Introduction
Organ trafficking is one of the most heinous crimes committed worldwide, which includes forced labor, slavery, and removal of various human organs. According to the United Nations Office of Drugs and Crime, human trafficking is believed to be the most profitable business (1). Over the years, shortage of organs for transplant waiting lists has somehow made well-off foreigners travel to poor countries for transplant, which is commonly referred to as transplant tourism. Moreover, approximately 10% of the 63,000 kidney transplantations across the globe involve transactions between non-related donors of different nationalities (2).

Organ transplantation is the removal of tissues from human body from either a living or dead person for the transplantation as treatment. In simple words, transplant tourism can be explained as an individual suffering from life-threatening and irrevocable organ failure travels to another country for organ transplantation (3). United States Trafficking in Persons (TIP) has reported that Pakistan has become a haven for transit and destination country in terms of forced labor and sexual mistreatment (4). Pakistan has also become a hub for illegal renal transplants before the commencement of the renal transplantation rule. In addition to that, the World Health Organization reported that top five culprit countries for organ trafficking include China, Colombia, Egypt, and Pakistan, whereas kidneys are the most common organ that has been trafficked as it can be easily removed and preserved (5).

Legal issues
The Government of Pakistan Supreme Court ruled in favor of the Transplantation of Human Organs and Tissues bill 2007. The bill explicitly proposes various procedures including restraints on organ donation only to close blood relatives above 18 years of age. This bill also strictly recommends 10 years of jail sentence for any individual involved in illegal organ trade business. Pakistan has no law regarding transplantation of organs from dead persons. Hence, careful effort is expected from the government and its law enforcement apparatus along with the public health sectors to put an end to this savage organ trade business (5).

Islamic perspective on organ donation
In the light of various Islamic laws on organ donation, it can be concluded that treatment of any kind of ailment is permissible and obligatory. However, mutilation of organs and violations of the dead corpse is severely prohibited. Moreover, it is permissible for any person to donate organs from their body to save the life of any individual in need of any organ. But according to Islamic laws, organs should not be sold and thus be donated to people in need according to a proper procedure. Pakistan is a country with relatively low literacy rates, therefore increasing awareness regarding bioethical issues to articulate considered opinion in implementing laws associated to organ transplantation. Clerics and religious scholars should be taken in loop for their judgment while formulating laws and rules about bioethical issues (6).

Ethical issues
Ethical theories narrate universal moral duties and many people consider it to be either religious or ethical code for having empathy and compassion to fellow human beings and treating them as one wishes to be treated by others (7). Decision making for organ transplantation involves bioethical principles like autonomy, beneficence, and justice. Therefore, health security of each individual should be considered the principal goal of healthcare policies and
interventions. It is imperative to assess risk-benefit ratio with focus on fairness and equality of human beings. Also integrity of donor and recipients must be respected, moreover need for informed approval without intimidation must also be done keeping in view accurate and plausible information (8).

Principle of sovereignty is at the heart of western society and is in tandem with independent individual who has all the right to reason, comprehend and thus decide and make rational choices for his or her own benefit. It implies that health practitioners should respect wishes of patient and thus keep in view the feelings and choice for their medical decision (9).

**Advocacy by the medical community**
It is prime responsibility of moral entrepreneurs, groups and individual in civil society to eliminate illegal organ trade in Pakistan. Local physicians should act as moral entrepreneurs and raise Government awareness towards exploitation of poor people for selling organs illegitimately. Organ removal can have a detrimental consequence on donor's health condition and at times endanger his life during removal process. However in Pakistan Sindh Institute of Urology and Transplantation (SIUT) lead the campaign against illegal organ transplantation, formulating a precise legislation against increasing inflow of transplant tourists in Pakistan (10).

**Role of media**
Media is the most powerful medium and tool against any crime in this modern day and age. It also forces and motivates Government to curb any illegal trade exploiting poor sections of society. By providing wide publicity media can bring Government and people attention to this glaring issue of illegal organ trade in Pakistan. Once the law-breaking is uncovered and the criminals are identified, governments come under pressure to acknowledge and address the problem (11).

**Mass campaign against organ trafficking**
Local and international humanitarian organizations should initiate a mass campaign reaching out to the far flung rural areas of Pakistan. Aim of this campaign should be to sensitize the poor and deprived sections of the society so that they cannot be exploited by organ trade mafias. This campaign will require social mobilizers to inform and educate illiterate people of rural areas (12).

**Conclusion**
Main underlying factors of organ trafficking in Pakistan are poverty, unemployment, illiteracy, lack of health care infrastructures, social services and poor implementation of THOTO (Transplantation of Human Organs and Tissues) bill which was formulated in 2007 by Government of Pakistan. In order to stop this illegal organ trade business responsible Government officials needs to step up and efficiently implement renal transplantation law efficiently. Moreover it should also assist victims of organ trafficking with better health care post operation. Prosecute various actors involved in illegal organ trade business.

**References**