

ABOUT THE AUTHORS

Dr. Rajesh K. Siwach

(Ph.D.)



Email: siwach.rajesh@gmail.com

He is working as an assistant professor (PG Classes) in A.I.J.H.M.College, Rohtak since 2010. He has qualified as a QC Officer in IOCL. He has also been nominated as Man of Year 2012 by American Biographical Institute, USA. He has published many research papers in international journals.

Dr. Anand K. Rohilla

(Ph.D.)



Dr. Anand K. Rohilla is working as an assistant professor (UG classes) in A.I.J.H.M.College, Rohtak since 2008. He has qualified CSIR Net in 2001. He got 3rd position in Ph.D. in M.D.University, Rohtak. He has published many research papers in international reputed journals.

Dr. Sunil K. Jangra

(Ph.D.)

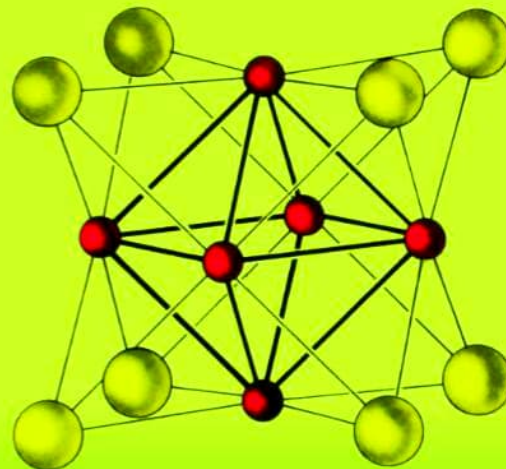


He is working as an assistant professor (PG classes) in A.I.J.H.M.College, Rohtak since 2011. He got 2nd position (Silver Medal) in Ph.D. in M.D.University, Rohtak. He has published many research papers in international journals.

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on

Group Theory and Applications



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Dr. Rajesh K. Siwach
Dr. Anand Rohilla
Dr. Sunil Jangra

A Text book

On

Group Theory And Applications

(A text book for M.Sc. students & CSIR – NET/JRF aspirants)

Dr. Rajesh Siwach

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Dr. Sunil K. Jangra

(Ph.D.)

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Media and Democracy

Mr. Ravinder Kumar¹
 Mr. Virender²

Abstract

Democracy is regarded as the cardinal principle of a liberal state. On the other hand, media plays a very important role in every democratic country. This paper deals with the brief introduction of media and democracy, the relationship of media and democracy, the importance of media and its precondition to democracy. This paper also explores how media influence elections and finally throws light on the problems and limitations of media. There is no doubt that media has profound significance in making citizens informed and also in developing a democratic culture. But if media becomes the propagandist or the mouthpiece of political party/leader, then we call it not the voice of relief but the voice of thief. We need to make it rational and pro-poor and pro-marginalised. The nexus between the media, business class and political class need to be broken.

Keywords: Media, Democracy, Journalism, Socialisation, Media trial, Elitism

Introduction

Media and democracy are utmost important aspects of modern liberal state. In contemporary times people can't even imagine a life devoid of media and democracy. Both are mutually complementary to each other in general. Media is of immense significance in any democratic country. This paper deals with brief introduction of media and democracy; relationship of media and democracy; media's importance and it as a precondition to democracy, how media influence elections; and finally problems in media and media reforms. It is well established that free, fair and independent media reinforce democracy and democracy bolsters the free, fair and independent media in principle. Hence, before we go forward let's understand the meaning of democracy. Democracy in popular understanding means 'government of the people, by the

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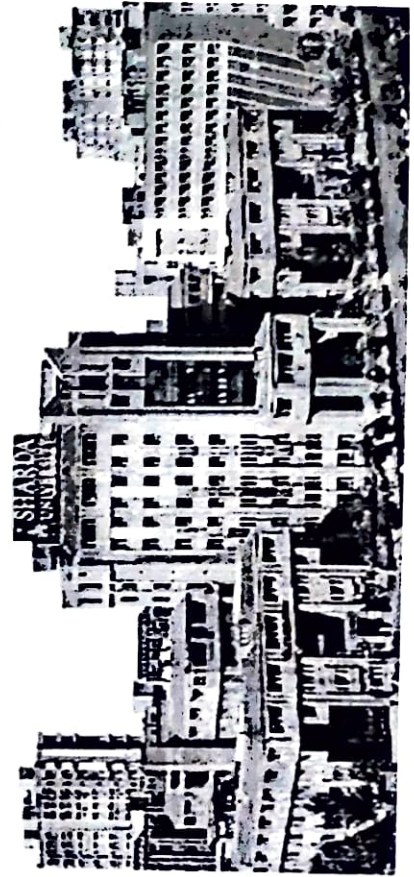
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The name of University, 'Sharda' is synonymous to 'Goddess of knowledge and learning - Saraswati'. She is identified with 'veena' an Indian musical instrument and the 'lotus' where she resides.

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Editors

Prof. (Dr.) Parma Nand Astya
(*B.Tech (IITD), M.Tech (IITD), Ph.D (IITR)*)
Dean, School of Engineering and Technology, Sharda University, G.Noida

Mr. Manjeet Singh
(*M.Tech- NIT Kurukshetra, Ph.D (P)*)
Assistant Professor, Govt. College for Women, Gohana (Sonipat), Haryana

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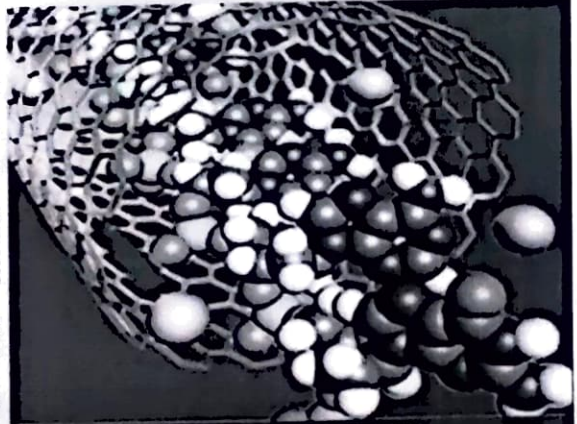
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GROUP THEORY AND APPLICATIONS

• Dr. Rajesh Siwach



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Comprehensive Analysis of Checkpointing Approach in Grid Computing

Manjeet Singh
Research Scholar, Lingaya's Vidyapeeth, Faridabad
Haryana, India
e-mail: manjeet106@gmail.com

Dr. Javalkar Dinesh Kumar
Assistant Professor, Lingaya's Vidyapeeth, Faridabad
Haryana, India
javalkardinesh@gmail.com

Abstract—Checkpointing is basically a technique of fault tolerance for various computing systems. In Checkpointing we save the state of a process during execution periodically, so that applications can restart from that point in case of failure. The saved state is called the *Checkpoint* and recovery from the fault is done by either computation of task from beginning or rollback recovery from the last saved state. Fault tolerance can be ensured by implementing both Hardware and Software Solutions. In hardware solution we use replication of task and in software solution the concept of checkpointing is used. The software solutions to fault tolerance are more cost effective and efficient.

In Grid Computing the resources are geographically distributed and heterogeneous in nature, so they are more prone to failure, and hence a recovery mechanism is required to restart the task again from the last execution position to reduce the total execution time.

Keywords- Grid Computing; Checkpointing; Coordinated Checkpoint; Uncoordinated Checkpoint; Roll Back; Restart.

I. INTRODUCTION

Grid Computing is basically an infrastructure that performs high computational tasks by utilizing various geographically distributed resources from all around the world. The resources in grid computing are from a wide range from simple desktop computer to high computational capacity supercomputers and other memory resources, data resources and specific devices. It solve the task generally which needs variety of resources with high computational power and are data intensive in nature [1, 2, 4 and 11]. Fig. 1 shows the grid computing environment [1].

In Grid Computing, as the resources are geographically distributed and heterogeneous in nature, so they are more prone to failure, and hence a recovery mechanism is required to restart the task again from the last execution position to reduce the total execution time [6, 8]. If we do not have a recovery mechanism or rollback mechanism we have to restart the task computation from the beginning, which will be a time consuming task. So we need some mechanism which makes it possible to rollback to some point of execution in case of a failure occurs and results in minimum re-computation of task and avoid execution from the beginning. One such mechanism is Checkpointing. In this paper we have studied various aspects of checkpointing along with rollback recovery mechanism and analyzed various type of checkpoint and rollback recovery schemes [15].

In Checkpointing we save the state of process or processes depending upon the task in computation and type of system in use. The state of the process in execution is saved and once the failure occurs we restart the computation from that saved state instead of from the beginning. It is to be noted here that saving the state of a process at some point of time during execution also cost some time overhead for saving the state of process. In case of failure, system has to reload the saved state of process, this is called rollback. Roll backing also add some cost in term of time overhead required for reloading the saved state [3, 5 and 7]. This paper surveys the various checkpointing mechanisms for Grid Computing Distributed Computing/ Parallel Computing. It is worth mentioning here many of the algorithms of checkpointing are based on the theory proposed by Chandy and Lamport [18]. A number of research papers have been published in this area by making many assumptions about the system and task being executed.



Fig. 1. Grid Computing Environment [1]

II. FAULT AND FAULT TOLERANCE IN GRID SYSTEMS

Fault tolerance is a technique to improve the system reliability. What we can do with faults is that, either we can prevent them from occurring or if a fault occurs we can recover from that. The first treatment is termed as fault prevention and second treatment is termed as fault tolerance.

Fault Tolerance "is to preserve the delivery of expected services despite the presence of fault-caused errors within the system itself, Errors are detected and corrected, and permanent faults are located and removed while the system continues to deliver acceptable service" [14].

First Impression: 2021

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Dean, School of Engineering and Technology, Sharda University, G.Noida

Mr. Manjeet Singh

(M.Tech- NIT Kurukshetra, Ph.D (P))

Assistant Professor, Govt. College for Women, Gohana (Sonipat)

Govt. of Haryana, Haryana

Dr. Nihar Ranjan Roy

(B.E (BPUT), M.Tech (GGSIPU), Ph.D (GGSIPU))

Associate Professor Dept. of Computer Science & Engineering

School of Engineering and Technology, Sharda University, G.Noida

Dr. Gaurav Raj

(B.Tech (UPTU), M.Tech (NIT Allahabad), Ph.D (PTU))

Associate Professor Dept. of Computer Science & Engineering

School of Engineering and Technology, Sharda University, G.Noida

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Review of Feature Extraction and Classification Methods used in CAD System

Arun Kumar
Department of Computer Science
Uttarakhand Technical University
Dehradun, India
kumar.arun2004@gmail.com

M.A. Ansari
School of Engineering
Gautam Buddha University
G.Noida, India
mahmadiitr@gmail.com

Alaknanda Ashok
Dean Academic
G.B.Pant University of Agr & Tech.
Pantnagar, Uttarakhand
alakn@rediffmail.com

Abstract— Computer Aided Diagnosis (CAD) system provides significant benefit to the medical industry by automatically detecting various diseases like cancer, tumor, fracture etc. Different medical images like X-ray, Computed Tomography (CT), Magnetic Resonance Image (MRI) etc act as input for CAD systems depending upon the type of disease. Categorization into whether disease abnormality exists or not in that medical image acts as an output. Feature extraction and classification are the two the most important steps in designing CAD system. Accuracy of the CAD system depends upon the method used for feature extraction along with classification from the medical images. In the present study, review of various feature extraction and classification methods is done which are proposed by researchers for the CAD system in the past few years. Primary focus of the study is to discuss the advantages and limitations of different CAD system which are proposed for detecting cancer and tumor.

Keywords—CAD; feature extraction; classification; Cancer; tumor; Support Vector machine (SVM);

1. INTRODUCTION

In a few years, researchers have proposed variety of CAD systems for automatic diagnosis of many abnormalities which may exist in any body part using different medical images. Medical image processing provides a base for constructing this CAD system. But out of different medical image processing steps, preprocessing, feature extraction and classification play significant roles in designing such CAD systems which can give accurate and fast results. Better preprocessed medical images will make feature extraction much easy and similarly proper extracted features have great impact on the proper classification in diagnosis. Various type of medical imaging like X-rays, CT, ultrasound images, MRI, Magnetic Resonance etc. are used as input data [1]. Doctors use these medical images for diagnosis of ailment by their knowledge and experience. But as all know, the number of patients is increasing every day in comparison to the number of doctors available that put more burdens on the doctors. So this brings the need for a good quality CAD system. Computer-aided diagnosis system offers helps to physicians to give strength to their diagnosis and to relieve some pressure from radiologists by providing computer output based on quantitative analysis of pixels. In some cases, biomedical data or signals like X-ray, ultrasound etc. act as an input instead of medical images. Biomedical data or signal act as an input [2].

Basic diagram of the CAD system upon giving a medical image is shown in Figure 1.

The rest of the paper is structured as follows: Section II explains different medical imaging used for CAD. Section III has literature review of feature extraction and classification methods used in designing CAD system. Section IV has analysis while conclusion is represented in section V.

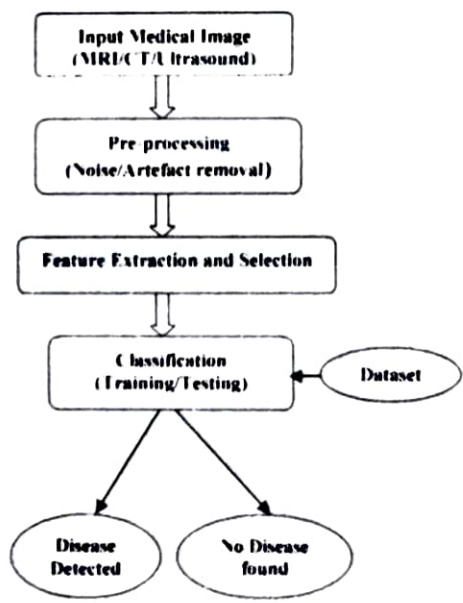


Fig.1 Block diagram of any CAD system.

II. MEDICAL IMAGING TECHNIQUES

The medical imaging is a procedure for visual representing the internal structure of body for clinical analysis by radiologists. Type of radiology which has to be used depends upon which body part of the patient is having the problem. Following are the some commonly used non-invasive medical imaging techniques used in CAD systems.

A. X-rays Images

The cheapest and fastest method for creation of images on photographic film is by exposing the body part under X-rays which is a high energy form of electromagnetic radiation. It is



Trends and Growth of Digitalization In Indian Economy

Jyoti

Masters of Commerce, Department of Commerce, CRSU Jind

Naveen

Assistant professor at GCW Gohana & Research scholar, department of Commerce, MDU Rohtak

ABSTRACT

The current study is an attempt to investigate the trends and growth of digitalization in the Indian economy. For this purpose, the statistics have been drawn from the official website of the Reserve Bank of India and National Payment Corporation of India. The study was conducted for 6 years from the financial year 2012 to 2017. The collected data have been analyzed with various statistical tools like trend analysis, standard deviation, and CAGR, etc. The study compared seven countries (India, Australia, China, Hong Kong, Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, and South Korea) digital banking transactions for the current year (2017). The outcome of the study reveals that India is ahead in online banking, mobile banking, ATM uses and branch office dealing from the rest of the countries taken into account. Our country (India) is the second number in the case of call center banking, here Hong Kong is at the top. Further, the study recorded 14.66 percent CAGR in case of the number of ATMs working in India, 25.07 percent CAGR in case of POS establishment, 24.66 percent CAGR in case of credit card transactions, and 11.47 percent CAGR in case of debit card transaction over the period taking into consideration. The growth in the digital mode of transactions gives a great pace to the Indian economy and ultimately the economy grows sustainably.

Key Words : Digitalization, Economy, Trend & Growth, CAGR, and SD etc.

INTRODUCTION

Digitalization leads to sustainable development by saving time and money for the people. Now, most of the money transactions have been performed while sitting at home or office with just one click of a computer or smartphone. Most of the population in India use the internet for communication, knowledge sharing, administrative dealing, and entertainment, etc. The government of India also started cash-less campaigning after the demonetization which was held on November 8, 2016.

Every big business houses, educational institution, and profession have their web portal or web sites for online communication and other dealings. Nowadays, every department of the government has its web portal and web address. If not, the process for the same is going on. All the organizations keep their documents and files in digital forms. For example- E-Books, E-Prospectus, E-filing in case of income tax return, and E-Tender, etc. Hence, digitalization has improved the standard of living and made everyone efficient in all aspects of life.

17

Covid-19 and its Impact on Education

Manjeet Singh

Department of Computer Science, Govt. College for Women, Gohana (Sonapat)

Jyoti Chahal

Department of Commerce, Govt. College for Women, Gohana (Sonapat) Hariana (India)

ABSTRACT

Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) is a disease caused by severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS CoV-2). It was declared on March 11, 2020, by the World Health Organization as pandemic disease. Regrettably, the spread of the virus and mortality due to COVID-19 has continued to increase daily [1]. Hence, it is imperative to control the spread of the disease particularly using nonpharmacological strategies such as quarantine, isolation, and public health education. This work briefly explains the COVID-19, its symptoms and preventive measure. A portion of this paper also discusses the roll of Information Technology in dealing with Covid-19 and its impact on Education.

Key Words : COVID-19, WHO, Coronavirus, Technology, Education

INTRODUCTION

The Novel Coronavirus, severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) is a new strain of coronaviruses that cause the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) and was declared a pandemic by the World Health Organization (WHO) on March 11, 2020 [1]. The virus was discovered in December 2019 in Wuhan City of Hubei Province, China [2, 3].

The COVID-19 is a highly infectious disease that can be spread directly or indirectly from an infectious person to a healthy person through the eye, nose, and mouth via droplets produced when coughing or sneezing [1]. The severity of the illness can vary in different people from mild to severe symptoms based on their age and health status. Almost 80% of COVID-19 patients are either asymptomatic or have mild symptoms and usually recover from the disease within 2 weeks. COVID-19 has a mortality rate that ranges from 2%-3% [1]. The most common symptoms of COVID-19 are [1, 2 and 3]:

- Fever
- Dry cough
- Fatigue
- Loss of taste or smell,
- Nasal congestion,
- Conjunctivitis (also known as red eyes)



Digital Marketing : A Review and Research Agenda

Sophia

Assistant Professor in BCA Department, Govt. College Meham, Rohtak

Mandeep Singh

Assistant Professor in Computer Department, Govt. PG College Gohana, Sonapat

Pinki

Computer Instructor in Computer Department, Govt. College Meham, Rohtak

ABSTRACT

Digital marketing states on the way to publicizing through digital channels such as search engines, websites, social media, email, and mobile apps. In practice, digital marketing classically refers to advertising campaigns that appear on a computer, phone, tablet, or any other electronic gadget. It can take various procedures including text messages, e-mails, online video, display ads, and social media posts. Using these online media channels, digital marketing is the technique by which companies endorse goods, services, and brands. The utmost purpose of digital marketing is concerned with consumers and allows the customers to intermingle with the product under digital media. Therefore, this exploration has engrossed on understanding the growth of digital marketing in India and what are the present tendencies in digital marketing.

"Digital is at the core of everything in marketing today—it has gone from 'one of the things marketing does' to 'THE thing that marketing does.'"

Key Words : Digital Marketing, Advertising, Digital Channels, Social Media, Media Channels.

INTRODUCTION

Digital marketing states to any online marketing efforts or resources. We explore digital marketing via email marketing, pay-per-click advertising, social media marketing, and even blogging are all unlimited examples out there. These methods of digital marketing help the people to introduce the company and influence them to search for more and convince them to buy. Again this is a very convenient way for customers to search, to compare and to buy for more varieties of similar kind of products. Marketing is a restless, fluctuating, and dynamic business action. With the outburst of internet growth, internet marketing has started becoming very popular. With the evolution of the internet, it is not just selling products only, but in addition to this, detailed specification about products, publicizing space, software programs, auctions, stock trading, and matchmaking. Digital marketing is a vast system of channels to which marketers simply must onboard their brands, advertising online is much more multifarious than the channels alone. To achieve the true potential of digital marketing, marketers have to dig deep into today's vast and elaborate cross-channel world to ascertain approaches that make an influence concluded engagement marketing.



EMBRACING THE CHANGE

Technology, Management and Social Dimensions

Edited by

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Introduction

In today's fast-paced and demanding world, the concept of happiness at the workplace has gained significant attention. With a substantial portion of our lives spent at work, it is crucial to understand the impact of happiness on employees and organizations. This introduction sets the stage for exploring the importance of happiness at the workplace, its benefits, and the reasons why it deserves attention and consideration.

The workplace is no longer just a space for performing tasks and earning a paycheck; it has become a vital component of our overall well-being. Happiness at the workplace refers to the experience of positive emotions, satisfaction, and a sense of fulfillment in one's job. It encompasses factors such as job satisfaction, work-life balance, positive relationships, personal growth, and a supportive work environment.

Understanding the significance of happiness at the workplace is crucial for both employees and organizations. For employees, a happy workplace fosters a sense of purpose, engagement, and overall well-being. It creates an environment where individuals feel motivated, valued, and appreciated for their contributions. Moreover, a happy workplace allows employees to strike a healthy work-life balance, reducing stress and enhancing their overall quality of life.

On the other hand, organizations that prioritize happiness at the workplace reap numerous benefits. Happy employees are more productive, creative, and innovative, leading to improved performance and increased profitability. They exhibit higher levels of commitment, loyalty, and job satisfaction, resulting in lower turnover rates and reduced recruitment costs. Additionally, a happy workplace enhances the employer brand, attracting and retaining top talent in a competitive job market.

The pursuit of happiness at the workplace is not solely the responsibility of employees; it is a shared responsibility between employees, managers, and organizational leaders. By creating a positive and supportive work environment, organizations can cultivate happiness among their workforce. This includes fostering

Workplace Happiness

Dr. Namita

Abstract

Emphasizing the significance of job happiness in contemporary society is crucial and should not be underestimated. Workplace happiness, going beyond mere job satisfaction, encompasses the overall well-being of employees, impacting their emotional, psychological, and physical states. Satisfied employees demonstrate heightened engagement, creativity, and productivity, fostering an environment conducive to innovation and collaboration, ultimately leading to organizational success. A positive workplace culture also cultivates employee loyalty, reduces turnover, and strengthens the employer's reputation, attracting top talent. Various factors influence workplace satisfaction, including organizational culture, leadership style, work-life balance, recognition of employees' contributions, and opportunities for personal development. To create a pleasant work environment, organizations can foster positive relationships, improve communication channels, support work-life balance, offer professional development opportunities, acknowledge achievements, prioritize employee well-being, promote autonomy, and lead by example. Recognizing happiness as a fundamental need, not a luxury, benefits both individuals and organizations. By valuing workplace happiness and implementing these strategies, organizations can unlock their employees' potential, leading to increased job satisfaction, higher employee retention rates, and overall improved well-being.

Keywords: *Happiness, Satisfaction, Behaviour, Workplace*

* Assistant Professor of Commerce, Government College for Women, Gohana
Email- knamita1991@gmail.com



India@75 in Multidimensional Perspectives

**Dr Parmila
Dr Namita**

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Innovations and Startups in India: Powering Economic Expansion and Technological Advancement

*Dr. Jyoti Chahal**

In the last few years, startups grew as the digital revolution democratised knowledge and markets. India has become a major hub for new business and technological development. The purpose of this chapter is to examine how new ideas and businesses are contributing to India's booming economy and rapid technical development. It explores the startup ecosystem's growth, and the impact of startups on various sectors of the economy. Additionally, This chapter also examines India's startup challenges and suggests ways to support their growth.

Introduction

Startups have grown rapidly in India, helping boost economic growth and technology. Startups in India have grown due to historical entrepreneurial spirit, economic liberalisation, technical developments, government initiatives, and global recognition. The tradition of invention and entrepreneurship in India goes back many decades. India has a long history of entrepreneurial endeavours, from its ancient trading networks to its highly trained artisans. The contemporary startup ecosystem may be traced its roots back to this pioneering tradition. The proliferation of Indian start-ups can largely be attributed to the rise of the digital economy and other

* Associate Professor of Commerce, GCW, Gohana, Email: jc4202@gmail.com

Importance and Opportunities in Cattle Farming: A Study from Haryana

Dr. Lalita Rani*

Haryana is a state that popularly known for its food Quality. A line is popular for Haryana is, "Desha Mai Desh Haryana Jit Doodh Dahi Ka Khana". It's clear from these lines that people here are passionate about healthy food and especially with dairy Products. There is culture to have cattle at home and it's a good investment with great returns. With the economic development infrastructure for cattle farming is also improve. Govt. of Haryana take initiative to develop better breeds, better vaccination, medicine, by opening R & D center,

Importance of Cattle Farming

- **A good Source of Income:** Most of the families having cattle used to sell the milk for income purse. Its add in their regular income and people having involvement in agriculture can use their agri-waste in cattle farming. Both agriculture and livestock are complimentary for each other.
- **Food Security:** as population is increasing day by day, food security is a big issue for any nation. Cattle farming provide food security to families and to the state also.
- **Easily converted in to cash:** It is a good small investment for any family. Farmers used cattle to sell for cash purpose when it's required for their urgent expenses.

* Assistant Professor, Govt. College for Women Gohana, Email: lalita.d.pahal@gmail.com

- **Create Employment:** cattle farming and related businesses creates employment in the states. Govt. also take initiative in this field and helps stakeholder specially SC and yellow card holders by providing different types incentives and schemes.
- **Contribute in GDP:** Agriculture was the highest contributor in past. But slowly industry and service sector cross it and now agriculture is the third highest contributor in GDP. But contribution of livestock increase in GDP year By year.
- **Nutritious Dairy products:** With food security through farmers are able to provide nutritious dairy food through cattle farming that necessary for our health.

Business Opportunities in Cattle Farming and Related Activities

- **Milk & Dairy Products:** milk and dairy products like butter, ghee, cheese, curd, paneer etc. and other process dairy products are high in demand in demand, especially in cities. Entrepreneurs have good opportunities in this field and as per the scenario this will be increased by the time.
- **Bio-plants & Bio Gas:** by using cattle waste, by gas plant could be run, as demand for the bio-gas expected to grow significantly worldwide. Bio gas is a good source of energy and replace natural gas many places.
- **Breeding, reproduction and Sales of Cattle:** this is also very popular business now a day, to reproduce good breed and sell them on profitable price. There are many progressive farmers in Haryana those who engage in this business.
- **Compost and Vermicompost:** these are new technology to prepare compost from cattle's waste. These compost are highly recommended for organic farming. Demand for vermicompost increased day by day as of organic foods.
- **Energy Source:** traditionally cattle waste is used as source of energy, people in village used cattle's dung for cooking food and other purpose.
- **Cow Urine Products:** cow urine is also in demand as it's recommended in some Ayurvedic medicine. Many Brands sells its like a product for example: Pantanjali

Concept and Implementation of E-Governance

*Mrs. Priyanka**

Introduction

All throughout the world, nations are looking for ways to improve governance via the implementation of communications and information technologies. Depending on the cultural context in which it is being used, the term “e-governance” or “e-government” may be more appropriate. In earlier days, it’s been rebranded under a variety of various names as new technologies have emerged. one-stop government, Joined-up government, linked government, whole-of-government, open government, and, most recently, online government are all terms used to describe similar concepts. Professionals throughout the globe continue to confront major hurdles in their attempts to link government and people for the achievement of good governance, regardless of the terminology employed to describe the issue. This is especially true for underdeveloped nations. In terms of accomplishing goals, there have been more setbacks than triumphs. One unique aspect of ICT-based platforms is the fact that they grow as time passes with the help of the individuals who use them. Additionally, owing to a variety of functional restrictions, government agencies often choose ‘As-is’ digitization of existing systems. For instance, while the National e-Governance Plan (NeGP) and the second

* Assistant Professor, Govt. College for Women, Gohana (Sonipat) Email: priyanka-malik.malikk@gmail.com