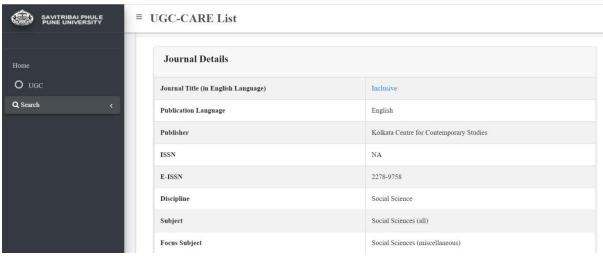
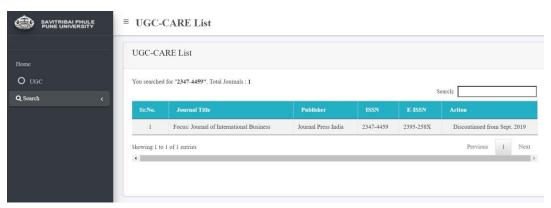
Papers published in UGC listed journals

Innovation and National					
Innovation Systems in the					
Context of Developing					
Economies	Dr. Anu Satyal	Economics	Inclusive - A Journal of	2016-2017	2278-9758









A Comparative Analysis of BRICS Economies with Special Reference to Institutional Environment

Shilpa Garg*

ABSTRACT

This paper attempts a systematic analysis of BRICS economies in terms of their demographic features, economic characteristics, FDI and institutional environment. The analysis shows the availability of large markets, labour forces, skilled workforce, but lack of proper institutional framework in BRICS. We also find that though the improvements in institutions and governance have lagged in these countries, it does not seem to hinder the growth of FDI in these economies. This is because a large amount of FDI coming into BRICS economies is mainly market-seeking and resource-seeking.

Keywords: BRICS; Culture; Demography; FDI; Freedom; Institutions.

1.0 Introduction

The term "BRIC" was coined in 2001 by Jim O'Neill, chief economist of the investment bank Goldman Sachs, which then represented a group of four major emerging economies: Brazil, Russia, India and China. It later became BRICS with the inclusion of South Africa in 2010. These five economies have attracted more than 20% of world FDI inflows in 2013 (UNCTAD statistics), and have significantly influenced global economic growth. This paper attempts a systematic analysis of BRICS by comparing and contrasting these five economies in terms of their demographic and economic features in brief and then their institutional environment in detail.

2.0 Demographic Profile

In terms of landmass, Russia is the largest country in the group (it is also the largest country in the world). China closely followed by India, are the two most populous nations in the world, accounting for over one third of the world's population.

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Shilps Garg





Does Host Country Institutional Quality Act as a Differentiator in Intra-regional FDI? Evidence from Selected Asian Economies

Niti Bhasin, Shilpa Garg

First Published March 22, 2018 | Research Article | Check for updates |
https://doi.org/10.1177/0015732517734726

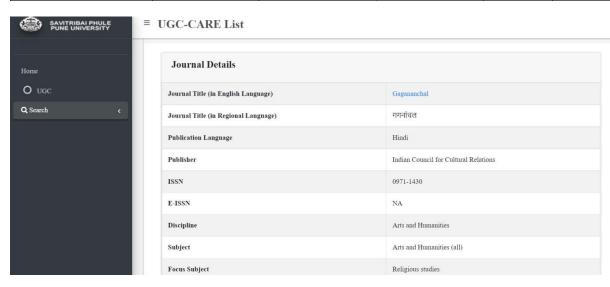
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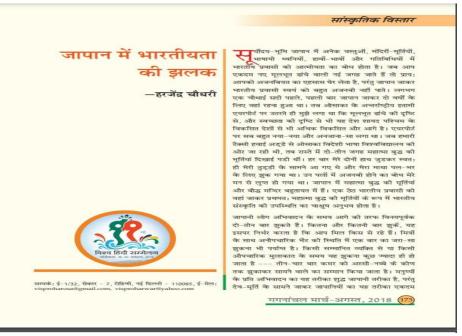
Abstract

With primary considerations such as trade and investment openness becoming similar for many economies due to globalization, the role of other factors such as institutional environment in promoting investment has captured increasing attention in recent times. In view of the growing importance of Asia as a prospective foreign direct investment (FDI) destination, we employ panel data regression data for 16 Asian economies over the period 2000–2012 to study if institutional quality affects FDI flows and stocks and whether it can act as a differentiator while selecting a location within Asia. Among the institutional variables employed, 'political stability and absence of violence/terrorism' were found to be significant determinants revealing the importance of a stable and safe political environment for FDI. However, 'corruption' and 'regulatory inefficiency' were found to affect FDI inflows positively, indicating the preference of foreign investors for a system where laws can be circumvented easily through corrupt bureaucracy and where regulations are weak or less stringent.

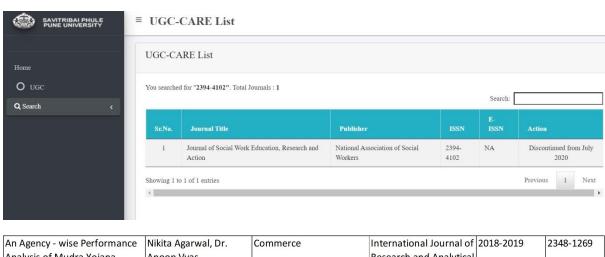
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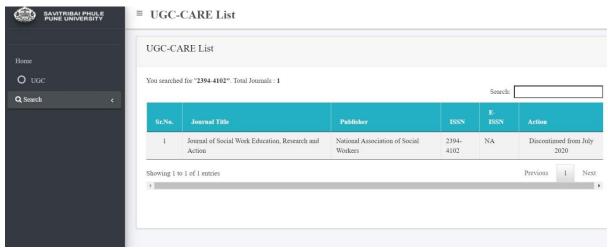














Exploring Consumer's	Neeti Hooda	Commerce	Mukt Shabd Journal	2019-2020	2347-3150
inclination towards changing					
life style during COVID-19 Forth					
possibilities of post Corona					
social fabric					
Reckoning Gap between	Neeti Hooda	Commerce	Juni Khyat Journal	2019-2020	2278-4632
Investor's perception and					
expectation towards asset					
management companies using					
servqual model					



Mukt Shabd Journal ISSN NO: 2347-3150

"Exploring Consumer's Inclination Towards Changing Life Style During COVID-19 Forth Possibilities of Post Corona Social Fabric".

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Assistant Professor

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Harshdeep

Research Scholar (IMSAR)

Maharshi Dayanand University, Rohtak

ABSTRACT:

It has been more that 3 months since the deadly virus named Covid-19, coronavirus or SarsCov-2 hit the world with epicenter as Wuhan (China). Reports claim that more than 6.26 million people test positive and death toll stands at 375k till now. As the tsunami of Covid-19 careens around the globe, it left us with a question "What would post corona society be like"? The sudden pandemic of Covid-19 forced people to accepting that expertise matter. As we're heading in a complete economic and health crisis situation in which no one knows what exactly how we will come out of this, but few changes that economist and researchers feel might be unsettling or unfamiliar for the world and might take months or years to settle us down. An attempt has been made to study the perception of Delhi consumers regarding coronavirus and what would be the

Journal Details	
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Journal Title (in Regional Language)	जुनी ख्यात
Publication Language	English , Hindi
Publisher	Maru Bhumi Shodh Sansthan
ISSN	2278-4632
E-ISSN	NA
Discipline	Social Science
Subject	Social Sciences (all)
Focus Subject	Cultural Studies

Juni Khyat (UGC Care Group I Listed Journal) ISSN: 2278-4632 Vol-10 Issue-6 No. 9 June 2020

"RECOKNING GAP BETWEEN INVESTORS PERCEPTION AND EXPECTATION TOWARDS ASSET MANAGEMENT COMAPNIES USING SERVQUAL MODEL"

Neeti Hooda¹

Dr. Kuldip Singh Chhikara²

ABSTRACT:

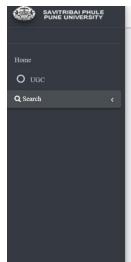
Mutual funds now a days have been a widely accepted tool for the investors to hold investment for future as large number of them are engaged by investing in cost effective and less risky numerous securities. This will help investors to participate in financial markets through proper channel. The funds will be invested by the portfolio manager acting as an assistance or guide for the investors who then decides where the investment of particular investor needs to be managed. The current research analyses the perception of investors towards the quality of services provided by asset management companies

Key words: Mutual funds, investment, pave, financial, markets, portfolio.

1. INTRODUCTION

The growth in mutual fund industry showed a tremendous boom where large number of subscribers showed a great deal of interest in investing in financial securities such as equity, bonds and other instruments from money market from their part of earnings which will further be managed by professional fund managers. The wealth gathered from different investors is further plunged into different financial instruments considering the amount of risk in each portfolios. The SEBI has been considered as a regulatory authority for proper governance of mutual funds. A mutual fund is an annuity scheme, which congregate the part of earnings from the investors (large group of investors) with a unite contribution purpose and thrust quickly the money together and put it into sorts of surety, in harmony with its main aim. This way, the mutual fund provides an investor with an alternative for investing directly, which is more convenient yet not less rewarding. The mutual fund gives investment exposures in the way the terms they use, the pricing norms they follow, and lots more and thus, portfolio manager manages the fund. The entry and

Vikas-sheel deshon mein	Kumar Ashutosh	Tourism Management	Gyan GarimaSindhu	2019-2020	2321-0443
Paryatan Evam Gareebi ke					
Madhya Vichar-Vimarsh					
Visheshtah:Bharat ke Sandarbh					
mein					



Journal Details			
Journal Title (in English Language)	Gyan Garim Sindhu		
Journal Title (in Regional Language)	ज्ञान गरिमा सिंधू		
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ISSN	2321-0443		
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Discipline	Arts and Humanities		
Subject	Arts and Humanities (all)		
Focus Subject	Literature and Literary Theory		

ज्ञान गरिमा सिंधु

अंक-63

जुलाई-सितम्बर-2019

27. विकासशील देशों में पर्यटन व गरीबी के मध्य विचार-विमर्श, विशेषतः भारत के संदर्भ में

डॉ. कुमार अशुतोष

केतन भट्ट"

प्रारूप- भारत सहित अन्य विकासशील देशों के समग्र विकास की राह में निर्भनता एक अभिशाप है। सस्ततम रूप से इसे इस तरह परिपथित किया जा सकता है- मुलभूत आवश्यकताओं को पूर्ति सं बंधित समाज का वह वर्ग को एक स्तर तक संतुष्ट एवं सम्मानजनक जीवन जीने में असमर्थ रहता है, गरीब करलाता है। अधिकाशत: विकासशील रेशों में पर्यटन एक महत्वपूर्ण एँव गतिशोल उद्योग सिद्ध हुआ है। तीसरी दुनियों के राष्ट्रों (एलाडीशसी)। में पर्यटन विकास वृहद गति के साथ अग्रसर हो रहा है। पर्यटन से होने वाले आर्थिक व रोजगार संबधी लाभ समाज के सभी वर्गों को प्राप्त हो रहे हैं, जिनमें निम्न आय वर्ग के लोग भी समित्रित है। अनेक विद्वानों द्वारा किए गए विश्लेषणों के आधार पर इस शोध पत्र को प्रस्तुत करने का उद्देश्य इस बात पर निहित है कि- क्या पर्यटन विकास गरीज घटानें की पर्याप्त श्रमता उसता है ? जिस हेतु पर्यटन और निर्भनता के मण्य संबन्ध का आंकलन करने के लिए अनेक विद्वानों द्वारा किए गए शोध ज कुछ विकासशील राष्ट्रों के मामलों पर गहन अध्ययन के पश्चात् परिणाम निकालि गए। इस अध्ययन से पत्र निक्क्त सर्वोत हुए भारोशिका का जा ने कवल गरीजों का उन्मूलन होगा अपितु देश को आर्थिक समृद्धि भी प्राप्त होगी। इस शोध में यह सुझाव प्राप्त हुआ कि यदि पर्यटन विकास में गरीबी को मर्ट्देनजर रखते हुए भारोशिका किया जाय तो न केवल गरीजों का उन्मूलन होगा अपितु देश को आर्थिक समृद्धि भी प्राप्त होगी। इस शोध में यह सुझाव प्राप्त हुआ कि यदि भारत जैसे अनेक विकासशील राष्ट्रों में पर्यटन विकास को समावेशित कर अग्रसारित किया जाय तो पर्यटन से प्राप्त होने वाले अनेक लाभ समाज के पिछड़े बगों तक पर्युवारों जा सकते हैं।

पर्यटन उद्योग विश्व के सबसे बड़े उद्योग में से एक है, इसे विशेषत: विकासशील (एनएक्स II) राष्ट्रों के विकास में एक सुदृढ़ साधन के रूप में पहचाना गया है, पर्यटन विश्वस्तर पर सेवा क्षेत्र में अकेला ही 10% लोगों को रोजगार प्रदान करता है। (गृएएन0डक्यू)टी0ओ0 2018)। पर्यटन स्थलों के विभिन्न पहलू जैसे उस स्थल की सामाजिक व्यवस्था, संस्कृति, अर्थ व्यवस्था, तकनीकी, प्राकृतिक सौन्दर्य आदि उस ज्ञान गरिमा सिंधु अंक-63 जुलाई-सितम्बर-2019

स्थान विशेष के विकास में मुख्य भूमिका निभातें हैं। वैश्वीकरण के इस युग में दक्षिणपूर्वी एशायाई देशों के विकास की गति साक्षी है कि पर्यटन विकास किसी भी राष्ट्र को अर्थिक उन्नति और समृद्धि में एक प्रभावशाली उपकरण सिद्ध हो सकता है।

सन 1980 के दशक में उभरकर आये पर्यटन के विभिन्न वैकल्पिक रूप जैसे ग्रामीण पर्यटन, समदाय आधारित पर्यटन, मिलन बस्ती पर्यटन, सतत् पर्यटन, उत्तरदायी पर्यटन आदि राष्ट्र के विकास में श्रेष्ठ योगदान देते हुए दृष्टिगोचर हुए हैं। फलस्वस्प गरीबी उन्मूलन भी परिलक्षित हो रहा है। पर्यटन विकास मुख्यत: रोजगार उत्पन्न करता है जिसके परिणाम स्वरूप गरीबी कम होती है क्योंकि रोजगार उत्पत्ति आर्थिक लाभो का गुणक है। इसके अलावा पर्यटन विकास अपना नकारात्मक प्रभाव भी एक स्थल विशेष के समाज अर्थव्यस्था, तथा पर्यावरण पर छोड जाता है। पर्यटन के विकास तथा इसकी उत्पत्ति सम्बन्धी रणनीति का ढाँचा तैयार करते समय नीति निर्माताओं तथा अन्य हित धारकों को इन नकारात्मक प्रभावों पर गौर करते हुए इनकों कम करने का उद्देश्य सामने रखना चाहिए अधिकांशत: पर्यटन से होने वाले लाभ हर गरीब तक नहीं पहुँच पाते हालाँकि इससे होने वाले दुष्परिणाम जैसे मुद्रस्फीति,विस्थापन,सामाजिक-सास्कृतिक विध्वंश एवं पर्यावरण पतन आदि गरीबों को प्रभावित करते हैं। पर्यटन का समावेशित विकास होना समय की मांग है ताकि इससे होने वाले लाभ को समाज का हर तबका प्राप्त कर सके, मुख्यत: निर्धन वर्ग। इस हेतु समावेशित पर्यटन विकास व उसकी विकाश सम्बन्धी रणनीति की आवश्यकता क्षेत्रीय तथा राष्ट्रीय दोनों स्तर पर आवश्यक हैं। ऐसा करने से पर्यटन की इस संकल्पना को समर्थन देने वाले राष्ट्र समावेशित विकास के लाभ को प्राप्त कर सकेंगें। समावेशित विकास से यह अर्थ स्पष्ट है कि ऐसा विकास जिससे होने वाले लाभ समाज के प्रत्येक वर्ग तक पहुँचाये जा सके एवं इस विकास से नवयुवाओं को आजीविका प्रदान कराते हुए भारत उसके जनसंख्यकीय लाभांश का लाभ उटा सकता है। इस प्रकार भारत से निर्धनता उन्मूलन हेतु समावेशित पर्यटन एक महत्वपूर्ण साधन प्रमाणित होगा।

विश्व आर्थिक मंच [डबल्यू.एफ.एफ) द्वारा जारी की गई विश्वपर्यटन और यात्रा प्रतिस्पर्धा रिपॉट 2009 के अनुसार -भारत को विश्वस्तर पर प्राकृतिक स्थलों में चौरहावों स्थान तथा सास्कृतिक स्थलों में चौरहावों स्थान प्राप्त हुआ है। इसके अतिरिवत पर्यटन उद्योग रेश भर में करीब 2 करोड़ लोगों को प्रत्यक्ष अथवा परीक्ष रूप में रोजगार प्रतान करता हैं (minimirro.com) फिर भी भारत का वैश्विक पर्यटन में मात्र 1% हिस्सा हो परिलक्षित हुआ है (पर्यटन मंत्रालय रिपॉट, 2018)। भट्ट एवं आशुतोष (2019) के द्वारा कहा गया है कि उच्च कोटि के पर्यटन उत्पाद एँव साभन होने के बाद भी भारत विश्वस्तर पर पर्यटन के क्षेत्र में अपनी एक उन्कृत्य छवि नहीं बना पाया है। इसलिए भारत को एक अप्रतिम पर्यटन एगानीति को आवश्यकरता है ताकि अन्तरराष्ट्रीय स्तर पर एक संतोष जनक स्थान प्राप्त किया जा सके, उचित प्रबन्धन

Opportunities and Challenges					
of Paid Search Marketing: A	ANUJ JATAV AND		BHU Management		
Case Study of Indian Firms	MADAN LAL	COMMERCE	Review	2019-2020	2231-0142



Journal Details	
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ISSN	2231-0142
E-ISSN	NA
Discipline	Social Science
Subject	Business, Management and Accounting (all)
Focus Subject	Business, Management and Accounting (miscellaneous)

[·] सहायक, प्राध्यापक, सी.वी.एस, दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय,

Anuj Jatav*

ABSTRACT

The motivation behind conducting this study The motivation benind conducting fins study is to analyze the opportunities and challenges associated with paid search marketing for Indian firms. The paper also attempts to study the trends and patterns of behavior of Indian firms towards paid search marketing. The secondary data that has been obtained from various sources was analyzed using the descriptive, analysis, and have using the descriptive analysis and bar diagram so that a meaningful conclusion could be drawn out of it. It was found that the Indian advertising industry has evolved from being a small-scale business to a full-fledged being a small-scale business to a full-fledged industry. The advertising industry is projected to be the second-fastest-growing advertising market in Asia after China. Despite the global slowdown, digital advertising sustained to grow. In 2019 digital advertising industry stands at Rs. 13,683 crore, i.e., 26 percent rise from 2018 (Brandequity Report, 2020). It has been observed that Paid Search works well because it can instantly have you at the top of the SERPs, whereas using SEO might take the SERPs, whereas using SEO might take you months; it might even be impossible depending on your keywords.

Keywords: Paid Search Marketing, Search-Engine Optimizer, Digital Marketing, Digital Consumer

1. Introduction

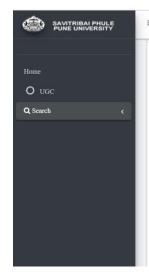
1.Introduction

For many businesses, the customer's journey starts with search. This search gives rise to the birth of Paid Search Marketing. To be competitive, you need to be found online at the top of the search results, which is what paid search marketing aims for. Paid search marketing is an inexpensive and sealable form of web marketing designed to connect marketer's ads with searchers actively seeking what the marketer provides. Paid search marketing is an effective online marketing channel, and marketers nowadays have given substantial attention. India is the second-largest online market behind China, and not only that, e-commerce in India is said to be the largest and most profitable for a new business start-up and the use of paid search marketing is more most profitable for a new business start-up and the use of paid search marketing is more accelerated due to this fact.India's Digital advertising market has grown by 33% annually between 2010 and 2019. The E-Commerce industry in India is currently at US \$ 64 Bn and is predicted to grow to US \$ 200Bmby 2027. Search engine marketing (SEM), search engine optimization (SEO), pay-per-click (PPC), cost-per-click (CPC), cost-per-propersion (CPM) search engine advertising, sponsored listings, paid for placement are the different varieties of paid search marketing.

The Indian advertising industry has evolved from being a small-scale business to a full-fledged industry. In 2015, the advertising expenditure made by Indian industries was Rs. 49,759 crore, and out of that, expenditure on digital marketing was Rs. 4,950 crore. The advertising industry is projected to be the second-fastest-growing advertising market in

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An Analytical Study on	Neeti Hooda	Commerce	Alochana Chakra	2019-2020	2231-3990
Consumer's Perception			Journal		
towards Demonetisation with					
Special Reference to NCR.					



Journal Details		
fournal Title (in English Language)	Alochana Chakra (print only) (Current Table of Content)	
fournal Title (in Regional Language)	আলোচনা চক্র (print only)	
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An Analytical Study on Consumer's Perception Towards Demonetisation with Special Reference to NCR.

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Abstract— This paper provides the detailed overview regarding the concept of demonetisation. Most of electronic payment unfolding providers have brought creative methods in attracting the customers with the introduction of demonetisation. An attempt has been made to study the perception of Delhi consumers regarding the concept of demonetization and how this bold move will help in the economic development of country.

Key Words— demonetization, black money, perception, polymer notes

Eshakti or Digitization of SHGs – A Move Towards Digital

India.

I. INTRODUCTION

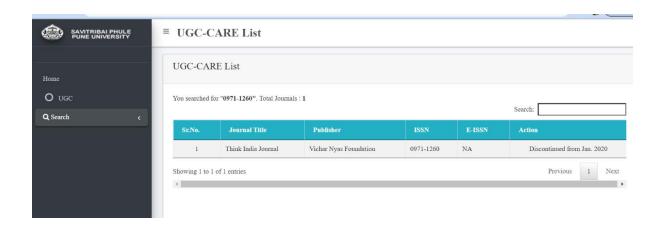
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Surender Singh



Study of the customer satisfaction level of the Public and	Surender Singh	Commerce	THINK INDIA	2019-2020	0971-1260
Private Sector Banks- A Case of PNB and ICICI Bank			(Quarterly Journal		
Study of Customer Perceptions and Satisfaction Towards	Surender Singh	Commerce	THINK INDIA	2019-2020	0971-1260
Home Loans Of ICICI Bank			(Quarterly Journal		



Study of the customer satisfaction level of the Public and Private Sector Banks- A Case of PNB and ICICI Bank

Dr. Surender Singh

Associate Professor College of Vocational Studies, DU

Introduction

Post the PNB scam of Neerav Modi, the PNB lost its shine up to large extent among the customers. So it becomes apperent to study the customer satisfaction level in the PNB and to compare it with ICICI banks. Punjab National Bank (PNB) was nationalized in July. More than 50 renowned international banks maintain their Rupee Accounts with PNB. At the broadest level, the function of an enterprise's activities is to bring buyer and sellers together to create customer relationship. While getting customers is fundamental to business success, retaining customers is more important. Successful firms work to build long-term relationships with their customers. A principal theme of customer relationship management is that customers who receive more than they expects from an organization are proved to be satisfied. A satisfied customer who develop a history of positive interactions and wants to purchase the same product or a related item will return to the organization that has treated them well in the past. As firms strive to treat to customers in a manner that encourages repeat sales, they maximize lifetime value of the customer relationship. Successful firms know that their customers who purchase promises of satisfaction prefer to do business repeatedly with people and organization they trust. They know that establishing relationship with customers can increase long-run sales and reduce marketing costs. It is the marketer's job to use the resources of the entire organization to create, interpret, and maintain the relationship with the customer. Relationship management addresses the heart of marketing and its desire to profitability as to meet the lifetime needs of the Customers better than the competitors. At a tactical level, when inappropriately applied. relationship management uses information technology to spawn short-term loyalty schemes that are often opportunistic and may create loyalty to the incentive. Thus, it is important to understand both the philosophy and the tactics of customer relationship management.

ICICI Bank was originally promoted in 1994 by ICICI Limited, an Indian financial institution, and was its wholly-owned subsidiary. ICICI's shareholding in ICICI Bank was reduced

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THINK INDIA (Quarterly Journal)

Study Of Customer Perceptions And Satisfaction Towards Home Loans Of Icici Bank - A Case Of Ner

Dr. Surender Singh

Associate Professor College of Vocational Studies, DU

ABSTRACT

NCR has made a rapid stride in the development of banks with an aim to provide adequate and timely financial assistance to help the small entrepreneurs, middle class and weaker sections of the society. The present study was undertaken to analyze the perception of customers towards home loans of ICICI Bank Limited. The paper examined the satisfaction level and problems faced by customers while availing loans. A sample of 250 customers of the bank comprising of public servants, private sector employees and self-employed from its different branches serving in NCR has been selected. The research has found that the customers of the bank were highly satisfied with the home loan services in relation to its services, transparency, time taken for loan approval, employee co-operation and query handling, prima facie of some problems like procedural delays. lack of knowledge and red-tapisim. The results further revealed that the main reason for people to prefer this bank is the trust of the customers in the bank, lower interest rates and easy repayable installments.

Home Loans, Customer Perceptions, Customer Satisfaction, private banks, Financial

INTRODUCTION

Any man wants three most important things in his life and housing is one of the most important needs and virtually has the top priorities for any person, society and economy. The business of banking cannot function without customers, nor does just acquiring a certain number of customers do the business. It is a continuing process of transactions culminating in a long-term banker-customer relationship.

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	name of Dr Vinay				
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इस अंक में o% 13 • vzi% 3&4 • tuojh& tu % a @rkzi% 2021 स्मृति शेष मंगलेश डबराल का कोई विकल्प नहीं है —निशांत 5 विवेचन हिन्दी के आरम्भिक उपन्यास : सामाजिक एवं सांस्कृतिक अध्ययन **—डॉ. संदीप कुमार रंजन** पड़ताल समकालीन हिन्दी कविता और बाजार –डॉ. नीरज ठाकूर 13 फणीश्वरनाथ रेणु जन्म-शती पर विशेष 'तीसरी क्सम' खाने की लाचारी –विनय विश्वास 20 चन्द्रकिरण सोनरेक्सा जन्म-शती पर विशेष ─डॉ. शुभा श्रीवास्तव जब तक स्त्री पुरुष सम्बन्धों को हम रूढ़ियों के चश्में से देखेंगे पुरुष सत्ता का वर्चस्व बना रहेगा शिवरानी देवी पर विशेष स्त्री अधिकारों की पैरोकार : शिवरानी देवी -डॉ. क्षमा शंकर पाण्डेय 30 विस्मृति का पुनराविष्कार -प्रांजल धर 37 मानसरोवर बलिदान -श्रीमती शिवरानी देवी 40 जन्नत की खुशख़बरी –सज्जाद जहीर 44 रूके कदम यूं आगे बढ़े... –उषा राजे सक्सेना 47 मिसफिट -सुधांशु गुप्त 53 प्रश्न तो वहीं खड़ा है -निर्देश निधि 60 चलो, कहीं और चलें -डॉ. रमाकांत शर्मा 69 —आदित्य अभिनव मानुष तन 73 कुआं –शिशिर सिंह अंतस् -अरुण सिंह 83 उपन्यास-अंश बरसात खाई कच्ची पहाड़ी मिट्टी अर्थात -पानू खोलिया 86 चिता नहीं, खड़ड ही डरनें लायक ! (कालू कलबंसिया) वह बैठे-ठाले का साया अर्थात् कालू...मेरा बेटा... (कालू कलबंसिया) -पानू खोलिया 88 –मधु कांकरिया किसान का चेहरा वह आइना है जिसमें सभ्यता का 93 चेहरा झलकता है (ढ़लती सांझ का सूरज) जनवरी-जून 2021 लमही 📉

Relationship Between the	Dr. Anurag Agnihotri,	Commerce	Wesleyan journal of	2020-2021	0975-1386	
Structural Growth of	Dr. Sunil		research			
Agriculture, manufacturing and						
Construction sector in Delhi						

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Wesleyan Journal of Research, Vol.13 No4(IX)

Research Article: Commerce

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE STRUCTURAL GROWTH OF AGRICULTURE, MANUFACTURING AND CONSTRUCTION SECTOR IN DELHI

Dr. Anurag Agnihotri Assistant Professor, CVS DU Dr. sunil Assistant Professor, CVS DU

Abstract: Delhi is known as a heritage city and has outlived with the passage of time to become one of the bustling metropolis with about 17 million occupants. Its service sector has grown very fast. This paper is aim at reviewing the Service sector growth and to analyse the nature, structure and growth of Service sector in Delhi with a specific focus on Agriculture, Manufacturing and construction sector. This paper has used secondary data taken from Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Govt. of NCT of Delhi publications. Delhi's large consumer market and the availability of skilled labour force has also attracted foreign investment. It must be stated, however, that developing a more effective and efficient institutional arrangement in the very complex situation of Delhi is an extremely difficult task. But an effort at the highest levels by the government must be made.

Key words: Structural growth, GSDP, NSDP, per capita Income, GDP

Introduction

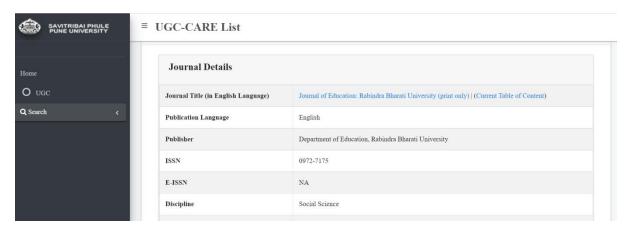
Delhi has a developed economy with services sector playing a dominant role over the secondary sector that is lagging behind and agricultural sector being insignificant. Delhi had the highest per capita NSDP at Rs. 48974 in 2001-02 and a very low poverty ratio. Hence, making it to have a developed economy with a growing importance of services sector and the secondary sector way behind and agricultural being negligible However, wide disparities are reflected in the social and economic status of the population with multiple layers having differential access to various facilities. As far as education is concerned, Delhi is known to be one of the best in the country for providing higher education with the highest literacy rate. It ranks not higher than fourth among the States in the matter of literacy mainly because of continuous migration of the poor in search of employment from all parts of the country. Delhi has initiated measures to deal with the problem of transport and the Metro Rail project has started making its impact felt. India needs to focus on manufacturing sector to provide large scale employment. The review of the literature explored the important determinants of the Service Sector Growth, the changing pattern of Employment growth and Inter-Sectoral Linkages with the help of different Statistical and Econometric Techniques. Number of studies done in the states of Kerala, Gujarat, Punjab, West Bengal etc. have been undertaken which tries to understand the tertiarization of the State economy. Some of the studies have analysed the determinants of service sector growth and its sustainability in the growth process of the state economy.

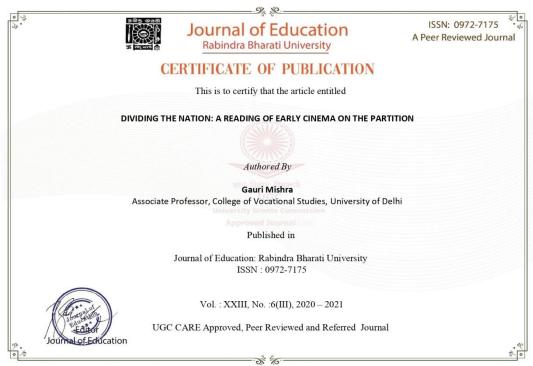
Review of literature

In order to develop the theoretical development of the structural growth, a review of existing literature was conducted. Some of the relevant studies are given below:

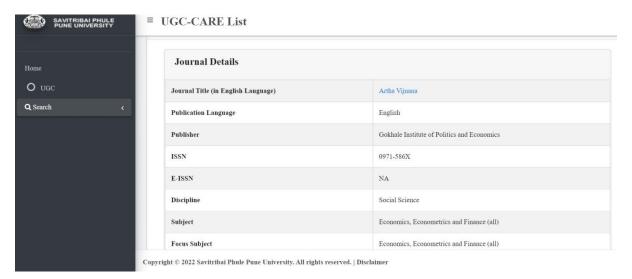
Srivastava T.N (2006) found that demand for many service is income elastic, it was very likely that both domestic and the foreign demand growth would enable India's services sector to sustain its recent rapid growth. Krishna Mazumdar (1995) examined the increasing share of the service sector in Gross Domestic Products (GDP) and failure of the service sector in employment

Dividing the Nation: A Reading	Dr Gauri Mishra	English	Journal of Education	2020-2021	0972-7175	https://rbu.ac.i
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			university			103

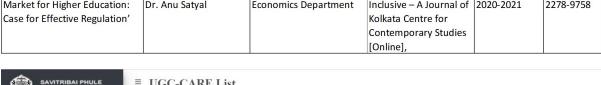


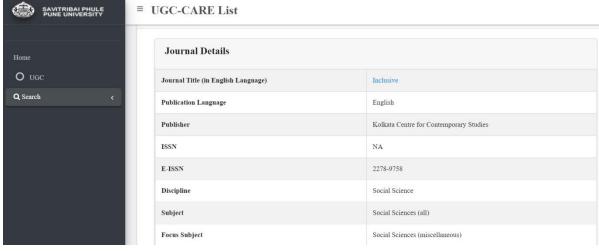


India's Biodiesel Programme: A	Pradip Kumar Biswas	Economics	Artha Vijnana	2020-2021	0971-586X	
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Market for Higher Education: Case for Effective Regulation

Anu Satval

er locates the creation of a market in higher education (HE) in the context of globalisation since the early Ins paper tocates the creation of a market in higher education (HE) in the context of globalisation since the early 1990s. It outlines three related developments that have facilitated the conversion of a public or a merit good to a marketable, tradable and a private commodity and increased demand for HE. These comprise the emergence of the notion of knowledge economy and massification of HE givingrise to demand for HE, state withdrawal from funding of HE and inclusion of higher education in the GATS-WTO framework These trends have created a space for private providers to enter the market. This paper argues that HE is at best a quasi-public good, he market for HE is not perfect, rather subject to market failures. Hence co-existence of both public and private providers of HE with a rise in the market share of the latter requirescontinued state provision of HE to meet the objective of social justice. It calls for tight regulation of the performance of all HEIs with a focus on governance, autonomy, quality assurance, equity and access especially when new arrangements of dissemination of knowledge have emerged.

Key Words: Higher Education, Knowledge-based economies, Market, GATS-WTO, Regulation

Introduction

Knowledge has the attributes of a public good in that it is non-subtractive or non-rival and non-excludable. This makes a case for government intervention and public funding of HE to facilitate internalisation of these externalities, provide an opportunity for upward mobility and overcome class, gender, social and community barriers. The notion of well-being that all societies must strive to achieve is to allow its people the freedom to choose and acquire capabilities to live a life they have reason to value. These capabilities depend on the opportunities available to individuals determined by history. If they are not available to people at the bottom of society then public action to provide these opportunities becomes imperative (Sen2006).

Increasingly the world over, private HEIs have registered a strong presence in addition to or sometimes in place of public-funded HE. International demand for private HEIs has increased to the extent that 30 per cent enrolment globally in 2008 was in private universities (OECD 2012). The underlying compulsions faced by fiscal-constrained states have conceded privatisation and commodification of HE. The state has retracted from its role of providing the masses access to quality HE to ensure equity across different socio-economic strata.

Three related processes have informed the conception of a competitive market in HE in the context of globalisationsince the 1990s and the changein the status of higher education (HE) from a public good to a private commodity with a change in policy stance in favour of massification of HE. The emergence of the notion of knowledge economy has emphasised the need for generation of critical knowledge and research especially in science and technology, mathematics and engineering(STEM) whereby the HEIs have acquired a special place in the new growth paradigm. This has accelerated demand for graduates and researchers and made HE critical to growth, competitiveness and innovation. As a possible route tosocial mobility, demand for HE has hastenedthese developments whichare coterminous witha decline in publicexpenditure on HE. Excess demand for HE has made it easier fordomestic private players and international universities to acquire a large share of the HE market, particularly in developing countries. In addition to the rise in demand for and supply of HE is the inclusion of HE in



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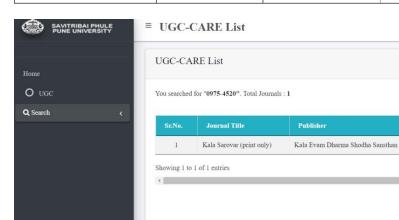
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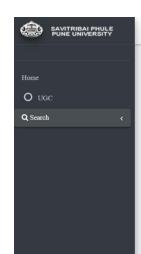
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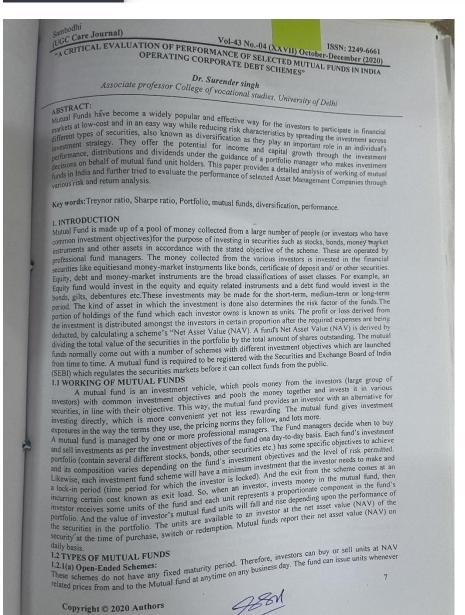
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Foreign Direct Investment (FDI)	Dr.Sunil	Commerce	Kala Sarovar	2020-2021	0975-4520	
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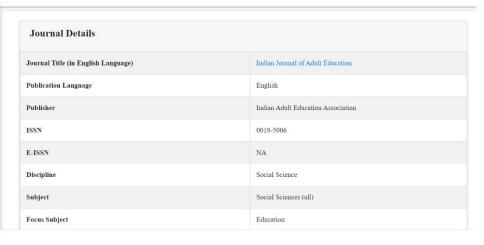


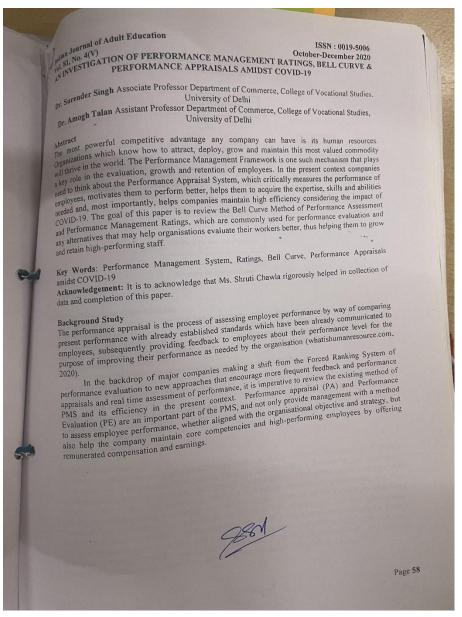


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Trust as a mediator of big five personality and knowledge	Surender Singh	Commerce	Wesleyan Journal of	2020-2021	0975-1386
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