

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF RESEARCH IN COMPUTER APPLICATION & MANAGEMENT

I
J
R
C
M



A Monthly Double-Blind Peer Reviewed Refereed Open Access International e-Journal - Included in the International Serial Directories
Indexed & Listed at:

Ulrich's Periodicals Directory ©, ProQuest, U.S.A., EBSCO Publishing, U.S.A., Cabell's Directories of Publishing Opportunities, U.S.A.
as well as in Open J-Gate, India (link of the same is duly available at Inlibnet of University Grants Commission (U.G.C.))

Registered & Listed at: Index Copernicus Publishers Panel, Poland

Circulated all over the world & Google has verified that scholars of more than 1500 Cities in 141 countries/territories are visiting our journal on regular basis.

Ground Floor, Building No. 1041-C-1, Devi Bhawan Bazar, JAGADHRI – 135 003, Yamunanagar, Haryana, INDIA

www.ijrcm.org.in

CONTENTS

Sr. No.	TITLE & NAME OF THE AUTHOR (S)	Page No.
1.	BUDGETARY TRADE-OFFS BETWEEN MILITARY AND EDUCATION/HEALTH EXPENDITURES IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES: A PANEL DATA ANALYSIS <i>A. K. M. SAIFUR RASHID & MD. ZAHIR UDDIN ARIF</i>	1
2.	AN ANALYSIS ON CRITICAL SUCCESS FACTORS FOR NEW PRODUCT DEVELOPMENT IN SMEs OF IRAN'S FOOD AND BEVERAGE INDUSTRIES <i>HOSSEIN SAFARZADEH, REZA TALEIFAR, DR. YASHAR SALAMZADEH & FARHANG MOHAMMADI</i>	7
3.	COMPARATIVE STUDY AND NUMERICAL MODELING OF A CUPOLA FURNACE WITH HOT WIND <i>MICHEL LISSOUCK, FRANÇOIS NJOCK BAYOCK & ARIANE KAMEWE</i>	15
4.	AN ANALYSIS ON THE IMPACT OF QUALITY SERVICE PROVISION ON CUSTOMERS' SATISFACTION IN MICRO- FINANCE INSTITUTIONS IN RWANDA FROM THE CUSTOMER'S PERSPECTIVE - USING THE SERVQUAL MODEL <i>MACHOGU MORONGE ABIUD, LYNET OKIKO & VICTORIA KADONDI</i>	21
5.	FOREIGN AID AND DEVELOPMENT IN AFRICA: IMPLICATION FOR THE MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS (MDG'S) <i>NDUONOFIT, LARRY-LOVE EFFIONG & ONWUKWE, VIVIAN CHIZOMA</i>	27
6.	THE IMPACT OF HRM PRACTICES HAVING A MEDIATING EFFECT OF ORGANIZATIONAL COMMITMENT ON ORGANIZATIONAL PERFORMANCE <i>IFFAT RASOOL & JAMILA KHURDHID</i>	33
7.	ENTREPRENEURSHIP DEVELOPMENT THROUGH HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PRACTICES <i>P.MALARVIZHI & DR. P.UMA RANI</i>	37
8.	SELF-MEDICATION IN YOUTH: A SURVEY IN JAIPUR <i>SMRITI OJHA & DR. SUNIL JAKHORIA</i>	41
9.	CUSTOMERS' PERCEPTION TOWARDS SERVICE QUALITY OF INTERNET BANKING SERVICES IN COIMBATORE DISTRICT, TAMIL NADU, INDIA <i>NEETA INDORKER, DR. N. AJJAN, DR. S. D. SIVAKUMAR & D. MURUGANANTHI</i>	45
10.	ECONOMIC PERSPECTIVE OF CHILD LABOR - IT'S IMPLICATIONS AND PREVENTIVE MEASURES: A STUDY ON UNORGANIZED SECTOR IN VISAKHAPATNAM, A.P., INDIA <i>DR. M.V.K. SRINIVAS RAO & B. OMNAMASIVAYYA</i>	50
11.	HAZARDOUS WASTES: INDUSTRIAL CONCENTRATION AND POLLUTION INTENSITY IN ANDHRA PRADESH <i>DR. PRABHA PANTH</i>	55
12.	CHANGING WORK SCENARIO- A CAUSE FOR STRESS AMONGST BANK EMPLOYEES <i>VISHAL SAMARTHA, DR. MUSTIARY BEGUM & LOKESH</i>	62
13.	A STUDY ON CONSUMER BEHAVIOUR OF MINI PUMPS IN DOMESTIC SECTOR <i>G. DEVAKUMAR & DR. G. BARANI</i>	67
14.	SHOPPING MOTIVES OF CONSUMERS TOWARDS ORGANIZED RETAIL SECTOR IN ODISHA <i>CHINMAYEE NAYAK & DR.DURGA CHARAN PRADHAN</i>	74
15.	CURRENT STATUS AND CHALLENGES IN IMPLEMENTING INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY INITIATIVES IN EDUCATION IN INDIA <i>JAYASHREE SHETTY & DR. FAIYAZ GADIWALLA</i>	78
16.	USING WEB SERVICES IN ENTERPRISE COMPUTING AND INTERNET APPLICATION DEVELOPMENT <i>DR. PANKAJ KUMAR GUPTA</i>	84
17.	TEXT CATEGORIZATION USING FPI METHODOLOGY <i>M. PUSHPA & DR. K. NIRMALA</i>	87
18.	APPLYING AND EVALUATING DATA MINING TECHNIQUES TO PREDICT CUSTOMER ATTRITION: A SURVEY <i>AFAQ ALAM KHAN, NASIR HUSSAIN & PARVEZ ABDULLAH KHAN</i>	90
19.	IMAGE EDGE DETECTION USING MORPHOLOGICAL OPERATION <i>PADMANJALI. A.HAGARGI & DR. SHUBHANGI.D.C</i>	97
20.	PERFORMANCE AND EVALUATION OF CONSUMER FORUMS – A CASE STUDY OF WARANGAL DISTRICT <i>T. VIJAYA KUMAR & M. RADHA KRISHNA</i>	102
21.	PROSPECTS OF TRADITIONAL THERAPY: CONSUMER'S PERCEPTION - AN EMPIRICAL STUDY OF RURAL MARKET WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO INDORE DISTRICT <i>SWATI KEWLANI & SANDEEP SINGH</i>	108
22.	STATE FINANCIAL CORPORATIONS AND INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT: A STUDY WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO RAJASTHAN FINANCIAL CORPORATION <i>SUSANTA KANRAR</i>	112
23.	A STUDY OF CUSTOMER LOYALTY WITH REFERENCE TO PRIVATE AND PUBLIC SECTOR BANKS IN WESTERN MAHARASHTRA <i>NITIN CHANDRAKANT MALI</i>	118
24.	ANALYSIS OF EARNINGS QUALITY OF SELECTED PUBLIC, PRIVATE AND FOREIGN BANKS IN INDIA <i>SAHILA CHAUDHRY</i>	126
25.	SOLUTION OF MULTICOLLINEARITY BY RIDGE REGRESSION <i>R. SINGH</i>	130
26.	AN IMPACT OF CELEBRITY ENDORSEMENT ON THE BUYING BEHAVIOR OF YOUTH <i>RAVINDRA KUMAR KUSHWAHA & GARIMA</i>	136
27.	A STUDY ON ANALYSIS OF SHARE PRICE MOVEMENTS OF THE SELECTED INDUSTRIES BASED ON NIFTY STOCKS <i>C. SOUNDAR RAJAN & DR. S. SANGEETHA</i>	142
28.	INCREASING NETWORK LIFETIME WITH ANGLED-LEACH PROTOCOL IN WSNs <i>DEEPTI GARG & ROOPALI GARG</i>	147
29.	THE IMPACT OF CONTENTS ON NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY WEBSITES NAVIGATION BEHAVIOUR <i>SUNITA S. PADMANNAVAR & DR. MILIND J. JOSHI</i>	152
30.	ULTRA SOUND BREAST CANCER IMAGE ENHANCEMENT AND DENOISING USING WAVELET TRANSFORM <i>K. HAKKINS RAJ.</i>	158
	REQUEST FOR FEEDBACK	162

CHIEF PATRON

PROF. K. K. AGGARWAL

Chancellor, Lingaya's University, Delhi
Founder Vice-Chancellor, Guru Gobind Singh Indraprastha University, Delhi
Ex. Pro Vice-Chancellor, Guru Jambheshwar University, Hisar

PATRON

SH. RAM BHAJAN AGGARWAL

Ex.State Minister for Home & Tourism, Government of Haryana
Vice-President, Dadri Education Society, Charkhi Dadri
President, Chinar Syntex Ltd. (Textile Mills), Bhiwani

CO-ORDINATOR

MOHITA

Faculty, Yamuna Institute of Engineering & Technology, Village Gadholi, P. O. Gadhola, Yamunanagar

ADVISORS

DR. PRIYA RANJAN TRIVEDI

Chancellor, The Global Open University, Nagaland

PROF. M. S. SENAM RAJU

Director A. C. D., School of Management Studies, I.G.N.O.U., New Delhi

PROF. S. L. MAHANDRU

Principal (Retd.), Maharaja Agrasen College, Jagadhri

EDITOR

PROF. R. K. SHARMA

Professor, Bharti Vidyapeeth University Institute of Management & Research, New Delhi

CO-EDITOR

MOHITA

Faculty, Yamuna Institute of Engineering & Technology, Village Gadholi, P. O. Gadhola, Yamunanagar

EDITORIAL ADVISORY BOARD

DR. RAJESH MODI

Faculty, Yanbu Industrial College, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

PROF. PARVEEN KUMAR

Director, M.C.A., Meerut Institute of Engineering & Technology, Meerut, U. P.

PROF. H. R. SHARMA

Director, Chhatrapati Shivaji Institute of Technology, Durg, C.G.

PROF. MANOHAR LAL

Director & Chairman, School of Information & Computer Sciences, I.G.N.O.U., New Delhi

PROF. ANIL K. SAINI

Chairperson (CRC), Guru Gobind Singh I. P. University, Delhi

PROF. R. K. CHOUDHARY

Director, Asia Pacific Institute of Information Technology, Panipat

DR. ASHWANI KUSH

Head, Computer Science, University College, Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra

DR. BHARAT BHUSHAN

Head, Department of Computer Science & Applications, Guru Nanak Khalsa College, Yamunanagar

DR. VIJAYPAL SINGH DHAKA

Dean (Academics), Rajasthan Institute of Engineering & Technology, Jaipur

DR. SAMBHAVNA

Faculty, I.I.T.M., Delhi

DR. MOHINDER CHAND

Associate Professor, Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra

DR. MOHENDER KUMAR GUPTA

Associate Professor, P.J.L.N. Government College, Faridabad

DR. SAMBHAV GARG

Faculty, M. M. Institute of Management, Maharishi Markandeshwar University, Mullana

DR. SHIVAKUMAR DEENE

Asst. Professor, Dept. of Commerce, School of Business Studies, Central University of Karnataka, Gulbarga

DR. BHAVET

Faculty, M. M. Institute of Management, Maharishi Markandeshwar University, Mullana

ASSOCIATE EDITORS

PROF. ABHAY BANSAL

Head, Department of Information Technology, Amity School of Engineering & Technology, Amity University, Noida

PROF. NAWAB ALI KHAN

Department of Commerce, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh, U.P.

ASHISH CHOPRA

Sr. Lecturer, Doon Valley Institute of Engineering & Technology, Karnal

SAKET BHARDWAJ

Lecturer, Haryana Engineering College, Jagadhri

TECHNICAL ADVISORS

AMITA

Faculty, Government M. S., Mohali

MOHITA

Faculty, Yamuna Institute of Engineering & Technology, Village Gadholi, P. O. Gadholi, Yamunanagar

FINANCIAL ADVISORS

DICKIN GOYAL

Advocate & Tax Adviser, Panchkula

NEENA

Investment Consultant, Chambaghat, Solan, Himachal Pradesh

LEGAL ADVISORS

JITENDER S. CHAHAL

Advocate, Punjab & Haryana High Court, Chandigarh U.T.

CHANDER BHUSHAN SHARMA

Advocate & Consultant, District Courts, Yamunanagar at Jagadhri

SUPERINTENDENT

SURENDER KUMAR POONIA

CALL FOR MANUSCRIPTS

We invite unpublished novel, original, empirical and high quality research work pertaining to recent developments & practices in the area of Computer, Business, Finance, Marketing, Human Resource Management, General Management, Banking, Insurance, Corporate Governance and emerging paradigms in allied subjects like Accounting Education; Accounting Information Systems; Accounting Theory & Practice; Auditing; Behavioral Accounting; Behavioral Economics; Corporate Finance; Cost Accounting; Econometrics; Economic Development; Economic History; Financial Institutions & Markets; Financial Services; Fiscal Policy; Government & Non Profit Accounting; Industrial Organization; International Economics & Trade; International Finance; Macro Economics; Micro Economics; Monetary Policy; Portfolio & Security Analysis; Public Policy Economics; Real Estate; Regional Economics; Tax Accounting; Advertising & Promotion Management; Business Education; Management Information Systems (MIS); Business Law, Public Responsibility & Ethics; Communication; Direct Marketing; E-Commerce; Global Business; Health Care Administration; Labor Relations & Human Resource Management; Marketing Research; Marketing Theory & Applications; Non-Profit Organizations; Office Administration/Management; Operations Research/Statistics; Organizational Behavior & Theory; Organizational Development; Production/Operations; Public Administration; Purchasing/Materials Management; Retailing; Sales/Selling; Services; Small Business Entrepreneurship; Strategic Management Policy; Technology/Innovation; Tourism, Hospitality & Leisure; Transportation/Physical Distribution; Algorithms; Artificial Intelligence; Compilers & Translation; Computer Aided Design (CAD); Computer Aided Manufacturing; Computer Graphics; Computer Organization & Architecture; Database Structures & Systems; Digital Logic; Discrete Structures; Internet; Management Information Systems; Modeling & Simulation; Multimedia; Neural Systems/Neural Networks; Numerical Analysis/Scientific Computing; Object Oriented Programming; Operating Systems; Programming Languages; Robotics; Symbolic & Formal Logic and Web Design. The above mentioned tracks are only indicative, and not exhaustive.

Anybody can submit the soft copy of his/her manuscript **anytime** in M.S. Word format after preparing the same as per our submission guidelines duly available on our website under the heading guidelines for submission, at the email address: infoijrcm@gmail.com.

GUIDELINES FOR SUBMISSION OF MANUSCRIPT

1. **COVERING LETTER FOR SUBMISSION:**

DATED: _____

THE EDITOR
IJRCM

Subject: SUBMISSION OF MANUSCRIPT IN THE AREA OF

(e.g. Finance/Marketing/HRM/General Management/Economics/Psychology/Law/Computer/IT/Engineering/Mathematics/other, please specify)

DEAR SIR/MADAM

Please find my submission of manuscript entitled ' _____ ' for possible publication in your journals.

I hereby affirm that the contents of this manuscript are original. Furthermore, it has neither been published elsewhere in any language fully or partly, nor is it under review for publication elsewhere.

I affirm that all the author (s) have seen and agreed to the submitted version of the manuscript and their inclusion of name (s) as co-author (s).

Also, if my/our manuscript is accepted, I/We agree to comply with the formalities as given on the website of the journal & you are free to publish our contribution in any of your journals.

NAME OF CORRESPONDING AUTHOR:

Designation:

Affiliation with full address, contact numbers & Pin Code:

Residential address with Pin Code:

Mobile Number (s):

Landline Number (s):

E-mail Address:

Alternate E-mail Address:

NOTES:

- a) The whole manuscript is required to be in **ONE MS WORD FILE** only (pdf. version is liable to be rejected without any consideration), which will start from the covering letter, inside the manuscript.
- b) The sender is required to mention the following in the **SUBJECT COLUMN** of the mail:
New Manuscript for Review in the area of (Finance/Marketing/HRM/General Management/Economics/Psychology/Law/Computer/IT/Engineering/Mathematics/other, please specify)
- c) There is no need to give any text in the body of mail, except the cases where the author wishes to give any specific message w.r.t. to the manuscript.
- d) The total size of the file containing the manuscript is required to be below **500 KB**.
- e) Abstract alone will not be considered for review, and the author is required to submit the complete manuscript in the first instance.
- f) The journal gives acknowledgement w.r.t. the receipt of every email and in case of non-receipt of acknowledgment from the journal, w.r.t. the submission of manuscript, within two days of submission, the corresponding author is required to demand for the same by sending separate mail to the journal.

2. **MANUSCRIPT TITLE:** The title of the paper should be in a 12 point Calibri Font. It should be bold typed, centered and fully capitalised.

3. **AUTHOR NAME (S) & AFFILIATIONS:** The author (s) **full name, designation, affiliation (s), address, mobile/landline numbers**, and **email/alternate email address** should be in italic & 11-point Calibri Font. It must be centered underneath the title.

4. **ABSTRACT:** Abstract should be in fully italicized text, not exceeding 250 words. The abstract must be informative and explain the background, aims, methods, results & conclusion in a single para. Abbreviations must be mentioned in full.

5. **KEYWORDS:** Abstract must be followed by a list of keywords, subject to the maximum of five. These should be arranged in alphabetic order separated by commas and full stops at the end.
6. **MANUSCRIPT:** Manuscript must be in **BRITISH ENGLISH** prepared on a standard A4 size **PORTRAIT SETTING PAPER**. It must be prepared on a single space and single column with 1" margin set for top, bottom, left and right. It should be typed in 8 point Calibri Font with page numbers at the bottom and centre of every page. It should be free from grammatical, spelling and punctuation errors and must be thoroughly edited.
7. **HEADINGS:** All the headings should be in a 10 point Calibri Font. These must be bold-faced, aligned left and fully capitalised. Leave a blank line before each heading.
8. **SUB-HEADINGS:** All the sub-headings should be in a 8 point Calibri Font. These must be bold-faced, aligned left and fully capitalised.
9. **MAIN TEXT:** The main text should follow the following sequence:

INTRODUCTION**REVIEW OF LITERATURE****NEED/IMPORTANCE OF THE STUDY****STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM****OBJECTIVES****HYPOTHESES****RESEARCH METHODOLOGY****RESULTS & DISCUSSION****FINDINGS****RECOMMENDATIONS/SUGGESTIONS****CONCLUSIONS****SCOPE FOR FURTHER RESEARCH****ACKNOWLEDGMENTS****REFERENCES****APPENDIX/ANNEXURE**

It should be in a 8 point Calibri Font, single spaced and justified. The manuscript should preferably not exceed **5000 WORDS**.

10. **FIGURES & TABLES:** These should be simple, crystal clear, centered, separately numbered & self explained, and **titles must be above the table/figure. Sources of data should be mentioned below the table/figure.** It should be ensured that the tables/figures are referred to from the main text.
11. **EQUATIONS:** These should be consecutively numbered in parentheses, horizontally centered with equation number placed at the right.
12. **REFERENCES:** The list of all references should be alphabetically arranged. The author (s) should mention only the actually utilised references in the preparation of manuscript and they are supposed to follow **Harvard Style of Referencing**. The author (s) are supposed to follow the references as per the following:
 - All works cited in the text (including sources for tables and figures) should be listed alphabetically.
 - Use **(ed.)** for one editor, and **(ed.s)** for multiple editors.
 - When listing two or more works by one author, use --- (20xx), such as after Kohl (1997), use --- (2001), etc, in chronologically ascending order.
 - Indicate (opening and closing) page numbers for articles in journals and for chapters in books.
 - The title of books and journals should be in italics. Double quotation marks are used for titles of journal articles, book chapters, dissertations, reports, working papers, unpublished material, etc.
 - For titles in a language other than English, provide an English translation in parentheses.
 - The location of endnotes within the text should be indicated by superscript numbers.

PLEASE USE THE FOLLOWING FOR STYLE AND PUNCTUATION IN REFERENCES:**BOOKS**

- Bowersox, Donald J., Closs, David J., (1996), "Logistical Management." Tata McGraw, Hill, New Delhi.
- Hunker, H.L. and A.J. Wright (1963), "Factors of Industrial Location in Ohio" Ohio State University, Nigeria.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO BOOKS

- Sharma T., Kwatra, G. (2008) Effectiveness of Social Advertising: A Study of Selected Campaigns, Corporate Social Responsibility, Edited by David Crowther & Nicholas Capaldi, Ashgate Research Companion to Corporate Social Responsibility, Chapter 15, pp 287-303.

JOURNAL AND OTHER ARTICLES

- Schemenner, R.W., Huber, J.C. and Cook, R.L. (1987), "Geographic Differences and the Location of New Manufacturing Facilities," Journal of Urban Economics, Vol. 21, No. 1, pp. 83-104.

CONFERENCE PAPERS

- Garg, Sambhav (2011): "Business Ethics" Paper presented at the Annual International Conference for the All India Management Association, New Delhi, India, 19–22 June.

UNPUBLISHED DISSERTATIONS AND THESES

- Kumar S. (2011): "Customer Value: A Comparative Study of Rural and Urban Customers," Thesis, Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra.

ONLINE RESOURCES

- Always indicate the date that the source was accessed, as online resources are frequently updated or removed.

WEBSITES

- Garg, Bhavet (2011): Towards a New Natural Gas Policy, Political Weekly, Viewed on January 01, 2012 <http://epw.in/user/viewabstract.jsp>

ECONOMIC PERSPECTIVE OF CHILD LABOR - IT'S IMPLICATIONS AND PREVENTIVE MEASURES: A STUDY ON UNORGANIZED SECTOR IN VISAKHAPATNAM, A.P., INDIA

DR. M.V.K. SRINIVAS RAO

PRINCIPAL

**GONNA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY AND MANAGEMENT STUDIES
VISAKHAPATNAM**

B. OMNAMASIVAYYA

ASST. PROFESSOR

**GONNA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY AND MANAGEMENT STUDIES
VISAKHAPATNAM**

ABSTRACT

There are about six core child laborers in India. Irrespective of the presence of various Govt. policies, laws for the protection of children from labor, abuse, still children are working everywhere in the unorganized sector. Hence, there is a need to focus on child labor issue. Visakhapatnam is a port and steel city attributed as very fast growing in south Asia. The population of the city has been increasing immensely in the recent times due to migration of poor families from other parts of the region. They are mainly daily labor or rather employees in unorganized sector and forcing their children to work due to economic compulsions of their families. Therefore a study has been initiated on child labor with main focus on unorganized sector with a sample of 60 child laborers. A pre structured questionnaire (divided into three parts and meant for child laborers, their parents and owners as well) has been used with specific objectives of understanding the problem of child labor in India and abroad as well; to study the Govt. policies, laws and measures to eradicate the problem of child labor and to give suggestion at the end of the paper. The data collected for the study has been tabulated and analyzed with the help of SPSS 13 version and used to test the hypothesis that there is no significant difference in the dimensions "To earn money and study", Problem with Present Work, "Physical Problem and Abuse at present Work among different demographic factors of child labor and significant impact of Family Income on the dimensions of child labor. The study infers that there is significant impact of income on the above dimensions and there is significant difference in the dimension "To earn money and study" among different demographic factors of child labor.

KEYWORDS

Child Abuse, Hazardous Work, Child Labor in non-agricultural informal sector, economic compulsions of child labor.

INTRODUCTION

The future of working children is ruined as they will not be able to attend schools and get educated for a better future. But when one considers the economic compulsions of the families which force the children to work, one will be compelled to admit that elimination of child labour will be a distant dream as long as the socio-economic status of these families is not improved. The prevalence of child labour reflects very badly on society that is not able to stop this evil. But in a society where many households may have to suffer the pangs of hunger if the children are withdrawn from work, these families have to send their children to work, even if the future of these innocents is ruined, as that is the only choice open for them to survive in this world. Therefore, unless the socio-economic status of the poor families is improved, India has to live with child labour. Some 180 million children aged 5-17 (73 per cent of all child laborers) are now believed to be engaged in the worst forms of child labor, comprising hazardous work and the unconditional worst forms of child labor. This amounts to one child in every eight in the world. Of the some 171 million children engaged in hazardous work, nearly two-thirds are under 15 years of age and therefore require immediate withdrawal from this work and rehabilitation from its effects. While 67 million children in the 5-14 age group are engaged in nonhazardous child labor that they should not be undertaking by virtue of their age, many more children (111 million) are involved in work that actually jeopardizes their well-being. Among older children aged 15-17 years (who are above the minimum age for employment), the estimates indicate that 59 million are involved in hazardous work. The present study is conducted with the objectives of understanding the problem of child labor in India and abroad as well; to study the Govt. policies, laws and measures to eradicate the problem of child labor and to give suggestion in this regard.

CHILD LABOUR: WORLD SCENARIO

In the early days of the Industrial Revolution, factory owners in the United States employed child workers. In Britain, child labor became a major issue in the 19th century and eventually legislation was passed that brought it to an end. In Bangladesh, the volume of child labor is so high, near about 4.7 million children, of 5-14 years of age were economically active and percentage of labor force participation rate was 13.4 in the year 2002-03. On the other hand, the figure of informal activities of children is higher than above figure. If we compare with South-Asia, our labor forces participation rate is higher than rest of the nations. So policy maker should concentrate to ameliorate education of children and reduce child participation (reduce in number) in economic activity as well as unpaid work. Millions of children in today's world undergo the worst forms of child labor which includes Child Slavery, Child prostitution, Child Trafficking, Child Soldiers. In modern era of material and technological advancement, children in almost every country are being callously exploited. The official figure of child laborers worldwide is 13 million. But the actual number is much higher. Of the estimated 250 million children between the ages of 5 and 14 who are economically active, some 50 million to 60 million between the ages of 5 and 11 are engaged in intolerable forms of labor. Among the 10 to 14-year-old children the working rate is 41.3 per cent in Kenya, 31.4 per cent in Senegal, 30.1 per cent in Bangladesh, 25.8 per cent in Nigeria, 24 per cent in Turkey, 17.7 per cent in Pakistan, 16.1 per cent in Brazil, 14.4 per cent in India, 11.6 per cent in China. United Nations estimate that there were 20 million bonded child laborers worldwide. Based on reliable estimates, at least 700,000 persons to 2 million, especially girls and children, are trafficked each year across international borders. Some one million children enter the sex trade, exploited by people or circumstances. At any one time, more than 300,000 children under 18 - girls and boys - are fighting as soldiers with government armed forces and armed opposition groups in more than 30 countries worldwide. ILO estimates that domestic work is the largest employment category of girls under age 16 in the world.

CHILD LABOR IN INDIA

Poor Children in India begin working at a very young and tender age. Many children have to work to help their families and some families expect their children to continue the family business at a young age. India has the dubious distinction of being the nation with the largest number of child laborers in the world. The child laborers endure miserable and difficult lives. They earn little and struggle to make enough to feed themselves and their families. They do not go to school; more than half of them are unable to learn the barest skills of literacy. Poverty is one of the main reasons behind this phenomenon. The unrelenting poverty forces the parents to push their young children in all forms of hazardous occupations. Child labor is a source of income for poor families. They provide help in household enterprises or of household chores in order to free adult household members for economic activity elsewhere. In some cases, the study found that a

child's income accounted for between 34 and 37 percent of the total household income. In India the emergence of child labor is also because of unsustainable systems of landholding in agricultural areas and caste system in the rural areas. Bonded labor refers to the phenomenon of children working in conditions of servitude in order to pay their debts. The debt that binds them to their employer is incurred not by the children themselves but by their parent. The creditors cum employers offer these loans to destitute parents in an effort to secure the labor of these children. The arrangements between the parents and contracting agents are usually informal and unwritten. The number of years required to pay off such a loan is indeterminate. The lower castes such as dalits and tribal make them vulnerable groups for exploitation.

UNORGANIZED SECTOR IN INDIA

Unorganized sector has a crucial role in our economy in terms of employment and its contribution to the National Domestic Product, savings and capital formation. Unorganized sector refers to those enterprises whose activities or collection of data is not regulated under any legal provision or do not maintain any regular accounts. The informal sector on the other hand can be considered as a sub-set of the unorganized sector. As per the National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO) 1999-2000, out of total workforce of 397 million, only 28 million workers are employed in the organized sector and remaining in the unorganized sector. As per survey, there were 44.35 million enterprises and 79.71 million workers employed thereof in the non-agricultural informal sector of the economy. Among these 25.01 million enterprises employing 39.74 million workers were in rural areas whereas 19.34 million enterprises with 39.97 million workers in the urban area. Among the workers engaged in the informal sector, 70.21 million are full time and 9.5 million part times. Percentage of female workers to the total workers is 20.2 percent. About 370 million workers constituting 92% of the total workforce in a country were employed in the unorganized sector out of which a significant proportion is Child labor. There is over 60 million child labor population in India constituting nearly twenty five per cent of the working children of the world

GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE TO EMPLOYEES WORKING IN UNORGANIZED SECTOR

The Govt. of India has announced a co-contributory pension scheme "Swavalamban" in the Budget 2010-11. This scheme has been welcomed by the workers in unorganized sector. Over 4 lakh applications have already been received. Under this Scheme, workers will be allowed exit at the age of 50 years instead of 60 years, or a minimum tenure of 20 years, whichever is later. Under the on-going Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme for BPL beneficiaries, the eligibility for pension is proposed to be reduced from 65 years at present to 60 years. Further, for those who are 80 years and above, the pension amount is being raised from 200 at present to 500 per month (Budget Speech 2011-12).

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Millions of children worldwide are engaged in labor that is hindering their education, development and future livelihoods; many of them are involved in the worst forms of child labor that cause irreversible physical or psychological damage, or that even threaten their lives. This situation represents an intolerable violation of the rights of individual children, it perpetuates poverty and it compromises economic growth and equitable development. Over eight million children worldwide are trapped in the unconditional worst forms of child labor, (International labor conference, and 90th session, <http://www.ilo.org/declaration>, 2002). UNICEF, Save the Children, and United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) are turning to a *systems approach* in order to establish and otherwise strengthen comprehensive child protection efforts. However, common understanding of child protection systems does not yet exist within the field at large and that such common understanding would be an important prerequisite for moving child protection efforts forward (Fred Wulczyn et. al. 2010). The problem of child labor in Tanzania has been studied with an aim to explore the extent and from of child labor in fishing industry. It seeks to investigate the lived realities and laws of the working children in the fishing industry and focused to find out the effects of child labor socially, economically and culturally. It is believed to be human rights issue needs special attention for all stakeholders. Child labor is not job for kids. It is worst form of abuse of power. It is adult's exploitation the young, naïve, innocent, weak, vulnerable and insecure for personal profit. Although so many valuable efforts are going on, we have not yet mustered enough courage and imagination to really go beyond chipping at the margin and actually stop it (Mwanaisha A. kwariko 2004). Child labor is a global phenomenon. Its magnitude and dimensions, however, vary widely from country to country. India possesses the largest child labor force in the world despite various measures undertaken by the government and non-governmental agencies to tackle this issue. According to estimate there is over 60 million child labor population in India constituting nearly twenty five per cent of the working children of the world. In the pre-industrial agricultural society of India, children worked as helpers and learners in hereditarily determined family occupations under the benign supervision of adult family members. The work place was an extension of the home and work was characterized by personal informal relationships. The tasks and technology that work involved were simple and non-hazardous which the child could learn smoothly and unconsciously, over the years through association. The protection and welfare of working children, therefore, become an issue of paramount social significance (Nityananda Pradhan et.al.2012). In Bangladesh, children are accustomed to working in industrial and manufacturing plants, small scale factories, metal works, construction, as well as in many informal sector activities. Based on a survey conducted in Sylhet city, this study found that child workers are suffering from different physical and psychological problems and that more than half of them receive their medical assistance from local health care providers who have no recognized qualifications. The study maintains that working from an early age impedes the children's physical growth and intellectual and psychological development, which then also has negative effects on their long-term health and earning potential (Mohammad Nashir Uddinet.et.al. 2009). Child Domestic Work has been recognized as one of the most intolerable forms of child work and is a sector that has been identified by the International Labor Organization as a priority sector for removing children from work. The situation of children in domestic work has been compared to a new form of slavery in the ILO Convention on the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labor (ILO Convention 182). Various studies, surveys and local observation projects estimate that the worldwide magnitude of this practice is enormous, repress (www.savethechildren.net/india). In recent years, it has become obvious to everyone that the numbers of children working on the streets of Kosovo's towns and cities are raising dramatically. This study has attempted to find out the reasons behind this increase, its impact on education, health and overall well-being of children, and to identify which aspects of child labor should be a priority target for all those – Government and non-government agencies alike – who are striving to create a better world for children. The overall number of working children remains unknown. Children work for different reasons, the most important being poverty. While most of the children do not bring in the main family income, they serve as major contributors to it (Sigrid Maurer 2009). The concepts of child labor and child education both are inversely linked with each other in terms of execution. Child labor does not allow child education and vice versa. Between the two types of economic ideologies normative approach promote child education but other ideology i.e. positive approach have preferred child labor. It is factual that, child labor, however, become a burden for every economy. It is a serious problem in any nation. Economy never accepts child labor and the high volume of child labor creates liability on economy. Any job of children always treated as the problem of underemployment through the labor market framework and all child work are strongly prohibited by ILO (Md. Aoulad Hosen 2010). Traditionally, most children, except for the privileged few, had always worked — either for their parents or for an outside employer. Through the years, child labor practices have changed — and so have the benefits and risks associated with employment of children. In some respects, altered workplace technology has served to make work easier and less hazardous. At the same time, some processes and equipment have rendered the workplace more dangerous — especially for the very young (William G. Whittaker 2005).

INDIAN GOVERNMENT POLICY ON CHILD LABOR

From the time of its independence, India has committed itself to be against child labor. Article 24 of the Indian constitution clearly states that "No child below the age of fourteen years shall be employed to work in any factory or mine or employed in any hazardous employment" (Constitution of India cited in Jain 1985, 218). Article 39 (e) directs State policy such "that the health and strength of workers and the tender age of children are not abused and that citizens are not forced by economic necessity to enter avocations unsuited to their age or strength" (Constitution of India cited in Human Rights Watch 1996,29). These two articles show that India has always had the goal of taking care of its children and ensuring the safety of workers. The Bonded Labor System Act of 1976 fulfills the

Indian Constitution's directive of ending forced labor. The Act "frees all bonded laborers, cancels any outstanding debts against them, prohibits the creation of new bondage agreements, and orders the economic rehabilitation of freed bonded laborers by the state" (Human Rights Watch 1996, 30). In regard to child labor, the Indian government implemented the Child Labor Act in 1986. The purpose of this act is to "prohibit the employment of children who have not completed their 14th year in specified hazardous occupations and processes. ILO convention No. 138 suggests that the minimum age for employment should not be less than fifteen years, and thus the Child Labor Act of 1986 does not meet this target. In 1994, when then- Prime Minister Narasimha Rao announced his proposal of an Elimination of Child Labor Programme. This program pledges to end child labor for two million children in hazardous industries as defined in the Child Labor Act of 1986, by the year 2000. The program revolves around an incentive for children to quit their work and enter non-formal schooling: a one hundred rupee payment as well as one meal a day for attending school (Human Rights Watch 1996, 119-120). Where the funds for this program will come from is unknown. The government needs eight and a half billion dollars for the program over five years, and yet "about 4 percent of the five-year estimated cost was allocated for child labor elimination programs in 1995-1996" (Human Rights Watch 1996, 120). All of the policies that the Indian government has in place are in accordance with the Constitution of India, and all support the eradication of Child Labor. The problem of child labor still remains even though all of these policies are existent. Enforcement is the key aspect that is lacking in the government's efforts.

LAWS TO PROTECT CHILDREN FROM LABOUR

Realizing the harm caused by child labour, the Indian Government made laws to protect children from exploitation at work and to improve their working condition. Besides, a comprehensive law called Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986, was promulgated to prohibit employment of children in certain hazardous occupations and processes. In 1987, the Indian government formulated National Police on Child Labour to protect the interests of children and focus on general development programmes for the benefit of children. As a part of this policy National Child Labour Projects have been set up in different parts of the country to rehabilitate child labour. Under these projects, special schools are established to provide non-formal education, vocational training, supplementary nutrition etc. to children who are withdrawn from employment. Though elimination of child labour is an impossible task in the current socio-economic scenario, the Indian government is committed to the task of ensuring that no child remains illiterate, hungry and without medical care. When this ideal will be achieved is a million dollar question. The development countries are exerting pressure on developing countries like India to eliminate child labour. According to the current thinking the developed countries may stop imports of those goods that involve child labour in their production. In some of our cottage industries like making of carpets, children are employed in larger numbers. These carpets, which are being exported, may soon lose their market abroad if the producers of these carpets persist with child labour.

NEED FOR THE STUDY

There are about six core child laborers in India. Irrespective of the presence of various Govt. policies, laws for the protection of children from labor, abuse, still children are working everywhere in the unorganized sector. Hence, there is a need to focus on child labor issue. Visakhapatnam is a port and steel city attributed as very fast growing in south Asia. In the recent years, there has been lot of migration from nearby villages, other districts in the state and from other states as well for the purpose of livelihood and business. Most of them are working in unorganized sector as laborers. Their incomes are not sufficient to run their families and to educate their children. In this context, the children in these families are forcibly entered into labor activities of unorganized sector. The innocence and illiteracy of their parents can multiply this problem. The main problem of their children to work due to economic compulsions of their families besides the other causes such as Low family incomes, parent's illiteracy, village background, Migration, innocence, lack of interest in studies, lack of facilities for studies, bad habit and the likes.

METHODOLOGY

A study has been initiated on child labor in unorganized sector with a sample of 60 child laborers, their parents and owners. A pre structured questionnaire (divided into three parts and meant for child laborers, their parents and owners as well) has been used with the main objectives of understanding the economic compulsions of child labor problem in India; to study the socio economic conditions of child labor; to analyze the Govt. policies, laws and measures to eradicate this problem of child labor and to offer suggestions at the end. The study has tested the hypothesis, that there is no impact of child demographic factors and economic status on the intensity of child labor problem and their implications. The data collected for the study has been tabulated and analyzed with the help of percentages, chi square tests, correlatives and ANOVA by using SPSS 13 version.

HYPOTHESIS

- Ho1- There is no significant difference in the dimension "To earn money and study" among different demographic factors of child labor.
- Ho2- There is no significant difference between demographic factor and the dimension "Problem with Present Work" among majority of different demographic factors of child labor.
- Ho3- There is no significant difference between demographic factor and the dimension "Physical Problem and Abuse at present Work" among majority of different demographic factors of child labor.
- Ho4- There is no significant impact of Family Income on the dimensions of child labor

STUDY ANALYSIS

About 63 per cent of child labor, selected for study belongs to 14 years of age, followed by 13 years age (about 20 per cent) and 15 years (about 10 per cent). Forward caste (about 48.3 per cent) and backward caste (about 43.3 per cent) are the two major communities producing child labor in this region. All child laborers are either Hindu (about 80 per cent) or Christian (about 20 per cent). The proportion of gender includes Male (about 73.3 per cent) and female (about 26.7 per cent). Only About 3.3 per cent of them are only orphanages, followed by father less children (about 10 per cent) and mother less children (about 6.7 per cent). The data regarding occupation of child labor has been elicited. About 36.7 per cent are working as, labor in construction industry, followed by domestic laborers (about 23.3 per cent) and others include electricians, drummers, cleaners, agriculture labor, lorry cleaner, hotel server, saloon worker, painter and the likes and each constitute less than about 6.7 per cent. Most the parents (fathers- about 56.7 per cent and mothers about 36.7 per cent) of child laborers selected for the present study are laborers and uneducated (fathers- about 80 per cent and mothers about 93.3 per cent). All of them have less than one lakh rupees family income. About 76.7 per cent have formal education up to 9th std only, followed by school drop outs (about 73.3 per cent) and child labor still with some interest in studies (about 40 per cent). About 16.7 per cent are only family workers and most of them are working under their father (about 80 per cent) and in rest of the cases the income of them is below 5000 rupees (about 73.3 per cent).

TABLE - 1: CHI- SQUARE VALUES BETWEEN DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES AND THE DIMENSION "TO EARN MONEY AND STUDY"

Variable	Group	Yes	No	Total	χ^2
Age	12		2(3.3)	2(3.3)	0.59 (0.964)
	13		12(20.0)	12(20.0)	
	14	1(1.7)	37(61.7)	38(63.3)	
	15		6(10.0)	6(10.0)	
	16		2(3.3)	2(3.3)	
Gender	Male	1(1.7)	43(71.7)	44(73.3)	0.37 (0.543)
	Female		16(26.7)	16(26.7)	
Community	OC		29(48.3)	29(48.3)	11.19** (0.004)
	BC		26(43.3)	26(43.3)	
	SC	1(1.7)	4(6.7)	5(8.3)	
Religion	Hindu		48(80.0)	48(80.0)	4.07* (0.044)
	Muslim				
	Christian	1(1.7)	11(18.3)	12(20.0)	
Income per month	Below 5,000	1(1.7)	43(71.7)	44(73.3)	0.370 (0.831)
	Above 5,000		14(23.3)	14(23.3)	
	No income		2(3.3)	2(3.3)	
	Total	1(1.7)	59(98.3)	60(100.0)	

Source: Field Study, Note: *Significant at 5% level

Note: **Significant at 1% level

Although there is no significant difference in family incomes of child labor and the dimension "To earn money to study", there have been significant differences found in the above dimension in respect of community and religion. The generated Chi- square values between demographics and the dimension "To earn money and study" are 11.19 ** (community), 4.07* (Religion), there is significant difference in the dimension "To earn money and study" among different demographic factors of child labor. Hence, Null Hypothesis (Ho1) is rejected (Table-1).

TABLE - 2: CHI- SQUARE VALUES BETWEEN DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES AND THE DIMENSION "PROBLEM WITH PRESENT WORK"

Variable	Group	Yes	No	Total	χ^2
Age	12		2(3.3)	2(3.3)	0.59 (0.964)
	13		12(20.0)	12(20.0)	
	14	1(1.7)	37(61.7)	38(63.3)	
	15		6(10.0)	6(10.0)	
	16		2(3.3)	2(3.3)	
Gender	Male	1(1.7)	43(71.7)	44(73.3)	0.37 (0.543)
	Female		16(26.7)	16(26.7)	
Community	OC	1(1.7)	28(46.7)	29(48.3)	1.09 (0.581)
	BC		26(43.3)	26(43.3)	
	SC		5(8.3)	5(8.3)	
Religion	Hindu		48(80.0)	48(80.0)	4.07* (0.044)
	Muslim				
	Christian	1(1.7)	11(18.3)	12(20.0)	
Income per month	Below 5,000	1(1.7)	43(71.7)	44(73.3)	0.37 (0.831)
	Above 5,000		14(23.3)	14(23.3)	
	No income		2(3.3)	2(3.3)	
	Total	1(1.7)	59(98.3)	60(100.0)	

Source: Field Study

There is no significant difference in the dimension "Problem with Present Work" in respect of different demographic variables via, Age, Gender, Community and Income per month. However there is a significant difference with the same dimension in respect of Religion (the generated Chi- square value is 4.07*). It can be inferred that there is no significant difference in the dimension "Problem with Present Work" among majority of demographic factors of child labor. Hence, Null Hypothesis (Ho2) is accepted (Table-2).

TABLE-3: CHI- SQUARE VALUE BETWEEN VARIABLES AND THE SUB-DIMENSION "PHYSICAL TORTURE"

Variable	Group	Yes	No	Total	χ^2
Age	12		2(3.3)	2(3.3)	2.76 (0.598)
	13		10(16.7)	12(20.0)	
	14		36(60.0)	38(63.3)	
	15		6(10.0)	6(10.0)	
	16		2(3.3)	2(3.3)	
Gender	Male	4(6.7)	40(66.7)	44(73.3)	1.56 (0.212)
	Female		16(26.7)	16(26.7)	
Community	OC		29(48.3)	29(48.3)	5.60* (0.061)
	BC	4(6.7)	22(36.7)	26(43.3)	
	SC		5(8.3)	5(8.3)	
Religion	Hindu	4(6.7)	44(73.3)	48(80.0)	1.07 (0.30)
	Muslim				
	Christian		12(20.0)	12(20.0)	
Income per month	Below 5,000	4(6.7)	40(66.7)	44(73.3)	1.56 (0.459)
	Above 5,000		14(23.3)	14(23.3)	
	No income		2(3.3)	2(3.3)	
	Total	4(6.7)	56(93.3)	60(100.0)	

Source: Field Study

Note: *Significant at 5% level

The generated Chi- square values between demographics and the sub-dimension "Physical Torture" are 2.76 (Age), 1.56 (Gender& Income), 1.07 (Religion) and exceptionally the Chi-square value of Community is 5.60*. This infers that there is no significant difference between majority of above variables and the dimension "Physical Torture" which is common in all cases expect community and physical torture. Hence, Null Hypothesis (Ho2) is accepted (Table-3).

TABLE - 4: T- VALUE BETWEEN DIFFERENT DIMENSIONS AND INCOME

Dimensions	Income	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean	t-value	Sig.
Willing to come out from work	Below 5000	44	1.84	.370	.056	0.145	0.772
	Above 5000	14	1.86	.363	.097		
Willing to join in school	Below 5000	44	1.91	.291	.044	2.074*	0.012
	Above 5000	14	2.00	.000	.000		
Work experience	Below 5000	44	3.23	1.538	.232	1.220	0.488
	Above 5000	14	3.79	1.477	.395		
Reasons to force child labor	Below 5000	44	1.91	.291	.044	2.074*	0.012
	Above 5000	14	2.00	.000	.000		
Do you have any problem with present work	Below 5000	44	1.98	.151	.023	1.00	0.256
	Above 5000	14	2.00	.000	.000		
Willing to study in free school	Below 5000	44	1.84	.370	.056	0.145	0.772
	Above 5000	14	1.86	.363	.097		

Source: Field Study

The generated t-values between different dimensions and Family Income of child labor are 0.145 (willing to come out from work& willing to study in free school), 1.220 (Work experience), 1.00 (problem with present work) which are not significant at any level and infer that there is no significant impact of income on the above dimensions and exceptionally the t-values of Income and the dimensions like willing to join in school and reasons forcing child labor are 2.074*each. This infers that there is significant impact of income on the above dimensions. Hence, Null Hypothesis (Ho4) is rejected (Table-4).

IMPLICATIONS AND SCOPE FOR FURTHER RESEARCH

The problem of child labor is an evil to the society that cannot be easily eliminated. Hence, several studies on this issue have to be undertaken on a regular basis. The inferences of the present study reveal that mainly certain communities and religion play crucial role in sourcing child labor with an attitude to earn money and study. Similarly physical torture and Abuse are also more in these cases. The Income factor is also significant to create impact on willing to join in school and as reason to force child labor. Some studies have been undertaken by the researchers on child labor at different places and countries from different perspectives. Still, there is a scope for further research. Comprehensive studies at macro level are required to address the problem and provide useful information to the policy makers. In depth analysis also required to identify the root causes of problems creating child labor in India. The present study has been conducted on a particular segment of Visakhapatnam, A.P, India which may require the broad sample covering wide area. Several other segments other than unorganised sector may be separately taken for study. Micro level studies using correlatives, ANOVA, Factor Analysis may further help in identifying specific issues behind the data.

CONCLUSION

The economic compulsions of the families force the children to work. This is very commonly seen in migrants of urban unorganized sector. It is difficult to eliminate this problem from our society as long as the socio-economic status of these families is not improved. The prevalence of child labour reflects very badly on society that is not able to stop this evil. The Govt. policies, laws and measures to eradicate the problem of child labor must be properly propagated and new laws to protect child from abuse, trafficking, kidnaps and killing have to be formulated. Measures are to be implemented for identifying, making child labor ready for study and educating parents of child labor all over India by taking Govt. initiative and with support of genuine NGO's. It is a common responsibility of all the citizens of India. Nobody or Body alone can do this. The Govt. support to stabilize Artisans, Village Textile and Cotton, Tiny and Small scale Industrial activities besides strengthening agriculture activities will considerably reduce migration of families from villages to nearby towns and there by the problem of child labor in urban unorganized sector.

REFERENCES

- Child protection: A handbook for parliamentarians, Inter-Parliamentary Union and UNICEF, Switzerland, 2004.
- Fred Wulczyn et. al. (2010), Adapting a Systems Approach to Child Protection: Key Concepts and Considerations, United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), New York 2010
- Manabendranath (2012), Abuse among Child Domestic workers, www.savethechildren.net/india.
- Md. Aoulad Hosen (2010), Child Labor and Child Education in Bangladesh: Issues, Consequences and Involvements, International Business Research, Vol-3, No-2, Pp-1-8.
- Mohammad Nashir Uddinet.et.al. (2009), Physical and Psychological Implications of Risky Child Labor: A Study in Sylhet City, Bangladesh, BDRWPS No. 8.
- Mwanaisha A. kwariko (2004), The problem of child Labor in Tanzania, University of Zimbabwe, Mimos.
- National Report on "A World Fit for Children" Ministry of Women and Child Development
- Nityananda Pradhan et.al., Perspectives of Child Labor in Koraput District and Related Issues in Education at Primary Stage: a Case Study, Society for Promoting Rural Education and Development, Orissa, www.spread.org.in, Retrieved on 21-04-2012.
- Pranab Mukherjee, Minister of Finance Budget Speech 2011-12, February 28, 2011.
- REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL, A future without Child labor, Global report under the follow-up to the ILO declaration on fundamental principles and rights at work, International labor conference, 90th session 2002, Geneva, <http://www.ilo.org/declaration>
- Sigrid Maurer (2009), Child Labor in Kosovo: A Study on Working Children, UNICEF,
- William G. Whittaker (2005), Child Labor in America: History, Policy, and Legislative Issues, Federa Publications, http://digitalcommons.ilr.cornell.edu/key_workplace/202
- <http://sashivan.com/childlabourblog/>
- <http://www.american.edu>
- <http://www.child-to-child.org/about/childprotection.htm>
- http://www.karmayog.org/streetchildren/streetchildren_5237.htm
- ksvevo@childrightsprotection.com
- [www. Times of India. Com-Jan 15](http://www.timesofindia.com)
- [www. preserve articles.com](http://www.preservearticles.com)
- [www. unicef.org](http://www.unicef.org).
- [www. dcy.gov.ie](http://www.dcy.gov.ie)
- [www. irenees.net/fr/fiches/analyse/fiche-analyse-515.html](http://www.irenees.net/fr/fiches/analyse/fiche-analyse-515.html)

REQUEST FOR FEEDBACK

Dear Readers

At the very outset, International Journal of Research in Computer Application and Management (IJRCM) acknowledges & appreciates your efforts in showing interest in our present issue under your kind perusal.

I would like to request you to supply your critical comments and suggestions about the material published in this issue as well as on the journal as a whole, on our E-mail infoijrcm@gmail.com for further improvements in the interest of research.

If you have any queries please feel free to contact us on our E-mail infoijrcm@gmail.com.

I am sure that your feedback and deliberations would make future issues better – a result of our joint effort.

Looking forward an appropriate consideration.

With sincere regards

Thanking you profoundly

Academically yours

Sd/-

Co-ordinator

ABOUT THE JOURNAL

In this age of Commerce, Economics, Computer, I.T. & Management and cut throat competition, a group of intellectuals felt the need to have some platform, where young and budding managers and academicians could express their views and discuss the problems among their peers. This journal was conceived with this noble intention in view. This journal has been introduced to give an opportunity for expressing refined and innovative ideas in this field. It is our humble endeavour to provide a springboard to the upcoming specialists and give a chance to know about the latest in the sphere of research and knowledge. We have taken a small step and we hope that with the active co-operation of like-minded scholars, we shall be able to serve the society with our humble efforts.

Our Other Journals

