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5	APPLICATION OF K-MEANS ALGORITHM TO MAPPING POVERTY OUTLINE BY PROVINCE IN INDIA	DR. PUSHPENDRA KUMAR VERMA	https://www.ijrte.org/wp-content/uploads/papers/v8i6/F7357038620.pdf
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Insurance–growth nexus: empirical evidence from emerging Asian markets

Nikita Singhal  Shikha Goyal & Tanmay Singhal

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Abstract

This study examines the drivers of insurance market growth and causality between insurance and economic growth using a dynamic one-step system GMM estimator and panel Granger causality test on the sample of 19 emerging Asian economies over the period 2007-2017. Several macro-economic factors influence the development of the insurance market but the magnitude of effects varies between high and middle-income countries and types of insurance growth proxies used. On examining the causality between insurance and economic growth, the result of the Granger causality test shows that unidirectional causality is running from economic growth to the insurance sector supporting demand leading framework of insurance growth literature. The study suggests that higher economic activities with regulated price levels, higher banking activities with credit rationing and more outreach programmes are contributing to insurance sector growth. Therefore, policymakers should stimulate economic activities of the country to boost insurance growth.

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A Comprehensive Study on Solar Energy to meet the Sustainable Development Goal in India

Mr. Subhranil Debbarma¹, Mr. Saurabh Kr. Soni²

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Abstract: The share of non-conventional renewable energy in India is only 17.3%, where share of fossil fuel is 79.8% and causing cumulative GHG (Green House Gases) emission from electricity generation at a rate of 2,194.74 MtCo₂. With the increase in population, the gross consumption of electricity in India was 16.3 kWh per capita in the FY 1947 to 1,181 kWh per capita as of FY 2018-19 and total generation (non-utilities and utilities) was 1,377 MW (megawatt)h to 1,54,6517 MW-h respectively.

With the rapid increase in development and industrialization the electricity power has become a very necessary for mankind perhaps, in future it would trigger more in generation of electricity with the increasing development and advancement of technology.

Hence, the source of energy must be increase with time being with its necessity. There is various ways to generate electricity but the source of generation and process differ.

Few source of generation are eco friendly like; Solar, Hydro, Wind, etc and few causes adverse affect to our environment like; Coal, Oil, Gas, Nuclear, etc. In my present study it implies that due to increase in GHG and other polluting elements derived during electricity generation is invoking Global Warming. For mitigating the demand of excess electricity and keep the environment safe and clean by increasing the use of solar energy in various part of building structure as well as in other suitable infrastructure.

Keywords: Electricity, Pollutants, Non-conventional energy, Green house gas, Global warming, Solar energy.



Contamination of Underground Drinking Water at Tarikampur

Varnita Singh^[1], Saurabh Kumar Soni^[2]

Research Scholar ^[1], HOD Civil Department ^[2]

Environment Engineering, IIMT University, Meerut-250001, India

Abstract:

Five different samples were taken at the sampling site in Tarikampur Bijnor. Water sample is taken from different sites from handpumps constructed close to the toilets at houses, following general method of sampling. These samples were compared to standards of WHO of drinking water. The drinking water was observed to be contaminated at all the sites. But the sample water is more polluted at sites where handpumps were at closer distance to toilets as compared to other sites. People get affected by using this water for drinking purpose. It was observed that quality of water gets improved as the distance of toilet increases from water source.



Design of Zebra Cross Violation Detection Model in Traffic Light Using the Adaptive Background Subtraction Method

Dr. Pushendra Kumar Verma, Dr. Deepak K. Sinha

Abstract

Traffic violations often occur in India, both by law and non-law enforcement agencies. The destruction occurred due to lack of public awareness for orderly traffic. So it is considered normal and become a habit if allowed to continue. Various categories of violations occurred such as running a red light, not using a helmet, not turning on a vehicle's light, not carrying a driving certificate, going against the flow, and crossing the crossing markers. Not infrequently these violations can harm other road users and result in accidents. One type of traffic violations that often results in accidents in traffic is the driver breaking or breaking into traffic light when the red conditions are on. In this research, zebra cross detection system is created using the Adaptive Background Subtraction method using Raspberry Pi3. The adaptive method of development plan planning is used to keep track of the images that are in circulation for capturing the object in traffic light using a camera; the image obtained can capture objects that violate the detection line. Then the results of the object that was captured

PDF

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Dr. Pushendra Kumar Verma, Dr. Deepak K. Sinha. (2020). Design of Zebra Cross Violation Detection Model in Traffic Light Using the Adaptive Background Subtraction Method. *International Journal of Advanced Science and Technology*, 29(05), 2151 - 2159. Retrieved from <http://sersc.org/journals/index.php/IJAST/article/view/10968>

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Application of K-Means Algorithm to Mapping Poverty Outline by Province in India



Pushpendra Kumar Verma, Preety

Abstract: India has a second largest population and seventh largest country in the world, the UN data in 2018 recorded that there were 1,368,681,134 more people scattered throughout the Indian provinces. In addition, India also has a variety of social problems, one of which is poverty. The poverty line number in Indonesia needs to be improved. Data utilization techniques become new information called data mining. One of the most popular data mining methods is clustering using the k-means algorithm. K-means can process data without being notified in advance of the class label. This study will produce three provincial groups according to very low, low and sufficient income figures. Data processing of poverty line numbers in India using the k-means algorithm to get the results of the Davies Bouldin index of 0.271. These results are considered well enough because the closer the results obtained with zeros, the better the data similarity between members of the cluster.

Keywords: Poverty Line, K-means, cluster analysis Data Mining.

I. INTRODUCTION

Poverty is one of the social problems and also become a

Because it is so diverse nature of the challenges that exist, the handling of the problem of poverty must touch the bottom of the source and root of the real problem, either directly or indirectly.

1.1 Problem Formulation

Based on the background of the problem, the problem formulation taken in this research is "How to implement the algorithm k-means for mapping poverty line numbers in India from data that has been collected for the past four years".

1.2 Research purposes

This research is intended to process data on poverty line numbers in Indonesia sourced from the website The Central Statistics Agency uses the method clustering as a field of science viz data mining. In addition to getting the results of poverty line mapping by applying an algorithm k-means, so that the right solution can be taken for each different region in India

1.3 The objectives of this research are:

1. Conduct further review related to poverty line numbers



Linear and Nonlinear Causal Relationships Between International Reserves and Economic Growth: Evidence from India

[Mohammad Kashif](#), [Satish Kumar Singh](#), and [Abhishek Maheshwari](#) [View all authors and affiliations](#)

[Volume 16, Issue 1](#) | <https://doi.org/10.1177/2319510X19898633>

Abstract


This study investigates linear and nonlinear causal relationships between accumulated international reserves (IR) and economic growth (Econ) in the case of India. The present study is carried out using quarterly data ranging from the period of the first quarter of 1985 to the fourth quarter of 2014. The study used econometric tools such as the augmented Dickey–Fuller (ADF) unit root test, the linear Granger causality test, Johansen's cointegration test, the Brock, Dechert and Scheinkman (BDS) test and the nonlinear Granger causality test developed by Hiemstra and Jones. The study establishes that there exists a bidirectional linear causality. The Hiemstra and Jones test reveals a bidirectional nonlinear causal relationship between the variables. In light of these results, the study suggests that reserves accumulation can be implemented in India provided that excess of reserves are invested in alternative sources such as economic infrastructure projects and regional infrastructure development.

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Abstract

Document Sections

- I. Introduction
- II. Literature Survey
- III. Proposed Work
- IV. Conclusion and Future Scope

Abstract:
Mobile Adhoc Networking (MANET) are in use in approximately every known area now a days. The nodes of the Mobile Adhoc Networking MANETS are battery power operated. The battery goes down and node of the Mobile Adhoc Networking MANET may go down. If a node having very less remaining battery power is used in data transfer in routing, then that node lost its power and goes down. In this paper an approach for the consumption of energy with efficient routing protocol based on remaining battery power is proposed. The algorithm proposed improves the lifetime of nodes which have very less remaining battery power as compared to other nodes. The algorithm is simulated on a sample MANET and results are evaluated. The algorithm is found efficient in increasing lifetime of MANET.

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