

Vol 6 Issue 4 Jan 2017

ISSN No : 2249-894X

*Monthly Multidisciplinary
Research Journal*

*Review Of
Research Journal*

Chief Editors

Ashok Yakkaldevi
A R Burla College, India

Ecaterina Patrascu
Spiru Haret University, Bucharest

Kamani Perera
Regional Centre For Strategic Studies,
Sri Lanka

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.

Regional Editor

Manichander Thammishetty
Ph.d Research Scholar, Faculty of Education IASE, Osmania University, Hyderabad.

Advisory Board

Kamani Perera Regional Centre For Strategic Studies, Sri Lanka	Delia Serbescu Spiru Haret University, Bucharest, Romania	Mabel Miao Center for China and Globalization, China
Ecaterina Patrascu Spiru Haret University, Bucharest	Xiaohua Yang University of San Francisco, San Francisco	Ruth Wolf University Walla, Israel
Fabricio Moraes de Almeida Federal University of Rondonia, Brazil	Karina Xavier Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT), USA	Jie Hao University of Sydney, Australia
Anna Maria Constantinovici AL. I. Cuza University, Romania	May Hongmei Gao Kennesaw State University, USA	Pei-Shan Kao Andrea University of Essex, United Kingdom
Romona Mihaila Spiru Haret University, Romania	Marc Fetscherin Rollins College, USA	Loredana Bosca Spiru Haret University, Romania
	Liu Chen Beijing Foreign Studies University, China	Ilie Pinteau 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.....



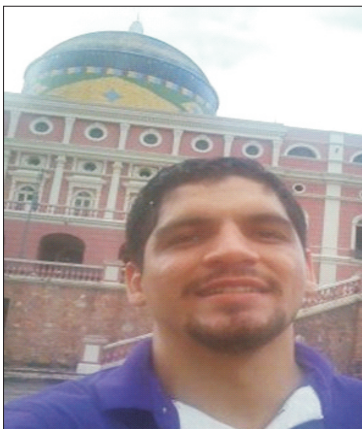
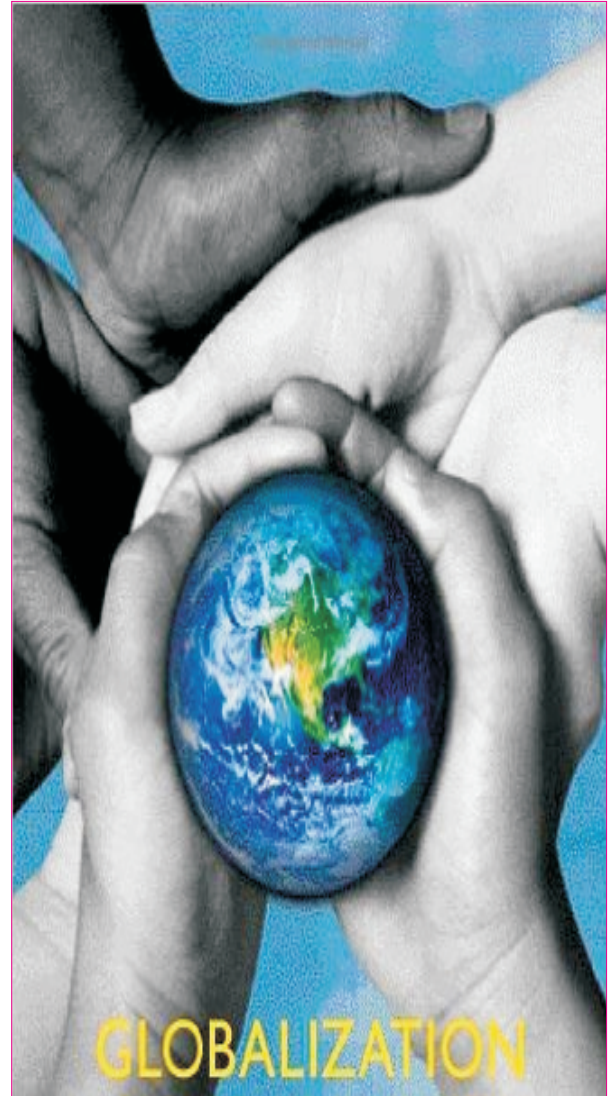
GLOBALIZATION IN THE AMAZON: THE TERRITORIAL CIRCUITS OF THE AGRIBUSINESS IN VILHENA - RONDÔNIA

LUS, Diego Alves
Geographer. Master in Geography.

ABSTRACT:

This article's main point of analysis is to understand the territorial circuits of agribusiness and land management in Vilhena. Due to new features imposed by the external market, economic relations of global order are accomplished with the appropriation of territory. The results of these changes are related to the current process of economic globalization, having implications in the territorial transformations and social and economic activity in this municipality. The methodology used in this article, part of understanding and identifying potential elements that engender the territorial transformations, is understood as guiding principles of research. For the technical procedures, was used for subsequent statistical cartographic spatial using the software of thematic cartography Philcarto.

KEYWORDS: Globalization; Territory; Agribusiness; Rondônia.



LUS, Diego Alves

INTRODUCTION:

The present article was developed from the need to understand the modifications that occur in the geographic space of the municipality of Vilhena. Due to the new characteristics imposed by the external market. In this way, the territory is restructured to supply the demand for economic production, presenting new regional functionalities.

The results of these transformations are related to the current process of globalization of the economy, having its implications in the territory and the current dynamism visualized in the social and economic performance of this municipality.

The new city and field relations that arise due to the cultivation of grains and mainly the production of soybeans, being this commodities requested to supply the demand of the external market, form new territorial

arrangements in Vilhena.

These activities require a city's adequacy to structure itself with the appropriate equipment to supply the field.

This creates a new dynamism, with the means of production being based on technological innovation, the evolution of science and the spatialization of information. The state appears in this process with the public policies of economic development, which serve as an incentive for private companies to settle, which ends up changing the territorial configuration of the municipality.

For a more efficient production a territorial transformation is essential, adapting it to an activity of greater quality and quantity, sufficient to meet the external demands.

TERRITORIAL MODIFICATIONS AND GLOBALIZATION

The production of the territory has its establishment in function of the intensity of the investments, those allocated in the place where one perceives the tendency of development of the economic production(HARVEY,2006).

Given this, the new modalities of appropriation of the territory are imposed with greater vigor at the beginning of the XXI century, with a main focus on the process of globalization and the means of production. Thus, product durability, quantity and quality have to be adapted to the standards required to meet the demands of the external market.

The fulfillment of these demands is required by the incorporation of new territories and this is understood as a fundamental dimension of globalization. For, the appropriation of geographical space was effected mainly by the mode of capital expansion, thus incorporating spaces(SENE, 2003).

The enterprises establish their scale of production in the space of strategic form for a greater effectiveness of the territory, seeking greater economic advantages and being allocated in municipalities that offer support for the production and circulation of the goods(SILVA, 2005; 2008; LUS,2008).

Within this context, it is understood the incorporation of Rondônia with the advance of the agribusiness, based on the globalized economic development.

Due to this fact the territory has its additions of science and technique, and the geographic space appropriates new characteristics that define its place of production(SANTOS & SILVEIRA, 2005).

The change of the technique of appropriation of territory brings with it the advancement of the globalization spaces, promoting the territorial transformations by the agents (public and private) the main protagonists in this field of power.

The use of the territory implies in the interdependence between the projects that will include of this the use of the nature by the human action, this with the inseparability between the materiality, delimited with the work and the politics(SANTOS & SILVEIRA, 2005).

The configuration of the territory in the present time, has its characteristic imposed by the exploration of the knowledge about a certain place and its expansion and appropriation of its agricultural frontier.

THE TERRITORIAL CIRCUITS OF AGRIBUSINESS

Brazilian agribusiness was estimated for 2009 at just over R \$ 700 billion, meaning something around 25% of PIB, with a great importance in the trade balance, accounting for more than 36% of exports. The main product responsible for the growth of agribusiness in the country was soybeans, not only because of the physical and financial volume involved, but also because of the need for a business vision of managing the activity by producers, suppliers of inputs, processors of the raw material(GUANZIROLI, 2006).

The performance of national agribusiness has contributed decisively to the generation of positive balances of the country's trade balance. Exports of Brazilian agricultural and livestock products have responded positively to the need to reduce the balance of payments deficit when compared to industrial exports. It is therefore important to assess to what extent national agribusiness, traditionally competitive and surplus in foreign trade, is able to maintain and expand its export effort.(BARROS, 1998, apud TOMICH; MAGALHÃES ;SILVEIRA, 2001).

The technological levels reached by Brazilian rural producers in the last 20 years have reached significant levels that can be measured by increasing productivity in the field. Grain production, for example, has doubled to 100 million tonnes from the 50.8 million tonnes harvested in the early 1980s, with the same area planted (ARAÚJO, 2010).

Agribusiness is embedded in a complex and diversified economic and social environment. The economic exploitation of rural properties, conceived in the past as an isolated activity, currently has a broad spectrum of productive and technological interrelationships and interrelationships (CALLADO & CALLADO, 2009).

Globalization and integration of markets, involved in a system with institutional arrangements geared to economic activities, serve both the domestic market and the international market. The traditional primary sector (characterized mainly by the agricultural-livestock-extractivism tripod) has been transformed into agribusiness (diversified-modern-complex) (CALLADO & CALLADO, 2009).

The public policies directed to the agroindustrial sector and, mainly, to agriculture, after the stabilization, remained conditioned by two basic factors - economic opening and fiscal crisis -, placing the need for continuous gains of competitiveness in these activities (BARROS, 1998, apud TOMICH; MAGALHÃES; SILVEIRA, 2001).

The "agriculture" of the former, or the primary sector, depends on many services, such as machinery and inputs, and in addition to this production, warehouses, various infrastructures (roads, ports and others), agroindustries, wholesale markets And retailers, export. This complex process was analyzed by two authors (John Davis and Ray Goldberg), professors of Harvard University in the United States of America, in 1957, was launched the concept to understand this new reality of agriculture, creating the term Agribusiness, and defining it as: "(...) The set of all the operations and transactions involved from the production of agricultural inputs, from production operations in agricultural units to the processing and distribution of" in natura "or industrialized agricultural products (RUFINO, 1999, apud, ARAÚJO, 2010).

The rural environment then becomes more focused, the rural properties are now understood as agro-industrial organizations. The paradigm shift involved in the professional connotation given to the term agribusiness, admits new forms of entrepreneurship and a systemic view of its means of action (CALLADO & CALLADO, 2009).

The understanding of agribusiness is based on the need for a structure based on the sectors known as "before the gate" or "upstream of agricultural production"; "Within the gate" or "agricultural production" and "after the gate" or "Downstream of agricultural production", the composition of these stages should be handled together. (ARAÚJO, 2010).

In the systemic view of the agricultural business, great benefits were potentiated for a more intense and harmonious development of Brazilian society, so in Table 1, we find the synthesis of these processes (ARAÚJO, 2010).

SECTORS	COMPOSITION
"Before the gate" Or "Upstream of agricultural production"	Suppliers of inputs and services with: machines, implements, pesticides, fertilizers, correctives, seeds, technology, financing.
"Inside the Porter" Or "Agricultural Production"	Set of activities developed within the agricultural production units (the farms), or agricultural production itself, which involves: soil preparation and management, cultural treatment, irrigation, harvest, creations and others.
"After the doorman" Or "Downstream of agricultural production"	The activities of storage, processing, industrialization, packaging, distribution, consumption of food products, fibers and energy products from biomass.

Table 1 - Systemic view of agribusiness

Source: ARAÚJO (2010)

Organized by: Diego Alves Lus (2017)

In contemporary economies, the traditional agricultural or livestock product has a number of characteristics, mainly due to advances in technologies such as the localized irrigation process, state-of-the-art pesticides, genetic improvement of seeds, efficient machines, transportation, (RIBEMBOIM, 2009; CARMONA, 2009).

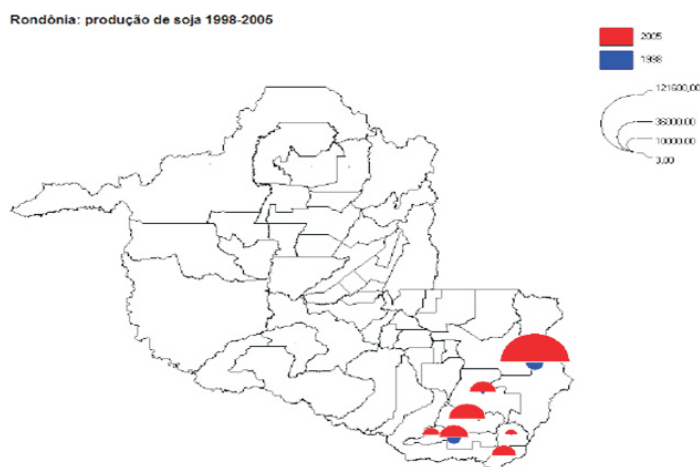
The rules and norms for the entry of these products into the international market, are becoming more sophisticated and demanding. These commodities have their specific characteristics: 1) standardization; 2) must be non-perishable, normally stored or transported for future delivery; 3) wide scale of consumption, large availability of the product for negotiation and transaction; 4) to have its flow free and traded at the equilibrium price, ie supply and demand; 5) condition of raw material or semi-elaboration, can not suffer a complex system of production, because its availability would be affected in case of failure in the productive chain (NEVES, ZYLBERSZTAJN, 2005a).

The functional and structural organization of the fixed in engineering systems would not be possible if there was no technical unicity for the realization of the process of globalization of production or the unification of the consumer market of the international financial system. Then the phenomenon of simultaneity gains new content, for in no other period did each moment comprehend a systematization of places and events that are interdependent, currently included in a single system of relations (SANTOS, 1996a).

The intensification of urbanization in several Brazilian municipalities is due directly to the achievement and expansion of agribusiness. One of the characteristics of this economic segment is the integration of the urban economy into an extensive range of new relationships of different types and complexities between the rationalized agricultural space and the urban space. These activities are related to the productive demands of services and specialized products of the companies related to agroindustrial complexes (SANTOS, 2004; ELIAS, 2007).

The relation of the increase in soybean production (cartogram 1) is linked, mainly due to the purchase of this commodity valued in international trade.

One of the ways to increase the production of this commodity is related to a procedure used by the businessmen in the acquisition of the product before the production also called the purchase of "green soy", in this negotiation the producer sells the soybean according to the quotation of the stock exchange And guarantees an investment to be able to realize its plantation and the buyer manages to profit a lot, since generally when it buys the product the price this in the time of low and when it is going to negotiate the quotations in the exchanges are in high.



Cartogram 1 - Rondônia: Soy production (1998-2005)
 Source: IBGE's Agricultural Census
 Made with Philcarto

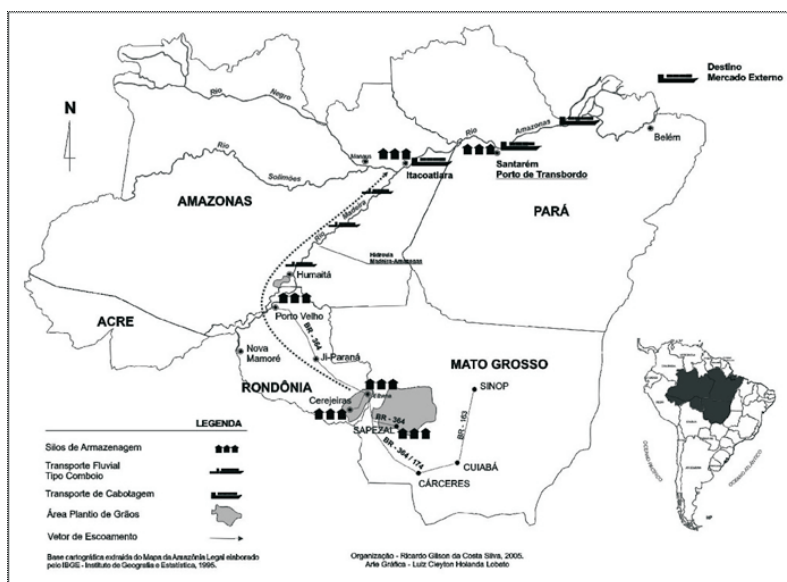
The municipality of Vilhena has in its structural metamorphoses and in its city-countryside relation, the economic development based on the agribusiness activities. The production of grains, mainly the soybean grain destined to the foreign market, are intrinsic characteristics of this municipality.

NETWORKS AND TERRITORIAL CIRCULATION

The networks bring with them a geopolitical strategy to integrate the territories to innovate their resources to move their economy. (DIAS, 2007). With this, points of articulation are formed in the territory to facilitate the flow of goods to their destination, forming the territorial networks.

In addition to the networks, communication is also established, being present in the strategies that are triggered by the actors to dominate the surfaces and points using the management and control of distances (RAFFESTIN, 1993). This represents the connection of a point of productive areas with its connection to the external market, which establishes new patterns of territorial delimitations by forming a geographical renewal of the means of action and implementation of strategies by the agents (public and private).

The agricultural dynamics of the production areas require the cities to interconnect with the globalized centers and the insertion of the most modern means of production. The development of interconnection networks by highways and waterways between the states of Mato Grosso, Rondônia, Amazonas and Pará, are made to connect the strategic points of articulation to supply the external economy (Figure 1).



**Figure 01 - Territorial network, transport and circulation of soybean Amazonia
Organized by: Diego Alves Lus (2017)**

For the disposal of the grains, along the way, the companies purchasing these products were established, such as HERMASA / AMAGGI and CARGILL, structuring the space and characterizing it with new meanings.

The configuration of the network and its articulations are at the level (World, National and Local / Regional) form places where the function is related to economic agents. With this, they form the points of the dynamics of the external market with the internal production and its interconnections.

THE USE OF THE TERRITORY IN VILHENA

The production of the territory is established according to the intensity of the investments, those allocated in the place where one perceives the tendency of development of the economic production.

In the municipality of Vilhena, the companies set up subsidiaries to manage the storage and disposal of grain produced, to supply the foreign market.

In this way, it is attributed the fact that companies related to the development of agribusiness, being

understood here as the businesses linked to modern farming, to settle in the municipality imposing new fixed forms and also new means of flowing production with the flows.

In this way the cultivation of soybeans brings with it the companies related to the agricultural activities. These trades are specialized in the supply of inputs, fungicides, herbicides, fertilizers, maintenance of agricultural equipment, etc.

Trading companies, such as the Amaggi and Cargill companies, have their activities linked to the storage, transportation and marketing of commodities. This constitutes a current dynamism in the territory, characterized by the need to expand the goods requested for export.

The strategies implemented by companies and private agents were aimed at ensuring the control and management of soybeans, thus imposing technical innovations to export their production.

The increase in grain production is associated with the revitalization of the Madeira-Amazonas Waterway since 1997, which has been retaken by the Brazil in Action Program (NUNES, 2004).

Fluvial transport is an essential means of displacement, since its lower cost makes the demand for the product increasing for external economic activities.

In 1997, due to the fact that the waterway is in the process of restructuring, it is also possible to see the non-development of production. From the following years, there has been an increase in the cultivation of the main exported product, soybeans since 1998.

According to figure 1, the highest productivity is concentrated in 2005, with approximately 120,000 (Ton).

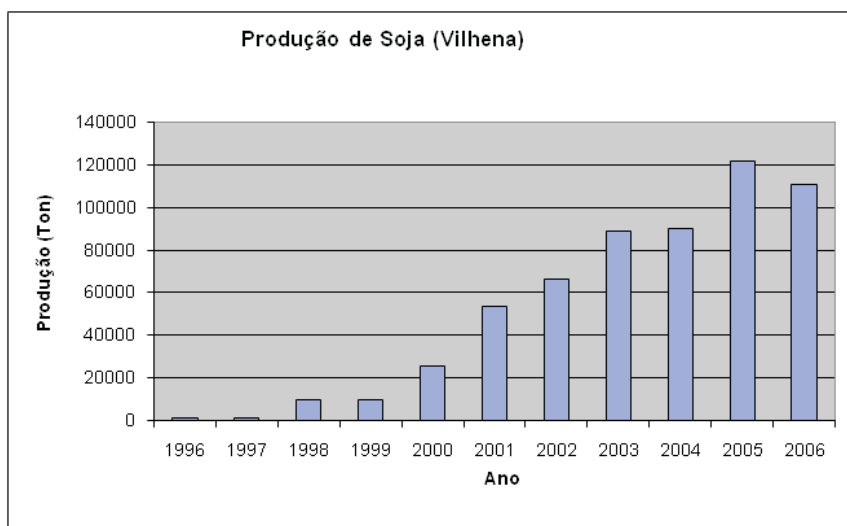


Figure 01: Soy production (Vilhena) 1996 - 2006

Source: IBGE's Agricultural Census

Prepared by: Diego Alves Lus (2017)

The functional and structural organization of the fixed in engineering systems would not be possible if there was no technical unicity for the realization of the process of globalization of production or the unification of the consumer market of the international financial system. Then the phenomenon of simultaneity gains new content, for in no other period has every moment ever understood events that are interdependent, currently included in a single system of relations (BECKER, 1982, 2003, SANTOS, 1996a).

Public policies are carried out to encourage and favor the establishment of groups that will manage and control local economic modernization. The fundamental application is characterized by fiscal incentives, giving companies autonomy to operate in the territory for a relative period of time without the need to pay taxes to the government.

The intensification of urbanization in several Brazilian municipalities is due directly to the achievement and expansion of agribusiness. One of the characteristics of this economic segment is the integration of the

urban economy into an extensive range of new relationships of different types and complexities between the rationalized agricultural space and the urban space. These activities are related to the productive demands of services and specialized products of the companies related to agroindustrial complexes (SANTOS, 2004; ELIAS, 2007).

Cities become the focus of capital and essential facilities for the operation and circulation of globalized resources. In this way, such adaptations are imposed by the production mode, altering the geographic space (ARROYO, 2003; BERNARDES, 2006; ELIAS, 2006).

This dynamics imposes on the state a recent agricultural geography, where spaces are appropriate, forming a socio - spatial factor differentiated by the new production lines and, thus, its enlarged agricultural frontier.

FINAL CONSIDERATIONS

In the current period, the reciprocity of places is established, constituting the territorial dynamics with a mobility exercised to be able to supply the global demands.

The actions of the economic agents are stimulated by the measures adopted by the State, when they provide subsidies for the imposed activities, give a new configuration of the rural productive arrangements and the services and the urban flows, due to the agribusiness economic activity.

In this way we have the incorporation of areas, with its base in the expansion of grain cultivation and the formation of development poles, linked to the globalized spaces, forming physical structures to accommodate the demands and the revitalization of means of transport to dispose of the products.

Thus the organization of the territory, receives new contents and significations, pressed mainly by the activities of global order.

Thus, the geographic space of the municipality of Vilhena has its production space, with the insertion of capital, agricultural machinery, buildings, territorial arrangements, due to the expansion of soybean cultivation, with the formation of globalized space.

REFERENCES

1. ARAÚJO, M.J. Fundamentals of Agribusiness. - 3.ed. - São Paulo: Atlas, 2010.
2. ARROYO, M. Brazilian Territory and Foreign Market: A reading of this relationship at the turn of the 20th century. In: SOUZA, Maria Adélia (Org.). Brazilian Territory: Uses and abuses. Campinas: Territorial Editions, 2003.
3. BECKER, B. Amazon: structural changes and urbanization. IN: GONÇALVES, M.F; BRANDÃO, C. A; GALVÃO, A.C. (orgs.) Regions and cities, cities in the regions: the urban-regional challenge. São Paulo: UNESP Publishing House: ANPUR, 2003. p.651-656
4. BECKER, B. Geopolitics of the Amazon: the new frontier of resources. Rio de Janeiro: Zahar, 1982.
5. BERNARDES, J. A. Production space circuits in the modern agricultural frontier: BR - 163 Matogrossense. In: BERNARDES, Júlia Adão; FILHO, Osni de Luna Freire. (Orgs.). Geography of soybean: BR - 163 changing borders. Rio de Janeiro: Arquimedes Edições, 2006. p.13-37
6. CALLADO; A. A. C. ; CALLADO; A. L. C. Agroindustrial Systems. In: CALLADO, A. A. C. (Org.). Agribusiness. - 2.ed. - 2. Repr. - São Paulo: Atlas, 2009. p.1-19.
7. DIAS, L.C. Networks: Emergency and Organization. In: CASTRO, I. AND; GOMES; P.C.C; CORRÊA, R.L. (Org.). Geography: concepts and themes. 10th ed. - Rio de Janeiro; Bertrand Brazil, 2007.
8. ELIAS, D. Agribusiness and socio-spatial inequalities. In: Small, R. Agribusiness diffusion and new socio-spatial dynamics. Fortaleza: Banco do Nordeste do Brasil, 2006.
9. ELIAS, D. The technical-scientific-informational means and the reorganization of the national agrarian space. In: MARAFON, G. J; RUA, J; RIBEIRO, M.A. (Org.). Theoretical-methodological approaches in agrarian geography. Rio de Janeiro: Eduerj, 2007. p. 49-66.
10. GUANZIROLI, C.E. Agribusiness in Brazil: perspectives and limitations. Text for Discussion nº186. Universidade Federal Fluminense: UFF / Economia. However, HARVEY, D. The capitalist production of space. Carlos Szlak. 2ª ed. São Paulo: Annablume, 2006.

11. NEVES; M. F. The Decade of Agribusiness. In: NEVES; M. F.; ZYLBERSZTAJN; D.; NEVES; E. M. Agribusiness from Brazil. São Paulo: Saraiva, 2005a. p.3-7
12. NUNES, D. D. Wood waterway: (re) spatial configuration, integration and environment. Belém, 2004, 358 p. Thesis (Doctorate in Socio-Environmental Development) - Center of High Amazonian Studies, Federal University of Pará.
13. RACINE, J.B; RAFFESTIN, C.; RUFFY, V. Scale and action, contributions to an interpretation of the mechanism of scale in the practice of Geography. Brazilian Journal of Geography. However, 45, n. 1, p. 123-135, Jan./mar.1983.
14. RAFFESTIN, C. For a Geography of Power. São Paulo: Editora Àtica S. A. 1993. 266 p.
15. RIBEMBOIM; J. A. Agricultural products and markets in agribusiness. In: CALLADO, A.A.C. (Org.). Agribusiness. - 2.ed. - 2. Repr. - São Paulo: Atlas. 2009: p-59-71.
16. SANTOS, M. Space and Method. 5 ed. São Paulo: Edusp. 2008.
17. SANTOS, M. For a new Geography: from the critique of geography to a critical geography. 3ª ed., São Paulo: Hucitec, 1990.
18. SANTOS, M. Metamorphoses of the Inhabited Space: theoretical and methodological foundations of the geography. 2. ed. São Paulo: 1991.
19. SANTOS, M. The contemporary acceleration: time world and space world. In: SANTOS, M; SOUZA, M.A.A; SCARLATO, F.C; ARROYO, M. (Orgs). The new world map: End of century and globalization. 2.ed. São Paulo: Hucitec / ANPUR, 1994.
20. SANTOS, M. The nature of space: technique and time - reason and emotion. São Paulo: Hucitec, 1996a.
21. SANTOS, M. For another globalization: from single thought to universal consciousness. 3 ed. Rio de Janeiro / São Paulo: Record, 2000.
22. SANTOS, M; SILVEIRA, M. L. Brazil: territory and society at the beginning of the 21st century. Rio de Janeiro / São Paulo: Editora Record, 2001.
23. SANTOS, M. The return of the territory. In: SANTOS, M; SOUZA, M.A.A.; SILVEIRA, M.L. (Org.) Territory: globalization and fragmentation. 5.ed. São Paulo: Hucitec / Annablume / ANPUR, 2002a.
24. SANTOS, M; SOUZA, M.A.A.; SILVEIRA, M. L. Territory: globalization and fragmentation. 5th ed. São Paulo: Hucitec / Annablume / ANPUR, 2002b.
25. SENE, E. Globalization and Geographic Space. São Paulo: Context, 2003.
25. SILVA, R.G.C. Advances in the spaces of globalization: the production of soybeans in Rondônia. 2005, 168 f. Dissertation (Master in Regional Development and Environment), Nucleus of Science and Technology, Federal University of Rondônia.
26. SILVA, R.G.C; LUS, D.A. Amazonia and the instabilities of the territory: Transformations in agriculture, countryside and city in Rondônia. XV National Meeting of Geographers - ENG. 20 to 26 of July of 2008. University of São Paulo. USP.
27. TOMICH; F.A; MAGALHÃES; L.C.G; SILVEIRA; F. G. International trade performance and the competitiveness of Brazilian agribusiness: Evaluation of the 1990s and scenarios. In: GASQUES; J.G; CONCEIÇÃO; J.C.P.R (Org). Transformation of agriculture and public policies. - Brasília: IPEA, 2001. p. 339-372.

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.org