

# THE HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX AND AGRICULTURAL GROWTH IN SELECTED COUNTRIES

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INTEGRATED SAFETY OF THE ENVIRONS

INTEGRATED SAFETY OF ENVIRONS '2019

## ABSTRACT

*The agricultural sector continues to play a crucial role for development, especially in low-income countries where the sector is considerable both in terms of aggregate income and total labour force. Therefore, Human Development Index is important, which is based on educated level, purchase power parity and health care. The study focuses on correlation of Human Development Index with agricultural development in Turkey, Egypt and Brazil in period of 200-2017. Statistical Program for Social Sciences methodology mostly focuses on the analysing correlations of Human Development Index with the efficiency of the agricultural industry based on the agricultural value added.*

*In Egypt the Human Development Index increased to the level of value 0,4, which is at low level in the international comparison, but in Turkey this Index moderately increased to the better level of value 0,6, than in Egypt. Human Development Index including skill is important to keep the competitive level of the labour forces even in agricultural sector. Future researching objectives should be extended to fields of analysing possibility for increasing educated level more and accountancy of farming systems and the planning system of farms concerning the financial issues.*

**KEY WORDS:** *Competitive level, Correlation, Egypt, Labour force, Skill*

## 1. Introduction

The agricultural sector continues to play a crucial role for development, especially in low-income countries where the sector is large both in terms of aggregate income and total labour force. Therefore, the Human Development Index is important, which is based on the educated level, purchase power parity and health care. The study focuses on the correlation of Human Development Index with agricultural development in spite that the objectives can need for analysing wide-side other economic variances. The study reviews selected countries Turkey, Egypt and Brazil from different regions of the world for the period of 200-2017. The data needed for comparing and analysing are coming from some international scientific researches, mainly from FAO sources.

The HDI (Human Development Index) concerning human resources means a summary measure of average achievement in key dimensions of *human development*: a long and healthy life, being *knowledgeable* and have a *decent standard of living*. The HDI is the geometric mean of normalized indices for each of the three dimensions. Based on the meaning of the HDI, the middle strong can be with increasing cultivated areas, because of if the human resources as farmers and members of the farming households are healthful, they are ready continue or extend their performance on more cultivated areas. If the knowledgeable is wider for the farmers they also can extend their agricultural performance for more areas accompanying with other agricultural branches, as new kinds of animal pieces or crops for production. If the standard of living for farmers is satisfactory good, therefore their power purchase parity increases, they will ready more to buy or rent or by their selves extend the cultivated areas for those one which were not cultivated before. [9]; [12]. This last one means that the cultivated areas extend at the national economic level. But probably when the farmer buys any cultivated lands from others the whole amount of the cultivated lands does not change at the national level.

## 2. Material and Methods

The SPSS (Statistical Program for Social Sciences) methodology mostly focuses on the analysing correlations of Human Development Index (HDI) [highest = 1] (-) HDIndex4 with the *efficiency of the agricultural industry based on the agricultural value added, concerning the total country area cultivated and renewable water resources* in researched six selected countries. The seven economic variances are namely percent of total country area cultivated (TAreaCult1), Gross Domestic Product (GDP) (current US\$) (GDPGrowth2), Agriculture, gross value added (% GDP) (AgrVaAd3), Human Development Index (HDI) [highest = 1] (-) (Minus) HDIndex4, InterWRCap5 (Total *internal* renewable water resources per capita (m<sup>3</sup>/inhab/year), Total renewable water resources per capita (m<sup>3</sup>/inhab/year) (TRenewWRCap6) and Dam capacity per capita (m<sup>3</sup>/inhab) (DamCapita7).

The research and analysis with fast and powerful solution are based on the SPSS Statistical analyses Gain insights quickly from all your data sources with powerful predictive analytics, as IBM SPSS Modeler is a graphical data-science and predictive-analytics platform designed for users of all skill levels to deploy insights at-scale to improve their business. IBM SPSS Modeler supports the complete data-science cycle, from data understanding to deployment, with a wide range of algorithms and capabilities, such as text analytics, geospatial analysis and optimization. (see more detailed in [13];[2]; [20].

## 3. Literature Review

The *educated level* (Expected years of schooling, Mean years of schooling), *skill and production-practical experienced level of farmers* in selected 6 countries. The difficulty of the agricultural production is the lack of knowledge of farmers as World Bank Group and FAO declared. The human resource and labour forces of agriculture has an important role in economic growth of selected six countries. The sustainable agriculture should avoid of gas emission, for example methane gas emission, which is also responsible for the global warming.

The factor income per AWU concerns *purchase power parity*, as demand side of the market and the possible financial capacity for the next future possible *investment for innovation of agricultural production* of selected six countries even in fields of water management and agricultural irrigation. These last one as investment cannot be successfully improved at low levels of the factor income per AWU and decreasing rate of financial supports/subsidies. [18]; [9]; [11]. Also, generally in selected countries there are some main difficulties in agriculture, namely low developed level of mechanization and low educated level of farmers. [19]; [8]. The World Bank's 2008 [17], explained why the decline in the support of agriculture by international donors was so damaging for the progress of growth, development and poverty reduction in poor countries. The report was a landmark document that described masterfully the various dimensions of the challenge and helped rekindle interest in agricultural policy. [7]. *Farm income by economic farm size is based on the follows are as:*

- The farm income per full-time work unit increases with the economic size of the farms. This implies that the labour productivity is higher on (economically) bigger farms.
- This relationship holds in almost all EU Member States [1]; [10].

But some experts as Dethier-Effenberger[5] started their ideas with the food, financial, and climate crises of the past years, much has changed since the report was released in late 2007. A major concern has been increased exposure to shocks, worsening food insecurity and vulnerability to poverty. It seems to be an appropriate time to review the economic literature on agriculture, focusing on the issues that are critical for agricultural productivity and poverty reduction. [5]. The developing strategy focuses on the Green Revolution and discuss the foundations of agricultural growth. In developing countries that have experienced sustained increases in yields, the mode of agriculture has been intensive and has *involved adoption of new varieties by farmers, irrigation and massive use of fertilizer*—with predictable *environmental consequences*—which presupposes good institutions. [5].

From point of views of the ecological and economic strategies the productivity is assumed to be lower in agriculture than in the modern sector. The canonical model was put forward by Lewis [14] and subsequently extended by Ranis and Fei [15], Cypher and Dietz [3], Diao et al. [6] and or Christopher et al [3]. Lewis's-model rests on the idea of surplus labour existing in the agricultural sector. With lower productivity in agriculture, wages will be higher in the modern sector, which induces labour to move out of agriculture and into the modern sector, which in turn generates economic growth.

The German agricultural development proofed the importance of the more concentrated land use to increase the efficiency and productivity in the agricultural production as *farm income by economic farm size accompanying with highly developed educated and skilled human resources according to the human development index either in Germany or in Hungary* [22]; [16]. Also, the international compare among the newly joining EU member states in Central-East Europe can demonstrate the more increasing rate of agricultural production in this region than the increasing rate of the EU-28, at all [21].

*In my opinion* in this section we can see that the experts focused on the importance of the agricultural sector based on the employment and income conditions by input productivity, labour productivity, calculation the gross value added of the agricultural industry with possible less input cost, and higher average *AFI (Agricultural factor income)* per AWU in EU-28. Also, they emphasized the *depend of the national economy include the agricultural sector on the openness of a country to international trade*. The sustainability of the agricultural sector is based on the environmental conservation accompanying with less and mitigating damages burden on the nature and as second one the competitiveness and income-able sector. Therefore, the price of output of agriculture can ensure the enough possibility for the covering cost and the internationally accepted level of the price for agricultural output and products on the world market. The price system can help farmers to create the enough level for demands of farmers and farming households, factor income for producers, to make products be accepted for selling even on the national, international and local markets.

#### 4. Results and Discussion:

##### The correlations of Human Development Index with economic growth in six selected countries

Generally, the farmers can buy and extend their agricultural performance on the earlier not used lands, when they have enough purchase power parity for buying and enough knowledge for extending their activity in agricultural sector or additional activity concerning the agricultural production. Therefore, middle strong correlations can be between the total country area cultivated in percent and Human Development Index. In spite that the extending the cultivated areas in percent of the country area needs for increasing renewable water resources, so this extension is depending on the amount of water resources, but sometimes this last one is not enough alone for the increase of the cultivated areas. The HDI can also be needed for this cultivated area extension. Only alone one economic variance cannot be enough for completing development process in agricultural industry. These three economic variances concerning the water resources, basically these three in fact is one, just the general origins of three variances can be different, which separate distributes the water resources into three branches (Table-1); [11]; [12].

*My opinion that the above-mentioned data* also emphasized that the responsible of mankind and human activities for the global warming and the role of governments to implement the economic actions to mitigate the gas emissions. Therefore, the education has an important role to lead governments and peoples into direction to follow the sustainability of the natural background and environmental conservation for survival of the life on the Earth. This education also should be included in the human development index. Also, the education is important from basic BSc and MSc levels to increase actual levels demanded by the companies for the employed workers and employees to increase the human-labour and input productivity to remain at the market against the market competitive partners in Kosovo and its neighbouring countries. The quality of education and skill as both of them are important to keep the competitive level of the labour forces.

	TAreaCult1	GDPGrowth2	AgrVaAd3	HDIndex4	InterWRCap5	TRenewWRCap6	DamCapita7
Correlation	1,000	,921	,911	-,678	,727	,066	-,112
TAreaCult1							
GDPGrowth2	,921	1,000	,992	-,642	,790	,154	,069
AgrVaAd3	,911	,992	1,000	-,553	,712	,244	,163
HDIndex4	-,678	-,642	-,553	1,000	-,802	,277	,381
InterWRCap5	,727	,790	,712	-,802	1,000	-,367	-,460
TRenewWRCap6	,066	,154	,244	,277	-,367	1,000	,923
DamCapita7	-,112	,069	,163	,381	-,460	,923	1,000

a. This matrix is not positive definite.

Table-1: Correlation Matrix

Source: Owned calculation based on the SPSS statistical system based on [11] FAO, 2018.

AQUASTAT Main Database, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO).

Website accessed on [26/04/2019 16:56]

TAreaCult1	= percent of total country area cultivated
GDPGrowth2	= Gross Domestic Product (GDP) (current US\$)
AgrVaAd3	= Agriculture, gross value added (% GDP)
(Minus) HDIndex4	= Human Development Index (HDI) [highest = 1] (-)
InterWRCap5	= Total <b>internal</b> renewable water resources per capita (m3/inhab/year)
TRenewWRCap6	= Total renewable water resources per capita (m3/inhab/year)
DamCapita7	= Dam capacity per capita (m3/inhab)

**Turkey** also has the similar difficulty as Egypt has, namely the sharply decrease of the total renewable water resources and dam capacity per capita by 7%. When the total area cultivated little decreased, this intermediately effected on the decreasing the yields of the farming households at the level of country wide-side and therefore, the HDIndex4 moderately increased to the level of value 0,6, little better at the level of HDI of Egypt. This HDI of Turkey could be better than in Egypt, because the general level of knowledgeable was more developed either at the level of MSc-BSc or level of PhD study and different educational program for increasing level of the skill and practical experiences for the employees and employed people in most of the economic sectors. In Turkey the educational programmes for increasing level of skill were mostly organized by the transnational corporations in wide-side country. All of these infrastructure investments helped Turkey to reach the level of value 0,6 in field of the HDIndex4. Therefore, the considerable part of the employed people could develop their skilled level. This skill and experiences provided for the employed people to obtain more salaries and other incomes at family household, in spite that the rural areas and villages the poverty could not discontinue.

In *Turkey* the drought weather led to the little decrease of the total areas cultivated, namely 0,3%. Even this decreasing trend was not considerable, but this measure of decrease in this field helped to keep back the increase of the agricultural value added. This last one, the agricultural value added decreased by 3%, which provided the proof for the increasing the difficulty in field of the domestic food supply. Also, the village population and the rural area inhabitants became more poorer and the standard of living was unfavourable. These parts of the Turkish population surfaced increasing trends of the population. In spite that the GDPGrowth2 rate was 9% less than the increasing level of

20% of Egypt, but this less rate of GDP growth has mostly not met with targets of majority of the population yet. In Turkey the FDI activities and their performance were more closed to national economic targets of Turkey, than the in Egypt. The GDP growth decreasing trends, the less water resources per capita and the decline in the total area cultivated, all of them contributed to decrease of the agricultural value added according to the data of FAO [11].

In this mostly desert region of *Egypt* the water reserves cannot be opened to sky because of the intensive water evaporation. But also, it is very difficult to build any water channel in underground, because of the powder soil structure. The increase of the agricultural value added cannot cover food demand, which demands more imported food products, therefore the financial resources cannot enough be covered to increase investments for water management and using modern advanced technology for the irrigating systems. The other difficulty is, that in Egypt the *Nasser lake in river-bed of Nile* behind the Aswan water-dam has continuously been losing amount of its water. Therefore, level of the Nasser lake critically decreased, so the turbines became partly over the level of the river-water, so these cannot work efficiently and the water renewable energy resources decreased. Also, mostly luck of experienced human resources, who can work the improvement and services for the river turbines of the Aswan dam.

The GDP growth has been increasing very considerably by 20% for the researched period, 2010-2017, which was resulted partly by light industry based on manufacturing basic agricultural and food products, rents paid by the international ships using Suez-channel and international tourism revenues. The Suez-channel has an important difficulty, that the desert powder has continuously filled the channel, which needs for continuous deepening the channel. But the country does not have enough financial resources for these improvement and modernization works. Also, this considerable GDP growth rate mostly connected with different economic sector and not food industry.

*Egypt* has the worst natural and economic conditions concerning the dessert area accompanying with the basically lack of capital for the general economic growth and the extremely population increase. The total water resources per capita and dam capacity have decreased by 10%, while the total country area cultivated increased only by 1%. This increase of the total area cultivated could not ensure enough food-supply for the for sharply increasing population of the country. The low level of food and agricultural production can be proofed by the not important increase in field of the agricultural value added, which has been 0,4% for the researched period. Also, the GDPGrowth2 rate increased by 20%, which was one after China. But this considerable GDP growth rate could not make enough effects on the development of the agricultural industry, which was shown by the low level of agricultural value added according to the data base of FAO [11].

Also, in *Egypt* the HDIndex4 increased to the level of value 0,4, which means that in Egypt this value is at low level in the international comparison and less than the level of the average value of the selected countries in this research. The low level is reasoned by the decreasing standard of living, which partly happened based on the considerable increase of the population. Also, the healthy-life is at low level and the relative considerable backwardness of the social-health care led to unfavourable conditions of the human development index. The knowledgeable could develop in considerable trend in those economic sectors, where the employment extended by mostly foreign companies and therefore the small part of the domestic population was concerned.

The considerable GDP growth rate of *Egypt* was resulted mainly by FDI (Foreign direct investment) activities, which focused on the light industrial sectors and different services, for example tourism and improving the Suez water channel for making this be used for the international sea ship transport. The structure of the FDI was not convenience for the structure of domestic food consumption demands, therefore the food import became sensitivity issue for the food consumers and population of Egypt. The low level of food production demanded from the traders to purchase more imported food products, which run through any national financial reserves for the possible economic

growth of the country. Mostly this process led to increasing the central government - or state – debt, which jeopardizes the future possible economic development and production improvement.

Also, mostly the considerable GDP growth created such an economic production structure based on the interests of the international transnational corporations, which is mostly not following the demand-structure of the national domestic consuming market. Therefore, this number of products produced by

foreign companies are exported for the world market, so, its production structure is adequate or relevant to the demand-structure of the world market. Some parts of export-price incomes coming from sold products at the world market probably come back to the national economy of Egypt. But most of these export-price incomes will be invested into economic sectors based on the economic interests of the foreign transnational corporations to strengthen their next export capacity to the world market. Probably the measure of domestic investments can be less as these are demanded by the national economy, also, some or majority of investments are realised only for the interest of foreign companies concerning the world market demands. Naturally the tax favourable conditions of the Egyptian government for the foreign companies means as missing tax-incomes for the national governmental budget. Finally, the missing tax-incomes can increase the negative balance of payment of the country, and unfavourable economic conditions make worse possibilities for obtaining the further credits from the international financial institutions. The possible solution for these complex economic difficulties is to create interest harmonisations among different parts, as international transnational companies and the Egyptian governmental institutions.

In case of *Brazil* the renewable water resources and dam capacity per capita have decreased by mostly two times by 4-4,2%, which could be resulted by the considerable increase of the population. This reason could also be the same in China additionally to the global warming affects. In spite that in Brazil the water resources per capita decreased the agricultural value added increased by 6,1%. *This increase in Brazil could be resulted by increase in fields of the total country area cultivated and somehow more mechanization in agricultural industry accompanying with little more labour force efficiency and input efficiency.* Probably the water irrigation technology should be increasing in order to increase the cultivated areas and yield-trend increase. In Brazil the total country area cultivated increased mostly same increase as in China, but the changing trends of difference between two countries were considerable, which could come from different economic developing strategy concerning the industrial sectors. In China the development of industrial sectors including the heavy industry was more emphasized than in Brazil.

In Brazil the HDIndex4 extremely was at highly level by value of 1,1, which value means that the mostly healthy life and knowledgeable also increased considerably, but the last third part of the human development index probably was at the lower level. In Brazil the agricultural total area cultivated increased by 10,1 percent, which means that the extensive crop production could increase by resulting 6,1% increase of agricultural value-added accompanying with somehow more irrigation capacity. This could lead to extend the factor income per annual working unit concerning the farming households in Brazil. *But from point of view of sharply decreasing GDPGrowth2 by 28% was resulting even the decreasing standard of living as the third element of the HDIndex4* concerning the data base of FAO [11].

In Brazil the AgrVaAd3 (agriculture, value added) considerably increased, but the average level as 13,28% of these one of six countries mostly was two times more than one of Brazil. Also, the GDPGrowth2 of Brazil sharply decreased by 28%. The decline of the GDP growth in Brazil was more than two times more, than the average level of the GDP decline of other selected countries by the end of 2017. In Brazil the considerable life animal stock and the irrigation system could help the increase of the AgrVaAd3 (agriculture, value added), but the GDP decline was resulted mostly by the decreasing mining sector with less price incomes for this sector because of the decreasing world-market prices of the raw materials and fossil energy resources including crude-oil [11].

In case of Brazil also, there is an opposed correlation between GDPGrowth2 and agricultural value added, which could have been resulted by *less developing trends in fields of domestic national*

*investments for industrial sectors*, but the agricultural investments as consumption of fixed capital and mechanization accompanying with little increase of input productivity were realised. The other difficulty for the considerable decline of the GDP growth rate was the missing more foreign direct investments in industrial sectors, either mining sector or the light industries accompanying with agricultural industry.

The GDP decline also shows the *decreasing trend of possible international competition for the Brazil companies*, which partly can be connecting with the missing the introduction of the highly developed advanced technology into the agricultural and light industrial sectors.

## 5 Conclusions

*My opinion that* the responsible of mankind and human activities for the global warming and the role of governments to implement the economic actions to mitigate the gas emissions. Therefore, the education has an important role to lead governments and peoples into direction to follow the sustainability of the natural background and environmental conservation for survival of the life on the Earth. This education also should be included in the human development index. Also, the education is important from basic BSc and MSc levels to increase actual levels demanded by the companies for the employed workers and employees to *increase the skilled and educated levels of human-labour and input productivity of agricultural production* to remain at the market against the market competitive partners in six selected countries. Additionally, to purchase power parity and health care of farmers and human resources the quality of education and skill as both of them are important to keep the competitive level of the labour forces even in agricultural sector.

The future researching objectives should be extended to fields of analysing the possibility for increasing educated level more and accountancy of farming systems and the planning system of farms concerning the financial issues. The subsidies for farmers should be increased for developing fixed capital and modernization of the agricultural techniques, therefore, the advanced level of mechanization can increase to realise more competitiveness of farmers at market level.

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