

ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENT WEATHER FORECASTING SYSTEM : A CASE STUDY

JASMEEN GILL

*Department of Computer Science, RIMT-IET, MandiGobindgarh, Punjab, India
E-mail: er.jasmeengill@gmail.com*

SHAMINDER SINGH

*Department of Computer Science, GGI, Khanna, Punjab, India
E-mail: er_shaminder@yahoo.co.in*

PANKAJ BHAMBRI

*Department of Information Technology, GNDEC, Ludhiana, Punjab, India
E-mail: pkbhambri@gmail.com*

Weather plays a significant role in terms of life, property, agriculture and industry. Neural networks are capable of predicting the non-linear behavior of weather without the physics being explicitly explored. The most common method to train neural networks is through gradient decent based back propagation algorithm. This paper investigates the problems incurred while training neural network through back propagation and utilizes it to develop an artificial intelligent weather forecasting system based on hybrid approach using genetic algorithms. The results are very encouraging and it is found that the hybrid weather forecasting model can make predictions with high degree of accuracy.

Keywords: neural networks, weather forecasting, back propagation algorithm, genetic algorithm, and hybrid model.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE - NEED OF THE HOUR

SP SHARMA

Dr S.K.Singla

The Companies collect the resources/ capital from large number of investors for growth of the Company and the nation with expectations to earn handsome gain. In order to enhance the investors' confidence and improving the economic growth the Corporate Governance has been introduced and the Companies are required to follow the same.

As per Securities Exchange Board of India (SEBI), "Corporate Governance is the system by which business corporations are directed and controlled. The corporate governance structure specifies the distribution of rights and responsibilities among different participants in the corporation, such as the board, managers, shareholders and other stakeholders, and spells out the rules and procedures for making decisions on corporate affairs.

The Foreign authors have defined the term Corporate Governance as:-

According to Milton Freidam, "Corporate Governance is to conduct the business in accordance with owner's or shareholders desires, which generally will be to make as much money as possible."

Organization of Economic Co-Operation and Development (OECD) have defined "corporate governance" as the system by which business corporations are directed and controlled .

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") is the main authority responsible for regulating and promoting efficiency, transparency, and accountability in the Indian corporate sector. The MCA is specifically responsible for the administration of the Companies Act, 2013 and other allied legislation.

Corporate Governance under the Companies emphasized compliance of this Act and some important provisions are:-

Estimating Efficiencies in Indian Banks: A Non-Parametric Approach

Dr. Reetu Kapoor Assistant Professor in Commerce, Govt. Bikram College of Commerce, Patiala.

Dr. Narinder Kaur Principal, University College, Meerapur

Abstract

The success of economic development depends on the mobilisation of the resources and their investment in an appropriate manner. Banking is the blood vascular system of our economy. Banks touch lives of millions every day and everywhere. This paper deals with the performance of Public Sector Banks and New Private Sector Banks in India for a period of thirteen years i.e. from 1996-97 to 2007-08. For this purpose the productive efficiencies have been calculated with the help of advanced technique of DEA (Data Envelopment Analysis). The productive efficiencies include Technical efficiency and Scale efficiency. The results reveal that New Private Banks are more efficient than the Public Sector Banks which is due to the reason of their access to the latest know-how. Inter-comparison of PSBs reveals that NBs group is performing better than the SBI&A group.

Key Words: Technical Efficiency, Scale Efficiency, Pure Technical Efficiency, Constant Returns to Scale and Variable Returns to Scale.

Investigating the Relationship between Demographics and Use of Green Products: A Study of Urban Punjab

Dr. Harpreet Singh Chahal¹, Pooja Mehta²

¹ Sr. Lecturer, Dept. of Business Management, Guru Nanak Dev University, Regional Campus Gurdaspur. (h_chahal@ymail.com) Mobile No. 98140-80835

² Assistant Professor, Punjab Technical University, Jalandhar (pooja24k@yahoo.com) Mobile No. 98780-98057

Keywords: Green Products, Usage of green products, Organic food, Organic cosmetics and personal care products, Relationship between demographics and use of green products.

Abstract

For the last few decades concerns over the various environmental issues are gaining attention of various groups of the society. Consumers are getting more aware about the environmental problems and started realizing that majority of issues are because of increasing population, our consumption habits and are the consequences of technological advancements. These awakened consumers are now ready to change their preferences from mainstream products to greener products which have least impact on the environment. The scenario of changing consumer preferences and heightened consumer awareness for the environmental issues has given rise to an emerging green market where consumers with their favourable attitude towards green products are willing to shift their choices from brown counterparts to green products. The present study has been taken up to explore consumers' usage of green products taking the case of organic food and organic cosmetics and personal care products and to investigate the relationship between consumers' demographics and their usage in Punjab.

Results of the study strongly advocate the existence of relationship between consumers' demographical characteristics and their usage of green products.

PERSPECTIVE ON THE STUDY OF WORK LIFE BALANCE IN ACADEMIC INSTITUTION

Dr. Arti Gaur
Assistant Professor,
Deptt. of Business Administration C.D.L.U. Sirsa

artigaur2009@gmail.com

Nancy Arora
Research Scholar
Deptt. of Business Administration C.D.L.U. Sirsa

nancyarora142@gmail.com

ParulSaraogisaraogiparul123@gmail.com
Assistant Professor,
Punjab Institute Of Management & Technology,
MandiGobindgarh

Abstract:

Work–life balance is a broad concept including proper prioritizing between "work" (career and ambition) on the one hand and "life" (Health, pleasure, leisure, family and spiritual development) on the other. Related, though broader, terms include "lifestyle balance" and "life balance". Work-Life Balance that is considered as a state of well being to handle multiple responsibilities has become a critical factor for bringing individual and organizational success. Work-Life Balance is best achieved when an individual's right to a fulfill life, both inside and outside paid work, is being accepted and respected as the norm, to the mutual benefit of the individual, business, and society. A balanced life conceives of work and family as mutually reinforcing. Organizations, aware of the positive implications of balanced life, have begins considering family experiences as part of what workers bring to their workplace to enrich their contributions to work and organizations. Balance is the key to lead a successful and beautiful life which includes everything but in balance. It is important in everyone's life be it in the life of an entrepreneur, student or a housewife to maintain a balance between various aspects of their daily routine. In today's intensely competitive global environment, companies that support work-life balance practices and encourage their employees to manage their personal energy effectively will come out on top. There has also been a considerable need felt for the introduction of the work-life practices by the organizations due to a shift in the interest of the employees from the extrinsic to intrinsic rewards. From the employees' viewpoint, Work-Life Balance is an effective resolution of the dilemma of managing work obligations and personal or family responsibilities. From the employers' viewpoint, Work-Life Balance poses the challenge of creating an organizational culture supportive of the family needs of the employees so that the employees can focus better on their jobs while at work. When an employer adopts policies favorable to Work-Life Balance, it is likely to be

perceived by the employees as a huge incentive that motivates them as much as other considerations like additional remuneration or provision of training opportunities

This Research Paper makes a modest attempt to Establish and promote a Work Life Balance policy with “Balancing Work and Life Responsibilities” as a core value. Encourage all work areas to implement suitable flexible work arrangements for their employees, and review these on an annual basis. Identify and address barriers to implementing and accessing Work-Life Balance work practices. This article is divided in three parts. First part includes the introduction and literature review. The second part discusses the data analysis which done by applying Anova test on data which is collected by survey. Third part concludes that the management of time is an essential workplace process over which employees especially those with domestic responsibilities need a measure of control in order to combat tensions between the demands of work and family.

Key words: WLB (Work Life Balance), academic institution, management

Review of Studies on Financial Reporting in Indian Corporate Sector

Dr. G S Batra
Professor
School of Management Studies
Punjabi University
Patiala

Wajinder Singh
Research Scholar
School of Management Studies
Punjabi University
Patiala

Abstract

Review of literature plays vital role in research methodology. Through review of literature, a researcher remove limitations of existing work or may assist to extend prevailing study. Also, it helps in validating the results of study when compared with previous results. Many studies have been conducted by researchers both in India and abroad about corporate disclosure practices prevalent in different countries. The paper deals with the review of studies on Corporate Financial Reporting in Indian Corporate sector.

Review of studies on India's Textile Exports since Liberalization: Instability, Export Performance and Policy Perspective

Dr. Narinder Kaur
Principal, University College, Meerapur

Poonam Sharma
Asistant Professor
Punjab Institute of Management & technology
Mandi Gobindgarh

Introduction

Exports have occupied a place of paramount importance in the development process of the economy. Since exports are just one aspect of the allocation of resources, a minimum foreign exchange is necessary if a developing country is going to achieve any rapid growth. Shortage of foreign exchange is considered a major constraint in rapid economic development of the Less Developed Countries. And for the development of the countries there is huge requirement of resources for Equipments, machinery and technology and similarly imports are necessary for establishing new industries. By earning foreign exchange , export play an important role in the development process of the country. Expansion of the export trade is vitality necessary in the economic development of the country. The classical and neo classical economists attached much importance to international trade in country, development. They regarded trade as an engine of growth. The sources of foreign exchange are foreign aid, foreign private investment and export earnings. The prospect of foreign aid is not heartening due to the restrictive conditions imposed by the donor countries. Inflow of private foreign investment results in ruthless exploitation of national resources by multinational corporations and increasing foreign influence on the economy, polity and society. The only safe way, in the long run, is to finance imports through exports from the country. By earning foreign exchange exports play an important role in the development process of a country. Although loan or aid, invisible earning from shipping, insurance, tourism from abroad are substantial source of foreign exchange, yet commodity exports constitute a basic category for any economy.

Greater exports should lead to liberalization of export. This would not only result in greater competitions and also give greater choice to those previously compelled to use domestically produced goods. The question arises that whether the international trade, requires more restrictions, less restrictions, or no restrictions at all. In the early 90's trade was bilateral, but now time has changed totally trade is multilateral. There was an organization named GATT (General Agreement on Tariff and Trade). The GATT increasingly work to multilaterally lower the tariffs. GATT is now a part of WTO agreements. The WTO nations are setting the rules for the world trade.

Self Help Groups : A Progressive approach towards Financial Inclusion

Authors-1) Ms. Harmeet Kaur

Assistant Professor, PIMT Mandi Gobindgarh

E-mail Id: harmmeet.kaur@pimt.info

2) Dr. Bhawdeep Singh Tanghi

Professor, Department of Post Graduate Studies,

Punjabi University Regional Centre, Bathinda

E-mail Id: drbhawdeep@gmail.com

Abstract

Inclusion of each and every section of the society in the process of economic development and achieving growth with equity is the basic objective of “inclusive growth”. Financial inclusion is conceived as a major driving force to achieve self-sustained inclusive economic growth. Financial inclusion can be defined as the process of ensuring access to financial services and timely availability of adequate credit where needed by vulnerable Groups such as weaker sections and low income groups at an affordable cost (**Report of the Committee on Financial Inclusion in India, 2008**). Achieving financial inclusion through formal banking system is a cumbersome task. Unavailability of adequate financial services like credit, insurance, and remittances to majority population at an affordable cost is a major roadblock for the growth of financial sectors. Self Help group linkage model is one of the indigenously

developed and successfully operated models of Micro-finance in India. Under this model, the SHGs are financed by bank without any collateral, peer group pressure is considered as collateral by the lenders. SHG led micro finance approach also helps to reduce the burden of heavy transaction cost faced by formal financial institution in India. The present paper attempts to examine the extent of financial inclusion by self-help group bank linkage programme against the backdrop of growing regional inequalities which the formal banking system faces across various regions in India.

Keywords: Financial needs, Financial Inclusion, Self Help Groups

STUDENTS' ATTITUDE TOWARDS ENTREPRENEURSHIP AS CAREER

Dr Harish Gautam
Doaba College, Jalandhar
hgautam4u@hotmail.com

ABSTRACT

The modern era is very competitive. Even the best professional degrees with competitive scores are not giving desired output to the youth. It raises sense of turmoil and many ifs and buts about the causes of the same. The insight of the paper reflects, both the quality of education in most of the professional colleges is not good as well as there is dearth of employment opportunities in present India. Entrepreneurship is the obvious choice for the young educated youth of India. Entrepreneurship also helps to improve the rate of economic growth, create more employment opportunities, create modern society, and avoid social inequality. It is felt by the universities, colleges and education system of India and thus is inculcated in the syllabi of the professional degrees. Still, there are hurdles in the form of mental blocks in the minds of our students who understand everything but do not go for this option of entrepreneurship. This paper is an effort to find the reasons of lack of interest in the students to proceed towards taking the road as an *Entrepreneur*.

KEYWORDS: Entrepreneurship, Entrepreneur, Entrepreneurial Education

The Global Economic Meltdown: An Analysis of Indian Economy

Authors: - 1) Ms. Reena Rani

Assistant Professor, Department of Management,
Punjab Institute of Management & Technology, Mandi
E-mail:- rina_chander@yahoo.co.in

2) Dr. Manisha Gupta

Director,
Punjab Institute of Management & Technology, Mandi Gobindgarh
E-mail:- manisha.gupta@pimt.info

The global financial crisis is an outcome of deep economic recession and it is known as economic distress or economic recession which is a situation where gross domestic product, employment, capital utilization, imports and exports, household income, stock market and business profits fall and bankruptcies rates rise. It is the greatest challenge in front of all economies in the world; India is currently the largest economy in the world having strong economic expansion in the last decade which is combined with huge population over a billion makes it largest market in future for the whole world but it is also affected by the financial crisis and this paper provides an overview about global financial crisis, its reasons and impact on Indian economy. The paper is divided into three sections; first section measures the impact

of financial turmoil on Indian economy. In Second section, the role of real sector and financial sector is analysed and third section contains the steps taken by India to deal with the financial distress.

Key words: Globalisation, Financial Distress, Subprime crisis, Gross Domestic Products, Foreign Institutional Investment (FII)

The Role of IFRS in Indian Perspective

Authors: - 1) CMA Rajni Bansal

Assistant Professor, Department of Management,
Punjab Institute of Management & Technology, Mandi
E-mail:- rajni.arora@pimt.info

2) Ms. Reena Rani

Assistant Professor, Department of Management,
Punjab Institute of Management & Technology, Mandi
E-mail:- reena.rani@pimt.info

3) Dr.Manisha Gupta

Director,

Punjab Institute of Management & Technology, MandiGobindgarh
E-mail:- manisha.gupta@pimt.info

Abstract: Due to globalisation, the market expanded at international level and every economy in the world is dealing at international level and evaluation of accounting is done according to their established accounting standard which is the main cause of cross border incomparability of accounts. To eliminate this problem International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) is introduced and which is now becoming the global accounting language. In this paper a detailed study is conducted on IFRS in India, challenges and problems faced by Indian companies while adopting IFRS.

Key words: IFRS, Convergence, ICAI, SEBI, IASC & IASB