

## **A GEOGRAPHICAL ANALYSIS OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING IN AJMER DISTRICT USING REMOTE SENSING AND GIS**

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### **ABSTRACT**

The topic is of great relevance keeping in view the current scenario human trafficking is a form slavery and millions of people around the world, including children, women and men. The root causes or vulnerability factors of trafficking such as structural inequality, culturally sanctioned practices, Poverty and economic insecurity, organ trade, bonded labour, gender violence, etc. Crime and geography are interrelated with each in terms of special distribution and crime activities.

Transnational security is an emerging sub-field within the broader scope of international relations. Human trafficking is a wide-spread but rarely emphasized threat to global security with powerful transnational dimensions. This type of crime threatens security at all levels of society. At the individual level, the victims of trafficking are abused, tortured, and experience incredible trauma. The traffickers themselves exploit weaknesses at the state level, either leveraging lack of political will or corrupt officials into their schemes to make more money, or by circumventing lax laws entirely. States have serious power to affect change at this level, particularly in the realm of prosecution. Internationally, the global community has a responsibility to ensure the rights of all human kind are not abused and taken away. As the academic community develops more rigorous approaches to the concept of transnational security, it will need to address the nature of human trafficking at the human, state and international systemic levels. It includes Data time (temporal-location) of trafficking which can reached with the help QGIS, ArcGIS, Google Earth.

### **INTRODUCTION**

Human trafficking and population geography are interrelated each other exemplified by studies of exploitative labour migration, population geography has made implicit contributions by stressing the value of a geographic perspective on web of interconnections and links between

different place and trafficking

### Human Trafficking Cases (IPC) – 2019

S. No.	State/UT	Cases Reported			Percentage Share of State (2019)	Mid-Year Projected Population (In Lakhs)	Rate of Cognizable Crimes (IPC)+
		2017	2018	2019			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>STATES</b>							
1	Andhra Pradesh	218	240	245	10.8	523.2	0.5
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	3	0	0.0	15.1	0.0
3	Assam	262	308	201	8.9	344.2	0.6
4	Bihar	121	127	106	4.7	1201.1	0.1
5	Chhattisgarh	48	51	50	2.2	288.5	0.2
6	Goa	39	55	38	1.7	15.4	2.5
7	Gujarat	9	13	11	0.5	682.5	0.0
8	Haryana	22	34	15	0.7	288.1	0.1
9	Himachal Pradesh	11	6	11	0.5	73.2	0.2
10	Jammu & Kashmir	1	1	0	0.0	135.3	0.0
11	Jharkhand	373	140	177	7.8	375.8	0.5
12	Karnataka	31	27	32	1.4	659.7	0.0
13	Kerala	53	105	180	8.0	351.9	0.5
14	Madhya Pradesh	87	63	73	3.2	826.1	0.1
15	Maharashtra	310	311	282	12.5	1225.3	0.2
16	Manipur	8	3	9	0.4	31.1	0.3
17	Meghalaya	8	24	22	1.0	12.0	1.8
18	Mizoram	2	2	7	0.3	32.3	0.2
19	Nagaland	0	0	3	0.1	21.6	0.1
20	Odisha	63	75	147	6.5	437.3	0.3
21	Punjab	5	17	19	0.8	299.4	0.1
22	Rajasthan	316	86	141	6.2	776.0	0.2
23	Sikkim	3	1	0	0.0	6.7	0.0
24	Tamil Nadu	13	8	16	0.7	758.1	0.0
25	Telangana	329	242	137	6.1	372.8	0.4
26	Tripura	2	2	1	0.0	40.0	0.0
27	Uttar Pradesh	46	35	48	2.1	2259.7	0.0
28	Uttarakhand	20	29	20	0.9	111.8	0.2
29	West Bengal	357	172	172	7.6	971.1	0.2
<b>TOTAL STATE(S)</b>		<b>2757</b>	<b>2180</b>	<b>2163</b>	<b>95.7</b>	<b>13135.2</b>	<b>0.2</b>
<b>UNION TERRITORIES</b>							
30	A & N Islands	0	0	0	0.0	4.0	0.0
31	Chandigarh	0	0	2	0.1	11.8	0.2
32	D&N Haveli	0	0	0	0.0	5.6	0.0
33	Daman & Diu	1	0	0	0.0	4.2	0.0
34	Delhi UT	95	98	93	4.1	199.4	0.5
35	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0.0	0.7	0.0
36	Puducherry	1	0	2	0.1	15.2	0.1
<b>TOTAL UT(S)</b>		<b>97</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>240.8</b>	<b>0.4</b>
<b>TOTAL (ALL INDIA)</b>		<b>2854</b>	<b>2278</b>	<b>2260</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>13376.1</b>	<b>0.2</b>

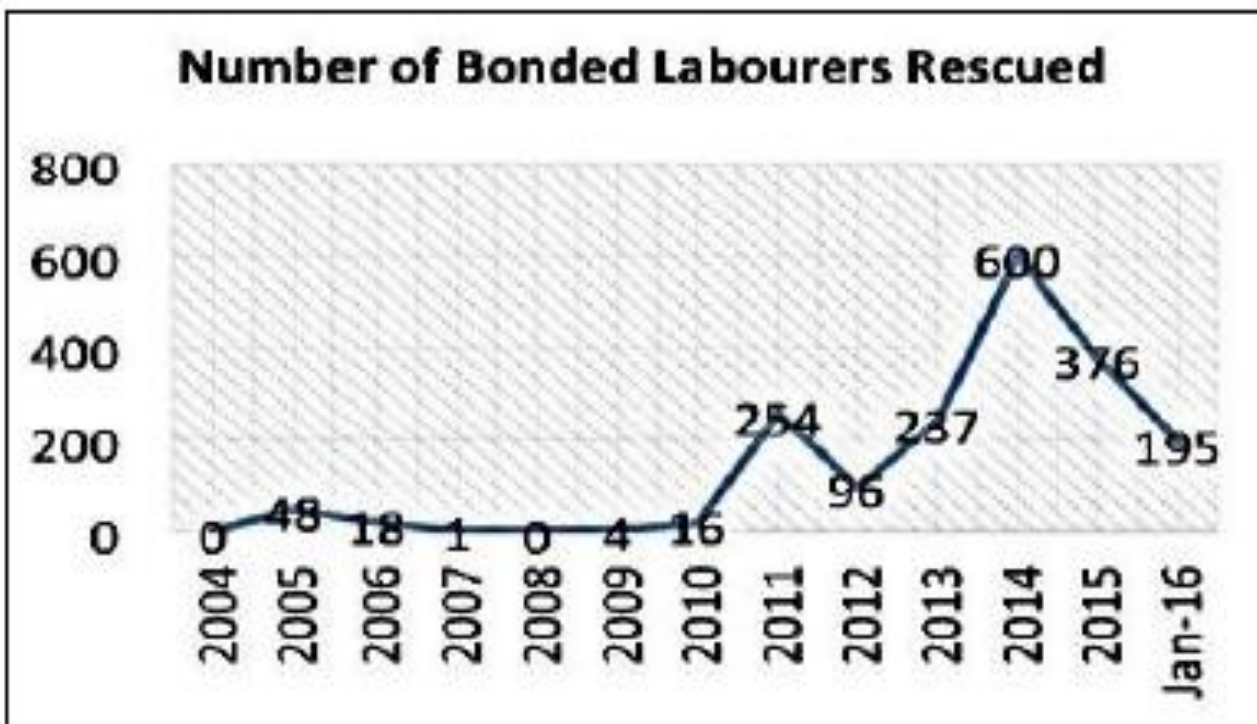
India has emerged as a source, destination and transit country for trafficking for varied purposes such as for commercial sexual exploitation and labour. While intra-country trafficking forms the bulk of the trafficked victims, cross-border trafficking also take place, especially from Nepal and Bangladesh, women and children are also trafficked to the Middle Eastern countries and other

parts of the world for purposes of cheap labour and commercial sexual exploitation.

Rajasthan a north western part in India, shares its border with Pakistan and is India's geographically largest state.

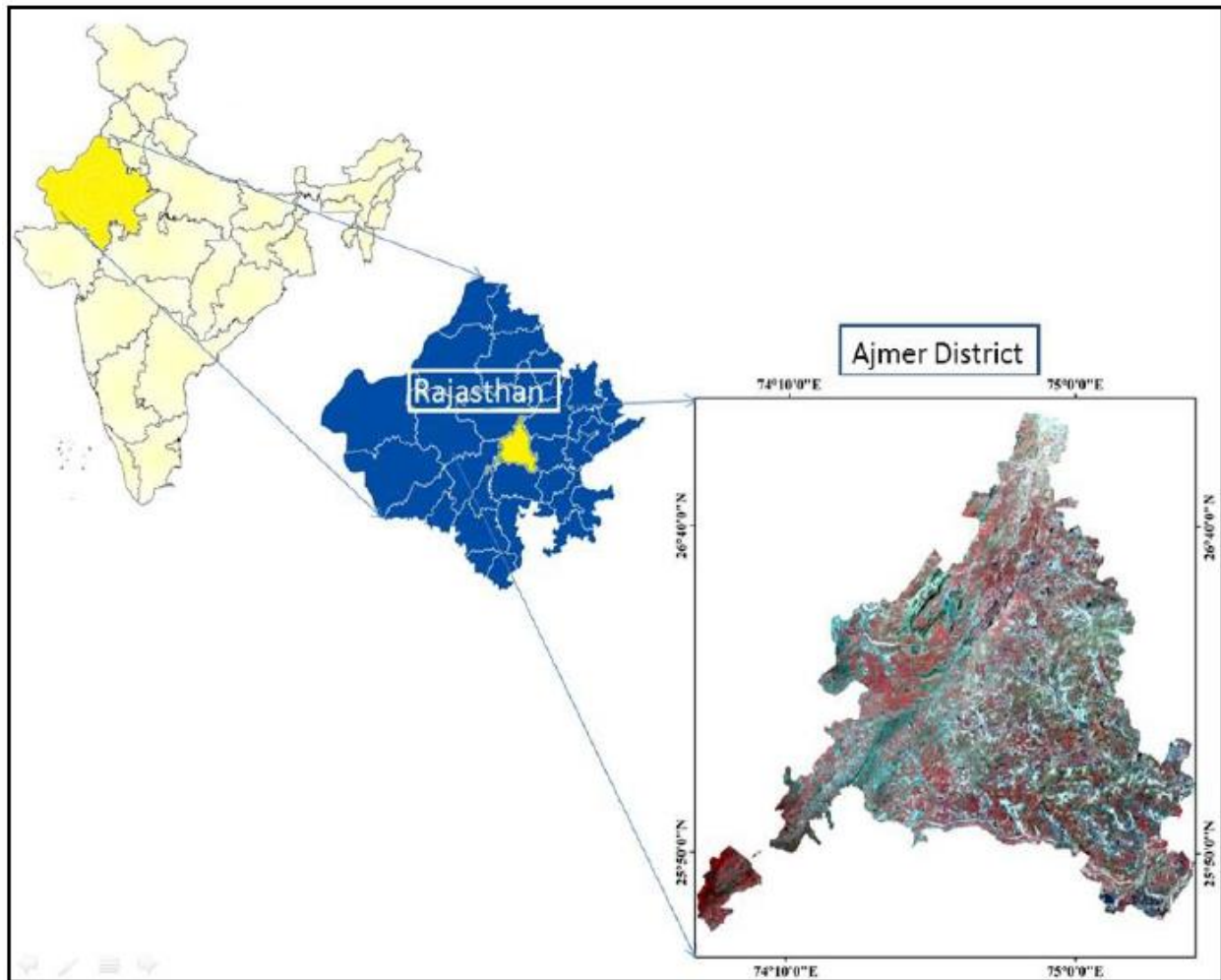
In recently released data by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), Rajasthan has topped the country with highest number of victims of trafficking including minors and adults. A total of 900 (male and female) persons were victims of trafficking who were rescued as well.

**Number of bounded labour rescued in Rajasthan**



**STUDY REGION**

The total number of bounded laborers rescued between 2004 and January 2016 in Rajasthan is 1845. Out of this 611 were bounded child laborers. The highest number rescued was 600 in 2014. Most of bounded laborers rescued belong to other states. Between 2013 and 2015, 904 rescued bounded laborers 5 belonged to Bihar and 132 to other states. Out of 1845, the highest number 1059, were rescued from work sites in Jaipur, 169 from Bhilwara, 116 from Bharatpur and 120 from Sikar. There is no disaggregation available sector wise.



Ajmer also known as “HEART OF RAJASTHAN” is situated in the state of Rajasthan, India. It comprises of 9 villages, 1111 tehsils with 3 census towns has a total population of 5.43 Lakhs (2011 census) has all three sectors of economy- primarily agriculture, secondary activities like major sector like Railway locomotives in its essence but modern in its form. Being selected as a smart city Ajmer is growing in its infrastructure and improvement in basic facilities.

## **OBJECTIVES**

Human trafficking is crucial problem all over the world. It effects the various subjects and factors in common world in large vary in degrees.

The collaborated and protected network of trafficking further makes it complex, multi-dimensional problem. To understand the trend and pattern of trafficking and structural and functional mechanism vis a vis administrations policies, fail to combat trafficking.

1. To analyse the crimes related to human trafficking from 2015 to 2020 in Ajmer district.
2. To suggest preventive measures regarding human trafficking in Ajmer.
3. To examine the causes and modes of human trafficking in Ajmer.
4. To analysis and examine the existing data base and also to prepare new data base.

### **DATA AND METHODS**

The research work started with the identification of the problem and the selection of the study based on the prior knowledge. Data collection was a great challenge in terms of crime, as the data are confidential and restricted in most of the time. Main source of data was primary which was collected personally by the Human Trafficking Department and secondary data which was acquired through National Crime Bureau and various other internet sites.

The motive of study was to analyse and interpret human trafficking happening over a specific space. It is to known that Ajmer district has been hub of culture and social activities, which make it hotspot of trafficking too. The senerio of human trafficking in Ajmer district is recorded by human trafficking department to prepare data.

GPS is used to collect the crime incident location data and also identifies the hotspot along with other trends of crime pattern. GPS helps us to collect down the latitude and longitude position of the particular crime. All the thematic maps are generated with the help of these attributes. We generate thematic maps on the basis of 3 years.

### **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

After a detailed study of the Ajmer region it was founded that the majority of cases relating to human trafficking were gathered from Ajmer. It was founded that children in the age group of 12-16 years were more vulnerable to being trafficked.

Some of the children were brought forcefully from different states in India namely Bihar, West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat and Jaharkhand. Whereas some of them were residing in villages of Ajmer and were found working due to the prevalence of poverty, some were working due to parental pressure.

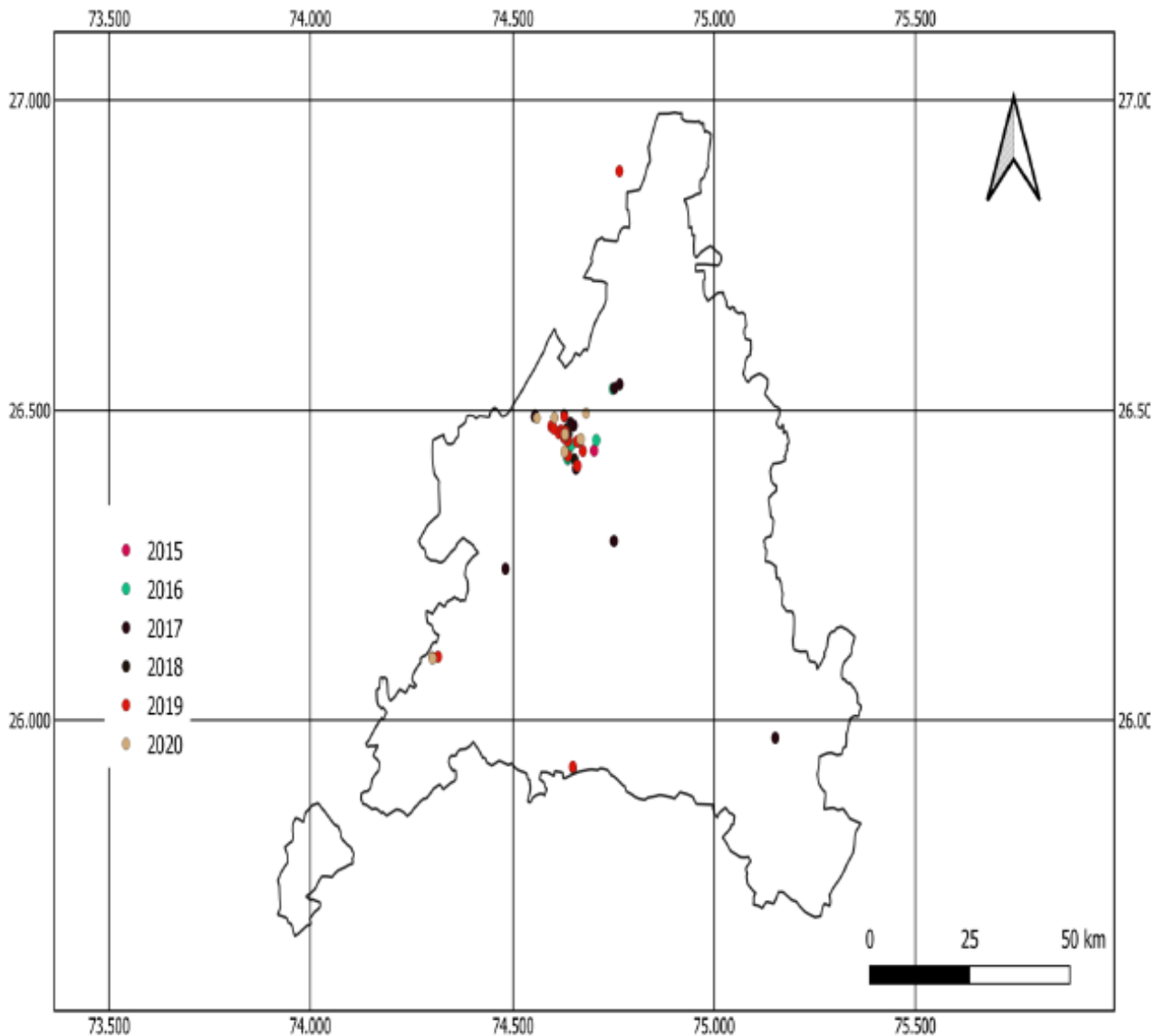
Dargah, clock tower and Ganj areas in Ajmer city were identified as trafficking hotspot of Ajmer district, where children were working in non-congenial conditions.

These children were rescued by the police officials and were handed over to their families after



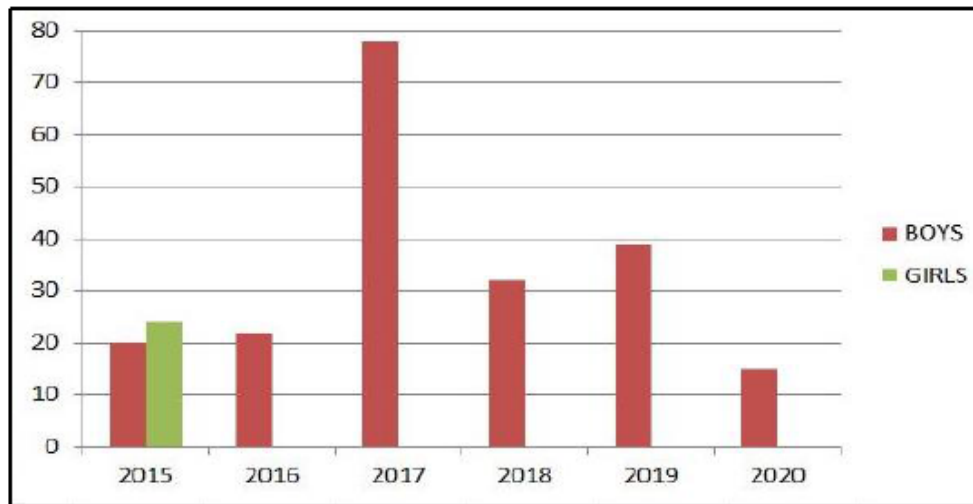
giving them strict warning as most of them were from very underprivileged families and some of them were handed over to the NGO.

### Geospatial location of human trafficking in Ajmer District in 2015 to 2020



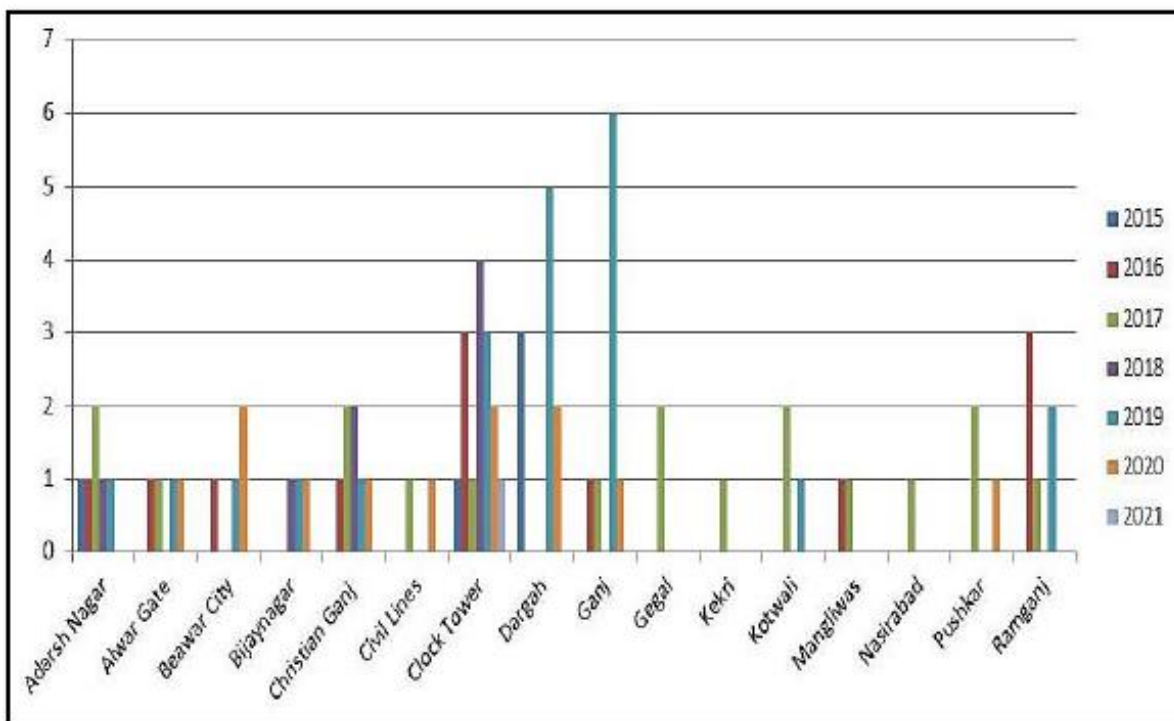
**Geo- spatial location of human trafficking 2015 to 2020 this map where red, green, blue, orange, pale, black dots are depicting spatial space where trafficking indicate take place in the areas of Ajmer district.**

**Total number of human trafficking in 6 years**



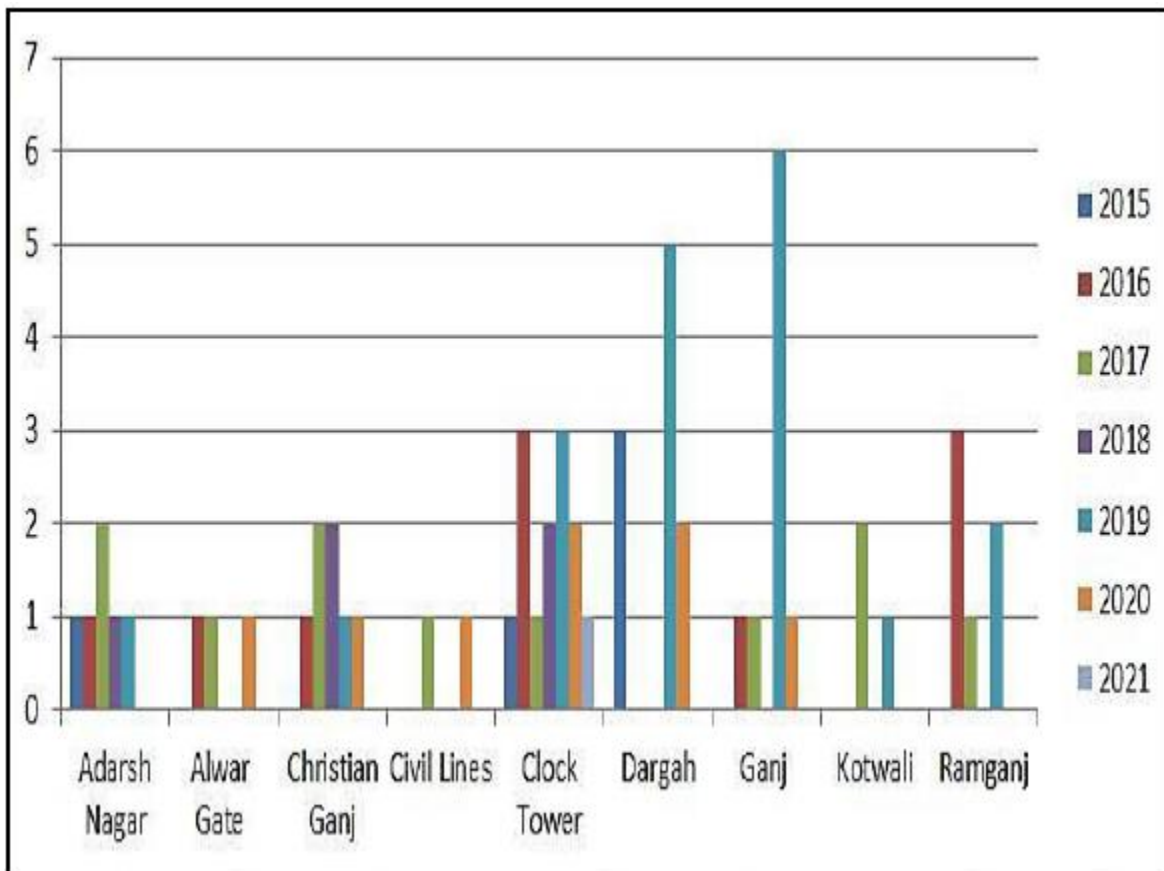
Here, the bar represents the human trafficking frequencies in Ajmer district in all six years. In year 2015 more girls are trafficked and in 2017 year more boys trafficked.

**This bar show total number of trafficking in Ajmer district from the year 2015 to 2020.**



Here, the graph represents the human trafficking frequencies of the crime in all 6years (January 2021) where more trafficking cases are in Dargah, Ganj and clock tower policestation.

**This bar graph shows total number of trafficking in Ajmer City from the year 2015 to 2020**



Here, graph shows all the human trafficking cases in Ajmer city in 6 years and (January2021)

**CONCLUSION**

After examining the trafficking in the study region that has been selected, that is Ajmer District, the conclusion was made with the in depth study of data collected from Human Trafficking Department.

The study was conducted on the major (child) labour trafficking includes situations of debt bondage, forced labour and people forced to work in domestic servants, farmworkers, industries, etc.

There will be an increase in the rate of crime in the coming years.



Maximum trafficking cases were in the year 2019 and minimum cases in the year 2015 but after 2015 there is increase in trafficking cases against child forced labour. In the year 2017 major child forced labour trafficked.

Population is increasing and developing year by year in Ajmer due to which crimes related to trafficking are also increasing. Major cases of trafficking were reported from the unorganised sector in Ajmer.

### **SUGGESTIONS**

India has the world's biggest education system, yet see low literacy due to poor enrolment and high dropout rates resulting in people having low self-esteem and lack of opportunities. Uneducated parents are easily convinced by conmen to give them a better life in the city (a very common ruse for trafficking). Educated children and their families are much more aware, alert and mature, and they can comprehend the risks of child trafficking quite well.

Spread awareness among parents and communities of awareness can create situation that traffickers can exploit. A lot of India's poor children find themselves trapped in substance abuse which can further lead to them getting trafficked. Educated communities are capable of understanding, and effectively responding to the various ways traffickers source children. Aware of their rights as Indian citizens, and opportunities for growth, education, employment, and enterprise these communities can stand strong. Grassroot activism assists communities to fight poverty and exploitation, the basis of trafficking. NGOs like Save the Children are empowering communities by creating income resource, educational resources and enabling them to get access to information services.

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