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Final Assessment

Ans to the Q no – 2(a)

Thy types of resource mobilization:-

Resource mobilization is the process of getting resources from the resource providers, using different mechanisms, to implement an organization's predetermined goals.

Edwards and McCarthy identified five types of resources that can be mobilized:-

(iii) Moral:- resources available, such as solidarity support, legitimacy and sympathetic support, which can be easily retracted, making them less accessible than other resources.

(iv) Cultural:- Knowledge that likely has become widely but not necessarily universsally known. Examples includes how to accomplish specific tasks like enacting a protest event, holding a news conference, running a meeting, initiating a festival or skating on ice.

(v) Social-organizational:- resources that deal with spreading the message. They include intentional social organization, which is created to spread the movement's message, and appropriable social organization, which is created for reasons other than moving for social change. Ex:- spreading flyers, holding community meetings, and recruiting volunteers.

(iv) Material:- includes financials and physical capital like office space, money, equipment and supplies.

(v) Human:- resources such as labor, experience, skills and expertise in a certain field. More tangible than some of the others (moral, cultural and social-organizational) and easies to quantify.

Ans to the Q no-2(c)

[1] A SWOT analysis of the Bangladesh garments factory-

(i) STREGTH:-

a) More than 30 years of history and experience of garments manufacturing.
b) Large labor Force still still comperatively in-expensive.

c) Strong backward linkage in knit sector.
d) Resilient and ~~ab~~ ambitious young entrepreneurs.
e) Huge production capacity.
f) Highest numbers of green industries numbers and a positive sustainability image.
g) ~~In~~ Support of government as a major export sector.

WEAKNESS:-

a) Low productivity.
b) Weak technology management.
c) Low level of skills and capabilities specially in the mid-level management.
d) Weak backward linkage in woven sector.
e) Longer change over times from style to style compared to competitors.
f) Weak industrial engineering in textiles.
g) Weak in timely deivery.
h) Excessive defects and more re-works.
i) Poor transportation and logistics facility.

j) High tax rate.

k) High energy price.

l) Market and product knowledge gap.

THREATS:-

a) Over dependency on foreign raw material specially for ~~coo~~ cotton, woven fabrics, dyes and chemicals etc.

b) Very low profit margin in basic items.

c) No or very little investment in non-cotton based fabric industries.

d) Energy crisis and price hike.

e) Rapid technological growth in competing countries.

f) Little or no research and developement.

g) Technological change.

h) Low FDI and local investment due ~~bea~~ bureaucratic and lingering problems.

i) Unstable socio-political situation of the country.

OPPORTUNITIES:-

a) More orders flow from China due to change in global business dynamics.
b) Improved image and confidence of foreign buyers.
c) More practice of sustainable solutions.
d) More emphasize on cost control.
e) Huge growth in denim sector.
f) More practice of product developement and expanding value added services like washing, printing etc.
g) Export flow towards non-traditional markets.
h) Increase in the availability of local technology and consulting service providing agents.

Ans to the Qs ~~no~~ - 2(c)

[4] There are many reasons behind public industry being less preferrable than private industry.

Public sector manages concern themselves with the public interest. This means what's best for public and govern- ~~me~~ ment. Privat sector management is largely, if not wholly, focused on making the business a profit.

For private sector managers, goal setting can be straight forward process. The top priority is making money for the company. They also have fewer personal interests to factor into their decisions. Setting goals for public sector focused on the feelings and perception of the public rather facts and data alone.

Private sector have a smaller group to whom they're accountable. They're only beholden to people who care about the profit. Public sector mangers have accounta- bility to a larger group of people. They work to please politicians, residents, business owners and sometimes foreign interests.

Except for legal requirements private sector can hire or terminate employees according to the company's need. In the public sector the process of hiring has to go ~~a~~ ~~lot of~~ through a lot of officialities except some of them.

Upon hiring privat sector managers can stay in their positions for the rest of their careers if they want. They remain in their positions ~~base~~ depending ~~thir~~ their skills and quality of work. But this process is not same for some public sector because of elections, appointments. Others with appointments, such as those to the supreme court, can be for life.

Private sector managements may have more opportunities for pay-rises or higher salaries. It's possible to have a salary cap for a private sector role but its not a requirement. Wheares some high level public sector roles have salary or ~~cap rates~~ income caps, which prevents them from making more money annually than what that cap allows.

There may be more reasons hidden, under some situations

Ans to the Q no - 3(a)

Rostows stage of Economical growth:-

Rostow penned is classic "Stages of Economic Growth" in 1960. The model asserted that all countries exist somewhere on this linear spectrum, and climb upward through each stage in the development process:

(i) Traditional Society:- This stage is characterized by a subsistent, agricultural-based economy with intensive labor and low levels of trading, and a population that does not have a scientific perspective on the world and technology.

(ii) Predictions to Take-Off:- Here, a society begins to develop manufacturing and a more national / international — as opposed to regional — outlook.

(iii) Take-Off:- Rostow describes this stage as a short period of intensive growth, in which industrialization begins to occur, and workers and institutions become concentrated around a new industry.

(v) Drive to Maturity:- This stage takes place over a long period of time, as standards of living rise, the use of technology increases, and the national economy grows and diversifies.

(vi) Age of High Mass Consumption:- At the ~~time~~ time of writings Rostow believed that Western countries, most notably the United States, occupied this last "developed" stage. Here, a country's economy flourishes in a capitalist system, characterized by mass production and consumerism.

Ans to the Q no - 3(b)

$\boxed{\text{I}}$ A developing country (or a low and middle income country (LMIC), less developed country, less economically developed country (LEDC), medium industrialized country or underdeveloped country) is a country with a less developed industrial base and a low Human Developemet ~~in~~ Index (HDI) relative to other countries.

So, a developing country must fulfill some criteria to move further towards being a developed country.

A developed economy is typically characteristic of a developed country with a relatively high level of economic growth and security.

Non-economic factors, such as the human development index (HDI), which quantifies a country's levels of education, literacy, and health into a single figure, can also be evaluate an economy or the degree of developement.

Key Takeways:-

1. Countries with ~~realatively~~ relatively high levels of economic growth and security are considered to have developed economies.
2. Common criteria for evaluation include income per capita or per capita gross domestic product.
3. If per capita gross domestic product is high but a country has poor infrastructure and income inequality, it would not be considered a developed ~~country~~ economy
4. Noneconomic factors, such as the human development index may also be used as criteria.
5. Developing economies are often helped by globalization to reach improval levels of income and increased

standards of leaving.

Ans to the Q no-(1)

Foreign Direct Investment:- is an investment from a party in one country into a business or corporation in another country with the intention of establishing a lasting interest. A foreign direct investment can be made by obtaining a lasting ~~interest~~ or by expanding one's business into foreign country.

Types and Examples of Foreign Direct Investment:-

Typically, there are two main types of FDI:

(i) Horizontal:- A business expands its domestic operations to a foreign country. In this case, the business conducts the same activities but in a foreign country. For ex:- McDonald's opening restaurants in Japan would be considered horizontal FDI.

(ii) Vertical:- A business expands into a foreign country by moving to a different level of the supply chain.

In other words, a firm conducts different activities activities are still related to the main business. Using the same example, McDonald's could purchase a large-scale farm in Canada to produce for their restaurants.

However, two other forms of FDI have also been observed: Conglomerate and Platform FDI.

(iv) Conglomerate:- A business acquires an unrelated business in a foreign country. This is uncommon, as it requires overcoming two barriers to entry: entering a foreign country and entering a new industry. An example of this would be if Virgin Group, which is based in the United Kingdom, acquired a clothing line in France.

(v) Platform:- A business expands into a foreign country but the output from the foreign operations is exported to third country. This is also reffered to as export-platform FDI. ~~Plat~~ Platform FDI commonly happens in low-cost locations inside free-trade area. For example:- if Ford purchased manufacturing plants in Ireland with the primary purpose of exporting cars to other countries in the EU.

☐ Investing in Bangladesh is definetly is a profitable idea for foreign investors-

Bangladesh is a winning combination with its high competitive market, business-friendly environment and competitive cost structure that can give you best-return.

~~Industrious~~ Bangladesh offers a well-educated, highly adaptive and industrious workforce with the lowest wages and salaries in the region. About 57.3% of the population is under 25, providing a youthful group for recruitment.

Bangladesh is strategically located in between India, China and ASEAN markets.

Bangladesh has proved to be an attractive investment location with its 160 million populations and consistent economic growth for a dacade leading to strong and growing domestic demand.

Energy prices in Bangladesh are the most competitive in the region.

Bangladesh offers the most liberal FDI regime in South Asia, allowing 100% foreign equity with unrestricted exit ~~places~~ policy, remittance of royalty and repatriation of profit and income.

A largely homogenous society with people living in harmony irrespective of race and religion, Bangladesh is a democratic country enjoying broad bipartisan political support for private investment. The legal and policy framework for business is favourable for foreign investment.

Good macroeconomic stability characterised by a high growth rate of 7.1% in 2017 (Business France, 2018) and satisfactory level of public debt.

There are some weak points ~~the~~ which are obstacle for FDI as in-

A business environment complicated by the countrys's weak infrastructure, corruption, lack of transparency, slow pace of judicial system, weakness of the financial sector.

Despite all of these Foreign Direct Investment in Bangladesh is going to be profitable if ~~imples~~ strategy implemented properly following ~~the~~ positive sides.