

Vol 1 Issue 6 March 2012

ISSN No : 2249-894X

---

*Monthly Multidisciplinary  
Research Journal*

*Review Of  
Research Journal*

---

Chief Editors

---

**Ashok Yakkaldevi**  
A R Burla College, India

**Flávio de São Pedro Filho**  
Federal University of Rondonia, Brazil

**Ecaterina Patrascu**  
Spiru Haret University, Bucharest

**Kamani Perera**  
Regional Centre For Strategic Studies,  
Sri Lanka

---

## Welcome to Review Of Research

**RNI MAHMUL/2011/38595**

**ISSN No.2249-894X**

Review Of Research 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.

### Advisory Board

Flávio de São Pedro Filho Federal University of Rondonia, Brazil	Delia Serbescu Spiru Haret University, Bucharest, Romania	Mabel Miao Center for China and Globalization, China
Kamani Perera Regional Centre For Strategic Studies, Sri Lanka	Xiaohua Yang University of San Francisco, San Francisco	Ruth Wolf University Walla, Israel
Ecaterina Patrascu Spiru Haret University, Bucharest	Karina Xavier Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT), USA	Jie Hao University of Sydney, Australia
Fabricio Moraes de Almeida Federal University of Rondonia, Brazil	May Hongmei Gao Kennesaw State University, USA	Pei-Shan Kao Andrea University of Essex, United Kingdom
Anna Maria Constantinovici AL. I. Cuza University, Romania	Marc Fetscherin Rollins College, USA	Loredana Bosca Spiru Haret University, Romania
Romona Mihaila Spiru Haret University, Romania	Liu Chen Beijing Foreign Studies University, China	Ilie Pinte Spiru Haret University, Romania
Mahdi Moharrampour Islamic Azad University buinzahra Branch, Qazvin, Iran	Nimita Khanna Director, Isara Institute of Management, New Delhi	Govind P. Shinde Bharati Vidyapeeth School of Distance Education Center, Navi Mumbai
Titus Pop PhD, Partium Christian University, Oradea, Romania	Salve R. N. Department of Sociology, Shivaji University, Kolhapur	Sonal Singh Vikram University, Ujjain
J. K. VIJAYAKUMAR King Abdullah University of Science & Technology, Saudi Arabia.	P. Malyadri Government Degree College, Tandur, A.P.	Jayashree Patil-Dake MBA Department of Badruka College Commerce and Arts Post Graduate Centre (BCCAPGC), Kachiguda, Hyderabad
George - Calin SERITAN Postdoctoral Researcher Faculty of Philosophy and Socio-Political Sciences Al. I. Cuza University, Iasi	S. D. Sindkhedkar PSGVP Mandal's Arts, Science and Commerce College, Shahada [ M.S. ]	Maj. Dr. S. Bakhtiar Choudhary Director, Hyderabad AP India.
REZA KAFIPOUR Shiraz University of Medical Sciences Shiraz, Iran	Anurag Misra DBS College, Kanpur	AR. SARAVANAKUMARALAGAPPA UNIVERSITY, KARAIKUDI, TN
Rajendra Shendge Director, B.C.U.D. Solapur University, Solapur	C. D. Balaji Panimalar Engineering College, Chennai	V.MAHALAKSHMI Dean, Panimalar Engineering College
	Bhavana vivek patole PhD, Elphinstone college mumbai-32	S.KANNAN Ph.D , Annamalai University
	Awadhesh Kumar Shirotriya Secretary, Play India Play (Trust), Meerut (U.P.)	Kanwar Dinesh Singh Dept.English, Government Postgraduate College , solan

More.....

---

Research Papers

---



## URBAN GEOGRAPHY

Lawate Mahadeo Ganapatrao

D. B. F. Dayanand Art's and Science College , Solapur .

---

### Abstract:

*Urban topography is a branch of human geology concerned with different parts of urban areas. A urban geographer's principle part is to underscore area and space and study the spatial courses of action that make examples saw in urban regions. To do this, they consider the site, development and development, and order of towns, towns and urban communities and additionally their area and significance in connection to different regions and urban areas. Monetary, political and social perspectives inside urban communities are likewise essential in urban geology.*

*Keeping in mind the end goal to completely see each of these parts of a city, urban topography speaks to a mix of numerous different fields inside geology. Physical geography for case is imperative in comprehension why a city is situated in a particular region as site and ecological conditions assume an expansive part in whether a city develops. Cultural geology can help in comprehension different conditions identified with a zone's kin, while monetary topography helps in comprehension the sorts of financial exercises and employments accessible in a territory. Fields outside of geology, for example, asset administration, human sciences and urban humanism are additionally critical.*

---

### KEYWORDS:

Urban, Geography, Topography, Urban Topography , Urban Geography.

### INTRODUCTION:

#### Definition of a City

A fundamental segment inside urban geology is characterizing what a city or urban territory really is. Despite the fact that a troublesome undertaking, urban geographers for the most part characterize the city as an amassing of individuals with a comparative lifestyle in light of employment sort, social inclination, political perspectives and way of life. Particular area utilizes, an assortment distinctive establishments and utilization of assets additionally help in recognizing one city from another. In addition, urban geographers likewise work to separate ranges of diverse sizes. Since it is elusive sharp qualifications between zones of diverse sizes, urban geographers frequently utilize the country urban continuum to guide their comprehension and help characterize regions. It considers villas and towns which are by and large viewed as provincial and comprise of little, scattered populaces, and urban areas and metropolitan ranges considered urban with concentrated, thick populaces.

### HISTORY OF URBAN GEOGRAPHY

The soonest investigations of urban geology in the United States concentrated on hand and circumstance. This grew out of the man-land convention of geology which concentrated on the effect of nature on people and the other way around. In the 1920s, Carl Sauer got to be persuasive in urban topography as he spurred geographers to study a city's populace and financial perspectives with respect to its physical area. What's more, focal spot hypothesis and provincial studies concentrated on the hinterland (the rustic peripheral are supporting a city with farming items and crude materials) and exchange regions were likewise vital to ahead of schedule urban topography.

All through the 1950s and 1970s, topography itself got to be centered around spatial examination, quantitative estimations and the utilization of the exploratory system. In the meantime, urban geographers started quantitative data like statistics information to analyze diverse urban territories. Utilizing this information permitted them to do relative investigations of diverse urban communities and create PC based examination out of those studies. By the 1970s, urban studies were the main structure geographic exploration.

Instantly from that point, behavioral studies started to develop inside topography and in urban geology.

Advocates of behavioral studies accepted that area and spatial qualities couldn't be considered singularly in charge of changes in a city. Rather, changes in a city emerge from choices made by people and associations inside the city.

By the 1980s, urban geographers got to be generally concerned with auxiliary parts of the city identified with fundamental social, political and monetary structures. For instance, urban geographers right now examined how capital speculation could encourage urban change in different urban communities.

All through the late 1980s until today, urban geographers have started to separate themselves from each other, in this manner permitting the field to be loaded with various distinctive perspectives and core interests. For instance, a city's site and circumstance is still viewed as vital to its development, just like its history and association with its physical surroundings and regular assets. Individuals' connections with one another and political and monetary components are still concentrated on as specialists of urban change too.

### THEMES OF URBAN GEOGRAPHY

Albeit urban topography has a few separate centers and perspectives, there are two noteworthy topics that overwhelm its study today. The main of these is the investigation of issues identifying with the spatial dissemination of urban communities and the examples of development and connections that associate them crosswise over space. This methodology concentrates on the city framework. The second subject in urban topography today is the investigation of examples of appropriation and association of individuals and organizations inside urban areas. This topic basically takes a gander at a city's internal structure and consequently concentrates on the city as a framework.

Keeping in mind the end goal to take after these subjects and study urban communities, urban geographers regularly separate their examination into diverse levels of investigation. In concentrating on the city framework, urban geographers must take a gander at the city on the area and citywide level, and how it identifies with different urban communities on a territorial, national and worldwide level. To study the city as a framework and its internal structure as in the second approach, urban geographers are for the most part concerned with the area and city level.

### NATURE AND SCOPE OF URBAN GEOGRAPHY:

Urban geology is the investigation of urban spots with reference to their land surroundings. Comprehensively talking, the topic incorporates starting point of towns, their development and development, their capacities in and around their surroundings.

The subject of urban geology has slowly taken an extraordinary spot among the different branches of topography in the period after the Second World War in different remote and Indian colleges and schools. With the increment of populace comprehensively, towns and urban areas have ended up magnets of financial, social and political courses of action.

The progressions realized by these courses of action have gotten to be educational and in addition intriguing too if there should be an occurrence of the single marvel, i.e., city in a spatial setting. Under these circumstances, the

investigations of towns and urban communities have shaped a vital piece of the branch of Human Geography.

### MEANING OF AN URBAN PLACE:

It is a standout amongst the most vital and prompt issues to choose 'what is urban?' How can it contrast from its partner, i.e., country? In regular life we are mindful that contrast in the middle of provincial and urban relies on their temperament of work – the previous being occupied with rural operations and the recent in non-farming exercises.

In any case it is a troublesome undertaking to change the above expressed significance between the two separate natures of settlements into exact and academic terms. This is a result of the way that 'a urban spot' has been characterized differently by distinctive researchers and offices. Indeed, even the United Nations Demographic Year Book (UN, 1990) has given an extensive variety of samples covering the different nations characterizing demographically.

UNO characterizes a lasting settlement with a base populace of 20,000 as a urban spot. In any case a few nations have their own particular least, for example, Botswana (5,000), Ethiopia (2,000), Argentina (2,000), Israel (2,000), Czechoslovakia (5,000), Iceland (200), Norway (200), Portugal (10,000), Japan (50,000), Australia (1,000), India (5,000), and so forth.

At the same time, the UN Demographic Year Book closes: "There is no point in the continuum from substantial agglomerations to little groups or scattered homes where urbanity vanishes and rurality starts the division in the middle of urban and country populations is fundamentally discretionary." An audit of the issues of provincial and urban focuses as uncovered by the Census Reports of different nations distinguishes a couple of bases for retribution a spot as urban.

These are:

- (1) A spot assigned by authoritative status;
- (2) A base populace;
- (3) A base populace thickness;
- (4) An idea of contiguity to incorporate or avoid under rural territory or approximately scattered settlement;
- (5) An extent occupied with non-agrarian occupations; and
- (6) A useful character.

If there should be an occurrence of our nation (India), the evaluation of 1981 has distinguished the accompanying places as urban:

- (1) Centers having Municipality, City Board, Cantonment Board/Notified Town Area;
- (2) A base populace of 5,000;
- (3) 75 every penny guys occupied with non-horticultural exercises;
- (4) A base populace thickness of 400 persons every square km or 1,000 persons every square mile; and
- (5) Centers characterized by urban comforts endorsed by the Director, Provincial Census.

Two essential certainties must be borne as a main priority before tolerating the importance of urban and country. One is the way that it is somewhat unimaginable now to recognize an isolating line between the rustic and urban – the two being converged to make a kind of dissemination and present a scene which is neither absolutely agrarian nor connected with entirely in tertiary exercises. Industrialization has brought into being countless which

are not surely towns yet are nucleated settlements of agrarian populace. Another issue is about the idea of what is urban, which is not static and is liable to change with time and in addition with space.

The extent of populace occupied with farming exercises is the best measure. However underwriting of farming in current times and country termination by driving urban laborers have made the model of extent insignificant.

Subsequently, to close the discourse one spans to the point that with the changing way of both rurality and urbanity, there has added to the utilitarian cover between the two. Thusly, the qualification between what is urban and what is provincial has lost its significance in reality.

**ATTRIBUTES OF A TOWN:**

What are the attributes or characteristics qualifying a town?

**Several qualities of a city or town may be summarized as:**

- (a) Town is a sort of settlement having a social association of much more prominent degree than a basic country foundation.
- (b) It doesn't speak to a negligible more noteworthy number of individuals agglomerated in a tremendous zone. In any case it speaks to a phase of civilization truly not the same as a territory communicating rustic lifestyle.
- (c) Cities and towns have their recorded source Blache has called attention to that urban areas naturally have legendary radiance encompassing their genesis (custom, eponymous saint, and so on.).
- (d) Towns and urban areas are animals of business, and governmental issues going with the soonest improvements, for example, Babylon, Athens, London, Paris, Delhi, and so on.

Emrys Jones has also expressed various attributes of towns and cities which also resemble whatever has already been discussed above:

A town is a physical agglomeration of roads and houses, an inside of trade and organization, a sort of society, even a social attitude of urbanite or a lifestyle.

Qualities structuring the extension and substance of urban topography have been condensed in Table 2.1.



**SCOPE OF URBAN STUDIES AND DEFINITIONS:**

Urban topography studies urban focus in the setting of land elements. The variables work spatially to clarify forms – financial, socio-social furthermore political. At the same time the subject of urban geology has its constrained degree as in it manages these courses of action in connection to stand out wonder, i.e., town or city. A percentage of the general standards on which a town is based structure the topic.

Regularly, it incorporates in the earliest reference point, thought about the root of a urban spot. The genesis about a town is perpetually identified with its history. Who is behind its root? What is that which makes a town to take its root where it is, and why it is there? Town site or the ground on which it is sited has some particular and geographic properties. These need clarification to deliver identity of a town.

Another point which has been stressed by D. Stamp to cover the extent of urban geology is the investigation of the real town itself, i.e., town as a substance. He further has included that impact of the town on its encompassing region too structures a significant part of the study. This implies that "townscape" furthermore hinterland including "umland" are basic issues for contemplating urban topography.

One of the pioneer researchers in urban studies in India, R.L. Singh has pushed on three general classes under the extension, viz.

- (a) The physical structure of the city,
- (b) The phase of its chronicled improvement, and
- (c) The procedure affecting the structure.

Dickinson characterizes urban geology as the investigation of a city charging the encompassing area. He depicts the city as a lord among the encompassing towns. His characteristic for urban communities of all ages has been institutional amazingness for their encompassing domain.

Their presence relies on the assets of the encompassing regions, furthermore, by righteousness of their association through their physical, social and monetary framework. Their association with their encompassing locales is the spatial reality.

Raymond E. Murphy brings up the double part of urban geographer, i.e.,

- (i) To break down urban communities as substances as far as areas, characters, development, and relations to the encompassing farmland, and,
- (ii) To talk about examples of the city's inside – area utilization, social and social examples, examples of course, or more all, regular examples of environment – all as they exist in interrelation and connection in the urban region.

Harold Carter opined that since the geographer is concerned with the examination of the variable character of the world's surface, and subsequently, "the populaces and the structures agglomerated together to make up towns constitute the exceptional enthusiasm of the urban geographer". Since impressive populace of the world live in towns, and the issues of the urban environment are vital, the investigation of urban topography is critical and its importance to connected geology needs no further push.

Towns and urban communities have their wide effect on human life and exercises. General development rate of city populace has been speedier amid the last two-three decades. It is when Second World War that the investigation of urban geology got due distinguishment in the colleges in India and abroad. Preceding that period, it was taught as a subject inside human geology where its degree was confined to the depiction of site-circumstance of towns including their portrayal as a piece of settlements.

Since the production of the real work of Doxiadis, urban geology has made much progress in and outside India. Brian J.L. Berry likewise energized the urban studies by intro- ducing urban frameworks as outcomes of monetary advancement. In the current circumstances the extent of urban studies has come to far-flung territories and is not

limited to its site-circumstance basic method.

The ICSSR Report of the Fourth Survey of Research in Geography, covering the period 1976-82 in India has brought up different subjects of urban phenomena bringing into light the extent of the subject. These incorporate patterns and examples of urbanization; country urban relocation; urban frameworks and progressive requests; morphology; financial base; area use; practical lodging characterization; slums and squatter settlements; rustic urban periphery, encompassing regions of impact, umland and communication between a city and encompassing settlements; urban environment; contamination; neediness; wrongdoing and personal satisfaction; urban administrations and civilities; urban governmental issues and organization; tourism; urban arranging and issues including urban cities.

N. Baransky, the organizer of Soviet financial topography, has called attention to that investigation of urban communities has a wide extension as in it has now turned into the topic of antiquarians, geographers, statisticians, economists and sociologists. Also, organizers and arrangement planners are interfaced in urban communities, each in their own specific manner, and in addition draftsmen, monetary experts and representatives of various unique fields.

He further supporters that the investigations of urban areas may fluctuate as far as their regional degree and can be concentrated on in a worldwide connection, in the setting of a nation, or in the connection of an individual area. One may do near investigations of urban communities fitting in with a specific class.

At long last, one may participate in a land investigation of a specific city constituting the subject of a monograph. Baransky stresses that from a monetary geographic perspective a city together with its system of streets constitutes the skeleton on which everything else hangs that characterizes the applicable domain, and enriches it with a particular configuration. About arranging, Baransky has opined that urban areas may be seen as connected urban micro-topograph.

#### **BASES AND CONCEPTS:**

Cooley, in his treatise on transportation, made it clear – "why is a town there, where it is?" He has called attention to the land qualities which administer the site of a town is 'twofold'. From one perspective, it is abundant regarding its assets and offices of generation, while on the other, it is outfitted with transportation office

#### **SITE-SITUATION CONCEPT:**

Taylor's different classes and sorts of urban areas are the result of their characteristic site like slopes; cuestas; mountain-passages; passes; plateaux; disintegrated vaults; ports, including coves, rias, stream estuaries, and roadsteads; streams, falls, wanders, patios, deltas, fans, valleys, islands; lakes, and so on. These are "controlled" principally by the geography of locales.

Dickinson's perspective about a city is that of characteristic starting. Be that as it may with the progression of time, town's characteristic setting is changed by its usage of the accessible assets and its flexibility with the region and the encompassing district. Its development and extension at times diffuses characteristic site to the degree to make it to

the point of being unrecognizable. In this setting there was little degree for the improvement of a genuine urban geology. The point was confined and barely it was conceivable to clarify a complex monetary capacity and social framework. Crowe, composition on procedure, called attention to that treatment of towns as "demonstrative of the failure of geographers to enter past the shallow".

He further focused on that the utilization of the 'site and circumstance' recipe was futile "where site had only chronicled enthusiasm as circumstance was seen as far as courses and not streams of development". Such condition of issues rejected the stereotyped idea of 'site and circumstance'.

#### **CONCEPT OF ECOLOGY:**

Plant nature started to exist to impact land phenomena amid the two World Wars. Robert Park opined that as a result of increment in populace and city district there came a change in the natural courses of action of a city. Urban environment affected the association with the encompassing ranges of a city and had its influence over the individuals and their surroundings.

Park, in 1925 distributed a book *The City* in which he presented the normal methodology of the development of the city. The methodology of development was best outlined by Burgess for number of American urban areas all in all and of Chicago specifically. He made it pass that amid the course of time city – area utilize had a tendency to show a zonal association concentrically showed about the downtown area. Circling the downtown region there is typically a zone of move which is being attacked by business and light fabricate, a third territory is occupied by the specialists in commercial enterprises who have gotten away from the range of disintegration however who longing to live inside simple access of their work. Past this zone is the region of high-class living arrangements, and farther past as far as possible, is the workers' zone – rural ranges or satellite urban areas.

The idea of Burgess, obviously, launched the specific spatial examples where private zones of changed environment made their progress described by progressive regions with distinctive area employments. By and by it is a model in the best possible sense, however it was censured on the ground that by the late 20th century it was chronologically erroneous and restricted to extensive Western modern urban areas.

Truly urban biological and social examples are dictated by topographical, monetary, mechanical and transportation variables however these don't have their uniformly spread effect all around and in all times on financial existence of urban areas.

#### **BEHAVIOURALISM AND URBAN CENTRES:**

Berry's discord about city and its development is identified with its shopper's conduct who are the befitting decision producers for utilizing area. It relies on three variables, viz.,

- (1) Value of private unit – purchasing cost or rent?
- (2) Quality of habitation, and
- (3) Relationship with work environment and neighborhood?

Family salary is a critical part for the decision of site in the city, and this relies on the capacity of conduct to communicate with space by its clients. Be that as it may as a

general inclination, it is apparent that individuals of just about the same pay gathering agglomerate settle on their decision for an even space.

In the connection of India, social relationship and conduct are the results of standing ridden values and society. These have offered ascent to "mohallas" of the same groups. The city, obviously, has its land base, yet regardless imperative is conduct of its subjects and their socio-social foundation. It is a direct result of this behaviouralism of the occupants that urban areas have possessed the capacity to mix in them their own scence.

### CONCEPT OF RADICALISM:

A vital part of the urban world is the idea of 'aggregate change' brought into play by improvement of cities. This has changed absolutely the shoppers' thoughts. These extended from the relative hardship of fixed inhabitants of little nation towns who are separated from standard urban administrations which are amassed at just huge urban communities.

The populace of inward city are preferred set over the occupants of the fringe segments. These sorts of individuals need to rely on upon the private organizations. The circumstance gets to be more terrible when these institutions abuse the regular masses, lastly, control the city. These radical responses likewise influence urban arranging and industrialist city overwhelms the privileges of the masses. Radical urban idea "focuses on the imperatives that society in general, and especially certain gatherings inside it, force on the conduct of people".

Radicals put stock in the substitution root and branch of the operation of 'free enterprise' business strengths and the disparities created by them. They offer option arrangement of 'communist city' – the city of arranging controls and focal directions guarantee libertarianism and bounty for all.

At the same time late occasions have uncovered that the radicals' proposition are close to an Utopian dream. These achieve financial conditions far more detestable than those of business sector strengths. The unbending totalitarian controls are a long way from reality. They are in charge of reproducing monstrous administrations.

Closing the discourse, urban geology is a greater amount of an amalgam of distinctive methodologies. It is closer maybe to a multidisciplinary examination of its question instead of a methodical geological study. The town can't be seen as an object of study as a geologist would assess a bit of rock.

The urban environment has an incomprehensible space of world's kin going through their lives with a focal subject of humanism. The prime target is the way that individuals of differed nature inside a city seek for the great existence with a degree to which it might be met spatial.

### REFERENCES:

- 1.Derek Gregory (2009). "Geography." Derek Gregory, R.J. Johnston, Geraldine Pratt, Michael Watts, and Sarah Whatmore, eds., *The Dictionary of Human Geography*, Fifth Edition. Chichester, U.K.: Wiley-Blackwell, 287-295.
- 2.Ron J. Johnston (2000). "Urban." In R. J. Johnston, Derek Gregory, Geraldine Pratt, and Michael Watts, eds., *The Dictionary of Human Geography*, Fourth Edition. Oxford: Blackwell, 870-872.

- 3.Ron Johnston (1984). "The World is Our Oyster." *Transactions of the Institute of British Geographers*, NS 9(4), 443-459.
- 4.Paul Knox and Linda McCarthy (2005). *Urbanization*, Second Edition. Upper Saddle River, NJ: Pearson/Prentice-Hall.
- 5.David N. Livingston (2000). "History of Geography." In R. J. Johnston, Derek Gregory, Geraldine Pratt, and Michael Watts, eds., *The Dictionary of Human Geography*, Fourth Edition. Oxford: Blackwell, 304-308
- 6.Burnett, Pat (1980). Spatial constraints-oriented modeling as an alternative approach to movement, microeconomic theory, and urban policy. *Urban Geography*, 1(1), 53-67.
- 7.Foucault, Michel (1969). What is an author? In Paul Rabinow & Nikolas Rose (Eds.), *The essential Foucault* (pp. 377-391). New York, NY: New Press.
- 8.Gould, Peter R. (1979). *Geography, 1957-1977: The Augean period*. *Annals of the Association of American Geographers*, 69(1), 139-151.
- 9.Marx, Karl (1857/1858) *Grundrisse: Foundations of the critique of political economy*. (M. Nicolaus, Trans. 1973). New York, NY: Vintage.
- 10.Robinson, Jennifer (2002). Global and world cities: A view from off the map. *International Journal of Urban and Regional Research*, 26(3), 531-554.
- 11.Wheeler, James O. (1993a). Characteristics and recent trends in urban geography. *Urban Geography*, 14(1), 48-56.

# 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 Books Review for publication, you will be pleased to know that our journals are

### Associated and Indexed, India

- ★ Directory Of Research Journal Indexing
- ★ International Scientific Journal Consortium Scientific
- ★ OPEN J-GATE

### Associated and Indexed, USA

- DOAJ
- EBSCO
- Crossref DOI
- 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

Review Of Research Journal  
258/34 Raviwar Peth Solapur-413005, Maharashtra  
Contact-9595359435  
E-Mail-ayisrj@yahoo.in/ayisrj2011@gmail.com  
Website : www.ror.isrj.net