Summary of Page 1:

Feasibility Study: • Definition: Analyses the viability of a project by assessing technical, economic, legal, operational, and scheduling aspects. • Purpose: Helps in decision-making by identifying potential challenges and determining if the project is achievable. • Significance: Helps in pricing decisions and understanding the project's financial sustainability. Return on Investment (ROI): • Definition: Measures the gain or loss generated on an investment relative to the amount invested. Return on Sales (ROS): • Definition: Measures a company's efficiency in generating profit from its revenue. • Formula: ROS = (Net Income / Total Revenue) * 100 • Importance: Indicates the company's profitability after all expenses and is crucial for financial analysis.

Summary of Page 2:

Entrepreneurship & Start-ups (4300021) Unit-5 5.2 Corporate Social Responsibilities and Economic Performance • Corporate Social responsibility (CSR) refers to the ethical framework and decision- making that an organization adopts, considering the interests of society. This can involve various initiatives, such as supporting community projects, promoting sustainable practices, and ensuring fair treatment of employees. The relationship between social responsibility and economic performance is complex: 1. When companies engage in economic responsibility, it can enhance job satisfaction and trust among employees, leading to a positive work environment and potentially higher productivity. While this relationship is nuanced, CSR activities, when effectively implemented, can contribute to economic development by addressing societal issues and fostering community well-being, which in turn can stimulate economic growth. social responsibility can positively impact economic performance by enhancing brand reputation, customer loyalty, and employee satisfaction, and contributing to overall societal well-being, which, in the long term, can lead to economic growth.

Summary of Page 3:

Corporate Social Responsibility: Engaging in activities that benefit society and the environment, beyond profit-making motives. Whistleblowing: Encouraging reporting of unethical behaviour within the organization. Business ethics is essential for maintaining a positive reputation, fostering trust, and ensuring long-term sustainability. Ethical decision-making in managerial roles promotes a corporate culture that values integrity and social responsibility. Ex-Im policies typically include rules regarding tariffs, duties, quotas, subsidies, and other trade-related measures. Generating Employment: Creating job opportunities through increased trade activities.

Summary of Page 4:

Harvesting strategies can involve reducing marketing expenses and focusing on generating profits rather than expansion. In short, succession planning is about ensuring the continuity of leadership and ownership within a business, especially during transitions, while a harvesting strategy involves minimizing expenses and maximizing profits for specific products or business units. • There are several types of bankruptcy, including liquidation of assets, reorganization for businesses, individual debt adjustment • Bankruptcy impacts credit scores and financial future, but it offers a fresh start by eliminating or reorganizing debt. Having a financial safety net can prevent you from going into debt during unexpected situations. Financial Education: Educate yourself about personal finance and investments to make informed decisions. If you're facing difficulties, inform them and explore possible solutions.