



Department of Commerce, P.G.D.A.V. College
in association with
Department of Commerce, University of Delhi

Certificate of Paper Presentation

This is to certify that Ms. _____ of
_____ MDU, Rohtak _____ has presented research paper
titled _____ in Student Category
in the ICSSR sponsored National Conference on "Sustainable Development and Business: Managing
Organizations of Tomorrow" held on 4th August, 2020 organized by P.G.D.A.V. College, University of
Delhi.


Dr. Atul Kumar
Conference Convenor

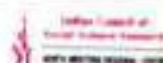

Dr. Shuchi Pahuja
Conference Co-chair


Dr. Mukesh Agarwal
Principal,
P.G.D.A.V. College


Prof. R.K. Singh
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M.D.U CENTRE FOR PROFESSIONAL AND ALLIED STUDIES, GURUGRAM
(Maharshi Dayanand University, Rohtak)
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In Collaboration with
ICSSR NORTH WESTERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, CHANDIGARH

TWO-DAYS NATIONAL (INTER-DISCIPLINARY) CONFERENCE

On

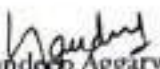
SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND STARTUPS IN AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED SECTORS

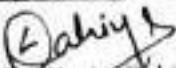
12th-13th March, 2020

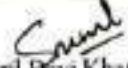
CERTIFICATE

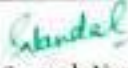
This is to certify that Dr./Mr./Ms. Madhu
 of Department of Commerce, MDU - Rohtak Participated in the Two
 Days National (Inter-Disciplinary) Conference on "Skill Development and Startups in Agriculture and Allied
 Sectors" held on March 12-13, 2020 at MDU Centre for Professional and Allied Studies, Gurugram as a
 Keynote Speaker / Resource Person / Chairperson / Co-Chairperson / Delegate and presented a paper entitled

Crop Insurance Scheme


 Dr. Sandeep Aggarwal
 Convener


 Dr. Kavita Dahiya
 Convener


 Dr. Sumit Devi Kharb
 Organising Secretary


 Prof. Santosh Nandal
 Director, MDU CPAS



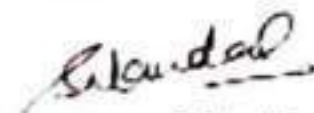
NATIONAL SEMINAR Online (On March 26, 2021)

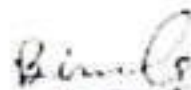
ON
RURAL DEVELOPMENT: OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES
(Under the Aegis of Dr. Radha Krishnan Foundation Fund)

Organised by
Department of Economics
Maharshi Dayanand University, Rohtak (Haryana)

Certificate of Presentation

It is certified that Dr/Mr/Ms Madhu of Sushant University, Gurugram has presented a paper entitled "Elements of Rural Finance - Relationship of Rural Finance Elements with Women Empowerment and Economic Development" in the one day National Seminar.


Prof. Santosh Nandal
(HOD Economics)


Dr. Bimla
(Organising Secretary)



GURUGRAM UNIVERSITY

(A State Govt. University Established Under Haryana Act of 2017)

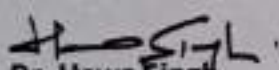


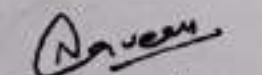
International Conference on
"Opportunities in Crisis: Re-Inventing Business Models"
(IC- MGMT -2021)

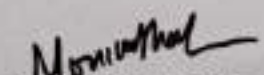
November 11th-12th, 2021

CERTIFICATE OF PAPER PRESENTATION

This is to certify that Dr./Mr./Ms. Madhu, Research Scholar, Sushant University, Gurugram, has presented the paper entitled "Indian Government Scheme to Uplift Economics During Covid -19 Pandemic" at the International Conference on "Opportunities in Crisis: Re-Inventing Business Models" organised by the Department of Management, Gurugram University, Gurugram, Haryana, India.


Dr. Hawa Singh
Convener


Dr. Naveen Kumar
Convener


Dr. Monika Bhatia
Convener


Prof. (Dr.) Amarjeet Kaur
Dean-FCM



GURUGRAM UNIVERSITY

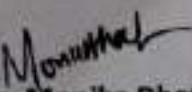
(State Govt. University Established Under Haryana Act 17 of 2017)



Joint International Conference on
"Global Challenges: Collaborations, Ethics & Resilience"
(ICGCER-2022)
December 13th-14th, 2022

CERTIFICATE OF PAPER PRESENTATION

This is to certify that **Ms. Madhu**, Research Scholar of Department of Management, Sushant University has presented the paper entitled "**Current Challenges of Human Resource Management in the Insurance Industry**" at the International Conference on "Global Challenges: Collaborations, Ethics & Resilience (ICGCER-2022)" jointly organized by the Department of Management, Gurugram University, Gurugram, Haryana, India and Valparaiso University, Indiana, USA.


Dr. Monika Bhatia
Convener


Prof. (Dr) Amarjeet kaur
Dean

GURUGRAM UNIVERSITY

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Sr. No. ००३.....

Department of Management

INTERNATIONAL SEMINAR ON MANAGEMENT PARADIGMS FROM BHAGWAT GITA

Certificate of Appreciation

Certified that Prof./Dr./Mr./Ms.

Madhu

from MDU

has participated in International Seminar on

"Management Paradigms from Bhagwat Gita"

held on **Feb 12, 2020** as a **Session Chairperson/ Resource Person/ Delegate**

and presented a paper

titled Leadership Perspective on Bhagwad Gita


Dr. Markanday Ahuja
Patron


Prof. M.S. Turan
Convener


Dr. Gunjan Malik Manocha
Organising Secretary



IATSM-2021
— 27-28 May 2021 —

Sushant
University

CERTIFICATE OF PAPER PRESENTATION

This is to certify that

Ms Madhu of **Sushant University**

presented a paper titled

Corporate Social Responsibility Of Business Entities- CSR Role In Achieving Sustainability And It's Legal Framework In India

in the International Conference on Advanced Technology, Sustainability and Management 2021 jointly organized by School of Engineering & Technology and School of Business, Sushant University, Gurugram.

**DR. SUDIPTO
SARKAR**
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GOYAL**
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MDU-CENTRE FOR PROFESSIONAL & ALLIED STUDIES, GURUGRAM
MAHARSHI DAYANAND UNIVERSITY ROHTAK

Serial No. 25

(A State University established under Haryana Act No. 25 of 1975)

NAAC Accredited 'A+' Grade

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE

(Multidisciplinary)

on

Sustainable Development: Innovations and Challenges

(June 4, 2022)

Certificate of Participation

This is to certify that Dr./Mr./Ms. Madhu, Research Scholar
from Sushant University has participated / chaired / co-chaired a session / presented a
poster/paper entitled Green HRM - A way to environment sustainability (online/offline) in the
International Conference on and impact of Covid 19 Pandemic on green HRM Practices
"Sustainable Development: Innovations and Challenges" organized by MDU-Centre for
Professional & Allied Studies, Gurugram on June 4, 2022.

Dr. Sandeep Agarwal
Convener

Dr. Sunil Devi Kharb
Convener

Dr. Vijay Rathee
Organising Secretary

Dr. Virender Sindhu
Organising Secretary

Dr. Kailash Kumar
Director, MDU-CMS

Indian Government Scheme to Uplift Economics during COVID-19 Pandemic

Madhu

*Research Scholar, Sushant University, Gurugram
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Abstract

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, about 90% of countries of total countries have faced recession and experienced a contraction in per capita GDP. COVID-19 was firstly identified in Wuhan city of China in 2019 and as we know it is a communicable disease that gradually spread in most countries. This virus has posed an unprecedented challenge for the policymakers in India and other countries also. In India, during the pandemic, early lockdown is done that has a deep impact on our economy. To uplift the economy, the government has launched various schemes that strike on major issues of the economy. This study throws light upon steps taken by the Indian government to uplift the economy. This paper covers the scheme of government related to agriculture, business, helping poor people, unemployment, health issues, and safety from COVID-19 pandemic and Atmanirbhar Bharat Mission, e-Sanjeevani OPD, Ayushman Bharat Jan Arogya Yojana, etc are few main policies that play a major role. This study is purely based on information gathered from the secondary source.

Keywords: COVID-19 Pandemic, Indian Government, Scheme, Uplift Economy.

Introduction

About 90% of countries of total countries have faced recession and experienced a contraction in per capita gross domestic product during the pandemic period. COVID-19 was firstly identified in Wuhan city of China in 2019 and as we know it is a communicable disease that gradually spread in most countries. By the end of February 2020, the infection had spread to over 54 countries, infected more than 85,403, and resulted in the death of around three thousand. World Health Organization title this outbreak a pandemic on March 11, 2020. 9.6 crore people have been infected and growing at an average rate of 3.3% per day within the year 2020.

During this pandemic period, India which is a developing country works on the humane principle advocated in Mahabhartar 'Saving a life that is in jeopardy is the origin of the dharma.' So India applied early and stringent lockdown in the country because India recognized that GDP growth and economic growth can be recovered but losses of lives can't be recovered.

COVID-19 pandemic affects both demand and supply. On-demand side Indian policies focused purely on necessities. On the supply side, India has done structural reforms at the

GREEN HRM – A WAY TO ENVIRONMENT SUSTAINABILITY AND IMPACT OF COVID -19 PANDEMIC ON GREEN HRM PRACTICES

Madhu

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Abstract

Green HRM is part of sustainability. Sustainability has three pillars which are social, economic, and environmental. Green HRM is related to the environment and it promotes environment-friendly activities and reduces Carbon footprints from human resource management. Nowadays the concern for the natural environment is increasing in public and it is needed that the business model is modified and hence the green HRM be adopted. Green Human Resource Management (HRM) wants to give shape to employee behaviour which helps the organization attain environment-friendly goals. After analyzing various studies, it is found that there is a positive impact of the implementation of Green HRM on individuals', and organizations' performance, and environmental conservation. This study also highlights the impact of the COVID -19 Pandemic on Green HRM practices. It is found that the pandemic has a mixed impact which is positive and negative both on the Green HRM practices. For this study, data is collected from secondary sources that as electronic books, research papers, journals, newspaper articles, and websites.

Keywords: Green HRM, COVID-19 Pandemic, Sustainability, Environment.

Introduction

We have observed a lot of environmental changes in the last few decades due to which environment conservation has become a big concern. Sustainability has three main pillars that are economic, social, and environmental, and environmental is a major source of concern. Green HRM is a new research area and it is related to the environment it promotes environment-friendly activities and reduces Carbon footprints from human resource management. If we generally define Green HRM, it is the combination of environmental management and human resource management. It is the contribution of Human Resource Management policies and practices toward achieving environmental sustainability.

Green HRM Strategies are prepared so that every employee assists in sustainable practices and increases the awareness and commitments of

CROP INSURANCE SCHEME OF INDIA- ONE NATION ONE SCHEME

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ABSTRACT:

This paper is an attempt to put light on the new crop insurance scheme in India. India is primarily an agricultural country and nearly 70% population's primary source of livelihood is based on agriculture. Indian agriculture depends on the monsoon and agriculture in India is highly affected by drought and floods. This all creates operating risks in the cultivation of different crops. Crop insurance is the only way to cover the risk against crop yield. The Indian government has introduced many innovative schemes on crop insurance but every scheme is not fully successful. In this paper, the new crop insurance scheme of India which is Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) is discussed. Through this scheme, the government has introduced one nation –one scheme theme. Prime Minister of India Sh. Narendra Modi launched this yojana on 13th February 2016. This scheme tries to remove all previous schemes' shortcomings. Under this Yojana, farmers need to pay as a premium-only 2% for Kharif crops and 1.5% for Rabi crops in general. Through this research paper, an attempt has been made to examine important features, major weaknesses, performance, barriers in implementation, and recommendations for proper implementations of Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana. After studying all aspects of Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana, we conclude that this scheme has removed many shortcomings of the previous schemes but still, it faces many barriers in proper implementation and these barriers can be removed by adopting some more practices. This study is based on the available secondary data.

KEYWORDS: Crop, Insurance, Agriculture, Cultivation, Operating Risk, Technology.

INTRODUCTION:

Agriculture in a country like India is really vulnerable to threats like lack of rain and swamps. Lack of capital is the main component that hinders agricultural productivity and diversification in India. (Kumar et al., 2020) Indian agriculture is facing many problems like crop failure, the excess burden of employment, non-remunerative prices, etc. (No, 2019) Farmer's protection is required to protect from innate disasters and it also ensures the solvency competence of the farmers for the upcoming crop season. (Sharma, 2021) Intending to reduce the

ROLE OF CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY IN AGRICULTURE DEVELOPMENT, ACHIEVING SUSTAINABILITY AND CSR LEGAL FRAMEWORK IN INDIA

Madhu*

ABSTRACT

It is a study about the meaning of corporate social responsibility in the context of sustainability and enhancing the role of corporate social responsibility in achieving sustainability. Corporate social responsibility has extended the boundaries of the firm into society. Corporate Social Responsibility activity brings a change in the lives of deprived people in rural India. Deprived people in India are mostly based on agriculture for their livelihood and CSR also plays a significant role in the agriculture sector. Business Corporate social responsibility has a positive correlation with the financial performance of the business. In this paper, we explain the concept of Corporate Social Responsibility in the Indian Scenario. India is the first country that make corporate social responsibility activity compulsory for large and profitable companies. Few big companies were working on corporate social responsibility before it was made compulsory in India. Public sector units consider corporate social responsibility important for fulfilling the strategy of the organization. We also discuss the critical success factor which makes corporate social responsibility successful. This study also discusses how CSR plays a significant role in achieving sustainability. Based on the survey we conclude that an organization has a significant effect on its external environment and changes the environment through its activities. Now companies are taking corporate social responsibility activities seriously not only because it plays a key role in their business success but also it gives a strategic and competitive advantage. Corporate social responsibility plays a strong role to deal with critical disasters.

Keywords: Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR), Sustainability, Rural Area, Agriculture, Legal Framework, Public Sector Unit.

Introduction

Corporate Social Responsibility follows "Serva Lok a Hitam" Wellbeing of all stakeholders. Corporate social responsibility has intensely changed the way corporate entities conduct their business activities in the social environment in the 21st century. CSR refers to an open and crystal clear business practice and it considers ethical values and respect for employees' communities and protection of the environment. In the Corporate Social Responsibility concept companies consider their profitability and growth with the interest of society and the environment simultaneously by taking responsibility for the impact of their activities on stakeholders. Today's corporate managers are judged for both their financial performance and how they perform their corporate social responsibility also (Okpara and Kabongo 2013). The corporate social responsibility concept took a dominant position in business reporting. As we all know the primary purpose of business is to earn money but it should be for the welfare of society and the environment (Dixit and Mohammad Sharif 2019). Corporate Social Responsibility by providing a win-win

REMOTE WORKING IS A NEW HR TREND 2023

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Abstract

The COVID-19 epidemic and lockdowns taught organizational agility. Working quickly and on multiple fronts, organizations have had to adapt their places of business to protect staff members and the general population, adjust to changes in consumer expectations, with new markets emerging overnight while others are falling off a cliff, make layoffs and navigate furlough programmes, and facilitate unprecedented working from home (WFH). Working from home and collaborative virtual teams are the most likely to last among the adjustments required. Many call it a forced homework 'experiment'. As remote working technology became more ingrained over time, organizations were ready to make the switch, but many employers were still hesitant. Yahoo! CEO Marissa Mayer famously bucked the trend in 2013 by demanding a halt to WFH arrangements; this paper critically reviews this new HR Trend of remote working.

Key Words: Remote working, Work from Home, New HR Trend

Introduction

Lockdown may cause lasting change for several reasons. At a practical level, technology has made remote working easier and is expected to make so even more, and people have already invested in time, technology, and furnishings to work from home. [1]

The homeworking 'experiment' performing better than predicted appears to have changed employers' perceptions. The lockdown appears to have shown many firms that homeworking can work for a larger range of employees with tweaks. [2] As an employee benefit, WFH may no longer be seen as an advantages for executives or managerial position and not appropriate for many, especially junior roles, such as call centre workers using specialized office equipment or individuals who are expected to be 'on hand' to provide support, or as something for which such workers can only be granted in 'special cases' such as those involving caring responsibilities. The CIPD, the UK HR and people development professional association, says 'flexible working should be the rule – not the exception.' [3]

Many workers also desire to work remotely long-term. The gap in demand for WFH, flexitime, and shortened hours existed before the pandemic. Two thirds of UK workers desired to work remotely in at least one way that was not already

Evaluation of Differences in Job Satisfaction Levels of Male and Female Employees in Insurance Sector

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Abstract

The primary objective of the current investigative study is to ascertain whether there are any differences in the degrees of job satisfaction levels as reported by male and female employees. Thirty male and thirty female employees from insurance companies in the NCR Delhi area made up the employee sample that was gathered for this study. The degree of job satisfaction among the employees who responded to the Kanungo job satisfaction questionnaire may be measured. On the other hand, t-tests, means, and standard deviations were used in the analysis of the generated responses. The results of the data analysis indicated that there was no discernible difference between the job satisfaction levels that male and female employees reported. Age did not appear to have any bearing on workers' ratings of job satisfaction, either for male or female employees in lower or higher age groups.

Keywords: Gender, Job satisfaction, Employees

1. Introduction

In the Indian culture, it is widely acknowledged that male and females have different mindsets and behave differently in daily life. For a variety of reasons, male and females grow up differently starting when they're kids and continuing into adulthood. They do a wide range of duties in a wide range of methods. When applied solely to certain types of works, the general assumption is entirely true. In terms of organizational work, these are positions where it is not required to make a distinction between male and female staff members. Nonetheless, it is a well-known fact that females work harder than males do and are therefore happier in their positions as the outcome of their labour. Weaver (1977) discovered that an employee's degree of job satisfaction was influenced by a number of criteria, all of which were unrelated to gender and included compensation, race, position, occupational respect, supervisory function, and freedom in the workplace. From an organizational standpoint, there are a few elements that serve as ceilings in the Indian setting. Females might not have been able to work in some capacities even if they had been eager to work due to social duties, however, the gender disparity in Indian society as the outcome of a complex combination of many variables.

2. Review of Literature

Aparna (2016) investigated whether ratings of several characteristics of work were different for male and females. Previous research has demonstrated that characteristics related to sexual orientation differ in their impact on job satisfaction. The reason for this is because the needs of male and females in the workplace differ. According to these findings, it's just as common for male and females to derive significance from their work through coincidental encounters. The main objective of the study is to clarify the intricate relationships that exist between gender biases, the degree of autonomy that workers have on the job, and the fairness with which opportunities are allocated. These relationships all play a role in the diverse levels of job satisfaction that representatives in the pharmaceutical sector achieve.

Krishna (2015) investigated how gender affected various employee groups' job satisfaction in private schools. The main purpose of the research was to determine the true difference in sex differences. Zou's (2019) research indicates that the observed gender disparity in job satisfaction can be attributed to the distinct career trajectories pursued by individuals.

In order to compare workers' job satisfaction in open and private part associations, two different kinds of business networks with unique features, Samaiya (2015) conducted study. For this study, a representative sample of two hundred and forty workers from the government and private sectors was employed. Employees possessed, at the very least, a high school diploma. An assessment of the administrative staff at the centre served as the model for the test.

Employees' Satisfaction and Attitude towards Work-Life Balance: A Study on Married Female Employees in Insurance Sector Gurugram District

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Abstract

Due to the accelerated speed of urbanization and industrialization, Indian households are witnessing fast changes. Women from all social classes in India have taken up paid jobs. Indian women's access to educational possibilities is far more now than it was decades ago, particularly in urban areas. This has opened up new perspectives, raised awareness, and increased personal growth objectives. This, combined with financial pressure, has played a significant role in impacting women's decision to work. Economic necessity has been cited as the key reason for working in most investigations of female employees in India. Work and home life are inextricably linked and intertwined. This paper identifies that for female employees in the insurance sector spending more time in the office, dealing with clients, and job constraints can have a negative impact on their personal life, making it difficult to even accomplish household duties. Personal life, on the other hand, might be difficult if the female employees have a child or ageing parents, financial troubles, or troubles in the life of a close relative. It can cause work absenteeism, tension, and a lack of focus at work. When the burdens, commitments, and expectations of work and family roles become irreconcilable, work-personal life conflict arises.

Keywords: Employees' satisfaction, attitude, Work-life balance, Female Employees

Introduction

Work-life balance is the right prioritization of "work" (career and ambition) and "life" (pleasure, leisure, family, and spiritual growth) on the one hand and "works" (pleasure, leisure, family, and religious experience) on the other. "Lifestyle balance" and "life balance" are related but larger words. Individual needs, experiences, and ambitions all play a role in determining the balance, and there is no one-size-fits-all approach. Furthermore, work-life balance does not imply an equal division of time in both work and life. Work-life balance has a significant impact on employee attitudes toward their firms as well as their personal lives. When both work and home are working properly, a synergy between work and life is meant to exist.

Statement of the Problem

The smooth operation and success of an organization's employees are dependent on the quality of its employees' work lives. To ensure that all employees are performing at their best and are free of stress and strain, a good work-life balance must be maintained. Employees' schedules, job production, available leaves, and other factors can all be influenced by the quality of their work life. Employees who have a good quality of life at work feel safe and as though they are being considered of and looked for by their employers. This is the truth, and because there was absenteeism and a employee satisfaction, the investigator made an effort in this direction and conducted the current study to examine the employees' satisfaction and attitude towards quality of work life among married female employees in the insurance sector in Gurugram district.

Review of Literature

Between 1969 and 1974, a broad range of academicians, scholars, union leaders, and government officials developed a passion in how to improve an individual's quality of life through on-the-job experience. Between 1969 and 1973, a

EMPLOYEE SATISFACTION IN THE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES: A CRITICAL REVIEW

Madhu

Research Scholar, Sushant University, Gurugram

Dr. Naveen Nandal

Assistant Professor, Sushant University, Gurugram

Abstract

This study looks into how satisfied overall employees are with their jobs in Indian insurance firms. Primary data has been collected from private as well as public life insurance using a questionnaire. The demographic information about the respondents is included in the first section of the questionnaire, and the major measuring factors for job satisfaction are listed in the last section on a Likert scale. 100 people participated in the survey overall, with 75 percent coming from private life insurance firms and the remaining 25 % from public life insurance companies. 70 % were male and 30 % were female respondents. The gathered data have been analysed using factor analysis and correlation matrix. According to this study, life insurance company employees experience both pleasant and negative emotions. Positive attitudes regarding their jobs are reflected in three factors. These include the possibility of pay and advancement, the efficient line of command, and the overall working environment. Negative emotions, however, are brought on by two sources. These elements include a lack of team spirit and a precarious work. This essay also promotes some suggestions for enhancing pleasant emotions while reducing negative ones. The person in authority should ensure a democratic process for making decisions, equitable delegation, and open communication with subordinates to foster teamwork and reduce employee dissatisfaction. They should also ensure job security for employees so they can give their best endeavour to achieving the organisational goal.

Key Words: Employee Satisfaction, Job, Public sector, Private sector, Employees, Influencing factor, Life Insurance Companies

1. Introduction

The workplace of today is undergoing a significant transformation as a result of factors including globalization, expanding economies, and advanced technology, which bring new problems and opportunities for workers (Shrivastava & Purang, 2009). Human capital, not dollars, is now what makes a corporation successful. The secret to a successful business operation is knowledge. Customer satisfaction and corporate performance are both highly impacted by the performance of service workers (Dunlap, Dotson, & Chambers, 1988). Not only is our job a source of revenue, but it also plays a significant role in shaping our social status (Sharma & Jyoti, 2009). In every profession, employee dissatisfaction is undesirable and hazardous. Human resources are an organization's most valuable asset, and their effective management and maintenance of greater work satisfaction levels have an impact on the development and performance of a whole economy (Shrivastava & Purang, 2009).

Job happiness is a significant issue today and it has been widely accepted that employee job satisfaction significantly affects the success of businesses. When an employee experiences their employment satisfying and dependable, they are in a contented condition with their position. Thus, a variety of factors contribute to occupational happiness. As a result, a variety of elements contribute to job satisfaction, and their absence is to blame for job unhappiness. Employee work satisfaction seems to be a highly important factor in the company's continued success. The first world has a reasonable understanding of



NATIONAL SEMINAR

ONE DAY (INTERDISCIPLINARY)



ON THE THEME- "RELEVANCE OF GANDHIAN THOUGHTS IN
CONTEMPORARY INDIA"

Organised by - **GOVT. COLLEGE HATHIN, PALWAL, HR.**

Sponsored by - **DIRECTOR HIGHER EDUCATION HARYANA**

ON JANUARY 27, 2020

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that Prof./Dr./Mr./Ms.

MADHU

Designation STUDENT

Institution M.D.V. ROHTAK

has Participated/Delivered a plenary lecture/Presented a paper/Chaired/Co-chaired a session entitled

EDUCATIONAL PHILOSOPHY OF GANDHIJI

In the **NATIONAL SEMINAR** on JANUARY 27, 2020 at Govt. College Hathin, Palwal, HR.

Patron

Dr. Ashwani Kumar Gupta

Org. Secretary

Dr. Rajpal Malik

Convener

Dr. Satya Prakash



S.D. (PG) COLLEGE PANIPAT

A Unit of Shri S.D. Education Society (Regd.) Panipat

Affiliated to Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra



National Conference on

Current Trends in Business & Economics

NCCTBE - 2020

Sponsored by : Director General Higher Education, Haryana

15-16 February, 2020

Certificate

Certified that Mr./Ms. MADHU (Former Student) from M.D. University (Dept of Commerce) participated in the National Conference on 'Current Trends in Business & Economics' held at S.D. (PG) College, Panipat on 15-16 February, 2020. He/She chaired the session/ delivered invited talk/ presented paper Corporate Social Responsibility


Conferee


Principal