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HISTORY OF SOLAPUR

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Abstract:- Solapur District is a region in Maharashtra condition of India. The city of Solapur is the region central command. It is situated on the south east edge of the state and lies altogether in the Bhima and Seena bowls. The whole area is depleted by the Bhima River.

Solapur area leads in beedi creation. Kundalsangam, Karmala and Barshi have received the way of improvement through industry and training.

Solapur is an antiquated chronicled and religious spot with Shri Siddharameshwar presently". Shri Siddharameshwar was a verifiable figure of the twelfth century whose "Karmayoga" all alone local area Solapur, transformed him into a God-figure throughout time. Siddharama was an extraordinary donor to Lingayat religion and he is considered right now the six prophets of Lingayat religion. He had picked up the "Siddhi". At this very moment a dry spell inclined territory, Shri Siddharameshwar burrowed a lake with the assistance of 4000 "Sharanas" to take care of the issue of consumable water. He buried himself alive (Shiviyogsamadhi) at Solapur.

Keywords: Solapur District , Indian freedom development,History of Solapur.

INTRODUCTION

Amid the Indian freedom development, the populace of Solapur delighted in full opportunity on 9, 10 and 11 May 1930. Nonetheless, this brought about the executions of Shri Mallappa Dhanshetti, Shri Kurban Hussein, Shri Jagannath Shinde and Shri Kisan Sarda who were held tight 12 January 1931, in the jail at Pune. This brought about the city getting to be perceived as "The City of Hutatmas".

The managing god of Maharashtra, Lord Vitthal is at Pandharpur in this region. Swami Samarth of Akkalkot has devotees from varying backgrounds. Solapur is popular at this very moment town, particularly attributable to its gifted weavers' group, and is a vital railroad intersection on the North-South prepare line.

ANCIENT

The Early Badami Chalukyas and the Later Kalyani Chalukyas, whose capitals were arranged in the Kannada nation, were known presently (rulers of Kuntala). Their capital was arranged at Manapura (current Man in the Satara region). The neighboring region now contained in the Satara and Solapur locale came to be known at this very moment, which is named in a few records of the age of the Seuna Yadavas of Devagiri. The Kuntala nation constituting the Solapur District was incorporated in the Empire of Ashoka the Great.

Mananka, the originator of the early Rashtrakuta family, thrived in around A.D. 350. He established Manapura, which he made his capital. He is portrayed in one of his awards at this very moment leader of the Kuntala nation. Kuntala was the name of the upper Krishna valley in old times. The spots said in a percentage of the gifts can be distinguished in the Satara and Solapur Districts. Their capital Manapura is presumably indistinguishable with Man, the boss town of the Man taluka of the Satara locale. These Rashtrakutas of Manapura regularly collided with the Vakatakas of the Vatsagulma branch. The Pandarangapalli plates of Avidheya state that Mananka bothered the leaders of Ashmaka and Vidarbha. Then again, an engraving in Cave XVI at Ajanta states that the Vakataka ruler

Vindhyasena (i.e., Vindhyashakti II) vanquished the lord of Kuntala, who obviously had a place with this Rashtrakuta crew. A stone engraving at Mardi in the Solapur District specifies a few stipends made to the god Yogeshvara amid the rules of the Seuna Yadavas of Devagiri lords Bhillama V, Jaitugi and Singhana II (1173 C.E. to 1247 C.E.). From the particulars of the regnal fourth year of Bhillama said in that it appears that he had go to the throne in Shaka 1106 (A.D. 1184). He vanquished the Solapur region from the Kalachuris at some point after Shaka 1102 in which some stipend had been made to the same sanctuary amid the rule of the Kalachuri ruler Sankamadeva. The engraving notice Marudhi presently name of advanced Mardi. A few engravings in the Solapur District record endowments made in the rule of Singhana. The previously stated Mardi engraving specifies the Shaka year 1134 right now regnal year of Singhana. Two different engravings of the rule of Singhana have been found at Pulunj around 12 miles (19 km) east of Pandharpur in the Solapur District. One of them specifying the Siddharatha cyclic year comparing to Shaka 1121 records Singhana's award of the town It the to Ammugidevara, a lover of the god Siddhasomanatha at the town of Purnajapura (current Pulunj). The engraving specifies a few different places in the area of Pulunj, for example, Soijana (Sowdane), Kuruvale (Kurul), Degave (Degaon), Lalige (Nulee), Pattharige (Pathari), Koravalli (Kuroli), Chinchavalli (Chincholi), Asuthige (Ashti), Revalapala (Ropale), Tungatuha (Tungat), Eventige (Yevati) and Poragave (Pohargaon). A large number of these names are Kannada and the engraving additionally is composed in the Kannada dialect. A few engravings of the rule of Ramachandra have been found at Velapur, ten miles (16 km) south-east of Malshiras in the Solapur District.

MEDIEVAL

By 1351 Ala-ud-clamor Hasan Gangu Bahamani, by treating the nearby commanding voices in a liberal and well disposed soul, had brought under his energy all aspects of the Deccan which had before been liable to the throne of Delhi. Hasan Gangu pronounced his autonomy in 1347, and made Gulbarga his capital. He grabbed the boondocks fortifications of Karnataka and Telangana. The new kingdom which he established contained the Maratha nation, and was isolated into the accompanying four territories: Daulatabad and Berar on the north, and Gulbarga and the surrendered regions of Telangana on the south. In 1357 Ala-ud-noise had partitioned his kingdom into four regions or tarafs over each of which he set a commonplace senator or tarafdar. Solapur shaped piece of the region of Gulbarga, which, other than Solapur, included Gulbarga, Bijapur, Raichur, Mudgal, Sagar and Naldurg. The following ruler, Humayun, entered on a battle into Telangana in 1459, and amid his unlucky deficiency a rebellion broke out at Bidar. He returned, and having subdued the unsettling influence, put his siblings to a savage passing and was extremely extreme with the agitators. In 1460, a starvation known as Damajipant's starvation again squandered the Deccan. As per the nearby story a Brahman named Damajipant was utilized at Mangalvedha around twelve miles (19 km) south of Pandharpur, right now officer under the Bidar Government. He had charge of a vast store of Government grain at Mangalvedha. Many Brahmans and others ran to Mangalvedha and were bolstered by Damajipant out of the Government stores. Knowing about his rupture of trust the Bidar ruler issued requests that Damaji ought to be seized and brought before him. While Damaji was en route to Bidar, the god Vithoba, whom Damaji adored, took feel sorry for on his enthusiast and showing up presently Mahar at Bidar paid the cost of the grain conveyed by Damaji.

Under the segment arrangement of 1497, between Malik Ahmad, the Nizam Shahi ruler of Ahmadnagar, Yusuf Adil Shah of Bijapur, and Imad-ul-Mulk of Berar, the entire region of Daulatabad, which more likely than excluded Paranda and its eleven areas turned out to be a piece of Malik Ahmad's domains. Khwaja Jahan of Parenda and his sibling Zain Khan, however prohibited from this part bargain, kept on holding Parenda and the eleven encompassing locale in subjection to Ahmadnagar. Zain Khan, the more youthful sibling, who was legislative head of Solapur, made a case for 50% of the eleven regions and tried to get a stipend from Bidar to that impact.

On the passing of Yusuf Adil Shah (1510) the Bijapur official Kamal Khan detained the youthful lord Ismail Adil Shah and his mom Bubuji Khanam, and walked with a power to Solapur which he attacked for three months. At this very moment originated from Ahmadnagar. Zain Khan, on accepting security for the wellbeing of his family and riches, conveyed (1511) Solapur into Kamal Khan's hands together with the five and a half locale of which he had charge. Parenda and its five and a half locale, including maybe Karmala, Madha and Barshi, the three northern subdivisions of the present region of Solapur, stayed for a long time under Khwaja Jahan who appears to have been a half-free vassal of the ruler of Ahmadnagar.

In 1623 Malik Ambar gathered an astounding armed force, and, conveying grain from Daulatabad laid attack to Solapur and took it by tempest. In 1635, the Moghal general Shaista Khan marched towards the Bijapur outskirts, diminished Naldurg, and possessed the areas in the middle of Solapur and Bidar. In 1636, under a bargain between the Bijapur lord and the Moghals, the Nizam Shahi administration reached an end, and it was settled that the posts of Parenda and Solapur with their reliant regions ought to be given to the Bijapur ruler Mahmud Adil Shah.

In 1689, Aurangzeb resigned from Bijapur and digs in at Akluj on the Bhima close Pandharpur around eight miles (13 km) north-east of Malshiras so as to focus all his energy and vitality against Sambhaji. After his landing in Akluj he was annoyed by pillaging gatherings of Marathas and separations were sent to Sambhaji's domains. One of these under Muqarrab Khan was sent to Kolhapur. Muqarrab Khan succeeded in catching Sambhaji and twenty-six others at Sangameshvar in Ratnagiri and walked with the detainees to the Moghal camp. The news of Sambhaji's

catch came to Aurangzeb first through the news reports and was gotten at Akulj with awesome cheering.

NIZAM AND MARATHA PERIODS

At the season of the passing of Aurangzeb the Deccan was separated into the areas of Berar, Aurangabad, Bidar and Bijapur. Solapur which shaped piece of the area of Bijapur passed to Kam Baksha, Aurangzeb's child, who had been named legislative head of Bijapur and proceeded under him till in 1708 he was slaughtered in an engagement with his sibling Bahadur Shah (1707–1712).

In the challenge for the royal throne among Aurangzeb's children, sovereign Azam on guarantee of unfaltering faithfulness, discharged Shahu, Sambhaji's child, who had been a detainee in the Moghal camp following Sambhaji's execution in 1689. Shahu was likewise guaranteed the tract vanquished by Shivaji from Bijapur with extra domain between the Bhima and the Godavari. This tract included Solapur; yet Azam's thrashing and demise at Agra by Bahadur Shah anticipated Shahu, when expert of Satara, from taking ownership of the nation guaranteed by Azam.

In 1719, in prize for the help given to Sayyad Husain Khan and his sibling in ousting the Emperor Farrukhsiyar Shahu got, other than two stipends for imposing chauth or one-fourth and sardeshmukhi or ten for every penny of the incomes of the six Deccan regions, the nation east of Pandharpur right now his home administer or swarajya. The nation watered by the Nira [disambiguation needed] and the Man which incorporates east and some piece of south Solapur, and which was noted for good steeds, strong fighters, and some antiquated and free Maratha families was likewise set under the power of Shahu.

Nizam-ul-Mulk who had seized power in the Deccan was named Wazir in January 1722. He was soon tired of the court interests. In 1724, he walked towards the South ostensibly affirming devotion to the ruler however truly resolved to build up himself for all time in the Deccan. In the clash of Fatch Kharda battled in October 1724, Mubarez Khan, the Subhedar of Deccan, was executed. The sovereign had then minimal decision however to affirm Nizam-ul-Mulk to the subha of the Deccan. He now turned into the expert of the Moghal domains south of the Narmada. The stronghold and town of Solapur, Karmala, and different segments of north and west Solapur, which did not frame a piece of the Maratha home administer or swarajya, then went on to the Nizam. After the Battle of Kharda in 1795 Nizam was compelled to Solapur to Marathas with Daulatabad and Aurangabad, Nizam's first capital somewhere around 1724 and 1763. Be that as it may, Nizam recovered Daulatabad and Aurangabad in 1803 with British help.

In 1802, Yashwantrao Holkar who in irritation moved south. He sacked Ahmadnagar and smoldered Shinde's royal residences at Shrigonda and Jambgaon. One of his officers, Fatesinh Mane, slipped upon Pandharpur when the clerics and religious supervisors of the spot held a vast assemblage for a week directing intense petitions to God night and day for the wellbeing of the Shinde from spoliation. Mane touched base at Pandharpur however ceased from doing any damage and even gave some present to the divinity. Bajirao now took after deferring strategies seeking after the entry of Shinde's troops. Yeshwantrao continued towards Baramati and composed to Bajirao in warm terms. Still he didn't yield. On 25 October 1802 Yeshwantrao totally overpowered Shinde. Bajirao II, fearful, fled Pune, and regardless of the hand of kinship again offered by Yeshwantrao looked for insurance of the English. He marked with them, on 31 December 1802, the arrangement of Bassein under the terms of which he basically surrendered the power of the Maratha State to the English. The issue now turned into a general one, of a contention between the English and the Maratha State. In April 1803 as per the settlement of Bassein, General Arthur Wellesley passed through Pandharpur and Akulj to Pune to reestablish Bajirao Peshwa who had been headed out from Pune by Yeshwantrao Holkar in October 1802. At Akulj, General Wellesley was joined by Colonel Stevenson, the separation under whose charge was strengthened by the Scotch Brigade.

Presently question emerged in the middle of Bajirao and Fatesing Gaikwad of Baroda with respect to the installment of yearly tribute adding up to 24 lakhs and which had aggregated significantly. To settle this question with Bajirao, Fatesing sent his operators Gangadhar Shastri to Pune. Bajirao's affection for interest and the impact which Trimbakji Denge had over him made the Gaikwad so apprehensive about bad form that before sending Gangadhar Shastri to Pune he acquired from the English a formal insurance of Gangadhar Shastri's wellbeing. Discovering his endeavors at Pune unprofitable Gangadhar Shastri resolved to come back to Baroda and leave the settlement to the English intervention. This unsettled Bajirao's arrangements whose genuine item was to organize a union with the Gaikwad against the English and he and Trimbakji Denge after much influence instigated Gangadhar Shastri to remain. So as to put Gangadhar Shastri off his gatekeeper Bajirao proposed to go with him on a voyage through journey to Nasik, Trimbak and Pandharpur and to have his child's marriage performed at Nasik. Gangadhar Shastri was murdered at Pandharpur.

POST 1818

On the fields of Ashti, the dedicated Maratha general Babu Gokhale battled a fight with General Smith on 19 February 1818 and kicked the bucket a legend's demise for his expert Peshwa Bajirao II who in his nervousness to escape had no tolerance to care for his fallen saint and his partners. Youthful Pratapsinh, the Chhatrapati and his

gathering who were comparatively left defenseless on the outdoors ground with all Bajirao's fortune esteemed at around one crore, fell into British hands. The Chhatrapati was soon given over by General Smith to Elphinstone, the Commissioner of the Deccan. The Marathas still set up a last-dump battle at the Sholapur stronghold under the course of Ganpatrao Panse who utilized his ammo with impact, however he likewise fell injured and the resistance was over.

At the point when Bajirao left Maharashtra for good in 1818, one Bhagwantrao turned into the first Mamlatdar of Sholapur under the British, Venkatappa, Shriniwasrao and Bhagwantrao going about presently. Throughout the game plans that took after hence, the western piece of the present Solapur locale including Pandharpur fell inside of the purview of the Raja of Satara and the southern part incorporating Mangalwedha stayed with the Patwardhan Sardars of Sangli.

The regions which now frame Solapur region were some time ago included in Ahmednagar, Pune and Satara. Karmala was in Ahmednagar, Mohol in Pune and Pandharpur, Malshiras and Sangola in Satara (which was then an Indian State). Barshi and Solapur often changed in the middle of Ahmednagar and Pune locale. The sub-collectorate of Solapur was framed under Ahmednagar locale in 1830. The region of Solapur was framed in 1838 and comprised of the accompanying sub-divisions, viz., Solapur, Barshi, Mohol, Madha, Karmala, Indi, Hippargi and Muddebihal. The locale was, notwithstanding, nullified in 1864. In 1869 the sub-divisions of Solapur, Barshi, Mohol, Madha and Karmala together with Pandharpur and Sangola from Satara region were again shaped into Solapur locale to which Malshiras was exchanged from Satara area in 1875. There were no significant changes in the locale or taluka limits somewhere around 1891 and 1941. Ensuing upon the merger of the previous Indian States two towns of Jamkhindi, 21 towns of Jath State, thirteen towns and one town of Kurundwad State, thirteen towns of Miraj Senior State, three towns of Miraj Junior State, 28 towns and one town of Sangli State and a piece of Akkalkot State were included and three talukas of Mohol, Akkalkot and Mangalwedha were recently framed in 1949. The Solapur taluka was split up in two talukas, viz., South Solapur and North Solapur.

In 1950, 53 enclave towns were exchanged from Hyderabad State and included in the area in return for twelve enclave towns having a place with this region exchanged to Osmanabad and Gulbarga areas. One town from Indi taluka of Bijapur area was likewise added to Mangalwedha taluka of this region in 1950. With the re-association of States in 1956 the locale was incorporated in the then Bombay State and since 1960, it structures some piece of Maharashtra. As per the old Gazetteer of Solapur, in 1884 the area was separated into seven sub-divisions covering on a normal a territory of 646 square miles, 102 towns and 83,212 individuals. For organization purposes the area is at present isolated into eleven talukas.

DEMOGRAPHICS

As indicated by the 2011 evaluation Solapur District has a populace of 4,315,527, generally equivalent to the country of Moldova or the US condition of Kentucky. This gives it a positioning of 43rd in India (out of an aggregate of 640). The locale has a populace thickness of 290 tenants for every square kilometer (750/sq mi). Its populace development rate throughout the decade 2001-2011 was 12.1%. Solapur has a sex proportion of 932 females for each 1000 guys, and an education rate of 77.72%.

ACTUALITIES

Income Sub-divisions - Solapur, Madha (Kurduwadi), Pandharpur

Talukas - Akkalkot, Barshi, Karmala, Madha, Malshiras, Mangalwedhe, Mohol, Pandharpur, Sangola, Solapur North and Solapur South.

Proposition for a different Phandarpur District The Solapur District is under proposition to be partitioned and a different Pandharpur District be cut out of existing Solapur locale, including talukas of Pandharpur, Sangola, Karmala, Mangalwedha, Malshiras and Madha in Solapur District furthermore talukas of Jath and Atpadi from neighboring Sangli region, to make another Pandharpur area.

Method for transport - Railway stations - Solapur, Mohol, Kurduwadi, Madha, Akkalkot Road, Barshi. ST Busses. SMT (Solapur Municipal Transportation), Auto-Rikshaws. Solapur station has day by day train administration to Mumbai by means of Pune known presently, every day transport from Solapur to Pune known at this very moment and one all the more day by day super quick prepare Solapur to Mumbai through Pune known right now

Territory under watering system - 4,839.15 km²

Watering system tasks Major-1 Medium-2 Minor-69 Imp. Projs.- Bhima Ujjani

Commercial enterprises

Dialects/lingos - Marathi, Kannada, Urdu, Telugu

Society Arts - Lavani, Gondhal, Dhangari, Aradhi and Bhalari tunes

Climate Temperature Max: 44.10 °C Min: 4.4 °C Rainfall-759.80 mm (Average)

Fundamental products - Jowar, wheat, sugarcane Solapur area particularly Mangalwedha taluka is known for Jowar. Maldandi Jowar is acclaimed in all over Maharashtra. In December - January agriculturists observe Hurda Party. This is additionally popular occasion in Solapur. Hurda implies pre-phase of Jowar. Agriculturists sow unique type of Hurda, named at this very moment, and so forth.

Region under agriculture - 600 km²

Wellbeing framework PHCs-67 Rural Hosp.- 14 Dist. Hosp.- 1 Big Hosp.- 30

Traveler places - Pandharpur, Kundalsangam, Akkalkot, Akhuj, Barshi, Karmala, Nanaj (North Solapur taluka). In Pandharpur, warkaris aim to get having darshan of Lord Vitthal and Rukmini with no welcome on Aashadhi Ekadashi and Kartiki Ekadashi. Lakhs of warkari stop by strolling in singing sunny or blustery days. They walk several miles with droning of Dhyanova-Tukaram. Jai Vitthal Jai hari Vitthal. Master Vitthal's sanctuary is of old time. This is one of a kind case in world to which statue aficionado can touch. Mangalwedha is known as a place where there is holy people like Damaji, Kanhopatra, and Tikacharya. For Damaji, Lord Vitthal took a swing at Mangalwedha right now Mahar. Damaji was head assistant of Badshah of Beedar (now in Karnataka), opened entryways of distribution centers of Jawari in lack days and spared a great many lives.

Instructive Institutions Universities - Solapur University Medical Colleges - Dr. Vaishampayan Memorial Medical College Colleges-30 School For Mentally Handicapped - Jivala School for Mentally Handicapped, Barsi, Solapur.

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