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Part A

Factors of production require the integration of resources to ensure smooth running. Resources often range from the capital, machine to human input. Human resources are the determinants of the other factors of production which require special consideration and development (Melis, 2018). Human resource development enhances employees' working skills and knowledge on the particular job and enhances their ability to improve their general output effectively in education, health and environment. Human resource development is instilled through training and career development programs to enhance service delivery and performance of allocated tasks. Service delivery is dependent on the health of the workers and the knowledge they have concerning the subject matter. New members' training is essential and allocating mentors to guide daily workouts is essential in ensuring adequate and quality output. Establishing a working and growing environment is crucial to improving human resources, free from stress but committed to work.

Human resource development is greatly impaired by the lack of adequate training services and knowledge of the importance of training the workers. The majority of the employers still think it's a waste of time and resources, yet it's a positive contributor to output. Employment opportunities in Bangladesh are highly limited, and most of the workforce is overworked with low pay. Lack of government participation makes it difficult for people to obtain quality and relevant training that meet job specification.

Part B

1).

Foreign aid refers to transferring capital, assets, or resources from one country to another for the receiver country's benefits and population. The aid can be in different forms depending on the needs of the population or country (Lancaster, 2015). Most of the aid is relief food in form of the humanitarian act while other countries may receive economic aid or

military aid infrequent attacks from militia groups. The aid can also take the form of transfer of technical support and offering training to the people of a given country. The various resources can be in different forms, such as grants or credits, depending on the organization.

The majority of the countries have benefited from foreign aid to improve their economic status. A good example is Bangladesh that has benefited from multiple aids in improving the lifestyle of its citizens. The majority of the refugees have been catered for following the violence that rendered many jobless and homeless. Economically, the GDP has increased widely, inferring good living standards among the people and improved education and health care system. Foreign aid has been a pillar towards multiple infrastructures within this community, and it does not negatively affect the country. The negative impacts of foreign aids are the ones that place a country under limitation and offer aid in the form of loans limiting its potential.

2).

Agriculture is one of the main pillars to a healthy economy and population determined by environment, policies, and workforce. Bangladesh is not different from any other country whose agriculture is impaired following numerous challenges. The major challenges affecting agriculture in this area are the lack of current technology to help process quality seeds, irrigation, and pest control. Following the industrial revolution, most farmers have shifted to the use of current technology that ensures quality and high produce, which lacks among the people of Bangladesh. They are widely affected by lack of quality seeds, insecticides, and research on the market and weather predictions. The majority of the crops require fertilizers to improve productivity which majority of the farmers in this area lack possible skills and knowledge on balancing hence poor produce.

Environmental factors play a significant role in farm produce. Climate change has been reported to affect crop production following floods and increase in temperature

massively. The majority of the land in Bangladesh is salinity, and they lack adequate technology to deal with salinity to enhance the growth of farm produce (Mainuddin et al., 2011). The farmers are equally affected following poor pricing of farm produce and lack of effective credit support to the farmers to increase productivity.

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