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ECONOMIC STATUS OF MILK PRODUCERS IN WALWA TAHSIL OF SANGLI DISTRICT

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ABSTRACT

Indian Economy is mostly depends upon agriculture. Near about 70% population depends upon agriculture. Indian agriculture truly handicapped without Manson seasons. Due to lack of irrigation facilities, the farmers could not able to take multi-crops in a year. Accordingly, the income from agriculture is very inadequate. Hence they turn towards the subsidiary economic activities, which they can get some sort of income and dairy farming is one of the most significant agro-based subsidiary businesses for them. In the Walwa tahsil the dairy Industries started from 1975. There is a lot of progress in this activity from last 20 years. With this, economic status of these farmers also changed, and to study this particular change is the main objective of this paper. This paper is entirely based on



primary data, which is collected from pre-tested scheduled with the help of stratified random sampling. Walwa tahsil is selected as a study region for the paper. The paper concluded that, there is slight change in the economic status of milk producers in Walwa tahsil due to the dairy activity. But they has to adopted more scientific and advance techniques to improvement in this field.

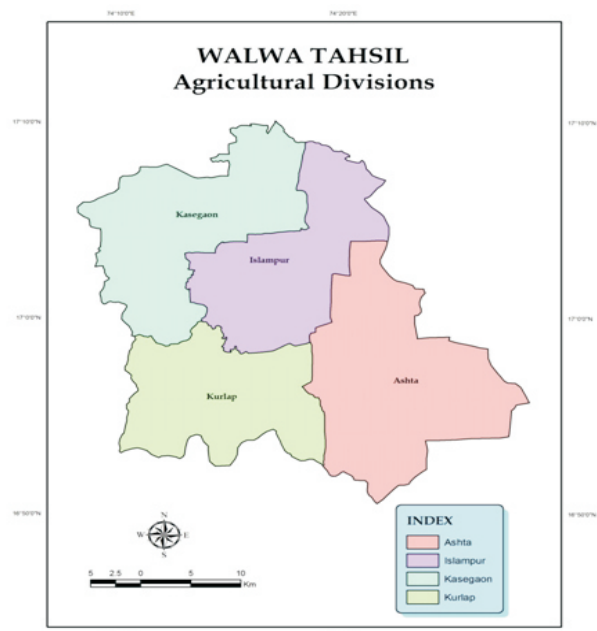
KEYWORDS: Agriculture, Economic status, Milk producers, agro-based..

PREFACE:-

The Walwa tahsil is divided into four agriculture divisions viz. Kasegaon, Ashta,

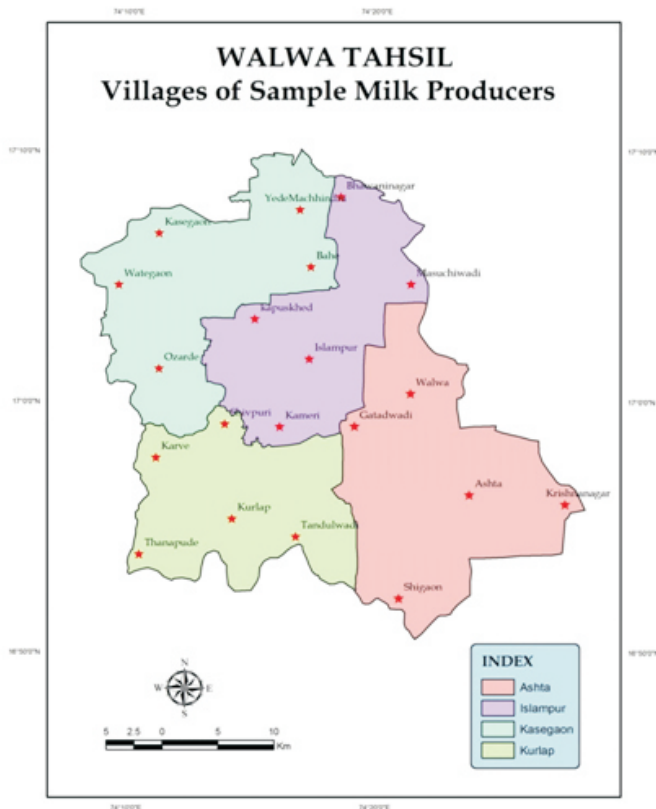
Islampur, Kurlap. These divisions are taken as unit of analysis for this particular study. In this paper, an attempt is made to analyse the economic status of milk producer in the study

region, for that, some indicators have been taken as unit of analysis, like land holding, irrigated land, cropping pattern, livestock holding, milch animals, veterinary services, milk production, consumption and marketing of milk, income status of the milk producer, capital supply, nature of house, infrastructural facilities in the houses and problem faced by milk producers, etc.



Study Region:-

The Walwa tahsil is one of the important tahsils in Sangli district which engaged in the dairy activities. It is located in western part of Sangli district having 787.81 sq. Km. (78781 hectore) geographical area. Walwa tahsil lies between 16° 51' 08" North latitude to 17° 10' 47" North latitude and 74° 07' 42" East longitudes to 74° 28' 30" East longitudes (ISO Toposheet). The study region has an average height of about 560 m from mean sea level.



OBJECTIVE:-

The only objective of the present paper is to study the economic status of milk producers in Walwa tahsil of Sangli district.

METHODOLOGY:-

This study is purely based on primary data; therefore, for the collection of data fieldwork is very significant and accepted approach which provides the required data about the milk producers for evaluating the economic status. The data is collected through the planned and pre-tested schedules. The schedule consist Economic condition of milk producers. The Stratified Random Sampling technique is used for selecting the villages as well as the purposive sampling is used for selecting Milk Producers. The sample size for the present study is 5 villages in each agriculture division and 20 milk producers from each selected village. About 400 milk producers are personally contacted during the season at pre - fixed village and schedule is filled up by them which make possible to assess the Economic status of milk producers in the study region.

ANALYSIS:-

Economic status of milk producers gives us idea to understand the economic conditions of milk producers and also helps to recognize the economic development of region through dairy activity.

1.Land Holding-Wise Classification of Milk Producer:

The following table depicts classification of milk producers as per their land holdings.

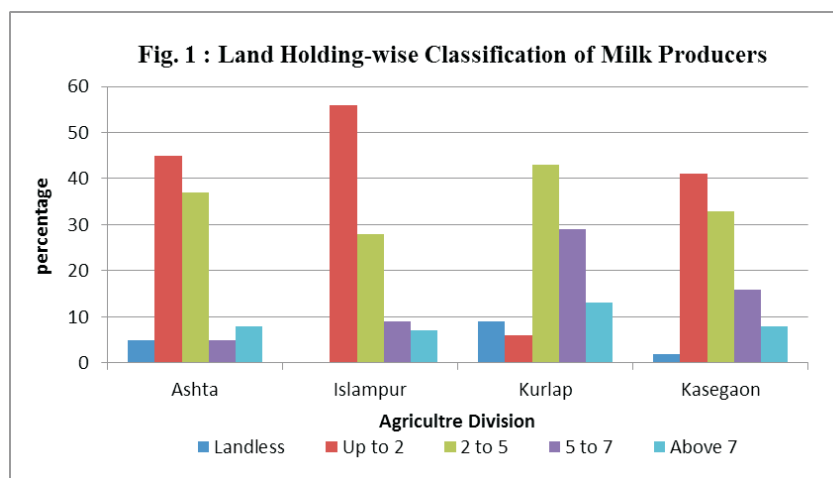
Table 1
Classification of milk producer members according to Land Holding

Land Holding	Agriculture Divisions				Total
	Ashta	Islampur	Kurlap	Kasegaon	
Landless	5	0	9	2	16 (4.00)
Up to 2	45	56	6	41	148 (37.00)
2 to 5	37	28	43	33	141 (35.25)
5 to 7	5	9	29	16	59 (14.75)
Above 7	8	7	13	8	36 (9.00)
Total	100	100	100	100	400 (100.0)

Source: Field Work (2015)

Table 1 depicts land holding of milk producers in Walwa tahsil. In the study region 4 per cent milk producers are landless, low land holding are observed among the 37 per cent of milk producers. 35.25 per cent milk producers have 2 to 5 acres land holding capacity. 9 per cent milk producers have Maximum land holding that is above 7 acres land.

According to above table in Ashta division 45 per cent milk producers have low land holding and 37 per cent milk producers has moderate land holding that is 2 to 5 acres. High land holding have 8 per cent milk producers and 5 per cent milk producers are landless.



In the Islampur division highest numbers of milk producers has low land holding capacity and 28 per cent milk producers have moderate agriculture land and 16 per cent milk producers have more than 5 acres land. In the Kurlap division highest numbers of landless and highest numbers of maximum land holding milk producers are observed as compared to other division in the study region.

In the Kasegaon division, 41 per cent milk producers are having below 2 acres agricultural land. Moderate and high land holding are observed 33 per cent and 8 per cent members respectively.

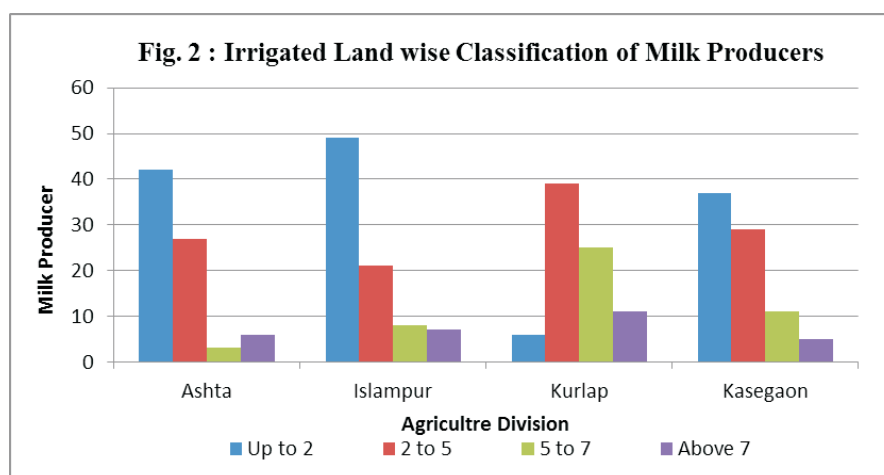
2. Irrigated Land-Wise Classification of Milk Producer:

The following table depicts classification of milk producers as per the irrigated land they have.

Table 2
Classification of Milk Producer Members According to Irrigated Land

Irrigated Land	Agriculture Divisions				Total
	Ashta	Islampur	Kurlap	Kasegaon	
Up to 2	42	49	6	37	134 (41.10)
2 to 5	27	21	39	29	116 (35.58)
5 to 7	3	8	25	11	47 (14.42)
Above 7	6	7	11	5	29 (8.90)
Total	78	85	81	82	326 (100.0)

Source: Field Work (2015)



Above table 2 shows the irrigated land, in the Walwa tahsil 41.10 per cent milk producers have below 2 acres agriculture land with irrigation facility. 35.58 per cent milk producers have 2 to 5 acres land under the irrigation. High land holding under the irrigation are found among 8.90 per cent milk producers.

According to above table 2 milk producers have irrigation facility in their agriculture. In that 42 milk producers below 2 acres have irrigated land and only 6 milk producers have more than 7 acres agricultural land with irrigation facility. In the Islampur division 85 milk producers have irrigation facility in that maximum number of milk producers have below 2 acres irrigated agricultural land and 15 milk producers have more than 5 acres agricultural land with irrigation facility.

Milk producers from Kurlap division have moderate agricultural land under irrigation. 11 milk producers have more than 7 acres land under irrigation and in total 81 milk producers have irrigation facility. In the Kasegaon division 37 and 29 milk producers has below 2 acres and 2 to 5 acres land respectively under the irrigation. Only 5 milk producers have more than 7 acres land with irrigation.

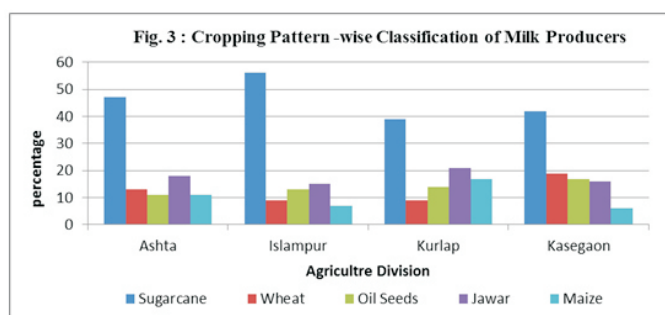
3.Cropping Pattern-Wise Classification of Milk Producer:

The following table depicts classification of milk producers as per the cropping pattern.

Table 3
Classification of Milk Producer Members According to Cropping Pattern

Cropping Pattern	Agriculture Divisions				Total
	Ashta	Islampur	Kurlap	Kasegaon	
Sugarcane	47	56	39	42	184 (46.00)
Wheat	13	9	9	19	50 (12.50)
Oil Seeds	11	13	14	17	55 (13.75)
Jawar	18	15	21	16	70 (17.50)
Maize	11	7	17	6	41 (10.25)
Total	100	100	100	100	400 (100.0)

Source: Field Work (2015)



Above table 3 depicts the cropping pattern of the milk producers in the Walwa tahsil. It clearly shows that maximum (46 %) milk producers cultivate Sugarcane followed by oil seeds (13.75%) crops. Jawar and Maize are used as fodder therefore they are also cultivated in the study region. Maize is cultivated as intercrop with Sugarcane.

In the Ashta division, 47 per cent milk producers cultivated Sugarcane while 18 per cent milk producers' cultivated Jawar crop. Wheat crop is also cultivated in this division. 11 per cent milk producers cultivated oil Seeds as well as Maize. In the Islampur division highest numbers of milk producers cultivated Sugarcane as compared to other divisions in the study region because this division has good irrigation facilities. Jawar and oil seeds are taken in the agriculture which accounts for 15 per cent and 13 per cent respectively.

Milk producers from Kurlap division cultivate Jawar (21 %) and Maize (17 %) this is highest as compared to other divisions. In the Kasegaon division, 42 per cent milk producers grow Sugarcane as well as 19 per cent milk producers grow wheat which is highest in the study region. Jawar and Maize crop are cultivated with 16 per cent and 6 per cent respectively.

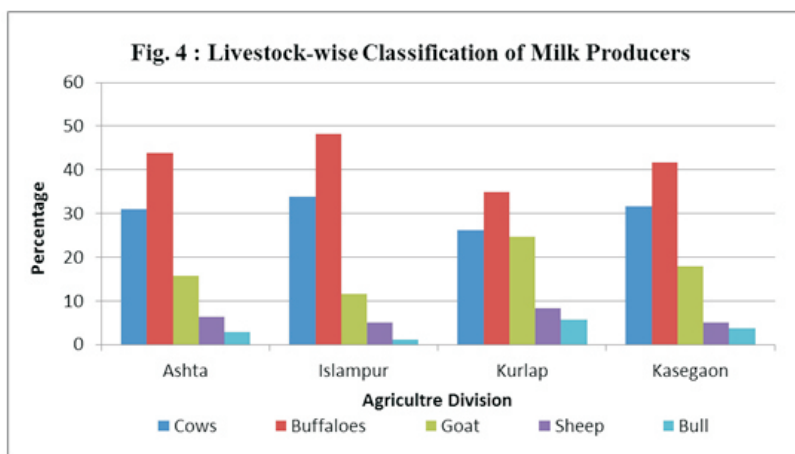
4. Livestock-Wise Classification of Milk Producer:

The following table depicts classification of milk producers as per the different type of livestock they have.

Table 4
Milk Producer having Different Types of Livestock

Livestock	Agriculture Divisions				Total
	Ashta	Islampur	Kurlap	Kasegaon	
Cows	63 (31.03%)	61 (33.89%)	72 (26.18%)	69 (31.65%)	265 (30.25%)
Buffaloes	89 (43.84%)	87 (48.33%)	96 (34.91%)	91 (41.74%)	363 (41.44%)
Goat	32 (15.76%)	21 (11.67%)	68 (24.73%)	39 (17.89%)	160 (18.26%)
Sheep	13 (6.40%)	9 (5%)	23 (8.36%)	11 (5.05%)	56 (6.39%)
Bull	6 (2.96%)	2 (1.11%)	16 (5.82%)	8 (3.67%)	32 (3.65%)
Total	203	180	275	218	876

Source: Field Work (2015)



Above table 4 shows the milk producers having different types of livestock in their households. Milk producers from Kurlap division have highest numbers of animals and milk producers from Islampur division have lowest numbers of animals because of high portion of this divisions is covered with rural and urban area respectively. In the Islampur division, 48.33 per cent milk producers have buffaloes as well as 33.89 per cent milk producers have cows. Numbers of milk producers with goat as well as sheep in this region are lowest and in the Kurlap division numbers of milk producers with goats and sheep are highest as compared to other divisions of the tahsil.

Milk producers from Ashta division have 43.84 per cent buffaloes and 31.03 per cent cows. Also some milk producers have goat (15.76 %) and sheep (6.40 %) in their household. In the Kasegaon division milk producers have 41.74 per cent buffaloes as well as 31.65 per cent cows. 5.05 per cent sheep and 17.89 goats are also pre sent in the household of the milk producers in this division.

Overall milk producers of the Walwa tahsil have highest number of buffaloes (41.44 %) followed by cows (30.25 %) because these two animals are used in the milk production. There are also some milk producers having goats (18.26 %) and sheep (6.39 %) animals but milk from these animals is not used in the dairy industry. bulls are also found in the houses of Milk producers these bulls are basically used in the routine agricultural activities.

5. Average Milk Production by Different Milch Animals:

The following table shows the average milk productions by the different types of milch animals, which having by milk producers.

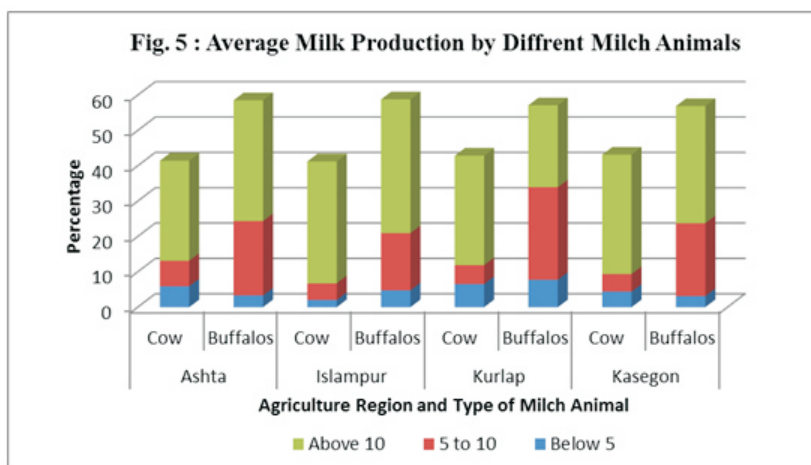
Table 5
Average Milk Production by Different Types of Milch Animals

Milch Animal	Avg. Daily milk	Agriculture Divisions				Total
		Ashta	Islampur	Kurlap	Kasegaon	
Cows	Below 5	9 (5.92)	3 (2.03)	11 (6.55)	7 (4.38)	30 (4.78)
	5 to 10	11 (7.24)	7 (4.73)	9 (5.36)	8 (5.00)	35 (5.57)
	Above 10	43 (28.29)	51 (34.46)	52 (30.95)	54 (33.75)	200 (31.85)
Buffaloes	Below 5	5 (3.29)	7 (4.73)	13 (7.74)	5 (3.13)	30 (4.78)
	5 to 10	32 (21.05)	24 (16.22)	44 (26.19)	33 (20.63)	133 (21.18)
	Above 10	52 (34.21)	56 (37.84)	39 (23.21)	53 (33.13)	200 (31.85)

Source: Field Work (2015)

Table 5 depicts the average daily milk production by different milch animal which sample milk producers have in their houses. In the study region, highest milk producer get above 10 lt. Milk from both cows (31.85 %) as

well as buffaloes (31.85 %). In total 5.57 per cent milk producers get moderate milk production i.e. 5 to 10 lt. from cows as well as 21.18 per cent milk producers get moderate milk production i.e. 5 to 10 lt. from buffaloes. 4.78 per cent milk producers have low milk production because they use deshi animals.



According to above table milk producers from Islampur division have highest cow (34.46 %) and buffaloes (37.84 %) milk production and milk producers from Kurlap division have lowest milk production from both cow (6.55 %) and buffaloes (7.74 %). In the Ashta division majority milk producers (28.29 %) have above 10 lit. cow milk as well as 34.21 per cent milk producers have more than 10 lit. buffaloes per day. In the Kasegaon division 4.38 per cent milk producers have low cow milk production as well as 3.13 per cent milk producers have low buffaloes milk production which is lowest as compared to other divisions in the Walwa tahsil.

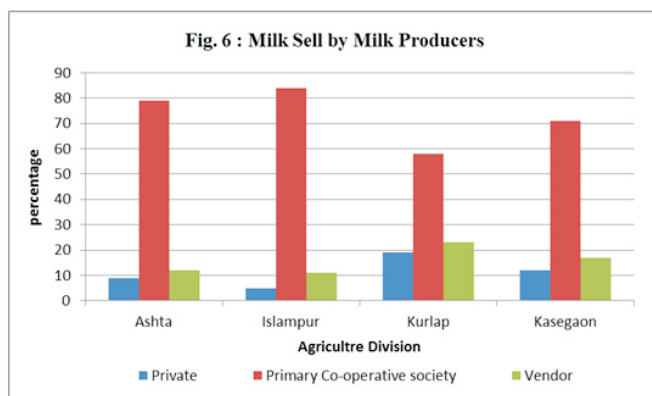
6. Milk Sell by Milk Producers:

The following table shows the milk sell by the milk producers to different consumers.

Table 6
Milk Sell by Milk Producers

Milk Sell	Agriculture Divisions				Total
	Ashta	Islampur	Kurlap	Kasegaon	
Private	9	5	19	12	45 (11.25)
Primary Co-operative society	79	84	58	71	292 (73.0)
Vendor	12	11	23	17	63 (15.75)
Total	100	100	100	100	400

Source: Field Work (2015)



Above table 6 reveals that milk sell by the milk producers in the study region. Here it is clearly indicated that majority 73 per cent milk producers sell milk to primary co-operative milk societies. Apart from that 15.75 per cent milk producers sell milk to vendor as well as 11.25 per cent milk producers sell milk privately. Highest Milk sell is to primary co-operative milk society because they give best price to the milk producers as well as this societies are well distributed in the study region.

In the Ashta division, 79 per cent milk producers prefer to sell milk to primary co-operative milk society and 12 per cent milk producers sell to vendor as well as 9 per cent sell milk privately. Milk producers from Islampur division prefer primary co-operative milk society for sell the milk. 5 per cent and 11 per cent milk producers sell the milk privately and to vendor respectively.

In the Kurlap division, 58 per cent milk producers choose the primary co-operative milk society which is lowest in the study region and 23 per cent milk producers sell milk to vendor because this is rural division and vendor system is mostly found in the village. In Kasegaon division, 71 per cent milk producers prefer primary co-operative milk societies for milk sell as well as 17 per cent milk producers sell milk to vendors.

7. Average Annual Income of Milk Producers:

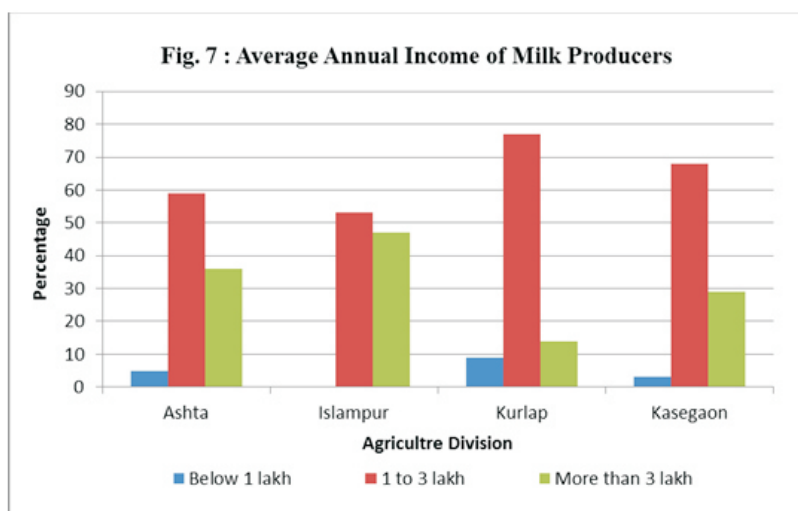
The following table shows the average annual income of the milk producers in the study region.

Table 7
Average annual Income of Milk producers

Annual Income	Agriculture Divisions				Total
	Ashta	Islampur	Kurlap	Kasegaon	
Below 1 lakh	5	0	9	3	17 (4.25)
1 to 3 lakh	59	53	77	68	257 (64.25)
More than 3 lakh	36	47	14	29	126 (31.50)
Total	100	100	100	100	400

Source: Field Work (2015)

Average annual income of milk producers from all the means i.e. Agriculture, Dairy as well as service is shown in the Table 8.17. In the study region maximum 64.25per cent milk producers are found in 1 to 3 lakh income groups. Only 4.25 per cent milk producers have low income in this group basically agricultural labours are included. 31.50 per cent milk producers belong to high income group which have more than 3 lakh income per year.



In the division wise classifications highest numbers of 47 milk producers from Islampur division belong to high income group and 14 Milk producers from Kurlap division belong to high income group which is lowest as

compared to other divisions of the Walwa tahsil. In the Ashta division, 59 and 36 milk producers belong to moderate (1 to 3 lakh) and high (more than 3 lakh) income group respectively.

Only 3 milk producers from Kasegaon division belong to low income group. 68 Milk producers belong to moderate income group which have 1 to 3 lakh income and 29 milk producers have more than 3 lakh incomes per year from all the means.

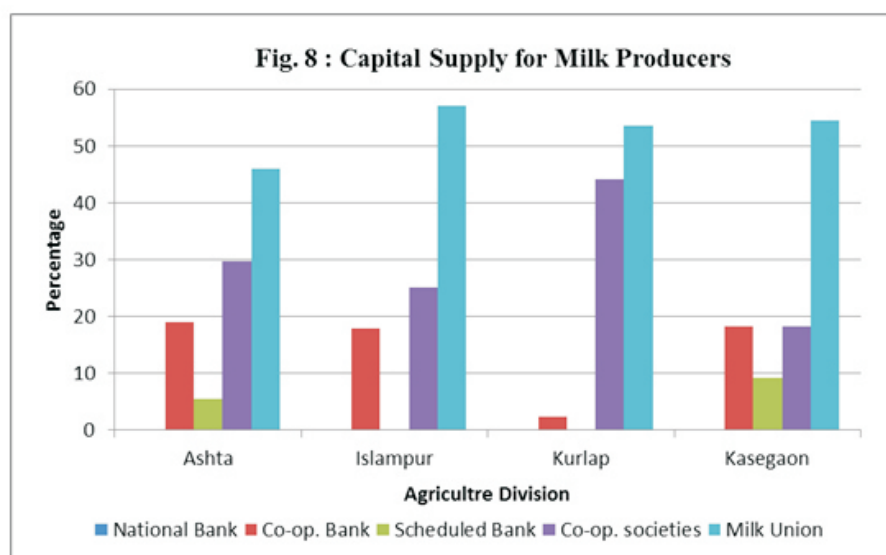
8.Capital Supply for Milk Producers:

The following table shows the capital supply from different sources to the milk producers.

Table 8
Milk Producers Receiving Capital Supply for Dairy Activity

Capital Supply	Agriculture Divisions				Total
	Ashta	Islampur	Kurlap	Kasegaon	
National Bank	0	0	0	0	0
Co-op. Bank	7 (18.92)	5 (17.86)	1 (2.33)	6 (18.18)	19 (13.48)
Scheduled Bank	2 (5.41)	0	0	3 (9.09)	5 (3.55)
Co-op. societies	11 (29.73)	7 (25.00)	19 (44.19)	6 (18.18)	43 (30.50)
Milk Union	17 (45.95)	16 (57.14)	23 (53.49)	18 (54.55)	74 (52.48)
Total	37	28	43	33	141

Source: Field Work (2015)



Capital is necessary for purchase of milch animals and some milk producers has problem regarding capital therefore milk producers take loan to purchase milch animals. Above table shows the capital supply receiving by milk producers in the study region. By observing above table it is clearly indicated that 52.48 per cent milk producers' get loan from Milk Union followed by co-operative societies (30.50 %). Scheduled bank and co-operative banks also provide capital but they are presents only in selected places therefore only 3.55 per cent and 13.48 per cent respectively milk producers get loan from this banks.

In all divisions maximum milk producers get capital from Milk Unions in which highest (57.14 %) milk producers from Islampur division and lowest (45.95 %) milk producers are supported by Milk Union. 44.19 per cent Milk producers from Kurlap division also took loan from co-operative societies. Co-operative banks and scheduled bank are located in few numbers therefore; minimum milk producers are benefited by their service.

9. Nature of Households of Milk Producers:

The following table shows the nature of households of milk producers in the study region.

Table 9
Nature of Households of the Milk producers

Household	Agriculture Divisions				Total
	Ashta	Islampur	Kurlap	Kasegaon	
Hamlet	2	0	18	8	28 (7%)
Sand & Stone	36	19	49	28	132 (33%)
Cement concrete	47	54	26	51	178 (44.5%)
RCC	15	27	7	13	62 (15.5%)
Total	100	100	100	100	400

Source: Field Work (2015)

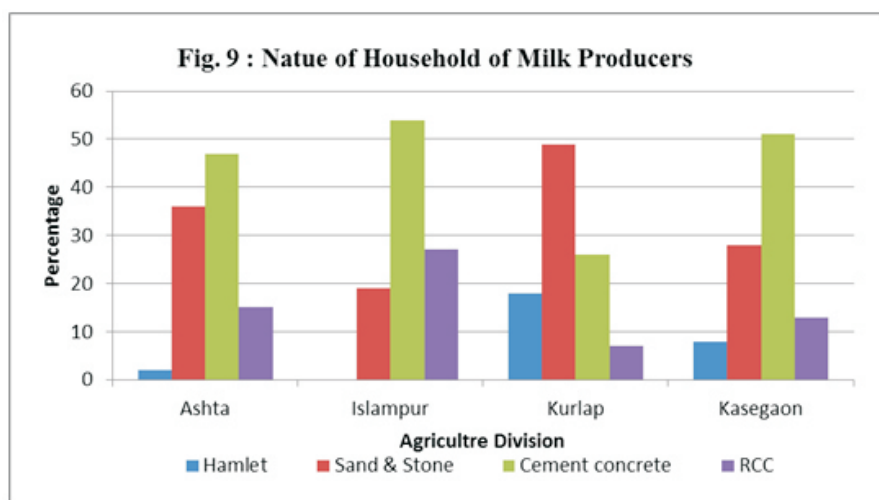


Table 9 shows the types of household of the milk producers in the study region. Here maximum milk producers have well-constructed houses. In this 44.5 per cent milk producers live in Cement concrete houses where as 15.2 per cent milk producers has RCC building. Only 7 per cent milk producers lived in Hamlet, these are basically from hilly region of the tahsil and 33 per cent milk producers have house constructed with Sand & Stone.

In the Ashta division, 47 per cent milk producers live in cement concrete houses as well as 36 per cent milk producers have houses which are constructed with Sand and stone. Only 2 per cent milk producers have hamlets and 15 per cent milk producers have RCC houses. Islampur division is urban division therefore milk producers from this division have well build houses in that 54 per cent Cement concrete and 27 per cent RCC houses are observed.

Kurlap division is rural division therefore maximum (49.0%) milk producers from this division have houses constructed with stand and stone as well as 18 per cent milk producers have Hamlets and this is highest in the study region. Milk producers from Kasegaon division have good quality houses. In that 51 per cent houses are constructed with cement concrete and 13 per cent houses are constructed with RCC.

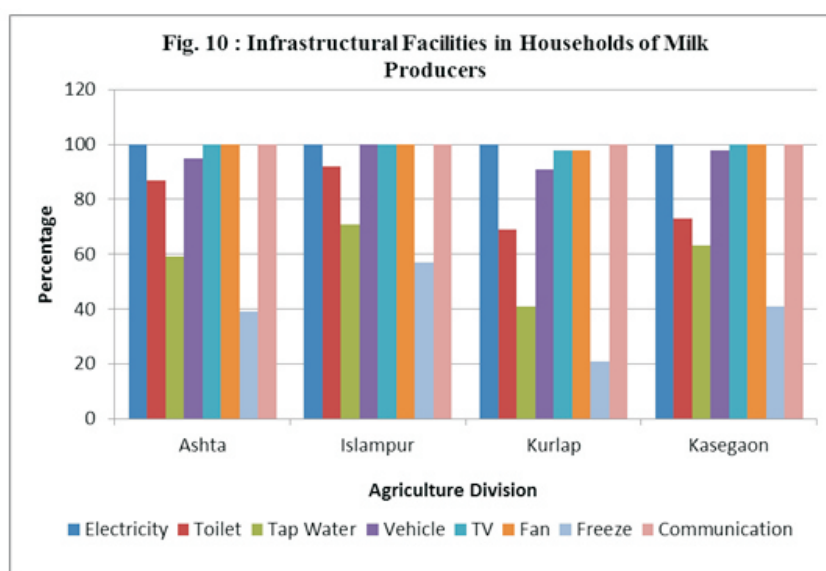
10. Infrastructural Facilities in Households of Milk Producers

The following table 10 shows the nature of households of milk producers in the study region.

Table 10
Infrastructural Facilities Comprise Houses of the Milk Producers

Infrastructural Facilities	Agriculture Divisions				Total
	Ashta	Islampur	Kurlap	Kasegaon	
Electricity	100	100	100	100	400 (100.0)
Toilet	87	92	69	73	321 (80.25)
Tap Water	59	71	41	63	234 (58.50)
Vehicle	95	100	91	98	384 (96.0)
TV	100	100	98	100	398 (99.50)
Fan	100	100	98	100	398 (99.50)
Freeze	39	57	21	41	158 (39.50)
Communication (Telephone/Mobile)	100	100	100	100	400 (100.0)

Source: Field Work (2015)



Infrastructural facilities show the standard of living therefore; here an attempt has been made to understand the living standard of milk producers from the study region. There are 100 per cent Milk producers from all division having electricity at their houses as well as they have mobile phones. 100 per cent milk producers from Ashta, Islampur and Kasegaon division have T.V. set as well as Fans. Vehicle is an important mean for transportation and more than 90 per cent milk producers have their own vehicle. Water is very important in human life and in the study region 58.5 per cent milk producers have tap water facility in that milk producers from Islampur division has maximum (71%) and milk producer from Kurlap division has minimum (41%) tap water facility and the same thing is observed with the toilet facility Islampur division has highest and Kurlap division has lowest toilet facility at the houses of milk producers.

Overall in the Walwa tahsil milk producers have good infrastructural facilities at their houses. More than 96 per cent milk producers have Electricity, vehicle, T.V., and Fan and communication facility. Only 39.5 per cent milk producers have Freeze, this is lowest as compared to other all facilities.

CONCLUSIONS:

1. Islampur division has highest milk production (both buffaloes and cows), while Kurlap division has lowest.
2. More than one-third milk producers sell their milk to the Primary Milk Co-operative Societies, because these societies give best prize to the milk producer as well as these societies are well distributed in the study region.
3. Maximum milk producers in the study region are found in the low income group.

4. More than half of the milk producers take loan for the purchasing milch animals from Milk Unions as well as co-operative societies.
5. Overall in the Walwa tahsil milk producers have good infrastructural facilities at their houses.

SUGGESTIONS:

To make the improvement in productivity and economic gain, it is necessary to implement recent scientific and technological advancement in the field of animal breeding, feeding, prevention and control of diseases by the Milk producers.

By considering the suggestions given above, the dairy activities in the region should be strengthened for the Economic development of the region.

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- 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

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