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## EMINENT PERSONALITIES OF MANAVIL KOTTAM IN STATE POLITY



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### ABSTRACT:

**M**anavil Kottam was one among the 24 Kottams of Tondaimandalam. This ancient district played a vital role in State politics during the Imperial Chola period. The eminent personalities of this region rendered their eminent services to the society, under the Imperial Cholas. By virtue of their talent and chivalry they became generals in army, officials in the revenue department of the government and their philanthropic activities by virtue of their wealth, they contributed much to the development of agriculture and religion in different parts of Tamil country.

**KEYWORDS :** Eminent Personalities, Manavil Kottam,

### INTRODUCTION :

#### REVENUE OFFICIALS

An individual by name Kali Ekambaran, a native of Pichchipakkam, Purisai nadu, served as the Kankani (superintendent) of Puravuvarti Tinaikkalam (Revenue Department) during Rajendra I's reign (1018 A.D.).<sup>1</sup> Similarly, Naran Korran Kadamban Devagal Sundaran, a native of Senji in Manavil nadu served as *Puravuvarti Tinaikkala Mugavetti*, which is evident from the

record of Rajadhiraja I (1053 A.D.) from Tiruvudavandai.<sup>2</sup> Pasali Kizhavan Mudikondan Sendakkon an individual from Pasali held the same position as above and he figured as the signatory of this document during Vikrama Chola's reign.<sup>3</sup>

As per the classification made by Dr.P. Shanmugam, this Puravuvarti Tinaikkala officials occupies II line of position in the cadre of officials.<sup>4</sup> But the said author has not mentioned about this *Puravuvarti Tinaikkalattu Mukavetti* and of his position as that of *Puruvuvarti Tinaikkalattu Kan-kani*.



#### TEMPLE BUILDING AND OTHER ACTIVITIES

Sekkilan Arayan Sankara Narayanan (a) Chola-muttarayan, a native of Kavanur in Merpalgur *nadu* figures in two records of Uttamachola (982 and 983 A.D.)<sup>5</sup> from Govindaputtur and in another of Rajaraja I (991 A.D.) from Kattumannargudi<sup>6</sup> respectively. The titles *Arayan* and *Chola-muttarayan* show that he was a military officer in the Chola government.<sup>7</sup>

As per the former inscription, he built a Siva temple, Srikailasamudaiyar in the village of

Periya Srivanavan Mahadevi Chaturvedimangalam, situated on the northern bank of river Kollidam and also donated some lands, purchased from the assembly for offerings. The temple has been located at Sripurantan (Udayarpalayam Taluk, Trichy District) but the records are engraved in the Siva temple at Govindaputtur adjacent to Sripurantan. The very fact that the engraving is done at Govindaputtur shows that originally the Siva temple was not built of stone but of bricks. However, the present structure of Sri Kailasamudaiyar temple seems to have been rebuilt in stone during Kulottunga III period as attested by his record in the pillar of the temple, mentioning the name of the temple as Sri Kailasamudaiyar temple at Sri Parantaka Chaturvedimangalam which was another name of Periya Srivanavan Mahadevi Chaturvedimangalam.

The same person made land donation at Mannargudi (Thanjavur District) for feeding the learned Brahmins in the temple of Sri Anantesvarar at Sri Viranarayana Chaturvedimangalam.

### IRUNGANUŠR KIZHAVANS

Irulanjeri was known in ancient days as Irunganur. The headman of this village (Kizhavan) had contributed much to the temple at Kuvam, Irulanjeri and Sivapuram. The names of the successive headmen are known from the early epigraphs.

The earliest reference to this Chief is found in the record of Rajendra II (1053 A.D) according to which one Vasudevan excavated a canal from the R. Palar for which he purchased land for 160 kasu. His philanthropic deeds were praised at the end of this record.<sup>8</sup>

His son and successor, Irunganur Kizhavan Vasudevan Rasasundaran figures in another record of Rajendra II. He purchased 4000 *kuli* land for 30 *kasu* and endowed it to the temple as Devadana Irayili.<sup>9</sup>

Rasasundaran Vairamegan, son of the latter figures in the record as the signatory.<sup>10</sup> In the 42nd year of Kulottunga I, for the repair and maintenance of Tirubhuvanamadevipureri, paddy and tax was endowed, in which Rasasundaran Vairamegan and Irunganur Kizhavan Madhavan Sangattayyan figure as signatories of the document.<sup>11</sup> Besides, the same person erected a pillar in the Kaliyanjeesvaramudaiyar temple at Irulanjeri.<sup>12</sup> In yet another record the same person figures as the signatory of the document.<sup>13</sup> So far, we have reference of the son and successor of Irunganur Kizhavan, but the subsequent records provide only the independent name of persons.

A record of Rajaraja II (1148 A. D) mentions the *Irunganur Kizhavangal*<sup>14</sup> may be the land lord of the village endowed for the *Tiruppalli eluchchi* and *puja* to the deity at Kuvam. An undated record of Kulottunga III from the same place mentions Parvadadevan Arulalan and his son Arulala Rasasundaran and it mentions about the *Sridanam*<sup>15</sup> as the inscription is damaged partly it eludes full details. Irunganur Kizhavan Amarayudhakovan built the Vadugap Pillaiyar temple at Irulanjeri.<sup>16</sup> Subsequently, Minavan Villupparaiyan Thiyagamegan, for whose health, his wife endowed a perpetual lamp in the Irulanjeri Kaliyanjeesvaramudaiyar temple,<sup>17</sup> in the year 1238 A.D. Then, Irunganur Kizhavan Tiruvirkkolamudaiyan endowed a lamp for the good health of Manalur Kizhavan Villi Alagapperumal.<sup>18</sup> An epigraph of Jatavarman Sundara Pandya I, (1265 A.D.) from Sivapuram<sup>19</sup> refers to Irunganur Kizhavan Vasudevan Karanai Vilupparaiyan endowed 9 panam for burning a lamp in the Rajarajesvaramudaiyar temple.

The Vijayanagar period stands no exception on this score, as it bears reference (1389 A.D.) to Irunganur Kizhavan Sembiyattaraiyan as the signatory.<sup>20</sup> Irunganur Kizhavan Kumarattan made endowments for the *Sukkiravara Sirappu* to the deity at Kuvam, in the year 1614 A.D.<sup>21</sup>

## INDIVIDUALS FROM PALAYANUR

Many personnels hailing from Palayanur, the headquarters of Palayanur *nadu*, played a vital role in the Pandyan civil war and contributed much for the development of Tiruvalangadu temple too.

### VEDAVANAMUDAIYAN AMMAIYAPPAN PALIYANJI PALLAVARAYAN

The personnel of Palayanur cited above figures in an undated record from Tiruvalangadu as the builder of the compound wall of the temple and adds that on his behalf the work was executed by one Kulandar (a) Vageesan Markandadevan.<sup>22</sup> However, the earliest record engraved on the compound wall belong to Parantakadeva (1119 A.D.), son of Kuloltunga I. Hence the erection by the chief can be assigned to Parantakadeva's period.<sup>23</sup>

It is interesting to note that one Vedavanamudaiyan Ammaiappan (a) RajarajaVilupparaiyan hailing from Palayanur endowed 4 1/4 and 1/2 *Mamundhirigai* land to the Tirumulasthanamudaiyar temple at Tiruvarur for offerings of *Amudhu* during the reign period of Rajadhiraja II (1168 A.D.).<sup>24</sup>

Rajadhiraja II's reign period is preoccupied with the Pandyan civil war, the Pallavarayanpettai inscription speaks about its early phase and the part played by Tirucirrambalamudaiyan Perumanambiyar (a) Pallavarayar, a native of Karigai Kulattur, who died due to illness. To honour his services 40 *veli* of land was given to his kith and kin as kani for their maintenance and livelihood. This settlement was effected by Vedavanamudaiyan Ammaiappan (a) Pallavarayar.<sup>25</sup>

But the Pandyan civil war continued subsequently, which is evident from the 12th year record of the king from Tiruvalangadu<sup>26</sup> which portrays a vivid picture of the Pandyan Civil war as to the vital role rendered by Vedavanamudaiyan Ammaiappan (a) Annan Pallavarayan. In honour of the martial services of Annan Pallavarayan, the king named a village as Rajarajan Palayanur in Nenmali Nadu of Arulmozhi *Devavalanadu* and granted 10 *veli* of land of Palayanur as Iraiylili.<sup>27</sup> Thus, the general from Palayanur preoccupied in the events of the Chola empire for a period not less than a decade.

Among various places under the suzerainty of the Chola Rajadhirajall, Tiruvarur elicited more fascination at the hands of individual from Palayanur. However, he along with Vedavanamudayan Karunakaradevan (a) Amarakon, a relative of the former<sup>28</sup> endowed four perpetual lamps to the deity, Andamura Nimirttadiya Nayanar, for which he deposited 1000 *pudukkasu* with the Sivabrahmanas of the temple, Tiruvalangadu.

### KULAPPIDARAN

During the reign period of Rajadhiraja II, we do come across about one Markandeyan (a) Kulappidaran. At the request of Kulappidaran, the King in his 6th year made a gift of 10 *veli* land in the village Manavil as *Devadanalrayili* to the Siva temple at Tiruvalangadu.<sup>29</sup> Again in the 11th year the same individual got a royal grant of 128 *nilam* (land) in the village at Kottur (a) Cholvichchatira Chaturvedimangalam as Irayili to the Siva temple at Tiruvalangadu.<sup>30</sup> A portrait sculpture bearing his name is carved on a pillar built at the entrance of the kitchen of the above temple.<sup>31</sup>

A 12th year record of the same king from Ilambayankottur mentions that the stone temple was built by Pandari Kilan Siva Saranalayan (a) Sivapadasekara Muvenda Velan, a native of Gunakarumbakkam. The record further states that on behalf of the Velan Markandeyan (a) Kulappidaran of Tiruvalangadu built the temple.<sup>32</sup>

### PALAYANUR UDAYAN VEDAVANAMUDAIYAN

The very name of the individual shows he was a family member of those who already served under Rajadhiraja II. He endowed 3 lamps to the Goddess of Tirumulasthanamudaiyar temple at



Tiruvarur, during Kulottunga III (1186 A.D.) period.<sup>33</sup> He also figures in the 14th year record of the King at Sirkali.

#### **PALAYANUR KACHI KADAMBAN TALUVAKKULAIN DAN UYYAVANDAN SEMBIYAN VILUPPARAIYAN**

The title of the individual *Sembiyan Vilupparaiyan* reveals of his official status in the Chola government.

He made a gift to the Kuvam temple (1193 A.D.) and a 32nd year record of Kulottunga III, from Thaluvakkulainda *Isvaramudaiyar* temple at Palayanur mentions that the individual and his brother Palayanur Kachi Kadamban Tiruvalangadudaiyan (a) Visavarayan built the temple, for which the king made a royal grant of a village called Palladipakkam as *devadana*.<sup>34</sup>

#### **PALIYILAVARAGAN MANDAPA**

A 16th year record of the same king from the above temple mentions about the grant of land for offerings and *pujas* in the temple of Thaluvakkulainda Nayanar by *Sri Mahesvaras*, Tanattar and the Urar, who assembled in the *Paliyila Varagan Tirumandapa* and decided the above grant.<sup>35</sup>

#### **VEDAVANAMUDAIYAN AMMAIYAPPAN**

A record of Rajaraja III (18th year) refers to one Palayanur Udayan Vedavanamudaiyan Ammaiappan, probably the son of Palayanur Udayan Vedavanamudayan of Kulottunga III period. He reclaimed a land and made it as gift for burning two perpetual lamp in the Amirthagadesvara temple at Tirukkadavur (Mayavaram Taluk).<sup>36</sup>

Thus the family of Vedavanamudaiyan of Palayanur served in the Royal government and endowed generously to various temples from Rajadhiraja II to Rajaraja III period.

#### **TIRUVARANGAMUDAIYAN (a) RAJADHIRAJA MALAYARAYAN (a) DHANMAPARIPALAN**

Referred to in the records of Kulottunga III as one among his Malaimudalis, his very title reveals that he was an army officer hailing from Tirunedumpirai, a village in Perumur nadu of Manavil Kottam.<sup>37</sup> The Chief endowed (1184 A.D.) 32 cows and one bull for maintaining a lamp in the Siva temple at Tirumalpuram.<sup>38</sup> Similarly, he made a gift of lamp and instituted a *Sandhi* called *Danmaparipalan Sandhi* and also endowed 120 kasu for feeding five person during that Sandhi.<sup>39</sup> He also endowed two lamps, each weighing about 500 palam and called as Danmaparipalan Vilakku, in the Siva and Amman Shrines at Tiruvorriyur temple and endowed 24 buffaloes for that purpose. He also presented a silver *Kalam* for blowing in the temple.<sup>40</sup>

#### **SIRUR PUNNAI KILAN SARVADEVAN SANGAN (a) KARKADOGARAYAN**

He hailed from Punnai, the present day Punnavaram, figures in the 19th year record of Rajaraja III. He endowed a lamp and dug a well to supply water for the abhisekha of the deities in the Siva temple at Gudimallam.<sup>41</sup>

#### **KACHCHI MULAN TIRUVEGAMBAMUDAIYAN TIRUNATHA PERUMAL**

As a merchant from Takkolam (a) Vadamudi Konda Cholapuram of Manavil Kottam, the said incumbent built a stone temple in the village of Arkadu, beyond the limits of Manavil Kottam in Tiruttani Taluk during the reign of Rajaraja III (1240 A.D.).<sup>42</sup>

## MANAVIL KUTTAN (a) NARALOGAVIŞRA

At the apex of other officials and personalities of Manavil Kottam stands a most illustrious personnel Manavil Kuttan who wielded great power in the Chola Polity under Kulottunga I and Vikrama Chola. Despite the fact a graphic account of him has been made earlier,<sup>43</sup> yet an analysis has been made hereunder.

The Sanskrit term of the Siddhalingamada inscription<sup>44</sup> (South Arcot District) *Manavatara* though interpreted, so far, as the ruler of Manavil, is explicit that this Manavil Kuttan was born in Manavil.

Out of 20 epigraphs (1028 A.D., to 1122 A.D.), Manavil Kottam yields only one inscription from Takkolam and the rest hail from other parts of Tamil country which speak about him. Apart from the above, five other inscriptions are indirectly related to him. Besides, the *Vikramasolan Ula* portrays a graphic account of his southern military expedition. The verse *Arumbai Tollayiram* is said to have been composed in honour of his feats, is lost. The undated Tiruvadhigai and Chidambaram inscriptions are in the form of verse.

His early years are shrouded in mystery, but from the epigraphic verse it is evident that he was born in Manavil, he is also called as *Arumbakkilan*, which means he had his lands at Arumbakkam, which is known to this day as Vyasarpuram lying about 6 miles east of Manavur. The temple at Vyasarpuram is called Arumbainakkar,<sup>45</sup> which leads to the presumption that the ancient name of Vyasarpuram must have been Arumbakkilan. He bears several names as Porkoyil Tondaiman,<sup>46</sup> Sri Madurantakan Ponnambalakkuttan (a) Kalingarayan, Manavil Arumbakkilan, Arayan Marudamanikkan Kuttan<sup>47</sup>, Kalingarventhu, Manavilareru, Tondaiyareru, Manavatara, Manaviladhipathi, Arayan Parudimanickkam<sup>48</sup>, Malaimadhurantakan, Naralokaviran, Kalingareru. The names *Nartaka* and *Sabhanartaka* often applied to him in these inscriptions have been interpreted by K.A.N. Sastri as evidence of his deep devotion to the Dancing of Siva, Nataraja.<sup>49</sup>

He is also *Kuttan* and *Manavilkuttan*, which can also be taken as his accomplishment in the art of dance. The word Kuttan in Tamil means one who performs 'Kuttu'.

## MILITARY EXPLOITS

The Siddhalingamadam and Arrur records refer to him as the Prime Minister of Jayadhara and Rajendra Chola (Kulottunga-1). *Vikramasolan ula* states, as a general he took part in the conquest of the southern countries against Kollam and northern expedition against Kalingam.<sup>50</sup>

He made lavish endowment to various temples of Tamil country; viz Virattanesvara temple, Tirukkivilur, Virattanesvara temple. Tiruvadhigai, Vyakarapurisvara temple-Tiruppulivanam, Vaccisvara temple – Tiruppaccur, Manikandesvara temple – Tirumalpuram, Netrotarakesvara temple – Panaiyavaram, Gramarttandar temple – Elavanasur, Vyakharapadesvara temple – Siddalingamadam and Sri Natarajaswami temple- Chidambaram.

Of the temples mentioned above the Virattanesvara temple at Tiruvadhigai and Sri Natarajaswami temple at Chidambaram received extensive endowment, from the chief.

Though the name *Naralokavira* occurs only once in the Chidambaram inscription, it gained popularity and the mandapa and village were named as *Naralokaviran mandapa*<sup>51</sup> and *Naralokaviranallur*.<sup>52</sup> The channel was called *Arulakara Vaykkal*<sup>53</sup> and *Naralokaviran Sandhiwas* instituted in the Tirupattur Temple.<sup>54</sup>

It is to be noted that the Chief had done so much to the temples, but not even a single incident can be noted from his native place Manavil. Probably, he was in State polity and concentrated in a wider angle. Of all the Chiefs of Manavil Kottam region the service rendered by Naralokaviran are

exemplary.

A portrait image of the Chief in anjali pose is found in a pillar of the Sivagamiamman shrine of Chidambaram temple. The image is not labelled, however, the shrine for the Goddess was constructed by him, which led to the presumption that the image represents only to the Chief.

### SON AND SUCCESSOR

Manavil Kuttan was survived by his son named Surainayakan (a) Madhavarayan, who figures in the 8th and 9th year records of Vikrama Chola, making gifts of lamps and ornaments to the Siva temples at Tiruvulampudur<sup>55</sup> and Tiruppaccur.<sup>56</sup>

### SOMAN KUMARAN (a) MADHURANTAKA UTTAMA CHOLA MAŞRAYAN

Soman Kumaran, native of Pasali was a genaral under Rajendra who is referred to in the Tirumalpuram inscription as Soman Kumaran (a) Madhuranraka Marayan. After the successful Gangetic expedition made by the King, the victory was celebrated at Gangaikondasolapuram, the capital, but it was also celebrated by the General mentioned above, who consecrated an image and endowed 30 kasu to it.

The text of the inscription runs as “..... Soman Kumaran Ana Madhurantaka Marayan pasali nattu Pasali Uttama Solan Gangai KondaŞrkku Kodutta Kasu Muppadu....”

Here, the term Vidangan is missing before in the usual phrase *Gangaikondar*, it leads to the presumption that the image denotes the king Rajendra I and not the God. However, no bronze image is found in the temple at present.

### End NOTES

1. S.I.I, Vol. III., Pt. III., No.205
2. A.R.E. 258 of 1910
3. Ibid., 165 of 1894
4. P. Shanmugam, Revenue System Under the Cholas, p. 125-126
5. A.R.E. 157 & 158 of 1928-29
6. Ibid., 585 of 1920; S. I.I. Vol. XIII., No.146
7. K.A.N. Sastri, Op.Cit. p. 266
8. A.R.E. 328 of 1909
9. Ibid., 246 of 1910
10. Ibid., 325 of 1909
11. Ibid., 326 of 1909
12. Ibid., 52 of 47-48
13. Ibid., 330 of 1909
14. Ibid., 340 of 1909
15. Ibid., 48 of 1947-48
16. Ibid., 47 of 1947-48
17. Ibid., 49 of 1947-48
18. Ibid., 57 of 1947-48
19. Ibid., 290 of 1959-60
20. Ibid., 342 of 1909
21. Ibid., 30 of 1912
22. Ibid., 468 of 1905



23. Ibid., 16 of 1896
24. Ibid., 538 of 1904; S.I.I. Vol.XIV., No.583
25. Ep.Ind. Vol. XXI., No.31 K.A.N. Sastri, The Cholas, p. 369
26. A.R.E. 465 of 1905
27. K.A.N. Sastri: Op. Cit., p. 369
28. Ibid., p. 373
29. Ibid., 459 of 1905
30. Ibid., 466 of 1905
31. Ibid., 189 of 1942-43& 191 of 1942-43
32. Ibid., 231 of 1910
33. Ibid., 537 of 1904
34. Newly noticed inscription from Palayanur
35. Ibid.,
36. A.R.E. 32 of 1906; S.I.I. Vol.XXII., No.32
37. Ibid., 554 of 1919
38. Ibid., 273 of 1906
39. Ibid., 554 of 1919
40. Ibid., 114 of 1912
41. Ibid., 214 of 1903
42. Ibid., 169 of 1942-43
43. K.A.N.Sastri, Studies in Chola History and Administration, p. 176 -200.
44. A.R.E. 367 of 1921
45. Ibid., 181 of 1943-44 K.A.N. Sastri has wrongly identified these two Places in South Arcot District.
46. A.R.E. 374 of 1908
47. Ibid., 380 of 1921
48. Ibid., 58 of 1921
49. K.A.N. Sastri, Op. Cit., p. 193
50. A.R.E. 1929-30, Part II. Para 21
51. Ibid., 97 of 1928
52. Ibid., 265 of 1928
53. Ibid., 250 of 1925
54. Ibid., 98 & 131 of 1908
55. Ibid., 131 of 1940-41
56. Ibid., 128 of 1929-30

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