

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

Kamani Perera Regional Center For Strategic Studies, Sri Lanka	Mohammad Hailat Dept. of Mathematical Sciences, University of South Carolina Aiken	Hasan Baktir English Language and Literature Department, Kayseri
Janaki Sinnasamy Librarian, University of Malaya	Abdullah Sabbagh Engineering Studies, Sydney	Ghayoor Abbas Chotana Dept of Chemistry, Lahore University of Management Sciences[PK]
Romona Mihaila Spiru Haret University, Romania	Ecaterina Patrascu Spiru Haret University, Bucharest	Anna Maria Constantinovici AL. I. Cuza University, Romania
Delia Serbescu Spiru Haret University, Bucharest, Romania	Loredana Bosca Spiru Haret University, Romania	Ilie Pinteau, Spiru Haret University, Romania
Anurag Misra DBS College, Kanpur	Fabricio Moraes de Almeida Federal University of Rondonia, Brazil	Xiaohua Yang PhD, USA
Titus PopPhD, Partium Christian University, Oradea,Romania	George - Calin SERITAN Faculty of Philosophy and Socio-Political Sciences Al. I. Cuza University, IasiMore

Editorial Board

Pratap Vyamktrao Naikwade ASP College Devrukh,Ratnagiri,MS India	Iresh Swami Ex - VC. Solapur University, Solapur	Rajendra Shendge Director, B.C.U.D. Solapur University, Solapur
R. R. Patil Head Geology Department Solapur University,Solapur	N.S. Dhaygude Ex. Prin. Dayanand College, Solapur	R. R. Yalikal Director Managment Institute, Solapur
Rama Bhosale Prin. and Jt. Director Higher Education, Panvel	Narendra Kadu Jt. Director Higher Education, Pune	Umesh Rajderkar Head Humanities & Social Science YCMOU,Nashik
Salve R. N. Department of Sociology, Shivaji University,Kolhapur	K. M. Bhandarkar Praful Patel College of Education, Gondia	S. R. Pandya Head Education Dept. Mumbai University, Mumbai
Govind P. Shinde Bharati Vidyapeeth School of Distance Education Center, Navi Mumbai	Sonal Singh Vikram University, Ujjain	Alka Darshan Shrivastava Shaskiya Snatkottar Mahavidyalaya, Dhar
Chakane Sanjay Dnyaneshwar Arts, Science & Commerce College, Indapur, Pune	G. P. Patankar S. D. M. Degree College, Honavar, Karnataka	Rahul Shriram Sudke Devi Ahilya Vishwavidyalaya, Indore
Awadhesh Kumar Shirotriya Secretary,Play India Play,Meerut(U.P.)	Maj. S. Bakhtiar Choudhary Director,Hyderabad AP India.	S.KANNAN Annamalai University,TN
	S.Parvathi Devi Ph.D.-University of Allahabad	Satish Kumar Kalhotra Maulana Azad National Urdu University
	Sonal Singh, Vikram University, Ujjain	

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



STALKING VICTIMIZATION AMONG FEMALE COLLEGE STUDENTS IN INDIAN CONTEXT

S. Kalaivanan¹ and J. M. Asgarali Patel²

¹Research Scholar, Department of Psychology, Annamalai University, Annamalainagar.Tamil Nadu.

²Assistant Professor, Department of Psychology, Annamalai University, Annamalainagar.Tamil Nadu.



S. Kalaivanan

ABSTRACT

This research study is an attempt made to assess the victims of stalking among female college students in Indian context. The sample size for the study comprised of 500 female students (stalking victims) selected through snowball sampling technique from Annamalai University (Asia's largest residential

university) in Chidambaram, Tamilnadu. The age range of the samples in this study was from 17 to 30 years (Mean age= 23.5 years). Tools used for data collection were; (1) National violence against women survey was developed by Tjaden & Thoennes (1998) and (2) Informal Interview Schedule- designed by the researcher. The informants were contacted individually by the researchers and data was obtained through face-to-face personal interview to procure information from the participants pertaining to the etiology of stalking, perception towards stalking, Frequency of being stalked, methods adopted by the stalkers, demographic characteristics of stalking victims, effects of stalking, relationship between stalkers and victims and coping strategies employed by the victims. Findings indicate a pattern of



repeated intrusions, the stalking harassment methods, lack of reporting behaviour, and effects of stalking on the victims.

KEYWORDS :Stalking Victimization ,Indian Context, methods adopted ,coping strategies employed .

INTRODUCTION :

Stalking is not a single-act crime, in which the police obtain victim and witness statements, collect forensic evidence, and are then able to investigate the case. Instead, it is an elusive crime, one

that consists of a 'constellation of behaviors,' such as following, harassing, intruding, threatening, and forced communicating (Mullen, Pathé, & Purcell, 2009, p. 2). Stalking can be difficult to identify and distinguish from legal behavior, as many of the acts that make up stalking, taken individually, are legal, and it is only collectively, in context, that they become harassing. Police often seem unsure about how to proceed in stalking cases (Melton, 2000; Sinwelski & Vinton, 2001). They often tell victims that there is nothing they can do until they have proof and suggest that the victim get a protection/restraining order and gather evidence (Proctor, 2003; Wattendorf, 2000).

Studies have revealed the scope of stalking. According to a US department of justice (DOJ) study, about 1.4% of people 18 or older reported being victims of stalking in 2005 (Baum, Catalano, Rand, & Rose, 2009). Women (2%) were almost three times more likely than men (0.74%) to have been stalked. Women were more likely to be stalked by a man, and over 75% of stalking victims knew their stalkers, with 22% having been stalked by a former intimate partner. Approximately 40% of the victims reported being stalked for 6 months or less, although 11% reported having been stalked for five or more years. Nearly 20% reported living in fear of bodily harm, while 10% feared that the stalker would kill them. About 40% of the victims reported that the stalker had personally threatened them, as well as the victim's coworkers and loved ones (Baum et al., 2009); however, stalking is not just a problem in the USA – other studies report that it is an international problem, as well (Björklund, Häkkänen-Nyholm, Sheridan, & Roberts, 2010; Jaishankar & Kosalai, 2007; Mullen et al., 2009).

College and university campuses are domains in which stalking may flourish, given the age of the majority of students and the newly found freedom of the campus environment. Some members of this population may have trouble distinguishing between acceptable and non-acceptable dating and relationship behavior (Haugaard & Seri, 2004). Studies that have been conducted on the stalking of college and university students reveal that female students are stalked more often than are male students (Bjerregaard, 2000; Fisher, Cullen, & Turner, 2002; Mustaine & Tewksbury, 1999); they are more likely to be stalked by people they know (Bjerregaard, 2000; Sinclair & Frieze, 2005; Wilcox, Jordan, & Pritchard, 2007); they engage in lifestyles in which they spend a good deal of time in public – especially in places where alcohol is served – and they tend to live alone and usually not on campus (Banyard et al., 2007; Fisher et al., 2002; Mustaine & Tewksbury, 1999). Certain studies found significant differences between how perpetrators and victims interpreted stalking behavior. Perpetrators tend not to interpret their behavior as intrusive, while the victim feels that it is (Sinclair & Frieze, 2005; Spitzberg & Veksler, 2007). Similarly, women are more likely to identify certain behavior as stalking than are men, with the exception of men who have had experience of or with stalking, who identify the same behavior (Yanowitz, 2006).

The DOJ study touched on an area that is rarely dealt with in the study of stalking: the effectiveness of strategies victims used to manage stalking. Numerous studies (e.g. Amar & Alexy, 2010; Bjerregaard, 2000; Brewster, 2001; Nicastro, Cousins, & Spitzberg, 2000; Spitzberg & Cupach, 2001; Tjaden & Thoennes, 1998) have cataloged various strategies, but few have examined their effectiveness. While the DOJ study dealt with this topic, it did so in a cursory fashion. One finding was that victims reported non-law enforcement methods as being more effective than law enforcement methods in stopping stalking. For instance, victims report that law enforcement measures, such as obtaining a restraining order and notifying police, stopped the stalking 25% of the time, while non-law enforcement methods, such as the victim talking to the stalker and asking friends and relatives to intervene, were slightly more than twice as successful (54%). The current study expands upon the limited research on the effectiveness of strategies used by stalking victims against their stalkers. Specifically, this study examined how victims perceived the effectiveness of formal and informal

responses to stalking and is based on a survey of college students. Even though, we find lots of studies or analysis of stalking in many countries, still there are some lacunae in the empirical nature of studies on stalking in India. There are many studies from Indian context on Eve teasing and sexual harassment; however, there are no studies in stalking, prior to this study. The present study is a pioneering micro level analysis which aims to analyse the nature and extent of stalking of female College students.

METHOD

Objectives of the Study

In particular, this research study aims to accomplish the following objectives:

- 1) Enumerate the demographic characteristics of stalking victims,
- 2) Understand the perception of victims towards stalking,
- 3) Find the causes of stalking,
- 4) Recognize the methods of stalking,
- 5) Identify the relationship of the stalker with the victim,
- 6) Know the effects of stalking upon the victims,
- 7) Discover the coping strategies taken by the stalking victims.

Sample

The sample size for the study comprised of 500 female students (stalking victims) selected through snowball sampling from Annamalai University (Asia's largest residential university) in Chidambaram, Tamilnadu. The age range of the samples in this study was from 17 to 30 years (Mean age= 23.5 years). The sample selection for this study was mainly from educational institutions.

Tools used

Tools used for data collection were; (1) The National Violence against Women Survey (NVAWS) and (2) Informal Interview Schedule- designed by the researcher.

The National Violence against Women Survey (NVAWS): National violence against women survey was developed by Tjaden & Thoennes (1998). This tool contains 4 items pertains to following or harassing behaviors by strangers, friends, relatives, or even husbands and partners. A sample item from the 'National Violence against Women Survey' is "Followed or spied on you?" The 1st item contains 8 statements pertaining to different stalking situations (items 'a' to 'h'). The 8 statements in 1st item is followed by 2 responses, specifically, 'yes' and 'no.' If respondent answered "yes" to one or more of the statements in the 1st item, then she/he is asked 3 additional questions to assess chronicity and extent of fear.

Informal interview schedule: The informal interview schedule was designed by the researcher to procure information from the participants pertaining to the etiology of stalking, perception towards stalking, Frequency of being stalked, methods adopted by the stalkers, demographic characteristics of stalking victims, effects of stalking, relationship between stalkers and victims and coping strategies employed by the victims.

Statistical analysis

The statistical package for social science (SPSS) was used to analyze the data. The descriptive statistics (frequency distribution) were the statistical analysis done.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In this research 500 female stalking victims (college students) were selected through snowball sampling method and data was obtained using “ informal interview schedule” designed by the researcher to elicit information pertain to various aspects of stalking victimization. The information collected from the stalking victims was later content analysed and the outcomes indicated the following:

Table.1 showing the etiology of stalking: The stalking victims considered that there 3 main reasons of stalking, specifically, (a) the 1st major reason cited by 28% of victims were the ‘ dressing sense/ style;’ (b) the 2nd reason quoted by 17% of the victims was ‘rejection of a proposal or request earlier from the stalker;’ and the (c) the 3rd reason given by the 13% of victims is the ‘influence of media.’

Table.2 showing the perception toward stalking: The victims of stalking perceived stalking to be severely harassing in nature (18%), almost 16% of the victims reported that they felt very annoyed when they were stalked, around 14% of the victims experienced helpless, and 13% of the victims were depressed due to stalking.

Table.3 showing the frequency of stalking: The frequency of being stalked as reported by the victims in this study varied much depending upon the time interval. About 30% of the victims reported that they were be stalked more than 3 times in a year; another 28% of victims mentioned of being stalked once or twice a year, 18% cited being stalked once or twice a month, 12% revealed of being stalked once a week, 5%most indicated of stalking victimization at least one day, and 8% of the victims narrated of stalking victimization daily.

Table.4 showing the methods of stalking: According to the victims of stalking many methods are adopted by the stalkers. The major methods of stalking reported by the victims in this research are: (1) 19% of the victims cited ‘choking behaviour (or) misbehaviour,’ (2) 18% of the victims stated that they were frequently followed by the stalker, (3) 11% said that they often received unwanted phone calls, 10% even narrated of being chased and dragged with a vehicle, 9% of the victims disclosed they were been threatened of physical assault by the stalker, another method referred by the 7% of the victims is spreading of rumours by the stalker, and around 4% of the victims cited that the stalker frequently stood outside their campus awaiting the victim’s arrival.

Table.5 showing the effects of stalking: The consequences of stalking as portrayed by the victims in this study is mainly classified into two categories, that is, (a) psychological effects: (1) ‘anger’ was commonly elicited in 12% of the stalking victims, 11% victims reported of being under fear while stalked, 8% mentioned of possessing suicidal thoughts while being stalked, 8% reported of being irritated, and 5% underwent depression due to stalking victimization. (b) Physiological effects: These include mainly 3 outcomes, specifically, (1) sleep disturbance (14.2%), (2) head ache (11.4%), and (3) injuries (1.4%).

Table.6 showing the relationship between stalkers and victims: In this study majority of the victims (36%) said that the stalker was a stranger and was unknown to them, 22% indicated that their stalkers were their friend, another 22% pointed out that the stalker were Ex-boyfriends, 16% of the victims alleged that the stalkers were relatives, and around 4% of the victims revealed that the stalkers were spouses.

Table.7 showing the coping strategies about stalking victimization: In this study while exploring the strategies employed by victims to cope with stalking it was found that 19% of the victims were not sure ‘what to do’ or stated ‘nothing to do,’ while 32% of the victims mentioned that they contacted their friends while being stalked, another 22% said they changed their Routines, 13% narrated that they took medicine to overcome the physiological effects of stalking, 8% and 7% of the victims talked to doctors

or mental health professional respectively to cope with the consequences of stalking. These outcomes are similar to certain earlier research findings by Jaishankar and Kosalai (2007), Geistman et al (2012), Badayneh (2012), Dunlap et al (2012), Buhi (2010) and Roberts et al (2010).

REFERENCE

1. Al-Badayneh, D.M. (2012). Violence against women in Jordan, *Journal of family violence*, 27,(5), pp 369-379.
2. Amar, A.F., & Alexy, E.M. (2010). Coping with stalking. *Issues in Mental Health Nursing*, 31,8–14.
3. Banyard, V.L., Ward, S., Cohn, E.S., Plante, E.G., Moorhead, C., & Walsh, W. (2007). Unwanted sexual contact on campus: A comparison of women's and men's experiences. *Violence and Victims*, 22(1), 52–70.
4. Baum, K., Catalano, S., Rand, M., & Rose, K. (2009). Stalking victimization in the United States (NCJ 224527). Washington, DC: Bureau of Justice Statistics.
5. Bjerregaard, B. (2000). An empirical study of stalking victimization. *Violence and Victims*, 15, 389–406.
6. Björklund, K., Häkkänen-Nyholm, H., Sheridan, L., & Roberts, K. (2010). Coping with stalking among university students. *Violence and Victims*, 25, 395–408.
7. Brewster, M.P. (2001). Legal help-seeking experiences of former intimate-stalking victims. *Criminal Justice Policy Review*, 12,91–112.
8. Dunlap, Emily; Hodell, Golding, Jonathan; Wasarhaley, Nesa, (2012). Mock Jurors' Perception of Stalking: The Impact of Gender and Expressed Fear, *Academic Journal*, 66(5-6), 405-417.
9. Eric R. Buhi (2010). Stalking Victimization among College Women and Subsequent Help-Seeking Behaviours. *Journal of American College Health*, 57(4), 419-426, DOI:10.3200/JACH.57.4.419-426.
10. Fisher, B.S., Cullen, F.T., & Turner, M.G. (2002). Being pursued: Stalking victimization of college women. *Criminology and Public Policy*, 1, 257–308.
11. Hugaard, J.J., & Seri, Lisa G. (2004). Stalking and other forms of intrusive contact among adolescents and young adults from the perspective of the person initiating the intrusive contact. *Criminal Justice and Behavior*, 31(1), 37–54.
12. Jaishankar, J., & Kosalai, P. (2007). Victims of stalking in India: A study of girl college students in Tirunelveli City. *TEMIDA*, 10(4), 13–21.
13. James Geistman, Brad Smith, Eric G. Lambert & Terry Cluse-Tolar (2012). What to do about stalking: a preliminary study of how stalking victims responded to stalking and their perceptions of the effectiveness of these actions. *Criminal Justice Studies: A Critical Journal of Crime, Law and Society*, 26(1), 43-66, DOI: 10.1080/1478601X.2012.712534.
14. Melton, H.C. (2000). Stalking: A review of the literature and direction for the future. *Criminal Justice Review*, 25, 246–262.
15. Mullen, P.E., Pathé, M., & Purcell, R. (2009). *Stalkers and their victims* (2nd ed.). Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
16. Mustaine, E.E., & Tewksbury, R. (1999). A routine activity theory explanation for women's stalking victimizations. *Violence Against Women*, 5,43–62.
17. Nicastro, A.M., Cousins, A.V., & Spitzberg, B.H. (2000). The tactical face of stalking. *Journal of Criminal Justice*, 28,69–82.
18. Proctor, M. (2003). *How to stop a stalker*. Amherst, NY: Prometheus Books.
19. Roberts, Lorraine Sheridan Helinä Häkkänen-Nyholm, Katja Björklund (2010). The Prevalence of Stalking Among Finnish University Students. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, 25(4) 684-698, doi:

10.1177/0886260509334405.

20.Sinclair, H.C., & Frieze, I.H. (2005). When courtship persistence becomes intrusive pursuit: Comparing rejecter and pursuer perspectives of unrequited attraction. *Sex Roles*, 52(11/12), 839–852.

21.Sinwelski, S.A., & Vinton, L. (2001). Stalking: The constant threat of violence. *Af?lia*, 16 (1), 46–65.

22.Spitzberg, B.H., & Cupach, W.R. (2001). Paradoxes of pursuit: Toward a relational model of stalking-related phenomena. In J. Davis (Ed.), *Stalking crimes and victim protection: Prevention, intervention, threat assessment, and case management* (pp. 97–136). Boca Raton, FL: CRC Press.

23.Spitzberg, B.H., & Veksler, A.E. (2007). The personality of pursuit: Personality attributions of unwanted pursuers and stalkers. *Violence and Victims*, 22(3), 275–289.

24.Tjaden, P., & Thoennes, N. (1998). *Stalking in America: Findings from the national violence against women survey* (NCJ 169592). Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice.

25.Wattendorf, G.E. (2000 March). Stalking-investigation strategies. *FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin*, 69,10–14.

26.Wilcox, P., Jordan, C.E., & Pritchard, A.J. (2007). A multidimensional examination of campus safety: Victimization, perceptions of danger, worry about crime, and precautionary behavior among college women in the post-Clery era. *Crime & Delinquency*, 53(2), 219–254.

27.Yanowitz, K.L. (2006). In?uence of gender and experience on college students’ stalkingschemas. *Violence and Victims*, 2(1), 91–100.

Table: 1 showing frequency distribution for Causes of stalking expressed by the victims.

Causes of stalking expressed by the victims	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Media	65	13.0	13.0	13.0
Dressing Sense	141	28.2	28.2	41.2
Rejection	86	17.2	17.2	58.4
Don't Know	155	31.0	31.0	89.4
partiality	23	4.6	4.6	94.0
communication	12	2.4	2.4	96.4
Economic status	18	3.6	3.6	3.6
Total	500	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table: 2 showing frequency distribution for Perception of stalking by victims.

Perception of stalking by victims	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Sever Harassment Problem	92	18.4	18.4	18.4
Depressed	69	13.8	13.8	32.2
Annoyed	80	16.0	16.0	48.2
Suicidal	45	9.0	9.0	57.2
Make me Sick	40	8.0	8.0	65.2
Helpless	73	14.6	14.6	79.8
Don't Know	101	20.2	20.2	20.2
Total	500	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table: 3 showing frequency distribution for Frequency of being stalked.

Frequency of being stalked	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Almost every Day	39	7.8	7.8	7.8
At least one Day	23	4.6	4.6	12.4
Once per Week	60	12.0	12.0	24.4
Once or Twice a Month	89	17.8	17.8	42.2
Once or twice a Year	138	27.6	27.6	69.8
More than Three time a Year	151	30.2	30.2	30.2
Total	500	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table: 4 showing frequency distribution for physiological and psychological Effects of stalking.

Effects of stalking	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Psychological effects				
Suicidal thought	42	8.4	8.4	8.4
Suicide attempt	13	2.6	2.6	11.0
Depression	23	4.6	4.6	15.6
Irritation	38	7.6	7.6	23.2
Fear	57	11.4	11.4	34.6
Anger	62	12.4	12.4	47.0
No Psychological effects	86	17.2	17.2	64.2
Physiological effects				
Sleep disturbance	71	14.2	14.2	78.4
Head ache	57	11.4	11.4	89.8
Injuries	7	1.4	1.4	91.2
Panic attack	3	.6	.6	91.8
No physical effect	41	8.2	8.2	8.2
Total	500	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table: 5 showing frequency distribution for stalker harassment methods.

Harassment Methods	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Following	90	18.0	18.0	18.0
Choking or Straggling	94	18.8	18.8	36.8
Chasing Dragging with a vehicle	51	10.2	10.2	47.0
Attacking with a weapon	22	4.4	4.4	51.4
Slapping or Knocking down	8	1.6	1.6	53.0
Threaten to sexual assault	13	2.6	2.6	55.6
Unsolicited phone calls	54	10.8	10.8	66.4
Cyber Stalking (Internet)	57	11.4	11.4	77.8
Threaten to physical assault	44	8.8	8.8	86.6
Stood outside University	21	4.2	4.2	90.8
Spread rumors	36	7.2	7.2	98.0
Unsolicited emails	10	2.0	2.0	2.0
Total	500	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table: 6 showing frequency distribution for Relationship between stalkers and victims.

Relationship between the stalker and victim	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Friend	111	22.2	22.2	22.2
Spouse	21	4.2	4.2	26.4
Relative	80	16.0	16.0	42.4
Ex-boyfriend	108	21.6	21.6	64.0
Unknown	180	36.0	36.0	36.0
Total	500	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table: 7 showing frequency distribution for Coping Strategies adopted by the victims

Coping Strategies adopted by the victims	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Talk to a Mental Health Professional	33	6.6	6.6	6.6
Talk to a Doctor or Nurse	37	7.4	7.4	14.0
Changed their Routine	112	22.4	22.4	36.4
Contact with friends	160	32.0	32.0	68.4
Medicine	63	12.6	12.6	81.0
Nothing to do	95	19.0	19.0	19.0
Total	500	100.0	100.0	100.0

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