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MILITARY ADMINISTRATION UNDER VIJAYANAGAR EMPIRE

Sanjeevkumar T. Tandle

Assistant Professor & Head , Department Of History Government First Grade College,
Manhalli, Tq and Dist: Bidar (Karnataka)

Abstract:-Military was considered as the bedrock of empires and big kingdoms, and no empire could extend itself or sustain its stability and boundaries without the proportionate progress of the armed forces. Whereas the emperors and monarchs have their due share in the pages of history, the commandants, the generals and supporting vast stretch of military occupy the backbench in the historical narration. The status, strength and composition of military varied from kingdom to kingdom and empire to empire. The military of the time of Ashoka, though sufficiently strong was inactive, whereas during the Vijayanagara was very active and alert. Similarly, the composition and conditions, its equipments and training varied from empire to empire depending upon the ambition, the enemy's strength, climate and geographical situations etc. The challenges which were confronting the Vijayanagara the political scenario of the time, the extent of the empire had created a unique situation necessitating the vast and powerful army and the military system for the sustenance of its stability and for the maintenance of its boundaries. The study of the military system and administration of the Vijayanagara therefore, is as important as the study of its art and literature, its religion and society, its glory and grandeur. It is in this background that the present paper seeks to portray the military administration under the Vijayanagara. In this Article an attempt has been made to probe the organization, maintenance, divisions, set up and military administration of the Vijayanagara.

Keywords: Military Administration, Salary and Budget, Fiefs and Reforms,

INTRODUCTION

Under the military administration of Vijayanagara kingdom, king was the sole source of authority and the sovereignty as long as the kingdoms were small and responsibilities were limited and handy. With the widened frontiers and territorial expansion, the concept of protection became more conspicuous than earlier and the need for sharing the responsibility of the king by ministers increased. The principle of the minister being an indispensable adjunct to sovereignty replaced the traditional concept of divinity around the king. But the responsibilities of the statecraft, in due course of time, did not become so heavy and complicated that neither the king nor his minister alone, nor both of them combined, could solve the growing demands of the state. Thus the necessity for introducing the department of Finance, Military and foreign relations arose adding to the development of administrative machinery consisting of a hierarchy of ministers, officials and an army of assistants. Where as Kautilya advocated the centralized authority of the king, Sukra proposes the theory of biological organism of the state when he said, "The kingdom is an organism of seven limbs viz the sovereign, the minister, the Friend, the Treasure, the State, the Fort and the Army. Of these seven constituent elements of the kingdom, the king or the sovereign is the head, the minister is the eye, the Friend is the ear, the Treasure is the mouth, the army is the mind, the Fort is the arms and the State is the legs." [1]

MILITARY ADMINISTRATION

Krishnadeva Raya was evidently familiar with this notion of the sharing of the responsibility. This is evident from his statement in Amukta Malayada. "When the work of single subordinate (officer) is entrusted to a number of men and when each of them is assisted by his friends, the business of the State may easily be accomplished." [2] The account of Abdur Razzaq establishes the fact that the administrative machinery was functioning through minister's officials and the secretariat" [3] The

inscriptions as well as the accounts of eyewitnesses throw some light on the general and specific features of the administration of Vijayanagar. The fact that the Vijayanagar rulers were assisted by the council of Ministers is evident from the detailed account of an incident given by Nuniz. His account besides proving the existence of the council of ministers also establishes the fact that it could prevail upon monarch and of the State.

The councilor however saw that the king remained unmoved from his determination to make war, and they then counseled him saying Sire, do not go to war by that route (Dabull) but go against Rachol, which now belongs to Yadav as but of old was part of this Kingdom, then the Yadavas, will be forced to come to defend it, and thus thou will take vengeance jointly both on one and the other The king held this advice to be good and prepared for his departure. ” [4]

In the above account of Nuniz there is an evidence of a council of ministers, of the stubborn stand made by the Emperor as regards the question of war, of the equally persistent attitude of the councilors, and finally, of the manner in which the ruler yielded to the advice of his ministers. The remarks of Barbosa seem to confirm the evidence of Nuniz as regards the existence of a council. He speaks of council-Room thus “Thus king has a house in which he meets with governors and his officers in council upon the affairs of the kingdom. ” [5] Ferishta also speaks of a council summoned by the king while relating the events of Deva Raya's reign. Ferishta says: “He called a council of his nobility and principal Brahmins...” [6] It was, summonsed to discuss the ways and means of improving the Vijayanagar army.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT :

The central Administration during the Vijayanagara times was distributed among various departments. The Department in charge of the military affairs was designated as Kandachar. The head of the military Department was known as Dandanayaka or dannayaka or Dandesh. The office of Dannayaka some times combined in itself the function pertaining to civil and military departments. This is evident from the designation of Mahapradhana, Sarvadhikari, Senadhipati. Hiriya Hadavala of Sokkimayya in A.D. 1155. They were sometimes also given the title of Samantadhipati when they were placed over the feudatory chiefs. But the military designation generally remained as Senadhipathi or Dandayaka or as in later times merely Dalavayi.

Abdur Razzaq is the earliest foreign traveler to give us the official designation of the commander-in-chief of the Vijayanagara forces. According to him “the danaik (dannayaka) was also the Chief Justice and his residence lies behind the palace of the king. ” [7] The Brahmana dannayaka who returned to the capital after ravaging the territory of Gulbarga gave him an assignment for 7000 fanams on the mint the very day of his arrival. ” [8] This perposes a harmonious working of the civil and military department about which unfortunately nothing can be gathered.

The accounts of the foreign travelers and native literary sources give us some information about the privileges enjoyed by the commanders in chief of forces Charuchandradaya of Chennamaraju-tells us about the insignia of a Vijayanagara general. Abdur Razzaq's information regarding this point is interesting, but the seven coloured umbrellas, the male-bearers and the panegyrist are all associated with a court of law rather than with the office of a general. ” [9] Chennamaraja, however, tells us that the following were the insignia of a general a triumphant banner of Garuda Narayana, a costly red cloth with golden flowers worked upon it, a turayi or tiara an independant on the breast known as talichaukattu, pearls bengles, an anklet called gandapendaram and a sword ornamented with a tassel at the hill. ” [10]

As regards the minor officers of the army, Nuniz mentions two of whom one was the commander of the palace Guards and the other was the chief master of the horses. ” [11] As for the officer in charge of the elephants, he has nothing to say, though there must have been one in charge of them. There are no references either in inscriptions or in literature to the various grades of military organization was largely based feudal principle practices and institutions. But from the accounts of foreign travelers we are able to learn that the status of military commander depended on the number of horses and foot soldiers he was allowed to maintain under him Paes says: “some men of them who are of a higher rank than others have two horses or three and others have no more than one.” ” [12] An inscription A.D. 1447 refers to a chief who had 1,000 horses and 100,000- foot soldiers. ” [13]

SALARY TO THE SOLDIERS

The soldiers were generally paid in cash from the Kings' treasury. This is borne but by the writings of the foreign travelers. But they widely differ in the details they give about the time of payment. Paes tells us the following “In this city the king held another review of the troops of his guard, and he distributed pay to all because it was the beginning of the year, and it was their custom to pay salaries year by year. But Abdur Razzaq says The sipahis receive their pay every four months and no one has an assignment granted to him upon the upon the revenues of the provinces. ” [14] However, about the soldiers who included horsemen, spearmen, shield-bearers, men in the elephants stables, grooms horse trainers, and artificers viz blacksmiths, masons carpenters and washermen Nuniz says: “these are the people he has and pays every day, he gives them their allowance at the gate at the palace.” ” [15] It seems likely that the soldiers under reference are daily workers rather than those on regular pay rolls. The difference between the statements of Abdur Razzaq and Paes may be explained thus. The nature of recruitment of servants of different cadres varied from one grade to the other. Accordingly mode of payment varied. Even Paes' observation that “no one has an assignment granted to him upon the revenues of the provinces” as far from the fact. We have innumerable instances from epigraphs that the strips of land free of all imposts were assigned to the officers of all

ranks in lieu of salary.

The accounts of the foreign travelers also give us some information about the total emoluments received by the soldiers. According to Barbosa the monthly pay of the men at arms was four to five Pardaos. ” [16] Paes too gives an idea of the annual pay of the troops of the guards ranged between six hundred and a thousand Pardaos. ” [17]

MILITARY FIEFS

A distinguishing feature of the military administration of the Vijayanagara period was the appointment of Nayakas. Amaranayakas, and Pateya Nayakas. The functions of these nayakas varied from those of the provincial viceroys as well as those of petty government officials. It may be assumed that officials called Amara-nayakas were in some instances connected with the military department. It appears that lands were granted to the nayakas probably as remuneration for maintaining foresees for the king or for some administrative work. ” [18] An inscription dated A.D. 1495 records that Vira Nayaaka..... granted to Viranna Odeyar the land and garden for the office of the nayaka by Somanna Odeyar. ” [19] But normally it was the king who bestowed the lands pertaining to an amaranayakaship on nobles or officials. An inscription of A.D. 1510 informs us that Krishnadeva Raya had granted Handarhal village to Yellapa Nayaka for the office of Nayaka. ” [20] Malenahalli in A.D. 1515 was given to Triyambakarasa for the office of the nayaka by Krishnadeva Raya. Such instances can be multiplied to any extent during the Vijayanagara period.

According to the nayakara system, the king was considered to be the owner of the soil and he distributed the lands to his dependants. In medieval India services to the ruler were rewarded by the grant of territories. Further, the king had to strengthen himself with a body of people to serve him in his wars, for which they were granted lands. Those who held lands from the king were called nayakas, though the term was later used to denote a variety of offices and communicate. They ruled over their territories with great freedom. In return for the territories granted to them they had two functions to discharge. First exchequer, which, according to the chronicle of Nuniz, was generally half their revenue. Secondly they were required to maintain for the king a sufficient number of troops and serve him in his wars. About Achutadeva Raya and his nayakas Nuniz says: “This king Citarao has foot-soldiers paid by his nobles and they are obliged to have. These nobles are like renters, who hold all the land from the king, and besides keeping all these people they have to pay their cost; they also pay him every year sixty lakhs of rents as royal dues. The lands they say yield a hundred and twenty lakhs of which they say they must pay sixty to the king, and the rest they retain for the pay of the soldiers and the expenses of the elephants which they are obliged to maintain” Peas also gives the same details. It was the king that fixed the number of troops and the amount of money each of these nayakas was to keep, and they were generally in proportion to the revenue each derived. ” [21] They were the guardians of the peace within their jurisdiction, and were held responsible for the detection of crimes as well; they were bound to make good any loss in their respective territories. ” [22] On certain ceremonial occasions like the birth of a son or daughter to the king, or his annual birthday, these nobles offered him 'graet presents of money and jewels of price.’ [23] In addition to these they were expected to make great gifts of money to the king on the new year king in money a million and five hundred thousand gold paraos.” According to Nuniz the nobles sent food to him every day to his house, namely, rice, wheat, meat and fowls with all other necessary things” [24]

Failure to conform to these obligations was liable to be punished. Nuniz says that the estates of these nayakas would be confiscated and themselves severely punished if they did not maintain the full number of soldiers or pay tribute according to their obligations. ” [25] Barbosa also observes that when the king found any great lord or relation guilty of any crime, he sent for him immediately and if he failed to give “a just excuse for his fault”, he chastised him in words as thoroughly as he deserved and took from him half of his revenues. Then he was immediately ordered to be stripped and stretched on the ground and given a severe beating; and if he happened to be a near relative of the king, the king beat him with his own hand and after he had been punished he was ordered to be taken in his palanquin “very honourably with music and rejoicing to his own house.” But any other writer does not mention the administration of corporal punishment. Hence it appears to be, as Dames remarks, an improbable story.

Duarte Barbosa while describing the Vijayanagara Empire says; “All these villages and hamlets are inhabited by Heathen, among whom dwell a few Moors. Many places here belong to the Lords who hold them from the king of Narsayngua, who in his own town keeps his governors and collectors of his rents and duties.” This statement shows that there were two types of provinces one held by the 'lords from the king (on a feudal basis) and the other directly governed by the king through his governors or agents'. The two types of provincial officers were the nayakas and governors of our classification.

The constitutional position of the nayaka appears to have been different from that of a governor of a province, though both of them had a few similar obligations to be fulfilled. While the governor was the king's representative in a province and ruled it on behalf of the king the nayaka was only a military vassal. It was more to enable him to meet his financial and military obligations that he was assigned a district The nayakas enjoyed comparatively greater freedom in his territory. Normally the king does not appear to have interfered with the internal administration of his district. It seems that the nayaka was not usually subject to transfer from one district to another, though there was nothing to prevent his removal from a particular district assigned to him. But in such cases the reason for such removal was evidently his failure to fulfill his obligations or the desire of the king to provide for another of his favorites. But the transfer or removal of a governor appears to have been due to administrative necessities. The nayakas had onerous responsibilities. The responsible work of the clearance of forests, introduction of agriculture, and the promotion of general progress were a few of the more important works entrusted to and

done by the nayakas. The Governors were generally called Dandanayakas and were invariably Brahmans. The nayakship, which was in the initial stages personal, became hereditary in course of time when the kings at the center became weak and effeminate.

The nayakas maintained two sets of officers at the imperial – headquarters. One of them appears to have been an officer in charge of the military of his lord stationed at the capital. Nuniz speaks about a particular group of nayakas who were never suffered to settle themselves in cities or towns lest they should be beyond the reach of the king's hand. But as observed in an earlier connection, Nuniz seems to be wrong in his statement, especially in view of the remarks of Paes who, describing a group of nobles of the kingdom; they are lords and they hold the city, and the towns and villages of the kingdom.” Evidently Nuniz confuses between the nayakas who were ruling their territories, and their military agents at the capital who were not allowed to go home since they served as the agents and hosting of their respective lords. There is no evidence to show that these nobles at the imperial court guarded the bastions of the palace as the Palaiyakkarars under the Madura Nayaks did at Madura. But one may not be wrong in assuming that they did so far the provincial organization in the Vijayanagara Empire was only a smaller replica of the imperial organization.

As per the principles of feudalism these nayaks, amara-nayaks were bound to the monarch by certain obligations of military and financial contributions. Nuniz gives the following account of a few feudal chieftains, and their military obligations to the imperial government. ” [26]

Table No 1: Provincial wise Military Force

Name	Foot	Horses	Elephants
1. Salvanayque	30,000	3000	30
2. Ajaparoa Timapa Lord of Udayagiri	25,000	1500	40
3. Gopanayque Lord of Rosyl	20,000	2500	20
4. Lapanayque Lord of Vingapor	20,000	1200	28
5. Narvara Lord of ondegema	12,000	600	20
6. Cinapnayque Lord of caley	10,000	800	-
7. Crisnapnayque Lord of Aosel	700	500	-
8. Bajapanayque Lord of Bodial	10,000	800	15
9. Mallapanayaque Lord of the Avaly	6,000	400	-
10. Adapanayque Lord of gate	8,000	800	-
11. Bajapanayaque Lord of Mumdoquel	10,000	1000	50

Military Budget:

For the maintenance of the army and the forts in the empire, certain taxes were imposed on the peoples. Such were the dalavili (military contributions) and dannayakaswamy the (contribution to the military commander). Padaikanikkai (contribution made for the maintenance of the army,) for the maintenance of the forts in the locality a tax called Kottai magamai [27] (contribution for the fort) was collected. It was probably the same as the Kottaikanikkai. An inscription at Nellorpet mentions the pirangi tax the tax cannon. There was another tax called the Kottaipanam or Kottaipadiva, which was collected in those days. The kings are said to have forcibly demanded one hundred and twenty-five panams per Kottai. Evidently this was also a military contribution collected for maintaining fortification and defenece walls. [28]

An impost was levied for the defence of the conquered country. There were three taxes collected from the people known as the Pattay Kanikkai, the Vilavari and Sulavari. The first was the contribution for the sword or army. Perhaps it was a contribution levied by the government for the maintenance of the army or more probably a license fell for possessing sword. The second was obviously a licence fee for possessing a bow and the third a licence fee for owning a trident.

In parts of Karnataka we come across frequent references to aneyas sese and Kudureya sese. Probably these were the

regular cesses imposed on the people for the maintenance of the cavalry and the elephant force. Ancient and medieval jurists make budgetary provision for the defense and they military fifty-percent of the total income of the kingdom. Krishnadeva Raya in his Treatise on Polity Amuktamalyada recommends that the fifty –percent of the total income of the kingdom should be reserved for the military, defense, and warfare. The fact that the Vijayanagara rulers articulately practiced this is borne out by the accounts of foreign travelers of the time viz Nuniz and Barobosa.

MILITARY REFORMS:

The Vijayanagara rulers, perhaps, had suffered more setbacks than achieving victories during the course of their wars with the Bahmani rulers. The bitter experiences in those wars and shortcomings in their armed forces and war strategies had necessitated the reforms in the Hindu system of military administration from the point view of recruitment, war weapons, and strategies. Till the time of Devaraya II the administration and management of the military was governed by the traditional system and did not learn from the exigencies. But Devaraya II shrewd and foresighted as he was sought to introduce drastic changes in the administration of the military. Ferishta gives a detailed and graphic picture of the reforms adopted by Devaraya II in the military system of the time. "About this time (A.D.) 1437-38) Dew Ray of Beejanuggur summoned a council of his nobility and principal bramish; observing to them, that as his country (the Carnatic) in extent, population, and revenue, far exceeded that of the house of Bahmany, and also as his army was more numerous, he requested them to point out the cause of the successes, of the Mahommedans, and of his being reduced to pay them tribute. Some said, that the Almighty had decreed to them superiority over the Hindus for thirty thousand years, a circumstance which was foretold in their own writings; that it was on this account therefore, the Hindus were generally subdued by them. Others said, that the superiority of the Muslims arose out of two circumstances; first that their horses were stronger and able to endure more fatigue than the weak animals of the Carnatic; secondly, that a great body of excellent archers was always maintained in pay by the kings of the house of Bahmany, of whom the Ray had but few in his army. [29]

CONCLUSION:

As the state in medieval India was largely based on force, the military organization played an important role in their administration. As a result the military system prevailing under the various kingdoms during the medieval period were feudal in nature. As a result the nobles and governors often brought about the down fall of a king at will. Besides, the military organization suffered from many inherent defects and weaknesses as it was based upon feudalism. The rulers did not have direct control over all of their troops, instead, they had to depend upon their feudal nobility for the supply of most of the fighting men and material in times of need. Even otherwise, their training, military skill and standard of fighting different from contingent to contingent; they were therefore, usually unable to perform a uniform and concerted action in the battlefield. The use of elephants in the advance guard, the lack of reserve forces, the tendency of leader-worship on the part of the soldiery, and the absence of seconds in command in the battlefields were some of the other defects from which kingdom was suffering.

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Military Administration Under Vijayanagar Empire

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