

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF RESEARCH IN COMMERCE, ECONOMICS & MANAGEMENT

I
J
R
C
M



A Monthly Double-Blind Peer Reviewed (Refereed/Juried) Open Access International e-Journal - Included in the International Serial Directories

Indexed & Listed at:

[Ulrich's Periodicals Directory ©, ProQuest, U.S.A.](#), [Cabell's Directories of Publishing Opportunities, U.S.A.](#), [Google Scholar](#),
[Indian Citation Index \(ICI\)](#), [J-Gate, India](#) (link of the same is duly available at [Inflibnet of University Grants Commission \(U.G.C.\)](#)),

[Index Copernicus Publishers Panel, Poland](#) with [IC Value of 5.09 \(2012\)](#) & [number of libraries all around the world](#).

[Circulated all over the world & Google has verified that scholars of more than 7835 Cities in 197 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

<http://ijrcm.org.in/>

CONTENTS

Sr. No.	TITLE & NAME OF THE AUTHOR (S)	Page No.
1.	STUDY OF PROBLEMS AND REMEDIES OF CHILD LABOUR IN INDIA <i>Dr. NARESH KUMAR</i>	1
2.	A STUDY ON SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONDITION ON FISHERMEN IN CUDDALORE DISTRICT <i>V. SINDHUJA & Dr. L. SANTHANARAJ</i>	4
	REQUEST FOR FEEDBACK & DISCLAIMER	7

FOUNDER PATRON**Late Sh. RAM BHAJAN AGGARWAL**

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

CO-ORDINATOR**Dr. BHAVET**

Former Faculty, Shree Ram Institute of Engineering & Technology, Urjani

ADVISOR**Prof. S. L. MAHANDRU**

Principal (Retd.), Maharaja Agrasen College, Jagadhri

EDITOR**Dr. NAWAB ALI KHAN**

Professor & Dean, Faculty of Commerce, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh, U.P.

CO-EDITOR**Dr. G. BRINDHA**

Professor & Head, Dr.M.G.R. Educational & Research Institute (Deemed to be University), Chennai

EDITORIAL ADVISORY BOARD**Dr. TEGUH WIDODO**

Dean, Faculty of Applied Science, Telkom University, Bandung Technoplex, Jl. Telekomunikasi, Indonesia

Dr. M. S. SENAM RAJU

Professor, School of Management Studies, I.G.N.O.U., New Delhi

Dr. JOSÉ G. VARGAS-HERNÁNDEZ

Research Professor, University Center for Economic & Managerial Sciences, University of Guadalajara, Guadalajara, Mexico

Dr. CHRISTIAN EHIUBUCHE

Professor of Global Business/Management, Larry L Luing School of Business, Berkeley College, USA

Dr. SIKANDER KUMAR

Vice Chancellor, Himachal Pradesh University, Shimla, Himachal Pradesh

Dr. BOYINA RUPINI

Director, School of ITS, Indira Gandhi National Open University, New Delhi

Dr. MIKE AMUHAYA IRAVO

Principal, Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture & Tech., Westlands Campus, Nairobi-Kenya

Dr. SANJIV MITTAL

Professor & Dean, University School of Management Studies, GGS Indraprastha University, Delhi

Dr. D. S. CHAUBEY

Professor & Dean (Research & Studies), Uttaranchal University, Dehradun

Dr. A SAJEEVAN RAO

Professor & Director, Accurate Institute of Advanced Management, Greater Noida

Dr. NEPOMUCENO TIU

Chief Librarian & Professor, Lyceum of the Philippines University, Laguna, Philippines

Dr. RAJENDER GUPTA

Convener, Board of Studies in Economics, University of Jammu, Jammu

Dr. KAUP MOHAMED

Dean & Managing Director, London American City College/ICBEST, United Arab Emirates

Dr. DHANANJOY RAKSHIT

Dean, Faculty Council of PG Studies in Commerce and Professor & Head, Department of Commerce, Sidho-Kanho-Birsha University, Purulia

Dr. SHIB SHANKAR ROY

Professor, Department of Marketing, University of Rajshahi, Rajshahi, Bangladesh

Dr. S. P. TIWARI

Head, Department of Economics & Rural Development, Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Avadh University, Faizabad

Dr. SRINIVAS MADISHETTI

Professor, School of Business, Mzumbe University, Tanzania

Dr. ABHAY BANSAL

Head, Department of Information Technology, Amity School of Engg. & Tech., Amity University, Noida

Dr. ARAMIDE OLUFEMI KUNLE

Dean, Department of General Studies, The Polytechnic, Ibadan, Nigeria

Dr. ANIL CHANDHOK

Professor, University School of Business, Chandigarh University, Gharuan

RODRECK CHIRAU

Associate Professor, Botho University, Francistown, Botswana

Dr. OKAN VELI ŞAFAKLI

Professor & Dean, European University of Lefke, Lefke, Cyprus

PARVEEN KHURANA

Associate Professor, Mukand Lal National College, Yamuna Nagar

Dr. KEVIN LOW LOCK TENG

Associate Professor, Deputy Dean, Universiti Tunku Abdul Rahman, Kampar, Perak, Malaysia

Dr. BORIS MILOVIC

Associate Professor, Faculty of Sport, Union Nikola Tesla University, Belgrade, Serbia

SHASHI KHURANA

Associate Professor, S. M. S. Khalsa Lubana Girls College, Barara, Ambala

Dr. IQBAL THONSE HAWALDAR

Associate Professor, College of Business Administration, Kingdom University, Bahrain

Dr. DEEPANJANA VARSHNEY

Associate Professor, Department of Business Administration, King Abdulaziz University, Saudi Arabia

Dr. MOHENDER KUMAR GUPTA

Associate Professor, Government College, Hodal

Dr. BIEMBA MALITI

Associate Professor, School of Business, The Copperbelt University, Main Campus, Zambia

Dr. ALEXANDER MOSESOV

Associate Professor, Kazakh-British Technical University (KBTU), Almaty, Kazakhstan

Dr. VIVEK CHAWLA

Associate Professor, Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra

Dr. FERIT ÖLÇER

Professor & Head of Division of Management & Organization, Department of Business Administration, Faculty of Economics & Business Administration Sciences, Mustafa Kemal University, Turkey

Dr. ASHOK KUMAR CHAUHAN

Reader, Department of Economics, Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra

Dr. RAJESH MODI

Faculty, Yanbu Industrial College, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

YU-BING WANG

Faculty, department of Marketing, Feng Chia University, Taichung, Taiwan

Dr. SAMBHAVNA

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

Dr. KIARASH JAHANPOUR

Dean of Technology Management Faculty, Farabi Institute of Higher Education, Karaj, Alborz, I.R. Iran

Dr. TITUS AMODU UMORU

Professor, Kwara State University, Kwara State, Nigeria

Dr. SHIVAKUMAR DEENE

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

Dr. BHAVET

Former Faculty, Shree Ram Institute of Engineering & Technology, Urjani

Dr. THAMPOE MANAGALESWARAN

Faculty, Vavuniya Campus, University of Jaffna, Sri Lanka

Dr. VIKAS CHOUDHARY

Faculty, N.I.T. (University), Kurukshetra

SURAJ GAUDEL

BBA Program Coordinator, LA GRANDEE International College, Simalchaur - 8, Pokhara, Nepal

Dr. DILIP KUMAR JHA

Faculty, Department of Economics, Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya, Bilaspur

FORMER TECHNICAL ADVISOR

AMITA

FINANCIAL ADVISOR

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 the recent developments & practices in the areas of Computer Science & Applications; Commerce; Business; Finance; Marketing; Human Resource Management; General Management; Banking; Economics; Tourism Administration & Management; Education; Law; Library & Information Science; Defence & Strategic Studies; Electronic Science; Corporate Governance; Industrial Relations; and emerging paradigms in allied subjects like Accounting; 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; Rural Economics; Co-operation; Demography; Development Planning; Development Studies; Applied Economics; Development Economics; Business Economics; Monetary Policy; Public Policy Economics; Real Estate; Regional Economics; Political Science; Continuing Education; Labour Welfare; Philosophy; Psychology; Sociology; Tax Accounting; Advertising & Promotion Management; Management Information Systems (MIS); Business Law; Public Responsibility & Ethics; Communication; Direct Marketing; E-Commerce; Global Business; Health Care Administration; Labour 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; International Relations; Human Rights & Duties; Public Administration; Population Studies; Purchasing/Materials Management; Retailing; Sales/Selling; Services; Small Business Entrepreneurship; Strategic Management Policy; Technology/Innovation; Tourism & Hospitality; Transportation Distribution; Algorithms; Artificial Intelligence; Compilers & Translation; Computer Aided Design (CAD); Computer Aided Manufacturing; Computer Graphics; Computer Organization & Architecture; Database Structures & Systems; Discrete Structures; Internet; Management Information Systems; Modeling & Simulation; Neural Systems/Neural Networks; Numerical Analysis/Scientific Computing; Object Oriented Programming; Operating Systems; Programming Languages; Robotics; Symbolic & Formal Logic; Web Design and emerging paradigms in allied subjects.

Anybody can submit the **soft copy** of unpublished novel; original; empirical and high quality **research work/manuscript** **anytime** in **M.S. Word format** after preparing the same as per our **GUIDELINES FOR SUBMISSION**; at our email address i.e. infoijrcm@gmail.com or online by clicking the link **online submission** as given on our website ([FOR ONLINE SUBMISSION, CLICK HERE](#)).

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/Mkt./HRM/General Mgt./Engineering/Economics/Computer/IT/ Education/Psychology/Law/Math/other, please specify)

DEAR SIR/MADAM

Please find my submission of manuscript titled ' _____ ' for likely publication in one of your journals.

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

I affirm that all the co-authors of this manuscript have seen the submitted version of the manuscript and have agreed to inclusion of their names as co-authors.

Also, if my/our manuscript is accepted, I agree to comply with the formalities as given on the website of the journal. The Journal has discretion to publish our contribution in any of its journals.

NAME OF CORRESPONDING AUTHOR

Designation/Post* :

Institution/College/University with full address & Pin Code :

Residential address with Pin Code :

Mobile Number (s) with country ISD code :

Is WhatsApp or Viber active on your above noted Mobile Number (Yes/No) :

Landline Number (s) with country ISD code :

E-mail Address :

Alternate E-mail Address :

Nationality :

* i.e. Alumnus (Male Alumni), Alumna (Female Alumni), Student, Research Scholar (M. Phil), Research Scholar (Ph. D.), JRF, Research Assistant, Assistant Lecturer, Lecturer, Senior Lecturer, Junior Assistant Professor, Assistant Professor, Senior Assistant Professor, Co-ordinator, Reader, Associate Professor, Professor, Head, Vice-Principal, Dy. Director, Principal, Director, Dean, President, Vice Chancellor, Industry Designation etc. **The qualification of author is not acceptable for the purpose.**

NOTES:

- a) The whole manuscript has to be in **ONE MS WORD FILE** only, which will start from the covering letter, inside the manuscript. **pdf. version is liable to be rejected without any consideration.**
 - b) The sender is required to mention the following in the **SUBJECT COLUMN of the mail:**
New Manuscript for Review in the area of (e.g. Finance/Marketing/HRM/General Mgt./Engineering/Economics/Computer/IT/ Education/Psychology/Law/Math/other, please specify)
 - c) There is no need to give any text in the body of the 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 expected to be below **1000 KB**.
 - e) Only the **Abstract 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 within twenty-four hours** and in case of non-receipt of acknowledgment from the journal, w.r.t. the submission of the manuscript, within two days of its submission, the corresponding author is required to demand for the same by sending a separate mail to the journal.
 - g) The author (s) name or details should not appear anywhere on the body of the manuscript, except on the covering letter and the cover page of the manuscript, in the manner as mentioned in the guidelines.
2. **MANUSCRIPT TITLE:** The title of the paper should be typed in **bold letters, centered and fully capitalised**.
 3. **AUTHOR NAME (S) & AFFILIATIONS:** Author (s) **name, designation, affiliation (s), address, mobile/landline number (s), and email/alternate email address** should be given underneath the title.
 4. **ACKNOWLEDGMENTS:** Acknowledgements can be given to reviewers, guides, funding institutions, etc., if any.
 5. **ABSTRACT:** Abstract should be in **fully italic printing**, ranging between **150 to 300 words**. The abstract must be informative and elucidating the background, aims, methods, results & conclusion in a **SINGLE PARA. Abbreviations must be mentioned in full.**
 6. **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 stop at the end. All words of the keywords, including the first one should be in small letters, except special words e.g. name of the Countries, abbreviations etc.
 7. **JEL CODE:** Provide the appropriate Journal of Economic Literature Classification System code (s). JEL codes are available at www.aea-web.org/econlit/jelCodes.php. However, mentioning of JEL Code is not mandatory.
 8. **MANUSCRIPT:** Manuscript must be in **BRITISH ENGLISH** prepared on a standard A4 size **PORTRAIT SETTING PAPER. It should be free from any errors i.e. grammatical, spelling or punctuation. It must be thoroughly edited at your end.**
 9. **HEADINGS:** All the headings must be bold-faced, aligned left and fully capitalised. Leave a blank line before each heading.
 10. **SUB-HEADINGS:** All the sub-headings must be bold-faced, aligned left and fully capitalised.
 11. **MAIN TEXT:**

THE MAIN TEXT SHOULD FOLLOW THE FOLLOWING SEQUENCE:**INTRODUCTION****REVIEW OF LITERATURE****NEED/IMPORTANCE OF THE STUDY****STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM****OBJECTIVES****HYPOTHESIS (ES)****RESEARCH METHODOLOGY****RESULTS & DISCUSSION****FINDINGS****RECOMMENDATIONS/SUGGESTIONS****CONCLUSIONS****LIMITATIONS****SCOPE FOR FURTHER RESEARCH****REFERENCES****APPENDIX/ANNEXURE****The manuscript should preferably be in 2000 to 5000 WORDS, But the limits can vary depending on the nature of the manuscript.**

12. **FIGURES & TABLES:** These should be simple, crystal **CLEAR, centered, separately numbered** & self-explained, and the **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.**
13. **EQUATIONS/FORMULAE:** These should be consecutively numbered in parenthesis, left aligned with equation/formulae number placed at the right. The equation editor provided with standard versions of Microsoft Word may be utilised. If any other equation editor is utilised, author must confirm that these equations may be viewed and edited in versions of Microsoft Office that does not have the editor.
14. **ACRONYMS:** These should not be used in the abstract. The use of acronyms is elsewhere is acceptable. Acronyms should be defined on its first use in each section e.g. Reserve Bank of India (RBI). Acronyms should be redefined on first use in subsequent sections.
15. **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 may follow Harvard Style of Referencing. **Also check to ensure that everything that you are including in the reference section is duly cited in the paper.** 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 italic printing. 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 parenthesis.
 - **Headers, footers, endnotes and footnotes should not be used in the document.** However, **you can mention short notes to elucidate some specific point**, which may be placed in number orders before the references.

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, 19–23

UNPUBLISHED DISSERTATIONS

- 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 Gas Policy, Political Weekly, Viewed on January 01, 2012 <http://epw.in/user/viewabstract.jsp>

STUDY OF PROBLEMS AND REMEDIES OF CHILD LABOUR IN INDIA

Dr. NARESH KUMAR
ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS
GOVERNMENT P. G. COLLEGE
AMBALA CANTT.

ABSTRACT

The main purpose of the paper is to discuss the problems and remedies of child labour in India. The children whose age is less than fourteen years and frequently compelled to work every day are called child labor. The facts and information used in the paper were acquired through reports, newspapers, articles, etc. There are many reasons of child labor such as family tradition, economic and social backwardness, less educational resources, the curse of poverty, addiction and disability, poor acquiescence of laws and greed of cheap labour. The most serious issue with child labor is that it interferes with their schooling and limits their opportunities for vocational development. Children in some workplaces are subjected to physical and mental abuse. The primary remedy to it is not to draft and adopt laws and codes. There is requirement of the detection of the crime of child labor and the strict application of the legal penalties.

KEYWORDS

child labour, exploitation, migration, poverty, socioeconomic problem.

JEL CODES

J13, j28.

INTRODUCTION

Child labor is frequently defined as work that poor kids of their early life, self-respect, prospective and is destructive to their psychological and bodily growth. It concentrates on the labor which is harmful to physical, mental, moral and societal growth of children. In India, child labor is acknowledged as a major and extremely complex socioeconomic problem. The children whose age is less than fourteen years and frequently compelled to work every day are called child labor. They are vulnerable to undernourishment, abnormalities and decreased vision, as a result of working for long time in overloaded places of work; they are simply victim for lethal infections such as serious respiratory ailments, cancer, and tuberculosis. They are frequently forced to live apart from their family, with no real education or training options to educate them for their future prospects.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The present paper tries to meet the following objectives:

1. To discuss the problems and causes of child labour in India.
2. To recommend suggestions to resolve the constraints of child labour.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The paper is based on information and data gathered from reports, newspapers, articles, census surveys, journals, websites, etc.

CAUSES OF CHILD LABOUR IN INDIA

The primary causes of child labor in India are as follows:

FAMILY TRADITION

This is very surprising and malicious fact that in the social order, this is quite simple to assign the name of child labor to many families. At the intentional stage, customary ethics of family put in to the difficulty of child labor in India. Various people believe that a happy living isn't their destiny and longstanding tradition of manual labour is their only basis of revenue and endurance.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL BACKWARDNESS

Economic and social backwardness is also a major cause of child labor in India. Socially disadvantaged parents don't give permission to their kids to go to school. Consequently, their kids are enforced to utilize as child labour. Uneducated parents are ignorant of the effects of child labor on their children. Because of illiteracy, many parents are unknowledgeable of numerous initiatives for the schooling of their children. Child labor has been promoted by unawareness and ignorance, therefore, an unawareness of their privileges amongst them.

LESS EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES

In India, so many villages have lack of adequate educational facilities. The governmental slackness is partly to blame for child labor in our country. Poor families who cannot afford to educate their children are the hardest affected. When there are no inexpensive schools for underprivileged children to attend, they become illiterate and defenseless. Children are forced to survive without attending school. And such compulsions might occasionally lead kids into the trap of child labor in India.

THE CURSE OF POVERTY

The primary cause for child labor in India is poverty or scarcity. On account of scarcity, parents insist their children to work from a young age because they can't pay for the education of their children. In fact, they are well aware of the anguish of trailing treasured ones to scarcity on several circumstances. They sent their small children to work in manufacturing units, shops and houses. These judgments are made solely to provide a living for their family. Though, this type of trials demolishes emotional and physical health of their children, causing them to lose their upbringing at a youthful time.

ADDICTION AND DISABILITY

There is no earning in many households because of disability, addiction and sickness and the money earned by their children are the only source of income for the family. Populace expansion raises unemployment, which has a negative impact on child labor prevention. As a result, parents are inclined and don't send their children to school, so that their children could earn some wages in order to enhance family income.

POOR ACQUIESCENCE OF LAWS

The child labor in India continues in the absence of sufficient adherence to the rules. The laws in present social order in India state that persons contain the right to a proper edification, access to physical and mental fitness. All people have the right to participate in the sports activities which they prefer and to take pleasure in all forms of enjoyment, as well as to acquire occupation where they can make a good living and supply to the country as they grows.

GREED OF CHEAP LABOUR

Some corporations, shops and industrialists occupy children in greed for cheap labor with the intention that they have to pay them smaller amount. Shopkeepers and small business owners make children labor as hard as they do the elderly, yet pay half as much.

PROBLEMS OF CHILD LABOUR IN INDIA

1. Child labor gives rise to a slew of economic issues, for example, utilization of labor at its lowly production, meaning an ineffective use of labor force.
2. The most serious issue with child labor is that it hinders their schooling and limits their opportunities for occupational growth. They are uneducated, subjugated, and trodden workers for the rest of their life since they do not learn any skills or gain any education.
3. Trail of utilizing children allows for unjust contest with fully developed labor, potentially leading to unnecessary joblessness of real unemployed labor, low earnings and fewer suitable working circumstances.
4. As a result of the problem, poor and unsafe working circumstances on the part of working children result in tragic accidents that result in abnormalities. Children's vulnerability is worsened by their high prevalence of malnutrition and undernourishment, which makes them less resistant to devastating diseases.
5. Child labor promotes the disintegration of social structure and disrupts usual family existence; a child rose with before time financial sovereignty begins a bad habits at a young age, acquiring venereal illnesses and becoming addicted to intoxicants. In general, he or she marries young and begins reproducing early.
6. Child involvement in labour action decreases the prospective for educational and schooling progress. In several workplaces, children are subjected to psychological and bodily mistreatment. This entails prolonged and frequently everlasting disconnection from family, as well as loneliness, which can intermittently amount to implicit jail and bodily brutality.
7. Unless and until a systematic examination of employment in which children are engaged is conducted on a regular basis, and specific policy decisions are made to address weaknesses, the current situation is unlikely to alter in any dimension, qualitative, or quantitative way.
8. Other issues that workers face include a lack of clear and documented contractual obligations, a lack of programs, services of welfare, societal protection, lack of indemnity and health concern conveniences. Law regulates the children employment in just a subset of these jobs and even where guideline is required, enforcement is haphazard and sluggish.

GOVERNMENT MEASURES TO ELIMINATE CHILD LABOUR

Government of India practiced various measures to eradicate child labour in India. Main initiatives are as under:

NATIONAL POLICY OF 1974 FOR CHILDREN

This is the first government policy addressing privileges and requirements of children. It acknowledged that children are a vital talent to the nation. The purpose of the policy is to go one step further in ensuring the constitutional guarantees for children.

NATIONAL POLICY OF 1987 ON CHILD LABOR

It envisioned a lawmaking plan of action coordinating and paying attention on common progress programs to help children wherever feasible. It is plan of action for beginning schemes for the happiness of children, who are working in high child labor absorption places. So, the policy outlines plan of action for solving the problem of child labor.

THE RIGHT TO EDUCATION ACT 2009

This act requires the status to make sure that every child age of six to fourteen years get education free of cost and attend school. In conjunction with 21A article of Indian constitution, which recognizes that education is a fundamental right, it is an opportune chance to use education to eliminate child labor in India.

PUNISHMENT

Anyone found employing a teenager and minor in an illegitimate employment faces punishment of prison (6-24 months) and/or a fine of Rs. 20,000 to Rs. 50,000. If a person is found to be engaging in child labor again after being punished once, they face a prison sentence of 1-3 years.

Despite multiple targeted government schemes focusing the varied requirements of children, there is an urgent need to develop their situation in every area of child progress, safety and survival. Gender discrimination is especially prevalent in these locations, necessitating specific care to the girl child.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The issue of this bad practice, child labor is one which is extremely entrenched in the social order. The implementation of limitations and regulations eliminating child labor is not enough. The paper offers the following remedies that can be constructive in preventing and discontinuing the problem of child labor:

1. Children are allowed to work in family businesses or as household helpers. In order to prevent the provision from being abused by the weak, this is very crucial to explain in order to take in the institution of Hindu complete family and parents when using the term "family institutions".
2. It is not simple to eradicate child labor, and long-term prevention measures are more viable. Any national child labor eradication policy must include social mobilization and community involvement as one of the key prevention tactics. It is crucial to make sure that kids attend formal schools at home rather than leaving to work full-time.
3. There is no precise definition of child labor under the Indian Statutes. Given the wide range of job minimum ages, it is difficult to avoid child labor. There should be a thorough definition of child labor that covers all workplaces and occupations.
4. The children, who are observed doing work in risky institutions must be included in rehabilitation and reformatory programs. After being rescued from dangerous facilities, provisions should be taken to ensure that their mental, emotional, and physical wellness is obtained.
5. Due to his financial situation, a child is forced to work in unfavorable circumstances. By suggesting guidance in a definite skill and training an expertise, stipulations must be prepared to encourage self-sufficiency.
6. The labor department cannot be the only entity responsible for ending child labor. The society must be involved in a movement, and its members must be given a formal or legal standing.
7. This is trouble-free to stay children beyond the grip of child labor when they are enrolled in school and given a proper education. Child labor and Education are directly associated.

CONCLUSION

Thus, it is clear from the study that there are many contributing aspects to the problem of child labor, which looks to be substantial. The most innocent period of a person's life is their childhood. A youngster is at the age when all tensions are gone. However, they are now dealing with a variety of issues. Caused by a lot of troubles in the social order, together with scarcity, less economic safety, unfavorable societal circumstances, etc., child labor is a destructive practice. This not only prevents development of children but also eliminates all prospects for future growth that may have given the child better opportunities. It turns into difficult to prevent the lawbreakers when they have authorization to work in family institutions after school hours and no clear description of family institutions is given. The primary remedy to it is not to draft and adopt laws and codes. There is requirement of the detection of the crime of child labor and the strict application of the legal penalties. The responsibility does not end here; the child must also be rehabilitated and given all the educational, recreational, and reformatory support he needs to become independent and seize possibilities that will assure a bright future in accordance with his or her abilities.

REFERENCES

1. Barman, B. and Barman, N. A. (2014), "Study on Child Working Population in India", *IOSR Journal of Humanities and Social Science*. Vol. 19, Issue 2, pp. 1-5.
2. Barman, B. and Roy, R. (2014), "Migrant Child Labour in informal Sector of Hotels and Restaurants-A Case Study on Siliguri and Adjoining Areas", 1st edit., West Bengal, Graphic Printers, pp. 109-118
3. Kaur, J. (2019), "Child Labour in India: Causes, Impacts and Preventive Measures", *International Journal of 360° Management Review*, Vol. 7, special Issue, pp. 163-167.
4. Kulshreshtha, J. C. (1994), "Indian Child Labour", Uppal Publication House, New Delhi.

5. Malikarjuna, K. G. (2013), "Constitutional Provisions and Legislation for Child Labour in India", *International Journal of Economics, Commerce and Research*. Vol. 3, Issue 2, pp. 133-140.
6. Naidu, M., C., and Ramaiah, K. D. (2006), "Child Labour in India", *Journal of Social Science*, Vol. 13, Issue 3, pp. 199-204.
7. Rawat, D., Vijay Srivastava, V., Shamrendra Vikram, S. (2020), "Status of Child Labour in India: Problems and Challenges, an Analysis", *International Journal of Research and Review*, Vol. 7, Issue 3, pp. 73-79.
8. Shemily. P. John, Murugan. K. R. (2021), "The Cause and Impact of Child Labor on a Child's Short and Long-Term Health". *World Journal of Research and Review*. Vol. 13, Issue 4, pp. 7-13.
9. Swarnlatha K. and Anuradha R. K. (2016), "Causes and Consequences of Child Labour: Government initiatives", *International Journal of Health Sciences*, Vol. 2, Issue 1, pp. 289-292

REQUEST FOR FEEDBACK

Dear Readers

At the very outset, International Journal of Research in Commerce, Economics & 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 to an appropriate consideration.

With sincere regards

Thanking you profoundly

Academically yours

Sd/-

Co-ordinator

DISCLAIMER

The information and opinions presented in the Journal reflect the views of the authors and not of the Journal or its Editorial Board or the Publishers/Editors. Publication does not constitute endorsement by the journal. Neither the Journal nor its publishers/Editors/Editorial Board nor anyone else involved in creating, producing or delivering the journal or the materials contained therein, assumes any liability or responsibility for the accuracy, completeness, or usefulness of any information provided in the journal, nor shall they be liable for any direct, indirect, incidental, special, consequential or punitive damages arising out of the use of information/material contained in the journal. The journal, neither its publishers/Editors/ Editorial Board, nor any other party involved in the preparation of material contained in the journal represents or warrants that the information contained herein is in every respect accurate or complete, and they are not responsible for any errors or omissions or for the results obtained from the use of such material. Readers are encouraged to confirm the information contained herein with other sources. The responsibility of the contents and the opinions expressed in this journal are exclusively of the author (s) concerned.

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

