

Saraswathi Education Society (R.)

Saraswathi Law College

Akashavani Road, C.K Pura, Kelagote

Chitradurga-577501 (Karnataka)

(Recognised by Bar Council of India, New Delhi &
Affiliated to Karnataka State Law University, Hubballi)

Email: slc_cta@rediffmail.com or slc.cta1965@gmail.com

web: www.saraswathilawcollegecta.com

Ref. SLC/

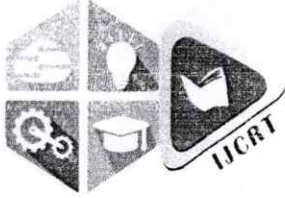
Date:

Research Publication

International

S.No	Name of The Teacher	Title of the Article	Name of Publisher
1	Dr. ND Gowda	A Study of Artificial Intelligence's Importance in Research Domain	International Journal of Creative Research Thoughts(IJCRT)
2	Dr. Ramesha K	Legal Frame Work on Issues of Agricultural Labourers in India	International Journal of Research and Analytical reviews (IJRAR)


Principal
Saraswathi Law College
CHITRADURGA



INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF CREATIVE RESEARCH THOUGHTS (IJCRT)

An International Open Access, Peer-reviewed, Refereed Journal

Ref No : IJCRT/Vol 12/ Issue 1 / 320

To,
Dr. N D Gowda

Subject: Publication of paper at International Journal of Creative Research Thoughts.

Dear Author,

With Greetings we are informing you that your paper has been successfully published in the International Journal of Creative Research Thoughts - IJCRT (ISSN: 2320-2882). Thank you very much for your patience and cooperation during the submission of paper to final publication Process. It gives me immense pleasure to send the certificate of publication in our Journal. Following are the details regarding the published paper.

About IJCRT : Scholarly open access journals, Peer-reviewed, and Refereed Journals, Impact factor 7.97 (Calculate by google scholar and Semantic Scholar | AI-Powered Research Tool) , Multidisciplinary, Monthly, Indexing in all major database & Metadata, Citation Generator, Digital Object Identifier(DOI) | UGC Approved Journal No: 49023 (18)

Registration ID : IJCRT_249500

Paper ID : IJCRT2401320

Title of Paper : **A STUDY OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE'S IMPORTANCE IN THE RESEARCH DOMAIN**

Impact Factor : 7.97 (Calculate by Google Scholar) | License by Creative Common 3.0

Publication Date: 11-January-2024

DOI :

Published in : Volume 12 | Issue 1 | January 2024

Page No : c663-c672

Published URL : http://www.ijcrt.org/viewfull.php?&p_id=IJCRT2401320

Authors : Dr. N D Gowda, PRADEEP K N

Notification : UGC Approved Journal No: 49023 (18)

Thank you very much for publishing your article in IJCRT.


Editor In Chief

International Journal of Creative Research Thoughts - IJCRT
(ISSN: 2320-2882)



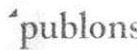
M.S. Sude
Principal
Saraswathi Law College
CHITRADURGA



Indexing



CiteSeer^x





INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF CREATIVE RESEARCH THOUGHTS (IJCRT)

An International Open Access, Peer-reviewed, Refereed Journal

A STUDY OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE'S IMPORTANCE IN THE RESEARCH DOMAIN

Dr.N.D.Gowda*

Pradeep. K.N**

* Assistant Professor, Saraswathi Law College, Chitradurga, Karnataka

** Assistant Professor, R.L.Law College, Davangere, Karnataka

Abstract: Artificial intellect (AI) is the culmination of numerous technologies that come together to allow robots to think, feel, act and learn at levels of intellect comparable to that of humans. Artificial intelligence has grown in strength in recent years, accelerating scientific study in a variety of sectors and allowing scientists to tackle issues that were previously unsolvable. The amount of data generated by robots and people combined now a day greatly exceeds the capacity of humans to process, comprehend and make sophisticated judgments using this data. All computer learning is based on Artificial Intelligence, which is also where complicated decision making is headed. The application of Artificial Intelligence to research is growing. AI based algorithms are being utilized to increase research productivity and offer fresh viewpoints on subjects that have already been studied. They are useful for generating and testing new hypotheses in addition to making connections between disparate pieces of information. Artificial Intelligence is also utilized to streamline research lab resources, automate data collection and make complex dataset synthesis and analysis easier. There have been claims that AI has an impact on human nature, intelligence and decision making. Concerns have been raised regarding AI's potential effects on people, including the possibility that they will encourage prejudice in human mental processes. A frequent worry is that machines will eventually outsmart humanity and take over. Nevertheless, AI is demonstrating itself to be a potent instrument for bridging knowledge and generating fresh hypotheses in every study. This paper provides an overview of the technology and the use of Artificial Intelligence in many fields, with a focus on the subject of research.

Keywords: Artificial Intelligence, Human Being, Searching Techniques, Research Field

Introduction

The role of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in academic research has garnered significant attention in recent years. This transformative technology powered by machine learning algorithms, data analytics and is revolutionizing the research landscape. By enabling researchers to process vast amounts of data extract meaningful insights and automate repetitive tasks, AI has the potential to accelerate the pace of scientific discovery and enhance the quality of research outcomes. As AI continues to evolve, it is essential for researchers to adapt and embrace this powerful tool while also being mindful of its limitations and ethical

* Assistant Professor, Saraswathi Law College, Chitradurga, Karnataka

** Assistant Professor, R.L.Law College, Davangere, Karnataka

implications¹. By striking a balance between AI driven automation and human ingenuity, researchers can unlock new possibilities, advance scientific knowledge and contribute to the transformative potential of AI in the realm of academic research. In the near future intelligent machines will replace human capabilities in many areas. AI is the study of intelligent machines and software that can reason, learn, gather knowledge, communicate, manipulate and perceive the objects. AI is different from Psychology because it emphasis on computation and is different from computer science because of its emphasis on perception, reasoning and action. It makes machines smarter and more useful. AI has the advantages over the natural intelligence as it is more permanent, consistent, less expensive, has the ease of duplication and dissemination, can be documented and can perform certain tasks much faster and better than human.

AI has brought about significant changes to academia, revolutionizing the way research is conducted, knowledge is generated and education is delivered. The integration of AI technologies in academia has the potential to streamline processes, enhance research outcomes and foster innovation. Another area where AI is making a significant impact in academia is in education. AI powered technologies are being used to develop intelligent tutoring systems, adaptive learning platforms and personalized educational experiences². Similarly, the application of AI in research has grown tremendously with a focus on automation of research techniques from generating a hypothesis to conducting experiments.

Meaning of Artificial Intelligence

Artificial Intelligence is a simulation of human intelligence into a computer machine so that it can think and act like a human. It is a technology that helps a computer machine to think like a human. AI aims to mimic human behaviour. AI also known as machine intelligence, is a branch of computer science that focuses on building and managing technology that can learn to autonomously make decisions and carry out actions on behalf of a human being. AI is not a single technology. Instead, it is an umbrella term that includes any type of software or hardware component that supports machine learning, expert systems, generative AI and certain types of robotics³.

In the real world, AI systems are specialized tools designed to perform specific tasks, such as image recognition, language translation or data analysis. Artificial Intelligence leverages computers and machines to mimic the problem solving and decision making capabilities of the human mind. The use or study of computer systems or machines that have some of the qualities that the human brain has, such as the ability to interpret and produce language in a way that seems human, recognize or create images, solve problems and learn from data supplied to them. In other words, it can be defined as programming such machines which can think and act with some level of human intelligence is known as Artificial Intelligence⁴. In it many fields are combined like Philosophy, Psychology and Computer Science.

Principal
Saraswathi Law College
CHITRADURGA

¹ Ekta Nehra. Artificial Intelligence in Modern Times, ICRISEM; YMCA, New Delhi, 2015: ISBN:978-81- 931039-4-4

² Avneet Pannu. Artificial intelligence, HJET; ISSN: 2277- 3754, 2015; 4(10)

³ B. Knüsel, M. Zumwald, C. Baumberger, et al. Applying big data beyond small problems in climate research Nat. Clim. Change, 9 (2019), pp. 196-197.

⁴ P. Dhar. The carbon impact of artificial intelligence Nat. Mach. Intell, 2 (2020), p. 423.

Artificial Intelligence in Academic Research

Artificial Intelligence has found numerous applications in academic research across various disciplines. Following are some examples of AI is being used in academic research,

- **Natural Language Processing (NLP):** NLP techniques enable computers to understand and generate human language. Researchers use NLP to analyse large volumes of textual data, extract information, summarize documents and detect sentiment. It has applications in fields like Literature, Linguistics and Social Sciences.
- **Computer Vision:** Researchers use computer vision to analyse medical images, satellite imagery and surveillance footage among others. It has applications in fields like Biology, Astronomy and Environmental Sciences.
- **Robotics and Automation:** AI powered robots and automated systems are increasingly being used in academic research to perform tasks such as lab experiments, data collection and sample processing. These robots can work 24/7, reducing human error and increasing efficiency in research workflows.
- **Recommendation Systems:** AI algorithms can provide personalized recommendations based on user preferences and behaviours. In academia, these systems can suggest relevant research papers, conferences or collaborations based on a researcher's interests and previous work.
- **Simulation and modelling:** AI techniques, such as machine learning and neural networks can be used to create complex models and simulations. Researchers can use these models to study and predict phenomena in fields like Physics, Economics and Social Sciences.
- **Knowledge Discovery and Synthesis:** AI can assist researchers in discovering and synthesizing information from vast amounts of existing research papers, patents and other academic sources. This can help identify research gaps, find relevant literature, and generate new insights⁵.

Scope of Artificial Intelligence in Different Fields

Education: Education is an important part of life for everyone and a good education plays a vital role to have a successful life. In order to improve the education system for the students, there are always a lot of changes happening around the world, ranging from the way of teaching to the type of curriculum. Artificial Intelligence is a thriving technology that is being used in almost every field and is changing the world. One place where AI is poised to make big changes is in education.

AI in education has given a completely new perspective of looking at education to teachers, students, parents and of course, the educational institutions as well. AI in education is not about humanoid robots as a teacher to replace human teachers, but it is about using computer intelligence to help teachers and students and making the education system much better and effective. In future, the education system will have lots of AI tools that will shape the educational experience of the future.

M.S. Serdhan
Principal
Saraswathi Law College
CHITRADURGA

In the education system, there are various activities which take lots of time of teachers such as grading tests and home works. These tasks require lots of time and effort, while this time could be used in interacting with students, letting them know their errors, teaching new things and many more. To save this time, AI can be used. With AI tools, it is possible to automate the grading system for nearly all types of Multiple Choice Questions and fill-in-the-blank and they are very close to being able to grade written responses⁶. However, AI is still not possible to truly replace human grading, but it's getting improving day by day. By using AI, teachers will get more time to fill the gap in their classroom rather than investing their time in these tedious tasks.

Teachers always have a critical role in the education system, but this role and its requirement may change with the new technologies. AI can automate different tasks such as grading, reports, help students while learning and may also be an option of real world tutor in some cases. AI can be included in different aspects of teaching. AI systems can be programmed for providing expertise to students, a place where students can ask their doubts and could take the place of teacher for teaching basis course materials. In such cases, AI could change the role of the teacher as a facilitator⁷.

AI is developing day-by-day, it is possible that machines can identify the facial expressions of students while learning the concepts can understand if they are finding any difficulty in learning and according to that make changes in the way of teaching. However, currently, such things are not possible, but they might be possible in the near future with AI Powered machines and software. The main aim of Artificial Intelligence in education is not to completely replace teachers. Instead, it aims to act as helping hands for teachers as well as students.

Entertainment: The entertainment industry is the most creative industry in the world today. Constant and valuable changes are required to make it successful. If you make the same kind of films people get bored and do not want to see the stuff. They want to see something new always. The movie topics, actions, stories, music, dance, sports everything has to be new to entice people. If it catches the fancy of the people there is a lot of money in it for the producers and directors. Technology is a game changer for the entertainment industry. Artificial Intelligence and Machine Learning (ML) have become the fancy of the most creative artists in the world today. To a large extent, AI will be responsible for the future success of the entertainment industry. AI in entertainment refers to the use of Artificial Intelligence technologies to create, distribute and personalize content in the media and entertainment industry. This includes using AI algorithms to assist with tasks such as content creation, distribution, recommendation and engagement. AI is being used in various forms of entertainment, including film, television, music, gaming, virtual reality and social media. For example, AI algorithms can be used to generate new forms of content, such as virtual reality experiences, interactive video games and personalized news articles⁸. AI can also be used to assist

M.S. Sudeen
Principal
Saraswathi Law College

CHITRADURGA

⁶ B Al Braiki, S. Harous, N. Zaki, F. Alnajjar, Artificial intelligence in education and assessment methods, Bulletin of Electrical Engineering and Informatics, 9 (5) (2020), pp. 1998-2007

⁷ Beck, M. Stern, E. Haugsjaa, Applications of AI in education, Crossroads, 3 (1) (1996), pp. 11-15

⁸ <https://medium.com/technology-bits/the-future-of-entertainment-with-artificial-intelligence-75483644e189>

human creators in tasks such as video editing, sound design and special effects. In addition, AI can be used to personalize content for individual users based on their preferences and behaviour.

Criminal Justice System: The judicial system in India is not reformed due to the pendency of cases, shortage of judges and officers, long hearing dates along with lengthy court procedures. All these issues lead to delaying justice, which is equivalent to the denial of justice. To restore the effectiveness of the judicial and law enforcement systems, Artificial Intelligence needs to be incorporated into the justice administration system.

AI can help improve the efficiency of law enforcement agencies in many ways. This includes the introduction of biometric details such as the face, speech, blood group and fingerprint details of various suspects to ease the investigation process and tracking of criminals. AI based technology can be effectively used to guide investigation officers on investigation procedures. It reduces the possibility of procedural errors by officials. Further, an AI enabled digital database containing details of offences, modus operandi and similar offences committed at different places can also be created.

In the Courts, AI is being used for:

- **Decision making:** AI can be used to help judges make decisions about bail, sentencing and parole. This can help to ensure that decisions are fair and accurate.
- **Risk assessment:** AI can be used to assess the risk of recidivism for offenders. This information can then be used to make decisions about sentencing and parole.
- **Case management:** AI can be used to automate tasks such as scheduling hearings and managing case files. This can free up court staff to focus on other tasks.
- **Legal research:** AI can be used to analyse legal documents, statutes and case precedents to assist lawyers in finding relevant information quickly. These AI powered tools can save hours of manual research and enable legal professionals to focus on higher value tasks, ultimately improving the efficiency of the legal system⁹.

Further, with the help of forensic analysis, an AI powered system can be used to identify the minute biological materials present at the crime scene. The materials include blood, urine, saliva, hair, semen, fingerprints, etc. It is made possible by using AI with cognitive data analytics, identification and similarity pattern extraction features. AI programming, along with big data, can help in the identification of crime spots by interacting with space and time related information. Likewise, an outbreak of theft in one area may help predict similar activities in surrounding areas. The evidence collected at the crime spot can provide a clue regarding the prior use of the same weapon with the help of an AI enabled database. AI algorithms can help in discovering pattern signatures in gunshot analysis. It is used to detect bullet waves to determine available guns and estimate the possibility of legal authorities in the investigation.

⁹ <https://www.legalserviceindia.com/legal/article-13251-artificial-intelligence-in-criminal-justice-system.html>

AI can also help jail authorities to maintain a vigil on criminal activities going inside or near the jail premises. With the help of AI based surveillance systems and Drone technology inside jail premises, unlawful activities can be monitored easily and efficiently.

Use of AI by the Judicial System

AI based database having a copy of decisions would make this tedious task easier. AI based technology can be used to record the statements made before the court without any manual errors. It allows transparency in conducting trials. Manual execution of process involving issuing of summons or notices, presence of witnesses, next date of hearing, etc. leads to undue delay in timing. An AI based system can be used to reduce latencies and ease the trial process. The use of AI can summarize or make the contents of legal documents precise so enabling judges to grant these interim orders quickly¹⁰.

While dealing with criminal cases, a judge has to take various decisions like granting bail to the accused, etc. With the help of AI powered machines, these decisions are made simpler, which can aid judges in determining the outcome of cases.

AI based translation software named SUVAS (Supreme Court Vidhik Anuvaad Software) has been launched by the Apex Court to translate English judicial documents into nine vernacular languages. It will help laymen understand the court's legal documents and proceedings. The Supreme Court, in association with the National Informatics Centre, has also launched an official multilingual mobile app to provide real time access to the status of court proceedings, circulars, reports and other law related information to litigants, advocates and citizens¹¹. The app is available on IOS in English, Hindi, and six other regional languages. Another example is the SUPACE (Supreme Court Portal for Assistance in Courts Efficiency) portal of the Supreme Court which helps analyse large amounts of data pertaining to case filings, making it easier for judges to differentiate the important facts and issues in a new case.

Use of AI by Law Firms and Legal Professionals

AI is useful for advocates in producing discovery responses, responsive pleadings and other documents just by uploading the complaint or discovery request with jurisdictional requirements. Legal motion is an AI based platform that helps advocates and professionals in speeding up the process of litigation. AI trained machine learning algorithms are used to perform the classification and clustering of different types of documents by detecting the hidden similarities among them.

AI can also help with analysing contracts and reviewing documents. A well known firm named Cyril Amar Chand Mangaldas, in association with Kira Systems introduced AI based machine learning software that enables the identification and analysis of risky provisions or clauses in agreements by

searching through extensive volumes of online databases¹². Deploying an AI solution can create a positive momentum throughout a law firm. As attorneys come to trust AI software, they can relax and let the computers attend to the monotonous details. No longer stuck in the weeds, these attorneys are more likely to engage in strategic problem solving, which can enable them to enjoy their work more.

Significance of Artificial Intelligence in Research Field

The role of Artificial Intelligence in academic research has garnered significant attention in recent years. By enabling researchers to process vast amounts of data extract meaningful insights and automate repetitive tasks, AI has the potential to accelerate the pace of scientific discovery and enhance the quality of research outcomes. Artificial Intelligence has brought about significant changes to academia, revolutionizing the way research is conducted, knowledge is generated and education is delivered. The integration of AI technologies in academia has the potential to streamline processes, enhance research outcomes and foster innovation.

One of the primary significance of AI is changing academia is through data analysis. Researchers can leverage AI algorithms to analyse vast amounts of data quickly and efficiently. This enables them to identify patterns, correlations and trends that may not be easily discernible through traditional methods. Furthermore, AI is transforming the research process itself. It can assist researchers in literature review and knowledge synthesis by automatically scanning and extracting relevant information from a wide range of scientific papers¹³. This not only saves time but also helps researchers stay up-to-date with the latest advancements in their field.

Another area where AI is making a significant impact in academia is in education. AI powered technologies are being used to develop intelligent tutoring systems, adaptive learning platforms and personalized educational experiences. These technologies can analyse students learning patterns and provide tailored feedback, support and resources. Moreover, AI has the potential to augment human capabilities in academia. It can automate repetitive tasks, freeing up researchers time to focus on higher level cognitive activities. This includes automating data collection, analysis, and even manuscript writing. By streamlining these processes, researchers can devote more time to critical thinking, hypothesis generation and exploring new research avenues. By striking a balance between AI driven automation and human ingenuity, researchers can unlock new possibilities, advance scientific knowledge and contribute to the transformative potential of AI in the realm of academic research.

M. S. Subbarao
Principal
Saraswathi Law College
CHITRADURGA

¹² Avaneesh Marwala Seven Benefits of Artificial Intelligence for Law Firms, July 13, 2017, p.02

¹³ Jessica Abbadia, Discover the transformative power of AI in academic research. Explore applications, challenges and ethical

Artificial Intelligence has found numerous applications in academic research across various disciplines. Some examples of how AI is being used in academic research are,

- **Data Analysis and Pattern Recognition:** AI algorithms can analyse large datasets and identify patterns, correlations and trends that may not be easily recognizable by humans alone. This is particularly useful in fields such as Genomics, Climate Science, and Social Sciences.
- **Natural Language Processing (NLP):** NLP techniques enable computers to understand and generate human language. Researchers use NLP to analyse large volumes of textual data, extract information, summarize documents and detect sentiment. It has applications in fields like Literature, Linguistics and Social Sciences.
- **Computer Vision:** AI based computer vision systems can process and interpret visual data, such as images and videos. Researchers use computer vision to analyse medical images, satellite imagery and surveillance footage among others. It has applications in fields like Biology, astronomy and Environmental Sciences.
- **Drug Discovery and Development:** AI is being used to accelerate the process of drug discovery by predicting the properties and interactions of potential drug compounds. Machine learning models can analyse vast amounts of chemical and biological data to identify potential drug targets and design novel molecules.
- **Robotics and Automation:** AI powered robots and automated systems are increasingly being used in academic research to perform tasks such as lab experiments, data collection and sample processing. These robots can work 24/7, reducing human error and increasing efficiency in research workflows.
- **Recommendation Systems:** AI algorithms can provide personalized recommendations based on user preferences and behaviours. In academia, these systems can suggest relevant research papers, conferences or collaborations based on a researcher's interests and previous work.
- **Simulation and Modelling:** AI techniques, such as machine learning and neural networks, can be used to create complex models and simulations. Researchers can use these models to study and predict phenomena in fields like Physics, Economics and Social Sciences.
- **Knowledge Discovery and Synthesis:** AI can assist researchers in discovering and synthesizing information from vast amounts of existing research papers, patents and other academic sources. This can help identify research gaps, find relevant literature, and generate new insights¹⁴.

Principal
Saraswathi Law College
CHITRADURGA

¹⁴ Dmytro Spilka, How Is Artificial Intelligence Re-Shaping Research?, Published in Tech Radar & TNW, July 11, 2022.

The future of AI in academic research holds immense potential for transformative advancements. Here are some trends, opportunities and potential impacts to consider:

- **Interdisciplinary Collaboration:** AI brings together researchers from different disciplines, fostering collaboration and enabling breakthrough insights.
- **Data Driven Discoveries:** AI algorithms extract valuable insights from large datasets, revolutionizing research across disciplines.
- **Personalized and Adaptive Learning:** AI technologies provide tailored educational experiences, assessing student performance and offering targeted feedback.
- **Enhanced Scientific Discovery:** AI assists researchers in hypothesis generation, experiment design and data analysis, accelerating the research process.
- **Ethical Considerations and Responsible AI:** Researchers address bias, transparency, privacy and accountability to ensure ethical and responsible AI use.
- **AI Enabled Automation:** AI streamlines research workflows, automating tasks like data collection and analysis, improving efficiency.
- **AI for Global Challenges:** AI contributes to solving climate change, healthcare and poverty by analysing data and optimizing resource allocation.
- **Augmented Creativity:** AI serves as a creative partner, generating ideas, synthesizing information and pushing boundaries in fields like Art and Design.
- **Enhanced Peer Review and Scientific Communication:** AI automates aspects of peer review, aids in language translation and recommends relevant research papers.
- **Democratization of Research:** AI platforms provide access to computational power, datasets and collaboration opportunities globally, democratizing research.

Finally in my opinion, it has been asserted that AI affects the nature of humans, their intelligence and the decision making process. With the advent of AI, there is concern over how its creations could affect human beings, including encouraging biases in human thought processes. A common concern is that machines would become smarter than humans and thus gain control. Regardless, AI is proving a powerful tool for connecting information and drawing new hypotheses.

Conclusion

Artificial Intelligence is a field that enables machines to think conceptually and analytically. The last 20 years have seen a tremendous contribution from AI approaches in several fields. AI will keep becoming more and more significant in a variety of industries. AI is crucial to research because it may speed up advancement in a variety of sectors by automating difficult operations, analyzing enormous volumes of data, finding patterns and providing insights that would take a long time or be impossible for humans to accomplish. The talented side must provide sufficient assistance for AI to reach its full potential. AI makes it seem as though the world is at your feet, which makes choosing the appropriate footwear even

M. S. Seedha
Principal
Saraswathi Law College
CHITRADURG

more important. AI is a major game changer for this planet, offering amazing levels of human augmentation along with fascinating research fields and never before seen applications. Let's take advantage of this opportunity.

In general, I support changing our perspective on AI from one of a replacement to one of a supplement to our research. Put differently, we ought to think of AI as an ally or collaborator that supports human labor. Collaborative intelligence is the term for this AI paradigm, in which AI and humans work together to solve issues. Instead than viewing AI as a threat to our existence, we might investigate how researchers can collaborate with it.

M. S. Sudhan
Principal
Saraswathi Law College
CHITRADURGA





INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF CREATIVE RESEARCH THOUGHTS | ISSN: 2320 - 2882

An International Open Access, Peer-reviewed, Refereed Journal

The Board of
International Journal of Creative Research Thoughts
Is hereby awarding this certificate to

Dr. N D Gowda

In recognition of the publication of the paper entitled
A STUDY OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE'S IMPORTANCE IN THE RESEARCH DOMAIN

Published In IJCRT (www.ijert.org) & 7.97 Impact Factor by Google Scholar

Volume 12 Issue 1 January 2024 , Date of Publication: 11-January-2024

UGC Approved Journal No: 49023 (18)

PAPER ID : IJCRT2401320

Registration ID : 249500

Scholarly open access journals, Peer-reviewed, and Refereed Journals, Impact factor 7.97 (Calculate by google scholar and Semantic Scholar | AI-Powered Research Tool) , Multidisciplinary, Monthly Journal



M.S. Seetharam
Principal
Saraswathi Law College
CHITRADURGA

[Signature]
EDITOR IN CHIEF

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF CREATIVE RESEARCH THOUGHTS | IJCRT
An International Scholarly, Open Access, Multi-disciplinary, Indexed Journal

Website: www.ijcrt.org | Email id: editor@ijcrt.org | ESTD: 2013



**INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF RESEARCH AND
ANALYTICAL REVIEWS (IJRAR) | IJRAR.ORG**
An International Open Access, Peer-reviewed, Refereed Journal
E-ISSN: 2348-1269, P-ISSN: 2349-5138

The Board of
International Journal of Research and Analytical Reviews (IJRAR)
Is hereby awarding this certificate to
Dr. Ramesha K

In recognition of the publication of the paper entitled
Legal frame works on Issues of Agricultural Labourers in India

Published In IJRAR (www.ijrar.org) UGC Approved - Journal No : 43602 & 7.17 Impact Factor

Volume 11 Issue 4 December 2024, Date of Publication: 13-December-2024

M. S. Seetha
**Principal
Saraswathi Law College
CHITRADURGA**

R. B. Joshi
EDITOR IN CHIEF

PAPER ID : IJRAR24D2860
Registration ID : 302941



UGC and ISSN Approved - Scholarly open access journals, Peer-reviewed, and Refereed Journals, Impact factor 7.17 (Calculate by google scholar and Semantic Scholar | AI-Powered Research Tool) , Multidisciplinary, Monthly Journal

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF RESEARCH AND ANALYTICAL REVIEWS | IJRAR

An International Scholarly, Open Access, Multi-disciplinary, Indexed Journal

Website: www.ijrar.org | Email: editor@ijrar.org | ESTD: 2014

Manage By: IJPUBLICATION Website: www.ijrar.org | Email ID: editor@ijrar.org

How start New Journal & software (<http://ijrar.org/How to start new journal & journal supporting software.php>)

Book & Thesis Publications (<http://ijrar.org/bookpub.php>)

IJRAR is Peer Review

Refereed

Open access

Monthly, Multidisciplinary, Multilanguage

Online, Print Journal



(<https://www.ijrar.org>)

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF RESEARCH AND ANALYTICAL REVIEWS (IJRAR.ORG)

International Peer Reviewed & Refereed Journal, Open Access Journal

ISSN Approved Journal No: E-ISSN 2348-1269, P- ISSN 2349-5138

Journal ESTD Year: 2014

Call For Paper - Volume 11 | Issue 4 | Month- December 2024 (<https://ijrar.org/submitonline.php>)

Read all new guidelines related publication before submission or publication. Scholarly open access , Peer-reviewed, and Refereed, Impact Factor: 7.17, AI-Powered Research Tool , Multidisciplinary, Monthly, Indexing in all major database & Metadata, Citation Generator, Digital Object Identifier(DOI), UGC Approved Journal No: 43602(19)



Submit Paper

(<https://ijrar.org/submitonline.php>)



Login to Author Home

(<http://www.ijrar.org/Authorhome/alogin.php>)



IJRAR.COM Repository

(<https://ijrar.org/archivelist.php>)



Communication Guidelines

(<https://ijrar.org/Communication%20Guidelines.pdf>)

(Communication Guidelines.pdf)

([https://wa.me/916354477117/?text=Hi IJRAR](https://wa.me/916354477117/?text=Hi%20IJRAR))

Published Paper Details:

M.S. Sudee
Principal
Saraswathi Law College
CHITRADURGA

Paper Title (papers/IJRAR24D2860.pdf)

Legal frame works on Issues of Agricultural Labourers in India

Contact Us
Click Here

(<papers/IJRAR24D2860.pdf>) (<papers/IJRAR24D2860.pdf>) (<download1.php?file=IJRAR24D2860.pdf>)

Click Here to Download Article (<download.php?file=IJRAR24D2860.pdf>)

Published Paper PDF :- <http://www.ijrar.org/papers/IJRAR24D2860> (<http://www.ijrar.org/papers/IJRAR24D2860.pdf>)

Published Paper URL :- http://ijrar.org/viewfull.php?&p_id=IJRAR24D2860 (http://ijrar.org/viewfull.php?&p_id=IJRAR24D2860)

Published Paper PDF Downlaod: - <download.php?file=IJRAR24D2860> (<download.php?file=IJRAR24D2860.pdf>)

Authors

Dr. Ramesha K, Dr. Srishyla L

Keywords

IJRAR.ORG

E-ISSN: 2348-1269, P-ISSN: 2349-5138



**INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF RESEARCH AND
ANALYTICAL REVIEWS (IJRAR) | IJRAR.ORG**

An International Open Access, Peer-reviewed, Refereed Journal

Legal Frame Work on Issues of Agricultural Labourers in India

Dr. Ramesha K

Assistant Professor, Saraswathi Law College, Chitradurga, Karnataka, India

Dr. Srishyla L

Assistant Professor, Saraswathi Law College, Chitradurga, Karnataka, India

Abstract:

Agriculture is considered to be one of the first reasons for people to settle in one place. Before the advent of agriculture, people were wanderers who search for food from one place to another. They settle at one place for some time, get the food they need, and leave the place. With the discovery of agriculture, they started living in one place. They started to settle at one place as it requires months for the crop to be fully prepared to harvest. When they started settling at one place, they form communities. They started living together in one place; it develops societies and leads the foundation of modern culture and it continues from generation to generation and these rules got ingrained in their culture. Agriculture was the basic foundation of civilized society. Agriculture in India has continued for thousands of years and has given prosperity, employment, and has proven to be its economic backbone. Mahatma Gandhi's emphasis on the value of self-sufficient village economy agricultural labourers in India is not recognized as industry thus labour working under harsh conditions are subject to different set of rules and regulations and most surprisingly a good number of their working conditions are not governed by any statutory regulation leaving them at the mercy of contractors and landlords have been the most neglected and exploited class of human labour. They have suffered because they happen to belong to economically and socially backward class of society. Further, their illiteracy, poverty and indebtedness and the seasonal nature of work in villages also create obstacles. Moreover lack of organization, heterogeneity and homogeneity and their migratory nature. The need is not to segregate men and women agricultural labourers but to provide a distinct and effective legal regime that not only supports the mandates of welfare state but also fulfills the mandate of social security. For this purpose national and international instruments provide provisions relating protection of agricultural labour, in international level declared so many convention under ILO and in national level government of India enacted laws with the advancement of civilization, there was a need to regulate agriculture in India such as Equal Remuneration Act, 1976, The Minimum Wages Act, 1948, The Maternity Benefit Act of 1961, Unorganised worker Social Security Act 2008, Bonded Labour Abolition Act 1976 and Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act 1986 etc. This paper is based on doctrinal work and the data collected from books, journals, news paper articles and Government notifications. This paper attempts to analyse the problems of agricultural labour and assess the steps taken by the Government, legislature, and judiciary to meet-the situation and provide possible suggestions.

Key Word: Agriculture Labour, Constitution, ILO, Convention.

Introduction:

India is an agricultural country and agriculture is backbone of Indian economy but they are suffers from various issues and problems connected with the agricultural sector and especially with regard to the agricultural labourers. The issues and problems connected to the agricultural labourers are not focusing to main stream society and the policy makers. The agricultural labourers are born in debt, grow in debt and die in debt. Most of the laws available to this community are not recognized and are not aware of the welfare programs. They are not aware of it because they are unorganized sectors of labour community.

Unorganized workers in India engaged as home-based worker, brick kiln, domestic, agricultural and construction. The others are head loaders, street vendors, cobblers, rag pickers, washer men, rickshaw pullers, landless labourers, are some of them. In India most of the people are relayed on agriculture. But due to failure in agriculture in rural India, they become profitless and landless that forced them to be migratory to urban area. As we look in to the labour issues, often one is reminded of the migrant labour, construction labour, industrial workers and the related. Hardly the attention turns towards agricultural labours, Agricultural labourers in India has increased from 234.1 million (127.3 million cultivators and 106.8 million agricultural labourers) in 2001 to 263.1 million (118.8 million cultivators and 144.3 million agricultural labourers) in 2011. During the year 2023, 41.49 % of population involved in the agriculture sector.

The labour laws had its basis from views of important national leaders who fought for the freedom, various debates from constituent assembly and from International conventions. Protecting the interest of labour is ensured in the Constitution of India Chapter III Article 18, 19, 23 and 24 Chapter IV Article 39, 41, 42, 43, 43A and 34 it is linked with fundamental rights and Directive

M. S. Seetha
Principal
Saraswathi Law College
CHITRADURGA

Principles of State Policy. Agricultural labour constitute in the concurrent list in which the Central and the State governments are enabled to make laws. Accordingly different aspects of the labour issues like occupation and various recommendations were discussed in the First National Commission on labour on 24 December 1966 and reported in 1969. It analysed all sectors of organised and unorganised sector. The Second National Commission on labour submitted analysed and covered the recommendations for social security, child labour, wages, skill development, labour administration and unorganised sector it also included the agricultural labour distress on the up gradation and development of skill by training and workshops. It also recommended for small scale and agri- business in rural sector.

Agricultural labour:

Agriculture labourer can be defined as the involvement of any person in connection with cultivating the soil, or in connection with raising or harvesting any agricultural or horticultural commodity, management of livestock, bees, poultry etc. The first Agricultural Labour Enquiry Committee of 1950-51 regarded those people as agricultural workers who were engaged in raising crops on payment of wages. Since in India, a large number of workers do not work against payment of wages all the year round, this definition was incomplete. Accordingly, the Committee laid down that those people should be regarded as agricultural workers who worked for 50 per cent or more days on payment of wages.

The Second Agricultural Labour Enquiry Committee of 1956-57 took a broad view of agricultural activities to include those workers also who were engaged in allied activities like animal husbandry, dairy, poultry, piggery, etc. The Second Committee submitted that to know whether a household is an agricultural labour household we must examine its main source of income. If 50 per cent or more of its income is derived as wages for work rendered in agriculture, only then it could be classified as agricultural labour household. The changeover from 'work' to 'income' seems more scientific.

The agricultural workers into two different categories such as:

- a. Attached labourers are those workers who are attached to some other farmer households on the basis of a written or oral agreement. These attached workers are working as per the wishes of their masters and are not free to work at any other place. They are working both in the house and farms of their masters. Thus, these attached labourers are working as serfs or servants and they are also known as bonded labourers.
- b. On the other hand, casual labourers are those workers who are free to work in any farm on the payment of daily wages.

Characteristics of agricultural labour

1. Large areas have been brought under irrigation.
2. Use of fertilizers and pesticides has been increased.
3. Large area has been brought under high yielding variety of seeds which brings green revolution in India.
4. Although modern techniques are adopted still animals play a significant role in various agricultural activities.
5. Major part of the agriculture depends mainly on monsoon rain.
6. Food crops are the major parts of production.
7. Means of transport and facilities for storing food are inadequate and roads are un-metalled.

Types of agriculture labour

- a. **Bonded or Semi-Free Labourers :** This group, called "Agrarian Serfs" by Merchant and Wadia, was made up of people who continued to work under almost all conditions. A report by Royal Commission for Labour and Employment, those who were bound were bound by a need to get money. With no way to protect him, to begin serving the man who gave him his money," The money isn't paid back, and it's not supposed to be paid back. The borrower is life-long bondslave of the person who lent him the money. He is treated like a medieval serf since he is paid so little and given so little to eat. Enslavers could buy or sell these enslaved people, or they might even pawn them. Even worse, the bond was never repaid, and in certain cases, subsequent generations were also chained as a result. Also, if the master was unable to provide work for the labourer, he could not permit him to travel far from his home.
- b. **Dwarf-Holding Labourers:** Small-scale landowners, tenants, farm workers, and part-time farmers all fell into this category. The fact that they weren't like the other farm workers made them stand out from the crowd. They were motivated to work on a farm by the meagre wages from their primary employment. It was common for women and other family members to labour on farms. It was estimated by Dr. Patel that in 1931, there were 32 million small-scale farmers in India at the time. The majority of them were located in Bihar, Bengal, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, and other regions.
- c. **Under-Employed Landless Labourers:** The dwarf-holding labourers were attached to the land, whereas bonded labourers became bound to their employers. In all cases, the primary cause was a lack of alternative employment opportunities. Landless farm labourers were pushed into this form of agricultural work after the landowners or landowners broke their links to them. Regardless of who was responsible for the employees' release, Thomas and Ramakrishnan argue that the price of their freedom was insufficient to compensate for the lack of a secure living environment.
- d. **Full-Time Landless Labourers:** The group was made up of people who worked on plantations and for wealthy and well-off farmers. Because most farms are located in remote places with low populations, it was hard to find enough workers at first. Because of the slave trade, planters were forced to come up with a new strategy to get workers. The Plantation workers were almost like bonded or semi-free labourers because they didn't have a powerful labour union, there was no strong labour union, and owners of plantations knew each other well.

Issues and Problems of Agricultural labour in India

1. **Excess Working Hours:** The working hours of these laborers are not only irregular but also excessive. They have to work since morning to late night. His working hours change with harvest, season and work.
2. **Seasonal Employment:** The agricultural labor does not get work for the whole year. According to the Second Agricultural Labor Investigation Society, a Seasonal labor gets an average of 197 days of work in a year. Similarly, child labor gets 204 days and women get 141 days of employment. Thus, their average annual income is very lower.
3. **Low Wages:** The wage level of agricultural labors very low as compared to that of industrial labor. It has two reasons increase in landless laborers lack of non-agricultural areas of work in rural areas.
4. **Agricultural Slavery:** Majority of agricultural laborers are landless and of backward classes. Due to their lower social status they are treated as animals. Big land owners make them work as slaves. They are used as laborers and in return given minimum wages.
5. **Indebtedness:** Due to lower income, the indebtedness of agricultural farmers is increasing. They hesitate in negotiating their wages with the land owners in the fear that their services would be terminated. The laborers remain indebted even after working with the land owners for their whole life.
6. **Not United:** Since the agricultural laborers are spread in millions of village all over the country they lack unity. Thus, they are unable to negotiate their wages etc. with the land owners by uniting themselves.
7. **Exploitation of Child and Women Laborers:** Due to lower income the children and women of agricultural laborers are also forced to work for their livelihood. The child and women laborers are made to work more for livelihood. Thus, exploitation of child labor and woman labor is a major problem in the field of agriculture.
8. **Lower Social Status:** Most of the agricultural laborers are of backward classes who have been exploited since centuries. Due to this reason also their social status is lower.
9. **Shortage of Other Jobs:** There is shortage of other jobs in villages. Thus, if the crop is destroyed by floods, famines etc., it becomes difficult for the agricultural labor to survive.
10. **Housing Problem:** The landless laborers have no private house. They live in cottages, made on the useless land of the landowners with their permission and in its return they have to work without payment, for the landowners. When a number of people live under the same roof, the physical, social, moral and religious problem arises.

International Provisions on Protection of Agricultural Labour:

The ILO's mandate on organization of agricultural labours and promotes equal remuneration among men and women labour in the world.

The Equal Remuneration Convention, 1951:

The Equal Remuneration Convention, 1951 was formally adopted in 1951 and entered into force in May 1953. The Convention focuses on gender discrimination in employment and outlines principles for the equal remuneration for work of equal value independent of whether it is performed by men or women. In order to achieve equal pay, Parties to the Convention are required to implement domestic laws, regulations on wage determination and/or support collective agreements between workers' and employers' organizations. The Convention's implementation is supervised by the ILO's Committee of Experts. Every three years, a State Party must report on the current state of implementation, which is reviewed and evaluated by the Committee of Experts. The Equal Remuneration Convention is part of the 15 core conventions covered under the GSP regulation.

Rural Workers Organisations Convention, 1975:

All categories of rural workers, whether they are wage earners or self-employed, shall have the right to establish and, subject only to the rules of the organization concerned, to join organizations, of their own choosing without previous authorization. The principles of freedom of association shall be fully respected; rural workers' organizations shall be independent and voluntary in character and shall remain free from all interference, coercion or repression. National policy shall facilitate the establishment and growth, on a voluntary basis, of strong and independent organizations of rural workers as an effective means of ensuring the participation of these workers in economic and social development.

Others ILO Conventions

1. Right of Association (Agriculture) Convention, 1921
2. Minimum Wage-Fixing Machinery, Convention, 1928
3. Forced Labour Convention, 1930
4. Equal Remuneration Convention, 1951
5. Equality of Treatment (Social Security) Convention, 1962
6. Abolition of Forced Labour, 1957

M.S. Sudhe
Principal
Saraswathi Law College
CHITRADURGA

National provisions on protection of agricultural labour:

Government has not taken any serious effort to improve the conditions of the agricultural labourers. They are the unknown human labour section. Most of the Labour Legislation is far from implementing to the Indian labourers. Their migration, their removal from job is all done without any information as per laws and only on the wish of the masters.

The establishment of a uniform labour standards had many struggles in diverse conditions and uneven economic development. India was founder part of the ILO, it is permanent member of its governing body since its inception.

Constitution Provisions:

The framers of the Constitution were aware of the socio-economic problems of agricultural labour in India.

The Preamble to the Constitution of India resolves to secure to all its citizens including women: -justice, social, economic and political; liberty of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship; equality of status and opportunity and to promote among them all fraternity assuring the dignity of the individual and the unity and integrity of the nation.

Equality of status and of opportunity is a consistent principle of social Justice, for the realization of the latter is almost impossible without the free play of the former. The constitution makers have incorporated sufficient provisions in the constitution to uphold the dignity of labour. The Constitution of India has given special attention to the needs of women to enable them to exercise their rights on an equal footing with men and participate in national development. The Constitution aims at the creation of an entirely new social order where all citizens are given equal opportunities for growth and development and that no discrimination on the basis of organized and unorganized labour.

The Constitution of India guarantees Fundamental Rights to people including women under various provisions contained in Part III of the Constitution. The relevant provisions concerning women are as follows:

Constitutional commitment recognizing right to equality has been explicitly laid down under Article 14 of the Constitution of India which provides that the state shall not deny to any person equality before the law or the equal protection of law. This provision guarantees to all persons, including agricultural labourers, the right to equality in law.

Constitution of India Prohibit the trafficking of inhuman beings, forced labour, beggar, child labour and other similar forms of forced labour and any contravention of this provision shall be an offence punishable in accordance with law.

Directive principles of state policy are contained in Part IV of the Constitution. Those Directive principles, which are concerning women and have a special bearing on their status, are given as follows:

Article 39(a) directs the state to frame its policy for ensuring that the citizens, men and women equally have the right to an adequate means of livelihood;

Article 39(d) directs the state to ensure that there is an equal pay for equal work for both men and women;

Article 39(e) directs the state to ensure that the health and strength of workers, men and women and the tender age of children are not abused;

Article 42 directs the state to make provision for ensuring just and humane conditions of work and maternity relief;

Article 43 provides that the state shall endeavour to secure to all workers, both men and women, a living wage and a decent standard of life;

Article 46 directs the state to promote with special care the educational and economic Interests of the weaker sections of the people. It is regarded to aim at improving the employment opportunities and conditions, inter-alia, of the working women.

Other Legal Provisions:

Minimum Wages Act 1948, the main object of this law was to fix the minimum wages in employment to focus towards labourers vulnerable to exploitation. Agricultural employment labourers also comes in the purview of this Act

The Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act 1976, the Act made provision to abolish bonded labour to prevent exploitation of the weaker sections. The bonded labour system abolition Act of 1976 enabled more than lacks of people were identified as bonded labourers and rehabilitated. There is another Act the Dangerous Machines (Regulation) Act, 1983, this Act regulates the use of dangerous machines for labour and if there is any bodily injury or death caused the labour has to be compensated.

Unorganised Workers' Social Security Act 2008, this Act defines "Unorganised Worker" as a home based worker, self-employed workers or a wage workers organized or unorganized are enclosed. To afford social security of the unorganised workers Social Security Act of 2008 was enacted.

These can be achieved through.

1. Awareness camps through Government and non-Governmental organizations and ensured that it has covered all rural population and includes all the scattered farmers.
2. They can be advised to involve in to their own group or into the union – to fight for their own rights of social, economic, education and even the migratory nature.

Principal
Saraswathi Law College
CHITRADURGA

3. The Centre and the State Government should ensure two aspects of Legislation; forming the Security Legislation, amending the Legislation as to the need and requirements of the Agricultural labourers and the most important aspect to taken to the other labourers. The employer utilises the innocence and unaware situation of the employee.

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act 2005: National Rural employment guarantee Act 2005 is an Indian labour law and social security measures that aims to guarantees the 'right to work'. It aims to enhance livelihood security in rural areas by providing at least 100 days of wage employment in a financial year to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work.

All the above Legislations with regard to social security are good to be appeared in paper. But it never reaches the Agricultural labourers due to lack of awareness the legal provisions, low social status economic dependency, non-political will, oppressive social nature and conditions are the major aspect being unorganized nature restrict them to involve in developmental programs. But there are many more beneficiary acts that stay only in paper similar acts are Agricultural labour and the Maternity Benefit Act, 1961. The Employers provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provision Act, 1952. If the State Government desires so it can enact these laws and make it effective to the Agricultural labourers. Equal Remuneration Act, 1976 It also remain powerful in paper. But not executed for employees. No discrimination to be showed based on sex for performing the same work or work of a similar nature.

Conclusion:

Agriculture is considered the backbone of any economy in the past and continued to do it today. The agricultural sector has employed the majority of the workforce of India. It is not that profitable but has the potential of income if utilized wisely, like using allied activities with the Farming. It can boost both economy and the income of the person doing it through various combinations with agriculture. The Government is also trying to reform the laws that play a major hurdle in developing the agricultural labour sector in India. The Government till now was only using the socialist approach, but now it is tried to use the capitalist approach of contract farming. The best approach can be the combination of both approaches, and the variation of using the combination can vary from one region to another, which depends on the climate, terrain, and geographical conditions as the country's geography are diverse, so it needs a law which suits the environment of the particular region.

Reference

1. Ani Lukose, Labour Movements and Agrarian Relations, Delhi, Rawat Publications.
2. Anita Taneja, Human Rights of Working Women under various Legislations, Indian Bar Reveiw, VOL XXX (4) 2003.
3. Avtar Singh, Introduction to Labour and Industrial Law, Lexis Nexis, Third edition 2013.
4. Bhaumik, Sankar Kumar, Growth and Composition of Rural Non-Farm Employment in India in the Era of Economic Reforms, The Indian Economic Journal, Vol. 55, Number 3, Oct-Dec.
5. Jain.M.P. Indian Constitutional Law. 5th Edition, Reprint 2009. Published by Lexis Nexis Butterworths Wadhwa Nagpur. Gurgaon-122002, Haryana, India.
6. Jha, Brijesh, Employment, Wages and Productivity in Indian Agriculture, Institute of Economic Growth, University of Delhi Enclave North Complex, Delhi.
7. Madhavan Pillai K, Labour and Industrial Laws, Allahabad Law Agency, Faridabad 2007.
8. Mahajan, V. D. Constitutional Law of India, Eastern Book Company, Lucknow.
9. Myneni S R, Women and Labour Law, Asia Law House, Hyderabad 2008.
10. Praveen K. Jha, Agricultural labour in India, Delhi, Vikas Publishing House Pvt. Ltd.
11. Rawat. R.D. Labour Welfare in India problems and prospects, Jaipur, RBSA Publishers.
12. Shukla V.N, Constitution of India, Eastern Book Company Luknow 2008
13. Srivastava S.C, Industrial Relations and Labour Laws, Vikas Publishing House Ltd, Noida 2009.
14. Sunita Sanghi A Srija and Shirke Shrinivas Vijay (2015) "Decline in Rural Female Labour Force Participation in India-A Relook in to the causes, Journal decision makers 40 (3) 255-268. Vikalpa, volume 40.issue 3.
15. Suresh C. Srivastava, Upliftment of Agricultural labour through labour Laws, Cochin University law, review, pp. 49-71.
16. Surya Narayana Mishra, Labour and Industrial Law, Central Law Publications, Allahabad 2009.
17. Talwar Sabanna, Current Crisis in India Agriculture: Issues and Challenges, Published by Hruthvika Publications (2014).
18. Tyagi B.P, Agricultural Economics and Rural Development, (Third Ed.,) Meerut, Jai Prakash & co.

M.S. Sudeen
Principal
Saraswathi Law College
CHITRADURGA



INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF RESEARCH AND ANALYTICAL REVIEWS (IJRAR) | IJRAR.ORG

An International Open Access, Peer-reviewed, Refereed Journal

E-ISSN: 2348-1269, P-ISSN: 2349-5138

The Board of
International Journal of Research and Analytical Reviews (IJRAR)
Is hereby awarding this certificate to

Dr. Ramesha K

In recognition of the publication of the paper entitled
Legal frame works on Issues of Agricultural Labourers in India

Published In IJRAR (www.ijrar.org) UGC Approved - Journal No : 43602 & 7.17 Impact Factor

Volume 11 Issue 4 December 2024, Date of Publication: 13-December-2024

**Principal
Saraswathi Law College
CHITRADURGA**

EDITOR IN CHIEF

PAPER ID : IJRAR24D2860

Registration ID : 302941



UGC and ISSN Approved - Scholarly open access journals, Peer-reviewed, and Refereed Journals, Impact factor 7.17 (Calculate by google scholar and Semantic Scholar | AI-Powered Research Tool) , Multidisciplinary, Monthly Journal

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF RESEARCH AND ANALYTICAL REVIEWS | IJRAR

An International Scholarly, Open Access, Multi-disciplinary, Indexed Journal

Website: www.ijrar.org | Email: editor@ijrar.org | ESTD: 2014

Manage By: IJPUBLICATION Website: www.ijrar.org | Email ID: editor@ijrar.org