

## Bansi Lal Vs State Of Haryana And Others

**Court:** High Court Of Punjab And Haryana At Chandigarh

**Date of Decision:** June 25, 2021

**Acts Referred:** Constitution Of India, 1950 " Article 226  
Bonded Labour (Abolition) Act, 1976 " Section 16, 17

**Hon'ble Judges:** Harnaresh Singh Gill, J

**Bench:** Single Bench

**Advocate:** Aditya Partap Singh

**Final Decision:** Disposed Of

### Judgement

Harnaresh Singh Gill, J

This petition has been filed under Article 226 of the Constitution for issuance of a writ in the nature of Habeas Corpus for the release of the detenues,

mentioned in para No.2 of the petition, from the illegal and unlawful custody of the private respondents, by appointing a Warrant Officer.

Learned counsel for the petitioner restricts his prayer to the extent that the present petition be disposed of with a direction to respondent No.2-District

Magistrate, Fatehabad, to treat this petition as a complaint under the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976 and take immediate action, in

accordance with law, within a stipulated period.

Notice of motion to respondents No.1 to 3-State only, at this stage.

On the asking of this Court, Ms. Upasanna Dhawan, AAG, Haryana, accepts notice on behalf of respondents No.1 to 3.

Learned counsel for the petitioner is directed to supply a complete set of paper-book to the learned State counsel during the course of the day, itself.

I have heard the learned counsel for the parties. A Division Bench of this Court in LPA No. 32 of 2013, titled as Murti versus The State of Punjab

and others, has held as under:

It may be mentioned here that the allegations of the appellant in the writ petition are that the alleged detenues mentioned in para No.3 of the writ

petition who are working as labourers at the brick kiln of respondent Nos.4 & 5 are being kept as bonded labours. There can indeed be no doubt that if

a labourer has been detained as bonded labour, it amounts to an offence under Sections 16 & 17 of the Bonded Labour (Abolition) Act, 1976. We,

however, clarify that the aforesaid observation does not mean that the allegations levelled by the appellant have been accepted. Suffice it to observe

that under the Act, the District Magistrate is under statutory obligation to hold a fact finding enquiry as and when a complaint alleging violation of the

provisions of Bonded Labour (Abolition) Act, 1976 is received. Since the appellant in the instant case has specifically averred that the persons

mentioned in para No.3 of the writ petition have been detained as bonded labourers, we allow this appeal and set aside/modify the order dated

9.1.2013 passed by the learned Single Judge to the extent that the petitioner's writ petition is disposed of with a direction to the District Magistrate,

Sangrur, to treat this writ petition as a complaint under the 1976 Act and take immediate action in accordance with law, within a period of one week

from the date of receiving a certified copy of this order alongwith a copy of the writ petition.

Accordingly, this Criminal Writ Petition is disposed of with a direction to respondent No.2-District Magistrate, Fatehabad, to treat this petition as a

complaint under the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976 and take immediate action, in accordance with law, within a period of one week

from the date of receipt of a certified copy of this order along with a copy of the writ petition.