

Index

- Academia–industry partnership, 48–49
- Act East Policy, 214
- Agri clinics and Agri Business centers (ACABC), 173
- Agricultural knowledge system
 - consumer gains, 175–176
 - determinants of producer gains, 175–176
 - empirical results, 178
 - and food security, 172–174
 - PDS, 174
 - rationing gains to producers and consumers, 176–178
- Akaike Information Criterion (AIC), 7
- Arbitrage process, 69–71
- Artificial Intelligence (AI), 53–54, 231–232
- Asia-Pacific Economies Cooperation (APEC), 67–68
- Attributes-wise analysis of disclosure, 187–189
- Autocorrelation, 7
- Automobile industry
 - IIT and, 222–224
 - Indian, 223–224
- Autoregressive distributed lag method (ARDL method), 15
 - bound test, 17
- Baseline model, 56–62
 - export and import competing sectors, 60–62
 - skill formation, 57–60
 - skill generating sector, 57–60
 - wage inequality, 57–60
- Best linear estimator (BLUE), 6
- Big Data, 53–56
- Bilateral economic engagement, 211–213
- Blended learning (BL), 44
 - institutional support and initiative, 48
 - LMSs, 46–48
 - reducing educational disparities, 45–46
 - reshaping Indian higher education via, 44–48
 - students' educational experience with, 44–45
- Boston Consulting Group (BCG), 89–90
- Bound test, ARDL, 17
- Breusch–Pagan test (BP test), 225
- Breusch–Pagan–Godfrey test, 7
- BRICS nations, 113–114
 - annual data for, 115–116
 - model specification, 116
 - RDP and FDI, 117–118, 120, 122
 - traditional econometric methods, 116–117
- Brownian motion, 77–78
- Bubbles, 76–77
- Bundesbank model*, 26
- Census and Economic Information Center (CEIC), 79
- Central bank independence (CBI), 26
 - backdrop of global financial crisis, 27–29
 - data envelopment analysis, 31–33
 - economic foundation, 29
 - economic mobility, 29, 31, 33
 - empirical strategy, 33–36
 - Zealand variant* of, 27
- Chi-square
 - statistics, 167
 - test, 88, 154

- Co-efficient of variation (CV), 183, 191
 Coefficient of determination (R^2), 18
 Company-wise analysis of disclosure, 189–190
 Competitive advantage, 163–164, 185, 243
 Consumer gains, 175–176
 Content analysis technique, 186
 Corporate social responsibility (CSR), 48
 Covid-19, 43, 46
 Crafts, 161–162
 analysis of results, 166–167
 competitive advantage, 163–164
 geographical location, 162
 handcrafts vs., 162
 human capital, 164
 industry, 162
 intellectual capital, 164–165
 intellectus model, 165–166
 shops in Tonalá, 162–163
 Cramer's V, 156–157
 Crisis index (CI), 78
- Data envelopment analysis (DEA), 31–33
 Deindustrialization process, 219–220
 Democracy, 211
 Demographic analysis, 90–91
 Demonetization, 93–94
 Diaspora, 216
 Difference-in-difference approach, 142
 Digital banking, 231–232
 Digital India, 90, 128, 214
 Digitalization
 analysis of time series data, 233–238
 demonetization on digital payments, 231
 Indian aspect, 231–232
 on Nordic countries, 232–233
 Nordic Idea of, 230–231
 objective, 232
 Diplomacy, 213–215
 cultural, 216
 public, 216
 soft power, 211
- Disruptive technology
 baseline model, 56–62
 Big Data, 53–56
 export and import competing sectors, 60–62
 skill formation, 57–60
 skill generating sector, 57–60
 wage inequality, 57–60
- E-infrastructure, 255–257
 E-learning, 42, 128–129
 E-marketing, 86–88
 data and methodology, 88
 demographic analysis, 90–91
 demonetization, 93–94
 households' opinion, 92–93
 internet user and in rural India, 89–90
 top company, 88
 E-participation, 257
 E-transactions, 257
- Ease of Doing Digital Business (EDDB), 230
- Economic and institutional regime, 154
 Economic bubbles, 76
 Economic development, 2–3, 98, 227
 Economic dualism, 142–144
 Economic mobility, 29, 31, 33
 Educated and skilled population, 154
 Education Index (EI), 152
 Educational expenditure (EDEX), 244
 Educational experience, 44–45
 Educational system, 2, 7
 Emerging market economies (EMEs), 76–77
 Enterprise Social Network system (ESN), 129
 Error correction model (ECM), 116–117
- FDI Confidence Index (CFDI), 156–157

- Food Corporation of India, 171–172
- Food security, 171–172
 agricultural knowledge system and, 172–174
- Foreign direct investment (FDI), 76–77, 114
 advantage for, 115
 on domestic economies, 152–153
 empirical analysis, 156–157
 issues and compositions, 153–154
- Geographical indicator (GI), 155
- Ghana, 2, 4
- Gini index, 99, 101–102
- Global innovation index (GII), 155
- Globalization. *See also* Digitalization, 211–212, 220
- Gross domestic product (GDP), 2–3, 99, 152, 223
- Grubel-Lloyd (GL)
 index, 222–223
 measure, 223–224
- Hannan–Quinn Criterion (HQC), 17
- Harris–Todaro structure, 140
- Higher education
 analysis of data, 245–246
 investment on, 241–242
 knowledge economy, 243
 knowledge edge, 244
 lockdown on, 43–44
 NSDP, 244–245
 OECD, 242
 online education system, 244
 reshaping Indian, 44, 48–50
- Higher education (HE), 53–54
- Higher education institutions (HEIs), 8, 43
 academia–industry partnership, 48–49
 information administration in, 128–129
- Human capital (HC), 2–5, 12, 15, 163–164
 formation, 155
 and research, 4
- Human development, 98–99
 dimensions, 101
 growth in, 229–230
- Human development index (HDI), 98, 152
 determinants, 104
 evolution of concept of
 development and, 153
- India, 140, 155
 higher education, 43
 online education in, 42–43
 urbanization of, 253–254
- India Brand Equity Foundation (IBEF), 86
- Indian automobile industry, 221, 223–224
- Indian HE system, 54–55
- Indian Institute of Management (IIMs), 47
- Indian Institute of Sciences (IISc), 42
- Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs), 42, 47
- Indian pharmaceutical and IT industries, 186–191
 attributes-wise analysis of
 disclosure, 187–189
 company-wise analysis of
 disclosure, 189–190
 variability in disclosure, 191
- Indian stock market, 77
 data description, 79
 knowledge economy, 81–83
 methodology, 78–79
 results and discussions, 79–81
 speculative bubbles in, 76
- Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU), 42

- Information and communication
 - technology (ICT), 2, 13, 42, 98, 127–129, 152, 220, 231, 252
 - binary logistic regression model
 - analysis, 131–132, 135
 - dependent variable, 100–101
 - empirical investigation, 102–103
 - framing of model, 100
 - in higher education, 130, 133
 - of human development, 99
 - independent variables, 101–102
 - regional difference, 133
 - summary statistics for countries, 106–107
 - summary statistics for HDI
 - countries, 108–111
 - unit level data, 130
 - use of computers and internet, 133–136
 - variables and source of data, 100–102
- Information technology, 87, 255
- Information technology enabled services (ITES), 255
- Innovation system, 154
- Intangibles, 165
 - capital, 154
 - knowledge based, 189
- Integral Control Chart, 165
- Intellectual capital, 164–165, 184, 243
- Intellectual property, 184–185
- Intellectual Property Right (IPR), 152
 - knowledge diffusion through, 155
 - percentage distribution of
 - registered, 156
- Intellectus model, 164–166
- Intra-industry trade (IIT), 221
 - and automobile industry, 222–224
 - and components, 222–223
 - empirical model, 224
 - Indian, 223–224
- Kisan Call Center (KCC), 173
- Knowledge, 12, 15, 127–128, 243
 - Knowledge Age enterprise, 185
 - management, 185–186
- Knowledge assets, 182–185
 - attributes-wise analysis of
 - disclosure, 187–189
 - company-wise analysis of
 - disclosure, 189–190
 - evolution of, 183
 - in Indian pharmaceutical and IT
 - industries, 186–191
 - knowledge management, 185–186
 - variability in disclosure, 191
- Knowledge economy (KE), 13, 65–68, 98, 127–128, 154, 243
 - arbitrage model for adoption of, 70–71
 - characters of, 68–70
- Knowledge economy index (KEI), 13
- Knowledge-based economies (KBEs), 2, 127–128, 140, 220, 243
 - literature review, 2–4
 - methodology and data requirement, 4–6
 - results and interpretation, 6–8
 - theoretical and empirical evidence, 2–4
- “Korea Plus” event, 212
- Learning management systems (LMSs), 42, 46, 48
- Logit model, 130
- Logit transformation model, 224
- “Look East Policy”, 212
- “Make in India”, 214
- Mankiw, Romer, and Weil model (MRW model), 4–5
- Massive Open Online Courses (MOOC), 54–55, 128–129
- Ministry of Human Resource Development, 54

- Mobile cellular subscription (MCS), 100
- Most Admired Knowledge Enterprise (MAKE), 189
- National Accreditation Board (NAB), 8
- National Agricultural Innovation Project (NAIP), 172
- National Bank for Agricultural and Rural Development (NABARD), 173
- National Digital Library of India (NDLI), 43
- National Education Policy 2020 (NEP 2020), 45
- National Institute of Agricultural Extension Management (MANAGE), 173
- National Institute of Educational Planning and Administration (NIEPA), 43
- New Education Policy, 206
- Nordic Idea of digitalization, 230–231
- Nordic Mobile Telephone (NMT), 237–238
- NSSO, 130, 133–134
- Online education
in India, 42–43
system, 244
- Ordinary least squares (OLS), 6, 225
- Organisation of African Unity/African Union (OAU/AU), 14
- Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), 2
- Panel co-integration tests, 116
- Panel data analysis, 116
- Per capita net state domestic product (PCNSDP), 244–245
- Phillips–Perron test, 17
- Poisson pseudo maximum likelihood method (PPML method), 224
- Producer gains, 175–176
- Public distribution system (PDS), 174
- Public switched telephone network (PSTN), 101
- Random effect model, 100
- Rationing gains to producers and consumers, 176–178
- Research and development (R&D), 3, 114, 220, 241–242
- Securities Act, 48
- SENSEX, 76–77, 83
- Service quality, 196
- Skill formation, 57, 60, 144, 146
- Skill generating sector, 57–60
- “Skill India”, 214
- Skilled labor, 56–57
- Small open economy, 56–57
- Soft power, 210
bilateral economic engagement, 211–213
challenges of bilateral trade and commerce, 213
democracy, 211
diplomacy, 213–215
in India–South Korea relations, 211, 215–216
trade liberalization, 211–213
- South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC), 153
- Speculative bubbles, 76–77
- Standard Deviation (SD), 183
- Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS), 166
- Student’s satisfaction, 195–196
empirical findings, 198–206
logistic regression, 200–202
NBU, 200–202
personal factors, 197
University of North Bengal, 198

- Study Webs of Active Learning for
Young Aspiring Minds
(SWYAM), 54–55
- Sub-Saharan African (SSA), 12
 advancement of KE, 13
 ARDL bound test, 17
 data and methodology, 14–15
 descriptive statistics of variables, 16
 elements of KE, 14
 presentation and analysis, 15–19
 regression results, 18–19
 unit root tests, 17
- Sustainable development goals
(SDGs), 152
- Technological transition, 58, 61–62
- Time series data, analysis of, 233–238
- Trade liberalization. *See also*
 Urbanization, 140, 211, 213
 EPZS in economies, 141
 Harris–Todaro migration model,
 142
 and skill formation, 144–146
 trade openness, 142–144
 trade policy, 141
 welfare consequences of, 146–147
- Two-tailed test, 80
- Unit root tests, 17
- United Nations Conference on Trade
and Development
(UNCTAD), 153–154
- United Nations Development
Programme (UNDP), 98
- Universal serial bus (USB), 101
- University Grants Commission
(UGC), 42
- University of North Bengal (NBU),
198, 200, 202
- Unskilled labor, 56–59
- Urbanization, 252
 and development of ICT, 252–253
 and development of ICT, 254–257
 empirical analysis, 257
 growth of ICT, 253
 of India, 253–254
- Variability in disclosure, 191–192
- Wage inequality, 57, 60, 140
- Weightless economy, 182
- Welfare, 140–141
 impact of PDS, 174
- World Development Indicators (WDI),
115–116
- World Economic Forum, 86
- Worldwide Development indicators
(WDIs), 15