



**The Pakistani Bride: Pain of A Woman**  
Mrs. Urmila Sharma  
Assistant Professor of English Govt. College Julana (Jind)

Krishna Says in the Chapter 10 stanza 34 of the Srimad Bhagwat Geeta 'I am in the women as Kirtih Srir Vak Ca narinam smriti megha dhrtih k shama (Srimad Bhagwat Geeta Ch.10 Stanza 34). The lines reveal the strength of the woman in the same way as chaturvedi Badrinath opines " Like a river, woman is the flow of life, and the flow is feminine" (1)

The truth of a particular woman in a particular situation is not actually what it conveys rather it becomes the spontaneous flow which explores the great reality of woman's life. Bapsi Sidhwa's 'The Pakistani Bride' explores the same fact. This novel is based on an actual incident of a Pakistani girl. Bapsi Sidhwa and her husband Noshir had been invited to a remote army camp in the Karakoram Mountains. There she came to know that a young Punjabi girl had run away from her tribal husband. But on finding her, her husband killed her on the spot as he could not bear the incident of losing his honor. This story inspired Bapsi Sidhwa to narrate the whole

incident through her artistic and practical approach.

Woman subjugation affects the lives of millions of woman worldwide. It involves so many cultural and religious barriers, impending the right of woman to participate fully in society with her fundamental human rights. Though in reality the girl who inspired Bapsi Sidhwa to write such a great novel was murdered but in her book Bapsi allows her heroine to run to fight and to survive.

The novel is a story of the kohistani community as well as the Pakistani society. In kohistani tribal world, a woman is treated as a commodity. For them, the suffocating manhood is more important than the pious feelings of a woman. Woman have no place in decision making and process of her family. This novel is mainly a story of two brides zaitoon and carol. But in this paper I want to focus only on the life of zaitoon and a short account of another bride Afshan.

Afshan is such a character who is introduced by the novelist to reconcile herself with the





## ADVERTISING: IMPORTANCE IN RETAILING

Rekha , Asstt. Professor of Commerce, Govt. College, Julana (Jind)

**Abstract** In this research paper, we take a peek into the organized retail sector of India. It started making its presence felt nearly a decade after the first lot of entrepreneurs set up shop. A brief introduction and evolution shows how the organized retailing changed its gears over the period from Panwala dhukan to chain stores across the length and breadth of India. The market size and related details gives a statistical view of increasing market in a few major areas of retailing. The major market players who enlivened the present caricature of retail sector are presented briefly along with statistics. The changing scenarios of Indian consumers give a proof to the potential opportunity in the retailing arena. SWOT and its subheads take you to the crux of analysis into retail industry. Out of which we formulated the future prospects. One major lifesaver of the Indian retailing is the advertising and promotional strategies; which comes out with innovative ways to win consumers over and keep them permanently happy. FDI in retail has been contentious issue and may face resistance, given the perceived political scenario. FDI will be a defining moment for Indian retail and how government policies effect the retail industry is given briefly to the end.

ISSN 2454-308X



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**Key words:** advertising, retail sector, marketing mix, promotional schemes.

**INTRODUCTION :** Advertising is only one element of the promotion mix, but it often considered prominent in the overall marketing mix design. Its high visibility and pervasiveness made it as an important social and economica topic in Indian society.

Promotion may be defined as “the co-ordination of all seller initiated efforts to set up channels of information and persuasion to facilitate the scale of a good or service.” Promotion is most often intended to be a supporting component in a marketing mix. Promotion decision must be integrated and co-ordinated with the rest of the marketing mix, particularly product/brand decisions, so that it may effectively support an entire marketing mix strategy.

The promotion mix consists of four basic elements.

They are:-

1. Advertising
2. Personal Selling
3. Sales Promotion
4. Publicity

1. Advertising is the dissemination of information by non-personal means through paid media where the source is the sponsoring organization.
2. Personal selling is the dissemination of information by non-personal methods, like face-to-face, contacts between audience and employees of the sponsoring organization. The source of information is the sponsoring organization.
3. Sales promotion is the dissemination of information through a wide variety of activities other than personal selling, advertising and publicity which stimulate consumer purchasing and dealer effectiveness.
4. Publicity is the disseminating of information by personal or non-personal means and is not directly paid by the organization and the organization is not the source.

### ORIGIN AND DEVELOPMENT OF ADVERTISING

It has been wrongly assumed that the advertising function is of recent origin. Evidences suggest that the Romans practiced advertising; but the earliest indication of its use in this country dates back to the Middle Ages, when the use of the surname indicated a man's occupation. The next stage in the evolution of advertising was the use of signs





## CONTRIBUTION BY A GREAT MATHEMATICIAN: SRINIVASA RAMANUJAN

Amita, Assistant Prof., Govt. College, Julana

**Abstract:** In this paper, we will discuss the journey of the great mathematician Srinivasa Ramanujan. We will mention his background including his family, education and early achievements. This paper will certainly contain his mathematical discoveries in different topics and formulas he worked on.

**Keywords:** Srinivasa Ramanujan, The World's Greatest Mathematician, modular functions

ISSN : 2348-5412 © URR



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### INTRODUCTION

#### About the Srinivasa Ramanujan:

Srinivasa Ramanujan, sometimes described as 'The World's Greatest Mathematician' was born into a poor Indian village, Erode, on the 22nd of December, 1887. He lived in Erode for only a year and then moved with his mother to Kumbakonam, the town where Kuppaswamy Srinivasa Aiyangar (Ramanujan's father) worked as a clerk in a cloth merchant's shop.

In this town, Ramanujan attended several primary schools where he achieved a distinction in his primary examination which placed him in Town High School in 1898. Interestingly enough, Ramanujan chose to create his own path into mathematics at only the age of 13, he focused on the sum of geometric and arithmetic series. In 1902, Ramanujan created a method for solving quartic equations and just two years later, he explored Euler's Constant and was able to calculate it to 15 decimal places as well as looking deeply into the series of  $S(1/n)$  and Bernoulli numbers.

In the same year, Ramanujan gained a scholarship due to his outstanding performance in his studies and therefore was a F.A student at Kumbakonam's Government College. Throughout the year he got more and more fascinated by the subject and his passion grew for mathematics. Hence, he failed all his formal education but mathematics at KGC. This failure had cost Ramanujan depression because neither he nor his parents could afford for his studies and as a result he ran away to Vizagapatnam in 1905 without the acknowledgment of his parents. At that time he decided to focus on the relationship between series and integrals.

One year later, Ramanujan returned to study at Pachaiyappa's College hoping to pass the First Arts examination in order he gets into the University of Madras. However he failed all but mathematics, again, because he paid all his focus towards mathematics at that time.

Just like any random person, Ramanujan had a source of inspiration. He was influenced by a famous book of G.S.Carr, A Synopsis of Elementary Results Pure Mathematics, which was basically a condensation of 5000 algebraic, calculus, trigonometric and analytical geometric equations of the late 19th century. The book significantly affected his mathematical work.

In 1908 Ramanujan began experiencing health problems while studying continuous fractions and divergent series but did not take any actions; instead he got married the following year to his nine year old distant relative, S. Janaki Ammal. However, she moved to live with him at the age of 15. In 1910 Ramanujan's hard work got paid off as he was recognised by the Collector of Nellore, Diwan Bahadur Ranchandra Rao, who was generous enough to financially help Ramanujan.

*Amita*



Jitender sharma

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## Euler's Method for Fractional Differential Equations

Sh. Jitender Kumar

Deptt. of Mathematics Govt. College, Julana (Jind)

E-Mail: [jitendersharma3634@gmail.com](mailto:jitendersharma3634@gmail.com)

### Abstract:

*This paper presents a numerical method for solving fractional differential equations in the Riemann-Liouville sense. The approach is based on the Euler's method. The main characteristic behind the approach is that Euler method has intuitive geometric meaning. The algorithm is presented and the convergence of the algorithm is proved. As applications of main results, three specific numerical examples are given.*

**Keywords:** Fractional Differential Equations, Initial Value Problem, Solution, Existence, Euler's Method.

### 1 Introduction:

With the rapid development of high-tech, the fractional calculus gets involved in more and more areas, especially in control theory – viscoelastic, theory-electronic, chemicals – fractal theory and so on. See reference [1]-[5]. The Existence and uniqueness for fractional differential equations has been investigated by many authors (see, e.g., [6]-[8]). Finding accurate and efficient methods for solving FDEs has been an active research undertaking. In the

past few decades, many methods have been developed for solving FDEs from the numerical point of view, such as the Legendre wavelet method, the spectral method and quartered shifted Legendre method based on Gauss C.Labatt. See reference [9]-[11]. Euler's method has been proven to be efficient solving ordinary differential equations (ODEs) and other kinds of equations. See reference [12, 13]. A question arise naturally: can we have Euler method to derive numerical solution of FDEs? This paper is concerned with the numerical solution of following initial value problem of FDE

$D_{a+}^{\alpha} = f(x, y)$  Where  $0 < \alpha < 1$  and fractional derivative is in Riemann-Liouville sense. In this paper, we give the Euler method for the fractional differential equations. This paper is organized as follows.

In section 2 we introduce some definitions and some relevant properties of Riemann-Liouville derivative and Caputo derivative. In section 3 we present the proof of convergence of the algorithm and error analysis of the algorithm. In section 4 improved algorithms are given. In

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## भारत में 2014 के लोकसभा चुनाव के बाद भारतीय जनता पार्टी का बढ़ता जनाधार

Dr. Jagbir Singh

Assistant Professor

Department of Political Science

Govt. College, Julana (HR.)

E-mail: [jagbirkundu22@gmail.com](mailto:jagbirkundu22@gmail.com)

**शोध आलेख सार—** वस्तुतः भारतीय लोकतंत्र के इतिहास में वर्ष 2014 के लोकसभा चुनाव के परिणाम भारतीय दलीय व्यवस्था तथा संसदीय प्रणाली की दृष्टि से काफी महत्वपूर्ण माने जाते हैं। यह प्रथम अवसर था जब 1989 के बाद कोई राष्ट्रीय दल अकेला बहुमत के आंकड़े को पार कर गया और सरकार निर्माण में सफलता प्राप्त की। इस चुनाव में भारतीय जनता पार्टी गठबंधन 336 तथा अकेले भारतीय जनता पार्टी 282 सीटें जीतने में सफल रही। परन्तु वर्ष 2015 में दिल्ली तथा बिहार में हुए विधानसभा चुनाव में पार्टी को गहरा झटका लगा, जो राजनैतिक विद्वानों के लिए वाद-विवाद का विषय बन गया। लेकिन धीरे-धीरे अन्य राज्यों में भारतीय जनता पार्टी ने अपना जनाधार मजबूत किया और मार्च 2018 में 20 से अधिक राज्यों में भारतीय जनता पार्टी की अकेले या गठबंधन के साथ सरकारें बन चुकी हैं। अभी हाल ही में हुए पूर्वोत्तर के तीन राज्यों के विधानसभा चुनाव के परिणामों ने पार्टी के जनाधार में नई जान डाल दी है और अब भारतीय जनता पार्टी को अपना भविष्य अधिक सुरक्षित दिखाई देने लग गया है। प्रस्तुत शोध पत्र में वर्ष 2014 के बाद भारत में राज्यों की राजनीति के सन्दर्भ में बढ़ते जनाधार का विश्लेषण किया गया है और इसके भविष्य का भी आकलन किया गया है।

**मूलशब्द—** संसदीय लोकतंत्र, आम चुनाव, विधानसभा चुनाव, राज्यों की राजनीति, जनाधार, गठबंधन, वामदल, लोकसभा चुनाव, पूर्वोत्तर की राजनीति।

**भूमिका—** यदि भारत के राजनैतिक इतिहास का विश्लेषण किया जाये तो यह बात स्पष्ट होती है कि देश में लम्बे समय तक कांग्रेस पार्टी का शासन रहा है। लेकिन इसका अर्थ यह नहीं है कि देश में अन्य राजनैतिक दलों का अस्तित्व नहीं था। पहले



Synthesis of Pyrazolines and Pyrazoles  
Incorporated with Pyran-2-one Moiety  
and their Antimicrobial Evaluation

Poonam Lohan<sup>1</sup>, Deepak K. Aneja<sup>1,2\*</sup> and Om Prakash<sup>1</sup>

ABSTRACT

In the present paper, we report herein synthesis of 5-aryl-3-(4-chloro-6-methyl-2H-pyran-2-on-3-yl)-1-phenylpyrazoles. All compounds were characterized by spectroscopic methods such as IR, NMR and analytic methods and evaluated for their antibacterial and antifungal activities. It is found that some of these compounds are potent antimicrobial agents.

Asian Journal of Organic  
& Medicinal Chemistry

Volume: 2 Year: 2017  
Issue: 2 Month: April-June  
pp:  
DOI: <https://doi.org/10.14233/ajomc.2017.AJOMC-P41>

KEYWORDS

Dehydroacetic acid, Pyran-2-one, Hypervalent iodine, Pyrazoline, Pyrazole

Received:

Accepted:

Published:

Page - 1

INTRODUCTION

Heterocyclic compounds have gained much importance in medicinal chemistry due to its presence in large number of pharmacologically active moieties. Among the five membered heterocycles containing two heteroatom in its ring structure, pyrazole is one of the most important one. Pyrazoline is dihydropyrazole, a five membered heterocyclic compound containing two nitrogen atoms in adjacent positions and possessing only one endocyclic double bond.

Pyrazolines are very much promising when the biological activities of pyrazolines are taken into consideration. Pyrazolines are known to possess antitubercular [1], anti HIV [2], antiviral [3], antimicrobial [4], cerebroprotective [5], molluscicidal [6], antifungal [7], anti-inflammatory [8], analgesic [9], anticonvulsant [10], anticancer [11] and antioxidant [12] properties, etc. One of the important applications of pyrazoline is the use of pyrazolines as a fluorescent brightening agent [13]. Pyrazolines are also acting as holes transporting material in OLED (organic electroluminescent device).

Furthermore, the oxidative aromatization of 1,3,5-trisubstituted-2-pyrazolines to pyrazoles is of great biological importance due to diverse biological properties of pyrazoles such as analgesic, anti-inflammatory, antipyretic, anti-arrhythmic, muscle relaxant, psychoanaleptic, antidiabetic and antibacterial activities [14,15]. Such a glamour history prompted us to synthesize some new pyrazole derivatives as an urgent need, which can possess biological and medicinal importance.

Author affiliations:

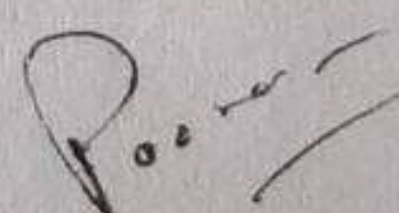
<sup>1</sup>Department of Chemistry, Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra-136 119, India

<sup>2</sup>Department of Chemistry, Chaudhary Bansi Lal University, Bhiwani-127 021, India

\*To whom correspondence to be addressed:

E-mail: [dk\\_aneja@rediffmail.com](mailto:dk_aneja@rediffmail.com);  
[deepakkumaraneja84@gmail.com](mailto:deepakkumaraneja84@gmail.com)

Available online at: <http://ajomc.asianpubs.org>





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## Educational Values of Mathematics

Mrs. Amita  
Asstt. Prof. in Mathematics  
Govt. college, Julana

### ABSTRACT

The educational values of mathematics each higher to the prescriptive individual then the manufacture of things and the more solving of problems. This paper attempts to and reach discussions about the educational value of mathematics success in solving mathematical problems is not possible without the use of creating power of the mind. Mathematical study trains the faculties of Discovery and invention. The solving of mathematical problem is accomplished on the same line as the making of an invention. These days the newspapers, journals, magazines and bulletins carry numerous mathematical symbols and terms in their matter. Reading of the educational values of mathematics is considered almost essential by every person. Even if one reads for the sake of pleasure one cannot avoid coming across and grappling with some such symbols and terms. Mathematics demands hard work from the learner. Hardworking citizens are very much needed in any developing society. The entire atmosphere is charged with mathematics.

### KEYWORDS

Mathematics educational values, mathematical values, questions types, effectiveness achievement, mathematics.

### INTRODUCTION

This paper issues concerning the educational values of mathematics. The study of mathematics develops inventive faculty of the students. The solving of a difficult problem in mathematics is just like making a discovery. The National policy on Education (1986) has also considered the

*Amita*





## **Recent Trends in Advertising**

**Dr. Rekha**

**Assistant Professor in commerce**

**Govt. College , Julana**

### **ABSTRACT.**

Advertising is the one of the important marketing strategy used by big brands and companies for promoting their product and services. Various advertising players as advertiser, buyers , professional bodies , government etc. plays an important role in advertising industry. Advertising is one of those industry who grow very fast. This paper mainly focus on advertising evolution and major changes and recent trends in advertising industry.

**KEYWORDS:** - Advertising , consumers , advertiser , digital marketing , brand

### **MEANING OF ADVERTISING**

The term advertising is derived from a Latin word 'advertere'. Advertere means to turn attention towards a specific thing .In other words we can say that advertising meaning is attracting the people concerned to a specific message, which has been announced by the seller. Advertising is a communicating medium of business information to the present and prospective customers. Advertising is usually a paid form of exposure that reaches through various medium as television, radio , newspaper etc.Consumer is the king of market and main attraction point for every business . Producers of goods can only produce goods but attracting and satisfying the customers is more difficult work. Today, almost every product of different brands are available in the market. Every industry wants to increase their profits. Now a day's consumer is dominating the market. Seller has to make a lot of efforts to attract the persons to purchase his goods and services. Advertising is an important tool in the hands of producers. It is a powerful medium through which they attract the consumers and increase their sales. Advertising of a product also increase its brand familiarity.

### **EVOLUTION OF ADVERTISING :-**

In ancient time signs and symbols were used to communicate information toward consumers. After the development of printing techniques , the signs and symbols were supported by written words or messages. In Indian context the pre independence advertisements are mainly





European Journal of Business and Social Sciences



18-19

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Published in *European Journal of Business & Social Sciences (EJBSS)*, Vol-07,  
Issue-04 April 2019ISSN: 2235-767X

International Refereed and Indexed Journal for Research Publication

With Impact Factor 6.76

UGC Approved Sr. No. 62841



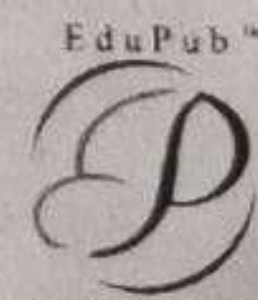
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*An Overview of Constitutional Framework of Legislative  
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18-20

## An Overview Of Constitutional Framework Of Legislative Relations In India

Dr. Jagbir Singh  
Assistant Professor in Political Science  
Govt. College, Julana (Haryana)  
Email: jagbirkundu22@gmail.com

**ABSTRACT:** Actually, India is a "Union of States". Therefore, form of our constitution is federal which establishes a dual polity with the Union at the Centre and States at the periphery, each endowed with sovereign powers to be exercised in the field assigned to them respectively. The Union is not a "League of States" united in a loose relationship like U.S.A. There is a provision of strong centre during emergency in the country. However, a federal system can function smoothly if there is a sincere and active-cooperation between the two. There are many constitutional provisions which are very helpful to make cordial and smooth relations between the Centre and the States. Keeping in the view, we have made a modest attempt to understand the nature of Centre-State legislative relations (Articles 245-255) in India. Thus, the present study covers all the major constitutional aspects of legislative relations in India.

**KEYWORDS:** Union of States, Legislative Relations, Constitutional Provisions, Union List, State List, Concurrent List.

**INTRODUCTION:** Articles 245 to 255 in Part XI of the Constitution deal with the legislative relations between the Centre and the State. However, it is a well-known fact that the constitutional fathers were nearly of unanimous opinion that what they wanted was one State, and one Union, nevertheless, we cannot ignore the fact that there are many irritants in federal relations in India. But, focus of the present study is to make an overview of legislative relation in India. Here, it is noteworthy that at the same time, they also wanted that there should be enough scope for every province to grow and expand and that there would be nothing to prevent any province from reaching its ultimate goal consistent with the common obligation. Therefore, they devised a scheme of government which was to be federal with a strong Centre. Moving the consideration of the Draft Constitution in the Assembly, Ambedkar said that the form of the constitution was federal. It establishes a dual



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Published in Vol-39-Issue-12-December-2019 of STUDIES IN INDIAN PLACE NAMES with ISSN:: 2394-3114

*Goods & Services Tax (GST) in India*

UGC Care Approved International Indexed and Referred Journal

Impact Factor 6.3

*S. Sharma*

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## Goods & Services Tax (GST) in India

Dr. Partibha Devi

Asstt. Professor of Economics, G.C. Julana

Email: [partibhadalapro@gmail.com](mailto:partibhadalapro@gmail.com)

**Abstract:** The research paper is regarding impact of GST on Indian Economy. With the introduction of GST there is a condition chaos and confusion among common man. The aim this research paper is to introduce GST and to its positive and negative effects on Indian economy. Traditionally Indian tax regime relied heavily on indirect tax. The main reason to implement GST is to abolish the cascading effect on tax. As the Goods and Services Tax Bill was passed in the Rajya Sabha, it also brought India at the center of the global economy. The GST is being introduced to create a common market across states, not only to avoid enfeebled effect of indirect tax but also to improve tax compliance. GST will lead a more transparent and neutral manner to raise revenue. GST is being referred as a single taxation system but in reality it is a dual tax in which state and centres both collect separate tax on a single transaction of sale and service. A long term benefit with short term suffering as the country shifts to new taxation regime.

**Keywords:** Tax, Indirect tax, Goods and Service Tax (GST)

**Tax:** The word tax is derived from the Latin word 'taxare' meaning to estimate. A tax is



18-20

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has been awarded Certificate of Publication for research paper titled

Published in Vol-40 Issue-50-March-2020 of STUDIES IN INDIAN PLACE NAMES with ISSN:: 2394-3114

*A Psycho-Analysis of Women Characters in D.H.  
Lawrence's Novels 'Sons and Lovers' & 'The Rainbow'*

UGC Care Approved International Indexed and Referred Journal

Impact Factor 6.3

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## A Psycho-analysis of Women Characters in D.H. Lawrence's Novels 'Sons and Lovers' & 'The Rainbow'

19-20

Neeraj Dhanra

Assistant Professor of English

Government College, Julana (Haryana)

Email: neerajdhanra80@gmail.com

**ABSTRACT:** The present study has made a brief analysis of women characters in 'Sons and Lovers', and 'The Rainbow' with a view to examine Lawrence's treatment of women. Regarding the Lawrence's views about women, it has been revealed that in case of Lawrence, biographical approach is more important for an understanding of his work than for the majority of authors because he lived more intensely than most human beings and projected his experiences more directly. The closeness of Lawrence's union with his mother seemed to have given him a precocious knowledge of women and this closeness played a vital role in the life of Lawrence, the artist. It is evident at least in his treatment of women characters in 'Sons and Lovers'. All the three major women characters in the novel betray autobiographical touches to a very great extent. Likewise, in the novel 'The Rainbow' the same treatment of women characters has been revealed by the novelist.

**KEYWORDS:** Novelist, Women, Treatment, Human Beings, Closeness, Betrayal.

**INTRODUCTION:** Most of the scholars who analysed D.H. Lawrence's fiction, depicted the fact that it was the time when society and its morality started declining in twentieth century. Here, one more important thing that is very necessary to describe is that this decline came when reign of Queen Victoria came to a climax in the diamond jubilee year (1897) and these factors influenced the world and became the lead to the two world war and social unrest. The decline in religious faith, social and moral values was the result of it. This decline created alienation in the general public. People moving towards materialistic world and forgot the mutual understanding and alienation prevailed in the society.

The women characters as has been observed by D.H. Lawrence in the novel 'Sons and Lovers', serve mainly to reflect the psychic state of the protagonist in the novel, Paul Morel. The split in Paul's consciousness or the passivity in his character which result in the



19-20

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has been awarded Certificate of Publication for research paper titled

Published in Vol-40-Issue-50-March-2020 of STUDIES IN INDIAN PLACE NAMES with ISSN:: 2394-3114

*My Logic and its Application in Real Life*

UGC Care Approved International Indexed and Referred Journal

Impact Factor 6.3

*Alpana Sharma*

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19-20

## Fuzzy Logic and its Application in Real Life

• Alpana Sharma,

Assistant Prof. of Mathematics in Govt.  
College Julana, Jind (Haryana)

**Abstract:** This paper gives a review of some classical and new applications of fuzzy logic. Some of the fundamentals of fuzzy logic that support these applications will be explained in order to make the paper sound.

**Keywords:** fuzzy sets, fuzzy logic, linguistic variables, fuzzy decision making

### 1. Introduction

Fuzzy logic is based on the observation that people make decisions based on imprecise and non-numerical information. Fuzzy models or sets are mathematical means of representing vagueness and imprecise information (hence the term fuzzy). These models have the capability of recognising, representing, manipulating, interpreting, and utilizing data and information that are vague and lack certainty. Lotfi A. Zadeh published his first paper on fuzzy sets in 1965. In the meantime, thousands of papers in this area, covering both theory and applications, have been published all over the world.

Fuzzy Logic can deal with information arising from computational perception and cognition, that is uncertain, imprecise, vague, partially true or without sharp boundaries. Fuzzy logic allows for the inclusion of vague human assessments in computing problems. Also, it provides an effective means for conflict resolution of multiple criteria and better assessments of options. New computing methods on fuzzy logic can be used in development of intelligent system of decision making, identification, pattern recognition, optimization and control.

Fuzzy logic is extremely useful for many people involved in research and development including engineers, mathematicians, computer software developers and researchers, natural scientists, medical researchers, social scientists, public policy analysts, business analysts and jurists.

#### 1.1 Linguistic variables

While variables in mathematics usually take numerical values, in fuzzy logic applications, non-numeric values are often used to facilitate the expression of rules and facts.

A linguistic variable such as *age* may accept values such as *young* and its antonym *old*. Because natural languages do not always contain enough value terms to express a fuzzy value scale, it is common practice to modify linguistic values with adjectives or adverbs. For example, we can use the hedges *rather* and *somewhat* to construct the additional values *rather old* or *somewhat young*.



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has been awarded Certificate of Publication for research paper titled

*Gender Issues In Mathematics Pedagogy*

UGC Care Approved International Indexed and Referred Journal

Published in Vol-68-Issue-1-January-2020

of OUR HERITAGE JOURNAL with ISSN:: 0474-9030

Impact Factor 6.6

*S. S. Sharma*

Editor, OUR HERITAGE JOURNAL

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## **Gender Issues In Mathematics Pedagogy**

**Dr. Neha Mittal**

**Assistant Professor (Mathematics)**

**Govt. College, Julana, Jind, Haryana, India**

**Email ID: *nnehajain1986@gmail.com***

### **Abstract**

Gender is a complex, dynamic force that affects every social interaction, including interactions in educational settings. Its effects are woven into educational outcomes, and at times contribute to complicated disparities, specifically in the field of mathematics education. Three examples illustrate this point. First, in the United States, females earn better mathematics grades in high school than males do (p. 211), yet both domestically and abroad, females are more likely than males to have lower self-confidence, lower interest, higher anxiety, and more negative attitudes towards mathematics (pp. 56, 293). Second, females grow up getting less support and encouragement in mathematics from parents and teachers, yet they don't seem to notice this lack of attention (pp. 162, 279). Third, women choose careers in mathematics-related fields in lower proportions than do males, even if they are equally qualified (pp. 89, 150). Much research has been done on the possible sources of these intriguing gender issues. The book *International Perspectives on Gender Issues in Mathematics Education* (Forgasz, Becker, Lee, & Steinhorsdottir, 2010) is a compilation of such research. The goal of this paper is to highlight several recurring and overarching themes across the chapters in this book. Themes of focus are those that have practical implications for students, parents, teachers, administrators, and policy makers.

**Keywords:** Gender Issues, Mathematics

### **Introduction**

#### ***The Gender Gap in Math Achievement and Attitudes***

Most current research is in agreement about the existence of a gap between males and females in the areas of math achievement and attitudes towards mathematics. Early research cited biological differences as the reason for the gender gap, but since the 1970s, the research



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Published in Vol-40-Issue-50-1 March-2020 of STUDIES IN INDIAN PLACE NAMES with ISSN - 2394-3114

**Defence and Strategic Perspectives of Indo-US Relations in Post-Cold War Period**

UGC Care Approved International Indexed and Referred Journal

Impact Factor 6.3

*S. N. Deshwal*

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18-20

## Defence And Strategic Perspectives Of Indo-US Relations In Post-Cold War Period

Mukesh Deshwal

Assistant Professor in Political Science

Govt. College, Julana (Haryana)

**ABSTRACT:** The Indian sub-continent, as a matter of fact, has figured significantly in the security perceptions and policies of the US only spasmodically and mainly when it has been a theatre of involvement in larger confrontations, especially embracing the Soviet Union and sometimes the People's Republic of China as well. Therefore, the US security relationship (Defence and Strategic Relations) with and concerns regarding the nations of the Indian sub-continent should be viewed in the light of US global security policies and interests. They have been complicated by the conflictive relations that have usually prevailed between India and Pakistan, and by the efforts of the US, without conspicuous success, to maintain tolerable relations with both nations. That is why, the basic problem of Indo-US relations lies in the divergent security interests of the two states. Although many American are perplexed about various aspects of India's defence policies, few-if-any regard India as in any way a security threat to the US. But the Indian perception of the US seem to regard the country as a complicating factor in India's security efforts largely because of the military assistance given to Pakistan over a long period-starting from the fifties. But after the formation of NDA government in 2014 in India, there is a drastic change in Indo-US relations and the US has become more close to India. The present research paper highlights some major defence and strategic perspectives of indo-us relations

**KEYWORDS:** Defence, Strategic, Security, Pakistani Factor, NDA Government.

**INTRODUCTION:** Actually, the US military aid to Pakistan has been a key factor in Indo-US security relations. From the very beginning of her relations with South Asian countries including India and Pakistan, the US showed more interest in her security relations with Pakistan. The US military aid to Pakistan created many problems for India in security relations with the US. But in spite of some critical events in Indo-Pak relations, India showed keen interest in her relations with the US particularly after Rajiv Gandhi's visit to USA in 1985. US defence industry was permitted to cooperate with India in the development of a light combat aircraft (LCA). In early 1987, India signed a contract to buy eleven



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18-20

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Published in Vol-39-Issue-12-December-2019 of STUDIES IN INDIAN PLACE NAMES with ISSN:: 2394-3114

*State Tax Revenue Growth and Volatility:  
A Study of Haryana*

UGC Care Approved International Indexed and Referred Journal

Impact Factor 6.3

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## State Tax Revenue Growth and Volatility: A Study of Haryana

Dr. Jyoti Rani

Assistant Professor in Commerce (HES II), Govt. College (Julana), Jind, Haryana (India),

Email ID: jyotijyotirani@gmail.com

### Abstract:

*The present paper is based on the study of Tax Revenue of Haryana State. Tax revenue is the main sources of revenue receipts to earn the revenue of State government. It comprise tax various taxes like sale tax (VAT) , state excise duty, stamp and registration fee, taxes on goods and passengers, taxes and duties on electricity, entertainment taxes, land revenue and share in central taxes. Tax revenue of Haryana has increased from Rs. 1255.44 crore to Rs. 4042.88 crore in 1999-00 and further it has increased to Rs. 23081.01 in 2011-12. Growth rate of tax revenue during the study period was a mix trend of increasing and decreasing. Share of tax revenue in revenue receipts was 65.61 percent in 1990-91 and 70.11 percent in 1999-00 and it has increased to 75.53 percent in 2011-12. This show that tax revenue is the largest component of revenue receipts.*

**Keywords:** Tax Revenue, Sale Tax (VAT), State Excise Duty, Stamp and Registration Fee.

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A DOUBLE BLIND PEER REVIEWED JOURNAL OF APG AND ISPER INDIA INDEXED IN SCOPUS

VOLUME 16

ISSN- 0973-3485

OCTOBER 2020





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**Tushar Sarkar**, Research Scholar,  
Email: tusharsarkargo@gmail.com  
(Author for Correspondence)

**Nuruzzaman Kasemi**, Associate Professor,  
Department of Geography,  
Raiganj University,  
Raiganj (West Bengal).

## ACCESS TO SOURCES OF LIGHTING AMONG HOUSEHOLDS IN RURAL INDIA

K.V. Chamar  
S. K. Chamar

### Abstract

*Lighting is the deliberate use of any source of light for illumination. It includes the use of both artificial source of light as well as natural illumination by capturing day light. Proper lighting can enhance task performance and improve the appearance of an area. Hence, availability of proper light has positive psychological effects on the occupants of a household. The present research work is based on district-wise household data on sources of lighting obtained from Census of India, 2011. Percentage technique has been adopted to understand spatial variations in the use of different sources of household lighting at regional, state and district, levels in rural India. The study reveals that 55.31 per cent of rural households in India are dependent on electricity, while 43.15 per cent are using kerosene for household lighting. On the other hand, 0.53 per cent households do not have access to any source of lighting in rural India, hence still living in darkness.*

**Keywords:** Households, Lighting, Electricity, Kerosene, Solar Energy, Other Oil.

### Introduction

A house is one of the three basic human entitlements that provide shelter to its occupant. It is a social concept; its nature and cognition are varying with caste, class, religion and region (Unni, 1965). It is also the most important need of mankind where people sleep, take rest and carry on their occupational activities. As per Census of India, a 'household' is a group of persons who normally live together and take their meals from a common kitchen. The persons in a household may be related or unrelated or a mix of both. The important point in knowing

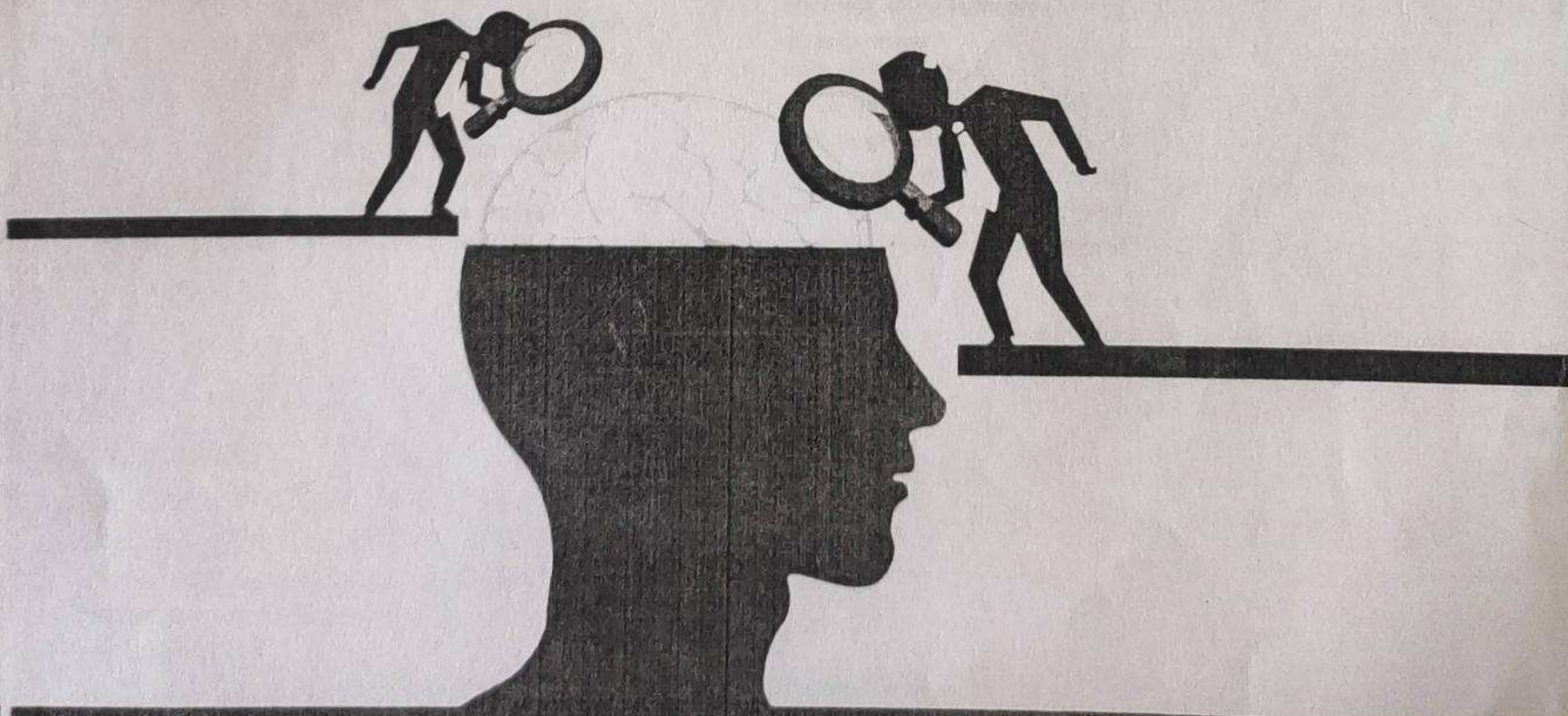
kitchen. Thus, there is difference between a house and household, in the former, provision of shelter is a common point, while in the later it is the common kitchen which is at the central stage.

Lighting includes the use of both artificial source of light as well as natural illumination by capturing day light. Proper lighting can enhance task performance and improve the appearance of an area. Hence, availability of proper light has positive psychological effects on the occupants of a household. On the basis of sources of lighting, Census of India has grouped the households into six categories of having electricity, kero-



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वीर कुंआर सिंह विश्वविद्यालय, आरा

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तिलका मांझी भागलपुर विश्वविद्यालय, भागलपुर

डॉ. ऋतेश भारद्वाज

दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय, दिल्ली

डॉ. स्वदेश सिंह

दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय, दिल्ली

डॉ. विजय प्रताप सिंह

छत्रपति साहूजी महाराज विश्वविद्यालय, कानपुर

### संपादकीय सम्पर्क:

448, पॉकेट-5, मयूर विहार, फेज-I, दिल्ली-110091

फोन : 011-22753916, 40564514, 35522994 Mobile: 9710050610, 9810050610

e-mail : editorialindia@yahoo.com; editorialindia@gmail.com; delhijournals@gmail.com

Website : www.ugc-care-drishhtikon.com

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Editorial India is a content development unit of Permanence Education Services (P) Ltd.

ISSN 0975-119X

नोट: पत्रिका में प्रकाशित लेखकों के विचार अपने हैं। उसके लिए पत्रिका/संपादक/संपादक मंडल को उत्तरदायी नहीं ठहराया जा सकता। पत्रिका से सम्बंधित किसी भी विवाद के निपटारे के लिए न्याय क्षेत्र दिल्ली होगा।

(ii)

जनवरी-फरवरी, 2021

पूरे देश की निगाहें एक के पिटारे में विभिन्न वर्गों के देशी और विदेशी निवेशकों में क्या नजरिया होगा? कौन

लेकिन हमें समझना होगा पूरी दुनिया को अपनी चपेट के कारण हुए नुकसानों को न केवल मांग बाधित हुई, कांश मामलों में आर्थिक ग में भारी कटौती, इस महामा

महामारी से पूर्व भी अ बढ़ते एनपीए के चलते बैं गैरबैंकीय वित्तीय संस्थानों में बैंकों द्वारा कार्य निष्पाद और चालू आर्थिक गतिवि दिया था लेकिन यह अपे

लेकिन उसके पश्चात के पहले 9 महीनों में ज की थी। जीएसटी में इस साथ) देर-सबेर केन्द्र स आयकर और निगम (क दिखाई नहीं देती।

एक तरफ जहां मह वर्गों के जीवनयापन क दिलाने का भी दबाव श भी बढ़ चुका था। मह

महामारी के कार छिन्न-भिन्न हुई आर्थि रोजगार की व्यवस्था

दुनिया भर में सर की घोषणा की है। ये में सरकार ने लघु, र अतिरिक्त ऋणों की देने, इलैक्ट्रॉनिक्स, टी की है।

जनवरी-फरवरी,



2020-21

# भारतीय लोकतंत्र के संदर्भ में संसदीय सरकार की उपयोगिता

डॉ० जगबीर सिंह

सहायक प्राध्यापक, राजनीतिक विज्ञान, राजकीय महाविद्यालय, जुलाना (हरियाणा)

## शोध आलेख सार

भारत विश्व का विशाल संसदीय लोकतंत्र राष्ट्र है। सरकार के विभिन्न स्वरूपों में संसदीय लोकतंत्र सबसे मर्यादित एवं प्रतिष्ठित है। यह एक शासन की पद्धति न होकर एक सार्थक जीवन पद्धति भी है। लेकिन आज भारत में संसदीय लोकतंत्र के समक्ष अनेक चुनौतियां उत्पन्न हो गई हैं जो उसके भविष्य पर प्रश्नचिह्न लगा रही हैं। आज संसदीय लोकतंत्र के वास्तविक आदर्शों, समानता एवं भ्रातृत्व का समाज में तीव्रता से लोप होता जा रहा है। इसके स्थान पर जातिवाद, साम्प्रदायिकता, क्षेत्रीयतावाद, नैतिकता का अभाव, अपराधीकरण आदि प्रवृत्तियां उत्पन्न हो रही हैं। तो ऐसे में हम सफल संसदीय लोकतंत्र की कल्पना कैसे कर सकते हैं, इस पर विचार करना अपरिहार्य हो गया है। प्रस्तुत शोधपत्र में संसदीय प्रणाली की उपयोगिता पर प्रकाश डाला गया है।

मूल शब्द: संसदीय लोकतंत्र, जातिवाद, साम्प्रदायिकता, क्षेत्रीयतावाद, अपराधीकरण।

## भूमिका

वस्तुतः संसदीय लोकतंत्र व्यवस्था को अपनाए हुये हमें एक लम्बा समय हो गया है। शासन प्रणाली की यह सुदीर्घ यात्रा दर्शाती है कि यह प्रणाली अनेक अच्छाईयों एवं बुराईयों के बावजूद हमारे लिए सामान्यतः अनुकूल हो रही है। आजादी से पूर्व भारत पर अंग्रेजों का शासन था। एक लम्बे संघर्ष के पश्चात् 15 अगस्त 1947 को भारत आजाद हुआ जिसमें वर्तमान संसदीय लोकतंत्र का श्रेय हमारे संविधान निर्माताओं को जाता है। उन्होंने कठोर परिश्रम किया और इस नतीजे पर पहुंचे कि भारत के लिए संसदीय व्यवस्था ही उत्तम है।

आज भारत को स्वतंत्र हुए 74 वर्ष बीत चुके हैं तथा 1947 से ही संसदीय ढांचे की लोकतंत्रात्मक व्यवस्था के अन्तर्गत भारतीय राजनीतिक व्यवस्था का निरन्तर संचालन हो रहा है। द्वितीय विश्वयुद्ध के बाद एशिया तथा अफ्रीका में स्थापित अनेक देशों में लोकतंत्रीय शासन-व्यवस्थाएं रेत पर खड़े भवन की भांति ढह चुकी हैं, परन्तु भारत में यह व्यवस्था निरन्तर, अनवरत रूप से बनी हुई है। अशिक्षा, सामाजिक एवं आर्थिक पिछड़ापन, धर्म भाषा एवं सांस्कृतिक विभिन्नताओं, असन्तुलित क्षेत्रीय विकास, अंग्रेजी विरासत से प्राप्त प्रशासनिक ढांचे के बावजूद लोकतंत्र की राह पर चलते हुए अर्धशताब्दी का सफर तय करना संतोषजनक विषय है किन्तु सफलता एवं निश्चिंतता का नहीं।

संसदीय लोकतंत्र वह शासन प्रणाली है जिसमें सरकार संसद के सदस्यों से निर्मित होती है। यह संसद में बहुमत का प्रतिनिधित्व करती है। यह संसद के प्रति उत्तरदायी होती है। संसद जनता द्वारा चुने हुए प्रतिनिधियों से बनती है जो विधि निर्माण का कार्य करती है और जनहित से सम्बन्धित महत्वपूर्ण विषयों पर निर्णय लेती है। इस प्रकार संसदीय लोकतंत्र प्रणाली का सर्वोच्च गरिमामय स्थल संसद होता है।

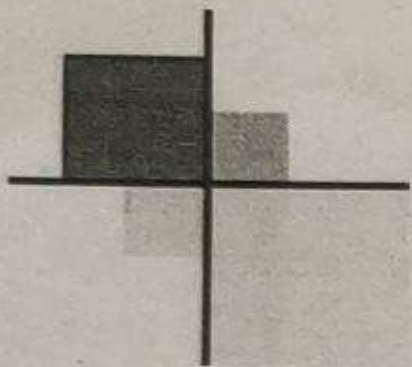
संसदीय सरकार का आशय उस शासन पद्धति से है जहां संसद सर्वोच्च हो और कार्यपालिका उसके अधीन हो। संसद विधि-निर्माण की सर्वोच्च संस्था हो तथा कार्यपालिका के समस्त सदस्य विधानमण्डल के भी सदस्य हों और कार्यपालिका केवल तभी तक कार्यरत रहे तब तक उसे संसद का विश्वासमत प्राप्त हो। अविश्वास का प्रस्ताव पारित होते ही अथवा कार्यपालिका के किसी भी कार्य पर सम्पूर्ण सदन में बहुमत का विरोध होते ही कार्यपालिका पद-त्याग दे। इस प्रकार संसदीय सरकार में उत्तरदायित्व का सिद्धान्त, कार्यपालिका से प्रश्नोत्तर का अधिकार, स्थगन प्रस्ताव, वाद-विवाद, जांच आयोगों की स्थापना, अविश्वास प्रस्ताव पारित करना तथा वित्तिय नियन्त्रण आदि वे अमोघ शस्त्र हैं जिनके माध्यम से संसद कार्यपालिका पर समग्र नियन्त्रण रख सकती है।

## भारत में संसदीय सरकार

भारतीय शासन प्रणाली के संदर्भ में यदि हम संसदीय लोकतंत्र की प्रकृति का अध्ययन करते हैं तो यह बात दृष्टिगोचर होती है कि यहां की सरकार अपने स्वरूप में संसदीय प्रणाली की मर्यादाओं का निर्वहन करने का पूरा प्रयास करती है। इसलिए भारत में सरकार को संसदीय प्रणाली की सरकार कहना सर्वथा उचित है। भारत में संसदीय सरकार होने के पुष्टि निम्न बातों से हो जाती है:-

- भारत में राष्ट्रपति नाममात्र का संवैधानिक मुखिया है, जबकि प्रधानमंत्री सहित मंत्रिपरिषद् वास्तविक शासक है। इसका तात्पर्य यह है कि राष्ट्रपति को प्रधानमंत्री की सलाह के अनुसार कार्य करना पड़ता है। संविधान का अनुच्छेद 74 इस बात की स्पष्ट व्याख्या करता है कि शासन की समस्त शक्तियां मंत्रिपरिषद् में निहित हैं जिनका प्रयोग राष्ट्रपति मंत्रिपरिषद् की सलाह से ही करता है। परन्तु यहां यह बात ध्यान देने योग्य है कि राष्ट्रपति





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UGC Care Approved International Indexed and Refereed Journal  
Impact Factor 7.215  
(pp 117-138)

Advisory Editor, The Journal of Oriental Research Madras



## SHIFTING POLICY PARADIGM FROM CASH-BASED ECONOMY TO CASHLESS ECONOMY: A STUDY IN HARYANA\*

BY

DR. JYOTI RANI\*

*Assistant Professor in Commerce (HES II), Govt. College (Julana), Jind, Haryana (India)*

### ABSTRACT

The paper is an attempt to throw light on the attitude of the respondents towards cashless transactions and to investigate the risk problems connected with Cashless Transaction facing by respondents in Haryana (India). The study was descriptive-cum-exploratory in nature. In the present study convenient sampling technique was followed. The study entirely based on primary data was collected through a structured questionnaire. The study revealed that urban respondents are more efficient for using different type of cashless transactions instruments, etc. ATM, Online Banking, Debit card, Credit card, E-Wallet (Paytm), NEFT/RTGS; respondents facing the many risk problem connected with cashless transactions; every person want to be a cashless economy to improve transparency and removing black money, So majority of respondents satisfied with the present system of Cash less Transactions issued (demonetization).

### KEYWORDS

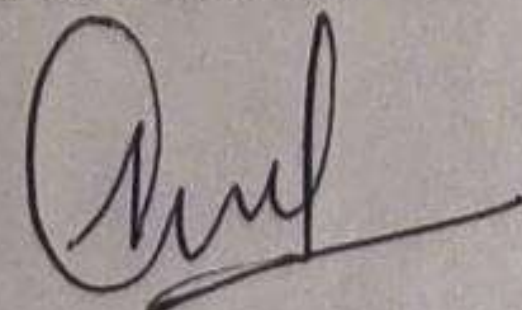
Cash Less, Risk problem, Satisfaction Level, Haryana.

### INTRODUCTION

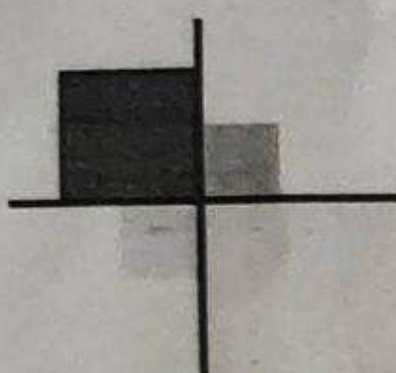
India continues to be driven by the use of cash; less than 5 per cent of all payments happen electronically however the finance minister, in 2016 budget speech, talked about the idea of making India a cashless society, with the aim of curbing the flow of black money. Even the RBI has also recently unveiled a document "Payments and Settlement Systems in India: Vision 2018" setting out a plan to encourage electronic payments and to enable India to move towards a cashless society or economy in the medium and long term.

\* Received 12 Jan 2021, Accepted 22 Jan 2021, Published 26 Feb 2021

\* Correspondence Author







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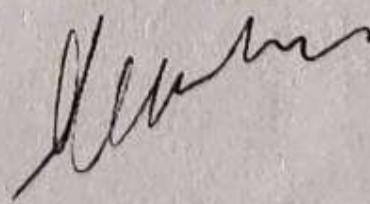
***ROLE OF MICROFINANCE IN WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT  
IN HARYANA***

Published in Vol. XCII-XXXVI-July-2021 of The Journal of Oriental Research Madras with ISSN:: 0022-3301

UGC Care Approved International Indexed and Refereed Journal

Impact Factor 7.215

(pp 67-82)



Advisory Editor, The Journal of Oriental Research Madras



## ✓ ROLE OF MICROFINANCE IN WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT IN HARYANA \*

BY

DR. JYOTI RANI\*

*Assistant Professor in Commerce (HES II), Govt. College (Julana), Jind, Haryana, India.*

### ABSTRACT

The paper is an endeavor to illuminate the job of Microfinance in work age and neediness mitigation for ladies business visionaries in Haryana (India). The investigation was engaging cum-exploratory in nature. In the current investigation advantageous inspecting system was followed. The examination completely dependent on essential information was gathered through organized survey. The investigation uncovered that 62.50 percent respondents having a place with less multiyear age bunch accepted that they have ready to control use and sparing; 68.80 percent respondents having a place with less multiyear age bunch accepted that they are consider as progressively mindful and regard ladies. So we can says that creating ladies business visionaries with the assistance of miniaturized scale money having more independents, more dynamic influence, increasingly proficient to control the business and they are consider as progressively mindful and regard ladies.

### KEYWORDS

Women, Entrepreneurs, Microfinance, Haryana.

### INTRODUCTION

#### Women and microfinance

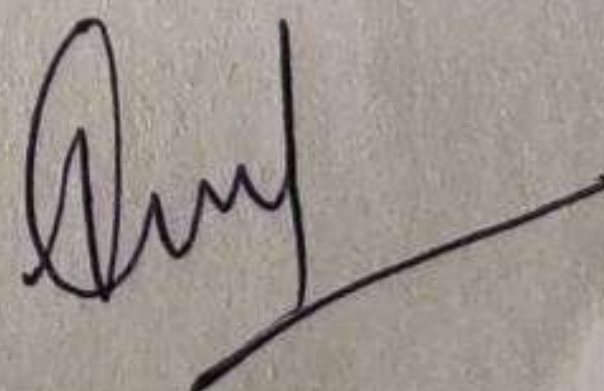
The Indian microfinance division is a group of numerous methods find around the world. Most of the improvement programmers began in the past gender unfairness. However, the importance of the microfinance programmed is accurate in most of the rising country women had a poor socio-economic situation. The major disadvantages are poverty fixation and weak section of the culture categorized by the need of contact to the resource and education. Result is that the women were fewer who participate in the progress of the country. Sanction is increase to enable or authorize and individual to consider, behave, and take action and calculating the self-governing way.

Microfinance performs as a facilitator to organize the disorder of social change. With the support of microfinance, unbanked rural women and urban woman are able to activate their

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\* Received 08 June 2021, Accepted 12 June 2021, Published 19 July 2021

\* Correspondence Author







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**AN OVERVIEW OF INDIA'S NEW LOOK WEST-ASIA POLICY**

Published In IJRAR ( www.ijrar.org ) UGC Approved - Journal No : 43602 & 7.17 Impact Factor

Volume 9 Issue 1 , Date of Publication: March 2022 2022-03-05 03:01:59

PAPER ID : IJRAR22A2108  
Registration ID : 243883



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**About IJRAR :** UGC and ISSN Approved - International Peer Reviewed Journal, Refereed Journal, Indexed Journal, Impact Factor: 7.17, E-ISSN 2348-1269, P- ISSN 2349-5138

**UGC Approval :** UGC Approved Journal No: 43602

**Registration ID :** IJRAR\_243883

**Paper ID :** IJRAR22A2108

**Title of Paper :** AN OVERVIEW OF INDIA'S NEW LOOK WEST-ASIA POLICY

**Impact Factor :** 7.17 (Calculate by Google Scholar) | License by Creative Common 3.0

**DOI :**

**Published in :** Volume 9 | Issue 1 | March 2022

**Publication Date:** 2022-03-05 03:01:59

**Page No :** 306-311

**Published URL :** [http://www.ijrar.org/viewfull.php?&p\\_id=IJRAR22A2108](http://www.ijrar.org/viewfull.php?&p_id=IJRAR22A2108)

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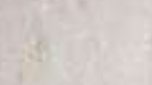
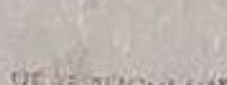
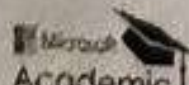
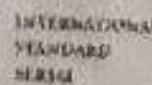
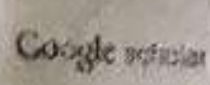
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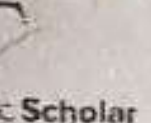
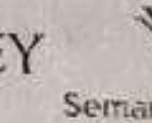
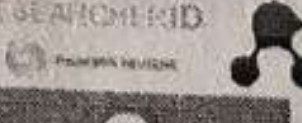
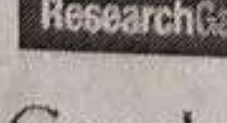
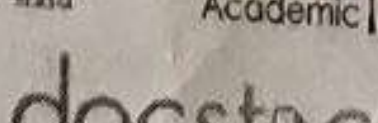
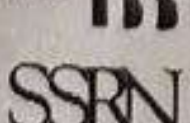
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## AN OVERVIEW OF INDIA'S NEW LOOK WEST-ASIA POLICY

**Mukesh Deshwal**

Assistant Professor in Political Science

Govt. College Julana (Jind), Haryana, India

**ABSTRACT:** India's West Asia strategy, both previously and during the Cold War, has worked inside the setting of a given provincial power framework. There are two pain points in India's West Asia strategy during the post-Cold War time frame, brought about by misinterpretation. In the first place, the low need for the Palestinian reason appears to have originated from the discernment that essential relations with Israel, and also, in the battle against psychological oppression, the US, due to its own essential impulses, can't be anticipated to get control over Pakistan, despite the fact that Indo-US relations in the techno-monetary circles have shown incredible improvement. In the interim, endeavors have been made to examine the progressions that India has made to its West Asia strategy in the post-Cold War time frame. Moreover, it contended that strict contemplations play had no influence either in forming India's West Asia strategy overall or in focusing on its international strategy goals corresponding to individual nations with regards to two-sided relations. The present research paper makes a review of India's new look west policy in the changing global scenario.

**KEYWORDS:** West Asia, ISIS, WANA, Post-Cold War, SAARC.

**INTRODUCTION:** We know the fact that during President Pranab Mukherjee's joint parliamentary meeting following the BJP's appearance in government, West Asia and North Africa (WANA) would not participate in the strategic corps in Delhi Capital to communicate their dread and nervousness. However, there is extension to diversely unravel that Indo-Arab relations are so emphatically roots that the Indians might have expected that, no matter what their non-notice in the Presidential Address, the area would be a constant piece of Indian international strategy. Many cases that the shortfall of WANA from the official





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**INDIA'S ACT WEST POLICY: A STUDY OF NEW FRONTIERS**

Published In IJRAR ( www.ijsar.org ) UGC Approved - Journal No : 43602 & 7.17 Impact Factor

Volume 9 Issue 1 March 2022, Date of Publication: 05-March-2022

PAPER ID : IJRAR22A2109  
Registration ID : 243882



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About IJRAR : UGC and ISSN Approved - International Peer Reviewed Journal, Refereed Journal, Indexed Journal, Impact Factor: 7.17, E-ISSN 2348-1269, P- ISSN 2349-5138

UGC Approval : UGC Approved Journal No: 43602

Registration ID : IJRAR\_243882

Paper ID : IJRAR22A2109

Title of Paper : INDIA'S ACT WEST POLICY: A STUDY OF NEW FRONTIERS

Impact Factor : 7.17 (Calculate by Google Scholar) | License by Creative Common 3.0

DOI :

Published in : Volume 9 | Issue 1 | March 2022

Publication Date: 2022-03-05 02:56:21

Page No : 312-317

Published URL : [http://www.ijrar.org/viewfull.php?&p\\_id=IJRAR22A2109](http://www.ijrar.org/viewfull.php?&p_id=IJRAR22A2109)

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## India's Act West Policy: A Study of New Frontiers

**Dr. Jagbir Singh**

Assistant Professor in Political Science

Govt. College Julana, (Jind), Haryana, India

**ABSTRACT:** Indian relations with West Asia have been comparable, noteworthy and development. The exchange among India and Arabia turned into the business underpinning of the Arab Peninsula toward the finish of the principal thousand years BC. All sides profited from exceptionally old exchange, which fortified their insight and their common arrangement. The Arabs were additionally an Indian driving way toward the West. While data frameworks and materials like flavors, natural product, adornments, materials and muslin have moved from India to the Arab locale, pearls and dates have been traded from the Gulf. The present research paper highlights some new frontiers of India's Act West Policy.

**KEYWORDS:** Gulf Countries, West Asia, Arab Peninsula, Energy, Security.

**INTRODUCTION:** It is a well-known fact that during British rule in India the monetary ties between the two countries proceeded. No big surprise then, at that point, until the 1970s in numerous nations the Indian Rupee had been a lawful delicate. For India's key and energy security, most of Gulf nations are close by and applicable. India and the Indians in the region have huge altruism. The nation has in excess of 9,000,000 Indians and is the biggest expat bunch in many nations. Indians have been extraordinary supporters of their host economies and nations' prosperity and advancement and are the favored labor force on account of their discipline, truthfulness, and focused morals. Indians are offering more than \$35 billion every year to their countries, specifically in the nations in the Gulf Cooperation Council, to the unfamiliar stores of this country. Thusly, they fill in as Indian envoys of altruism in the locale. After some time, there has been a subjective shift, with Indian business people being currently the fundamental exchange and speculation staff in the host nations.