Labour is very precious and it can justly be designated as the key stone of the human civilization. Labour has become vital plinth upon which the future of a country rests, develops, advances and darth ahead. The dream and aspiration of a nation can come true only when every citizen is allowed to incorporate maximum output of his or her labour out of his or her free will and desired way for the nation's advancement. The dream of welfare nation gets shattered only when the highly cherished value of the labour gets tainted with the evils of bondage and this chain of bondage sets back the nation gradually to pass into the darks of oblivion. Work is the economic necessity established from the dawn of human civilization and man works in order to survive. So survival of the fittest has been the law of the nature this is the cause of the origin of “bonded labour”. The survival run has developed a propensity to exploit one man's labour by the other, wherever and whenever there had been a chance. Exploitation is inevitable of man by man or one group of people by another had been and in the present era is the common feature not only in the Indian society but is also seen in all societies of the world where economic inequalities exist. Exploitation and forced labour are twins because where exploitation exists forced labour will flourish in form of the other. It is a great pity that Bonded Labour has recognition of society but not by law. in the present century when law has declared bonded labour as a social evil and crime, still in most cases bonded labourers are subjected to long hours of work with meager pay and has sub-human conditions.
The vexed practice of bonded labour, prevalent since ancient times in various parts of country is still existing and remains unsolved. In cold political war every state of our country wants to project their clean images, therefore unfortunately no State Government wants to admit there is bonded labour in its territory and the result of governments such apathetic attitude is that bonded labourers are neglected and no positive step is taken towards their liberation, rehabilitation or for their productive welfare. Socio-economic and political justice has acquired great dimensions after the commencement of our constitution, but actual emphasis on states duties towards the citizens (including the bonded labourers) through Directive Principles is a matter of debate only. Various types of legislations have been passed before and after independence to curb this social evil but the desired success could not be achieved till date. If one form of bonded labour is prohibited, it takes another nomenclature and the exploitation remains intact. Some awakening has come in this respect through the agencies of UNO and judicial activism, but both of these devices have limitations in implementing their principles and directions through the State Governments. In this context it becomes the duty of responsible governments to pay zealous attention and care to eradicate this existing social evil.

This thesis has been endeavoured to prepare a comprehensive report about the problems of Bonded Labour. Attempts have also been made to discuss this social evil probing into its historical background, origin; practices prevailing; prospects and procedures of welfare and rehabilitations; its socio-economic political and legal latches. This
problem has also been examined both in National prospective (particularly the Indian Scenario within the four corners of constitutional and statutory commitments) and in the International Perspective (In relation to Human Rights and International Conventions). This report embodies the discussion whether in the present point of time social & socio-economic justice is being done to the bonded labourers or not. This written discourse also encompasses the active participation of judiciary vanquishing this evil.

This thesis has been divided into six chapters. Chapter One comprises of introduction and also deals about the general pre and post constitutional position of bonded labour in India. The Second Chapter deals the historical retrospect of Begar System: an analysis of the causes of its continuance. The Third Chapter outlines Bonded Labour System and international law analysis on Human rights perspective through various international conventions and declarations. The Fourth Chapter covers the legislative efforts to abolish the Begar System in India. The Fifth Chapter explains about the judicial efforts towards extinction of this social menace: A critical study on post constitutional development in India. The study ends with some personal comments in form of conclusion and cogent suggestions as well have been incorporated after observation and analysis which are within the spirit of the subject.

This treatise aims to create legal consciousness about the Bonded Labour among the citizens and it is a quest to quench the aspiration of vast sea in a drop of its under. Although it cannot be demanded that this work
can put an end to the existing problem of the bonded labour but it can be surely assured that this work gives a clear picture of this issue in our country to all concerned with this subject, and would also provide a comprehensive guideline to arrest the pitiable condition of the bonded labourers.

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