



**ONE WEEK
FACULTY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME
ON**

**CONTEMPORARY BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT
(Business, Economic, Legal, Social, Political & Technological)**

10-16 December 2018

Organized by

IQAC, PGDAV College

&

Teaching Learning Center

(Under PMMMNMTT scheme of MHRD, Govt. of India)

Ramanujan College

**Dr. Mukesh Aggarwal
Principal, PGDAV College
University of Delhi**

**Dr. S.P. Aggarwal
Principal, Ramanujan College
University of Delhi**

**Mr. K. K. Srivastava
Convener, IQAC, PGDAV College
University of Delhi**

**Dr. Vibhash Kumar
Convener, IQAC, Ramanujan College
University of Delhi**

One-week Faculty Development Program (FDP) on Contemporary Business Environment (Business, Economic, Legal, Social, Political & Technological) was successfully conducted by PGDAV College, University of Delhi, in collaboration with Teaching Learning Centre (Under PMMMNMTT scheme of MHRD, Govt. of India), Ramanujan College on 10-16 December 2018. The FDP programme received an overwhelming response with overall 48 participants from various colleges in Delhi.

IQAC, PGDAV: THE ORGANIZER

PGDAV College is a constituent college of University of Delhi, having been established in 1957. Recently it celebrated its Diamond Jubilee wherein the President of India, Dr. Ram Nath Kovind, graced the occasion. The institution is guided by the DAV ethos combined with rigorous pedagogy aiming to prepare the disciples to be ethical leaders in the diverse and complex world. The college has been empowering the youth of India through educating and training them, equipping them with creative and critical thinking so that they develop their faculties of discovering, exploring, learning, and growing. For achieving all of this, and then some more, the college has well developed infrastructure – both hard and soft (the intellectual prowess). Thus the college ensures that all the stakeholders enjoy intellectually engaging and fulfilling experience in an all round manner.

Internal Quality Assurance Cell (IQAC), PGDAV College has been actively pursuing quality development, improvement, and sustenance goals right since its inception so as to deliver excellence in all its endeavors. In this background the cell has been internalized as an integral part of the institution's systems and processes. The cell has calendar full of forthcoming events that will act as enablers and facilitators of quality management, especially in the sphere of dissemination and creation of knowledge.

Departments of Commerce and Economics have a combined strength of nearly 70 teachers, about half of whom are doctorate degree holders. The faculty members comprise of youngsters at 25 to experienced ones at 65. Many of them share their knowledge at national, international level institutes, participate in public debates, advise various bodies on public policy issues and so on. They are also guiding doctoral level researchers of Delhi and other Universities. In brief they are well qualified and equipped to host this faculty development program.

RAMANUJAN COLLEGE

Ramanujan College is a University of Delhi college located in the well-known area of Kalkaji, near Nehru Place in South Delhi. Ramanujan College has highly qualified, dedicated and committed faculty members. The college runs 15 courses in different subjects in Humanities, Commerce and Science streams. It is also the study centre for the students of the School of Open Learning, University of Delhi, the Non-Collegiate Women's Education Board, University of Delhi and the Indira Gandhi National Open University. The college also runs a number of professional courses. The teachers of Ramanujan College are highly motivated and have original, published academic and creative work, including journal and other print media articles and educational film making to their credit. Ramanujan College is a premier institution of the University of Delhi and has been accredited grade "A" by the National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC).

FACULTY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME:

Every serious student of Business and Economics is cognizant of the dynamic interrelationships between businesses and the various environments in which they operate. Accordingly, they must be equipped with a framework and organizational setting within which such relationships operate. This environment, moreover, is widespread and in a constant state of flux, posing additional challenges to the practitioner and preacher of business operations. Identifying and anticipating customers requirements is impossible unless the organization looks outward to understand its external environment and the implications of changes taking place around it. Then only it can be responsive to the evolving opportunities and threats in the marketplace. At the micro level our initial thoughts pertain to existing and potential markets. The changing tastes and preferences of customers, their disposable incomes, and the price and availability of substitutes seem important as do the size, strength, and number of competitors. But equally, if not more, important are the changes in the broader environment which influence these market conditions. Demographic changes alter the population of various market

segments while tax adjustments affect their purchasing power. Cultural and technical developments may exert even more powerful influence on the longer term supply, demands, profitability, and life cycle of different goods. Rising concern with green environment, gender issues, sustainability, corporate social responsibility, and many more such issues, have caused many businesses to modify their methods of production, product offering, and business practices. In an interconnected world issues like trade wars aint merely curious buzzwords; they hit us on real time basis. Similarly, disruptive innovations like GST change the way business has to be conducted. Macroeconomic numbers and policy pronouncements that are constantly thrown at us by the pink papers, and business news channels baffle us on one hand but, more importantly, challenge us to take stock of them for converting the potential threats into possible profit with no time lost. Nimble and agile are those who constantly monitor, map, and modify business environment to generate profitable businesses. The strategist H.I. Ansoff rightly observed: The firm is a creature of its environment. Its resources, income, problems, opportunities, and the very survival are generated and conditioned by the environment.

Societal concerns like sustainable development, gender bias, poverty and inequality, are often translated through the legislative process to impact on the freedom of business to manage. The business leader must always be therefore aware that the environment reflects the pressures from a posse of interested groups to which an appropriate response may be called for. Large firms, especially MNCs, may be able to exert greater influence over their business situation but small firms may have the advantage in responding to the need for change more flexibly.

The term Business Environment, encompassing Economics Environment, refers to the totality of all the relevant forces external to, and beyond the control of, an individual business enterprise. These forces, despite being externally located, continue to exercise a significant and meaningful influence on the life and growth patterns of individual enterprise. The present FDP is focused on the study of contemporary business environment as it obtains in India. The main objective is to transform the participants into better creators and disseminators of the latest knowledge and wisdom in this domain.

ORGANIZING COMMITTEE



Patron

Dr. Mukesh Kumar Aggarwal,
Principal, PGDAV College

Dr. S.P. Aggarwal,
Principal & Director, TLC,
Ramanujan College



Convener

Mr. K. K. Srivastava,
Convener, IQAC, PGDAV College

Organizing Committee

Dr. Chander Kanta

Dr. Ashwani Mahajan

Mr. Surendra Kumar

Dr. Anuradha Gupta

Dr. Arpita Aggarwal

Dr. Rakesh Kumar

Dr. Surender Singh

Mr. Varun Bhushan

Mr. Aniruddh Prasad

Dr. Gurcharan Sachdev

Mr. Akshay

Day-1: 10th December 2018, Monday

Technical Session - I

Title: Macroeconomic Environment through Broad Aggregates



Prof. TCA Anant

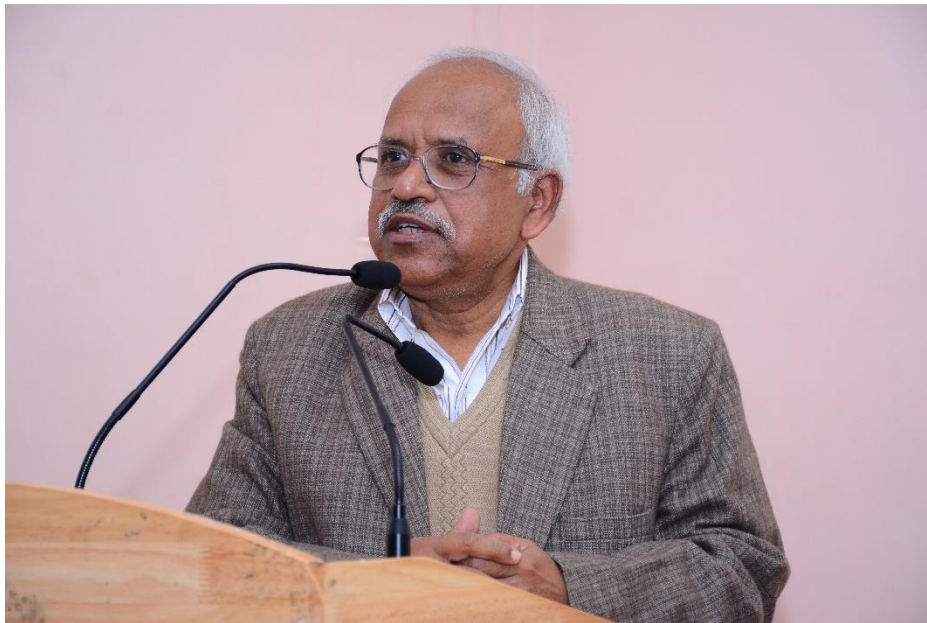
Prof. TCA Anant emphasized on the change in methodology to calculate the Gross Domestic Product. If we just rely on the Gandhian economy or self-sufficient economy our GDP will be very low. Hence for better growth rates economy needs to go beyond production for self-consumption. Secondly GDP calculation ignores environment due to presence of condition of human effort. Hence many activities that are essential cannot be quantified and are not included in GDP. The new series of GDP calculation was based on revised base year prices 2011-12 and the new methodology brought significant changes in the growth rates. It also witnessed that there were some sectors like service sector where the growth rates were over-estimated and in some where they were under-estimated. A backward projection series of GDP growth rates was also prepared to bring comparison in the two methodologies. The new series included entities like Corporates, Quasi-corporates, house hold enterprises and carried out institution classification of accounts. It also incorporated productivity of labour treating labour as heterogeneous rather than homogenous. Prof. Anant also explained the measurement issues in employment and the complexities in calculation due to the presence of informal sector.

Similarly he classified that Consumer Price Index is of two types. The first is CPI of Industrial workers (Urban) and second is CPI of middle income group consumer. The volatility in rural inflation is found to be greater than that of urban inflation. Finally he concluded by mentioning that there has been decline in female labour force participation rate since with the rise in standard of living of people and purchasing power women withdraw from the economic activity but that affects the growth rates and the jobs in the economy.

Day-1: 10th December 2018, Monday

Technical Session - II

Title: Industrial Performance and Corporate Environment



Prof. B.N Goldar

Prof. B.N Goldar highlighted the importance of manufacturing sector in contributing to growth rates and jobs in India. The government had taken positive steps in the last four years to ensure that there is improvement in the ease of doing business rankings from 130 in 2016 to 100 in 2017 to 77 in 2018. Similarly a list of 25 sectors was prepared where India had a comparative advantage and program Make in India was initiated to specialize and export certain products and boost our manufacturing sector. India has improved in Global Innovation Index ranking 57 in 2018, FDI Confidence Index ranking 11 in 2018 and Global Competitive Index ranking 58 in 2018. Prof Goldar also stated that manufacturing sector lags behind due to low quality and inefficient services compared to the nations like China and Korea. He listed some of the

biggest problems that firms and business face according to the N-SIPI Survey (2018). They are law and order situation, corruption, difficulty to get land, transition to GST and quality of skilled labour. Hence it is only the wearer who knows where the shoe pinches and these issues must be addressed. In the next half Prof. Goldar suggested that India can maximize its growth rates and demographic dividend by grabbing the first mover advantage of the fourth industrial revolution popularly known as Industry 4.0. Advanced robotics, 3D printing and the making of shoes with the help of software were some of the illustrations given by him. India can focus on textiles, garments and footwear and enter into low quality low price segments of production to outcompete the world. But India is still not ready and prepared for this revolutionary change that world will experience. It does not have much labour that is skilled to capitalize the advantage. He concluded that it depends on how we handle this challenge knocking at our door that shall determine the future of modern India.

Day-1: 10th December 2018, Monday

Technical Session - III

Title: Geopolitics and Indian Business



Prof. Vijay Kaul

Prof. Vijay Kaul started his lecture mentioning about that there is a major shift in the Global Power Politics. The first is the fourth industrial revolution and second is the emergence of

China as economic and military power. This has impact on trade and business around the world. Hence an important question is how can India carve out benefits from geo-economics and geo-politics and pursue geo-strategic strategies. He defined Geo- Politics as the geography and politics and Geo- Economics as geography and economics. Prof. Vijay Kaul emphasized upon that it is not change in land rather it is the change in ideas and people that shall play an important role in the long-run. The change from Asia- Pacific to Indo- Pacific means giving importance to India and Indian Ocean in global business and politics. He touched upon several global issues concerning the various aspects of Geo-politics and Geo-Economics, Oil war and its implications on the world economy and role of U.S.A in becoming the largest exporter of oil by using shale gas technology to its advantage. The session broadened our vision and helped us forecast the future of nations like India and China. China has the advantage of technology and can use it to dominate the world through the fourth industrial revolution while India too has an advantage and hold over software technology. How nations execute their strategies is the key to success in the long-run.



Participants

Day-2: 11th December 2018, Tuesday

Technical Session - I

Title: Fiscal System and Contemporary Business Scenario



Prof. Rathin Roy

The first session was graced by Prof Rathin Roy who discussed his views on the Fiscal system and Contemporary Business scenario. He highlighted the importance of a strong fiscal policy and taxation as weapons of the Government through which it can reduce distortions. He then went on to discuss the extent to which the coercive power of the state should be which allows the private sector to flourish. He also focussed on the role of the state in creating a stable environment which maximises the provision of ‘regrettable necessities’ which impede interactions in the private sector. He then went on to explain the legitimacy of the public investment through its positive impact on GDP and the way it can be used to curb the inequality problem which is imperative for creating a good business environment. He also gave a brief view of the pros and cons of financing the government expenditure through taxation vis a vis borrowing and their repercussions on the economy. Overall, the session was quite interactive and gave a better picture of the problems faced by Indian Fiscal System and the suggestions to counteract these problems.

Day-2: 11th December 2018, Tuesday

Technical Session - II

Title: Banking Structure and Indian Business



Mr Amarjit Chopra

The second session was graced by Mr Amarjit Chopra who spoke on the banking structure and the Indian Business. He discussed the reasons as to why public sector banks and banking system in general was not performing well which includes the inadequate infrastructure, discrimination between private and public sector banks, terrible monitoring activities in banking system, absence of a strong regulator for rating agencies, irrelevant practices by insurance and real estate sector etc. He also highlighted that conversion of many Development financial institutions to commercial banks is also a factor which has created havoc in Indian banking system. Development financial institutions appreciate long term projects and have a tendency to borrow long and lend long unlike commercial banks. He believes that revival of the development financial institutions is the key to improve banking structure in India. The session gave a good glimpse of recent problems which the Indian banking system is facing and what needs to be done to ensure a sound banking system.

Day-2: 11th December 2018, Tuesday

Technical Session - III

Title: Corporate Governance Issues



Prof. V.K .Malhotra

The final session was graced by Prof VK Malhotra who shared his views on corporate governance which simply means as to how with the definite amount of resources, we are able to achieve optimum outcomes with transparency and accountability. According to him, if equal amount of resources are given into the public system, one might expect the outcomes to also be equal but this was not true because of different governance in different public institutions. Hence, good governance is a crucial factor in determining the outcomes. He then went on to explain the issue of poverty in the country and highlighted the fact that since the twelfth five year plan, there has been a lot of discussion on alleviation of poverty in India and even though there has been an increase in bar as far as growth rate is concerned, the bar relating to alleviation of poverty has remained roughly constant. Reducing poverty was directly proportional to lesser unemployment which was crucial in the creation of a good and a stable business environment. He then went on to extend the concept of governance to the business world and talked about how the ‘degree of concentration’ has increased in the Indian corporates on the other hand being shattered in the western countries. In the end, he discussed some issues in corporate governance as to who was actually performing better among Indian Corporates

and the reason behind it and he emphasised on the fact that Corporate social responsibility was an important aspect for Corporate governance. Overall, it was more of an interactive session which gave a glimpse of the basics of corporate governance and its impact on business environment.

Day-3: 12th December 2018, Wednesday

Technical Session - I

Title: Technology (e-commerce)



Dr. Subodh Kesharwani

The 3rd day of the FDP started with the first session on "Technology and E-commerce". The speaker for the session was Prof. Subodh Kesharwani from Indira Gandhi National Open University. The speaker was an expert in the area of Enterprise Information Systems. His session was a mix of discussion, videos, question-answer round and case study on Infosys' block chain based trade .Sir said Internet of thing, General Data Protection Regulator, Industry 4.0, Block Chain, Big data and artificial intelligence are some technological issues which impacts Contemporary Business Environment. Technology is boon for three areas, E-commerce, E-learning and E-resources. As faculty members were the audience, he focused on E-learning and E-resource. He talked about how edx and Coursera are growing and taking place of traditional method of teaching and how teaching community should deal with challenges like these and Global Open University.

Day-3: 12th December 2018, Wednesday

Technical Session - II

Title: Labour Issues and Indian Industry



Prof. Santosh Kumar Mehrotra

The second session was on "Labour Issues and Indian Industry". The speaker for the session was Prof. Santosh Kumar Mehrotra from Centre for Informal Sector and Labour Studies, School of social sciences, JNU. The main focus of the session was his CSE working paper on "The Indian Labour market: A Fallacy. Two Looming Crises and a Tragedy", Centre for Sustainable Employment, Azim Premji University. The fallacy is how India is going to realise the benefit of demographic dividend (started in early 80's and over by 2040) with more young people entering the Labour force. He said "how many" enter the labour market is relevant because India's demographic dividend can only be realised if those joining the labour force get non-agricultural jobs. Sir talked about first looming crisis of agricultural distress and escape to construction job and second, where educated youth are joining the labour force to large numbers but the manufacturing sector failed to create jobs. He said when you half educate a person, develop a quarter of the skill, it will definitely lead to "No Jobs". According to him, the silent tragedy is that the educated girls & women are facing falling labour force participation rates.

Prof. Santosh Kumar Mehrotra also suggested some measures for policy makers to revive the job growth such as:

1. Changing industrial & trade policy specially focusing on 5 year plans like China & East Asian Countries are doing
2. More focus on Labour intensive manufacturing sector like food processing, wooden furniture, textile etc.
3. Cluster Development to support MSMEs by clubbing modern & traditional methods of manufacturing.
4. Urban development to align with manufacturing clusters to create jobs
5. Skilling programmes should focus on placement of educated girls close to clusters.



Day-4: 13th December 2018, Thursday

Technical Session - I

Title: Tax Structures and Indian Corporates



Prof. Pinaki Chakraborty

Prof. Pinaki Chakraborty shared his valuable thoughts on tax ratios/levels, structure, design and its need. In India tax to GDP ratio of 18% is collected by Centre and around 6-7% is collected by State governments. Tax ratios differ across countries due to factors like location of country, economic structure, capacity to administer and public service delivery. Usually developing countries has more share of indirect tax whereas developed countries have more share of direct tax in their total tax. But India is witnessing a structural change in its taxation system where the share of direct tax share has gone up in the total tax. Prof. Chakraborty said that personal income tax is given more importance than corporate income tax. Generally, tax depends on price elasticity of demand. Sir believed that we should move towards a more logical understanding of taxes. While introducing the concept of Goods and Services Tax (GST), Prof. Chakraborty insist that though GST has merged or unified the entire taxation system but to get appropriate benefit from it, it should bring more and more indirect taxes under it. Alcohol, petroleum, etc. have been kept out of GST. In India there is lack of information about the tax payer and a modern taxation system should rely on more information. Informal economy constitute larger fraction of GDP but due to GST the informal economy is shrinking. Prof.

Chakraborty called GST a regressive taxation system. He argued that the net fiscal benefit arising from the taxation system will tell you the equity and fairness of the system. Prof. Chakraborty concluded that we need to simplify our GST system, manage our tax policy issues, provide better business environment and market conditions so that our businesses do not fly away.

Day-4: 13th December 2018, Thursday

Technical Session - II

Title: Doing Business Abroad



Dr. Sumati Varma

Dr. Sumati Varma presented valuable insights on various characteristics and/or aspects of culture. Using real examples, Dr. Varma discussed the importance of religion, language and context, customs and manners, aesthetics, values and attitudes and non-verbal communication. She argued that the international business environment is multidimensional yet interrelated, interconnected. She defined culture in terms of learned and shared behavior. Culture not only varies across nations but also within national boundaries. Dr. Varma presented McDonald's as an example of cultural glocalization, Coke as an example of cultural globalization, Brazil as an example of cultural norms varying within national boundaries. She discussed the idea and importance of GUANXI (relationship) in the context of China, relevance of customization of Barbie in the context of Japan and significance of introducing Pharaoh (hair oil) with a twist of garlic in it in the context of Middle East. Dr. Varma proposed that cultural globalization is

driven by consumerism and brands have a huge role to play in it. She also discussed that when Ikea came to India it had to change its food menu and had to keep a number of carpenters to help an Indian to put together the furniture. Participants truly enjoyed learning about these real business examples of cultural globalization.

Day-4: 13th December 2018, Thursday

Technical Session - III

Title: International Business Environment (The Contemporary Issues)



Dr. Anupam Varma

Dr. Anupam Varma began with the thought that globalization has come into place and India is deep into it. He discussed about the US-China trade war and US's protectionists policies. US-China trade wars are providing incentive for many badly hit countries to come closer for trade like EU is concluding trade pacts with Canada and Japan. Dr. Varma also argued about the possibility of a borderless world. He informed us that UK and EU have agreed a BREXIT deal and that UK is scheduled to leave EU in March 2019. He also discussed various advantages and disadvantages it offers to India like possibility of trade with emerging markets, opening up of markets, easy regulations, tax breaks, etc. In the light above events, Dr. Varma presented the uncertain scenario and expected trends in India in 2019. He suggested that the innovative technologies facilitating international business like blockchain based solutions, artificial intelligence and machine learning, etc. Such developments in the business environment offers lot of opportunities for India.

Day-5: 14th December 2018, Friday

Technical Session - I

Title: Business Risks and Indian Corporates



Dr. Pankaj Kumar Gupta

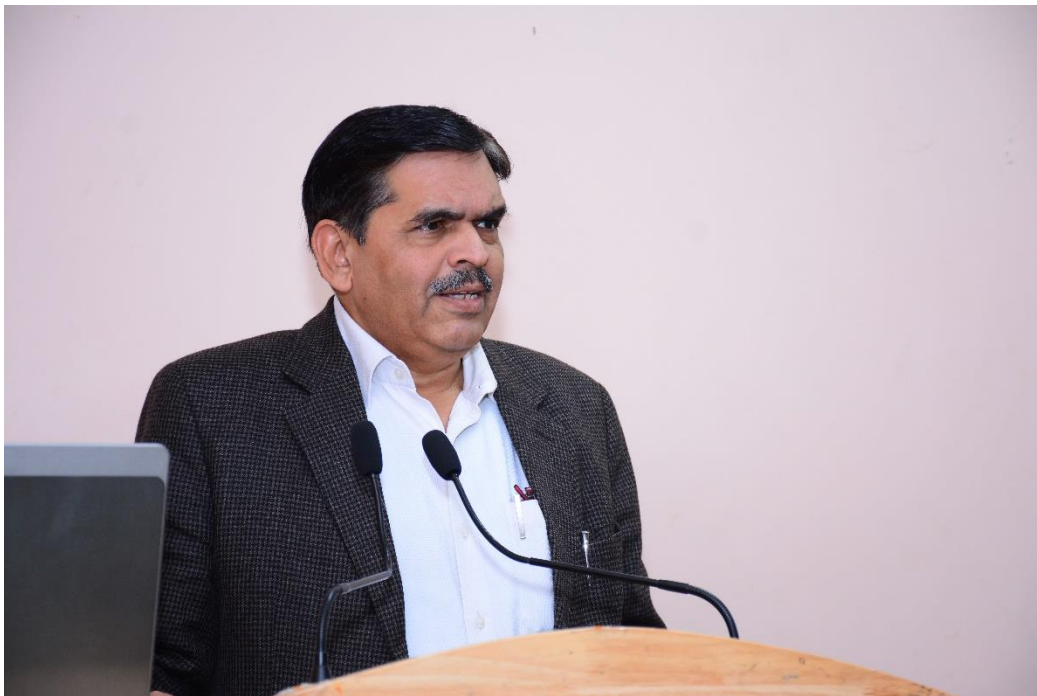
The first session on the fifth day of the faculty development program was conducted by Dr. Pankaj Kumar Gupta. Sir is professor, Centre for Management Studies (CMS), Jamia Millia Islamia University, Delhi. It was a highly interactive session backed by numerous examples to help explain the complicated subject in a lucid manner. Sir discussed in length the concept of business risk and how it affects Indian Corporates. He talked about how India has poorest insurance penetration rates even as compared to other Asian countries like China and Korea. India is lagging behind and the banks are still not ready for the transition from BASEL II to BASEL III. He discussed in detail the various types of risks based on BASEL classification i.e. Credit Risk, Market Risk and Operating Risks and in this context explained the main reasons behind the occurrence of sub-prime crisis in USA which shook the world. He said how even big companies in India are not interested in investing in Parallel offices due to the mindset which prevails in India who see it as a wasteful expenditure and also that there is a problem of no perfect HR transition. He then moved on to explain the concept of Value at Risk (VaR) which is currently only applied by banks and stock markets in India. Next, he told the ways to implement Credit Risk management i.e. through insurance, derivatives, loss control, hold harmless agreements, corporatization, diversification, innovation and balance sheet provisioning. He mentioned about the concept of enterprise value, risk adjusted returns

and risk matrix. Further through latest data he talked about India's low position in terms of risk in world ranking. He concluded by mentioning the emerging trends like cyber security, technology disruptions and regulatory risks and gave suggestive risk responses for Indian companies to better manage these risks.

Day-5: 14th December 2018, Friday

Technical Session - II

Title: Philosophy of Swadeshi vs Global



Dr. Ashwini Mahanjan

The second speaker for the day was Dr. Ashwini Mahanjan. Sir is an Associate Professor at PGDAV College, Delhi and the National Co-Convener of the Swadeshi Jagran Manch (SJM), an Indian political and cultural Organization. It was an extremely interesting and thought provoking session. Sir started by discussing the birth of the idea of globalization. He talked about the Washington Consensus which is a set of 10 economic policy prescriptions considered to constitute the “standard” reform package promoted for crisis-wracked developing countries like India such as the International Monetary Fund (IMF), World Bank and United States Department of the Treasury. So basically it was a situation justifying the “The White Man’s Burden” theory, that some other powerful nations miles away were deciding what developing

countries like India should do for its progress. Next he explained the emergence of General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) in 1947 which was superseded by World Trade Organization (WTO) due to the inherent weaknesses of GATT. He further discussed how the big MNCs for their own benefit had a big role to play in pushing the introduction and implementation of Agreement on Agriculture, General Agreement on Trade in Services, Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights and Agreement on Trade-Related Investment Measures. Further through data he showed the incidence of India's rising balance of trade deficit due to the entry of China into the WTO and its dangers, which is true for other countries also. Next, discussing the works of Jagdish Bhagwati and Amartya Sen he explained the myth of trickle-down effect leading to the rise in inequalities in the society. The rural-urban divide and wage earners and profit earners divide has increased with time causing rising unrest among the youth. He suggested that we should not see Liberalization, privatization and globalization as whole package but assess each component independently. He completed by saying that the biggest initial proponents of globalization i.e. USA and Britain are moving globalization to 'Swadeshi' and gave suggestive measures about how the policy makers should integrate growth policies with employment, prices, compositions of production and decentralization.



Day-5: 14th December 2018, Friday

Technical Session - III

Title: Competition Laws and Indian Business



Ms. Payal Malik

The last speaker of the day was Ms. Payal Malik who is an expert in Competition laws in India. It was highly informative and enriching session. Ma'am is advisor, Economics and Head of the Economics Division at the Competition Commission of India. Ma'am talked about the importance of the existence of regulators in imperfect markets for the benefit of consumers as well as to ensure fair play in the market. She talked about India's transition from the archaic Monopolistic and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969 to a more progressive Competition Act, 2002. The Competition Act was enacted by the Government of India and governs Indian competition law. She explained the significance of Competition Commission of India (CCI) (a statutory body responsible for enforcing the Act in India) despite the existence of sectoral regulatory bodies. Competition law is an economic and Business-Business (B2B) law which promotes fair competition, indirectly protects the interests of consumers and ensure freedom of trade. The main functions of CCI are enforcement, advisory and advocacy functions. Though varied examples like Walmart's Flipkart acquisition, Google, Uber, pharmaceutical companies, cement companies cartel she explained each and every function in detail and the intricacies of assessing what is efficient competition. Next she talked about vertical agreements and its relevance in competition laws. Further she discussed in detail the changing business

dynamics in terms of the transition from traditional value chains to multi-sided platforms in all type of business like social media (facebook), shopping (Alibaba, Amazon), travel (AirBnB), finance (bitcoins), Wikipedia and youtube. India is moving towards a data driven economy and how the completion laws are changing to regulate of these platform business. She concluded by saying that sometimes collection of huge data by such companies create insurmountable entry barriers, the risks of loss consumer privacy and data portability obligations.

Day-6: 15th December 2018, Saturday

Valedictory Session



Dr. T. Haque

Receiving an overwhelming response with participants, A One-week Faculty Development Program (FDP) on “Contemporary Business Environment” (Business, Economic, Legal, Social, Political & Technological) came to an end with valedictory session, graced by Prof. T. Haque. He is a Distinguished Faculty member of CSD and recognised agricultural economist. All participants received certificate. The program was ended with vote of thanks by Dr. Rakesh Kumar. Finally participants were asked to come on the dice and share their experience and learning of the whole program. The program was concluded with happy note from everyone.





APPENDIX – 1
Programme Schedule

10.12.2018 Monday			
1	Macroeconomic Environment Through Broad Aggregates	10:00-11:45	Prof. TCA Anant
2	Industrial Performance and Corporate Environment	12:00-01:45	Prof. B.N. Goldar
3	Geopolitics and Indian Business	02:30-04:15	Prof. Vijay Kaul
11.12.2018 Tuesday			
1	Fiscal System and Contemporary Business Scenario	10:00-11:45	Prof. Rathin Roy
2	Banking Structure and Indian Business	12:00-01:45	C.A. Amarjit Chopra
3	Corporate Governance Issues	02:30-04:15	Prof. V. K. Malhotra
12.12.2018 Wednesday			
1	Technology (e-commerce)	10:00-11:45	Prof. Subodh Kesharwani
2	Labour Issues and Indian Industry	12:00-01:45	Prof. Santosh Mehrotra
3			
13.12.2018 Thursday			
1	Tax Structures and Indian Corporates	10:00-11:45	Prof. Pinaki Chakraborty
2	Doing Business Abroad	12:00-01:45	Prof. Sumati Varma
3	International Business Environment	02:30-04:15	Prof. Anupam Varma
14.12.2018 Friday			
1	Business Risks and Indian Corporates	10:00-11:45	Prof. Pankaj Kr. Gupta
2	Philosophy of Swadeshi vs Global	12:00-01:45	Dr. Ashwani Mahajan
3	Competition Laws and Indian Business	02:30-04:15	Ms. Payal Malik
15.12.2018 Saturday			
1	Valedictory Address	10:00-11:45	Dr. T. Haque
2	Certificates Distribution	12:00-01:00	

APPENDIX – 2

Short Introduction to Invited Speakers

1	Prof. TCA Anant	Former Chief Statistician Central Statistical Office (CSO) Professor, Delhi School of Economics
2	Prof. B.N. Goldar	Former Professor at Institute of Economic Growth Member of various High Profile Govt. Committees
3	Prof. Vijay Kaul	Dean, Faculty of Applied Social Sciences, Delhi University Expert on Geopolitics
4	Prof. Rathin Roy	Director, National Institute of Public Finance and Policy
5	C.A. Amarjit Chopra	Former President, Institute of Chartered Accountants of India
6	Prof. V. K. Malhotra	Member Secretary, ICSSR
7	Prof. Subodh Kesharwani	Associate Professor, IGNOU Editor in Chief: Global Journal of Enterprise Information System
8	Prof. Santosh Mehrotra	Former Director General, Institute of Applied Manpower Research Present Chairperson, Centre for Informal Sector and Labour Studies, JNU
9	Prof. Pinaki Chakraborty	Professor, National Institute of Public Finance and Policy, Honorary Research Scholar Levy Economics Institute of bard College Annandule-on-Hudson New York
10	Prof. Sumati Varma	Consultant World Bank Associate Professor at Delhi University
11	Prof. Anupam Varma	Deputy Director and Dean Academics, BIMTECH
12	Prof. Pankaj Kr. Gupta	Professor, Centre for Management Studies, Jamia Millia Islamia University
13	Dr. Ashwani Mahajan	Economic Commentator and National Co-convenor, Swadeshi Jagaran Manch
14	Ms. Payal Malik	Senior Director and Advisor at Competition Commission of India
15	Dr. T. Haque	Former Chairman, Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices

APPENDIX – 3

List of Participants

S. No.	Name of Participants	Name of College
01	Aakriti Malhotra	Indian Society of International Law
02	Akshay Kumar	PGDAV College, University of Delhi
03	Amandeep Nahar	Sri Aurobindo College (Evening), University of Delhi
04	Amulya Kumar Sahoo	SPM College, University of Delhi
05	Anindita Goldar	PGDAV College, University of Delhi
06	Aniruddha Prasad	PGDAV College, University of Delhi
07	Anish Gupta	Dr Bhimrao Ambedkar College, University of Delhi
08	Anjali Thukral	Keshav Mahavidyalaya
09	Anju Kahal	Motilal Nehru College, University of Delhi
10	Anuj Kumar	Bharati Vidyapeeth, IMR, New Delhi
11	Anuradha Gupta	PGDAV College, University of Delhi
12	Archana Khangwal	Motilal Nehru College, University of Delhi
13	Archana Prasad	Kamala Nehru College, University of Delhi
14	Chander Kanta	PGDAV College, University of Delhi
15	Deepti Singh	Motilal Nehru college, University of Delhi
16	Devendra Kumar Dhusia	Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi 110025
17	Duryodhon Naahak	PGDAV College, University of Delhi
18	Geeta Ahuja	PGDAV(E) College, University of Delhi
19	Hena Oak	Miranda House College, University of Delhi
20	Isha Verma	Kalindi College, University of Delhi
21	Jasleen Kaur	Mata Sundari College, University of Delhi
22	Kailash Kumar	Lady Shri Ram College for Women
23	Lipi Saxena	Lady Shri Ram College for Women, University of Delhi
24	Meenakshi Goenka	Mata Sundari College, University of Delhi
25	Monika Gulati	Motilal Nehru College (D), University of Delhi

APPENDIX – 3

List of Participants

S. No.	Name of Participants	Name of College
26	Monika Gupta	Moti Lal Nehru College University of Delhi
27	Monika Saini	PGDAV College, University of Delhi
28	Nagender Pal	RAMANUJAN COLLEGE, University of Delhi
29	Navya Jain	Delhi Metropolitan Education
30	Neerza	PGDAV College, University of Delhi
31	Neetu Jain	PGDAV College, University of Delhi
32	Nongmaithem Manichandra Singh	Aryabhata college, University of Delhi
33	Phool Chand	PGDAV College, University of Delhi
34	Pravati Dalua	Kamala Nehru College, University of Delhi
35	Rakesh Kumar	PGDAV College, University of Delhi
36	Renu Jonwal	PGDAV College, University of Delhi
37	Ritu Gupta	PGDAV College, University of Delhi
38	Rohit Kanda	University School of Financial Studies, GNDU Amritsar
39	Shelly Agarwal	Delhi Metropolitan Education, GGSIP University
40	Shuchi Goel	Delhi Metropolitan Education, Noida, IP University, Delhi
41	Sumbul Zaman	Jamia Millia Islamia
42	Sunita Meena	Miranda House / University of Delhi
43	Supriti Mishra	Shyamlal College, University of Delhi
44	Surender Singh	PGDAV College, University of Delhi
45	Upasana Dhawan	Mata Sundari College, University of Delhi
46	Vajala Ravi	Lady Shri Ram College for Women, University of Delhi
47	Varun Bhushan	PGDAV College, University of Delhi
48	Varun Gautam	PGDAV College, University of Delhi

