Attitudes of Karak University College Employees Towards the Crime of Human Trafficking

Dr. Ahmed Abdel Salam Al-Majali

**Associate Professor- Department of
Social Sciences- Karak University
College- Balqa Applied University-The
Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan**

اتجاهات موظفي كلية الكرك الجامعية نحو جريمة الاتجار بالبشر

أحمد عبدالسلام المجالي.

استاذ مشارك - قسم العلوم الاجتماعية - جامعة الكرك - جامعة بلقاء التطبيقية - المملكة الأردنية الهاشمية.

الايميل: Ahmad.Majali@bau.edu.jo

المستخلص:

هدفت الدراسة إلى التعرف على اتجاهات موظفي كلية الكرك الجامعية نحو جريمة الاتجار بالبشر، ومن أجل تحقيق أهداف الدراسة تم تطوير استبانه لجمع البيانات، وبعد أن تم التأكد من صدقها وثباتها وزعت على جميع أفراد مجتمع الدراسة من خلال المسح الكامل لمجتمع الدراسة بأكمله البالغ (٢١٢) موظفا وموظفة من كلية الكرك الجامعية، وقد توصلت الدراسة إلى مجموعة من النتائج نجملها فيما يلي:

١. أظهرت النتائج أن المتوسط العام لاتجاهات موظفي كلية الكرك الجامعية نحو جريمة الاتجار بالبشر وفقا للعوامل: (الاقتصادية، والاجتماعية) جاء بمستوى مرتفع.

٢. ودلت النتائج أنه لا يوجد فروق ذات دلالة إحصائية عند مستوى الدلالة (0.05≥α) لاتجاهات موظفي كلية الكرك الجامعية نحو جريمة الاتجار بالبشر وفقا لجميع العوامل تعزى إلى المتغيرات الديمغرافية (النوع الاجتماعي، والدخل الشهري، والحالة الاجتماعية).

وبناء على النتائج فقد خرجت الدراسة ببعض التوصيات كان من أهمها: العمل على تحسين الظروف الاقتصادية والاجتماعية لأفراد المجتمع، والعمل على إجراء المزيد من تغليظ العقوبات التي تحد من انتشار هذه الجريمة، والعمل على توعية وتثقيف أفراد المجتمع لمكافحة جريمة الاتجار بالبشر.

الكلمات المفتاحية: اتجاهات، كلية الكرك الجامعية، جريمة الاتجار بالبشر.

Attitudes of Karak University College Employees Towards the Crime of Human Trafficking

Ahmed Abdel Salam Al-Majali.

Associate Professor- Department of Social Sciences- Karak University College- Balqa Applied University-The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan

Email: Ahmad.Majali@bau.edu.jo

ABSTRACT:

The study aimed to identify the attitudes of the employees of Karak University College towards the crime of human trafficking, and in order to achieve the objectives of the study, a questionnaire was developed to collect data, and after it was confirmed its validity and stability, it was distributed to all members of the study population through the full survey of the entire study population of (212) male and female employees from Karak University College, and the study reached a set of results, which we summarize as follows:

1. The results showed that the general average attitudes of the employees of Karak University College towards the crime of human trafficking according to the factors: (economic and social) came at a high level.

2. The results indicated that there were no statistically significant differences at the level of significance (α≤0.05) for the attitudes of Karak University College employees towards the crime of human trafficking according to all factors attributed to demographic variables (gender, monthly income, and marital status).

Based on the results, the study came out with some recommendations, the most important of which were: working to improve the economic and social conditions of community members, working to further harsher penalties that limit the spread of this crime, and working to educate community members to combat the crime of human trafficking.

keywords: Attitudes, Karak University, the Crime of Human Trafficking.

Introduction:

Crime has evolved with the development of societies over times and eras, influenced in their development by a set of social, economic and political variables, and with each era of time, criminal forms and patterns associated with that era emerge on the local, regional, and international community arena, and the society in which these types of crimes find a suitable environment to spread and penetrate into its social, economic and political structure, forming a factor of destruction and destruction of that society, and may extend to other societies that are close to this society geographically. With the emergence of the phenomenon of globalization, a set of emerging and new criminal phenomena have emerged with it, a large number of which are associated with organized crime gangs, as globalization has contributed to facilitating and providing various options for these criminal gangs, which made their activity an activity of an international nature across countries and continents, and with these options a renewed crime has emerged on the international scene that threatens human societies, leading to negative consequences at all social, economic, health and political levels, this crime is the crime of human trafficking, which Described by the United Nations as a stain on the international community, this inhumane phenomenon is a haunting phenomenon at the global level (Al-Wrekat, 2008).

In view of the importance of the subject of the study, and the lack of studies dealing with the phenomenon of human trafficking, the study came to identify the attitudes of the employees of Karak University College towards the crime of human trafficking.

Study problem

The main problem of the study is that the phenomenon of human trafficking in its various forms, and its negative political, economic and social effects on the state, and therefore it must be confronted by various means in order to preserve the achievements of the state and its gains, and the problem of the study lies in identifying the attitudes of the employees of Karak University College towards the crime of human trafficking, and the study tries to answer the following main question: What are the attitudes of Karak University College employees towards the crime of human trafficking?

The importance of the study

The importance of the study comes through its theoretical and practical importance, as follows:

1.   Theoretical significance:

a.   It sheds light on the crime of human trafficking, which in recent years has exceeded the capabilities of governments and international organizations and has become one of the most important international problems.

b.   Contribute to filling the gap in the Arab library, as it provides theoretical literature on the concept of human trafficking.

c.   It is the first study – to the best of the researcher's knowledge – that dealt with the attitudes of the employees of Karak University College towards the crime of human trafficking in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan.

2.   Practical importance:

a.   Identify the attitudes of the employees of Karak University College towards the crime of human trafficking.

b.   It tries to reveal the relationship of demographic variables with the attitudes of Karak University College employees towards the crime of human trafficking.

Objectives of the study

This study aims to:

1)   Identify the crime of human trafficking in terms of its concept and effects.

2)   Identify the attitudes of the employees of Karak University College towards the crime of human trafficking.

3)   Identify the factors contributing to the spread of human trafficking.

Study hypotheses

H01: There is no statistically significant relationship at the level of significance (α≤0.05) between the attitudes of Karak University College employees towards the crime of human trafficking attributed to the gender variable.

H02: There is no statistically significant relationship at the significance level (α≤0.05) between the attitudes of Karak University College employees and human trafficking attributed to the monthly income variable.

Procedural concepts

Trafficking: The process of buying and selling goods and services, and trade that takes place within one country is called local trade, while international trade is the exchange of goods and services

between countries, also called global trade (World Arabic Encyclopedia, 2001).

Human trafficking: All illegal acts that turn a person into a mere commodity or victim disposed of by intermediaries and professionals across national borders with the intention of exploiting him in low-paid work, sexual work or the like, whether such conduct is carried out by the will or coercion of the victim or in any other form of slavery (Nashed, 2005).

Procedurally: Selling, buying or exploiting a person in any illegal manner.

Attitudes: Defined as: the response of the individual to the elements of the environment surrounding him, including individuals, groups and materials (Al-Bassoul, 1996).

Procedurally: A set of beliefs that a person feels towards the crime of human trafficking.

Theoretical framework

Attitudes

Attitudes Concept

There is no comprehensive definition of the trend, like many psychological and social terms, Al-Harthy (1992) stated that there are many psychological and social terms such as: intelligence, thinking, trait, and direction, the definition of which has some problems, the most important of which is the lack of agreement on a clear concept of them, they are concepts that are not observed in a direct way, they and other terms of social sciences are considered terms or hidden variables hypothesis that is not observed directly, but appears by conclusion, and Albert has mentioned more than half of the A century has more than seventeen definitions of direction, and McGuire found in a 1969 survey of trend definitions that there are nearly thirty definitions of direction (Allam, 2006).

Argail defined it as: the tendency to feel, behave, or think in a specific way about other people, organizations, themes, or symbols (Wahid, 2001).

The importance of Attitude

The concept of Attitude has received the attention of social psychologists and Metrology scientists, as a result of the behavior of individuals significantly affected by attitudes, which in turn affects the interactive human relations between members of the same society and different societies, and the continuation of these relationships depends on the extent to which the patterns of attitudes prevailing in society affect the lives of individuals without pressures or tensions, and for

this the concept of direction is one of the psychological, social and educational concepts, as it is one of the basic emotional components of the individual (Allam, 2006).

The concept of human trafficking

The UN Protocol provides the following definition of trafficking (Al-Ketbi, 2006):

a.   "Trafficking in persons" shall mean the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring or receipt of persons by means of the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, abduction, fraud, deception, abuse of power or exploitation of a situation of vulnerability, or the giving or receiving of payments or benefits for the consent of a person having control over another person for the purpose of exploitation, including, at a minimum, exploitation of the prostitution of others or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labor or service, slavery or Practices similar to slavery, servitude, or removal of (human) organs.

b.   The recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring, or receipt of a child for exploitation shall be considered "trafficking in persons" even if it does not involve the use of any of the means outlined in subparagraph (a) of this article.

c.   "Child" means any person under eighteen years of age.

The definition of the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons included three elements defining what trafficking in persons is (United Nations, 2003):

1.   Recruiting, transporting, transferring, harboring, or receiving persons.

2.   Use improper methods such as the use of force, kidnapping, fraud or deception.

3.   The object of exploitation, such as sexual exploitation, forced labor, forced service or slavery.

Study theories

A.   Theory of monotonous activity

Cohen & Felson are the authors of the monotonous activity theory, which considers that the occurrence of spatial and temporal crime requires the availability of certain conditions such as the availability of the target, the person driving the crime, the criminal with desire, and the absence of control against crime (the absence of

internal control of the individual or social control), as she believes that monotonous activities have changed since World War II, especially the distance between housing and work, which would create opportunities to commit crimes. These two scientists have been interested in social change, especially that which leads to social disintegration, for example, the work of these three components is as follows: Routine activities combine the perpetrator and the victim in time and place, and this means the presence of the motivated criminal and the victim; To schools, and the exit of male and female people to work in dangerous and crowded areas and late at night, may result in an increase in cases of theft, and their exposure to crime more than others, there is a criminal with a desire, appropriate targets, and the absence of oversight, whether from neighbors or police agencies, especially in large heterogeneous cities (Wreikat, 2008).

We note that this theory proceeds from the availability of three elements of the occurrence of a criminal act (the availability of criminal will, the presence of an appropriate victim, lack of protection for individuals), and this theory may contribute to explaining some aspects that make some individuals victims of crime (Al-Harbi, 2009).

B.   Family Decision Theory

Social psychology has contributed to providing a useful theory in explaining the phenomenon of human trafficking, as Baker introduced the theory of family decision in 1964, and this theory is one of the most used theories to explain the phenomenon of child trafficking (Al-Asiri, 2005).

This theory indicates that the child deprived of will cannot decide his own destiny, and that the parents decide on him in accordance with their interests and serve and achieve their desires without taking into account the extent of the impact of that decision on the future and the possibility of harming his interests, as many children fall victims of family decisions, which the family decides on their behalf.

Through the theory of family decision, we can see that human trafficking arises from the decisions of parents that they make on behalf of their children, which may push them to become easily caught victims by smugglers and human traffickers, it has been proven through some studies that dealt with the subject of child smuggling that some families pay money to smugglers in exchange for smuggling their children to other countries, and some studies indicated that parents rent their children to people who smuggle them and then employ them Outside their home countries (Rispoli, 2006).

C.   Theory of social disintegration.

The progress made in society in the economic and social aspects has a significant impact on the size of crime and patterns of criminal behavior, and the origins of the theory of social disintegration go back to the idea of human beings affected by the environment, transitional neighborhoods (adjacent to the city center) have high crime rates, which are neighborhoods inhabited by the poor and immigrants.

The summary of the theory is that the high rates of crime in the city center are caused by social disintegration resulting from urbanization, population increase and social mobility, and that good social relations between individuals work to prevent crime and delinquency, and here social organization prevails, otherwise social disintegration prevails that increases the chance of delinquency and crime (Shaw & Macky, 1979). Among the components of social disintegration are low economic status, different ethnic groups, the high social mobility of the region, whether departing or coming to it, broken homes and troubled families, and social disintegration is the explanation for crime rates and juvenile delinquency (Wreikat, 2008). Shaw & Macky have carried out many empirical studies, and concluded that there is a difference in crime rates between the city's neighborhoods, where the highest rates are concentrated in the city's commercial center and nearby neighborhoods, and decrease as we move away from it, and crime rates increase with increasing unemployment rates, and it was found that crime rates in one neighborhood remain the same even when residents move to another place and replace them with new residents, and I have attributed the reasons for the high crime rates in These neighborhoods to social disintegration resulting from urbanization, loss, social complexity, large population growth and high population density (Al-Badaina, 2003).

Previous studies

A)   Arabic Studies:

(Al-Marzouq, 2005) conducted a study entitled: The crime of trafficking in women and children and its punishment in Islamic law and international law, and aimed to find out the size of the crime of trafficking, its causes and effects, the rule of Islamic law criminalization and punishment, and the position of positive law criminalization and punishment, the study followed the comparative

inductive approach, and the most important results of the study were the following:

 1) Trafficking in women and children is aimed at sexual slavery.

 2) This crime is a form of modern slavery and against the state and society.

 3) Poverty, unemployment, armed conflicts, and natural disasters are among the causes of this crime.

 In a study conducted by (Al-Ketbi, 2006) entitled: Human trafficking crimes, concept, causes and means of confrontation, the study aimed to define the concept of human trafficking, clarify its components and identify the forms and methods of human trafficking, as well as the definition of the causes, categories and geographical distribution of human trafficking, and the most prominent results of this study were the following:

 1) The concept of trafficking in human beings falls within the concept of organized crime.

 2) The crime of human trafficking has three main components: the commodity (the person to be exploited), the intermediary (persons and criminal groups that assist in transport operations), and the market (transit countries and the gathering of victims).

 3) The study emphasized the diversity of forms of human trafficking and that it includes prostitution, child trafficking, child labor and the trade in human organs.

 Al-Ahbabi (2008) conducted a study entitled Human Trafficking in the Arabian Gulf Region, which revealed the seriousness of the phenomenon in the Gulf countries. The study pointed out that trafficking in human beings is a crime that involves the transfer of persons by violence, deception, or coercion for forced pose of forced labor, slavery, or practices that resemble slavery. The new human trade is a disgrace to all and is considered the largest illegal activity in the world, many specialists considered it slavery again because those who trade in it use violence, threats, and other forms of coercion to force their victims to work against their administrations, including controlling their freedom of movement, the place and time of their work, and the wage they will receive, of course, if any.

 B) Foreign Studies:

 Francis T. Miko (2002) conducted a study entitled: Trafficking in Women and Children in the United States of America and the

International Response, and this study aimed to identify the trade of women and children in the United States of America, and the study concluded the most important results:

1) Trafficking in persons for prostitution and forced labor is on the rise alarmingly in the United States of America and around the world.

2) Most traffickers were trafficking women and children, as the number of traffickers reached about (700,000) people.

3) Human trafficking is the third largest profitable return among organized crime, after drugs and weapons.

4) Most of the victims come from Asia (225,000) victims each year from Southeast Asia, and (150,000) victims from South Asia, and Russia is now the new source of this trade.

5) The United States and other countries have also initiated bilateral and multilateral programs and initiatives to combat this crime.

M Thomas's study (2003), which aimed to reveal the number of women and children who were exposed to trafficking in Cambodia. The study relied on statistical estimates based on actual statistics carried out by (Stevent, Baker and Bezi) in 2002, and these statistics estimated the number of sex workers in Cambodia in (2002) at (20.839), and in Phnom Penh at (5.250), and the number of those who were victims of human trafficking was estimated at (2.488) women and children in Cambodia, and it was applied to (23) governorates in Cambodia, and it came out with the following results:

1. The total number of traffickers of women and children across the country was estimated at 2,000. and by (80.4%).

2. Traffickers have focused on populated areas and are not found in rural areas and villages.

3. Most of those who were exposed to this trade worked in brothels, and those who lived near these places.

4. The proportion of sex traffickers is equal to the number of people engaged in human trafficking.

(Daniel, 2004) conducted a study entitled: "Childhood at Risk: Sexual Exploitation of Young Girls for Commercial Purposes in Cameroon," and the study aimed to estimate the prevalence of commercial sexual exploitation of young girls in Cameroon to identify the factors that drive children into prostitution and identify the factors that maintain this trade, this study included (4) governorates: Yaoundé

Center, Sahel, Bamenda, and Bafoussam, and relied on the application of the questionnaire as a tool for the study, and the most prominent results of this study were:

    1)   Four out of ten girls were victims of child prostitution, and their average age was 16 years.

    2)   These girls come from large families (7 children per family) and most come from villages and small towns.

    3)   35% of the victims come from single-parent families.

    4)   Parents play a significant role in this tragedy, and there are parents who exploit their children in this trade.

Methodology

The methodology in the study depends on the descriptive field survey method, as the field survey was carried out to collect data using the study tool and analyze it statistically to answer the questions of the study and test its hypotheses.

Study population and sample

The study population consists of the employees of Karak University College, which numbered (230) male and female employees based on the statistics of the Personnel Department at the college for the year 2023/2024, distributed among university professors, administrative and technical staff, and the study sample is the same as the study population through the full survey of the entire study population, where (216) questionnaires were retrieved, (4) questionnaires were excluded that are not valid for statistical analysis, and table (1) shows the distribution of the study sample members.

Table (1)

Distribution of Study Sample by Demographic Variables

VARIABLE	VARIABLE CLASSES	COUNT	FREQUENCY
GENDER	male	189	**89.2%**
	female	23	**10.8%**
AGE	Less than 30	77	**36.3%**
	31-40	106	**50%**
	41-50	28	**13.2%**
	51 and more	1	**0.5%**
JOB EXPERIENCE	5 years and less	50	**23.6%**
	6-10	55	**25.9%**
	11-15	46	**21.7%**
	16 and more	61	**28.8%**
EDUCATION QUALIFICATION	High school and less	62	**29.2%**
	Intermediate Diploma	33	**15.6%**
	Bachelor	80	**37.7%**

VARIABLE	VARIABLE CLASSES	COUNT	FREQUENCY
	Graduate	37	**17.5%**
MONTHLY INCOME (JDS)	500 and less	48	**22.6%**
	501 - 1000	83	**39.2%**
	1001 – 1500	49	**23.1%**
	From 1501 and above	32	**15.1%**
MARITAL STATUS	married	169	**79.7%**
	single	32	**15.1%**
	Divorced	8	**3.8%**
	widow	3	**1.4%**
	TOTAL	212	**100%**

Study Tool

A questionnaire was developed for this study based on the theoretical framework and previous studies in the subject of the study, to achieve the objectives of the study and to answer its questions, and the questionnaire consists of two parts:

Part I:

It includes the personal information of the members of the study sample (gender, age, job experience, educational qualification, monthly income, marital status).

A) Gender has two categories: (male) and (female).

B) Age has four levels: (30 or less), (31 – 40), (41 – 50) and (51 and above)

C) Job experience and has four levels: (5 hours or less), (6-10), (11 – 15) and (16 and above).

D) Educational qualification has four levels: (high school or less). (Intermediate Diploma), (Bachelor) and (Graduate).

E) Monthly income has four levels:
(from 500 dinars or less), (501 – 1000), (1001 – 1500) and (1501 and above).

F) Marital status It has four levels: (married). (Single). (Absolute). (widower).

Part II

It includes paragraphs that measure trends and has been divided into two dimensions, as follows:

Economic dimension: It consists of six paragraphs. (1-6)

Social dimension: It consists of six paragraphs. (7-12)

The answers were classified according to the Likert five-point scale, as follows: (strongly agree, agree, neutral, disagree, strongly disagree), and the answers were coded and took numbers from (5-1), so that the number (5) indicates (strongly agree), and the number (1) on (strongly disagree).

Accordingly, the values of the arithmetic averages reached by the study relied on the following interpretation:

<u>Arithmetic mean Level</u>

From 1 to less than 2.5 low

From 2.5 to less than 3.5 medium

From 3.5 to 5 High

Depending on this criterion, if the value of the arithmetic mean of items from (1) to less than 2.5, the level of appreciation of the members of the study sample is low, but if the value of the arithmetic mean is from 2.5 to less than 3.5, the level of appreciation of the members of the study sample is medium, and if the arithmetic average is from 3.5 to 5, the level of appreciation of the members of the study sample is high.

The questionnaire was presented to a committee of specialized arbitrators to ensure the truthfulness of the paragraphs of the questionnaire, and to take their opinions, and to amend the paragraphs to be amended and delete the paragraphs to be deleted by the arbitrators, considering the following:

1.   Item fit.

2.   Item clarity.

3.   Item belongness.

Tool consistency

The consistency of the study tool was confirmed by selecting a random sample from outside the study sample of (20) male and female employees, and the questionnaire was distributed to them, and after a week the questionnaire was distributed to them again and using the Cronbach's alpha coefficient as in Table (2).

Table (2)

Values of consistency coefficient s for the dimensions of the instrument and the instrument as a whole Using Cronbach Alpha

Dimension	consistency coefficient	Number of items
Economic	0.843	6
Social	0.805	6
Total	0.903	30

Table (2) shows that the consistency coefficient of the study tool for the economic dimension reached (0.843), for the social dimension reached (0.805), and the consistency coefficient of the tool as a whole reached (0.903), which are high consistency coefficients and acceptable for the purposes of conducting the study.

Statistical Treatments

The study uses the statistical packages program for the social sciences (SPSS.16.1) to answer the questions of the study, as follows:

1.   Frequencies and percentages were used to describe the characteristics of the study sample.

2.   To answer the first question, arithmetic averages and standard deviations were used.

3.   To answer the second question, a T-test analysis was used to test the impact of gender.

4.   To answer questions (3-7), a one-way ANOVA analysis was used to test the effects of demographic variables on the respondents' attitudes.

5.   The Cronbach alpha equation was used to ensure the stability of the dimensions of the tool and the stability of the tool as a who

Results

To answer the question of the study and test its hypotheses, a descriptive analysis of all the variables of the study was conducted for the items contained in the questionnaire, where the arithmetic averages and standard deviations were calculated for the items of the study tool.

Results related to the study questions

The results related to the first question, which states: "What are the attitudes of the employees of Karak University College towards the crime of human trafficking?

To answer this question, the arithmetic averages and standard deviations of the tool items were calculated, and tables (3-4) show the results.

First: Economic Factors

The arithmetic averages and standard deviations were calculated for each item of the economic dimension items as shown in Table (3).

Table (3)

Arithmetic averages, standard deviations, rank, and level of the items of the economic factors

NO.	ITEM	ARITHMETIC MEAN	S.D.	RANK	LEVEL
1	Poverty is one of the reasons that encourage the crime of human trafficking	4.24	1.078	2	**HIGH**
2	The large material profit through human trafficking is one of the most important reasons encouraging this crime	4.48	0.769	1	**HIGH**
3	Unemployment is a major cause of human trafficking	4.10	1.029	4	**HIGH**
4	The imaginary traffickers promise given to victims encourage them to fall into human trafficking	3.64	0.845	6	**HIGH**
5	The poor economic situation of trafficked persons is one of the reasons why they fall into the nets of human trafficking.	3.84	1.036	5	**HIGH**
6	The absence of a breadwinner for the family leads some of its members to fall into human trafficking	4.20	0.979	3	**HIGH**
	TOTAL	**4.11**	**0.956**		**HIGH**

It is noted through Table (3) that the arithmetic average of the attitudes of the employees of Karak University College towards the crime of human trafficking according to economic factors ranged between (3.64 and 4.48), and it came at a high level with a total arithmetic average of (4.11) and a standard deviation (0.956). The lowest average was item (4), which states that " The imaginary traffickers promise given to victims encourage them to fall into human trafficking", with an arithmetic mean of (3.64) and a standard deviation of (0.845), and the highest for item (2), which states that " The large material profit through human trafficking is one of the most important reasons encouraging this crime" with a high arithmetic mean

of (4.48) and a standard deviation of (0.769), and by reviewing the rest of the items, it is noted that all items were at a high level, and no item is at the medium or low level.

Second: Social Factors

The arithmetic averages and standard deviations for each item of social factors were calculated as shown in Table (4).

Table (4)

Arithmetic averages, standard deviations, rank, and level of the items of the social factors

No	Item	Arithmetic Mean	S.D.	Rank	Level
7	Human trafficking degrades the victims socially because it is a form of slavery.	4.12	1.006	3	**HIGH**
8	Human trafficking is the fiercest attack on human dignity worldwide.	4.01	0.926	4	**HIGH**
9	The most victims of human trafficking are from rural and desert areas.	4.13	1.017	2	**HIGH**
10	I consider that family disintegration leads individuals to fall into the nets of traffickers	3.94	1.024	5	**HIGH**
11	The imbalance in the prevailing social values patterns in society is driving the spread of human trafficking	4.32	0.888	1	**HIGH**
12	Bad companionship is one of the contributing factors in pushing the individual towards human trafficking	3.92	0.992	6	**HIGH**
	TOTAL	**4.07**	**0.975**		**HIGH**

It is noted through Table (4) that the general average of the attitudes of the employees of Karak University College towards the crime of human trafficking for social factors ranged between (3.92-4.32), and it came at a high level with a total arithmetic average of (4.07), and a standard deviation of (0.975), and the lowest average was

for item (12), which states: "Bad companionship is one of the contributing factors in pushing the individual towards human trafficking", with an average arithmetic mean of (3.92) and a standard deviation of (0.992), and the highest for paragraph (11) which states that "t The imbalance in the prevailing social values patterns in society is driving the spread of human trafficking" with a high arithmetic mean of (4.32) and a standard deviation of (0.888). It is noted from table (4) that all items were at a high level, and no item was at the medium or low level.

Results related to the testing of the hypotheses of the study

Results related to hypothesis I

A T-test analysis was used to test the first hypothesis that states "T There is no statistically significant relationship at the level of significance ($\alpha \leq 0.05$) between the attitudes of Karak University College employees towards the crime of human trafficking attributed to the gender variable" as shown in Table (5).

Table 5

The results of the (T-test) analysis of the relationship of the attitudes of Karak University College employees towards human trafficking attributed to the gender variable

Factors	Category	Arithmetic mean	Standard deviation	T	Sig.
Economic	male	.433	0.82	0.527	**.5370**
	female	.433	0.98	0.440	
Social	male	1.56	1.07	1.461	**.6590**
	female	**1.56**	**0.97**	**1.611**	

Table (5) shows that there are no statistically significant differences at the level of significance ($\alpha \leq 0.05$) between the attitudes of the employees of Karak University College towards human trafficking according to the factors: (economic and social) attributed to the gender variable, based on the calculated values (T) shown in the previous table at the level of significance ($\alpha \leq 0.05$).

Results related to hypothesis II

One-way ANOVA analysis was used to test the second hypothesis which states "there is no statistically significant relationship at the significance level ($\alpha \leq 0.05$) between the attitudes of Karak university college staff towards human trafficking attributed to the monthly income variable," as shown in table (6).

Table (6)

Results of one-way ANOVA for the relationship between the attitudes of Karak University College employees towards human trafficking attributed to the variable of monthly income

Dimension	Source	Sum Of Squares	Df	Means of Squares	F	Sig.
Social Economi	Between groups	31.475	18	1.749	1.358	.157٠
	Within groups	248.525	193	1.288		
	Total	280.000	211			
	Between groups	36.494	21	1.738	1.356	.145٠
	Within groups	243.506	190	1.282		
	Total	**280.000**	**211**			

From Table (6), it is clear that there is no statistically significant relationship at the significance level (α≤0.05) between the attitudes of Karak University College employees towards the crime of human trafficking according to the factors: (economic and social) attributed to the monthly income variable, based on the calculated (f) values shown in the previous table at the significance level (α≤0.05).

Discussion

The results showed that the general average of the attitudes of Karak University College employees towards the crime of human trafficking according to economic factors came at a high level with a total arithmetic mean of (4.11), and this can be explained in that the poor economic and social conditions in many countries led to the movement of human trafficking victims from their country of origin to another country or several other countries in order to exploit them illegally. It can be said that human trafficking is linked to several global markets. These countries are called supply countries, i.e. countries that export human beings, which are usually poor countries that suffer from many economic, political and social crises, and thus represent an element of expulsion for these countries, as they represent countries of the hidden economy. As for the demand countries, i.e. importing countries, they usually represent rich countries, major industrialized countries or countries with a better standard of living, and therefore represent a strong attraction element in order to improve their conditions and help the victims' families without regard to the method of exploitation and the extent of its legality, as they represent free economy countries. Between these two types of countries there are transit countries located between exporting and importing countries, as they represent only a place or center for gathering victims

in preparation for their transfer to importing countries, and these countries are usually poor.

This is related to the monotonous activity theory, which starts from the premise that there must be three elements for a criminal act to occur (the presence of the criminal will, the presence of a suitable victim, and a suitable opportunity), and we find that the monotonous activity theory was able to link the environment and crime, and we find here that the poor economic environment in which an individual lives may push him to sell himself or any of his parts to provide him and his family with the requirements of life, or the great material temptations may be the aspiration of that individual.

The results of the study showed that the general average of the attitudes of Karak University College employees towards the crime of human trafficking according to social factors came at a high level, and this is consistent with the family decision theory, which linked the victimization of victims of human trafficking to family factors, as parents decide about their son in a way that is consistent with their interests and serves and fulfills their desires without taking into account the extent of the impact of that decision on his future and the possibility of harming his interests. Parents decide for their child in accordance with their interests and serve and fulfill their desires without taking into account the extent of the impact of that decision on his future and the possibility of harming his interests, as many children fall victims of family decisions, which the family decides on their behalf and pushes them to become easy victims for smugglers and human traffickers. Some studies on child smuggling have shown that some families pay money to smugglers in exchange for smuggling their children to other countries, and (Rispoli, 2006) pointed out that parents rent their children to people who smuggle them and then employ them outside their home countries. The disintegration of the family system and the weakening of social relations and ties lead to a weakening of the family's role in providing protection and care. The results of this study are consistent with the study of (Al-Marzooq, 2005), which indicated that human trafficking is a type of modern slavery in addition to being a crime against the state and society. According to Thomas (Thomas M, 2003), human traffickers are concentrated in urban areas, and are not found in rural areas and villages. This is indicated by the theory of social disintegration, which has its origins in the idea of human influence on the environment. Transitional neighborhoods (adjacent to the city center) have high crime rates, which are neighborhoods inhabited by the poor and

immigrants, and the high crime rates in the city center are caused by social disintegration resulting from urbanization, population growth and social mobility, and good social relations between individuals work to prevent crime and deviance, and here social organization prevails.

The results indicated that there are no statistically significant differences at the level of significance ($\alpha \leq 0.05$) for the attitudes of Karak University College employees towards the crime of human trafficking according to the factors: (economic and social) attributed to the demographic variables (gender and monthly income). This may be due to the societal awareness resulting from the cultural and social development towards human trafficking, and the feeling of both groups (males and females) of the seriousness of this crime of human trafficking at the level of the individual and society. This may be due to the role played by educational institutions in sensitizing citizens to the dangers of human trafficking. In addition, the study community belongs to a cultural educational institution, Mu'tah University, and the culture of this institution is bound to influence the culture of its employees.

Recommendations

Based on the findings, the study recommends the following:

1. Working to improve the economic and social conditions of community members as they are among the factors contributing to human trafficking.

2. Work to sensitize and educate community members to combat human trafficking and not to be drawn behind its trade.

3. Work to enact more criminal laws and penalties that limit the spread of this crime.

4. Work to tighten the practice of deterrent control within countries, and across border crossings to work to curb the features of human trafficking.

References

A. Arabic References

Al-Ahbabi, Alia, (2008). Human Trafficking in the Arabian Gulf Region, Law College Club, Qatar.

United Nations, (2003), Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, Supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime 295.

Al-Badayna, Dhiyab Musa (2003). The Reality and Prospects of Crime in the Arab World, Naif Arab Academy for Security Sciences, Second Edition, Riyadh, Saudi Arabia.

Al-Basoul, Muhammad Anwar, (1996), Crime Trends in the Arab World, a paper presented at the 20th Conference of Arab Police and Security Leaders, Algeria, October 14-16.

Al-Harthi, Zayed bin Ajeer, (1992), Building a Referendum and Measuring Trends, Dar Al-Funun, Jeddah.

Al-Harbi, Khalid bin Salim. (2009). Child Trafficking Victims, Unpublished Master's Thesis, Naif Arab University for Security Sciences, Riyadh.

Rispoli, Joseph, (2006), A study on referral and reintegration of child victims of smuggling in the governorates of Hajjah, Hodeidah and Mahwit in the Republic of Yemen, smuggled to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, UNICEF, Yemen Arab Republic.

Al-Asiri, Abdulrahman Mohammed, (2005), Child Trafficking Situations, a working paper submitted to the scientific seminar on combating child trafficking, Naif Arab University for Security Sciences, Riyadh, held from 14-23/3/2005.

Alam, Salah El-Din Mahmoud, (2006), Educational and Psychological Measurement and Evaluation, Dar Al-Fikr Al-Arabi, Cairo.

Al-Kutbi, Amina Juma, (2006). Human Trafficking Crimes: Concept, Causes and Ways to Confront Them, Police Research Center, Sharjah Police, United Arab Emirates.

Al-Marzouq, Khalid bin Mohammed Suleiman, (2005). The Crime of Trafficking in Women and Children and its Punishment in Islamic Sharia and International Law, Unpublished Master's Thesis, Naif Arab University for Security Sciences, Riyadh.

Nashed, Suzy Adly. (2005). Human Trafficking between the Underground Economy and the Formal Economy, Dar Al-Jamia Al-Jadida for Publishing, Alexandria.

Wahid, Ahmed Abdel Latif, (2001), Social Psychology, Dar Al-Masirah for Publishing and Distribution, Amman.

Al-Warikat, Mohammed, (2008), Principles of Criminology, Dar Wael for Publishing, Amman, Jordan

B- Foreign References:

Daniel Mbassa Menick, (2004). Enfance En Danger L'exploitation Sexually Des Jeunes Filles, A Des Fins Commercials Au Cameroon; December, Etude realisee par Anti-Slavery en collaboration avec I'ONG ESAM Finance par la Loterie National Royaume Uni.

Francis T. Miko. (2002). Trafficking in Women and Children the U.S. and International Response. Updated March 18.

Thomas M. Steinfatt (2003). Measuring the Number of Trafficked Women and Children in Cambodia. University of Miami Fulbright Scholar, Royal University of Phnom Penh. ٦ October.