Theorem 3.5: Let $(X, \mu, \mathcal{H})$ be a hereditary generalized topological space and (Y, λ) be a generalized topological space. Also let $f: (X, \mu) \to (Y, \lambda)$ is an injective function, and Almost (μ, λ)-closed and $(\mu, \lambda)\beta$-irresolute. If Y is quasi λ_β-$\mathcal{H}$-normal space, then X is quasi μ_β-$f^{-1}(\mathcal{H})$-normal space.

Proof: Let A and B be $\mu\pi$ -closed subsets of X. Since f is Almost (μ, λ)-closed, $f(A)$ and $f(B)$ are disjoint $\lambda\pi$ -closed. Since Y is quasi λ_β-$\mathcal{H}$-normal space, there exist $\mu\ \beta$-open sets U and V in Y such that $f(A) - U \in \mathcal{H}$ and $f(B) - V \in \mathcal{H}$and $U \cap V \in \mathcal{H}$. Then $f^{-1}(f(A)) - f^{-1}(U) \in f^{-1}(\mathcal{H})$ and $f^{-1}(f(B)) - f^{-1}(V) \in f^{-1}(\mathcal{H})$ and $f^{-1}(U \cap V) = f^{-1}(U) \cap f^{-1}(V) \in f^{-1}(\mathcal{H})$ which implies $A - f^{-1}(U) \in f^{-1}(\mathcal{H})$ and $B - f^{-1}(V) \in f^{-1}(\mathcal{H})$. Since f is $(\mu, \lambda)\beta$-irresolute, $f^{-1}(U)$ and $f^{-1}(V)$ are $\mu\ \beta$-open subsets of X. Hence it follows that X is quasi μ_β-$f^{-1}(\mathcal{H})$-normal space.

Theorem 3.6: Let $(X, \mu, \mathcal{H})$ be a generalized topological space. If X is quasi μ_β- $\mathcal{H}$-normal space, and $Y \subset X$ is $\mu\pi$ -closed set, then Y is quasi μ_β- $\mathcal{H}_Y$-normal space.

Proof: Let A and B be disjoint $\mu\pi$-closed subsets of Y. Since Y is $\mu\pi$-closed set and $Y \subset X$, A and B are $\mu\pi$-closed subsets of X. Since X is quasi μ_β- $\mathcal{H}$-normal space, there exist $\mu\ \beta$-open sets U and V such that $A - U \in \mathcal{H}$, $B - V \in \mathcal{H}$and $U \cap V \in \mathcal{H}$. If $A - U = H \in \mathcal{H}$, $B - V = G \in \mathcal{H}$, then $A \subset (U \cup H)$ and $B \subset (V \cup G)$. Since $A \subset Y$, $A \subset Y \cap (U \cup H)$ and so $A \subset (Y \cap U) \cup (Y \cap H)$. Therefore $A - (Y \cap U) \subset (Y \cap H) \in \mathcal{H}_Y$. Similarly $B - (Y \cap V) \subset (Y \cap G) \in \mathcal{H}_Y$. Hence $Y \cap U$ and $Y \cap V$ are $\mu\ \beta$-open sets in Y such that $A - (Y \cap U) \in \mathcal{H}_Y$ and $B - (Y \cap V) \in \mathcal{H}_Y$. Hence Y is quasi μ_β- $\mathcal{H}_Y$-normal space.

4. Conclusion

In this paper we introduced new classes of spaces namely quasi μ- $\mathcal{H}$- regular space ,quasi μ_β- $\mathcal{H}$-regular space, quasi μ_β- $\mathcal{H}$- normal space, Almost μ-$\mathcal{H}$ -Normal spaces, Quasi ultra μ- $\mathcal{H}$-Normal space in hereditary generalized topological spaces and derived some properties by using some basic properties of (μ, λ)-continuity in generalized topological spaces.

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