



BOOK REVIEW

Entrepreneurship Development and International Trade with BIMSTEC

Muhammad Mahboob Ali

Published by: Mohammad Masfiqullah;

Dhaka, Bangladesh

ISBN: 978-984-96503-2-4

Pages in Book: 212

Year: 2022

US\$ 100

Book Reviewer:

Faharia Parvez*

East West University, Bangladesh

E-Mail: 2022-2-94-007@std.ewubd.edu

The "3rd International Conference on Entrepreneurship Development and International Trade with BIMSTEC" organized by the Entrepreneurial Economists Club, Dhaka School of Economics, was held on January, 2022, and is the basis for the book "Entrepreneurship Development and International Trade with BIMSTEC." The especially appreciate Prof. Anisul M. Islam and Prof. (Dr.) Parul Khanna. The conference proceedings have been double-blind peer reviewed with 34 scientific pieces focusing on the issue. The "Entrepreneurial Economists Club" of the Dhaka School of Economics organized this international conference to give academics, student scholars, and practitioners from home and abroad, BIMSTEC, and other nations the chance to attend and present. Based on this the book was written and I am giving a short review of this book.

The articles' main topics include the Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation and entrepreneurial development (BIMSTEC). It is an international organization that promotes socioeconomic cooperation among its eight member nations, Bangladesh, India, Myanmar, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Bhutan, and Nepal, which border and border the Bay of Bengal and the Indian Ocean. Entrepreneurial opportunities and challenges, the impact of the Padma Bridge, the Sustainable Development Goals, foreign direct investment, financial inclusion and economic development, digital innovation, socio-intercultural entrepreneurship and capacity building, leadership, export opportunities of ready-made garments (RMG) to

**Corresponding Author*

DOI: 10.46333/ijtc/11/2/22

Middle Eastern nations (from development finance), decentralized governance of women in India, and IPOs free trade were just a few of the many topics covered in the articles.

A nation's economic and social progress depends heavily on entrepreneurship. People with entrepreneurial spirit, talents, and ability are assets of a nation in both the capitalism and mixed-capitalist models of growth. Entrepreneurship is a distinguishing attribute. These businesspeople do make an effort to put innovative concepts into practice, create new enterprises and industries, and substantially contribute to the generation of money and jobs, as well as to the social and economic growth of a nation. For businesses to flourish and establish long-lasting roots in the nation, they require the care and assistance of several state and non-state companies, agencies, and organizations. In light of this, it was imperative that the BIMSTEC hold this significant conference on entrepreneurship development. Hamid H. Kazeroony, South Africa, in his book *Research and Forecasting for Entrepreneurship*, focuses on the expansion of the entrepreneurship model in management current likely opportunities for prospect research discovered on the present local and worldwide situation. It was an international conference with attendees from both BIMSTEC member nations and other nations. Academics, students, researchers, policymakers, business professionals, and others delivered presentations at the conference on a wide range of conference-related issues. The EEC of DSCE will shortly publish the conference's proceedings in the form of a book. The well-organized "International Conference" on Entrepreneurship Development and International Trade with BIMSTEC, which was put together under the capable direction of Prof. Dr. Muhammad Mahboob Ali, took place on January 15 and 16. Thousands of authors and well-known people from around the world attended the conference. The goal of the conference proceedings is to share fresh findings and original research in the area of BIMSTEC's Entrepreneurship Development and International Trade.

'SDGs, Climate Change and Future of Humanity', paper as penned by Qazi Khaliqzaman Ahmad, Bangladesh, freedom fighter, Economist, Social Thinker, Expert on Environment and Climate Change, aimed to highlight the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). As the 20th century wore on, many nations throughout the world saw slowing economic development, stark and widening inequality threatened domestic and international peace and security, and climate change became so severe as to be an existential threat to mankind. There was a general understanding that a worldwide agreement on how to handle these complex problems was necessary. In order to achieve this convergence about the process of formulating a sustainable development program for acceptance by the UN and implementation by all nations of the globe, the Rio+20 UN Conference on Sustainable Development, held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil in 2012, created a momentum. The UN asked all its member countries as well as UN and other international, regional and national institutions to submit their ideas for an SDGs. climate change was worsening Sustainable Development, held the world. The General Assembly endorsed the OWG's overall plan, known as the "2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development" for the years 2016–2030, on September 25, 2015, which included 17 Sustainable Development Goals and 169 objectives. As it was intended, the program's goal was to launch a process to address important economic, social, and environmental issues in an integrated manner with a view to ensuring everyone was included, or that no one was left behind, participation, equity, human freedom and dignity, and harmony between humans and nature in the process of development. Therefore, a

brief definition of sustainable development is economic growth that is both socially acceptable and ecologically responsible. As the impact of climate change on both human and environmental systems began to become overpowering by in both national and international discourses on economic growth and human development during the 1980s, it was becoming more and more noticeable. Global discussions and talks on how to implement this Convention take place within the framework of this Convention. To address challenges related to climate change on a global and national level. The Convention was initially intended to concentrate primarily on mitigation. As the amount of fuel used increased, the amount of greenhouse gases (GHGs) released into the atmosphere also increased. The first industrial revolution-IR about 1760 brought about a concentration in the atmosphere of the greenhouse gases (GHGs) that fossil fuels generate, which in turn caused the Earth to warm and the process of anthropogenic global warming to start. This has been taking place because the concentration of GHGs in the atmosphere retains part of the heat from the Sun. By this point, the fourth IR period about 2016 has begun, although GHG emissions have continued to rise throughout.

The chapter, "The Road to Digital Economy: Bangladesh Perspective," is written by Muhammad Mahboob Ali, and he talks about how the digital economy may serve as a bridge to help businesses create jobs. Global connectivity is evolving due to the digital economy, which is brought about through COVID-19. The planet underwent transformation to become a global community. The process by which a business or supporting institution increases global pressure or starts functioning on a global scale is now being worked through by the global system. Regarding the forces that will eventually change employment opportunities with the help of machine learning, digitalization, artificial intelligence, Internet of Things, Block chain technology, big data, etc., socio-economic and technological forces of the world are all pending jointly in the 4th Industrial Revolution. 5th Industrial revaluation is very quickly surpassed 4th industrial revaluation.

Where he also talks about how, Global economic conditions are changing gradually, and the diversified character of the global economy is changing with society, cultural heritage, and environmental diversity as a result of population shift brought on by pandemics that altered lifestyles. The methods used for the applications ranged from online reviews, food retail chains, and e-health. They also included data mining, simulation, and expert systems. Online learning has been essential throughout the epidemic. Economic psychoanalysis is the study of economically viable plans that are made easier by digital processes. Data-driven innovation must be used by governments in both developed and developing nations. The digital economy is making it simpler to do both local and international commerce. Outsourcing, foreign direct investment, and investment policy are all becoming more user-friendly. The local, regional, and global economies will be stimulated to act by synchronizing the goals and targets while accurately taking into account social welfare and human values. A form of cost-effective analysis known as behavioral economics relates emotional approaches into individual behavior to make financial supervision more understandable. As a result, global transformation has been taking place. The establishment of the digital economy, with its distinctiveness, stability, and existence, is the main focus of a financial psychoanalysis of the global economic foundation made possible by

connectedness via the internet. A financial structure that is to be backed by digital computing ability is referred to as a "digital economy." Although there may be discrimination in how large and CSMES businesses behave from one side to another of the marketplace stand on the Internet and allow credentials to be linked with additional credentials by hypertext links, this enables human resources to look for in order by moving from one act to another.

The chapter on Women Entrepreneurship was written by Parul Khanna and Surbhi Rattan, who stated that the rise of female entrepreneurs has given the field of entrepreneurship a new perspective. Women's entrepreneurship has several practical, sociological, and financial advantages. Even though women make up over half of the population in India, they still participate in entrepreneurship to a very little extent. The study intends to analyze the prevalence of women entrepreneurs in India in an effort to understand the idea, profile, and dynamics of women entrepreneurship in India. Highly referenced research articles on women's entrepreneurship, especially in the Indian context, were among the criteria used to choose the current research on the subject. For the purpose of review, the most recent research studies that are accessible on Google Scholar, EBSCO, and Proquest have been chosen.

Women entrepreneurs make up a diverse population that spans a range of ages and demographics. Additionally, they face a variety of gender-specific and gender-neutral difficulties when they set up and run their businesses. Entrepreneurial activity is fairly low in India and is largely centered in states like Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal and Maharashtra. Decoding policy requirements and actions that would improve an environment that encourages women entrepreneurs in India is urgently needed.

Throughout Bangladesh's history, several economists have made significant contributions to the discipline. But Qazi Kholiquzzaman Ahmad is one of a select group of economists in Bangladesh who have made contributions that have altered Bangladesh's culture, economy, anthropology, political will, and knowledge of the environment while also inspiring new businesspeople. Qazi Kholiquzzaman Ahmad is an economist and development theorist who has dedicated his life to fighting poverty, empowering young and underprivileged people, and establishing rural economic programs around the nation. With the help of Professor Dr. Muhammad Mahboob Ali, Qazi Kholiquzzaman Ahmad developed the Entrepreneurship Development program at the Dhaka School of Economics with the goal of developing entrepreneurs as a driving force to address the demands of business and the economy. In order to enhance students' entrepreneurial thinking, the Entrepreneurship Program collaborates and participates with national and international organizations and educational institutions. Additionally, it seeks to develop entrepreneurship-related competences, skills, attitudes, and abilities via academic excellence. The goal of this study is to provide a framework for evaluating the effectiveness of a variety of educational programs.

Mostafa K. Mujeri discussed the health care system in Bangladesh in the chapter Establishing Universal Health Care System in Bangladesh: Challenges and Pathways. Three broad frameworks can be used to analyze the evolution of the healthcare system in Bangladesh: health sector policies and programs; (ii) the healthcare industry and the growth of medical facilities and staff; and (iii) the volume and pattern of health expenditure and its trend and composition. Throughout

actuality, there are several sources of healthcare in the nation. In addition to the services offered by the government, there are private providers, conventional and alternative healthcare organizations, as well as licensed and unlicensed drug dealers. Modern private care is also delivered by licensed professionals and government-employed physicians who work in private practice.

Excellent article entitled "Entrepreneurship Economics Programme under University of Dhaka through Dhaka School of Economics: To service for the nation" were jointly written by Rehana Parvin, SaraTasneem, Shamim Ahmad. The article described entrepreneurial education of the country and continuous development programmes with the help of Indian educationists, entrepreneurs so that dissemination of knowledge and skill during COVID-19 and after math as well as ongoing Russia -Ukraine war is feasible. Prof. Muhammad Mahboob Ali is working as neuclueas for the expansion of entrepreneurial education in Bangladesh for which he did first Post doctorate in Nearesuan University, Thailand and also get practical exposure from Indian different start ups. Prof. Mahboob is a great friend of India.

In the last chapter, S. Jobayear Ahmed writes, "Work Stress Management during COVID-19: An Analysis of BRAC," about how the work stresses among employees are increasing during COVID, which is common for all types of employees. Therefore a study was conducted in the essence of understanding the extent of work stress of employees of various organizations in Bangladesh and the extent of support they receive from their offices. The objective of the study was to explore the work stresses employees face during COVID and to understand the Organizational Support they receive to combat with the stressors and subsequently analyze that how the biggest NGO in the world had tackled the COVID 19 stresses among its employees. Therefore to conduct the study a detailed thematic analysis was conducted and a questionnaire was developed. All the key informants believed that the supervisor's care about the employees exhibited through their empathy, tone of voice and eagerness of attitudes help to offset the work pressure and recommended for guideline, health and safety training. All the informants mentioned that EAP can add value to work and organizational support result into positive outcome by generating safety, ownership, dedication and improves productivity.

To sum up my book review, Regardless of the employment, the workload and accompanying stress have grown. Another significant stress is in addition to the uncertainty of job losses. The mismatch between work and life while working from home causes conflicts and issues with intimate partners, which eventually has a negative impact on employee motivation. In many instances, supervisors are growing strict with the workers, which may go against the idea of caring for the workers. The businesses should look at participatory planning and target setting for the workloads with respect to the concerns, safety, privacy, and capacity of others since the caring attitude of the supervisors and colleagues greatly helps to enhance productivity. Supervisors must also use caution and compassion for the employees' health and wellness.

In such a case only can the organization expect to flourish with the positive synergy and the work teams can perform beyond the highest level of excellence. In the scenario of COVID -19 the initiative by different organizations may be either appreciated or criticized. I want to thanks the editor of the book Prof. Muhammad Mahboob Ali, PhD, Post Doctorate for his hard work and



tried to collaborate India-Bangladesh joint education and business management process wonderfully. Prof. Parul Khana's mind mapping is a very good inclusion in the book.

Rohyinga issue should be solved for the greater sake of stability of geo-political reason and they should go back to their homeland with national identity from Bangladesh and BIMSTEC should actively work as a regional cooperation where India should lead the organization for south Asia.

The book will get wide recognition in the world.