

# International Multidisciplinary Research Journal

## *Golden Research Thoughts*

Chief Editor  
Dr.Tukaram Narayan Shinde

Publisher  
Mrs.Laxmi Ashok Yakkaldevi

Associate Editor  
Dr.Rajani Dalvi

Honorary  
Mr.Ashok Yakkaldevi

Golden Research Thoughts Journal is a multidisciplinary research journal, published monthly in English, Hindi & Marathi Language. All research papers submitted to the journal will be double - blind peer reviewed referred by members of the editorial board. Readers will include investigator in universities, research institutes government and industry with research interest in the general subjects.

### Regional Editor

Dr. T. Manichander

### International Advisory Board

Kamani Perera  
Regional Center For Strategic Studies, Sri Lanka

Mohammad Hailat  
Dept. of Mathematical Sciences,  
University of South Carolina Aiken

Hasan Baktir  
English Language and Literature  
Department, Kayseri

Janaki Sinnasamy  
Librarian, University of Malaya

Abdullah Sabbagh  
Engineering Studies, Sydney

Ghayoor Abbas Chotana  
Dept of Chemistry, Lahore University of  
Management Sciences[PK]

Romona Mihaila  
Spiru Haret University, Romania

Ecaterina Patrascu  
Spiru Haret University, Bucharest

Anna Maria Constantinovici  
AL. I. Cuza University, Romania

Delia Serbescu  
Spiru Haret University, Bucharest,  
Romania

Loredana Bosca  
Spiru Haret University, Romania

Ilie Pinteau,  
Spiru Haret University, Romania

Anurag Misra  
DBS College, Kanpur

Fabricio Moraes de Almeida  
Federal University of Rondonia, Brazil

Xiaohua Yang  
PhD, USA

Titus PopPhD, Partium Christian  
University, Oradea, Romania

George - Calin SERITAN  
Faculty of Philosophy and Socio-Political  
Sciences Al. I. Cuza University, Iasi

.....More

### Editorial Board

Pratap Vyamktrao Naikwade  
ASP College Devrukh, Ratnagiri, MS India Ex - VC. Solapur University, Solapur

Iresh Swami  
Ex. Prin. Dayanand College, Solapur

Rajendra Shendge  
Director, B.C.U.D. Solapur University,  
Solapur

R. R. Patil  
Head Geology Department Solapur  
University, Solapur

N.S. Dhaygude  
Ex. Prin. Dayanand College, Solapur

R. R. Yaliker  
Director Management Institute, Solapur

Rama Bhosale  
Prin. and Jt. Director Higher Education,  
Panvel

Narendra Kadu  
Jt. Director Higher Education, Pune

Umesh Rajderkar  
Head Humanities & Social Science  
YCMOU, Nashik

Salve R. N.  
Department of Sociology, Shivaji  
University, Kolhapur

K. M. Bhandarkar  
Praful Patel College of Education, Gondia

S. R. Pandya  
Head Education Dept. Mumbai University,  
Mumbai

Govind P. Shinde  
Bharati Vidyapeeth School of Distance  
Education Center, Navi Mumbai

G. P. Patankar  
S. D. M. Degree College, Honavar, Karnataka

Alka Darshan Shrivastava  
Shaskiya Snatkottar Mahavidyalaya, Dhar

Chakane Sanjay Dnyaneshwar  
Arts, Science & Commerce College,  
Indapur, Pune

Maj. S. Bakhtiar Choudhary  
Director, Hyderabad AP India.

Rahul Shriram Sudke  
Devi Ahilya Vishwavidyalaya, Indore

Awadhesh Kumar Shirotriya  
Secretary, Play India Play, Meerut (U.P.)

S. Parvathi Devi  
Ph.D.-University of Allahabad

S.KANNAN  
Annamalai University, TN

Sonal Singh,  
Vikram University, Ujjain

Satish Kumar Kalhotra  
Maulana Azad National Urdu University

**CHILD LABOR IN INDIA: A SOCIO-ECONOMIC ANALYSIS**



**Dr. D. G. Nejkar**

Associate Professor , Department of Social Work Karmaveer Hire Arts, Science, Commerce and Education College, Gargoti, Kolhapur.

Short Profile



**ABSTRACT:**

The term 'child labor', recommends ILO, is best characterized as work that denies offspring of their adolescence, their potential and their nobility, and that is unsafe to physical and mental advancement. It alludes to work that is rationally, physically, socially or ethically perilous and hurtful to child's, or work whose calendar meddles with their capacity to go to standard school, or work that effects in any way their capacity to center amid war and clubs and boutros, school or experience a sound adolescence. UNICEF characterizes child work in

an unexpected way. A tyke, proposes UNICEF, is included in child work exercises if somewhere around 5 and 11 years old, he or she did no less than one hour of financial action or possibly 28 hours of residential work in a week, and if there should be an occurrence of child somewhere around 12 and 14 years old, he or she did no less than 14 hours of monetary action or possibly 42 hours of financial action and household work every week. UNICEF in another report recommends, "Childs' work should be viewed as happening along a continuum, with ruinous or exploitative work toward one side and useful work – advancing or improving child' advancement without meddling with their tutoring, diversion and rest – at the other. Also, between these two posts are tremendous ranges of work that need not adversely influence a tyke's improvement."

India's Census 2001 office, characterizes child work as cooperation of a kid under 17 years old in any financially gainful movement with or without pay, wages or benefit. Such interest could be physical

**Article Indexed in :**

- |      |                |             |
|------|----------------|-------------|
| DOAJ | Google Scholar | DRJI        |
| BASE | EBSCO          | Open J-Gate |

or mental or both. This work incorporates low maintenance help or unpaid work on the ranch, family endeavor or in whatever other monetary action, for example, development and drain generation available to be purchased or residential utilization. Indian government orders tyke workers into two gatherings: Main specialists are the individuals who work 6 months or more for every year. What's more, negligible kid specialists are the individuals who work whenever amid the year yet under 6 months in a year. Some child rights activists contend that kid work must incorporate each tyke who is not in school since he or she is a shrouded tyke laborer. UNICEF, in any case, calls attention to that India confronts significant deficiencies of schools, classrooms and educators especially in country regions where 90 percent of child work issue is watched. Around 1 in 5 elementary schools have only one educator to show understudies over all evaluations.

## KEYWORDS

*Child Labor, Socio-Economic Analysis, physical and mental advancement.*

## INTRODUCTION

Child of the world is harmless, prone and established. They're all curious, energetic and complete of wish. Their life must be full of pleasure and peace, playing, gaining knowledge of and developing. Their destiny should be fashioned in harmony and cooperation. Their youth have to mature, as they expand their perspectives and advantage new revel in abandoning the children, with the exception of excellent basis of life for them, is a crime in opposition to humanity. The child cannot wait until the following day; they develop regular; alongside them grows their sense of awareness about the surroundings. The following day is no answer; the gal of their gift care, safety and Rehabilitation is the want of the hour. We have already treated the Rights confident to them by the constitution, the Directive ideas and the conference on the right of the child. Preschool hard work can't be absolutely eradicated by way of legislation by myself, except supplemented via socioeconomic and academic upliftment of the underprivileged section of the society. It turned into seen most regular (eighty%) among eleven-thirteen year age organization. It will increase with decreasing parental socioeconomic fame. a little less than 1/2 (forty six.7%) of the kid people needed to work for more than 6 hours a day. common period of work is 6.1 days in line with week. there is a want to protect lady child, recommend reduction in own family size and promote parental education/financial empowerment so that it will reduce the urge on children to perform economic roles. Childrens are the best blessing to mankind and Childhood is an imperative and susceptible phase of human improvement as it holds the possibility to the future advancement of any society. Youngsters who are raised in a domain, which is helpful for their savvy person, physical and social wellbeing, grow up to be dependable and profitable individuals of society. Each country connects its future with the present status of its child. By performing work when they are excessively youthful for the undertaking, youngsters unduly decrease their present welfare or their future pay gaining abilities, either by contracting their future outside decision sets or by decreasing their own particular future individual profitable capacities. Under outrageous monetary pain, youngsters are compelled to forego instructive open doors what's more, take up occupations which are generally exploitative as they are typically come up short on and occupied with risky conditions. Guardians choose to send their kid for participating in a vocation as a frantic measure because of poor financial conditions. It is, in this way, no big surprise that the poor

### Article Indexed in :

DOAJ	Google Scholar	DRJI
BASE	EBSCO	Open J-Gate

families dominantly send their child to work in early times of their life. One of the unsettling parts of youngster work is that child are sent to work to the detriment of education. There is a solid impact of youngster work on school participation rates and the length of a tyke's work day is adversely connected with his or her ability to go to class. Tyke work limits the privilege of youngsters to get to and advantage from instruction and denies the central chance to go to class. Youngster work, along these lines, preferences child' instruction and unfavorably influences their wellbeing and security.

The worldwide hard work agency (ILO) defines child labor as "paintings situations wherein children are compelled to work on a everyday basis to earn a living for themselves and their households, and as a result they continue to be backward educationally and socially in a scenario that is exploitative and harmful to their fitness and to their physical and intellectual improvement. The youngsters are separated from their families, often disadvantaged of educational and education possibilities and they are pressured to steer prematurely adult lives (ILO)". The Factories Act of 1948 states that any work undertaken by using child that interferes their full bodily development, their opportunities for ideal minimum of education or their want of activity via a toddler below 14 years beneath either compulsion improvement or their proper opportunities for a kid voluntarily in an organized or unorganized minimum of schooling, termed as 'toddler hard work' (The manufacturing facility Act 1948). The worst sorts of child hard work are the ones situations wherein youngsters work extra than 9 hours in an afternoon; earn much less than a minimal wage or no wages in any respect; work in unsafe situations for health and protection; have no access to education; and, work out of doors in their circle of relatives's domestic. Childs are the future of the state, they're vulnerable due to their age and bodily electricity and that they cannot make plan for his or her destiny and can't understand the result of any work. so that they should be protected from exploitation and ought to be given opportunities for his or her bodily and intellectual improvement. Subsequently the safety of children is the obligation of the kingdom. The Indian constitution also makes secure guards for the youngsters from their exploitation and to do away with infant exertions from our society. Indian constitution makes provisions for the children, along with Article-24 offers that child below the age of 14 years shall not be employed to work in any factory or thoughts or engaged in any dangerous employment. Authorities of India is likewise devoted to ensuring safety, rights and development of children in our nation to overcoming this target authorities has enacted diverse law including which restrict youngsters from working inside the specially dangerous and perilous sports toddler hard work Prohibition and regulation Act 1986.

### INDIAN CONSTITUTIONAL SAFEGUARD:

The structure of India contains primary expression of the angle of the State towards children, Article-15 (three) of the constitution authorizes the state for the making any distinct provision for women and children. Article-21 no person might be disadvantaged of his existence or his individual liberty except consistent with process headquartered by using law. Article-21A - The state shall furnish free and obligatory education to all youngsters of the age of 6-14 years in such manners as the state could, via law, determine. Article -23- traffic in individual and beggar and different forms of forced labor are prohibited and any contravention of this function will likely be an offence punishable in response to the regulation. Article-24 provides that no little one under the age of 14 will probably be employed to work in any manufacturing unit or mine or engaged in any other hazardous employment. Article 39 (E) announces that the State shall its coverage closer to securing that the well being pressured by way of

#### Article Indexed in :

DOAJ	Google Scholar	DRJI
BASE	EBSCO	Open J-Gate

economic necessity to enter vocations unsuited to their age or strength. Article 39 (E) enjoins that childhood and early life are to be protected in opposition to exploitation, towards moral and material abandonment. In Article-forty five the structure provide free and compulsory schooling for all children unless they complete the age of 14 years. The general provisions under Article, 38, 42, 43, 45 and 47 of Directive ideas of State coverage, even though don't deal immediately with little one welfare but presents approach for not directly promoting welfare of youngsters. Article-38 (1) supplies that the State shall strive to promote the welfare of the humans by means of securing and defending as without problems, as it should cozy a social order in which justice, social, fiscal and political will be ensured. Article-42 and forty three provide for securing just and human conditions of work and hold out a promise that the State shall endeavour to cozy, by using suitable legislation, monetary group or in another method, for all workers, a living wage with exact stipulations of labor making sure a good normal of lifestyles and full employment of amusement and social and tradition opportunities. This without doubt entails child workers in widest experience. Article-46 makes provisions for promoting, with detailed care of the academic and economic curiosity of SC and STs and different weaker sections of the society. Article-forty seven lays emphasis on elevating commonplace of residing of individuals through the State. These additionally comprise youngsters of their purview. While assessing the growth and implementation of these provisions, it's noteworthy that youngster labor is growing day by day.

#### GENERAL REASONS OF CHILD LABOR:

Children exertions are a socio-economic problem. Parents for the motive of poverty ought to send their children with the intention to supplement their profits derived from toddler labor, but meager are essential to sustain the own family. The major purpose that creates the instances for a child to paintings as a infant hard work consists of the following.

- ✦ Lack of Education Facility
- ✦ Government Apathy
- ✦ Socio Economic Backward
- ✦ Illiteracy
- ✦ Parents Ignorance about education
- ✦ Unemployment
- ✦ Ignorance of Impact of child labor
- ✦ Huge Population
- ✦ Poverty

Specific Social Scientists believes that child exertions is a made from such elements as customs, conventional mind-set, and lack of college or reluctance of mother and father to ship their kids to school, urbanization, industrialization, migration and so forth. Further to the above stated elements responsible for child hard work, there are several different reasons too. Firstly, the provisions of the protective labor legislation are lopsided and do no longer cowl agriculture and small-scale industries. Secondly, the implementing machineries, which can be supplied by using the nation governments, are inadequate almost everywhere and fail to check up on toddler labor. The kids are ordinarily silent listeners or non-listeners of the rules and programmes meant for them and for this reason, their problems aren't properly realized, for which no one will pay critical attention to their plights and the safeguards extended for the prevention of infant labor are not applied efficiently. Financial Globalization is similarly answerable for the increase of infant hard work. The magnitude of child labor

#### Article Indexed in :

DOAJ	Google Scholar	DRJI
BASE	EBSCO	Open J-Gate



in India has been witnessing sizeable decline within the remaining two many years, each in terms of magnitude and staff participation costs. proof drawn from the national sample Survey statistics advocate that India's child staff at some point of 2009-10 became predicted at little over 9 million (9.07 million) as in opposition to twenty-one and half of million (21.fifty five million) in 2003. For the duration of this period, the variety of child employment has declined sharply with the aid of 12.48 million. There is significant fall in infant personnel is located amongst boys than girls. The corresponding fall in boys and women staff throughout 2003 to 2009- 10 is discovered to have reduced from 12.06 to four.76 million, and nine. 49 to 4.31 million, respectively. In effect, the gender distinction that existed between boys and girls (detrimental in opposition to boys) at some point of the early Nineteen Nineties has almost dissipated in recent years, the difference being slowed down from 2.fifty seven million to kind of zero.45 million. However, in absolute numbers, the trouble is large. As in step with the Census 2011, there are 1.26 crores economically energetic youngsters in the age-organization of 5-14 years. It was 1.13 crores within the 2001 Census. In step with 2009-10 survey, the working children are anticipated at forty nine. 84 lakh which shows a declining trend. As in line with the global document on toddler labor published with the aid of global labor agency closing yr, the interest charge of youngsters within the age organization of five-14 years is 5.1 in step with cent in Latin the USA and Caribbean vicinity, that's the bottom inside the global. in the Asia-Pacific place, it's far 18.8 in line with cent. In assessment to that, the activity charge of youngsters in India, as in line with 2011 census is five in keeping with cent.

#### **CURRENT SITUATION:**

As per the Indian Census of 2001, there are 11.28 million working youngsters under the age of fourteen years in India. Agreeing the Government, this has diminished from 1.25 crore (Census 2011) to 90.75 lakhs in 2011-12 and as of late to 49.6 lakhs as uncovered from the Annual Report of Yojana, 2012. Kid work is still a noteworthy issue in India. The Hindi belt, including Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Jhrkhand, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh, represent 1.27 crore working kids in the nation, occupied with both dangerous and non-safe occupations and procedures. More than 19 lakh kid workers in the 5-14 age gathering are in Uttar Pradesh. Rajasthan represents more than 12.6 lakh laborers took after by Bihar and Jharkhand with more than 11 lakh and Madhya Pradesh with 10.6 lakh. Nonetheless, as indicated by the 2011 statistics, in state-wise dissemination of working youngsters in the 5-14 age bunch, Andhra Pradesh with 13.6 lakh tyke work stands second in the national rundown after UP. The work Law executed by Government of India, the Legislation stipulates for detainment up to one year and punishment up to a most extreme of Rs. 20,000 for utilizing kid work. Be that as it may, measurement demonstrate that as it were 1360117 examination are recognized under the kid work law since its initiation in 1986 out of which scarcely 49092 indicted have been propelled and just 4774 businesses have been sentenced.

#### **CHALLENGES:**

The following specified sections, the Researcher introduced few of the real difficulties that experience because of youngster work which are as under:

#### **CHILD TRAFFICKING:**

The world's third biggest crime is Human trafficking .In India the volume of human trafficking

#### **Article Indexed in :**

DOAJ	Google Scholar	DRJI
BASE	EBSCO	Open J-Gate

has expanded; in 2010 the quantity of cases enlisted was 3991 which diminished to 3134 in 2011, and 2763 in 2012. About 60% Of casualties of trafficking are between 18 years old. For the most part young ladies are trafficked for sexual reason. The quantity of youngsters trafficked worldwide for sexual abuse or shabby work on a yearly premise is 1.2 million. Roughly 1, 40,000 ladies and kids are trafficked from South Asia consistently and for the majority of them India goes about as a nation of the birthplace and goal. In some different cases ladies and young ladies are trafficked to different nations by means of India. It is assessed that about 4500 to 6500 Nepalese young ladies are trafficked into India for sexual misuse.

### **VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN:**

In many families, the guardians disregard their youngsters, overseers hitter them and in work environments bosses sexually mishandle them, through this issue of passionate, physical and sexual manhandle of kids is expanding, it has neglected to catch the consideration of Sociologists and Psychiatrists in our Country. People in general and the legislature likewise remember it as a major issue. A few reviews restrict the expression "Kid Abuse" to "Youngsters who have gotten genuine physical damage brought about resolutely as opposed to coincidentally". Be that as it may, no meaning of tyke manhandle can be viewed as legitimate unless it incorporates non-physical acts, for example, mental harm and disregard and abuse of a tyke. Kid manhandle is typically ordered into three noteworthy sorts: physical, Sexual and Emotional.

### **ROAD SIDE CHILDREN:**

Road Children are an image of the urban social discomfort. They are among the most helpless classifications of urban Indian Children, and can be found in road intersections, asphalts, underneath flyovers, railroad stages, transport stations, parking garages, markets furthermore, and other open spots. They are called road youngsters since they spend an impressive part of the day in the city for business, sanctuary, brotherhood, or dillydallying around. These youngsters have never been to class or have dropped out of school after a brief time. Around 90 for every penny have ties with their families and 10 for each penny are all alone, these being basically the individuals who have been deserted or have gotten away from abuse mishandle, disregard family breakdown, or question neediness. In the Eighth Five Year Plan (1992-97), a different Midway Sponsored Program of concede inaid for road youngsters was propelled. Some states governments additionally give concede in-help to NGOs for giving administrations of these youngsters. Some International NGOs have given help extended stipends. In 1998, the legislature of India setup a 'tyke line India' in the nation. The youngster line administrations react to the crisis needs of kids who require care and security, and are in various conditions. Since they have Rights for get the fundamental requirement for.

### **CHILD LABOR OVERCOME EFFORTS AT INDIAN LEVEL:**

**National Human Right Commission:** The national Human Rights commission (NHRC) has been deeply concerned approximately the employment of child labor within the country as it results in denial of the simple human rights of kids assured by way of the constitution and the worldwide Covenants. The commission video display units the kid labor situation within the country through its special newshounds, visits through individuals, sensitization programmes and workshops, launching projects, interaction with the industry institutions and other concerned groups, coordination with the nation

#### **Article Indexed in :**

DOAJ	Google Scholar	DRJI
BASE	EBSCO	Open J-Gate



Governments and NGOs to make sure that adequate steps are taken to eradicate infant hard work. The fee believes that unless and until the reality of free and compulsory schooling for all up to the finishing touch of the age of 14 years is found out, the problem of child labor shall continue. The commission has infant workers. A number of such faculties/schooling facilities are functioning in the carpet producing districts of India. There has additionally been an awesome development inside the degree of focus among the majority approximately child labor problems.

**National Child Labor Project:**Country wide infant exertions assignment which began with variety of 12 districts best, has been steadily extended to numerous parts of United States with the insurance of 271 districts in 21 states of the country, that's playing an crucial function in removal of infant labor.

**Pre Education Rights to All Children:**Investment for education is funding for state. Education is the most vital investments that any growing United States of America could make for its future. Education is the simplest tool for lowering child labor. However inIndia primary education has been taken significantly and is an issue of consideration. This has been characterized via forget about of education of city disadvantaged kids, the woman child and disabled children and with the aid of low budgetary allocation. As a finding of non-stop and endurance advocacy marketing campaign, the Parliament surpassed 93rd constitution change bill 2001 to make education a fundamental proper in India.

**National Policy for Children 1974:** National arrangement for youngsters as received on 22nd August 1974 stands as the premise of a few national approaches and projects started in the most recent couple of decades to address the changed needs of the kids, and is the strategy outline for this arrangement. The approach set out that state might give sufficient administrations towards kids both previously, then after the fact birth and amid the developing stage s for their full physical, mental and social improvement the arrangement underlined the requirement for the measures of the adjusted development of kids; youngsters should be secured against disregard, mercilessness and abuse. National arrangement on youngster work was received in august 1987 contains the activity get ready for handling the issue of kid work. It conceived the authoritative activity arrange furthermore, meeting of general improvement program for profiting youngsters wherever conceivable.

## CONCLUSION:

There is a variety of provision added in the structure of India for baby welfare to overcome child labor and to prevent the instances that comes attributable to thechild labor. At an international stage, different corporations are also working for the identical purpose. However still there are plenty of efforts wanted to create an environment which is free from child abuse. The contemporary knowledge as discussed within the quite a lot of sections of the paper indicate how a ways are we in eradicating child labor and the way rough work we need to do for the welfare of the terrible, ignorant and unheard children. On this paper we have proposed few principal steps which may be proved beneficial in reducing the child abuse, for that reason a reliable and pure society.

## REFERENCES:

- 1.S.C. Kashyap, Our Constitution, AnIntroduction to India's Constitutionand Constitutional Law, NationalBook Trust, India Publication NewDelhi, Fourth revised edition 2005, pp91-149.
- 2.C.K.Shukla, S. Ali, "Child Labor andthe Law", Sarup and Sons:New Delhi ,pp-40
- 3.D.R. Sachdeva, Social WelfareAdministration in India, Kitab Mahalpublication Allahabad, Fourth Edition2003, pp319-320.

### Article Indexed in :

DOAJ	Google Scholar	DRJI
BASE	EBSCO	Open J-Gate

4. Government of India, Planning Commission, Working Group for Social inclusion of Vulnerable Group like Child Labor and Bonded and Migrant Labor in the 12th Five Year Plan (2012-17)
5. S. Mohapatra, M. Dash, "Child Labor A product of socio-economic problem for India, findings and preventives-A case of Bhubaneswar (a state capital of India)", Educational Research, vol-2, issue-6, pp-1199-1209, 2011.
6. Pramod Kumar Agarwal and Anil Chandra Pathak (2015), A Socio Economic Analysis of Child Labor in India, journal of social science and management, ISSN 2395-0862, pp. 107-114.
7. K.D. Gangrade, 1978, Child Labor in India. Department of Social Work, Delhi, Delhi University.
8. M.C. Naidu and K. Dashratha Ramaiah: Child Labor in India-An overview J.Soc.Sci.13 (3) 199-204 (2006).

**Article Indexed in :**

DOAJ	Google Scholar	DRJI
BASE	EBSCO	Open J-Gate

# Publish Research Article

## International Level Multidisciplinary Research Journal For All Subjects

Dear Sir/Mam,

We invite unpublished Research Paper, Summary of Research Project, Theses, Books and Book Review for publication, you will be pleased to know that our journals are

### Associated and Indexed, India

- ★ International Scientific Journal Consortium
- ★ OPEN J-GATE

### Associated and Indexed, USA

- EBSCO
- Index Copernicus
- Publication Index
- Academic Journal Database
- Contemporary Research Index
- Academic Paper Database
- Digital Journals Database
- Current Index to Scholarly Journals
- Elite Scientific Journal Archive
- Directory Of Academic Resources
- Scholar Journal Index
- Recent Science Index
- Scientific Resources Database
- Directory Of Research Journal Indexing

Golden Research Thoughts  
258/34 Raviwar Peth Solapur-413005, Maharashtra  
Contact-9595359435  
E-Mail-ayisrj@yahoo.in/ayisrj2011@gmail.com  
Website : www.aygrt.isrj.org