of abuse that could occur with this type of technology are immense.

6. Children would still be in abusive situations.

According to Michael Petit, President of the Every Child Matters Education Fund, more than 2,000 children, on average, are killed in their own homes by a family member. Child abuse death rates in the US are 3 times higher than what they are in Canada and 11 times higher than what Italy experiences. The ability to have more children through cloning would only expand these rates unless core changes to family structures could be encouraged. The US already sees an average of 4 children die every day.

PARENTHOOD

Parents are among the most important people in the lives of young children.¹ From birth, children are learning and rely on mothers and fathers, as well as other caregivers acting in the parenting role, to protect and care for them and to chart a trajectory that promotes their overall well-being. While parents generally are filled with anticipation about their children's unfolding personalities, many also lack knowledge about how best to provide for them.

Becoming a parent is usually a welcomed event, but in some cases, parents' lives are fraught with problems and uncertainty regarding their ability to ensure their child's physical, emotional, or economic well-being.

At the same time, this study was fundamentally informed by recognition that the task of ensuring children's healthy development does not rest solely with parents or families. It lies as well with governments and organizations at the local/community, state, and national levels that provide programs and services to support parents and families. Society benefits socially and economically from providing current and future generations of parents with the support they need to raise healthy and thriving children (Karoly et al., 2005; Lee et al., 2015). In short, when parents and other caregivers are able to support young children, children's lives are enriched, and society is advantaged by their contributions.



MOTHER

A mother of a second grader shared her story with the committee during one of its open sessions. She presented a poignant picture of the isolation and fear she experienced during the first few years of her son's life. At the time of his birth and afterward, she had little knowledge of the community resources available to support her in her parenting role. In overcoming the challenges she faced over the next several years, she came to understand that parents need shared knowledge, access to resources and services, and strong community bonds.

PURPOSE OF THIS STUDY

Over the past several decades, researchers have identified parenting-related knowledge, attitudes, and practices that are associated with improved developmental outcomes for children and around which parenting-related programs, policies, and messaging initiatives can be designed. However, consensus is lacking on the elements of parenting that are most important to promoting child well-being, and what is known about effective parenting has not always been adequately integrated across different service sectors to give all parents the information and support they need. Moreover, knowledge about effective parenting has not been effectively incorporated into policy, which has resulted in a lack of coordinated and targeted efforts aimed at supporting parents.

DEFINATION OF PARENTING

Conceptions of who parents are and what constitute the best conditions for raising children vary widely. From classic anthropological and human development perspectives, parenting often is defined as a primary mechanism of socialization, that is, a primary means of training and preparing children to meet the demands of their environments and take advantage.

The Ethics of Parenthood

In all societies, parents have rights over their children. In particular, they have the right to make decisions on behalf of their children in all areas of their children's lives, including education, religious observance and relationships.

TYPES OF PARENTHOOD

Your parenting style can affect everything from your child's self-esteem and physical health to how they relate to others. It's important to ensure your parenting style is supporting healthy growth and development because the way you interact with your child and how you discipline them will influence them for the rest of their life. Researchers have identified four main types of parenting styles:



1. Authoritarian

2. Authoritative

3. Permissive

4. Uninvolved

Each style takes a different approach to raising children, offers different pros and cons, and can be identified by a number of different characteristics. People often want to know which parenting style they are using—and which is the best.

1. Authoritarian Parenting

Do any of these statements sound like you?

You believe kids should be seen and not heard.

When it comes to rules, you believe it's "my way or the highway."

You don't take your child's feelings into consideration.

If any of those rings true, you might be an authoritarian parent. Authoritarian parents believe kids should follow the rules without exception.

Authoritarian parents are famous for saying, "Because I said so," when a child questions the reasons behind a rule. They are not interested in negotiating and their focus is on obedience. They also don't allow kids to get involved in problem-solving challenges or obstacles. Instead, they make the rules and enforce the consequences with little regard for a child's opinion.²

Authoritarian parents may use punishments instead of discipline. So, rather than teach a child how to make better choices, they're invested in making kids feel sorry for their mistakes. Children who grow up with strict authoritarian parents tend to follow rules much of the time. But, their obedience comes at a price.

Children of authoritarian parents are at a higher risk of developing self-esteem problems because their opinions aren't valued.

They may also become hostile or aggressive. Rather than think about how to do things better in the future, they often focus on the anger they feel toward their parents or themselves for not living up to parental expectations. Since authoritarian parents are often strict, their children may grow to become good liars in an effort to avoid punishment.

Signs That You Are Too Strict With Your Child



2. Authoritative Parenting

Do any of these statements sound like you?

You put a lot of effort into creating and maintaining a positive relationship with your child.

You explain the reasons behind your rules.

You set limits, enforce rules, and give consequences, but take your child's feelings into consideration.

If those statements sound familiar, you may be an authoritative parent. Authoritative parents have rules and they use consequences, but they also take their children's opinions into account. They validate their children's feelings, while also making it clear that the adults are ultimately in charge. This is the approach backed by research and experts as the most developmentally healthy and effective parenting style.

Authoritative parents invest time and energy into preventing behavior problems before they start. They also use positive discipline strategies to reinforce positive behavior, like praise and reward systems.

Researchers have found kids who have authoritative parents are most likely to become responsible adults who feel comfortable self-advocating and expressing their opinions and feelings.

Children raised with authoritative discipline tend to be happy and successful. They're also more likely to be good at making sound decisions and evaluating safety risks on their own.

3. The Authoritative Parenting Approach

Permissive Parenting

Do any of these statements sound like you?

You set rules but rarely enforce them.

You don't give out consequences very often.

You think your child will learn best with little interference from you.

If those statements sound familiar, you might be a permissive parent. Permissive parents are lenient. They often only step in when there's a serious problem.

They're quite forgiving and they adopt an attitude of "kids will be kids." When they do use consequences, they may not make those consequences stick. They might give privileges back if a child begs or they may allow a child to get out of time-out early if they promise to be good.



Permissive parents usually take on more of a friend role than a parent role. They often encourage their children to talk with them about their problems, but they usually don't put much effort into discouraging poor choices or bad behavior.

They're also at a higher risk for health problems, like obesity, because permissive parents struggle to limit unhealthy food intake or promote regular exercise or healthy sleep habits. They are even more likely to have dental cavities because permissive parents often don't enforce good habits, like ensuring a child brushes their teeth.

4. Uninvolved Parenting

Do any of these statements sound familiar?

You don't ask your child about school or homework.

You rarely know where your child is or who they are with.

You don't spend much time with your child.

If those statements sound familiar, you might be an uninvolved parent. Uninvolved parents tend to have little knowledge of what their children are doing. There tend to be few rules in the household. Children may not receive much guidance, nurturing, and parental attention.

Uninvolved parents expect children to raise themselves. They don't devote much time or energy into meeting children's basic needs. Uninvolved parents may be neglectful but it's not always intentional. A parent with mental health issues or substance abuse problems,

For example, may not be able to care for a child's physical or emotional needs on a consistent basis.

At other times, uninvolved parents lack knowledge about child development—or they may believe that their child will do better without their oversight. And sometimes, they're simply overwhelmed with other problems, like work, paying bills, and managing a household.

Children with uninvolved parents are likely to struggle with self-esteem issues.

They tend to perform poorly in school. They also exhibit frequent behavior problems and rank low in happiness.

Advantage: Better Outcomes for Students

In the decade it took to compile a "New Wave of Evidence," researchers found that students with involved parents get higher scores, enroll in higher-level programs and have good attendance, stronger social skills and better behavior. This was true regardless of income or background. Research has also found that schools with strong community support perform better overall and have lower dropout rates and higher quality programs.



Disadvantage: Some Parents Feel Out of the Loop

Many schools lead a strong push for parental involvement through the PTA, committees or classroom volunteering. While this can be very beneficial to the school, it can leave some parents feeling alienated if they are unable to be involved in a traditional manner due to work schedules or other circumstances. It is important that schools communicate that coming in during the day isn't the only way to help.

Simply creating a home environment that is conducive to learning and holding your child to reasonable expectations are ways to be supportive. Parents who are unable to attend conferences should have the opportunity to speak with teachers on the phone or by e-mail so that they are familiar with the teachers' goals, the structure of the classes and their child's progress in classes.

CONCLUSION

Parental involvement at school can help build positive interactions between parents and kids, as well as parents and teachers. Parents will have a better idea of what their child's day is like, which can improve family communication. Younger children are often excited to see their parents in a volunteer role, and it may help to give them a positive outlook on school. It can also build and improve the relationships between parents and teachers. The teacher can get a better understanding of individual family dynamics, cultural background and challenges a family faces as well as their strengths. Parents may develop a better understanding of the teacher's expectations and the challenging dynamics that teacher may face in class. Getting to know each other can clear up such frustrations as the way a teacher handles discipline or why a parent is unhappy with the amount of homework being assigned to her child.

Some parents take their involvement too far. They are at school so much that they become a source of distraction for their child, or their child's classmates and teachers. It's important to remember that school is a place of learning as well as a workplace. Teachers do not want to encounter parents having a loud conversation by the faculty lounge about another teacher they don't like or to be placed in the awkward position of reprimanding a student who is not following instructions because he wants to talk to his mom. Being overly involved can lead to stepping in too frequently to deal with issues the child should handle. Also, not all teachers are comfortable with a parent volunteer in class. Some students are too distracted by the presence of their parents, which can cause a lack of focus or behavior problems. A parent can help the school without necessarily being in the room.



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