The vision of the journals is to provide an academic platform to scholars all over the world to publish their novel, original, empirical and high quality research work. It propose to encourage research relating to latest trends and practices in international business, finance, banking, service marketing, human resource management, corporate governance, social responsibility and emerging paradigms in allied areas of management. It intends to reach the researcher’s with plethora of knowledge to generate a pool of research content and propose problem solving models to address the current and emerging issues at the national and international level. Further, it aims to share and disseminate the empirical research findings with academia, industry, policy makers, and consultants with an approach to incorporate the research recommendations for the benefit of one and all.
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AN INVESTIGATION OF INDIAN EDUCATION IN JAPAN

XU Hui*

*College of Humanities,
North Campus of Wenzhou University,
Chashan Wenzhou city, Zhejiang, China
Email id: 1459259825@qq.com

ABSTRACT

The paper is a case study of two Indian international schools in Japan. By examining the background, social influence, comparative advantages and existing problems of the two schools, the paper generalizes the characteristics of these schools in Japan: emphasis on language, mathematics education and the improvement of students’ public speaking skill; Teaching in English; and lower tuition fee comparing to other international schools. Furthermore, the school faculty consists largely of the female spouses of immigrant workers in Japanese IT companies. These schools are not exclusive to Indians, but open to the world. Besides transmitting traditional Indian culture and customs, the schools also strive to produce practical personnel who are well versed in English and information technology so that the graduates can adapt the globalizing modern society.

KEYWORDS: India; Education; International School; Internationalization.
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A STUDY ON NON-GOVERNMENT PRIMARY TEACHER EDUCATORS IN THEIR DIFFERENT DIMENSIONS OF ORGANIZATIONAL CLIMATES IN WEST BENGAL

Goutam Maiti*

*Researcher & Teacher,
Kharagpur Priyanath Roy Vidyaniketan,
(Govt. Sponsored H.S. School),
Malancha, Rakhajungle, Kharagpur,
Paschim Medinipur, West Bengal, INDIA
Email id: gmaiti.edu@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

The present study was undertaken with a view, to assess the different organizational climate among the non-government primary teacher educators in their institutions. For this purpose, random sampling technique was adopted and 150 teacher educators from 31 primary teacher education institutions were selected. Standardized tool School Organizational Climate Descriptive Questionnaire (SOCDQ) by Sharma (1973) was used. The data were analyzed by Mean, Standard Deviation and Standard Score (10Z+50). Present study found that there (i) autonomous climate was more open in non-government primary teacher education institutions. (ii) Open climate and control climate did not differ on their openness in non-government primary teacher education institutions. (iii) Control climate was more open than familiar climate in non-government primary teacher education institutions. (iv) ‘Disengagement’ of non-govt. primary teacher educators was low in familiar climate and high in paternal climate. (v) ‘Alienation’ was moderate in non-government primary teacher educators (vi) ‘Esprit’ of non-govt. primary teacher educators was less in close climate and high in autonomous climate. (vii) ‘Intimacy’ of non-govt. primary teacher educators was moderate, except low in control climate. (viii) ‘Psychophysical hindrance’ of non-govt. primary teacher educators was low in familiar climate and high in close climate. (ix) ‘Control’ of non-govt. primary teacher educators was low in open climate and high in control climate. (x) ‘Production emphasis’ of non-govt. primary teacher educators was moderate, except low in autonomous climate. (xi) ‘Humanized thrust’ of non-govt. primary teacher educators were high in open climate; low in autonomous and close climate. (xii) On the basis of this observation (Present study vs. Sharma’s study), that marginal difference of each
dimension and each climate on Prototypic Profile due to cause is socio-economic and cultural diffusion.

KEYWORDS: Different Organizational Climate, Dimensions of Organizational Climate, Non-Government Primary Teacher Educators

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LINGUISTIC ANALYSIS OF DISCOURSES IN ECONOMICS: SURVEY, ISSUES AND INSIGHTS

Dr. K. Shanmugan*; Baria Bhagirath Prakash**

* Associate Professor,
Department of Business Economics,
Faculty of Commerce,
The Maharaja Sayajirao University of Baroda,
Vadodara, Gujarat, INDIA.
Email id: researchshanmugan@gmail.com

**Research Scholar,
Department of Business Economics,
Faculty of Commerce,
The Maharaja Sayajirao University of Baroda,
Vadodara, Gujarat, INDIA.
Email id: researchbhagirath@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Language plays a profound role in the processes of production, distribution, consumption and exchange of knowledge by humans. Language and its epistemic roles differ in their types and internal constructions across both space and time. Economists too employ a certain kind of language that helps them to communicate their ideas, notions, theories and beliefs about the world clearly and efficiently regarding the domain of knowledge and application of the subject. Given the wide differences between the linguistic strategies and frameworks that Economists of different persuasions use, it might not be an exaggeration to suggest that an analysis of the nature, characteristics, structure and forms of languages that Economists employ can throw good amount of insights into the underlying beliefs and value judgements that are being promoted implicitly or explicitly through some philosophical thought and advancement that they have made via empirical research and writings. Accordingly, this study attempts to survey major works that apply linguistic analysis to economics discourse and tries to locate some key linguistic and economic dimensions of these academic undertakings. The aim of this paper is to provide a brief and multi-dimensional overview of this field of study with a strong emphasis on the international context, while also taking a note of the major insights and issues as unearthed...
through these studies and, finally it attempts to briefly comment on the lacuna of application of linguistics to Economics discourse in the Indian context


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PREVENTION OF COMPLICATIONS OF VARICOSE VEINS OF PELVIC ORGANS IN WOMEN OF REPRODUCTIVE AGE

N.K.Dustova*; D.B.Hafizova**; V.Z.Jalolova***; Raxmatova M.R****

*Bukhara state Medical Institute, Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, UZBEKISTAN.

**Bukhara state Medical Institute, Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, UZBEKISTAN.

***Bukhara state Medical Institute, Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, UZBEKISTAN.

****Bukhara state Medical Institute, Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, UZBEKISTAN.

ABSTRACT

This research aimed to evaluate the effectiveness of Dioflan, the venotonic and radioprotector, in the treatment of pregnant women’s varicose disease and its complications. We observed 25 women with the varicose disease (Chronic Venous Insufficiency-0-I) in the 3rd trimester of pregnancy. All women passed duplex angioscanning with small vessels color Doppler mapping and Doppler metric examination of the uterine-fetus-placenta blood circulation. It was established that 70.8% of pregnant women with the varicose disease of the lower extremities had varicosity of the uterine veins. In 64.6% of observations, we diagnosed the hemodynamic disorders in the system of the uterine-fetus-placental blood circulation of the pregnant women with varicosity in the 3rd trimester. Against Flebodia 600, 79.2% of patients showed the regression of clinic symptoms of Chronic Venous Insufficiency, as well as 66.7%, gave the normalization of indices for uterine-fetus-placenta hemodynamics. Thus, Dioflan, the venotonic and angioprotector, provides a many-sided effect to the venous system of lower extremities and the pregnant women’s, having the varicose disease, hemodynamics state of uterine-fetus-placental blood flow, stimulating the reduction of disorders in the course of pregnancy and childbirth.
KEYWORDS: Small Pelvic Varicose, Pelvic Pain Syndrome, Dioflan.

LITERATURE


BETI BACHAO BETI PADHAO: A STEP TOWARDS WOMEN EMPOWERMENT IN HARYANA

MS. Payal Lamba*

*Assistant Professor of Public Administration
Guru Nanak Khalsa College,
Yamuna Nagar, Haryana, INDIA.
Email id: payal7lamba@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

As former Prime Minister Pt. Jawaharlal Lal Nehru said, “In order to awaken the people it is the women who have to awaken. Once she is on move, the family moves, the nation moves. Women’s role in beautifying the world enriching the earth and soothing the society in all laudable indeed. But the status of women is inferior to men in social, economic and political sphere. Despite all the social hurdles, Indian women stand tall from the of the crowd and are applauded for their achievements in their respective fields. In all aspects the grimmer situation of women welfare in India, has encouraged this study on administration of welfare for girl child in Haryana especially at District level Yamuna Nagar. Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao scheme is specially to prevent gender biased sex selective elimination, protection of the girl child and to ensure education for the girl child. The purpose of the present paper is to discuss the impact of the Scheme BBP at district level for the upliftment and betterment of girl child.

KEYWORDS: Inequality, Grimmer, Empowerment, Elimination, Encourage.
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MEMORY IMPAIRMENT AMONG PEOPLE WITH SUBSTANCE DEPENDENCE

Swathy mol P. S*; Joycy Jolly**; Dr. Seena M. Mathai***

* Research Scholar,
Department of Psychology,
Union Christian College, Kerala, INDIA
Email id: swathy181@gmail.com

**Student,
Sree sankaracharya university, INDIA.
Email id: shalluj19@gmail.com

***Assistant Professor,
Union Christian College, Kerala, INDIA
Email id: seenaby2000@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Substance abuse and dependence is one of the major problem that drawn both public and scientific attention in India, especially in Kerala. This study has been conducted to find out whether there is any significant difference between the memory functioning among drug abusers and non-abusers. 30 individuals with substance dependence are taken randomly from the cases reported and diagnosed in different hospitals, Ernakulum, Kerala and 31 non-abusers are selected randomly from Ernakulum district, Kerala. The age group under study is individuals between the age 20-45 years. The scale used was P.G.I Memory Scale(PGISMS) by Dwarka Pershad and N. N. Wig, 1977. It measures remote memory, recent memory, mental balance, attention and concentration, delayed recall, immediate recall, verbal retention for similar pairs, verbal retention for dissimilar pairs, visual retention and recognition. The result shows that there is a significant difference exists among individuals with substance dependence and individuals without any substance dependence. This research provides more opportunities in the treatment processes of drug abusers.

KEYWORDS: Memory Impairment, Substance Dependence, Substance Abuse, PGI Memory Scale.
REFERENCES


ROLE OF GREEN HRM IN BUSINESS

Dr Meghana V P*; Dr K Pramod Gonchkar**

*Assistant Professor,
NSS College for Women Neeramankara,
Trivandrum Kerala, INDIA.
Email id: meghukanara@rediffmail.com

**Assistant Professor,
Govt RC College Palace Road,
Bangalore, INDIA.
Email id: mg.pramod@yahoo.co.in

ABSTRACT

Recently, it is found that there is a growing demand arising within business institutions on the importance of going green and coming up with the latest environment friendly strategies. As the international business is going global, the business is experimenting a change from a traditional financial framework to a latest performance oriented setup which is ready to understand green economic strategies of business. As of now Green Human Resource Management (GHRM) has come up as a prominent business principle for the important institutions where the department of Human Resources is playing a dominant role in going green at the work place. The paper to a large extent emphases the importance of the various Green Human Resource Practices such as conservation, recycling, paperless office followed by the institutions all over the world and, explains the simple meaning as well as significance of GHRM. The work also is adding to the existing literature review by explaining future focus of some GHRM functions. In the end the study also comes up with the latest relevant HR startups for Green organizations.

KEYWORDS: Green House management, environment management, paperless office, conservation, recycling
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ABSTRACT

This article describes the work stages, advantages and disadvantages of the Xopfild and Xemming neural models. Also, the order of operation of two directed associative memory is listed and its properties are listed in determining the accuracy of the image. The shortcomings of each model, the procedures for the compilation and use of standards of attributes are explained. The description of the program based on the Xopfild model in the builder environment is given. The Xopfild model of two directed associative memory is used.

KEYWORDS: Neural Network, Xopfild Model, Xemming Model, Classification, Structure, Network, Activation Function, Memory.
REFERENCES


LIFE INSURANCE CORPORATION OF INDIA: A CRITICAL ANALYSIS

Dr. U. Prabhakar Reddy*; Prof. C R Reddy**

* Lecturer in Commerce, Govt (Autonomous) College, Anantapur, Andhra Pradesh, INDIA.

**Emeritus of Commerce, Anantapur, Andhra Pradesh, INDIA.

Email id: Dr.reddycr@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Safety and security has become the prime concern of everybody in the society. India has considerably developed economy and a section of people still feel unsafe and insecure. Insurance has come up as an important financial service in most part of the world. In fact, insurance is considered as one of the important segments in the economy for its growth and development. Life insurance is an important form of social safety and security. The insurance industry has witnessed many phases of a giant shape after privatisation of insurance industry. The result of foreign direct investment of 49 per cent in insurance has increased competition for the Life Insurance Corporation of India. In the recent years, the public has made criticism on the performance of LIC of India at it has failed to achieve the objectives for which it came into being. The criticism is due to the advent of many insurance schemes like – linked bank deposit, postal insurance and high rate of interest in the money market.

KEYWORDS: Life Insurance, Financial Performance, Social safety, Insurance Penetration, Insurance Density
REFERENCES:


ASYMMETRIC RESPONSE OF FOREIGN CAPITAL VOLATILITY IN NEW ECONOMY-A TIME SERIES ANALYSIS

Sandip Nandi*

* Research Scholar of Management,
Maulana Abul Kalam Azad University of Technology,
Wb, INDIA.
Email id: sandipnandi@rediffmail.com.

ABSTRACT

Introduction: It is known that the growth in FDI and FPI are increasing at the global scenario. Especially in the developing countries like India, FDI and FPI increased significantly in last two decades. The current study will investigates the effect of Foreign Direct Investment and Foreign Portfolio Investment on the economic indicators in India.

Objectives:
1. To study the pattern of FDI and FPI in Indian economy in the last twenty four years.
2. To find out the impact of FDI on leading Economic indicators in Indian scenario.
3. To find out the impact of FPI on leading Economic indicators in Indian relevance.
4. To analyze the relationship between FDI and FPI.

Research Methodology: The data of FDI, FPI, GDP growth, BSE SENSEX, NSE NIFTY and FCA from 1992 to 2015, have been used for the purpose of study. Various statistical tools i.e., Mean, Standard Deviation, have been used to show the nature of the data. Correlation and Regression analysis have been used to study the relationship and dependency of these variables.

Findings: The findings revealed that there is a visible effect of FDI and FPI on the economic indicators. The result of the correlation and regression analysis shows the significant impact of the FDI and FPI on the Indian economic indicators.

KEYWORDS: Fdi, Fpi, Gdp
REFERENCES


ABSTRACT

Owners and Managers are naturally interested in financial soundness of their Business Enterprise. Financial soundness can be measured in terms of operating efficiency. Operating efficiency of an enterprise means its ability to earn adequate returns to owners and depends ultimately on the profits earned by the enterprise. The profitability of an enterprise is measured by profitability ratios. In this paper, an attempt is made to do Profitability Analysis of Nagas Elastomer Works. Nagas Elastomer Works is a Micro and Proprietary Enterprise in Andhra Pradesh state of India. Nagas Elastomer Works was started in 2002. This Micro and Proprietary Enterprise is manufacturing Retread Rubber. Profitability analysis was done through analyzing various profit margins, Profitability ratios relating to investments and Profitability ratios relating to various expenses. Profit margins covered include Gross Profit Margin, Operating Profit Margin and Net Profit Margin. Profitability ratios relating to investments include Return
on Assets (ROA), Return on Capital Employed (ROCE) and Return on Share holder’s equity (ROSE). Profitability ratios relating to various expenses include Cost of Goods sold Ratio, Operating Expenses Ratio, Administrative Expenses Ratio, Selling Expenses Ratio and Financial Expenses Ratio. Chi-square test is used for testing the hypotheses formed.


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ABSTRACT

The article was systematically examined of Upanishads and the methodological and socio-historical foundations of ethno-axiological research of “Avesto”. Moreover, defined mythological prototypes with historical, socially religious and moral evolution of the tasks assigned to them. Good and evil history of cross-resistance were analyzed according to the Upanishads and the "Avesta" materials and a variety of motives, the essence of evil is the way it should be shown that the barrier. At the same time, overall peace is one of the decisive factors in the implementation of humanistic and good ideas. Our goal is to study the genesis of the categories of Upanishads and the philosophical-hermeneutic comparative study of the conceptual principles of Avesto. Finally, research concludes ethical and axiological sequences of nature cultures, as well as educational and ethical studies based on written and material sources.

KEYWORDS: Avesto, Rigveda, Mazda, Ayunya Varna, Om, Yima, Ashah, goodness and evil.
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MAHARAJA HARI SINGH’S REFORMS AND THEIR IMPACT

Dr. Nazakat Hussain*

*Assistant Professor of History,
Govt. Degree College Nowshera,
Email id: nazakat11@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

The modern Jammu and Kashmir State is founded by Maharaja Gulab Singh after the Treaty of Amritsar, signed on 16th March 1846 between British Indian Government and Maharaja of Jammu. By the treaty, Gulab Singh took the possession of “all the hilly or mountainous country with its dependencies situated to the eastward of the River Indus and the westward of the River Ravi including Chamba and excluding Lahul, being part of the territories ceded to the British Government by the Lahore State according to the provisions of Article IV of the Treaty of Lahore, dated 9th March, 1846.” Maharaja consolidated the state and was succeeded by Ranbir Singh (1856-1885), Pratap Singh (1885–1925) and Hari Singh (1925-1952). Maharaja Hari Singh continued till 1961 as only title. He brought a number of reforms in various fields for the development of the people of the Princely State of Jammu and Kashmir i.e. Social Reforms, Educational reforms, Economic Reforms, and Agrarian Reforms etc. These reforms put far reaching impact on the administration and common man in the development of the society.

KEYWORDS: Agrarian, Education, Impact, Reforms, Treaty

OBJECTIVES

- To understand the Reforms which were brought by Maharaja.

- To study and analyse the works which changed the life of society and development of the State.
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IMPACT OF PSYCHOLOGICAL CAPITAL ON ORGANIZATIONAL CITIZENSHIP BEHAVIOR: A STUDY OF CLERICAL EMPLOYEES

Zarreen Zaheer*

*Research Scholar,
Aligarh Muslim University,
Aligarh, INDIA.
Email id: zarinzheer80@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

In this competitive environment, employees are the most important part of an organization for its bright future. In the past years, researchers have focused their attention towards the factors that may increase employees’ performance. In this regard Organ (1988) introduced the concept of Organizational Citizenship Behavior. Organizational citizenship behavior may be defined as an extra work related activities of employees, which may contribute towards the success of an organization. The aim of the present research is to measure the impact of Psychological capital on Organizational citizenship behavior. For this purpose, a scale for measuring Organizational citizenship behavior is developed by Podsakoff et.al (1990), and Psychological capital was measured by using the scale developed by Luthans et. al (2007). Clerical employees have been taken as a sample of the study and Stepwise Multiple Regressions is used for the data analysis. Obtained results demonstrate the impact of Psychological capital and its dimensions on Organizational citizenship behavior.

KEYWORDS: Clerical employees, Organizational Citizenship behavior, Organizational behavior, Psychological Capital.
REFERENCES


THE ROLE AND PLACE OF AGRO CLUSTERS IN IMPROVING THE ECONOMIC EFFICIENCY OF WATER USE IN THE REGION

Prof. A.T.Kenjabaev*; A.O Sultonov**

*Ph.D.,
Tashkent Financial Institute,
UZBEKISTAN.

**Jizzakh Polytechnic Institute,
UZBEKISTAN.

ABSTRACT

The article discusses the urgency of creating agroclusters in agriculture of the Jizzakh region in order to introduce innovative and resource-saving technologies, as well as the use of agroclusters to save water resources in the region. The main activity of the clusters will be the production, processing and sale of fruits and vegetables. Processing of fruits and vegetables in these areas with their potential is a major direction in the formation of integration systems. In 2018, in each region of the republic, up to two clusters of fruit and vegetable products were created, and in 2019 it is planned to transfer the form of a cluster of all districts specializing in the production of fruit and vegetable products. The main activities of the cluster are the creation of enterprises for the processing of cotton, the construction of modern foster cotton points and points for the processing of cotton fiber, a workshop for the production of oil and fat products. The effective form of the implementation of the task, recognized in economically developed countries, is the creation and development of agro clusters. Thus, new innovative technologies will come to cotton production. Cotton agro clusters are developing rapidly. Currently, there are 18 cotton agroclusters in the republic.

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ABSTRACT

By means of this paper we have tried to establish the importance of batting order with the help of Operations Research Methodology to help decide which player should play on which place to maximise efficiency by trying out all possible combinations. The quantitative analysis is done.
using Assignment Theory and Simplex Method for top six batting positions. This paper explores in detail about the effect of batting line-ups and its effects on the game as well as its performance on bowlers. It also understands the Indian cricket team requirements in detail.

KEYWORDS: Batting order, averages, Assignment Problems, Indian Cricket, Test Matches

BIBLIOGRAPHY


THE IMPORTANCE OF THE REGION'S SOCIO-ECONOMIC POTENTIAL OF THE TOURISM MARKET

Gavhar Khidirova*

*Independent researcher
Bukhara state university,
Teacher of tourism faculty,
UZBEKISTAN.

ABSTRACT

The article outlines the importance of the tourism market and its theoretical foundations in raising the socio-economic potential of the regions. On this case, tourism has seen as one of the developing sector of the economics while organizing better life style and cool atmosphere as whole. Therefore, country has been accentuating on hospitality sector to be one of the forthcoming destination at all. One of these sectors should be regional tourism. There are all opportunities to sharply develop the tourism industry, which is rich in natural resources in the region. One of the most important tasks of tourism in the region is to increase foreign exchange earnings. Currency earnings are provided through the provision of tourist services and currency circulation. The quality and types of services provided by tourists, hotels, holiday homes, tourist centers and other facilities determine the extent to which the tourism market has developed in the region. Therefore, the most important process is the use of information technology in order to book a tourist ticket, book a hotel reservation, purchase tickets to airplanes and trains. Along with identifying the impact of tourism on the region's economy on the basis of general concepts, it is important for theory and practice to develop its methods and methods of quantitative identification.

KEYWORDS: Local Content, Tourism Development In The Region, Insurance Policies, National Values, Infrastructure, Information Services.
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GARO HILLS AUTONOMOUS DISTRICT COUNCIL: ISSUES AND PROBLEMS

Sengat Agitchak Marak*
*Research Scholar
Department of Political Science, Nehu
Meghalaya, Shillong, INDIA
Email id: agitchaksengat@yahoo.com

ABSTRACT

Meghalaya is one of the states in India where three tribes i.e the Garo, Jaintia and Khasi people inhabit. It became a state on January 21st 1972 and was also given its own District Councils to protect and preserve their culture, traditions and customs. The Garo Hills Autonomous District was inaugurated for the Garos so that they can preserve and protect their culture. As years passed by the District Council has gone through many changes and has ceased to become corrupt and inefficient machinery. The GHADC has many problems and issues which makes it very vulnerable to collapse any moment. The purpose for which it was created is in dilemma as it can’t make strong decisions for the welfare of the Garo people. It has many flaws and therefore many changes has to be made in order to make it more efficient and people centric so that it can withstand the hurdles which it is facing. The only option for it is to totally revamp itself and restart to restore its old glory and set an example to the other District Councils that it has strong powers and functions as mentioned in the Sixth Schedule of the Indian Constitution.

KEYWORDS: Garo, Tribe, District, Council, Hills, Constitution.
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A COMPARATIVE STUDY ON SELF-ESTEEM AND ASSERTIVENESS AMONG ADOLESCENT GIRLS STUDYING IN SINGLE SEX AND CO-EDUCATIONAL SCHOOL OF MOHALI AND ROPAR DISTRICT (PUNJAB)

Neha Sharma*; Bharat Pareek**; Rupinder Kaur***

*Lecturer,
Guru Dronacharya College of Nursing,
Himachal Pradesh, INDIA.
Email id: nehasharma6142@gmail.com

**Associate Professor,
Saraswati Nursing Institute,
Punjab, INDIA.
Email id: sharmaneha8080@gmail.com

***Lecturer,
Saraswati Nursing Institute,
Punjab, INDIA.
Email id: lalit50gautam@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Education is the only field where a child spends his important years of his life, the formative years, and a maximum portion of his life. The field of education is not only offers knowledge but also gives opportunity to do interaction with teachers, friends of same-sex and opposite-sex. A cross-sectional comparative survey study was conducted to assess and compare the self-esteem and assertiveness among adolescent girls studying in single sex and co-educational schools. Total 280 adolescent girls of single-sex and coeducational schools residing in Mohali and Ropar District were selected by stratified random sampling. Rosenberg self-esteem scale (Standardized) and Rathus Assertiveness schedule (Standardized) was used to collect the data from study participants. Findings of the study revealed that significant difference in self-esteem among adolescent girls studying in single sex and co-educational schools with mean percentage (67%) & (69.42%) whereas non significant difference in assertiveness among adolescent girls studying in single-sex and coeducational schools with mean percentage (15.71%) & (11.55 The
study concluded that the adolescent girls studying in co-educational schools have high self-esteem as compare to the adolescent girls studying in single-sex school whereas no difference were observed in assertiveness among the girls studying in single sex & co-educational school.

KEYWORDS: Self-Esteem, Assertiveness, Single-Sex School, Co-Educational School

REFERENCES
ABSTRACT

This article presents the results of the study of the peculiarities of the course and diagnosis of rheumatoid arthritis (RA) in elderly people. In our work we studied 56 RA patients. Of these, 25 (44.6%) of the patients first fell ill in old age, 16 (28.5%) of patients became ill for more than 15 years and 15 (26.7%) of patients younger than 45 years made up a control group. In the elderly, according to some authors, the onset of RA is often characterized by a low degree of activity of the inflammatory process, which, in retrospective evaluation, is classified as a "chronic" course of the disease. A major achievement was the creation and implementation in the clinical practice of RA treatment of so-called biological agents of medical preparations obtained by genetic engineering, the targets for which are key pro-inflammatory cytokines, their receptors and immunocompetent cells. In the elderly at the beginning of the disease, an important diagnostic sign "morning stiffness" manifests itself after 3-4 months and even a year from the onset of the disease.

KEYWORDS: Rheumatoid Arthritis, Elderly Age.


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FACTORS AFFECTING CUSTOMER TO SHOP ONLINE: A STUDY IN INDIAN CONTEXT

Dr. Jaipal Rathod*; Dr. D.V.Srinivas Kumar**

* Assistant Professor,
School of Business Studies,
Department of Business Studies,
Central University of Karnataka,
Gulbarga, INDIA
Email id: rathodphd@gmail.com

**Assistant Professor,
School of Management Studies,
University of Hyderabad, INDIA
Email id: srinivasdaruri@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this paper is to measure the developed online shopping construct in the Indian context and to examine the impact of demographics (Age, Gender, Income, Occupation, Education, etc.) of customers to online shopping and their product preference in online shopping. The study also, examines the mediating role of consumer attitude relationship between quality of the product, price, product delivery, website information attribute, online services and consumer buying behavior towards online shopping in the Indian context. An offline survey was conducted by administrating a structured questionnaire to the online shopper in selected metro cities in India. The data was collected through a structured questionnaire by applying a purposive sampling technique. Responses are recorded on a Five-point Likert scale where: one stands for strongly disagree, three stands for neither disagree nor agree, and five stands for strongly agree. Descriptive statistics were used to analyze the demographic and Internet uses related to online shopping. Structure Equitation Modelling (SEM) Chi-square test was used to test the theoretical model developed by the researcher through SPSS and AMOS. The study reveals that developed constructs by the researcher are valid for measuring online shopping construct in the Indian context. The study proves that there is a significant impact of customer attitude towards price, quality of the product, product delivery, online services, website information attributes and consumer buying behavior in online shopping.
This data was collected a single time due to cost and time constraints. Longitudinal studies are more suitable to understand the customers purchasing preference. Thus, future study may adopt the longitudinal approach. The sample of the survey was from Indian metro cities, i.e., Hyderabad, Chennai, Mumbai, Delhi, and Kolkata. Therefore, the future studies can focus on semi-urban and rural areas of the country. The study developed and validated the scale of online shopping predominantly in an Indian context, which may not be applicable in other cultural and market settings. The study helps online service providers or E-retail industry to understand customer attitudes and buying behavior in India. It also contributes to formulating the best marketing/e-marketing strategies to tap potential customer in India. Hence, the study also helps the e-retailers to provide better convenient policies to tier-1 tier-2 cities and rural customer in India.

**KEYWORDS:** Customer Attitude, Customer Buying Behaviour, E-Retailers, Online Shopping and E-Commerce in India.

**REFERENCES:**


A REVIEW ON SLUMS IDENTIFICATION AND POLICIES IN URBAN PUNJAB, INDIA

Amandeep Kaur*; Gaurav Kumar**

*Research Scholar (Ph.D.),
Department for Geography and Geology,
Central University of Punjab, INDIA
Email id: ammmann79@gmail.com

**Research Scholar (Ph.D.),
Department for Geography and Geology,
Central University of Punjab, INDIA
Email id: bansalgari001@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Growing populations, expanding urban areas, declining resources and lack of management are responsible for the growth of settlements with dark narrow streets, which are collectively called ‘Slums’. The definition of term ‘Slum’ is given by various organizations at international, national and state level; describe the slum condition very clearly in that particular area. In India, many states have their own definition for slum and slum types. In Punjab state, while following its state definition, municipalities have identified slums type poorly built structures which need up gradation. But, at national level, to improve the housing structures, avail facilities and development of such areas, many policies are made and implemented by following national definition (Census of India or National Sample Survey Organization) of slums. The main focus of the study is to understand the subject of identification of different type of slums while preparing the policies at national and state level. This review study is a theoretical perspective on the concern of state versus national identification of slums and scenario of policy implementation in Class I cities of Punjab.

KEYWORDS: Slums, Cities, Definitions, Identification, Policies.
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A STUDY ON CATEGORY-WISE PRODUCTION, DOMESTIC SALES AND EXPORT OF AUTOMOBILE INDUSTRY IN INDIA

Nagamani.K.N*; Dr. A. Muthusamy**

*Research Scholar,
Department of Commerce,
Alagappa University,
Karaikudi, Tamil Nadu, INDIA
Email id: nagamanikn2011@gmail.com

**Professor,
Department of International Business,
Alagappa University,
Karaikudi, Tamil Nadu, INDIA
Email id: muthuroja67@rediffmail.com

ABSTRACT

This research paper is a study on the automobile industry in India. The importance of the study is very high since India has been on a stupendous growth trajectory in the last decade in terms of production, domestic sales and export. For the study of that the researcher has taken production, domestic sales and export data for five years from 2013-14 to 2017-18 with secondary data. The study has been analysed in terms of Compound Annual Growth Rate and Trend Analysis. The growth rates for future have been estimated based on the analysis for next two years from 2018-19 to 2019-20 by using least square method. The study shows that the overall growth is positive even though there are some fluctuations from linearity.

KEYWORDS: Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR), Domestic Sales, Export, Production, Trend Value
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RANGING AND LIVING MASS OF KARAKUL LAMBS SUR OF TURTKUL FACTORY TYPE IN THE CONDITION OF THE NORTH-WESTERN KYZYL KUM

Urimbetov A.A.*

*Ph.D. Scholar,
Scientific-Research Institute of Karakul Sheep, Raising and Ecology of the Desert, Samarkand, Republic of UZBEKISTAN

ABSTRACT

The article presents an analysis of the products of karakul sheep raising. Ways and methods, which are used for further improvement of producing karakul sheep raising, are given. For the experiment, four months old lambs were chosen. The following are shown in the research: ranging and living mass of lambs, the productivity of lambs of I type behavior comparing with the living mass of the lamb II and especially, III type of behavior of karakul sheep in the condition of the north-western Kyzyl Kum. In karakul sheep breeding where year-round the pascal maintenance of sheep is the basic condition their life-support, questions of ethology of sheep in the conditions of various regions of their deluting practically are not studied. From them three groups were formed, each of them consists of 10 lambs of every type with the account of behavior type.

KEYWORDS: Breed karakul sheep, lamb, ethology, type of behavior, the growth of lambs, productivity.
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APPLICATION OF INDICATORS FOR IDENTIFYING CLIMATE VULNERABLE AREAS IN SUB-TROPICAL REGIONS OF INDIA

Surendra Singh*; Sanatan Nayak**

* Research Associate, National Institute of Agricultural Economics and Policy Research, PUSA, New Delhi. INDIA.
Email Id: surendra.singh735@gmail.com

**Professor, BBA University Lucknow Uttar Pradesh, INDIA
Email id: sanatan5@yahoo.com

ABSTRACT

This paper aims to assess agro-climatic zone wise vulnerability in the state of Uttar Pradesh, India which has complex geographical conditions and highly susceptible to climate variability. By using indicator approach and decomposition method, the crop production losses due to climate variability of 20 crops were calculated for nine agro climate zones. Further, exposure to climatic factors namely rainfall and temperatures in Kharif and rabi seasons was captured. Furthermore, using socio-economic data, sensitivity and adaptive capacity indices were calculated. Moreover, vulnerability index was calculated using IPCC- vulnerability methodology. The calculated results show that climatic variability caused higher production losses in cereals, pulses and oilseeds in southwest semi-arid zone (13.2 thousand tonnes), Bundelkhand zone (2.26 thousand tonnes) and northeast plain zone (0.14 thousand tonnes), respectively. Further, the calculated results show that Midwest plain and bhabhartrai zones were placed under the extreme degree of exposure, whereas Midwest plain and Bundelkhand zones are most sensitive to climate variability. As per adaptive capacity index scores, west plain and east plain zones are ranked first and second in term of adaptive capacity in the state. Overall, vulnerability index scores indicate that Bundelkhand and vidhyan zones are extremely vulnerable agro climatic zones in the Uttar Pradesh. The present study suggest that the ranking based prioritization of the vulnerable areas calls for a holistic approach for each district or agro climatic zones to reduce their sensitivity, minimize exposure to rainfall and temperatures through implementation of area specific and leverage, adaptive capacity through better health.
and education facilities, expansion of employment opportunities in the non-farm sector to reduce over dependence on agriculture.

**KEYWORDS:** *Crop Production Losses Index, Exposure, Sensitivity, Adaptive Capacity, Agro Climatic Zones and Vulnerability Index.*

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ABSTRACT

Urban expansion is the process where the urban built up area encroaches upon the existing rural landscape giving rise to a new landscape. In this paper the urban expansion has been measured on the basis of the land use characteristics. The temporal expansion of the urban built up area over a region has been considered as the means of studying the intensity of urban expansion. Moreover delineating a fringe area within the municipality has been done by the help of land use diversity index. Demarcation of the fringe area has been initiated with a reason of finding the differences in the perception of the people about the quality and access to the urban facilities. As the fringe and core area has been demarcated within the municipal boundary there shouldn’t be any major difference between the opinion about the accessibility and the quality of the services. Differences in the perception in such cases occur under the situation of the unequal distribution of the facilities and its services. Therefore the broader objective of the study is to find out whether the urban growth in Madyamgram is planned or not depending on the differences in perceptions of the fringe population and the core population. Madyamgram has been considered as the study area within the North 24 parganas West Bengal because of its pattern of urban expansion.

KEYWORDS: Demarcation, Encroaches, Fringe, Expansion, Initiated
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Xu Yan, Pu Lijie and Zhang Lifang (2014) Spatial Pattern and the Process of Settlement Expansion in Jiangsu Province from 1980 to 2010, Eastern China, Sustainable Land Use and Ecosystem Management, 6(11), 8180-8194
PROBLEMS IN RESTORATION AND RECONSTRUCTION OF HISTORICAL LIVING HOUSES AND THEIR SOLUTION, CASE OF SAMARKAND INSTITUTE

Anvar Aymatov*

* Samarkand State Architectural and, Civil Engineering Institute, Samarkand city, UZBEKISTAN

ABSTRACT

This article studies the problems of restoration historical parts of Samarkand and its living houses and their reconstruction. On this way, paper investigates sustainable development of the sightseeing places while taking into consideration their historical points. Investigations conclude that all historical building of the world heritage sights needs to be reconstructed according to national identity of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The salience and urgency of the problem of reconstruction of the historical part of the old city is that, in quantitative terms, it is a plan of traditional houses and complexes created during the last medieval and khans, the historically formed city center and historically wide areas. Moreover, the absence of normative documents on the determination of the cost-effectiveness of historical and retrofitting costs, as well as the lack of adequate support for the neighborhood system and the difficulties in rebuilding the historic cities. It may be necessary to conduct project research, summarize accumulated rich experiences, execute experimental design, and organize international urban contests, as well as develop a strategic plan.

KEYWORDS: Restoration, Reconstruction, Living Houses, Value, Volume, Spatial, Component, Solution, Program.
REFERENCES

MEASURING CUSTOMERS PERCEPTION IN THE TELECOM INDUSTRY: AN INDIAN PERSPECTIVE

Mr. Amit Naru*; Dr. V.K. Kaushik**; Dr. Samridhi Tanwar***

* Research Scholar,
IMSAR, MDU, Rohtak,
Haryana, INDIA.
Email id: aamitnaru@gmail.com

**Professor & Head,
Department of Management Studies,
The Technological Institute of Textile and Sciences,
Bhiwani, Haryana, INDIA
Email id: virenderk_kaushik@rediffmail.com

***Assistant Professor,
Department of Management Studies,
The Technological Institute of Textile and Sciences,
Bhiwani, Haryana, INDIA
Email id: samridhi.tanwar@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

India is rated as the world’s second-largest telecommunications market with a subscriber base of 1.20 billion. The Indian mobile economy is growing rapidly and will contribute substantially to India’s Gross Domestic Product (GDP). The present study is to find out customers perception towards marketing practices of telecom companies and ascertain the association of factors affecting customer’s perception towards services offered by telecom companies with selected demographic variables.

KEYWORDS: Marketing, Telecom, Customers, Marketing Practices, TRAI
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ABSTRACT

Cashless Medical treatment is the way forward for those requiring medical treatment in the future. It implies that the patient or employee has been covered by medical insurance. Medical insurance offers the solution for the high cost of treatment associated with medical treatment. If a patient wants to get quality treatment they either choose research centers from the government or corporate hospitals. More often than not the costs associated with such treatments are exorbitantly high and the only way to mitigate the cost for most of the population is Medical insurance. Further medical insurance is the employee hygiene factor and benefit offered by most public sector organizations and corporate institutions. An effort has been made in this paper to understand the satisfaction levels of a corporate user or employee of cashless medical treatment.

KEYWORDS: Cashless medical treatment, Health Insurance, Medical Insurance, Patient satisfaction
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RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MENTAL HEALTH AND SOCIAL COMMITMENT AMONG STUDENT TEACHERS OF B.ED

P. Menaha*; Dr. P. Janardhana Kumar Reddy**

* Ph.D. Research Scholar,
Department of Education,
Bharathiar University, Coimbatore,
Tamil Nadu, INDIA
Email id: menahakarthik28@gmail.com

**Associate Professor,
Department of Education,
Bharathiar University, Coimbatore,
Tamil Nadu, INDIA
Email id: jkreddy451926@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

This paper has been designed to find out the relationship between mental health and Social commitment of student teachers of B.Ed., Normative survey method was used for the study. Total samples of 100 student teachers of B.Ed., in Coimbatore district were selected using Stratified random sampling technique. Mental health scale (developed by Jagdish and Srivastava, 1995) and Social commitment scale (developed by the investigator) were employed to collect the data. The results showed that there is no significant difference in mental health and social commitment of student teachers of B.Ed., based on gender. There is a significant positive relationship between mental health and social commitment of student teachers of B.Ed., and also there is a significant influence of mental health on social commitment of student teachers of B.Ed.,

KEYWORDS: Mental Health, Social Commitment, Student Teachers, Influence, Relationship
REFERENCES


ROLE OF STAKEHOLDERS IN GREEN PRACTICES OF HOTEL INDUSTRY: EVIDENCE FROM GREATER HYDERABAD MUNICIPAL CORPORATION (GHMC) STAR HOTELS

Dr. Arakhita Behera*
* Guest Faculty,
Department of Economics Studies and Planning
School of Business Studies
Central University of Karnataka,
Kadaganchi, Aland Road, Kalaburagi, Karnataka, INDIA
Email id: beheraarakhita996@gmail.com; barakhita88@uohyd.ac.in

ABSTRACT

As a service industry, the tourism sector is particularly interesting as the focus of an investigation on environmental management practices for two main reasons. First, this sector has an increasing economic importance. Second, the tourist industry shows an increasingly higher environmental concern (Hunter, 1997). This paper investigates the Green Practices (GPs) among different categories of star hotels (three star to five star deluxe only) in Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation (GHMC) which includes both Hyderabad and Secunderabad of India. It aims to identify the level of stakeholders on GPs participation and whether GPs contribute to overall hotel performance. To achieve these objectives, stakeholder theory is selected as the theoretical basis to explicate the proposed hypothesis i.e. whether all stakeholders (government, activists, industry association, competitors, customers and top management) positively influence the green practices and whether hotels with GPs are able to drive towards better financial and non-financial performance. Data collection is carried out from 51 star hotels in the GHMC through questionnaire. A test on the hypothesis using the hierarchical regression supported the fact that stakeholder influence in the participation of GPs among GHMC star hotels are only at a moderate stage. This means that more than half of star hotels do not have written environmental policy and very few are certified to ISO-40001. It also means that except top management, activists, other stakeholders do not influence or influence in minimal in implementing green practices in star hotels.

KEYWORDS: Stakeholder; Green Practices; Star Hotels; Ghmc
REFERENCES


AN OVERVIEW OF TRAINING ACTIVITIES IN TEXTILE AND APPAREL MANUFACTURING SECTOR

Shipra*; Dr Aneet**; Dr Amandeep***

*Research Scholar,
IKGPTU, Kapurthala, Punjab, INDIA
Email id: shipra99@outlook.com

**Director,
GJIMT, Mohali, Punjab, INDIA
Email id: shipra99@outlook.com

***Consultant,
Talent Management & Organization Development,
INDIA.
Email id: shiprachauhan@rediffmail.com

ABSTRACT

Constant change in technology makes it necessary to devise innovative methods to increase production and output of any organization. Hence, continuous upgradation of skills and capabilities and retaining of talent in the organizations is the need of the hour. The textile manufacturing sector generates huge employment for both skilled and unskilled labour in India. The present paper thus deals with the understanding of training and development activities undertaken by the manufacturing companies in the selected industrial regions. The given study is descriptive in nature utilizing primary as well as secondary data. The study presents the understanding of Employees and HR personnel/s for the training activities being carried out in their respective organizations and significant differences were found in their perceptions. The paper presents training needs, methods, implementation, assessment and the organizational effectiveness of trainings.

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PUBLISHED JOURNALS:


A COMPARATIVE STUDY TO MEASURE ANXIETY, DEPRESSION AND LIFE SATISFACTION OF CARDIAC AND NONCARDIAC PATIENTS OF KOLKATA CITY

Abdul Gani*; Farha Hakim**
* Assistant Teacher under WBBPE,
    West Bengal, INDIA
    Email id: ghani.geog@gmail.com
**PG Student
    Women's college, CU,
    Kolkata, INDIA
    Email id: gani2705@gmil.com

ABSTRACT

Depression is occurring in almost epidemic proportions in modern society (Seligman, 1990). The current study aims to explore the relationship between anxiety, life satisfaction and depression among cardiac and non cardiac patients of Kolkata. In the present study, a total of 100 patients has been taken from different hospitals [50 cardiac patients and 50 non cardiac patients] of Kolkata City. In this study, Purposive sampling technique was used to collect the data. After developing a good report with the subject’s socio-demographic details, life satisfaction scale and depression scale were administered on them. Findings of the study revealed that there is a significant relationship between anxiety and depression, life satisfaction and depression among cardiac and non cardiac patients. There is no significant difference in anxiety and in depression among the cardiac and noncardiac patients.

KEYWORDS: Anxiety, Depression, Life Satisfaction, Cardiac and Non Cardiac Patients.
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ATTITUDE OF STUDENTS TOWARDS PROJECT BASED LEARNING OF ECONOMICS IN SECONDARY SCHOOL

Ms. Mona Bhumij*

*Asst. Prof.
Loyola College of Education,
Telco, Jamshedpur, INDIA
Email id: monabhumij87@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Teaching economics through project method is intended to reinforce the teaching learning activity in a classroom by economics teacher by assigning students projects in economics. Project based learning (PBL) that in values a dynamic classroom approach in which it is believed that students acquire a deeper knowledge through active exploration of real world challenges and problems. In this study, the prospective students studying in secondary school of Jamshedpur will constitute the target population. Sample will consist of 120 students of secondary school (class 9th) students from Jamshedpur. In this study survey on 6 numbers of secondary schools. Tools to know the attitude of students towards project based learning of economics on standardize scale is

1) Question related to personal information.
2) Question which are related to measure attitude of respondences. Data will be can collected by the researcher by personally visiting the school. Data gathered will analysed using Mean, S.D. and T-test.

KEYWORDS: Attitude, Project Based Learning, Economics and Secondary School Students.
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A STUDY OF CUSTOMER SATISFACTION W.R.T. BANK OF MAHARASHTRA IN PUNE DISTRICT

Dr. Vishal Waman Wagh*; Dr. Deepa Tahalyani**

*Associate Professor,
Suryadatta Institute of Management and Mass Communication,
Bavdhan, Pune, INDIA
Email id: vwagh739@gmail.com

**Associate Professor,
Suryadatta Institute of Management and Mass Communication,
Bavdhan, Pune, INDIA
Email id: deepaa7700@gmail.com

ABSTRACT:

Customer being the backbone of banking activities, it is necessary to increase the level of satisfaction by providing more and better services. This research paper is an attempt to identify the level of satisfaction among various customers of banks using variety of services. The present paper gives primarily an idea about satisfaction level of customers using different services.

KEYWORDS: Backbone, Banking Activities, Satisfaction Level, Services etc.
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ASSESSMENT OF NDVI AND NDWI OVER BURHISUTI WETLAND OF ASSAM USING IRS LISS III DATA

Krishna Das*

*Research scholar,
Department of Geography, Gauhati University,
Guwahati, Assam, INDIA
Email id: krishnageog@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Natural wetlands are considered as a source of natural resources. Wetland monitoring using remote sensing methods is always found to be accurate and scientific by researchers. The Burhisuti wetland is situated in the easternmost part of Assam to the north bank of Brahmaputra River. This is an inland wetland of natural origin that covers a geographical area of 24.29 sq. km. This study attempts to make an assessment of the status of NDVI and NDWI parameters of Burhisuti wetland of Assam using IRS LISS III satellite imageries of 2008 and 2013 for post-monsoon season. The NDVI and NDWI techniques are most effectively used remote sensing indices derived from multispectral satellite imagery for assessing surface water and vegetation status over the earth’s surface in general and over wetland surface in particular. The mean NDVI value generated from LISS III imagery of 2008 for the study area is found to be 0.329 that changed to 0.432 during 2013. Similarly, the mean NDWI value generated from LISS III imagery of 2008 for the study area is found to be -0.035 that changed to -0.297 during 2013. The study has also assessed three intensity zones (low, moderate and high) over the study area based on NDVI and NDWI value range. The high intensity NDVI zone in the study area mainly represents the area with dense vegetation, while the high intensity NDWI zone represents the area with clear surface water. It has been also observed from the study that among the three intensity zones, the moderate intensity zones with mix pixels of water and vegetation share maximum proportions to the study area for both indices during 2008 to 2013.

KEYWORDS: NDVI, NDWI, LISS III data, intensity zones, Burhisuti wetland.
REFERENCES


FACTORS AFFECTING CUSTOMERS’ WILLINGNESS TO PURCHASE ORGANIC FOOD IN INDIA: A LOGISTIC REGRESSION MODEL

Dr. Sama Vijaya lakshmi*; Mr. Samala Nagaraj**

*Associate Professor,
K G R Institute of Technology and Management,
INDIA.
Email id: vijayasama123@gmail.com

**Research Scholar
University of Hyderabad, INDIA.
Email id: raajsamala.phd@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Concern for health, environment and food safety is increasing demand for chemical free, eco-friendly green products such as organic food across the globe. Indian is one such nation with potential market for organic food. Customers though are willing to pay, exhibit various reasons for purchase and non-purchase of organic food. The present study is focused in highlighting those reasons and analyzes the effect of various factor on customer’s willingness-to-pay. A sample of 418 responses has been tested using a logistic regression model. It is observed that health, safety, environmental concern, price of the product along with income and trust affect the purchase decision. Interesting results related to income and convenience to purchase along with remarks to marketers is highlighted in this study.

KEYWORDS: Convenience, Interesting, Organic,
REFERENCES:


WOOL-BEARING PRODUCTIVITY OF LOCAL GOAT OF KARAKALPAKSTAN

Toreshova Amina Ubbiniyazovna*

*Undergraduate Doctorate Student,
Scientific-research institute of karakul,
Sheep raising and ecology of desert.
Samarkand, Republic of UZBEKISTAN

ABSTRACT

The article presents the results of studying shearing and quality of wool of local goat of Karakalpakstan. Wool of goat of Uzbekistan is heterogeneous, consists of thin soft pile and coarse bright hair. Pile, which grows during one autumn and winter, lose color in spring. Natural length of wool was measured in the range of paddle, barrel and haunch with the help of metal ruler. Examples of wool were sheared for studying the relation of different types of fiber in wool and their thinness with the range of barrel. In wool of goats, over hair fiber was more than in wool of young goats. By this pile fibers were characterized by necessary thinness, and over hair was enough thick and crimp. Studying natural wool length of goats showed that in all situations in bucks the same as goats, the wool on haunch was longer than on paddle and barrel. And wool length on paddle and on barrel was approximately the same. Hair resilience changes according to the moisture and etc. More rich and lush pastures, and also wet climate favors development of the wool-bearing productivity of animals. Till the recent times in the most regions of Uzbekistan pile did not comb out from goat. In spring it was sheared off together with hair, and after it was separated by hand.

KEYWORDS: Shearing, Wool Length, In-Kid, Sex, Types Of Fiber, Age.
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RETAIL CUSTOMER TOWARDS MODERN RETAILING
AN EMPIRICAL STUDY

Dr. P. Chakrapani*; Dr. T. Ravindra Reddy**

*Associate Professor in Management,
Geethanjali Institute of Science & Technology,
Nellore, A.P, INDIA
Email id: chakrapanipala@gmail.com

**Professor & Dean,
School of Management Sciences,
Nalla Narasimha Reddy Group of Institutions, Narapalli,
Hyderabad. Telangana, INDIA
Email id: rreddymba@reddiffmail.com

ABSTRACT

Retailers are expected to emerge with strategies that can retain and attract the right kind of customers. A universal goal of competitive retail business is to understand customer attitude. Converting an occasional purchase to repeat purchase through satisfaction is the major objective of making strategy. Retailers are making the great efforts to bridge the gap between customer expectations and their offerings. The study is aimed to predict the variability of customer satisfaction based on its demographic and purchasing patterns of all the dependent variables. This research also identifies the factors influencing customer’s choice in buying from the organized retail formats. This study is based on 1000 sample respondents of organized retail outlets in Nellore city, Andhra Pradesh. Multiple regression and Garrett ranking method are applied to this research. The findings of the study reveals that product quality, brand image, price, location convenience and range of merchandise found to be important factors as far as customer choice in buying at organized retail formats are concerned.

KEYWORDS: customer attitude, customer satisfaction, customer choice, organized retail formats.
REFERENCES:


DIFFERENT CATEGORIES OF SOFTWARE: SOFTWARE THAT PLAY PIVOTAL ROLE IN RESEARCH WORK

Rupinder Kaur*

*Research Scholar,
RIMT University (Mandi Gobindgarh), INDIA.

ABSTRACT

In today’s world we are largely depending on the computers to do a large number of our works but one major point that is very important to understand is that a computer has the ability to work very fast and efficiently for us but it does not possess the ability to work on its own i.e. someone is required to operate it. A computer has to be given the instructions, which will make it to perform a particular task in a given time. With the help of the suitable software’s, the computer is able to provide the required results to us and hence it can be said that the software leads the computer to function in the way we expect or want it to work or perform. Current Research paper explores software that play pivotal role in research work.

KEYWORDS: Software, Computer, Operating System
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PRIORITY WAYS OF THE FOOD SAFETY SUPPORT IN UZBEKISTAN

Mamadiyorov Olimjon Umarovich*

*Doctorate Researcher, Tashkent Financial Institute, UZBEKISTAN

ABSTRACT

The article examines the current state of food security and priority areas for progressive reforms in the country. The population of the Republic of Uzbekistan increases from year to year, and due to its high quality and high-quality food supply is one of the most pressing issues, a number of measures are being taken to further develop the industrial sector, including the food industry. The country has been implementing a thoroughly planned reform of the foodstuffs of the country's rising population, including measures to ensure the structural reorganization, modernization and diversification of production for 2015-2019 by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated March 4, 2015. The main types of foodstuffs such as cereals, meat, milk, eggs and fruits, and vegetables were gradually increased per capita, and cooperation with foreign organizations and investors focused on their processing. Measures on the development of the food industry are aimed at supporting local producers of import-substituting products, ensuring their predominance in the national market, increasing competitiveness and expanding domestic commodity exchange markets. The production of competitive food in the world market and their export the main problems of the world community through the creation of favorable conditions for foodstuffs, balanced export and food imports. ment to make contributions.

KEYWORDS: Food Products; Population's Demand, Food Security; The Strategy Of Action; Food Industry; Investment, Export, Import, Industrial Products.
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UNLEASHING THE POWER OF EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE AND PERSONALITY

Muskan Kaura*

*Assistant Professor in Commerce,
Kamla Lohtia S.D. College,
Ludhiana, Punjab, INDIA
Email id: muskankaural@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Personality is used in terms of influencing others through external appearance and inner awareness. It is a stable set of characteristics and tendencies that determine the commonalities and differences among people. Personality factors are extremely settings. Often the 'wrong' kind of personality proves disasters and undesirable tensions and worries in organizations. $B=f(P, E)$. This formula suggests that our behaviour at any time is a complex combination of our unique personality traits and the demand of the environment. In fact, according to meet lewin, behaviour is the function of personality and environment.

KEYWORDS: Personality, Behaviour, Factors.
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Personality (pp.185 – 211)
LANGUAGE AS A REPRESENTATIONAL TECHNOLOGY: A QUALITATIVE SOCIOLOGICAL REVIEW IN CASE OF HIV/AIDS RELATED STIGMA STUDY

Joydeb Patra*; S.A.H. Moinuddin**

*PhD Research Scholar, Department of Sociology, Vidyasagar University, INDIA
Email id: joydebadjoy@gmail.com

**Professor of Sociology, Department of Sociology, Vidyasagar University, INDIA
Email id: sah.moinuddin@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Background: The most of the people apply to words about HIV affect the way people living with HIV feel about themselves, differently. Such words also have an impact on most of the people make out another way of think about those living with HIV. However, HIV/AIDS stigma denotes the possession of negative traits that marks one out as different from others through the stigmatized language. Therefore, many people with an HIV positive status choose not to disclose. Methods: We conducted a qualitative based phenomenological theory to develop a theoretical model explaining how language impact on HIV disclosure and what the mechanisms are that determine whether people choose to disclose or not. We conducted in-depth interviews among 20 people living with HIV in Paschim Medinipore district, West Bengal province, India. Data were analyzed using thematic analysis method, performing three levels of open, axial, and selective coding. Results: Our theoretical model illustrates how the language performs varieties of institutional function in names of representational technology and dominant systems to social control over people with HIV, namely a community protection and a public health system, independently or jointly with state operator, shape contexts, mechanisms and outcomes for HIV disclosure. Conclusion: This theoretical model can be used in understanding the processes of stigmatization of HIV disclosure in a societal level where HIV is concentrated in vulnerable populations and is highly stigmatized, and in determining how HIV related discourse to mould and shape larger masses thoughts and knowledge. Discourse therefore; seem to be culturally and socially organized way of saying.

KEY WORDS: Language, Stigma, Institutional Discourse, Social Control Mechanism.
REFERENCES:


PLANNING THE MOVEMENT OF MOVING MOBILE ROBOTS IN A CHANGING ENVIRONMENT

R. Siddikov

*Teacher of the Kokand state pedagogical, Institute of the Republic of UZBEKISTAN

ABSTRACT

The article discusses the methods used by the robot engine pathway planning, clairvoyance-graph method and possible road mapping. Potential features include the potential effects of two potential forces. These forces are: the force of gravity and the force of the barrier to push. The circular-graph method has been studied in the form of circles representing problematic environments with flexible logic and the corresponding graphs in the course of the rotation of known barriers. Compared to classical potential functions and clairvoyance methods, the method of the Modern Probable Roadmap (PRM - Probabilistic Road Map) examines its advantages and benefits. At the start of the planning phase, a roadmap is created using repetitive algorithms of random configurations and free, ie non-intrusive barriers, configurations are selected as the "nodes" of the road map. In advanced production systems, IR performs auxiliary and basic functions relative to the technological process. Changes in the complexity of complex IR operations in these systems make it difficult to calculate dynamic coefficients. Last but not the least, compared to classical potential functions and clairvoyance methods, the method of the Modern Probable Roadmap (PRM - Probabilistic Road Map) examines its advantages and benefits.

KEYWORDS: Movement of Industrial Robots, Sensor, Adaptive And Programmable Robots Management, Potential Function, Cache-Graph Method,
REFERENCE


IMPACT OF INFRASTRUCTURE IN URBAN DEVELOPMENT: A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF INDIA AND CHINA

Dr. O. P. Miglani*; Ms. Arti Rani**

*Professor,
Department of Economics
Punjabi University, Patiala
Email id: ommiglani@gmail.com,

**Research Scholar,
Department of Economics
Punjabi University, Patiala
Email id: anmol_lec@rediffmail.com, artianmol85@gmail.com

ABSTRACT:

This paper seeks to briefly explain the impact of infrastructure in urban development of two counties like India and China using secondary data for the time period from 1980 to 2016. ‘F’ test is used to test the relationship between the level of development and infrastructure facilities in both countries. The study resulted that both countries spend more money to provide the infrastructure facilities for high growth rate. But, the position of China in case of infrastructure facilities is superior to India. So the study suggested that India will adopt new techniques to improve their infrastructure so that it can achieve high growth rate.

KEYWORDS: China, Development, India, Infrastructure.
REFERENCES:


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