



INDIAN JOURNAL OF
LEGAL REVIEW

VOLUME 5 AND ISSUE 12 OF 2025

INSTITUTE OF LEGAL EDUCATION



INDIAN JOURNAL OF LEGAL REVIEW

APIS – 3920 – 0001 | ISSN – 2583-2344

(Open Access Journal)

Journal's Home Page – <https://ijlr.iledu.in/>

Journal's Editorial Page – <https://ijlr.iledu.in/editorial-board/>

Volume 5 and Issue 12 of 2025 (Access Full Issue on – <https://ijlr.iledu.in/volume-5-and-issue-12-of-2025/>)

Publisher

Prasanna S,

Chairman of Institute of Legal Education

No. 08, Arul Nagar, Seera Thoppu,

Maudhanda Kurichi, Srirangam,

Tiruchirappalli – 620102

Phone : +91 73059 14348 – info@iledu.in / Chairman@iledu.in



ILE Publication House is the
India's Largest
Scholarly Publisher

© Institute of Legal Education

Copyright Disclaimer: All rights are reserve with Institute of Legal Education. No part of the material published on this website (Articles or Research Papers including those published in this journal) may be reproduced, distributed, or transmitted in any form or by any means, including photocopying, recording, or other electronic or mechanical methods, without the prior written permission of the publisher. For more details refer <https://ijlr.iledu.in/terms-and-condition/>

PREVALENCE OF BONDED LABOUR: A LEGAL ANALYSIS OF ITS CAUSES AND EFFECTIVE IMPLEMENTATION OF BONDED LABOUR SYSTEM (ABOLITION) ACT, 1976

AUTHOR – S. GOWSALYA*, N.C. POORNAMATHI* & ANBU RANI A**

* LL.M STUDENTS AT LABOUR LAW AND ADMINISTRATIVE LAW, THE TAMIL NADU DR. AMBEDKAR LAW UNIVERSITY

** LL.M STUDENT AT LL.M – CYBER SPACE LAW AND JUSTICE, THE TAMIL NADU DR. AMBEDKAR LAW UNIVERSITY

BEST CITATION – S. GOWSALYA, N.C. POORNAMATHI & ANBU RANI A, PREVALENCE OF BONDED LABOUR: A LEGAL ANALYSIS OF ITS CAUSES AND EFFECTIVE IMPLEMENTATION OF BONDED LABOUR SYSTEM (ABOLITION) ACT, 1976, *INDIAN JOURNAL OF LEGAL REVIEW (IJLR)*, 5 (12) OF 2025, PG. 394-400, APIS – 3920 – 0001 & ISSN – 2583-2344.

ABSTRACT

Bonded labour, often referred to as debt bondage, is a modern manifestation of slavery that continues to persist in India despite constitutional guarantees, statutory prohibitions, and judicial activism. This article examines the historical roots, socio-economic causes, and continuing prevalence of bonded labour in India. It analyses the legislative framework, judicial interpretations, and international obligations of the Indian State with regard to the elimination of this practice. While the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976 was a watershed in statutory recognition of bonded labour as unconstitutional, implementation gaps, administrative reluctance, caste-based exploitation, and lack of rehabilitation mechanisms continue to hinder effective abolition. Through doctrinal analysis, case law review, and comparative study of international standards, this paper argues for a multi-pronged strategy to strengthen enforcement, enhance rehabilitation, and align India's practices with its international commitments. The study concludes with policy recommendations to ensure that the nation fulfills its constitutional and international mandate to eliminate bonded labour by upholding human dignity and labour rights.

KEYWORDS: Bonded labour, exploitation, implementation gaps, Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976, Awareness and Education

I. INTRODUCTION

Bonded labour, often termed as "modern slavery," is one of the most enduring exploitative labour practices in India. Despite being constitutionally prohibited and statutorily abolished more than four decades ago, the practice continues in multiple forms across industries such as agriculture, brick kilns, stone quarries, carpet weaving, and construction. The persistence of this practice underscores the paradox of Indian democracy: while the

Constitution enshrines the principles of equality, liberty, and dignity, marginalized communities remain entrapped in cycles of debt, poverty, and caste-based subjugation.

The International Labour Organization (ILO) defines bonded labour as a form of forced labour where services are demanded as repayment for a loan or advance. In India, the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976 provides a comprehensive statutory framework, declaring all bonded debts void and prohibiting

any form of forced labour. Further, Articles 23 and 24 of the Constitution safeguard individuals against human trafficking, forced labour, and child labour, placing bonded labour within the ambit of a “Right against Exploitation.” Yet, the ground reality reflects widespread violations, weak enforcement, and continued exploitation of vulnerable workers.

The Supreme Court has played an Instrumental role in expanding the meaning of “forced labour” under Article 23, particularly through landmark public interest litigations such as *Bandhua Mukti Morcha v. Union of India* [1] and *People’s Union for Democratic Rights v. Union of India* [2]. These judgments recognized the structural nature of bonded labour, linking it with socio-economic deprivation, illiteracy, and the failure of state machinery. Nonetheless, challenges persist. Administrative reluctance to acknowledge bonded labour, lack of proper rehabilitation schemes, and the intersection of caste and poverty contribute to the perpetuation of this practice.

Against this backdrop, this article pursues three interrelated objectives. First, it traces the historical roots of bonded labour in India, examining how feudal structures, colonial policies, and post-independence economic realities shaped its persistence. Second, it critically analyses the legislative and constitutional measures adopted to eradicate bonded labour, alongside judicial interventions that broadened labour rights jurisprudence. Third, it evaluates India’s obligations under international conventions and explores pathways for reform, focusing on the need for stronger institutional accountability and social justice mechanisms.

By combining historical analysis, statutory interpretation, judicial review, and international perspectives, this article argues that the eradication of bonded labour requires more than legal abolition. It demands structural transformation, robust enforcement, and a proactive judiciary to realize the constitutional vision of a just and equitable society.

II. HISTORICAL EVOLUTION OF BONDED LABOUR IN INDIA

Bonded labor in India is a complex issue with deep historical roots, evolving from ancient Hindu texts to its modern forms.¹ It has long been a structural manifestation of social and economic inequality, particularly tied to caste hierarchies and agrarian relations.

Historical Roots and Evolution

In ancient and medieval times, practices of debt bondage and slavery were legitimized by legal texts and entrenched within a hierarchical society. The British colonial period, though it outlawed some forms of slavery, effectively transformed it into new forms like indentured labor and intensified debt bondage. The British land tenure systems, such as the zamindari system, entrenched the power of landlords and made land ownership nearly impossible for marginalized castes, perpetuating their economic dependence.^[3]

Post-Independence Era and Persistent Challenges

After India gained independence, the new constitution prohibited forced labor under Article 23. However, the deeply ingrained socio-economic realities and power structures meant that the practice persisted.⁴ Bonded labor continued in agriculture and spread to other sectors like brick kilns and quarries, primarily affecting Dalits and Adivasis.

The Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act of 1976 was a landmark law that formally abolished the system and declared all bonded debts void.⁵ Despite this legal framework, bonded labor continues to exist in various disguised forms, such as contract labor and migrant labor, primarily due to uneven implementation and the persistent socio-economic vulnerabilities of marginalized communities. The struggle against bonded labor, therefore, is not just a legal battle but a fight against deep-seated historical and social inequalities.

III. CONTEMPORARY PREVALENCE AND CAUSES OF BONDED LABOUR IN INDIA

Bonded labor is a heartbreaking reality in India, a form of modern slavery that persists despite laws meant to abolish it. It's a complex problem rooted in historical injustices and modern-day challenges, revealing a painful gap between legal promises and the lived experiences of millions.[4]

a. Hidden in Plain Sight

While we might imagine bonded labor as something of the past, it's very much a part of India's present, flourishing in various sectors. It's a shadow economy where people are trapped by debt, forced to work without freedom.

In Agriculture: This is the traditional face of bonded labor. Landless workers, often from marginalized communities, take loans from landlords for basic survival or family events. These loans carry such high interest rates that they become impossible to repay. The debt is then passed down through generations, effectively enslaving entire families.

In Industries: This exploitative system has moved into modern industries. In brick kilns and stone quarries, families receive an advance for work, but their wages are manipulated with arbitrary deductions, ensuring they can never pay off the "debt." The same system ensnares migrant workers who are lured from their homes in impoverished regions with promises of work, only to find themselves stripped of their freedom and trapped by their contractors.

Child Labor: One of the most tragic aspects is the use of children in bonded labor, especially in industries like carpet weaving and beedi-making. These children are trapped from a young age, robbed of their childhood and education, perpetuating a cycle of poverty and exploitation.

b. The Vicious Cycle

The reasons behind bonded labor are a tangled web of economic, social, and administrative failures.

Poverty and Debt: At its core, it's about extreme poverty. When you have no land, no job security, and no access to fair credit, a loan from a private moneylender, no matter how exploitative, can feel like the only option. These loans are often for life-or-death situations, like a medical emergency or a natural disaster.

Caste System: The deeply entrenched caste system plays a huge role. The majority of bonded laborers are from Dalit and Adivasi communities, who have historically been denied land and opportunities. This social exclusion makes them incredibly vulnerable to exploitation by powerful, upper-caste employers.

Weak Enforcement: A major reason the problem persists is that the law isn't being properly enforced. Local officials often turn a blind eye to bonded labor due to pressure from influential landlords and businesses. Even when cases are identified, a lack of political will, corruption, and slow legal processes mean that perpetrators are rarely brought to justice.

c. The Road Ahead

While India has a strong law in the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act of 1976, its true impact is limited. Simply freeing a person from bondage isn't enough; they need support to rebuild their lives. Without proper rehabilitation, including financial aid and skills training, many are forced back into the same cycles of debt and exploitation. The fight against bonded labor requires not just legal action but a concerted effort to address the root causes: poverty, social inequality, and systemic corruption. It's a fight for human dignity itself.

IV. LEGAL AND CONSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK AGAINST BONDED LABOUR

The Constitution of India provides a strong normative foundation against bonded labour.

1. **Preamble:** By assuring justice—social, economic, and political—and the dignity of the individual, the Preamble sets the constitutional ethos that bonded labour fundamentally violates.[5]

2. Fundamental Rights:

- a. **Article 14, 15, and 16** guarantee equality before law, prohibition of discrimination, and equality of opportunity. Bonded labour, inherently discriminatory and caste-based, directly undermines these guarantees.
- b. **Article 19(1)(g)** secures the freedom to practice any profession. Coercive debt bondage strips workers of this freedom.
- c. **Article 21** ensures the right to life and personal liberty, judicially expanded to encompass the right to live with dignity. Bonded labour, by reducing individuals to servitude, violates this right.
- d. **Article 23** explicitly prohibits “traffic in human beings and begar and other similar forms of forced labour.” This article forms the constitutional bedrock for legal action against bonded labour. In *People’s Union for Democratic Rights v. Union of India*, the Supreme Court held that any labour paid below the minimum wage constitutes “forced labour” under Article 23.
- e. **Article 24** prohibits the employment of children in hazardous occupations. Since many bonded labourers are children working in brick kilns, quarries, and carpet weaving, Article 24 is particularly relevant.

3. Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP):

- a. **Article 39** mandates that the State ensure citizens have adequate means of livelihood and that economic systems do

not result in wealth concentration.

- b. **Article 42** deals that the State has to secure the just and humane conditions of work.
- c. **Article 43** emphasizes a living wage and decent working conditions for workers.
- d. **Article 46** mandates special protection for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, and weaker sections, who are most vulnerable to bondage.

Together, these provisions establish a constitutional framework that views bonded labour as antithetical to India’s socio-economic order.

4. The Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976

The **Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976 (BLSA)** remains the cornerstone of India’s statutory framework. Enacted following the 1975 Ordinance, it sought to give effect to constitutional mandates and India’s international obligations under ILO conventions^[6]. The main **Features of the Act:**

- a. **Abolition of the System:** Section 4 abolishes the bonded labour system in all its forms. All bonded labourers are freed and discharged from any obligation to render such labour.
- b. **Extinguishment of Debt:** Section 6 declares all bonded debts null and void. No suit for recovery of such debts is maintainable.
- c. **Restoration of Property:** Section 7 mandates that property seized from bonded labourers in lieu of debts be restored.
- d. **Penalties:** Section 16 prescribes imprisonment up to three years

and fines up to Rs. 2,000 for enforcement of bonded labour.

- e. **Vigilance Committees:** Section 13 requires state governments to constitute vigilance committees at the district and subdivision levels to identify bonded labourers and oversee rehabilitation.
- f. **Role of District Magistrates:** District Magistrates are tasked with ensuring enforcement and protecting the interests of released bonded labourers.

Despite these provisions, implementation has been weak. Convictions remain rare, vigilance committees often exist only on paper, and freed labourers frequently relapse into bondage due to inadequate rehabilitation.

V. JUDICIAL RESPONSE

The Indian judiciary has played a crucial role in combating bonded labor, interpreting constitutional provisions and statutory laws to protect the rights of the most vulnerable. Through a series of landmark judgments, the Supreme Court has broadened the definition of "forced labor" and established the state's obligation to identify, release, and rehabilitate bonded laborers.

The Supreme Court's decisions have established several key principles regarding bonded labor.

- **Bonded Labor as a Form of Forced Labor:** In *Bandhua Mukti Morcha v. Union of India*, the Court declared that the practice of bonded labor is a direct violation of **Article 23** of the Constitution, which prohibits forced labor. It emphasized that bonded labor is a "constitutional imperative" that must be eradicated and that the state has an obligation to identify and release those trapped in it. This judgment shifted the focus from a mere legal issue to a humanitarian one, recognizing that

bonded laborers are "non-beings" who must be transformed into "human beings."

- **Economic Compulsion is "Force":** The case of *People's Union for Democratic Rights v. Union of India* was a watershed moment. The Court expanded the definition of "forced labor" to include situations where workers are paid **less than the minimum wage**. It held that being compelled by economic circumstances, such as poverty or hunger, to work for low wages is a form of coercion, making it "forced labor" under Article 23. This principle was reiterated in *Sanjit Roy v. State of Rajasthan*.^[7]
- **Presumption of Bondage:** In *Neeraja Chaudhary v. State of Madhya Pradesh*^[8], the Court established a crucial presumption: if a person is found working for no remuneration or only nominal remuneration, they are presumed to be a **bonded laborer**. The burden of proof then shifts to the employer or the state to prove otherwise. This presumption is vital because it protects the illiterate and vulnerable from the arduous process of proving their bondage in court.
- **Non-Adversarial Nature of Inquiries:** The judiciary has also recognized that inquiries into bonded labor are not like typical criminal trials. In *Bandhua Mukti Morcha*, the Court ruled that it would be "cruel" to force a bonded laborer, who is often poor and illiterate, to go through a formal legal process. The primary goal of these inquiries is to secure the **release and repatriation** of the laborers, not to hold a formal trial.^[9]
- **Burden of Proof on the Creditor:** The **Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976**, and judicial interpretations have placed the burden of proving that a debt is **not a bonded debt** on the creditor. This

prevents exploiters from simply denying the existence of a bonded debt. The term "agreement" in this context is interpreted broadly to include oral and customary arrangements, recognizing the informal nature of these exploitative relationships.[10]

In overall, the judiciary has been a powerful force in a battle against bonded labor, not only by upholding the law but also by giving it a broader, more humanitarian interpretation. These judicial decisions have recognized the systemic nature of the problem, highlighting the failures of state administration and the deep-seated social and economic factors that enable this form of modern slavery to persist.

VI. CONCLUSION

To eliminate bonded labor in India, a multi-faceted approach is needed that goes beyond just legal enforcement. It must tackle the root causes of poverty, social vulnerability, and lack of awareness that trap individuals and families. The persistence of bonded labor, even with laws against it, shows a critical disconnect between legal provisions and reality.

Understanding the System of Vulnerability

Bondage is not simply a transactional debt but a deliberate strategy by employers to maintain a cheap, submissive workforce. The primary drivers are economic vulnerability and limited options. People, especially from marginalized communities, often take high-interest loans for basic needs like food, health emergencies, or social obligations. This debt becomes a chain, forcing them to work for little to no pay, a system that exploits their desperation.

This vulnerability is compounded by several factors:

- **Low Wages:** Employers intentionally pay less than minimum wage, which the Supreme Court has recognized as a form of forced labor.
- **Wages in Kind:** Paying with goods or services instead of cash makes it difficult

for workers to save money or seek better opportunities.

- **Restricted Mobility:** Workers and their families are often forbidden from leaving the worksite, which can be a brick kiln, quarry, or agricultural field.
- **Intergenerational Debt:** The debt is passed from parent to child, ensuring the cycle of exploitation continues for generations.

These vulnerabilities make the bonded labor system a perverse form of "risk reduction" for victims, who see it as a guarantee of work and survival, however meager.

RECOMMENDATIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

To truly eradicate bonded labor, a complete and committed effort is required from the government and society.

1. **Rehabilitation:** Rescuing a bonded laborer is only the first step. Immediate and sound rehabilitation is crucial to prevent them from falling back into bondage. This includes providing financial assistance, psychological counseling, and skill-building programs tailored to their needs.
2. **Stronger Legal Frameworks:** The current laws need to be strengthened. This includes imposing tougher penalties on employers, potentially including life imprisonment, and ensuring a speedy and effective grievance redressal machinery, possibly headed by a retired judge or district collector.
3. **Awareness and Education:** Vulnerable communities in rural areas must be educated about their constitutional rights and the evils of bonded labor. This can be done through community campaigns, street plays, and by encouraging the formation of self-help groups and vigilance committees.
4. **Economic Empowerment:** The government must provide better access

to institutional credit, such as village banking and loan groups, at low interest rates. This will reduce the reliance on private moneylenders. Developing income-generating schemes that are productive and sustainable is also essential.

5. Data and Identification: The prevalence of bonded labor is often underestimated. There is a need for better and more transparent surveys to accurately identify victims. The government should issue special identity cards to released laborers to help with their rehabilitation and prevent them from being re-trafficked.

The issue of bonded labor is a stain on modern India. It is a fundamental violation of human rights that stems from deep-rooted social and economic inequalities. The "ghost from the past" can only be laid to rest with a total commitment to reform and a genuine effort to scrutinize and eliminate the vulnerabilities that allow this system to thrive.

REFERENCES

- [1] AIR.1984 SC 892
- [2] AIR (1982) 3 SCC 235
- [3] Arthashastra,, Quoted in, Utsa Patnaik and Manjari Dingwaney, "Chains of Servitude- Bondage and Slavery in India" (1985)
- [4] Lakshmidhar Mishra "Human Bondage – Tracing The Root In India", Sage Publication India Pvt Ltd(2011)
- [5] D.K.Basu, Constitution of India, (2000) Lexis Nexis, 10th edition
- [6] Lakshmidhar Mishra "Human Bondage – Tracing The Root In India", Sage Publication India Pvt Ltd(2011)
- [7] AIR 234 SCC 1989
- [8] AIR (1984) SC1099
- [9] www..indian kanoon

[10] Global estimates of modern slavery: Forced labored and forced marriage International Labour Office (ILO)", Geneva, 2017journal Part 2. Ending modern slavery road forward to 2030.