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## INDIAN ECONOMY AND SCOPE FOR EDUPRENEURSHIP, UNDER ENTREPRENEURSHIP PROGRAMME.

SHAILA D. DESAI

Associate Professor , Brihan Maharashtra College of Commerce  
Pune,Maharashtra,

### Abstract:

#### *Edupreneurship*

*India is a home to have renowned entrepreneurs who have propensity to take high risks, creativity and innovation. She is second in rank for entrepreneurs in the world. As per Global 'Entrepreneur Monitor' (GEM) Report 2012 India has held a glorious entrepreneurial tradition, exemplified by merchant communities such as Marwari banyas, Sindhi, Bohara are some traditionally hailing from business families. Today new generation of entrepreneurs follow a different creed. The knowledge sectors like IT, ITES, Biotechnology, Sports, Fitness, Hospitality, Art & Culture, Retail, and Media are the new trends that opened the doors to entrepreneurship. The promptness and the leadership are the valued tools for future achievements without which the targeted goal is impossible.*

### LIMITS

- 1.Business families dominated by family capitalism, feudal lordship etc. they should accept modern mechanism of modern corporation.
- 2.Capital: Own, friends and then they can borrow from banks, build equity so their concentration divides into both building business and funds.
- 3.Unethical Practices:

They take undue advantages of shortages, ignorance, lapses in govt. laws and regulations and against bribes, gifts, dishonestly managerial values tend to be manipulative and ego centric.

- 4.In India women employees have both managerial and non managerial cadre. But due to social rigidities, Indian women are half as likely as men to be entrepreneur. The lack of women involvement stems from prejudices against women.

Though Indian constitution provides that there will be no any discrimination on the basis of caste, creed, sex, birth place but discrimination exist in deferent forms and deferent ways that mar the growth of business. To overcome this male dominance in the society it has to be replaced by a feminine view which has equitable role for both males and females for development of business economy.

Entrepreneurship is often linked with the creation of new business ventures or with self-employed individuals. As human beings are always willing to change and improve their ways of life, even if in a small way. All individuals are potential innovators seeking new and better ways to do things; the seed of entrepreneurship is already sowed in the minds of people and with the help of entrepreneurial training and

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boosting the ideas it can be of germinated, it can change individuals and the world as a whole. Thus identification of entrepreneurial activities boosting them through policies, governments' lead is inevitable to bring various changes in present structure in the various sectors.

Formal and informal institutions like socio-economic political and cultural institutions influence the behavior of individuals. Those motivations tend to act differently. In underdeveloped countries it is not that entrepreneurs are not available or not willing to work hard, but it is the absence of institutional framework for right type of entrepreneurship which keeps them away from the enterprise.

It is said that the role of global markets and their openness in generating an ever growing pool are the prime factors of entrepreneurs' opportunities. The entrepreneurship is universal aspect of human action, therefore the universal mind-set applies not only to the private realm but also to the public arena.

#### INDIAN EDUCATION PRIDE OF INDIANS

India's oldest universities are NALANDA OPEN UNIVERSITY & TAXASHILA UNIVERSITY.

Maulana Azad was the first Education minister.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH & TRAINING (NCERT) is apex body of education.

Indian government emphasis lies on science and technology.

NUMBER OF RECOGNIZED EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN INDIA (1999-2012).

PRIMARY	641695
MIDDLE	198094
HIGH SCHOOL	116820
COLLEGES	31324
CENTRAL UNIVERSITY	42
STATE UNIVERSITIES	289
IITs	8
IIMs	7
NIMs	20
IIITs	20
Polytechnics	1000

#### ECONOMIC SCENARIO OF INDIAN EDUCATION

##### ELEVENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN (07-12)

Approved for Human Resource Development : Rs.269873 crore.

Higher education	Rs.84943 cr
School education	Rs 184930cr

**ANNUAL PLAN (09-10)**

Rs.26800 crore for school education

Rs.9600 crore for higher education

· For the year 2008-09, 5130 crores were spent by DEPARTMENT OF SCHOOL EDUCATION & LITERACY for centrally sponsored scheme in which 207.18 crores for strengthening teachers' training, Rs.4715 crores in nutritional support to primary education, Rs.42.91 crores for integrated education for disabled children, Rs.164.79 crores for information and communication technology in schools. It had given a wide scope for entrepreneurship in the field of IT and infrastructure.

· For "SAAKSHAR BHARAT" during last 3 years of XI plan period is Rs.6502.70 crores out of which central share is Rs.4993.02 crores, share funding of central and state government is 75:25 and in north eastern ratio is 90:10.

**TENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN**

ELEMENTARY	287500
SECONDARY	43250
ADULT	12500
HIGHER	41765
TECHNICAL	47000
EDUCATIONAL SCHEMES	6325

(figures in million rs).

**GLOBAL SCENARIO OF INDIA**

India is ranked third in HIGHER EDUCATION system after China & United states.

In world's TOP 200 Universities, three INDIAN universities with ranking of 57th {INDIAN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY}, 68th {INDIAN INSTITUTE OF MANAGEMENT}, 183rd {JAWAHARLAL NEHRU UNIVERSITY}

In ASIA ranking: INDIAN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, BIRLA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, pilani for technology.

INDIAN SCHOOL OF BUSINESS, Hyderabad is a leading MBA ranking College of India.

ALL INDIA INSTITUTE OF MEDICAL STUDIES, Delhi is global leader in Medical College & Research.

For FOREIGN students, INDIAN government provides colleges in different streams/subjects:

Engineering: 36 universities & 1195 colleges

Medical: 18 universities & 725 colleges

Natural Science: 162 universities & more than 7494 colleges

Hotel management.: 24 institutes & 6 food craft institutes

Management & Law: 968 institutes & 1900 b-schools

Agriculture/Veterinary: 40 universities & 199 colleges

The non- traditional businesses have been creating vast entrepreneurial abilities.

**LITERACY**

According to 2001 census "Every person above age of 7 years who can read and write any language is said to be LITERATE".

Kerala is having literacy rate of 90.92% with comparison of 47% in Bihar.

70% of illiterate live in Uttarpradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal, Jharkhand, and Chhattisgarh.

Literacy rate of India increases with sluggish rate of 1.5% per year.

Average literacy rate of India is 65.38% with comparison to China 93.3%.

## EDUCATION

EDUCATION is not only an instrument of enhancing efficiency but also an effective tool of augmenting and widening democratic participation and upgrading the overall quality of individual and society. India has a vast population and to capture the potential demographic dividend, to remove the acute regional, social and gender imbalances, the Government is committed to make concerted efforts for improving the quality of education as mere quantitative expansion will not deliver the desired results in view of fast changing domestic and global scenario.

The Central Government plays a leading role in the evolution and monitoring of educational policies and programmes, the most notable of which are the National Policy on Education (NPE), 1986 and the Programme of Action (POA), 1986 as updated in 1992. The modified policy envisages a National System of education to bring about uniformity in education, making adult education programmes a mass movement, providing universal access, retention and quality in elementary education, special emphasis on education of girls, establishment of pace-setting schools like Navodaya Vidyalayas in each district, vocationalisation of secondary education, synthesis of knowledge and inter-disciplinary research in higher education, starting more Open Universities in the States, strengthening of the All India Council of Technical Education, encouraging sports, physical education, Yoga and adoption of an effective evaluation method.

While the policy stresses widening of opportunities for the people, it calls for consolidation of the existing system of higher and technical education. It also emphasizes the need for a much higher level of investment in education of at least six per cent of the national income.

The Government has taken a number of major initiatives during the 11th Five Year Plan. Some of the new initiatives in the School and literacy sector and Higher and Technical Education sector include: Right of Children to free and Compulsory Education Bill, Launching of Saakshar Bharat, ICT in Secondary Schools and in open/distance schooling. Evolving a National Curriculum Framework for Teacher Education, Examination reform in accordance with NCF-2005, introducing a System for replacement of marks by grades at the Secondary stage in schools affiliated to CBSE. Recommendations of Yash Pal Committee and National Knowledge Commission, Establishment of 14 Innovation Universities aiming at World Class Standards, Setting up 10 new National Institutes of Technology Launching of new Scheme of Interest subsidy on education loans taken for professional courses by the Economically Weaker Students, Scheme of setting up of 374 Model degree colleges in districts having gross enrolment ratio for higher education less than National GER, 150 women's hostels in higher educational institutions located in districts with significant population of weaker sections and minorities, Academic Reforms (Semester system, choice based credit system, regular revision of syllabi, impetus to research), etc.

The Plan outlay on education was Rs.151 crore in the First Five Year Plan. The 11th Five Year Plan (2007-12) is Rs.2,69,873 crore, an increase of more than 9 times than Xth Plan.

## EDUPRENEURSHIP THROUGH FOLLOWING ACTIVITIES.

### 1. SARVASHIKSHAABHIYAN

Its overall objective is the universal access and retention, bridging of gender and social category gaps in elementary education, and achieving significant enhancement in learning levels of children.

SSA is being implemented in partnership with the State Governments and reaches out to 192 million children in 1.1 million habitations across the country.

Since inception SSA has provided support for Opening 3,02,872 new schools; Construction of 12,77,0,72 school buildings; Construction of 2,81,943 additional classrooms in existing schools; Provision of drinking water facilities in 1,90,961 schools; Provision of toilets in 3,47,857 schools; appointment of 10.30 lakh teachers; Textbook support for approximately 10 crore children annually; Teacher training support for approximately 35 lakhs teachers; and Establishing 2573 KGBVs in which 2,38,600 girls are enrolled, with priority to girls from SC, ST, Muslim, and BPL groups.

### 2. EDUCATION GUARANTEE SCHEME AND ALTERNATIVE AND INNOVATIVE EDUCATION

Education Guarantee Scheme and Alternative and Innovative Education (EGS and AIE) are an important component of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) to bring out-of-school children in the fold of



Elementary Education. The scheme envisages that child-wise planning is undertaken for each out-of-school child.

Under EGS, educational facilities are set up in habitations that do not have a primary School within a distance of 1 km.

### 3. THE NPEGEL SCHEME

National Programme for Education of Girls at Elementary Level (NPEGEL) Scheme is a holistic effort to address obstacles to girl's education at the micro level through flexible, decentralized processes and decision making. It is implemented in educationally backward blocks and addresses the needs of girls who are 'in' as well as 'out' of school. It also reaches out to girls who are enrolled in school, but do not attend school regularly.

### 4. KASTURBA GANDHI BALIKA VIDYALAYA SCHEME

Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya Scheme provides for setting up of residential upper primary schools for girls of SC, ST, OBC and Muslim communities.

### 5. MID-DAY MEALS SCHEME

In September 2004 the scheme was revised to provide cooked mid-day meal with 300 calories and 8-12 grams of protein to all children studying in classes I-V in Government and aided schools and EGS/AIE centers.

Under the Mid-Day Meal Scheme, a total budget provision of Rs.48,000.00 crore has been allocated by Planning commission during the 11th Five Year Plan. This includes both, the Gross Budgetary Support (GBS) as well as the contribution from the Prarambhik Shiksha Kosh (PSK).

### 6. MAHILA SAMAKHYA SCHEME

Pursuant to the objectives of the NPE, 1986, the Mahila Samakhya Scheme was started in 1989 to translate the goals enshrined in the NPE into a concrete programme for the education and empowerment of women in rural areas particularly those from socially and economically marginalized groups. The MS schemes recognize the centrality of education in empowering women to achieve equality. The Mahila Sanghas or women's collectives at the village level provide the women a space to meet, reflect, ask questions and articulate their thoughts and needs and make informed choices.

The Mahila Samakhya Scheme is currently being implemented in 104 districts often States; viz., Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand spread over 102 districts and covering more than 21,000 villages. Currently, DFID (UK) is providing assistance of £ 35 million sterling to this programme on the basis of a 90:10 fund sharing pattern between DFID and Government of India for a seven year period 2007-14.

### 7. NATIONAL BAL BHAVAN

The National Bal Bhavan is an autonomous organization fully funded by the Ministry of Human Resources Development, Department of School Education and Literacy. Since its inception in 1956, it is a creativity resource centre for children in the age group of 5-16 years. The Bal Bhavan as a movement has grown by leaps and bounds throughout the length and breadth of the country and today there are 154 State Bal Bhavans and 77 Bal Bhavan Kendras affiliated to National Bal Bhavan.

National Bal Bhavan is engaged in pursuits for the integrated growth of the child by involving them in various activities in a tension free environment irrespective of their gender, caste, creed, colour etc. To mention a few, the activities are clay modeling, music, dance, drama, painting, crafts, museum activities, photography, videography, indoor and outdoor games, home management, traditional art and craft, educational and innovative games/chess, science is fun etc.

In addition National Bal Bhavan organizes several Local, National and International Programmes, viz. Workshops, Trekking Programmes, Talk Shows, Camps, Observance of various days i.e. Earth Day, Environment Day, International Children's Assembly, Youth Environmentalist Conference, Education for All, All India Chairperson's and Directors Conference under the able guidance of Ministry of Human Resource Development.

## 8. NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR TEACHER EDUCATION

The National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE) was established on 17 August 1995 with a view to achieving planned and co-ordinate development of teacher education system throughout the country and for regulation and proper maintenance of norms and standards of teacher education.

## 9. RIGHT TO EDUCATION

The RTE Act provides children in the 6-14 age group the legal entitlement to free and compulsory education. It has considerable implications for the implementation strategies of SSA. Steps have been taken to harmonize the vision, strategy and norms under SSA with the RTE mandate. As per roadmap of RTE (i) neighborhood schools are to be established up to 31.3.2013, (ii) provisions of school infrastructure and teachers are to be made up to 31.3.2013.

## 10. SECONDARY EDUCATION

Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan

Launched in March, 2009, this Scheme with the objective to enhance access to secondary education and improve its quality.

Scheme for Setting up of 6000 Model Schools at Block Level

This is a Scheme to provide quality education to talented rural children through setting up 6000 model schools as benchmarks of excellence at block level at the rate of one school per block. The Scheme was launched in 2008-09 and is being implemented from 2009-10.

Scheme for construction and running of Girl's Hostel for Secondary and Higher Secondary Schools

This is a new centrally sponsored scheme launched in 2008-09 and being implemented from 2009-10 to set up Girl's Hostels with 100 seats in about 35000 educationally backward blocks. The Scheme has replaced the earlier NGO driven Scheme for construction and running of Girls' Hostels for students of Secondary and Higher Secondary Schools, under which assistance was provided to voluntary organizations for running Girl' Hostels.

### Scheme of ICT @ School

The Information and Communication Technology in School Scheme was launched in December 2004 to provide opportunities to secondary stage students to mainly build their capacity of ICT skills and make them learn through computer aided learning process.

## 11. INTRODUCTION OF YOGA IN SCHOOLS

Introduction of Yoga in Schools was launched as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme during 1989-90 to provide financial assistance to States/Union Territories/Non-Governmental Organisations.

## 12. KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA SANGATHAN

The Scheme of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS) was approved by Government of India in November 1962 to provide uninterrupted education to the wards of the transferable central government employees.

31 KVs have been identified to be developed as Smart Schools. All the 31 KVs have been sanctioned Rs.25 lakh each to enrich their infrastructure and enhance the quality of education through the optimum use of IT and Multimedia.

## 13. NATIONAL COUNCIL OF EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH AND TRAINING (NCERT)

**Established in 1961, National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT)**

NCERT undertakes programmes related to research, development, training, extension, international cooperation, publication and dissemination of education information. Besides, NCERT acts as major agency for implementing the bilateral cultural exchange programmes with other countries in the field of school education.



#### 14. NAVODAYA VIDYALAYA SAMITI

##### Female Literacy and Women Empowerment

The correlation between female literacy and women's empowerment are globally recognized. As female education rises, fertility, population growth, infant mortality falls and family health improves. Literate women are more politically active and better informed about their legal rights and how to exercise them.

In the context of Government's overall policy aimed at empowerment of women and in recognition of the fact that literacy, especially female literacy, is a pre-requisite to socio-economic development, it was considered imperative that the National Literacy Mission (NLM), as a programme instrument, be recast with an enhanced focus on female literacy.

#### 15. EDUCATION OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

Constitutional provisions: Article 46 of the Constitution states that, "The State shall promote, with special care, the education and economic interests of the weaker sections of the people, and, in particular of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, and shall protect them from social injustice and all forms of social exploitation."

##### Minority Education

Article 30(1) of the Constitution provides for the rights of the minorities to establish and administer educational institutions of their choice. The HRD Ministry has taken several steps to implement the recommendations of the Prime Minister's High Level Committee on Social, Economic and Educational Status of the Muslim Community of India-Sachar Committee.

#### 16. PROMOTION OF LANGUAGES

Language being the most important medium of communication and education, its development occupies an important place in the 'National Policy on Education and Programme of Action'. Therefore, the promotion and development of Hindi and other 22 Languages listed in schedule VIII of the Constitution of India have received due attention.

#### 17. HIGHER EDUCATION

##### UNIVERSITY AND HIGHER EDUCATION

There were 20 Universities and 500 Colleges at the time of independence. At present, there are 544 universities and university-level institutions as on 31 December 2009 of which there are 261 State Universities, 73 Private Universities, 42 Central Universities, 130 Deemed Universities, 33 institutions of national importance established under Acts of Parliament, and five institutions established under various State legislations.

#### 18. AUTONOMOUS RESEARCH ORGANISATIONS

The Indian Council of Historical Research (ICHR), New Delhi, set up in 1972, reviews the progress of historical research and encourages scientific writing of history.

#### 19. DISTANCE EDUCATION

Indira Gandhi National Open University

\* YC MOU

\* Jawaharlal Nehru University

#### 20. TECHNICAL EDUCATION

The Technical Education System in the country covers courses in engineering, technology,

management, architecture, pharmacy, etc. The technical education system in the country can be broadly classified into three categories: Central government funded institutions, State Government/State-funded institutions and self financed institutions. In 2009-10, there were 65 centrally funded institutions in the country.

21. General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS): The last round of General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) in 1994 gave rise to multilateral agreement on Trade under the World Trade Organization (WTO).

GATS prescribes the following four modes of Trade in Services including Education Services: ( i ) Cross-Border Supply of a service includes any type of course that is provided through distance education or the internet, any type of testing service, and educational materials which can cross national boundaries; (ii) Consumption Abroad mainly involves availing services abroad, i.e., students going abroad and is the most common form of trade in educational services; (iii) Commercial presence refers to the actual presence of foreign investors in a host country. This would include foreign universities setting up courses or entire institutions in another country; and (iv) Presence of Natural Persons refers to the ability of people to move between countries to provide educational services.

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258/34 Raviwar Peth Solapur-413005,Maharashtra  
Contact-9595359435  
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