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1. The Instrumental Relationship of Special Economic Zonesand Foreign Direct Investment: From the Context of Bangladesh

Md. Shakil Ahmad and Towheedul Elahi

Abstract

Bangladesh has been planning to establish 100 SEZs in next 15 years. Generally, it is believed that Special Economic Zones will attract FDI and develop the host country. We intend to find some concrete evidence to evaluate the decisions taken by Bangladesh regarding establishing SEZs. We used instrumental variables expressing the growth of EPZs (main form of SEZs in Bangladesh) to find relationship of those variable with FDI. Our Granger Causality analysis with instrumental variable proves SEZS have casual relationship with FDI. But our graphical analysis shows that most of the FDI is going to the non-SEZ sectors. This proves that our SEZs are not being able accommodate the FDI coming in our country; hence we require more SEZs to attract more FDI. We have conducted experimental analysis of the casualty on other developing countries which shows that many developing countries were not successful in reaping the benefit of SEZs as the locked domestic backward linkage, skill transfer and innovation. These results are also consistent with literature studied an analysis. We provide evidence that SEZs and favorable macroeconomic condition cause FDI inflow. Hence, our research yields the recommendation that Bangladesh should restructure its rules and regulatio0ns regarding SEZs so as to foster inward linkages, increase domestic capabilities , arrange efficient technology transfer , improve labor skills and ensure strict government tax management.

2. A Study on Employment of Women in the Government Sector of Bangladesh.

Mohammad Rafiqul islam

Abstract

The study is aimed to analyze male and female employment ratio in the government sector of Bangladesh f9ocusing on female employment in particular and to also to study the growth trend thereof from 1987 to 2010. Female employment is one of the vital indicators of women employment and social development. In 2010 of the civil employees of the government were 1078082. Historically the involvement of female persons in formal sector was not bright. Women were mainly engaged in informal sector and a large portion of their contribution is not monetized. The study revealed that female employment in the government sector was being increased gradually. Maximum growth was being occurred in 3rd and 4th class employees had a constant upward trend from 1987 on 1998. Since 1998 this trend increased fast. Ratio of female employment in government sector increased dramatically in recent years from 2006-2010. Maximum numbers of female employees were engaged in the health and the education sectors. Some posts in the class –iii are reserved for women. A large quantity of female was generated in class-iii level post of due to some policy interventions by government. Female employees will nearly be equal to male employees within 20-25 years subject to the condition that other related factors such as socio-economic, political and cultural environment contribute positively or at least not hinder the growth.

3. Analysis of Adaption and Mitigation Strategy of Bangladesh in Relation to Sustainable Built Environment.

A.K.M Fazlul Hoque

Abstract

This article introduces adaption and mitigation strategy of Bangladesh as the national policy framework, assesses the strength and weakness and proposes some key ideas in relation to sustainable built environment. Government emphasizes on adaption considering rural necessity rather than mitigation as opposed to present international focus. Secondly, there is lack of coordination in adaption and mitigation activities. However, Bangladesh was placed *first* position in NAPA documentation in 2005 among the LDCs though NAPA ignored community’s observation and experiences. Formulation of BCCSAP in 2009 was another ‘living document’ to properly address the adaption and mitigation strategies through technological innovation and financing. Adaption and mitigation comes hand some opportunities and threats. In addition, preventive adaption always prevails on last moment emergency mitigation. Therefore adapt and mitigate ‘NOW’ ensure a strong link to adaption and mitigation with sustainable development, incentive on renewable energy and electricity generation, integrated urban solution , research & development and establishment of the code of sustainable built environment can make differences and can help in achieving national objectives.

4. Resourcing Issues and Practices in the cadre Service of Bangladesh: A Critical overview

Laboni Yasmin

Abstract

This paper intends to study critically the present resourcing issues and practices in the cadre service of Bangladesh. It focuses on existing recruitment and selection procedure of cadre services, its training system , performance appraisal process, transfer rule and promotion policy in Bangladesh. Present selection procedure in the cadre service of Bangladesh is merit and quota based. Only 45 percent are kept for meritorious students and 55 percent are reserved for various groups of quota system. I addition, nepotism, favoritism corruption and political interference are hindering the brilliant graduates to join in the cadre service. Moreover, Performance appraisal system is not overt and scientific. It is not evaluated on the basis of performance. Furthermore, training system is not modern and most of the training methods are classroom based. For recruitment purpose, Bangladesh Public Service Commission does not follow campus recruitment process, consulting the firm’s management or associations that have proven expertise in attracting the talented graduates. There are also other pressing issues that are considered to be casting far reaching negative impacts on services like cadre service choice and their selection process, ambiguous, promotion policy, absence of proper transfer rule etc. This basically a review of secondary research contents conducted earlier in this field of study. It finds that resourcing is very important tool for the development of public sector in any country. It is the techniques to minimize the cost of employees and maximize their value to the organization. It helps to keep right people in the right place at the right time. The study has also found that resourcing aspect is inter-related to each other. Effective recruitments help to avoid this kind of chain reaction.

5. Wheat Production in north West Region of Bangladesh

Dr.Md Masumur Rahman & M.G Miah

Abstract

The present study was undertaken to investigate the changes of wheat production technologies and yield over time and explore and analyze the opinion the traditional and agro-forestry based wheat growing farmers during November 2014 to November 2015. The study was conducted at North West region in Dinajpur sador and Kaharul upozillas in Dinajpur district of Bangladesh. These areas were selected considering the high concentration of wheat cultivation. One hundred and sixty whet farmers were selected by using previously pre-tested interview schedules adopting multi-stage proportionate systemic random sampling technique. Most of the farmers of the study area had reported to use recommend varieties, optimum planting time and spacing, fertilizer doses and method of application. They also reported to irrigate their fields in appropriate time and do other management practices as when necessary. Despite, farmers were not much aware on seed treatment and disease management of wheat. In order to get higher economic return and to avoid crop failure, some innovative farmers were found to practice mango and litchi based agro-forestry system in associations with wheat. These systems were also reported conserved soil moisture by reducing air temperature and adding organic matter by de4composing tree levels. The major points or suggestions were instance availability of good seed including drought tolerant varieties, availability of inputs at affordable prices especially irrigation water at reduced prices, improved management practices particularly disease management, credit with low rate of interest, improving marketing facilities and good prices of wheat during peak season. Based on the finding of the study it could be recommended to continue the present efforts of developing new varieties and technologies in view of future changing scenario of climate of Northwest region of Bangladesh and train up the wheat growers accordingly.

6. Challenges of Career Development in Bangladesh

Md. Shafiul Islam Ph.D

Abstract

Sustainable development is very important for developing countries like Bangladesh for peaceful life for its citizens. For this, it needs planned development process and to masteries this process are necessary. Therefore planning for skilled human resource is pivotal and one of the major essential components for sustainable development. It is also a part of individual’s carre4r development plan. As planning is very important to run or manage an organization properly for every human being to chalk out a career plan that is not only for his or her own but family, society as well as national development. Moreover career planning is very important for skilled human resource which is indispensible for development of a country. Presently, Bangladesh is enjoying ‘demographic dividend’ and it is said that if this opportunity is capitalized, it would bring rapid national as expected and set by the vision 2021. But is there any formal career planning mechanism in Bangladesh? Is there any specialized institutions in the country which can ply vital role to design career for human resource development? What are the essential components for career planning? Are the existing institutions playing their proper role for career planning? This article explores answers to these questions and finds that there is neither formal mechanism nor specialized institutions in the country. Educational institutions are playing limited role in this regard. They provide certificates as a qualificatio0n for career development or employment. Some private institutions are offering career planning tips commercially. Methodologically, however this scholarship is qualitative in nature and both primary and secondary data have been used to prepare this article.