#### **Course Title**

## Entrepreneurship Development in Bangladesh

Course Code-BUS-341

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# **LECTURE**

# **Topics**

✓ SWOT

• The strengths of a firm are the internal factors that give it a competitive advantage in the marketplace. These are typically assessed as part of a SWOT analysis. Examples include:

### **Operational Strengths**

- **1.Efficient Production Processes**: High productivity or cost-effective manufacturing.
- **2.Strong Supply Chain**: Reliable and optimized logistics and supplier relationships.
- **3.Technological Capabilities**: Advanced technology or proprietary systems.

### **Financial Strengths**

- **1.Strong Cash Flow**: Consistent revenue and profit generation.
- **2.Low Debt Levels**: Financial stability and the ability to secure additional funding.
- **3.High Profit Margins**: Efficient operations that lead to profitability.

### **Human Resource Strengths**

- 1. Skilled Workforce: Highly trained and experienced employees.
- **2. Strong Leadership**: Visionary executives or a well-functioning management team.
- 3. Positive Workplace Culture: High employee satisfaction and retention rates.

#### **Market and Brand Strengths**

- **1. Strong Brand Recognition**: Well-known and trusted by customers.
- **2. Customer Loyalty**: A dedicated customer base that repeatedly chooses the firm's products/services.
- 3. Market Share: Dominance in a specific industry or geographic region.

#### **Innovative Strengths**

- **1.R&D Capabilities**: Commitment to innovation and new product development.
- **2.Patents and Intellectual Property**: Ownership of proprietary technologies or processes.
- **3.Agility**: Ability to adapt quickly to market changes.

### **Strategic Strengths**

- **1.Unique Value Proposition**: Clear differentiation from competitors.
- 2.Strategic Partnerships: Alliances that enhance market reach or capabilities.
- **3.Geographic Reach**: Presence in multiple markets or strategic locations.

#### **Customer-Oriented Strengths**

- **1.Exceptional Customer Service**: High customer satisfaction and support ratings.
- 2.Deep Market Understanding: Insights into customer needs and trends.
- **3.Diverse Product Portfolio**: A wide range of offerings that appeal to various customer segments.

#### **Example Applications**

- •Apple: Strong brand recognition, innovative product design, and loyal customer base.
- •Toyota: Efficient production processes, high-quality standards, and a reputation for reliability.
- •Amazon: Robust supply chain, wide product range, and exceptional customer service.

 The weaknesses of a firm are internal factors that hinder its performance, competitiveness, or ability to achieve its objectives. These are also analyzed in a SWOT analysis. Examples include:

#### **Operational Weaknesses**

- **1.Inefficient Processes**: Outdated or poorly optimized production methods.
- **2.Supply Chain Vulnerabilities**: Dependence on a limited number of suppliers or logistical challenges.
- 3. High Operating Costs: Inability to manage expenses efficiently.

#### **Financial Weaknesses**

- **1.High Debt Levels**: Over-reliance on borrowed funds leading to financial instability.
- **2.Poor Cash Flow Management**: Difficulty maintaining liquidity for day-to-day operations.
- 3.Low Profit Margins: Struggling to convert revenue into profit.

#### **Human Resource Weaknesses**

- **1.Lack of Skilled Workforce**: Inadequate training or expertise among employees.
- **2.High Employee Turnover**: Difficulty retaining talent, leading to increased hiring costs.
- **3.Weak Leadership**: Ineffective management or lack of strategic direction.

#### **Market and Brand Weaknesses**

- **1.Low Brand Recognition**: Lack of visibility or credibility in the market.
- **2.Poor Customer Retention**: Inability to build loyalty or maintain repeat business.
- **3.Limited Market Share**: Small presence in the industry compared to competitors.

#### **Innovative Weaknesses**

- **1.Lack of R&D Investment**: Failure to innovate or adapt to new technologies.
- **2.Outdated Products or Services**: Reliance on offerings that no longer meet customer needs.
- **3.Inflexibility**: Slow to adapt to market changes or evolving customer preferences.

#### **Strategic Weaknesses**

- **1.Weak Competitive Position**: No clear differentiation from competitors.
- **2.Overdependence on a Single Market**: Vulnerability due to reliance on one geographic or demographic segment.
- **3.Limited Strategic Alliances**: Lack of partnerships that could enhance market reach or resources.

#### **Customer-Oriented Weaknesses**

- **1.Poor Customer Service**: Low customer satisfaction due to inadequate support.
- **2.Weak Market Research**: Insufficient understanding of customer needs or market trends.
- 3.Limited Product Portfolio: Failure to address diverse customer preferences.

#### **Industry-Specific Examples**

- •Ready-Made Garment (RMG) Sector: Overdependence on cheap labor and exports, poor worker safety, and limited value addition.
- •Banking Sector: High levels of non-performing loans (NPLs), lack of transparency, and weak governance.
- •IT Sector: Skill shortages, lack of government support, and insufficient global recognition.
- •Agricultural Sector: Poor supply chain, inadequate storage facilities, and reliance on traditional farming methods.