

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

Welcome to GRT

RNI MAHMUL/2011/38595

ISSN No.2231-5063

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.

International Advisory Board

Flávio de São Pedro Filho
Federal University of Rondonia, Brazil

Kamani Perera
Regional Center For Strategic Studies, Sri Lanka

Janaki Sinnasamy
Librarian, University of Malaya

Romona Mihaila
Spiru Haret University, Romania

Delia Serbescu
Spiru Haret University, Bucharest, Romania

Anurag Misra
DBS College, Kanpur

Titus PopPhD, Partium Christian
University, Oradea, Romania

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

Abdullah Sabbagh
Engineering Studies, Sydney

Ecaterina Patrascu
Spiru Haret University, Bucharest

Loredana Bosca
Spiru Haret University, Romania

Fabricio Moraes de Almeida
Federal University of Rondonia, Brazil

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

Hasan Baktir
English Language and Literature
Department, Kayseri

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

Anna Maria Constantinovici
AL. I. Cuza University, Romania

Ilie Pinteau,
Spiru Haret University, Romania

Xiaohua Yang
PhD, USA

.....More

Editorial Board

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Iresh Swami
Ex - VC. Solapur University, Solapur

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

Narendra Kadu
Jt. Director Higher Education, Pune

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

Sonal Singh
Vikram University, Ujjain

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

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

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

Sonal Singh,
Vikram University, Ujjain

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

R. R. Yallickar
Director Management Institute, Solapur

Umesh Rajderkar
Head Humanities & Social Science
YCMOU, Nashik

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

Alka Darshan Shrivastava
Shaskiya Snatkottar Mahavidyalaya, Dhar

Rahul Shriram Sudke
Devi Ahilya Vishwavidyalaya, Indore

S. KANNAN
Annamalai University, TN

Satish Kumar Kalhotra
Maulana Azad National Urdu University

Address:- Ashok Yakkaldevi 258/34, Raviwar Peth, Solapur - 413 005 Maharashtra, India
Cell : 9595 359 435, Ph No: 02172372010 Email: ayisrj@yahoo.in Website: www.aygrt.isrj.org



SOCIAL STATUS OF WOMEN CONSTRUCTION WORKERS

Dr. Ashwini

Assistant Professor Department of Studies and Research in Sociology Tumkur University, Tumkur.

Abstract:- Construction industry gives opening for work to substantial number of talented and also incompetent workforce. The workforces utilized in the industry need to face a few challenges at the work place. A few issues identified with wellbeing, employment anxiety, and wounds at work spot are the real concern of the examination among specialists. The present study is survey of past examination business related to the ladies work power utilized in development industry in India. The significant center of the study is to distinguish the key elements identified with the status of female specialist in the industry. Ladies function as incompetent work and face a few different troubles in examination to guys.

Keywords: Construction industry.

INTRODUCTION:

Women are practically untalented laborers and they confront difficult issues identified with work, viz., wage segregation, sex and inappropriate behavior, undesirable employment relationship, lower wages; in spite of these, development industry over whelming draws in female laborers. Their aptitudes are never overhauled as they are permitted to perform just certain sorts of work and normally they aid the male work power. India is one of the quickest developing economies of the world. There are a few strategies received by Government of India for the improvement of foundation for the nation's financial advancement. Development industry is the key for the achievement of the globalization of Indian economy

Age-wise distribution of Respondents:

Age is an important factor to know about the level of knowledge of the respondents on different aspects. For this purpose, the information on age of the respondents is collected and represented as under: Table No. 4.2.1. Age-wise distribution of Respondents

Age (Years)	Number of Respondents	Percentage
Below 18 years	16	10.67
19 to 25 years	43	28.67
26 to 40 years	38	25.33
41 to 55 years	41	27.33
Above 55 years	12	8.00
Total	150	100

It is observed from the above table that of the total 150 (100%) respondents covered under the present study, 43 (28.67%) are between the age group of 19 to 25 years, followed by 41 (27.33%) are between the age group of 41 to 55 years, about 38 (25.33%) of the respondents are between the age group of 26 to 40 years, about 16 (10.67%) of the respondents are of below 18 years and the remaining only 12 (8.00%) are of above 55 years of age. It is worth to emphasize that even though the Government is passing laws and policies to curb child labour, the present study revealed

that about 10.67% of the women construction workers are minors.

Education-level of Respondents:

Education plays important role in deciding the awareness about the different aspects such as society, family, economy, etc. Of course, the work of the respondents, does not related to the educational qualifications, but the awareness about the society, politics, etc are known better by the educated respondents. The collected data on the education of the respondents is presented in the following table:

Table No. 4.2.2. Education-level of the Respondents

Education level	Number of Respondents	Percentage
Illiterate	63	42.00
Lower Primary	31	20.67
Higher Primary	29	19.33
Secondary	22	14.67
Above Secondary	05	3.33
Total	150	100

The above table made it clear that among the total respondents, 63 (42.00%) of the respondents are illiterates, followed by 31 (20.67%) completed lower primary education, 29 (19.33%) are completed higher primary education, about 22 (14.67%) are completed secondary education and the remaining 05 (3.33%) are studied education above secondary level. Very interestingly it is noted that even though educated about 20% of the respondents are engaged in unskilled work that is construction work.

4.2.3. Religion of the Respondents:

Religion plays an important role in assessing, social and religious aspects of the respondents. The religion of the respondents covered under the present study is presented in the following table: Table No. 4.2.3. Religion of the Respondents

Religion	Number of Respondents	Percentage
Hindu	72	48.00
Muslim	43	28.67
Christian	14	9.33
Buddhist/Jain	21	14.00
Others	--	--
Total	150	100

The collected presented in the above table shows that 72 (48.00%) of the respondents are from Hindu religion, followed by 43 (28.67%) are from Muslim religion, about 21 (14.00%) are from Buddhist and Jain religion and the remaining only 14 (9.33%) are from Christian religion.

4.2.4. Caste-wise distribution of the Respondents:

Caste plays an important role in determining the status in the society. Caste also indicates the occupation of the people. The caste of the respondents is shown as under:

Table No. 4.2.4. Caste-wise distribution of the Respondents:

Caste/Class	Number of Respondents	Percentage
Scheduled Caste	41	27.33
Scheduled Tribe	16	10.67
Other Backward Class	59	39.33
Others	34	22.67
Total	150	100

The above table shows that of the total 150 (100%) of the respondents, 59 (39.33%) are from Other Backward Classes (OBCs), followed by 41 (27.33%) are from Scheduled Caste, about 34 (22.67%) are from other caste such as forward classes and the remaining only 16 (10.67%) are from Scheduled Tribe. Other back ward classes forms considerably major portion of the female construction workers.

4.2.5. Marital Status of the Respondents:

Knowing the marital status of the respondents helps to know about the social and family issues of the women construction workers. The following table shows the marital status of the respondents covered under the present study.

Table No. 4.2.5. Marital Status of the Respondents

Marital Status	Number of Respondents	Percentage
Unmarried	24	16.00
Married	83	55.33
Widow	21	14.00
Divorcee	08	5.33
Separated	14	9.33
Total	150	100

It was revealed from the above table that 83 (55.33%) of the respondents are married and living with their husbands, followed by 24 (16.00%) are unmarried, about 21 (14.00%) are widows, about 14 (9.33%) are separated and the remaining 08 (5.33%) are divorcees. Nearly half of the women construction workers are single, unmarried, widows, separated and divorcees. It is also worth to emphasize that even though married and living with their husbands, more than half of the respondents are working as construction labourers. This may be because their family income may be low.

4.2.6. Experience in Construction Work:

It was asked to the respondents that since how many years they are doing construction work. The collected information is presented in the following table:

Table N. 4.2.6. Experience in Construction Work

Particulars	Number of Respondents	Percentage
Below 5 years	37	24.67
6 to 10 years	81	54.00
11 to 20 years	23	15.33
Above 20 years	09	6.00
Total	150	100

It is noted from the above table that among the total respondents, 81 (54.00%) of the respondents have construction work experience between 6 to 10 years followed by, 37 (24.67%) of the respondents have work experience below 5 years, about 23 (15.33%) of the respondents have work experience between 11 to 20 years and the remaining 09 (6.00%) have above 20 years of work experience.

4.2.7. Nature of the Family:

There are two kinds of family, namely Joint and Nuclear (single) family. It was asked to the respondents on their type of the family. The collected information is presented in the following table:

Table No. 4.2.7. Nature of the Family

Particulars	Number of Respondents	Percentage
Joint Family	54	36.00
Nuclear/ Single Family	96	64.00
Total	150	100

The above table shows that there are only 54 (36.00%) of the respondents are living in Joint family and remaining majority of the respondents that is 96 (64.00%) are living in Nuclear and single family. Urbanization is the major reason due to which nuclear and single families are increase in number in urban areas and cities. As such the study revealed that majority of the respondents are living in nuclear and single families.

4.2.8. Relationship with Husband:

Good marital relations are essential for happy family and healthy society. For this purpose, it was asked to the respondents, about the relationship with husband. The information collected is shown in the following table:

Table No. 4.2.8. Relationship with Husband

Particulars	Number of Respondents	Percentage
Best	24	16.00
Cordial	29	19.33
Satisfactory	20	13.33
Not Satisfactory	32	21.33
Not Applicable	45	30.00
Total	150	100

The collected data revealed that of the married respondents, 32 (21.33%) are responded that their marital life is not satisfactory, followed by 29 (19.33%) are stated that their marital relations are cordial, about 24 (16.00%) are stated that their marital relations are best, about 20 (13.33%) of the respondents are expressed that their marital life is satisfactory and for the remaining 45 (30.00%) of the respondents this is not applicable as they are widows and unmarried women. It is surprising to note that even though living with their husbands, about 21.33% of the respondents are expressed that their marital life is not satisfactory.

4.2.9. Number of Children:

It was asked to the respondents about the number of children they have. The collected information shown below: Table No. 4.2.9. Number of Children

Particulars	Number of Respondents	Percentage
1 to 2	43	28.67
3 to 4	52	34.67
5 and Above	15	10.00
None	16	10.66
Not Applicable	24	16.00
Total	150	100

It is observed from the above table that 52 (34.67%) of the respondents have 3 to 4 children in their family followed by, 43 (28.67%) of the respondents have 1 to 2 children, about 15 (10.00%) of the respondents have 5 and above children, remaining 16 (10.66%) of the respondents have no children and the for the remaining 24 (16.00%) are unmarried and it is

not applicable. Nearly half of the respondents covered under the study possessed more than 2 children.

4.2.10. Family Background:

Due to urbanization, many of the people shifted their families to urban areas from rural areas, in search of work. For this purpose, it was asked to the respondents about the family background and collected information is shown below:

Table No. 4.2.10. Family Background

Particulars	Number of Respondents	Percentage
Rural	81	54.00
Urban	69	46.00
Total	150	100

It is noted from the above table that majority that is 81 (54.00%) of the respondents are from rural areas, whereas only 69 (46.00%) are from urban areas. As described already construction workers have mobility. That is about 54% of the respondents are from rural areas in search of work.

4.2.11. Residence of the Respondents:

It is clear from the above table that about 81 (54.00%) of the respondents are staying in urban areas. It was asked to these respondents about their places of stay in Gulbarga city. The following table revealed the collected information.

Table No. 4.2.11. Residence of the Respondents

Particulars	Number of Respondents	Percentage
Own House	07	8.64
Rented	22	27.16
Slum	43	53.08
Any Other	09	11.11
Total	81	100

It is revealed from the above table that of the respondents who are from rural areas, 43 (53.08%) are living in slum areas, followed by 22 (27.16%) are living in rented houses, about 09 (11.11%) are living in other types of residences such as temporary sheds and tents and remaining only 07 (8.64%) have their own house to live in. It is interesting to note that only a negligible number of the respondents are living in their own houses.

4.2.12. Decision Making in the family:

Decision making forms to be an important role in the family and earlier, usually elder male members were making the decisions in the family. But now-a-days, the things have changed and both husband and wife make the decisions. Hence, it was asked to the respondents about who makes the decisions in their families. The collected data is presented as under:

Table No. 4.2.12. Decision Making in the Family

Particulars	Number of Respondents	Percentage
Parents-in-law & Parents	33	22.00
Husband	61	40.67
Self	10	6.66
Husband and Self	43	28.67
Others	03	2.00
Total	150	100

The above table made it clear that 61 (40.67%) of the respondents are expressed that their husbands are making

decisions in the family followed by, 43 (28.67%) are expressed that their husbands are making decisions with the respondents, about 33 (22.00%) are responded that their parents and parents-in-law are making the decisions, about 10 (6.66%) of the respondents expressed that they are making decisions on their own and the remaining 03 (2.00%) of the respondents are expressed that other persons are making decisions in their family. An overwhelming majority of the respondents are expressed that other like parents, parents-in-law, husband and others are making decisions pertaining to the respondents. Even though the women in general have status, there is no decision making authority for these construction workers in their family.

4.2.13. Satisfaction in Social Life:

Satisfaction in social life is essential while studying socio-economic aspects of the female construction workers. Hence, the satisfaction of the respondents is assessed as under:

Table No. 4.2.13. Satisfaction in Social Life

Particulars	Number of Respondents	Percentage
Fully Satisfied	33	22.00
Satisfied to a Greater extent	62	41.33
Not Satisfied	55	36.67
Total	150	100

It is noted from the above table that majority that is 62 (41.33%) of the respondents are satisfied in their social life to a greater extent, followed by 33 (22.00%) are fully satisfied and remaining 55 (36.67%) of the respondents are not at all satisfied in their social life. A considerable number of respondents are expressed that they are not satisfied with their social life.

4.2.14. Social Practices and Systems:

There are different social practices and beliefs such as dowry, child marriage, widows’ remarriage, devadasi system, etc. Majority of them are evil in the life of women. Hence, it was asked to the respondents whether they believe, support and favour these systems and practices. The following table presented the collected information.

Table No. 4.2.14. Social Practices and Systems

Particulars	Favour		Do Not Favour	
	No’s	%	No’s	%
Nuclear Family	74	49.33	76	50.67
Dowry System	95	63.33	55	36.67
Remarriage	15	10.00	135	90.00
Child Marriage	24	16.00	126	84.00
Love Marriage/Inter-caste Marriage	--	–	150	100
Family Planning	103	68.67	47	31.33
Devadasi Practice	31	20.67	119	79.33

The collected data revealed that 74 (49.33%) of the respondents support and favour nuclear family, whereas remaining 76 (50.67%) are not favoured the same. About 95 (63.33%) of the respondents support and favour dowry system, whereas remaining 55 (36.67%) are not supporting or favour dowry system. Only 15 (10.00%) of the respondents support and favour remarriage of widows, whereas remaining overwhelming majority that is 135 (90.00%) of the respondents do not support remarriage. About 24 (16.00%) of the respondents support and favour child marriage, whereas 126 (84.00%) of the respondents do not support and do not favour child marriage. It is interesting to note that all the 150 (100%) respondents do not support or do not favour love marriage and inter caste marriage. About 103 (68.67%) of the respondents favour and support family planning, whereas 47 (31.33%) of the respondents do not favour the same. About 31 (20.67%) of the respondents support and favour Devadasi practice, whereas remaining 119 (79.33%) of the respondents do not support and do not favour Devadasi practice.

4.2.15. Future of Girl linked up with Men:

Women are playing an important role in society forever. But they are not preferred or recognized since the early age. Due to the importance and emphasis given in the law, in the present days, the women got importance in all the occupations and society. Conventionally, the future of a girl was linked up with men (husband and sons), but now-a-days, the women recognized themselves. Hence, it was asked to the women respondents whether they agree that future of a girl linked with men and the collected data is presented in the following table:

Table No. 4.2.15. Future of Girl is linked with Men

Particulars	Number of Respondents	Percentage
Yes	103	68.67
No	47	31.33
Total	150	100

It is noted from the above table that 103 (68.67%) of the respondents are agreed that the future of girl is linked with men, whereas only 47 (31.33%) are not agreed to the same. Even though women are getting equal opportunities with men in all the aspects, very surprisingly majority of the respondents are believed that the life of women are depending largely on men and the future of a girl is linked with men.

4.2.16. Working Role of Women leads Conflicts and Quarrels:

The working women have dual roles to play in the society. That is to work outside the family as well as to work as housewife in the family. Under such circumstances, there is possibility of conflicts and quarrels in the family. It was asked to the respondents whether the working role of women leads to conflicts and quarrels in the family and the following table presented the collected information:

Table No. 4.2.16. Working Role of Women leads to Conflicts and Quarrels

Particulars	Number of Respondents	Percentage
Agree	78	52.00
Disagree	38	25.33
Don't Know/ Can't Say	34	22.67
Total	150	100

The above table made it clear that about 78 (52.00%) of the respondents are agreed that the working role of women leads to conflicts and quarrels in their families, followed by 38 (25.33%) are not agreed to the same and the remaining 34 (22.67%) are not knowing and not expressed their opinions on the same.

4.2.17. Working Women fulfill Socio-economic, Psychological and Sexual Needs of Husbands:

Working women spend considerable time in their work life. It is not possible for majority of the working wives to look after the different needs such as socio-economic, psychological and sexual needs. Hence, the information was collected as to whether the respondents agree that working women fulfill socio-economic, psychological and sexual needs of their husbands and presented in the following table.

Table No. 4.2.17. Working Women fulfill Socio-economic, Psychological and Sexual Needs of Husbands

Particulars	Number of Respondents	Percentage
Yes	105	70.00
No	45	30.00
Total	150	100

The above table shows that 105 (70.00%) of the respondents are agreed that working women can fulfill socio-economic, psychological and sexual needs of their husbands, whereas 45 (30.00%) are not agreed to the same. Majority of the respondents are agreed that working women can fulfill socio-economic, psychological and sexual needs of their husbands, which shows that their extent of satisfaction of marital life.

4.2.18. Women working outside affect the Family Life:

As discussed already working women have to play dual role at their work place as well as in their family. Hence, it is believed that the family life of working women is affected. The following table presented the collected information on whether the women working outside affect their family life.

Table No. 4.2.18. Women working outside affect the Family Life

Particulars	Number of Respondents	Percentage
Yes	91	60.67
No	59	39.33
Total	150	100

It is noted from the above table that 91 (60.67%) of the respondents are agreed the family of the women gets affected, if they are working outside, whereas the remaining 59 (39.33%) are not agreed to the same. Even though majority of the respondents are agreed that their marital life is satisfactory, about 60.67% of the respondents are agreed that women working outside affect the family life.

4.2.19. Effects of Working Women on Family:

It was noted from the above table that 91 (60.67%) of the respondents are agreed that the family life of the working women is gets affected. It was asked to these respondents to furnish such effects and the collected information is tabulated as under.

Table No. 4.2.19. Effects of Working Women on Family

Particulars	Number of Respondents	Percentage
Children do not get proper attention	48	52.75
Peace of Mind gets disturbed	18	19.78
Husband and Other members not well cared for	68	74.72
Personal Health is affected	52	57.14
It becomes difficult to maintain the Joint character of the family	16	17.58
Total	91	100

It is observed from the above table that majority of the respondents chosen more than one effect on their family due to women working outside the family. Particularly, majority that is 68 (74.72%) of the respondents are agreed that husband and other members are not well cared for, followed by, 52 (57.14%) are agreed that their personal health get affected, about 48 (52.75%) are stated that their children do not get proper attention, about 18 (19.78%) are expressed that their peace of mind gets disturbed and the remaining 16 (17.58%) of the respondents are expressed that it becomes difficult to maintain the joint character of the family. Due to the working women their family members are get affected and are not well cared for as expressed by majority of the respondents.

Conclusion :-

It is observed from the above table that of the total 150 (100%) respondents covered under the present study, 43 (28.67%) are between the age group of 19 to 25 years, followed by 41 (27.33%) are between the age group of 41 to 55 years, about 38 (25.33%) of the respondents are between the age group of 26 to 40 years, about 16 (10.67%) of the

respondents are of below 18 years and the remaining only 12 (8.00%) are of above 55 years of age.

It is noted from the above table that among the total respondents, 81 (54.00%) of the respondents have construction work experience between 6 to 10 years followed by, 37 (24.67%) of the respondents have work experience below 5 years, about 23 (15.33%) of the respondents have work experience between 11 to 20 years and the remaining 09 (6.00%) have above 20 years of work experience.

The collected data revealed that of the married respondents, 32 (21.33%) are responded that their marital life is not satisfactory, followed by 29 (19.33%) are stated that their marital relations are cordial, about 24 (16.00%) are stated that their marital relations are best, about 20 (13.33%) of the respondents are expressed that their marital life is satisfactory and for the remaining 45 (30.00%) of the respondents this is not applicable as they are widows and unmarried women. It is observed from the above table that 52 (34.67%) of the respondents have 3 to 4 children in their family followed by, 43 (28.67%) of the respondents have 1 to 2 children, about 15 (10.00%) of the respondents have 5 and above children, remaining 16 (10.66%) of the respondents have no children and the for the remaining 24 (16.00%) are unmarried and it is not applicable.

The above table made it clear that 61 (40.67%) of the respondents are expressed that their husbands are making decisions in the family followed by, 43 (28.67%) are expressed that their husbands are making decisions with the respondents, about 33 (22.00%) are responded that their parents and parents-in-law are making the decisions, about 10 (6.66%) of the respondents expressed that they are making decisions on their own and the remaining 03 (2.00%) of the respondents are expressed that other persons are making decisions in their family.

References :-

1. Anand, Vaijayanta (1998): Advocating for the Rights of Construction Workers: Nirman's Experience. **Indian Journal of Social Work**. Vol. 59. No. 3. July 1998. P. 847-863.
2. Arunachalam, Jaya (1997): Women in the informal Sector – Need for Policy Options. **Social Welfare**. Vol.44, No.5. 1997
3. Demers, Raymond Y, et al (1990): Incongruence between Self-Reported Symptoms and Objective Evidence of Respiratory Disease among Construction Workers. **Social Science and Medicine**. Vol. 30. No. 7. 1990. P. 805-810.
4. Clarke, Jan (2000): Skill as a Complex Gendered Concept: A Qualitative Study of Women, Information Work, and Technology. **Knowledge and Society**. Vol. 12. 2000. P. 209-228.

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