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## A Study on Human Trafficking and Its Constitutional Remedies

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### Abstract

Human trafficking is a serious social and legal problem that violates basic human rights and human dignity. It involves forcing or deceiving people into exploitation such as forced labour, sexual abuse, or bonded work. In India, human trafficking is strictly prohibited under the Constitution. This study focuses on understanding human trafficking and the constitutional remedies available to prevent it. It mainly examines Articles 21, 23, and 24, which protect life, liberty, and freedom from exploitation. The study also explains the role of constitutional remedies under Articles 32 and 226. It highlights the importance of judicial intervention in protecting victims. The research stresses the need for effective enforcement to ensure justice and rehabilitation.

**Keywords:** Human Trafficking, Constitutional Remedies, Fundamental Rights, Article 21, Article 23, Right against Exploitation, Writ Jurisdiction, Judicial Protection.

### 1. Introduction

Human trafficking is a serious social problem in which people are illegally forced or cheated into exploitation. It mainly includes activities like forced labour, sexual exploitation, bonded labour, and child trafficking. Women and children are the most affected victims of this crime. Human trafficking violates basic human rights such as freedom, dignity, and personal liberty. In India, this problem continues due to poverty, unemployment, and lack of awareness. Therefore, studying human trafficking is important to understand its impact on society.

The Constitution of India provides protection against human trafficking through fundamental rights. Article 21 guarantees the right to life and personal liberty, which includes the right to live with dignity. Article 23 prohibits trafficking in human beings and forced labour. Article 24 protects children from being employed in hazardous work. These constitutional provisions aim to prevent exploitation and protect vulnerable people. The judiciary plays an important role in enforcing these rights.

Even though constitutional provisions exist, human trafficking continues in many parts of the country. Poor implementation of laws, lack of awareness, and delay in justice are major reasons for this problem. Victims often do not receive proper protection or rehabilitation. This research focuses on studying human trafficking and the constitutional remedies available in India. It also aims to understand how these remedies can be used effectively to protect victims. The

study highlights the need for better enforcement and awareness.

### 2. Statement of Problem

Human trafficking remains a serious problem in India despite constitutional provisions prohibiting exploitation and guaranteeing fundamental rights. Many victims continue to suffer due to poverty, lack of awareness, and social inequality. Although Articles 21, 23, and 24 of the Constitution provide protection, these rights are not effectively enforced in practice. Victims often face difficulties in accessing justice and constitutional remedies. Delay in rescue, investigation, and rehabilitation further worsens their condition. Weak implementation of laws and limited accountability of authorities have allowed trafficking to continue. This study seeks to examine these issues and the effectiveness of constitutional remedies in addressing human trafficking.

### 3. Review of Literature

- i). Upendra Baxi <sup>[1]</sup> (2008) says that human trafficking is a serious violation of human dignity and constitutional morality. He explains that exploitation directly affects the right to life under Article 21. According to him, constitutional values fail when vulnerable people are not protected. He stresses that the State has a moral and legal duty to prevent trafficking. He also highlights the importance of judicial activism. He believes courts must actively safeguard fundamental rights.

- ii). Justice P. N. Bhagwati <sup>[2]</sup> (1984) says that human trafficking clearly violates Articles 21 and 23 of the Indian Constitution. He strongly supports the use of Public Interest Litigation to protect trafficked victims. According to him, access to justice is essential for marginalized people. He believes that the judiciary should take a humanitarian approach. His views focus on social justice and constitutional responsibility.
- iii). V. N. Shukla <sup>[3]</sup> (2017) comments that the Constitution strictly prohibits trafficking and forced labour. He explains that Article 23 is a powerful safeguard against exploitation. According to him, fundamental rights must be supported by effective remedies. He highlights the importance of Articles 32 and 226. He believes constitutional remedies give real meaning to fundamental rights.
- iv). <sup>[4]</sup>Dr. Durga Das Basu <sup>[5]</sup> (2014) emphasizes that Article 23 of the Constitution is not just a restriction on the State but also a mandate against private individuals to ensure a "society free from exploitation". He argues that the term "traffic in human beings" must be interpreted broadly to include any form of dealing in men and women like goods, which is a direct violation of human dignity. For him, constitutional remedies are the "teeth" of the law, making fundamental rights more than just paper promises.
- v). Justice J.S. Verma <sup>[6]</sup> (2004) has often highlighted that human trafficking, particularly of women and children, is a fundamental violation of the Right to Life under Article 21. He advocates for a "victim-centric" approach where the State's duty extends beyond mere rescue to include mandatory holistic rehabilitation as a constitutional obligation. His perspective aligns with the shift toward restorative justice, focusing on the socio-economic empowerment of survivors to prevent re-trafficking.

#### 4. Research Gap of the Study

Most existing studies on human trafficking focus on its causes and criminal law responses, while limited attention is given to constitutional remedies and their actual enforcement. Although the Constitution of India prohibits trafficking under Articles 21 and 23, there is inadequate analysis of how effectively these provisions are enforced through writ jurisdiction and judicial intervention. Literature often overlooks the role of constitutional courts in victim rehabilitation and compensation. Further, gaps exist in examining delays in enforcement and lack of institutional accountability. Hence, there is a need for a focused study analyzing human trafficking from a constitutional remedies perspective to assess their practical effectiveness.

#### 5. Objectives of the Study

Some of the key objectives of this study is to:

- i). To find out the meaning, nature, and different forms of human trafficking in India.
- ii). To analyze the constitutional provisions relating to human trafficking, particularly Articles 21, 23, and 24.
- iii). To examine the constitutional remedies available to victims under Articles 32 and 226.
- iv). To evaluate the effectiveness of constitutional remedies in preventing human trafficking and protecting victims.
- v). To understand the constitutional provisions relating to human trafficking, particularly Articles 21, 23, and 24 of the Constitution of India.
- vi). To suggest measures for strengthening constitutional

protection and victim rehabilitation.

#### 6. Methodology

This research is based on both doctrinal and non-doctrinal research. The sources of the data collected from different newspaper, journals, magazines, All India Reports (AIR) and E-sources. This research uses a stratified random sampling method. A sample size of one hundred or more respondents is utilized in this research to ensure a comprehensive analysis of the legal and specific statistical tools, such as the percentage method and the average method, to analyze the collected data. The total duration of this research study is two months.

#### 7. Significance of the Study

This research helps the government understand the constitutional gaps in preventing and addressing human trafficking. It highlights the need for effective enforcement of Articles 21, 23, and 24 of the Constitution. The research supports better policy formulation, judicial monitoring, and administrative accountability. It also emphasizes the importance of victim rehabilitation and compensation as constitutional duties. The findings can assist in strengthening institutional mechanisms and legal reforms.

This research enhances awareness of human trafficking as a constitutional and human rights issue. It helps students and researchers understand the role of constitutional remedies in protecting victims. The research encourages critical evaluation of judicial responses and legal enforcement. It also supports advocacy for stronger constitutional protection and social justice. Overall, the study contributes to legal knowledge and public awareness.

#### 8. Hypothesis of the Study

This research is based on the following hypothesis are,

- i). Providing a victim with a sustainable job and a safe home is more effective at stopping the cycle of trafficking than the singular act of incarcerating the criminal.
- ii). The primary reason traffickers evade punishment is not a lack of laws, but the combination of a slow, complicated legal process and the fact that victims are too scared to give evidence against powerful traffickers.

#### 9. Limitations of the Study

This study is limited to an analysis of constitutional provisions and judicial remedies relating to human trafficking in India. It does not include an empirical or field-based survey of trafficking victims. The research mainly relies on secondary sources such as case laws, reports, and literature. Regional variations and ground-level enforcement issues are not examined in detail. The study also does not cover a comparative analysis with international constitutional frameworks. Time and data constraints further restrict an in-depth assessment of rehabilitation outcomes.

#### 10. Result and Discussion

##### Part A: Doctrinal Research

##### 10.1. Introduction

Human trafficking is a serious crime that violates basic human rights. It involves illegal recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring, or receipt of persons by means of force, fraud, or coercion for purposes such as exploitation. Exploitation may include forced labour, sexual exploitation, bonded labour, child labour, organ removal, and other forms of servitude. Although sometimes thought of as a cross-border issue, human trafficking also occurs within national borders

and affects millions of vulnerable people each year. In India, human trafficking is deeply rooted in socio-economic inequalities, poverty, lack of education, unemployment, and weak enforcement of law. Trafficking violates the dignity and freedom of individuals and deprives them of their basic liberties. Therefore, it is essential to study human trafficking not only as a crime under statutory law but also as a constitutional concern. The Constitution of India guarantees fundamental rights that protect individuals from exploitation and provide remedies when these rights are violated.

Doctrinal research focuses on legal principles, constitutional provisions, judicial interpretations, and established understandings in law. This paper examines human trafficking in the context of constitutional law in India and explores the remedies available under the Constitution to protect victims and enforce rights [7].

## 10.2. Doctrinal Research Methodology

Doctrinal research, also called “black-letter law research,” involves the examination and analysis of legal texts, statutes, constitutional provisions, judicial decisions, legal commentaries, and secondary sources. It does not involve collecting new data through surveys or interviews. Instead, it interprets and explains existing legal rules and their interpretations by courts.

In this study, the focus is on:

- Constitutional provisions related to human trafficking,
- Judicial decisions interpreting these provisions,
- Legal doctrines developed by courts,
- Scholarly writings on constitutional law and human trafficking,
- Government reports and official policy documents.

This doctrinal approach helps in understanding the legal framework, principles, and remedies available within the constitutional structure of India.

## 10.3. Concept of Human Trafficking

### 10.3.1. Definition and Characteristics

Human trafficking generally includes the recruitment, transportation, or transfer of persons by means of threat, force, coercion, abduction, fraud, deception, abuse of power, or vulnerability for exploitation. The key elements that distinguish trafficking from other crimes are:

- i). **Act (what is done):** Recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring, or receipt of persons.
- ii). **Means (how it is done):** Force, fraud, coercion, deception, abuse of power, vulnerability.
- iii). **Purpose (why it is done):** Exploitation in varied forms.

### 10.3.2. Forms of Exploitation

Human trafficking takes multiple forms, including:

- Sexual exploitation
- Forced labour
- Bonded labour
- Child labour
- Domestic servitude
- Criminal exploitation
- Organ trafficking

### 10.3.3. Causes and Vulnerability

Several factors contribute to human trafficking in India:

- Poverty and unemployment

- Lack of education
- Social discrimination
- Migration in search of work
- Weak law enforcement
- Corruption and organized crime

## 10.4. Constitutional Framework in India

The Constitution of India provides a comprehensive set of fundamental rights and remedies that can be invoked to protect individuals against trafficking and exploitation. The most relevant provisions include:

- i). **Article 21 – Right to Life and Personal Liberty:** Article 21 states: “No person shall be deprived of his life or personal liberty except according to procedure established by law.” The Supreme Court of India has interpreted the right to life to include the right to live with human dignity. Trafficking, which undermines dignity, freedom, and bodily autonomy, falls squarely within the ambit of Article 21.
- ii). **Article 23 – Right against Exploitation:** Article 23(1) expressly prohibits “traffic in human beings and begar (forced labour) and other similar forms of forced labour.” It is a clear constitutional mandate against human trafficking. Article 23(2) states that any contravention of this prohibition shall be an offence, enforceable by law.
- iii). **Article 24 – Prohibition of Child Labour:** Article 24 prohibits the employment of children below the age of 14 years in any factory or mine or hazardous employment. This constitutional protection is closely linked with the trafficking of children for labour.
- iv). **Articles 32 and 226 – Constitutional Remedies:** Articles 32 and 226 empower the Supreme Court and High Courts, respectively, to enforce fundamental rights through writs such as *Habeas Corpus*, *Mandamus*, *Prohibition*, *Certiorari*, and *Quo Warranto*. These remedies are crucial in securing relief for trafficking victims [8].

## 10.5. Doctrinal Analysis of Constitutional Provisions

### i). Article 23 and Its Scope

Article 23 is unique in providing an explicit constitutional prohibition against trafficking and forced labour. It is a self-enforced provision, meaning it is directly enforceable through courts without the need for enabling legislation. The framers of the Constitution included this provision to break away from exploitative practices rooted in colonial and feudal systems.

### In Doctrinal Terms, Article 23:

- Recognizes trafficking as a constitutional mistake.
- Impose positive obligations on the State to prevent trafficking.
- Supports legislative and executive action to eliminate exploitation.

### ii). Right to Life (Article 21) and Dignity:

The Supreme Court has expanded Article 21 to include the right to live with dignity, which encompasses freedom from exploitation, violence, and degrading conditions. Trafficking victims, stripped of freedom and dignity, thus have a constitutional right to protection and relief.

The doctrine of *dignity* under Article 21 has been used by courts to strengthen protections for victims, including access to rehabilitation and compensation.

### iii). Child Protection (Article 24):

By guaranteeing a special right for children, Article 24 targets the vulnerability of minors in trafficking. Its doctrinal basis lies in recognizing children as needed by special constitutional safeguards.

### iv). Writ Remedies (Articles 32 & 226):

Writs are doctrinally significant because they transform constitutional rights into enforceable legal action:

- **Habeas Corpus:** Can be used to free trafficked persons unlawfully detained.
- **Mandamus:** Can compel authorities to act in accordance with the Constitution when they fail to prevent trafficking or protect victims.

The doctrine of judicial review gives courts the authority to examine executive and legislative actions considering constitutional guarantees.

## 10.6. Judicial Interpretations and Doctrines

### i). Judicial Activism in Human Trafficking Cases:

Indian courts have not shied away from using constitutional principles to address trafficking. Through various decisions, the judiciary has:

- Expanded the interpretation of fundamental rights,
- Issued guidelines for victim protection,
- Directed governments to formulate policies and schemes.

## 10.7. Public Interest Litigation (PIL)

PIL has been an important doctrinal tool in trafficking cases. It allows concerned citizens and organizations to seek judicial intervention in matters of public interest, including systemic exploitation.

**Compensation and Rehabilitation:** Courts have recognized that constitutional remedies must include not just liberation from trafficking but also rehabilitation and compensation. The doctrine of *holistic justice* under Article 21 supports this broader relief.

## 10.8. Doctrinal Challenges in Implementation

Despite strong constitutional provisions and judicial interpretations, several doctrinal and practical challenges remain:

- Lack of Awareness:** A constitutional right is meaningful only if people know how to avail it. Lack of awareness among victims weakens the effectiveness of constitutional remedies.
- Enforcement Gaps:** There is often a gap between constitutional ideals and on-ground enforcement. Police responses, delays in prosecution, inadequate rescue efforts, and poor rehabilitation undermine constitutional guarantees.
- Institutional Weakness:** Weak coordination between agencies, lack of victim-centric frameworks, and insufficient resources hinder enforcement of constitutional protections.
- Inadequate Rehabilitation:** Although courts recognize rehabilitation as part of constitutional relief, implementation remains inconsistent<sup>[9]</sup>.

## 10.9. Synthesis of Doctrinal Analysis

Doctrinal analysis shows that:

- The Constitution of India provides a robust framework against human trafficking.
- Fundamental rights under Articles 21, 23, and 24 have

been interpreted to protect human dignity and freedom.

- Writ remedies and judicial doctrines have expanded protections.
- However, implementation gaps limit the practical effectiveness of constitutional remedies

## 10.10. Recommendations

Based on doctrinal findings, the following recommendations emerge:

- Strengthen Enforcement:** Ensure proactive implementation of constitutional protections by police, prosecutors, and civil authorities.
- Awareness Campaigns:** Educate vulnerable communities about constitutional rights and remedies.
- Judicial Monitoring:** Establish dedicated judicial monitoring committees to oversee trafficking cases.
- Victim Rehabilitation:** Develop structured rehabilitation programs aligned with constitutional principles of dignity and liberty.
- Institutional Reform:** Coordinate mechanisms across ministries, courts, and NGOs to enforce constitutional guarantees.

## Conclusion

Human trafficking is a profound violation of human rights and constitutional values. The Constitution of India, through Articles 21, 23, and 24, provides a strong framework against trafficking and exploitation. Doctrinal analysis reveals the depth and breadth of these constitutional protections and the role of judicial interpretation in enforcing them. However, significant challenges remain in translating constitutional ideals into lived realities for trafficking victims. Strengthening implementation, enhancing awareness, and ensuring holistic relief are essential for fulfilling the constitutional promise of dignity, freedom, and justice<sup>[10]</sup>.

## 11. Related Case Laws

- People's Union for Democratic Rights v. Union of India (1982) 3 SCC 235:** This case arose during the construction of the Asiad Games Village in Delhi, where large numbers of migrant workers were employed through contractors. A public interest petition was filed alleging that workers were paid wages below the statutory minimum and were forced to work under poor conditions. Many workers were not provided basic facilities such as drinking water, sanitation, or medical aid. The petition argued that this amounted to forced labour under Article 23 of the Constitution. The Supreme Court held that forced labour does not require physical force and can arise due to economic compulsion. The Court ruled that non-payment of minimum wages is a form of exploitation. It emphasized that Article 23 is enforceable against both the State and private individuals. The judgment imposed a constitutional obligation on the State to prevent such exploitation. This case significantly expanded the scope of Article 23<sup>[11]</sup>.
- Bandhua Mukti Morcha v. Union of India (1984) 3 SCC 161:** This case was initiated by an NGO through a letter of petition highlighting the existence of bonded laborers in stone quarries in Haryana. The laborers were subjected to inhuman working conditions, long working hours, and extremely low wages. Many were trapped due to advance payments and debts, making them unable to leave employment. The Supreme Court treated the letter as a writ petition under Article 32. The Court held that

bonded labour is a form of human trafficking and violates Articles 21 and 23. It emphasized that the right to life includes the right to live with human dignity. The Court directed the government to identify, release, and rehabilitate bonded laborers. It also ordered periodic inspections and reports. This case strengthened the constitutional duty of the State to eliminate bonded labour [12].

**iii). Vishal Jeet v. Union of India (1990) 3 SCC 318:** This case addressed the growing problem of trafficking of women and children for prostitution. A public interest litigation was filed seeking directions to curb immoral trafficking and protect victims. The petitioner highlighted organized rackets operating across States and international borders. The Supreme Court recognized prostitution-related trafficking as a serious violation of Articles 21 and 23. The Court emphasized the need for preventive, rehabilitative, and protective measures. It directed State governments to set up advisory committees and rehabilitative homes. The judgment stressed coordination between law enforcement agencies. The Court also highlighted the need for social reintegration of victims. This case established the State’s constitutional responsibility to combat trafficking proactively [13].

respondents believe the main issue is that victims are understandably too terrified to testify. Interestingly, the smallest group, only 11.9 percent of the respondents, thinks the problem comes down to the police for not having enough resources. Essentially, the data paints a picture where the "red tape" of the courtroom is seen as a much bigger escape hatch for criminals than a lack of boots on the ground.

**Table 2:** Biggest Fear When Approaching Police

Indicators	Male	Female	Transgender	Total
Social shame	16(15.70)	14(13.70)	1(1.00)	31(30.40)
Police indifference	18(17.60)	9(8.80)	0(0.00)	27(26.50)
Fear of arrest	14(13.70)	3(2.70)	0(0.00)	27(26.50)
Fear of criminal	10(9.80)	7(6.90)	0(0.00)	17(16.6)
Total	58(56.90)	43(42.20)	1(1.00)	102(100.00)

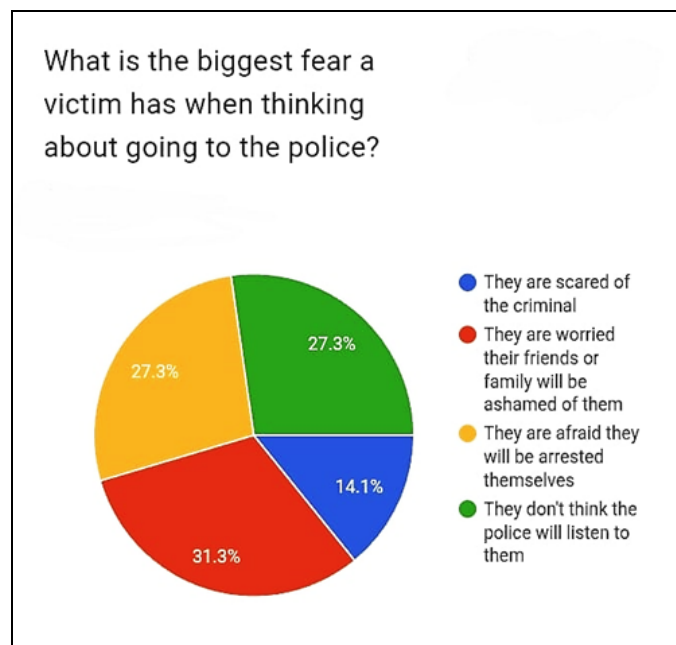
Source: Primary Source

**Part II: Non-doctrinal Research**

**Table 1:** Main reason for lack of punishment:

Indicators	Male	Female	Transgender	Total
Slow legal process	24(23.50)	22(21.60)	1(1.00)	47(46.50)
Fear of evidence	12(11.80)	8(7.80)	0(0.00)	20(19.80)
Powerful traffickers	13(12.70)	9(8.80)	0(0.00)	22(21.80)
Lack of resources	9(8.80)	4(3.90)	0(0.00)	13(11.90)
Total	58(56.90)	43(42.20)	1(1.00)	102(100.00)

Source: Primary Source

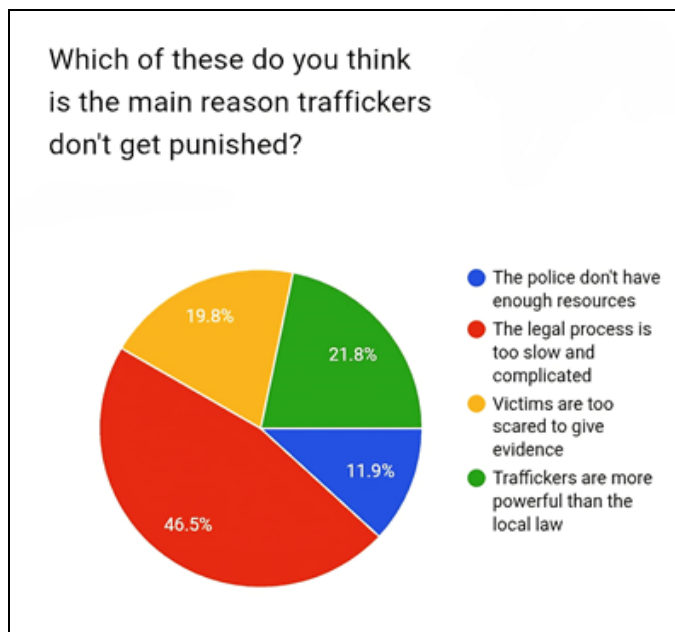


Looking at this chart, it’s clear that the biggest thing holding victims back isn't just physical danger, but the social stigma surrounding their situation. The top concern, cited by 31.3 percent of people, is the heartbreaking fear that their own friends or family will be ashamed of them. Interestingly, there is a dead tie for the next biggest hurdles: 27.3 percent of respondents worry that the police simply won’t listen to their story, while an equal 27.3 percent are afraid; they’ll end up being arrested themselves. Surprisingly, the direct fear of the criminal actually ranks lowest at 14.1 percent. It really shows that the psychological and systemic barriers—like judgment from loved ones or a lack of trust in the law—are often more intimidating to a victim than the perpetrator is.

**Table 3:** Perception on Rehabilitative Measures vs. Incarceration

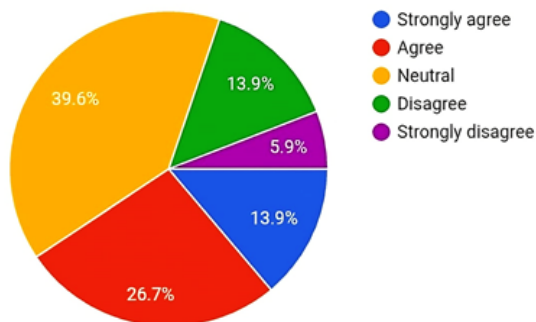
Indicators	Male	Female	Transgender	Total
Strongly agree	8(7.80)	6(5.90)	0(0.00)	14(13.70)
Agree	16(15.70)	10(9.80)	1(1.00)	27(26.50)
Neutral	18(17.60)	22(21.60)	0(0.00)	40(39.20)
Disagree	10(9.80)	4(3.90)	0(0.00)	4(13.70)
Strongly disagree	6(5.90)	1(1.00)	0(0.00)	7(6.90)
Total	58(56.90)	43(42.20)	1(1.00)	102(100.00)

Source: Primary Source



Based on the chart, it’s clear that most people see the system itself as the biggest hurdle, with 46.5 percent of respondents are blaming a slow and overly complicated legal process for why traffickers aren’t punished. About 21.8 percent of the respondents feel that traffickers simply hold too much power over local law enforcement, while 19.8 percent of the

Providing a victim with job and a safe home is more effective at preventing re-trafficking than just sending the criminal to jail.



Based on the survey results, it's clear that people are somewhat divided on whether social support is more effective than jail time, but the overall sentiment leans toward the positive. While the largest chunk of respondents, 39.6 percent of the respondents, remain neutral on the matter, a solid 40.6 percent combined agree or strongly agree that providing a job and a safe home is a better way to prevent re-trafficking than just punishment alone. Specifically, 26.7 percent of the respondents agree with this holistic approach, and 13.9 percent of the respondents feel strongly about it. On the flip side, only about one-fifth of the group is skeptical, with 13.9 percent of the respondents disagreeing and a small 5.9 percent of the respondents strongly disagreeing. Essentially, the data suggests that while many are still on the fence, there is more faith in rehabilitative support for victims than in the deterrent power of a prison sentence by itself.

**12. Testing of Hypothesis**

**H1. Main reason for lack of punishment:** Table no. 1, shows that the distribution of responses shows clear variation, with the highest proportion (46.5%) identifying slow legal process as the major reason, followed by powerful traffickers (21.6%), fear of evidence (19.6%), and lack of resources (11.9%). Since the responses are unevenly distributed and one factor dominates over others, the pattern indicates a significant difference in opinion. Therefore, the null hypothesis is rejected, and the alternative hypothesis is accepted. This implies that the reasons for lack of punishment are not equally perceived, with slow legal process being the most influential factor.

**H2. Perception on Rehabilitative Measures vs. Incarceration:** Table no. 3, shows that the responses show variation, with 13.7% strongly agree, 26.5% agree, 39.2% neutral, 13.7% disagree, and 6.9% strongly disagree. Since the opinions are unevenly distributed and a larger proportion falls under neutral and agreement categories, the responses are not equally balanced. This indicates a noticeable difference in perception among respondents. Therefore, the null hypothesis is rejected, and the alternative hypothesis is accepted. This suggests that respondents have varied and significant opinions regarding rehabilitation versus incarceration.

**13. Conclusion**

This research shows that while India's Constitution provides a strong shield through Articles 21, 23, and 24, human trafficking persists due to systemic hurdles like slow court processes and a lack of awareness. The findings highlight that current legal remedies often focus too much on punishment, leaving a gap in the essential rehabilitation and social support victims need to truly recover. Interestingly, the study suggests that a "Restorative Justice" approach—focusing on providing safe homes and jobs—is actually seen as more effective at breaking the cycle of exploitation than just jail time. Ultimately, the study concludes that for constitutional promises to become a reality, there must be faster trials, better police training, and a deep commitment to treating victim rehabilitation as a fundamental duty.

**14. Suggestions**

- i). Create local community support groups to help victims deal with "social shame" and give them a safe way to report crimes when they feel "the police won't listen".
- ii). Set up an emergency compensation fund to give victims immediate financial help, ensuring the "slow legal process" doesn't leave them with nothing while they wait for justice.
- iii). Awareness programs should be conducted to educate people about human trafficking and available legal remedies.
- iv). Police and law enforcement authorities should be trained to handle trafficking cases in a sensitive and victim-friendly manner.
- v). Victims must be provided for proper rehabilitation, such as shelter, education, employment, and counseling.
- vi). Implement video-recorded testimonies so victims don't have to face "powerful traffickers" in court, which helps overcome the "fear of evidence" that currently stops in many cases.
- vii). Strict implementation of Articles 21, 23, and 24 is essential to prevent human trafficking effectively.
- viii). Fast-track courts should be established to ensure speedy justice and reduce delays in trafficking cases.
- ix). Use independent NGOs to check police behavior, making sure officers are actually "victim-friendly" and don't make survivors feel like they are the ones being "arrested".

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