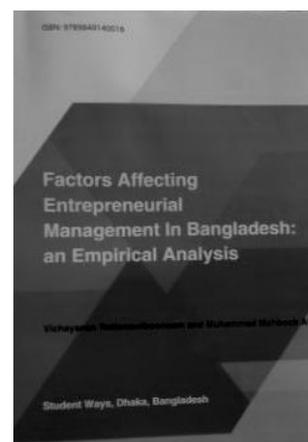


BOOK REVIEW

Factors Affecting Entrepreneurial Management in Bangladesh: An Empirical Analysis

Author: Professor Bholanath Dutta
President, MTC Global, India.

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Book Reviewed by

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A well conceptualized book based on the empirical study carried out by the authors in Bangladesh. The book envisages the growth of entrepreneurial activities in Bangladesh and various policy implications impacting entrepreneurship besides fundamental concepts and theories related to entrepreneurship. It also captures the motivation, challenges and way forward pertaining to women entrepreneurship in Bangladesh.

The book came out with strong implications with respect to creating awareness and fostering entrepreneurial culture in Bangladesh. Some of the areas draw the attentions of the readers are starting up micro-enterprise, social networking, conducive policies at local and national level, social mobilization, legal assistance, technology support etc. The book was divided into Five Chapters: Introduction, Historical Progress of Entrepreneurial activities in Bangladesh, Methodology, Findings and Result Discussion, Conclusions and Implications.

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Authors considered four factors: women, economic factor, infrastructure and institutionalization for economic development through entrepreneurial management. The book took in depth study how entrepreneurial management can work in Bangladesh. This research work introduces a special issue on the theme of entrepreneurship and infrastructural institutional change and its development in view of past present and future interventions. This study also contributes to a better understanding of business creation by women and the factors which are instrumental in their success, together with a better understanding of the potential obstacles and barriers. Entrepreneurs are the gale of creative destruction. They are the engines of the local economy and contribute to a country's wealth to a great extent. Accordingly it is of utmost importance, to create educate and motivate young adults to become entrepreneurs and start their own enterprises. Several studies and aid programs claim the contribution to welfare resulting from female entrepreneurship to be higher than that resulting from the activity of men. Unfortunately, however, the number of women entrepreneurs is significantly lower than that of men. Although quite a bit of attention has been paid to the existence of gender differences in entrepreneurial behaviour, the causes of such differences are significantly less understood. All markets were created by, often operated by, and sometimes destroyed by entrepreneurs.

In Chapter: 1 authors commented that higher growth of the Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) can help cut poverty to a satisfactory level by eliminating various prejudices against labor-intensive and creating jobs for the skilled manpower in the SME sector(Page:23).Authors observation in the perspective of Bangladesh seems correct.

Chapter: Two dealt with Historical Progress of Entrepreneurial activities in Bangladesh. Authors found that only 12.7 percent women are self-employed in manufacturing, which has higher potential to generate employment for other women. It is to be noted that 20 per cent of self-employed women are involved in wholesale and retail trade. If we consider entrepreneurship to be running an enterprise having capacity to generate employment for others, then the women who are involved in manufacturing and trading meet the requirement. Thus, 32.7 per cent of total self-employed women or 8.3 per cent of total employed women are entrepreneurs (page: 42).

Chapter: Three of the book contained Methodology. The study used hypothesis testing considering four factors of entrepreneurial facilities such as male and female entrepreneurs, infrastructural and institutional requirements, economic factor to assess their role to enhance growth of entrepreneurial management of the country. The response scales dependent on the questionnaire items. After gathering data, then tabulate the data and prepare Chi- square test as well as factor analysis(Page:54).

Findings and result discussion was given at **Chapter : Four**. Researchers have identified variables that constrain the entrepreneurship development and success in SMEs on the basis of opinions of entrepreneurs (both male and female) and review of existing literatures. The researchers have collected opinions from 105 sample professionals on five point Likert scale in order to identify the factors that constrain the entrepreneurship development in SMEs. The study has identified the variables undertaken for the study as most significant to less significant based on mean score, opinions taken from both male and female entrepreneur in five point Likert scales. Thirty two constraints have been found as the constraints of the entrepreneurship development and success by the authors. These are quite justifiable.

In the **Chapter: Five** of the book Conclusions and Implications was given, social enterprise activities may have potentials to resolve the existing poverty alleviation problems. Authors observed that the nature of SE activities is less favourable for men particularly women entrepreneur vulnerable in position in the society. This may be due to high degree of discrimination, insufficient resource utilization and less capital investment and poor status of SE development and in sufficient capital and logistic support of both government and private sectors (Page: 72).

Besides five chapters, references, and in the appendix questionnaire was given.

Authors suggested that more intensive and pragmatic policy should be developed for the development of the social enterprises particularly for self-motivated entrepreneurs. Experiences from the research work, they observed that the rural poor are mobilized and working together in self-controlled community based organizations which ensures social welfare and Pareto optimality. Not only small and medium enterprises but also micro enterprises should get special priority and inclusion through financial organizations are being required for developing proper steps to poverty alleviation, public-private and foreign strategic alliances are required in the small and medium enterprise sector with special emphasis on micro enterprises of the country.

The book is a good source to understand entrepreneurship and its impact on the national growth. It gives a holistic picture of entrepreneurship in Bangladesh and various factors affecting the growth of entrepreneurial activities. I endorse the book for the booklovers, researchers, new beginning entrepreneurs and also policy makers of Bangladesh to attraction implications while creating strategy or captivating start-up actions in overall and specifically in Bangladesh.

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