

Rapporteur Report

TENTH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON U.N. MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS : CHALLENGES AND PERSPECTIVES

June 23 - 26, 2009

THE Tenth International Conference was organised under the joint auspices of Szent Istvan University, Godollo, Hungary, Delhi School of Professional Studies and Research (DPSR), Society for Human Transformation and Research (SHTR), SHTR Consulting Group (SCG), and Value-one Info-Tech Ltd.

Gala Dinner

June, 23, 2009, 19:00 p.m. to 22:00 p.m.

Venue: Conference Hall, Aula, Szent Istvan University, Godollo, Hungary.

The academicians from various countries met each other and shared their thoughts and culture with each other. A few cultural dances of Hungary were performed by the student of Szent Istvan University, Godollo, Hungary. This was a ice-breaking session which was enjoyed by one and all.

Inaugural Session

June, 24, 2009, 10:00 a.m. to 13:00 p.m.

Venue: Conference Hall, Aula, Szent Istvan University, Godollo, Hungary.

Conference Chairperson: Prof. Dr. Laszlo Hornok MHAS, Vice- Rector, Szent Istvan University, Godollo, Hungary.

Patron and Conference Vice-Chairman: Prof. Dr. Brajendra Pratap Singh, Chairman, Delhi School of Professional Studies and Research (Approved by AICTE), Delhi, India.

Chairman - Conference Organizing Board: Prof. Dr. Laszlo Villanyi, Dean, School of Economics and Social Sciences, Szent Istvan University, Godollo, Hungary.

Conference Secretary- General: Dr. Ajay Kumar Singh, President, Delhi School of Professional Studies and Research (Approved by AICTE), Delhi, India.

Chief Guest: H.H. Sri Sri Ravi Shanker Ji, Founder, Art of Living.

Guest of Honour : Mr. Ranjeet Roy, Ambassador of India, Hungary.

Plenary Speakers: Prof. Anu Singh Lather, Dean, University School of Management Studies, GGS Indraprastha University, India.

H.E. Takalani Esther Netshitenzhe, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of South Africa, Budapest.

The distinguished panel members i.e. Prof. Dr. B.P. Singh, Prof. Dr. Laszlo Hornok, Prof. Dr. Laszlo Villanyi, Dr. Ajay Kr. Singh, Mr. Ranjeet Roy and the delegates of the conference were welcomed.

The conference started with the national anthem of Hungary and the bouquets of flowers were presented to the panel members.

Opening Speech

Prof. Dr. B.P. Singh, congratulated the Professor and Dean of Szent Istvan University Prof. Laszlo Villanyi, Director TCS, Prof. Mahesh Singh and organizing committee of Szent Istvan University for organizing such a wonderful event. He said that the 10th International Conference was an eventful occasion for India and Hungary that helped in bringing people together and reducing barriers between the Indian and Hungarian culture. He also stressed upon the goals of the UN Millennium Development Conference.

Dr. Ajay Kr. Singh, began his speech by inviting Sri Sri Ravi Shankar, Founder, Art of Living to release the latest issue of Delhi Business Review: An International Journal of Society for Human Transformation and Research, Volume 10, No. 2.

He highlighted the UN Millennium Developments Goals and explained the importance of these goals. He said that Millennium Development Goals (MDG's) were adopted by the world leaders committing their nations to a new global partnership and to achieve these goals by 2015. MDG's are an agreed set of goals that can be achieved if all nations work together and do their part.

Poor countries have pledged to govern better and invest in their people through health care and education. Rich countries have pledged to support them, through aid, debt relief and fairer trade.

The internationally agreed framework of 8 goals and 18 targets were complemented by 48 technical indicators to measure progress towards the MDGs. These indicators have since been adopted by a consensus of experts from United Nations, IMF, OECD, and the World Bank.

Goals 1: Eradicate Extreme Hunger and Poverty.

Goals 2: Achieve Universal Primary Education.

Goals 3: Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women.

Goals 4: Reduce Child Mortality.

Goals 5: Improve Maternal Health.

Goals 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and Other Diseases.

Goals 7: Ensure Environmental Sustainability.

Goals 8: Develop A Global Partnership For Development

According to him the year 2009 marked the crossing of half way point of MDGs. Yet, crucial development policies and finance are not systematically aligned with MDGs.

He also stressed upon the spiritual development which is still to be understood by the world leaders as a worthy goal to be achieved by humanity. There is a need to balance the goals of physical world and the spiritual world.

At last he gave a warm welcome to the respected dignitaries and thanked the organizing committee of Szent Istvan University for organizing such a wonderful event.

Prof. Dr. Laszlo Hornok, gave a warm welcome to the respected dignitaries and the DSPSR family for participating in the 10th International Conference. He gave a brief idea of MDGs. He also highlighted the challenges faced by the nations of the world. Prof. Dr. Laszlo Hornok thanked the organizing committee, co-organizers for organizing such a wonderful event.

H.H. Sri Sri Ravi Shankar Ji, was invited as a chief guest of 10th International Conference. Guru Ji started his speech by saying golden words, "Goals are set by wise people and are followed by more wiser people". He stressed upon the role of education in our life and also explained the benefit of education in the sense: education can eradicate superstition, narrow mindedness, people involved in selfish goals, etc.

In 10th International Conference, inaugural session total 14 awards were distributed to the academicians and business tycoons for their contribution in the academic and the corporate field. Sri Sri Ravi Shankar Ji was awarded the title of Honorary Professor by Prof. Dr. Laszlo Hornok Szent Istvan University for his outstanding contribution to the society.

Prof. Dr. Laszlo Villanyi conferred the Pro Faculate International Award to the following people:

Prof. Dr. B.P. Singh, Chairman, SHTR and DSPSR

Dr. Ajay Kr. Singh, Hony. President, DSPSR

Mr. Martin Lea, CEO, Invitel, Hungary

Mr. Robert Horvath, Global Director, Vodafone, Hungary

Master Del Pe, Founder, Glocen, USA

Mr. Julien Carralero, the General Manager, Four Seasons Hotel

H.H. Sri. Sri Ravi Shankar Ji awarded the following titles to the following people on behalf of Delhi School of Professional Studies and Research:

Prof. Dr. Laszlo Hornok Vice-Rector, Szent Istvan University was conferred 'Lifetime Achievement Award'.

Prof. Jozsef Kaposzta, Director, Szent Istvan University, Hungary was awarded the title of 'Honoris Causa Professor'.

Prof. Mahesh K. Singh, Director, Tata Consultancy Services, and Professor Szent Istvan University, Hungary was awarded the title of 'Honoris Causa Professor'.

Prof. Jozsef Molnar, Director, Szent Istvan University, Hungary was awarded the title of 'Honoris Causa Professor'.

Mr. Michael Paul Glover, Partner and Head of Tax KPMG, Hungary was awarded the title of 'Honoris Causa Professor'.

Prof. Dr. Laszlo Villanyi, Professor and Dean, Faculty of Economics and Social Sciences, Szent Istvan University, Hungary was awarded the title of 'Honoris Causa Professor'.

Prof. Peter Bielik, Dean, Faculty of Economics and Management, Nitra University of Agriculture, Slovakia was awarded the title of 'Honoris Causa Professor'.

Prof. Anu Singh Lather, Dean of University School of Management Studies, GGSIP University, Delhi and H.E. Takalani Esther Netshitenzhe, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of South Africa, Budapest gave their presentation on "Women Empowerment".

According to Prof. Anu Singh Lather, women empowerment is still missing in India. In her opinion, lots of women have reached the top positions in the fields like politics and corporate not only in India but also in other parts of the world e.g. UK, USA, Germany, etc. She stressed upon the main factors responsible for the involvement of the women in politics is dynastic lineage. In India, only 5% MPs are women despite the fact that the controlling position of the ruling party is in the hands of Mrs. Sonia Gandhi, and the Lok Sabha speaker is also a lady, Mrs. Meera Kumar. But, women empowerment is still missing to a great extent in India and also in other parts of the world.

H.E. Takalani Esther Netshitenzhe gave the concept of women empowerment in South Africa. It was found that women are the executives and they hold 45% - 50% of the position at political and beauracratc level, 45% of the ministers in the cabinet are women and external affair minister is also a lady, resulting 15% of the position of the embassy are occupied by women ambassador. So, in South Africa women are empowered in true sense as the politics and beauracratc area are controlled by women and they also help in decision-making process on the matters related to the betterment of the nation.

With this, 10th International Conference was inaugurated. The session ended with the Indian National Anthem.

Rapporteur for the Session:

● **Mr. Varun Jain**

PGDM III Semester Student, Delhi School of Professional Studies and Research (Approved by AICTE), Delhi, India.

TECHNICAL SESSION NO. 1 – “FIGHTING AGAINST SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROBLEMS AND FOR GENDER EQUITY IN THE DEVELOPING WORLD”

June, 24, 2009, 14:30 p.m. to 19:00 p.m.

Venue: Rector’s Meeting Hall (1st Floor), Szent Istvan University, Godollo, Hungary.

Chairperson : Michael Paul Glover, Partner and Head of Tax KPMG, Hungary.

Co-Chair person : Robert Horvath, Global Director, Vodafone, Hungary.

Secretary : Pal Goda, Ph.D. Student, Szent Istvan University.

The Chairperson began the session with a warm welcome note and then started inviting the participants in the given order for making their paper presentations.

TOPIC : “UN MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS : CHALLENGES AND PERSPECTIVES”

Prof. B.P. Singh, Chairman, Delhi School of Professional Studies and Research (Approved by AICTE), Delhi, India.

Prof. B.P. Singh highlighted the UN Millennium Development Goals and also told that we are now more than half way towards the target date 2015 – by which the Millennium Development Goals are to be achieved. He also emphasized that the progress towards the MDGs is too slow in many parts of the world and also the gains of this progress are uneven. Because of inequality many middle income countries or social group will be left behind.

TOPIC : “GLOBAL FINANCIAL MELTDOWN AND ITS IMPACT ON UNEMPLOYMENT, POVERTY AND INEQUALITY WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO INDIA”

Dr. Maisnam Bobo Singh, Assistant Professor, Department of Economics, Manipur University, Manipur, India.

Maisnam Bobo Singh highlighted the global economic recession in his paper and explained that world economy today is gripped by the real danger of prolonged and deep recession reminiscent of the depression of the 1930’s.

He stressed that the crisis broke out 1 year ago when the US real estate market went burst and swamped the financial sector with subprime mortgages turning sour. According to him, initial impact of global crisis has been limited to the stock market and foreign exchange market, it is spreading to the rest of the financial system and has affected the real economy.

He explained that the global crisis is already being felt by India in terms of current account deficit, depleting foreign exchange reserves, depreciation of rupee, etc.

TOPIC : HUNGER, FOOD SECURITY AND AGRICULTURE IN SYRIA

Mr. Haddad George, Institute of Economic Analysis and Methodology, Szent Istvan University, Godollo, Hungary.

Haddad George emphasized on one of the MDGs i.e. hunger and malnutrition inflict heavy costs on individuals and households, communities and nations. He explained that small farmers produce most of the developing world’s food and they are generally much poorer than rest of the population and are less food secured than the urban poor.

This paper explained Syrian Governmental Plans and Policies of achieving food security and fighting hunger in the rural areas as well as the ongoing research of FAO, UNDP, WHO, UNICEF.

TOPIC : “WOMEN EMPOWERMENT IN URBAN INDIA – A STUDY OF WORKING WOMEN PROFESSIONALS IN DELHI”

Professor Anu Singh Lather, Dean, University School of Management Studies, Guru Gobind Singh Indraprastha University, Delhi, India.

Dr. Shilpa Jain, Lecturer, University School of Management Studies, Guru Gobind Singh Indraprastha University, Delhi, India.

Ms. Sona Vikas, Research Associate Fellowship Scholar at University School of Management Studies, Guru Gobind Singh Indraprastha University, Delhi, India.

Prof. Singh highlighted the Women Empowerment in Urban India and the problems faced by women which are unacceptable in this new millennium such as incidence of violence against women, underrepresentation of women in decision making in all areas and at all levels, etc. The paper was an attempt to measure the extent to which working women professionals in Delhi feel that they are empowered in critical areas like educational attainment, economic opportunity, health and well-being, decision making, sexual harassment, abuse and autonomy.

TOPIC : “GENDER POVERTY NEXUS IN AN UNORGANIZED SECTOR”

Dr. Rekha Mehta, Senior Assistant Professor, Department of Economics, J.N.V.U., Jodhpur, India.

Ms. Pallavi Singh, Project Fellow, Department of Economics, J.N.V.U., Jodhpur, India.

Dr. Mehta emphasized the causes of poverty and employment of women worker in construction work and their livelihood. She explained the gender poverty nexus with regards to female construction workers in Jodhpur city. She also focused on the factors responsible for gender inequality in the construction sector such as line in time wrap, trapped in low skilled, low paid, insecure working conditions, bound by feudal working relationships, etc.

The main objectives of the study were:

- Assessment of the present status of women working in the construction sector regarding some socio-economic indicators and their progress towards equality and employment.
- To examine the levels of literacy and pattern of consumption of their income for personal use.
- Availability of welfare measures provided by government and NGOs for these workers.

TOPIC : “EMPOWERMENT AND GENDER DIFFERENCE IN EDUCATIONAL STATUS”

Dr. Rumki Gupta, Associate Scientist ‘B’, Psychology Research Unit, Indian Statistical Institute, Kolkata, India.

Dr. Rumki Gupta highlighted women empowerment in true sense in the context of educational status. Opportunity to access education are not uniform and gender bias is a major concern for unequal opportunities for acquiring education. In this study, she focused on the effect of gender on Madhyamik results. In this context, she explained the proportion of girls and boys in Madhyamik examinees i.e. 42% of girls as against 58% of boys in West Bengal. For detailed paper refer to page no. 61-67.

TOPIC : “EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN IN THE RURAL KHASI SOCIETY OF MEGHALAYA IN INDIA”

Dr. Bhola Nath Ghosh, Lecturer, Sociological Research Unit, Statistical Institute, Kolkata, India.

Dr. Bhola Nath Ghosh focused on the women empowerment. He told that empowerment is a continuous process for realizing the ideals of equality, human liberalization and freedom for all and it also implies equality of opportunities and equity between the gender, ethnic groups, social classes, etc.

Rapporteur for the Session:

- **Ms. Niharika Arora**
PGDM III Semester Student, Delhi School of Professional Studies and Research (Approved by AICTE), Delhi, India.

- **Ms. Monika Garg**
PGDM III Semester Student, Delhi School of Professional Studies and Research (Approved by AICTE), Delhi, India.

TECHNICAL SESSION NO. 2 – “THE CHALLENGES OF EDUCATION, HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND HEALTH SERVICE”

June, 24, 2009, 14:30 p.m. to 19:00 p.m.

Venue: Rector’s Meeting Hall (Ground Floor), Szent Istvan University, Godollo, Hungary.

Chairperson: Master Del Pe, *President, Glocen, Houston, USA.*

Co-Chairperson: Philippe Norre, *Director, KPMG, Hungary.*

Co-Chairperson: Gergely Demetrovics, *Partner, KPMG, Hungary.*

Secretary: Kitti Kollar, *Ph.D. Student, Szent Istvan University, Hungary.*

The session began by warm welcome by the Chairperson. He started with the interactive session about leadership. He further told about the difference between attitude and aptitude, attitude is towards internal behavior but aptitude is more of skills-physical and mental. He stated 3 major components in leadership that is power, heart and mind. He talked about cultural differences like in India folded hands represent respect and dissatisfaction in America. He said leadership is transformational, if you have a proper combination between power, heart and mind then you can manage any person. At last he said that we should have heart of Mother Teresa, power of Bill Gates and mind of Einstein.

TOPIC: “INCLUSIVE EDUCATION CHALLENGES AND PERSPECTIVES WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO INDIA”

Dr. Bhama Venkataramani, *Advisor, Symbiosis Centre for Management Studies (UG), Faculty of Management, Symbiosis International University, Pune, India.*

Dr. Bhama Venkataramani started talking about the relevance of her topic to UN Millennium Development Goals. She said inclusive growth requires empowerment of the disadvantaged and such empowerment can be best achieved through education. The focus of her study is inclusiveness of disabled persons (visually impaired) in higher education in India, she told inclusive education must bring into its fold students who are disadvantaged socially, physically, or mentally.

TOPIC: “HUMAN TRANSFORMATION AND THE ART OF LIVING”

Ms. Arpita Kaul, *Lecturer, Delhi School of Professional Studies and Research (Approved by AICTE), Delhi, India.*

Ms. Arpita Kaul talked about the importance of spirituality and said spiritual intelligence is the ability to behave with wisdom. She further said that now a days people are so busy in running after money that they miss the small beautiful moments of life. She focused that there are many organizations who are trying to transform humans into spiritually developed beings and one of such organizations is The Art of Living and she proved that people who have done Art of Living course, are more spiritually adept than those who haven’t. She used Wilcoxon Matched Pair Test to test the hypothesis.

TOPIC: “IMPACT OF WORK CULTURE ON MOTIVATION LEVEL OF EMPLOYEES IN SELECTED PUBLIC SECTOR COMPANIES IN INDIA”

Ms. Smrita Sinha, *Sr. Lecturer, Amity Business School, Noida, India.*

Dr. Ajay Kr. Singh, *Associate Professor, Department of Commerce, Delhi School of Economics, University of Delhi, Delhi, India.*

Ms. Nisha Gupta, *Research Associate, Department of Commerce, Delhi School of Economics, University of Delhi, Delhi.*

Ms. Smrita Sinha said that organizations do not operate in isolation, because every organization requires to continuously interact with its environment to balance between the internal environment and the external environment. She mentioned that writers on management and organizations have suggested

that aspects of organizational culture have an impact on the motivational level of the employees. She tried to show the impact on the motivational level of the employees at managerial level in different organizations. For detailed paper refer to page no. 13-25.

TOPIC: “TRAINING TECHNIQUES OF HUMAN RESOURCE”

Ms. Runjhun Soney, PGDM III Semester Student, Delhi School of Professional Studies and Research (Approved by AICTE), Delhi, India.

Ms. Runjhun Soney emphasized that training is very important and trained and experienced people perform their work more efficiently and effectively. As today's scenario is so dynamic and fluctuating and new technology is coming in every new day, so one should be updated to understand the new technology more effectively. She further said that training is learning experience that leads to permanent change in an individual.

TOPIC: “SIGNIFICANCE OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND ITS EFFECTS”

Mr. Jitendra Kumar Sharma, Lecturer in EAFM, SML P.G. College, Jhunjhunu, Rajasthan, India.

Mr. Jitendra Kr. Sharma highlighted that human resource development is very important. He said quality and competitiveness is required by the organization from time to time. He said there are some of the techniques of human resource development like spiritual programs and social programs fulfill employee's inside needs, workers participation is needed now to get profits, monetary rewards should be there, grievances should be solved as early as possible and non-monetary rewards should be more. He mentioned that the absence of these things can increase absenteeism and dissatisfaction.

TOPIC: “A STUDY OF HRM PRACTICES AND ORGANIZATION CULTURE IN SELECTED PRIVATE SECTOR ORGANIZATIONS IN INDIA”

Dr. Anil Kumar Singh, Associate Professor, Sri Aurobindo College (E), University of Delhi, Delhi, India.

Dr. Anil talked about Indian managers that they are facing complex and challenging situation because of turbulent business environment brought in the values of liberalization, globalization, changing technology, growth and knowledge. His paper examines the link between HRM practices and organizational culture in private sector organizations operating in India. He concluded that the HR practices in the organizations differ a lot but there is significant relationship between HR practices and organizational culture.

TOPIC: “INDIVIDUAL CHANGE MANAGEMENT INITIATIVES FOR BETTER WORK LIFE BALANCE”

Mr. Dayadi Pradeep Kumar, Professor and Head, Department of Management Studies, Madanapalle Institute of Technology and Science, Madanapalle, Chittoor, Dt. Andhra Pradesh, India.

Mr. Sri Nadella Vijaya Bhaskar Choudary, Secretary and Correspondent, Madanapalle Institute of Technology and Science, Madanapalle, Chittoor, Dt. Andhra Pradesh, India.

Mr. Dayadi Pradeep Kumar started talking about balance between work and life. He said we work to live, not live to work. But in today's atmosphere men work up to his last breath. He threw light that when money dominates the modern life, people do not find few hours to spend on their personal life and new generation end up with an unbalanced lifestyle.

He emphasized that the best individual work-life balance will vary over time, often on a daily basis. He further said that balancing life is equally important as the job. At last he concluded that one must accept change to balance the life.

Rapporteur for the Session:

- **Ms. Anshu Gupta**
PGDM III Semester Student, Delhi School of Professional Studies and Research (Approved by AICTE), Delhi, India.

TECHNICAL SESSION NO. 3 – “SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS”

June, 24, 2009, 14:30 p.m. to 19:00 p.m.

Venue: Faculty Council Hall (2nd Floor, GTK), Szent Istvan University, Godollo, Hungary.

Chairperson: Julien Carralero, General Manager, Four Seasons Hotel, Hungary.

Co-chairperson: David Thompson, Four Season Hotel, Hungary.

Secretary: Ivett Szeles, Ph.D. Student, Szent Istvan University.

Mr. Julien Carralero, began the session with a warm welcome and then started inviting the speakers in the given order for making presentations.

TOPIC: “ENVIRONMENTAL DEGRADATION, SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND MANAGEMENT OF INDIAN MINERAL RESOURCES”

Prof. Suresh Prasad Singh, Director Research and Projects, Cambridge Institute of Tecnology, Tatisilvai, Ranchi (Jharkhand), India.

Prof. Bahadur Singh, Chairman, Cambridge Institute of Technology, Tatisilvai, Ranchi, (Jharkhand), India.

Prof. Suresh Prasad Singh began with an overview of the goals set by United Nations in 2000 such as reducing child mortality, combating HIV/AIDS and ensuring environmental sustainability. It identified that India has not reached its goals yet. It suggested to revise the development goals and use waste management and techniques to conserve resources and development plan should be socially, economically and ecologically acceptable.

The paper concluded that environment without development would be life without opportunities and development without adequate environmental protection would destroy delicate natural balance. There should be planned and systematic explorations of natural resources, so that the tranquility of ecosystem is not disturbed.

TOPIC: “CARBON MANAGEMENT IN THE AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION – BEST PRACTICE CARBON REDUCTION TECHNIQUES”

Mr. Lukacs Akos, Research Associate, Research Group of Biomass Economics, Szent Istvan University, Godollo, Hungary.

Dr. Csaba Fogarassy, Senior Lecturer, University Docent, Institute of Regional Economics and Rural Development, Szent Istvan University, Godollo, Hungary.

Mrs. Maria Borocz Bakosne, Professorship Engineer, Institute of Regional Economics and Rural Development, Szent Istvan University, Godollo, Hungary.

Mr. Lukacs Akos began with an overview of carbon management with a special reference to US farmers. It identifies that farmers changing carbon balance of land-use, plant production or animal husbandry, that result in carbon emissions reductions compared to BAU scenario earn additional revenues. It was based on Chicago Climate Exchange Model. It suggests to produce species that can stand climate change and biomass production should be adopted instead of using fossil fuel.

The presentation ended with the techniques of carbon management such as setting up an inventory of call carbon emissions arising from all activities, identifying commercially viable carbon reductions by using carbon management cycle and finding the markets for carbon credits.

TOPIC: “ENVIRONMENT AND ENERGY : HOLISTIC APPROACH FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT”

Dr. Mukul Singh, Specialist Pathology, Department of Pathology, Safdarjang Hospital, New Delhi India.

Dr. Mukul Singh threw light on the biotic and abiotic components of the environment and said that they have their own energy fields and the beautiful interface of the interaction of individual energy

floating in the divine consciousness create the energy of the environment and everything on this earth has a spiritual side to it. She mainly focused on the sustainable development of the environment. She also gave reference of the cosmic dance of Lord Shiva to make all understand the molecular dance of molecules in non-living things like water. The paper ended on the note that for sustainable development all the planets should be clustered together.

TOPIC: “REVIEW OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS IN INDIA AND INDICATORS OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT”

Mr. Sanjay N. Aswale, Head and Research Guide, Department of Commerce, S.C.S. College of Omerga of Maharashtra, India.

Mr. Aswale talked about Rural Development Programs in India. He stated a quote from the World Bank policy paper on rural development i.e. “A national program of rural development should include a mix of activities including projects to raise agricultural output, create new employment, and improve health and education communication and improving housing”.

The presentation ended with the note that rural development in the broad sense of the term holds the key to all economic progress, industrial or agricultural; urban or rural.

TOPIC : “SUSTAINABLE BUSINESS – GREEN BANKING AND CARBON CREDITING”

Dr. Fogarassy Csaba, Research Group of Biomass Economics, Szent Istvan University, Godollo, Hungary.

Mr. Lukacs Akos, Research Associate, Research Group of Biomass Economics, Doctoral School of Business and Administration, Szent Istvan University, Godollo, Hungary.

Mr. Ferge Gabor, Research Group of Biomass Economics, Szent Istvan University, Godollo, Hungary.

Dr. Csaba Fogarassy focused on carbon credits and green banking. It stated that Barclay’s Capital was the first UK bank to develop an emissions trading desk and is currently the largest and most active emission bank land. It identifies carbon funds have emerged to help finance Green House Gas (GHG) emission reduction projects.

The presentation concluded with the note that the carbon market products and services are fast developing at an extraordinary pace, particularly among European and Japanese banks.

TOPIC: “CONNECTION BETWEEN TOURISM, REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION ALONG THE BORDERS”

Dr. Bujdosó Zoltan, Associate Professor, Karoly Robert College, Gyongyos, Hungary.

Dr. David Lorant, Head and Professor, Karoly Robert College, Gyongyos, Hungary.

The presentation started with the quote that tourism, as a spectacular social and economic process in 21st century, soon became associated with the regional development, environmental protection and euroregions lying along the country borders, since they offer outstanding potentials for cross-border tourism development. It suggested that tourism marketing should focus on a uniform Carpathian Basin region.

TOPIC : “THE DEVELOPMENT OF GLOBAL AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION : FOODSTUFF PRODUCTION VS. NON-FOOD AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION UTILIZATION”

Dr. Lubas Smutka, Assistant Professor, Department of Economics, Faculty of Economics and Management, Czech University of Life Science, Prague, Czech Republic.

Ondoej Miffek, Ph.D. Student, Department of Economics, Faculty of Economics and Management, Czech University of Life Science, Prague, Czech Republic.

Michal Steininger, Assistant Professor, Department of Economics, Faculty of Economics and Management, Czech University of Life Science, Prague, Czech Republic.

Ondoej Skubna, Ph.D. Student, Department of Economics, Faculty of Economics and Management, Czech University of Life Science, Prague, Czech Republic.

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The presentation started with the quote that “Agriculture is the mother of all arts. When it is well conducted, all other arts prosper. When it is neglected, all other arts decline”. The paper analysed the development of past and present agricultural production and consumption, factors which have been influencing the current state of agricultural production and highlighted those factors which will have a decisive influence on the development of future agricultural production and consumption.

TOPIC : “METHODODOLOGY OF ASSESSING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY IMPLEMENTATION”

Prof. Petr Sauer, Head, Department of Environmental Economics, University of Economics, Prague, Czech Republic.

Jaroslav Kreuz, Independent Consultant, Prague, Czech Republic.

Antonin Dvorak, Deputy Head of Department of Environmental Economics, University of Economics, Prague, Czech Republic.

The paper presented the principles of the proposed design of the methodology, which is supposed to be approved and applied by the Ministry of Environment of the Czech Republic. Transaction costs issue, the consistency between policy design, implementation and evaluation belong to the principles of the methodology.

Rapporteur for the Session:

- **Ms. Anu Bhutani**
PGDM Student, Delhi School of Professional Studies and Research (Approved by AICTE), Delhi, India.

TECHNICAL SESSION NO. 4 – “GLOBAL ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL ISSUES”

June, 25, 2009, 09.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.

Venue: Rector’s Meeting Hall (1st Floor), Szent Istvan University, Godollo, Hungary.

Chairperson : Gyorgy Csaki, Professor, Szent Istvan University, Hungary.

Co-Chairperson : Tamas Toth, Associate Professor, Vice-Dean, Szent Istvan University, Hungary.

Secretary : Pal Goda, Ph.D. Student, Szent István University, Hungary.

The chairperson introduced the theme briefly and then the presentations by different speakers were made in the following order.

TOPIC : “LEASING IN CROATIA”

Mr. Luka Mladineo, Assistant Lecturer, University Centre for Professional Studies, University of Split, Croatia.

Mrs. Jelena Vidovic, Assistant Lecturer, University Centre for Professional Studies, University of Split, Croatia.

Mr. Nenad Vudric, Lecturer, Libertas Business College, Croatia.

Mrs. Jelena mentioned about the leasing market in Croatia which started to grow since 1997 and until then it was rather underdeveloped legal frame work. Croatian financial services supervision agency were established in 2006. The paper describes the development of leasing in Croatia in terms of number and assets of leasing companies and number and characteristics of leasing agreements concluded over the recent years. Leasing in Croatia is developing rapidly so, it is very important to understand the issues involved in leasing such as taxation, accounting, and legal treatment of this industry in Croatia.

TITLE : “COMPARATIVE STUDY OF CORPORATE GOVERNANCE PRACTISES IN PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SECTOR BANKS”

Dr. Tej Singh, Reader, Department of Commerce, M.D. University, P.G. Regional Centre, Rewari, India.

Long term borrowing is one of the most important factor in corporate finance. It generally refers to debentures and long term borrowings that are used to finance a company’s assets. Long term borrowing

is defined as a ratio of total assets. Factors affecting long term borrowing of a firm is a debatable issue after the land mark study of Modigliani and Millar in 1958 and 1963. Here, in this paper an attempt has been made to test the important determinants of the long term borrowing of Indian corporate. Multiple regression model has been used to test the affect of various factors on long term borrowing behavior of Indian firms. The study is based on the financial information of 30 companies listed in the BSE [sensex] from the period 2001-02 to 2007-08.

TITLE : “STOCK PRICES AND EXCHANGE RATE INTERCATIONS IN NIGERIA : AN INTRA-GLOBAL FINANCIAL CRISIS MAIDEN INVESTIGATION”

Mr. Shehu Usman Rano Aliyu, Bayero University Kano, Nigeria.

Mr. Shehu examined the long run and short run interaction between stock prices and exchange rate in Nigeria based on a sample from 1st February, 2001 to 31st December, 2008. Three models were derived from the sample, albeit pre-crisis, crisis and basic models. The paper set out by testing the time series properties of the series using adf and pp tests. Further more, causality tests revealed strong evidence of long run bi directional relationship between stock prices and exchange rate in the models, policy wise, the findings implied that monetary authorities in Nigeria are not considered to take in to account stock market development in achieving their exchange rate policy objective given the symbiotic nature of relationship between the two. This paper recommends measure that would promote greater stability and efficiency of the Nigeria foreign exchange market.

TOPIC : “OPPORTUNITY OF FDI IN INDIA VIS-À-VIS REAL ESTATE SECTOR”

Mr. Varun Jain, PGDM III Semester Student, Delhi School of Professional Studies and Research (Approved by AICTE), Delhi, India.

Ms. Anu Bhutani, PGDM III Semester Student, Delhi School of Professional Studies and Research (Approved by AICTE), Delhi, India.

Ms. Anshu Gupta, PGDM III Semester Student, Delhi School of Professional Studies and Research (Approved by AICTE), Delhi, India.

The real sector in recent India can be acknowledged as one of the fastest growing economy in the world and in this current economic scenario, real estate has emerged as one of the most appealing investment areas for foreign investors.

The main objectives of the research are:

1. Analysis of changing phases of real estate sector in india
2. to identify the current opportunitites for FDI in real estate sector in india
3. comparison of growth of real estate sector of india with countries such as china, japan, etc.
4. analysis of future estate sector in india

The study has used secondary data.

The government of India has liberalized its policies regarding FDI in real estate sector, tenacy law, property taxes, etc.

The government is putting greater emphasis on the development of infrastructure of india because of various events such as commonwealth games, world cup etc. That are going to be held in india in the coming years. It has opened avenues for foreign investors to invest in Indian real estate sector. Data was analyzed and inferences have been drawn that Indian real estate is a growing sector for foreign investors.

TOPIC : “1929 RECESSION VS. 2008 CURRENT GLOBAL RECESSION”

Ms. Monika Garg, PGDM III Semester Student, Delhi School of Professional Studies and Research (Approved by AICTE), Delhi, India.

Ms. Niharika Arora, PGDM III Semester Student, Delhi School of Professional Studies and Research (Approved by AICTE), Delhi, India.

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The great depression that took place in 1929 was called so because of its extent and longevity. It lasted for 10 years and finally came to an end in 1939. 2008 recession was caused by US sub prime crisis i.e., lending of housing loans to people who have low credit worthiness and misuse of credit cards.

Here the objective of the research were:

1. Analysis of similarities between the 1929 recession and current global recession
2. analysis of differentiating factors between the two crisis..
3. Effects of the two crisis on the Indian economy

The research is based on a secondary survey. The data collected for research is taken from national dailies, business and management magazines like frontline, business outlook, and finance india. The 1929 depression was not initially started because of the stock market crash but unequal distribution of wealth, high tariffs and over production in industrial sector.

TITLE : “A CHANGING CURRENT SCENARIO IN BANKING SECTOR : A FIGHT FOR SURVIVAL”

Mr. Datta M. Khandare, Department of Business School of Commerce and Management Sciences, S.R.T.M University, Maharashtra, India.

Mr. Mohan S. Rode, Department of Commerce, People’s College, Maharashtra, India.

In the 21st century a drastic change has to be faced due to process of globalization and liberalization and has virtually transformed the way business is being conducted across the globe. Due to info and technology globe has come very near to each other. The technological innovation followed by revolutionary improvement in communication is responsible for marked change in way bank re-engineer their business models to offer cutting edge service to the customers, competition in the market intensified and started decreasing rapidly. Due to which banks are being gradually displaced from seller market to buyer market. Because customer has become important segment for bank marketing. That no banks will get the business without marketing fundas. Modern banking is totally based on marketing.

Development credit bank is from of the private sector bank who has accepted challenge to change with all infrastructure like re-engineering,changing environment, new basic capital accord and good staff training and to work with customer expectation to welcome customer suggestions so as reduce the vacuum in staff and customer so as to create good and friendly climate between them.

TITLE : “US ECONOMIC SLOWDOWN AND GLOBAL FINANCIAL MAYHEM”

Dr. D.D. Chaturvedi, Associate Professor, SGGSCC, University of Delhi, Delhi, India.

The US has suffered 10 recessions since the end of world war 2. However, the causes of current crisis were different. Further the consequent upheaval in the global financial market has caused more mayhem than even before.

The main cause of financial disaster is believed to be unregulated capitalism it affected adversely the macro economic variables, resulted in the instability of local currency as well as equity and increased uncertainty. A slowing US economy, high interest rates, unrealistic real estate prices, high inflation, rising oil prices together led to a fall in stock markets, stagnations, retrenchments, lack of consumer spending, a virtual halts to new jobs and defaults. Further, the GDP of almost all the nations are expected to fall by atleast half percentage point. Even the IMF and the world bank expect the GDP across the globe to come down. To save the economy from slipping into depression, the government and central banks all over the world have taken measures like cutting the lending rates, infusing more liquidity in the system, bailing out of the bank and providing fiscal stimulus. Further strengthening of regulatory frame work, increasing the supervision of the financial sector and improvements of the accounting standards adopted by the financial player is also suggested.

Rapporteur for the Session:

- **Mr. Chiranjit Dutta**
PGDM I Semester Student, Delhi School of Professional Studies and Research (Approved by AICTE), Delhi, India.

TECHNICAL SESSION NO. 5 : “ECONOMIC ASPECTS OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION”

June 25, 2009, 09:30 a.m. to 12:30 p.m.

Venue: Faculty Council Hall (2nd Floor GTK), Szent Istvan University, Godollo, Hungary.

Chairman: Prof. Jozsef Molnar, Director, Szent Istvan University, Godollo, Hungary.

Co-chairman: Prof. Janos Puskas, Vice Rector, Szent Istvan University, Godollo, Hungary.

Secretary: Ms. Ivett Szeles, Ph.D. Student, Szent Istvan University, Godollo, Hungary.

TOPIC : “VEGETABLE PRODUCTION IN POLAND AND SELECTED COUNTRIES OF THE EUROPEAN UNION – STATE OF ART AND CONDITION OF DEVELOPMENT”

Mariusz Maciejczak, Faculty of Economic Sciences, Warsaw University of Life Sciences- SGGW, Warsaw, Poland.

Tadeusz Filipiak, Faculty of Economic Sciences, Warsaw University of Life Sciences- SGGW, Warsaw, Poland.

Mr. Mariusz Maciejczak began by analysing the state of the art and the conditions of development of vegetable production in Poland and selected countries of the European Union. They analysed data getting from official statistical sources from 2002-2007. Mariusz argued on the basis of statistical sources that the vegetable sector is developing significantly which results from market cyclical factors and strong competitive advantages as well as the EU funds available for the sector development. The main goals assumption support vegetable sector is: better market orientation and highly sector competitiveness limiting the fluctuation of farmers. Full support for vegetable sector on Poland in the year 2004-06. Rural development plan for the year 04-06 the activity 7 groups of agricultural producers 119 producer group have been supported including 27 fruits and vegetable producer groups.

The vegetable sector in Poland in other EU countries develops significantly which results mostly from the cyclic factor on the supply and demand side as well as from its strong competitive position.

TOPIC : “IMPORTANCE OF SPECIAL BRANCHES IN POLISH AGRICULTURAL AND FOOD ECONOMY”

Mrs. Joanna Karpinska, Ph.D. Student, Warsaw University of Life Sciences- SGGW, Warsaw, Poland.

Prof. Bogdan Klepacki, Dean of Faculty of Economic Sciences, Warsaw University of Life Sciences- SGGW, Warsaw, Poland.

Mrs. Joanna Karpinska threw light on the agriculture which plays very essential role in Poland's economic development. In a result of dynamic changes its share in creation of GNP (gross national product) was subjected to lowering from 12.1% level in 1989 to 4.2% in 2006.

Special branches of agriculture production:

- Cultivation in glass houses and heated foil tunnel.
- Mushrooms and mycelium cultivation.
- In-vitro plant cultivation.
- Farm breeding and rearing of crops.
- Laboratory animal breeding and rearing.

In 2006 Poland come 2nd position after Holland in export of mushroom.

Poland has a chance of dynamic development of agricultural classification as special branches of production.

Based on own production means in a form of feed as well as on cheaper manpower makes possible price competitiveness Poland is a world wide leader in field mushrooms production as well as respected in

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Europe. Tomatoes, poultry producer produces these articles improves and expand production process technologies aiming to keep pace with domestic as well as foreign competition.

TOPIC: “MULTIFACTOR PRODUCTIVITY OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS PROCESSING IN POLAND IN THE 1996-2006 PERIOD”

Jaroslaw Golebiewska, Faculty of Economic Sciences, Warsaw University of Life Sciences- SGGW, Warsaw, Poland.

Mr. Jaroslaw Golebiewski highlight the estimating changes in productivity of basic sector of agriculture and food industry in Poland. Productivity and efficiency are basic aspects and measures of performance. The improvement of efficiency is a common goal of enterprise or on the market are assessed against the background of the effectiveness improvement. The measurement of productivity changes. This is an especially important aspect in the productivity measurement field. The analysed value of output and input were expressed in fixed price in 2006. In order to make the value of inputs more real, the intermediate usage index was applied.

Processing is the most important element of food marketing chain after agriculture. It transforms agricultural origin into product ready for the further processing and storage.

Food processing sector dealing with processing of agricultural materials differ substantially as regard employment and turnover. The process of reconstruction and modernization of polish food industry taking place in 1996-2006 doesn't significantly affect the structure of those sectors.

TOPIC: “FORMS OF AGRICULTURE DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT IN POLAND”

Prof. Bogdan Klepacki, Dean of Faculty of Economic Sciences, Warsaw University of Life Sciences-SGGW, Warsaw, Poland.

Mrs. Joanna Karpinska, Ph.D. Student, Warsaw University of Life Sciences- SGGW, Warsaw, Poland.

Prof. Bagdan Klepacki threw light on the problems of state authorities' intervention into economic process to resolve itself. First of all to answer the question how much market mechanism is able to solve problems with economic and social sphere.

TOPIC: “FINANCIAL ASSESSMENT OF AGRICULTURAL HOLDING IN POLAND”

Grazyna Karmowska, Faculty of Economics, Westpomeranian University of Technology in Szczecin.

Mr. Grazyna Karmowska threw light on the financial analysis enables the assessment of the efficiency of a firm and also its proprietary and financial situation. In Poland agriculture holding is of mixed type achieving the economic size within the interval (8:16) and (16:40). The conducted analysis indicate a dynamic development.

Rapporteur for the Session:

- **Ms. Runjhun Soney**
PGDM III Semester Student, Delhi School of Professional Studies and Research (Approved by AICTE), Delhi, India.

TECHNICAL SESSION NO. 6 – “MANAGEMENT, MARKETING AND CORPORATE ISSUES”

June 25, 2009, 09:30 a.m. to 12:30 p.m.

Venue: Rector's Meeting Hall (Ground Floor), Szent Istvan University, Godollo, Hungary.

Chairman: Prof. Josef Veress, Professor, Szent Istvan University, Godollo, Hungary.

Co-chairman: Ms. Kitti Kollar, Ph.D. Student, Szent Istvan University, Godollo, Hungary.

Secretary: Mr. Tamas Sikos T., Professor, Szent Istvan University, Godollo, Hungary.

The Session Began with the warm welcome note by the coordinator and inviting the chairperson and Co-chairperson on the Dias. Thereafter the session was conducted by the chairperson.

TOPIC: “AN EMPIRICAL STUDY ON CRITICAL SUCCESS FACTOR (CSF) OF KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT (KM) FOR GAINING COMPETITIVE EDGE – IN INDIAN SOFTWARE SECTOR”

Dr. Ajay Kr. Singh, Associate Professor, Department of Commerce, Delhi School of Economics, University of Delhi, Delhi, India.

Dr. Vandna Sharma, Reader, Birla Institute of Technology, Ranchi Mesra – Ext. Centre – Noida, India.

Dr. Singh presented the paper which investigates the critical success factor for adopting knowledge management in Indian Software sector.

A Survey was conducted comprising organizational culture ethos, organizational learning diagnostic, innovation management, and KM orientation. The Sample included 80 knowledge workers, project managers, team members, consultants, researchers, and designers drawn from Indian Software industry. The result of the data analysis revealed sufficient evidence to establish a correlation between organizational culture, organizational learning diagnostic, innovation management, and KM.

The Accuracy of analysis is dependent upon the accuracy of data reported by selected organizations. This results software organizations to better understand the KM discipline to facilitate its adoption and to prioritize its practices.

This study is probably the first to systematically Critical Success Factors (CSF's) for KM implementation in the software sectors in India.

So, as a result it offers a beneficial source of information to Software organizations which are still lagging far behind when it comes to KM practices.

TOPIC: “DIVIDEND ANNOUNCEMENT EFFECT EVIDENCE FROM CROATIA”

Mrs. Jelena Vidovic, Assistant Lecturer, University Centre for Professional Studies, University of Split, Croatia.

Mr. Marko Miletic, Assistant Lecturer, University Centre for Professional Studies, University of Split, Croatia.

Ms. Marina Lolic Cipcic, Assistant Lecturer, University Centre for Professional Studies, University of Split, Croatia.

Mrs. Jelena showed the interest of the investor in Croatia stock market. The presenter shows how the investors are more interested in capital gain rather than dividend gain.

The Presenter also stressed upon how announcement of dividend increase or decrease is associated with positive or negative stock return and through this presentation the presenter describes a very important aspect of stock market called Dividend announcement effect

TOPIC: “MANAGEMENT OF STRESS RELATED DISORDER IN IT SECTOR”

Dr. Jawahar Lal, Lecturer in Commerce, Department of Commerce, B.D. College, Patna, Bihar, India.

Ms. Ranjana Sharma, Lecturer in Commerce, Department of Commerce, B.D. College, Patna, Bihar, India.

Dr. Jawahar Lal emphasized that employee stress is an increasing problem in organizations. Stress arises due to lack of fitness between a person and his environment when he or she is not able to cope with the constraints or demand encountered.

According to him stress is a dynamic condition depends on individual perception and reaction.

It is also said that stress comes out from greater workloads and having too long working hours.

TOPIC: “SHAREHOLDERS VALUE CREATION THROUGH VALUE ADDED REPORTING (VAR) AN EMPIRICAL STUDY OF LUPINE LAB. LTD.”

Prof. Suresh K. Khatik, Reader and Head, Department of Commerce, Barkatullah University, Bhopal, India.

Dr. Pradeep Singh, Head, Department of Commerce, Mahatma Gandhi Government Arts College, (Affiliated To Pondicherry University, Pondicherry) Chalakkara, New Mahe (U.T.of Pondicherry), India.

Prof. Khatik highlighted the concept of value added reporting (VAR) and also explained the direct linkage of VAR with the concept of social responsibility, VAR can be particularly useful to management in comparing the performance of business with in group or companies performing with in its industry as a whole.

He also explained that financial reporting is a traditional concept and useful for shareholders and creditors. On the other hand the value added statement is a modern concept and important for stakeholders as well as employees.

He also concluded that the management of Lupin Lab. Ltd., has served to the society very well as 73% of total value added has been distributed among the employees, government, financial institutions, banker and shareholders and 27% of total value added has been retained in business for growth.

TOPIC: “REVIEW OF THE COMPETITION BETWEEN DIY STORE CHAINS IN HUNGARY”

Mrs. Zsofia Ballo, Assistant Lecturer, Business Administration and Management Sciences, Szent Istvan University, Godollo, Hungary.

Mrs. Ballo presented that how an enterprising person opens DIY store in Hungary.

According to Mrs. Ballo presentation this article describes the tools to analyze the project of establishment of DIY stores in Hungary.

Such as:

- Range of services
- Various marketing activities

This article devotes special attention to the characteristics of high marketing values that makes a DIY chain unique on the present market. For detailed paper refer to page no. 13-28.

TOPIC: “CORPORATE CULTURE AND ITS RELATIONSHIP WITH ORGANIZATIONAL EFFECTIVENESS OUTCOMES”

Dr. Sunita, Associate Professor in Commerce, Daulat Ram College, University of Delhi, Delhi, India.

Dr. Sunita highlighted the key factor in the society is corporate culture in her opinion. The corporate culture is the system of shared values and behavior that are learned by the members of the organization and shape their way of doing. She described the different approaches studies or models used for diagnosing and measuring the effectiveness of corporate culture.

She concluded that culture should be conceptualized in a wider way than just a sub-system of an organization.

TOPIC: “INVESTMENT EDITION OF SME SECTOR IN POLAND”

Dr. Marcin Ratajczak, Lecturer, Faculty of Economic Sciences, Warsaw University of Life Sciences, Poland.

Jan Woloszyn, Faculty of Economic Sciences, Warsaw University of Life Sciences, Poland.

Dr. Marcin described the importance of small and medium sized enterprises in the economy of Poland as well as in the whole European Union. The presenter also explains the benefits of small and medium

sized enterprise in the economy of Poland such as:

1. High efficiency of management
2. Quick cost reduction
3. High flexibility to the changing environment
4. Quick assimilation of technology
5. Improving the market competitiveness and position.

The main aspect of this paper is to present the volume of investment outlays in the small and medium sized enterprises sector and its dynamics in the year 2002-06.

At last the presenter also describes the structure of investment outlays and their sources of finance for small and medium size enterprise.

TOPIC: "PROBLEMS FACED BY SMALL AND MEDIUM BUSINESS IN EXPORTING PRODUCTS"

Dr. Hotniar Siringoringo, Lecturer, Faculty of Economics, Gunadarma University, Indonesia.

Dr. Prihandoko, Lecturer, Faculty of Economics, Gunadarma University, Indonesia.

Dr. Dharna Tintri, Lecturer, Faculty of Economics, Gunadarma University, Indonesia.

Mrs. Anacostia Kowanda, Lecturer, Faculty of Economics, Gunadarma University, Indonesia.

The objective of this research is to identify and analyze the problems faced by exporters in conducting product export. Unit analysis is limited to small and medium enterprises (SMEs) considering that they lack resources compared to big enterprises.

Data collected was analyzed by using statistical tools to find out the results of the survey to show the factors which influence SMEs export performance in Indonesia such as competition, long duration of export document process, product quality, export barrier from country destination etc.

Dr. Hotniar also described the causes of some export barriers because of human knowledge as well as government authorities and agencies.

Rapporteur for the Session:

- **Ms. Rohini Jaitly**
PGDM I Semester Student, Delhi School of Professional Studies and Research (Approved by AICTE), Delhi, India.

Business Session

June, 26, 2009, 10:30 a.m. to 12:30 p.m.

Venue: Conference Hall, Aula, Szent Istvan University, Godollo, Hungary.

Chairperson: Prof. Dr. B. P. Singh, *Chairman, SHTR, Delhi School of Professional Studies and Research (Approved by AICTE), Delhi, India.*

Co-Chair person: Dr. Ajay Kr. Singh, *President, Delhi School of Professional Studies and Research (Approved by AICTE), Delhi, India.*

Secretary : Prof. Mahesh Kumar Singh, *Director, Szent Istvan University, Godollo, Hungary.*

TOPIC: "FDI'S ROLE IN SHAPING THE HUNGARIAN ECONOMY"

Mr. Mark Bownas, *Deputy Managing Partner, KPMG, Hungary.*

Prior to 1989 the economy was regulated by the government i.e. state ownership was there. There existed few private entrepreneurs and large amount of foreign borrowings. Hungarian economy had undergone significant economic reform since 1989 including privatization, reform of important state-supported sectors like health care, pensions, social security, and housing supports. It has also experienced

significant regional development and the encouragement of both foreign and domestic investment, which in resultant helped to keep unemployment at a reasonable level.

TOPIC: “DEVELOPING BUSINESS IN A CHALLENGING ENVIRONMENT”

Mr. Philippe Norre, Vice Chair, KPMG Global Indirect Tax.

The indirect tax was gaining importance. Government was relying more on indirect taxes this was agreed by more than 75% companies. After corporate income tax, VAT was given a high importance. Italy was most worried about the risk involved in VAT. Companies were not able to manage the indirect tax effectively. 65% of the companies believe that to obtain a competitive advantage timely submission of VAT is necessary. 26% believe this can be achieved through proper planning and 9% don't know what to do.

TOPIC: “CEE TRENDS IN ENERGY DEVELOPMENT”

Mr. Peter Kiss, Partner, Global Power & Utilities Sector Leader at KPMG, Hungary.

It is impossible to describe the CEE regional energy market in a single manner since the market trends, level of development and future outlook vary widely by country and in some cases by specific regions within these countries. Many of the CEE countries are not yet considered developed countries; they are often regarded as a “converging” market. The GDP per capita ratio in the CEE countries is under the EU15 average that is 37.270 \$/capita. With the exception of Estonia, Czech Republic and Slovakia the primary energy source/capita in the CEE countries are under the EU15 average that is 3.75 TOE.

TOPIC: “THE FUTURE OF PROPERTY IN HUNGARY”

Mr. Valter Kalas, Real Estate Advisory Services, KPMG, Hungary.

The current scenario of real estate in Hungary is poor. There exists uncertainty in all the segments of the real estate. There is lack of finance for the projects. EUR – HUF exchange rate were fluctuating leading to increasing uncertainty in economy.

TOPIC: “OVERVIEW OF BUSINESS EXPECTATIONS AND STATUS OF HUNGARY”

Mr. Mike Glover, Head of Tax, KPMG, Hungary.

After the deepest crisis in 1932 the level of uncertainty increased. The corporate profits, capex and bank activity were down approx by 10%-30%. Sales were down resulting in high unemployment rate. Consumer confidence was badly hit. Companies were following retrenchment policy and to create stability among prices. Rather companies should have charged right price for the right product and make a right use of human resource. Companies should look for opportunities as business is for long term and the crisis would end one day.

Rapporteur for the Session:

- **Ms. Runjhun Soney**
PGDM III Semester Student, Delhi School of Professional Studies and Research (Approved by AICTE), Delhi, India.
- **Ms. Monika Garg**
PGDM III Semester Student, Delhi School of Professional Studies and Research (Approved by AICTE), Delhi, India.

Edited by
– **Arpita Kaul**