

The Constitution of India expressly prohibits traffic in human beings.

Article 14 provides for equality in general.

Article 15 prohibits discrimination on the grounds of religious race, caste, sex or place of birth, or of any of them.

Article 15 (3) provides for special protective discrimination in favor of women and child relieving them from the moribund of formal equality. It states that, “ nothing in this article shall prevent the state from making any special provision for women and children”

Article 16 (1) covers equality of opportunity in matters of public employment.

Article 23 prohibits traffic in human beings and forced labor

Article 24 prohibits employment of children in any hazardous employment or in any factory or mine unsuited to their age.

Article 38, enjoins the State to secure and protect as effectively as it may a social order in which justice - social, economic and political shall inform all the institutions of national life. It basically says provide opportunities to make equal results.

Article 39 the state should direct its policy towards securing, among other things, a right to adequate means of livelihood for men and women equally and equal pay for equal work their age or strength

Article 39 (f) provides that the children should be given opportunities and facilities to develop in a healthy manner and conditions of freedom and dignity: and that childhood should be protected against exploitation.

Article 42 protects against inhumane working conditions

Article 45 makes provision for free and compulsory education for children, which is now well settled as a fundamental right to the children.

Article 46 directs that state to promote the educational and economic interests of the women and weaker sections of the people and that it shall protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation.