

# The Role of Banks in Promoting Women Entrepreneurship in Bangladesh<sup>1</sup>

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## **Preface**

Empowerment of women has now been taken as one of the significant tools for development. The half of the total population of our country is women. It has been observed that their empowerment accelerates the process of development of the country. The participation of women in various entrepreneurial activities has been emphasized from various corners and by different development practitioners. This study has been specially done to explore the role of banks in promoting women entrepreneurship in Bangladesh.

It revealed from the study that women could play a vital role in the socio-economic development of Bangladesh in general and particularly for them. The financial assistances provided by the banks have played an important role in promoting their involvement in the entrepreneurial activities. Banks provided SME loan to the women entrepreneurs to do business on butik, embroidery, parlour, poultry, hotel and restaurant, stores, dairy farm and agro-industry etc. The loans help them to earn income, extend their business. Similarly, income earn from business spend to meet current expenditure of the family, on children education and to repay the loan. It has been observed from the study that profit/income of all the entrepreneurs have increased after one year who received loans. In the survey, it is found that recovery of loan is very significant and loan diversion is also very small.

However, a number of problems have been identified in the study while operating businesses. For example, bank official find that lack of training, failure to timely communicate with banks; use of loan for other purposes; stopping business at any time; lack of experience of the entrepreneurs; lack of awareness and sometimes running the business with the help of others etc. are the main problems to select women entrepreneurs. On the other hand, the main obstacles of women entrepreneurs detected from the study are lack of training on entrepreneurial development, double digit interest rates, sometimes social, religious and family barriers such as sudden expenditure on health/treatments of the family members or her, loss in business, etc.

The study team has received assistance and supports from different sources and would like to convey their heartfelt thanks to everyone who have contributed towards preparation and completion of study successfully. First of all, the research investigators of BARD deserve thanks for their sincere efforts in collecting data and tabulation. Our special thanks to Research Division of BARD and Chief Economist Unit of Bangladesh Bank for overall supports and also for comments and suggestions on earlier several versions of this study. The authors would also like to thank Dr. Hassan Zaman, Chief Economist and Dr. Akhtaruzzaman, Economic Adviser, BB for their helpful comments and suggestions.

Finally, the researchers would like to express their sincere and immense gratitude to Dr. Atiur Rahman, Hon'ble Governor Bangladesh Bank for his support to conduct the study. Without his interest, this study would not have been possible. The researchers are also very grateful to Director General of BARD, Mr. Md. Mashiur Rahman for his cooperation in this regard. However, any remaining errors are the author's own. We hope the findings of this study would help the policy makers and academicians in formulation of policies on women entrepreneurs.

**The Research Team**

## **Executive Summary**

1.1 The intention of this paper is to examine the role of banks particularly the state owned and specialized banks in promoting women entrepreneurship in Bangladesh. This study has been done on the basis of both primary and secondary data. The sample period was taken from 2009 to 2012 for the secondary data. The primary data has been collected from April-June, 2013. The respondents are selected randomly and interviewed through two different checklists (one for the beneficiaries and the other for the bank officials). The data are collected from six divisions of the country namely Dhaka, Rajshahi, Khulna, Barisal, Sylhet and Chittagong. Small and medium women entrepreneurs of both rural and urban areas are interviewed. Loan disbursement procedures of different banks are analyzed to examine the role of Banks in promoting women entrepreneurs in Bangladesh. Bank officials of different banks branches are interviewed to get a clear perception about the process of financial assistance for women entrepreneurship development. Among the 25 bank officials 19 respondents are available and among 200 women entrepreneurs 182 are interviewed. The major areas of loan assistance covered by these banks are mainly for beauty parlor, tailoring, butiks and embroidery, hotel and restaurant, stores, dairy farm and agro-industry etc. It has been found that 70% of the women enterprise is located in the urban areas while the rest is located in the rural areas. The size of the business is mostly small.

1.2 It has been observed that 54% of the entrepreneurs had annual return from investment ranged under Tk. 0.20 lac in 2009. However, this number of entrepreneurs decline to 46% and 28% respectively in 2010 and 2011 implying that some of them are included in the upper ranges implying that the bank loan helped the women entrepreneurs to change their economic status positively. Annual earnings from the business have been spent for different purposes. It has been observed that 21.6% of the entrepreneurs spent their earning for maintaining family expenditure followed by the education of the children and repayments of loan. In that sense the bank loans help them to increase their social status as well.

1.3 In the study it has been found that women entrepreneurs received loans from banks mostly by their own initiatives and also by availing local level facilities. It is found that one to six months' time is required for new applicants to get their loans and for existing borrowers it takes only 10 days. In the year 2011, 99.88% of the applicants received loans from different banks in the study area.

1.4 However, the loan disbursements to the women entrepreneurs hampered sometimes due to e.g., failure of loan repayments in time, lack of communication with banks, expectations of exemption from loan repayments due to government policy, uses of loan for other purposes, discontinuation of businesses, management problems, lack of experience, unwillingness to receive loans due to fear of debt and finally lack of training on the entrepreneurial activities etc.

1.5 As per Bangladesh Bank suggestion, there should be a separate desk for women entrepreneurs in every bank branch to facilitate women entrepreneurs and also to create a friendly atmosphere for them. However, it has been observed that some banks have failed to do this due mainly to an inadequate numbers of women entrepreneurs as claimed by the Bank official in the survey.

1.6 Monitoring plays a very important role in proper use and timely repayments of loan. In this regards, fourteen officials (out of 19) mentioned that they monitored loans at the local and divisional level regularly while twelve mentioned that they have surveillance teams for monitoring loan utilization and realization process.

1.7 Analyzing the socio-economic background of the entrepreneurs, it has been found that most of the entrepreneurs are middle-aged group. Majority (41.75%) of the entrepreneurs are between 25 to 35 years of age group. The highest numbers (87) of the entrepreneurs have their education level from class VI to SSC and 33% have education level from HSC to graduation.

1.8 Majority of the entrepreneurs (54%) had initial capital for business up to Tk. 0.50 lac which is managed from their own family and/or her own income. On the other hand, 41%-60% of the working capital is managed from both the own sources and also from the bank loans.

1.9 Banks provided Cash Credit (CC) mainly for large business and Small & Medium Enterprise (SME) loans, but the highest amount is provided for SME found in the survey. The lowest duration of loan is one year when highest is 5 years. The lowest number of installment is one and highest number is twelve. The size of yearly installment is also varies. In 2012, the sizes of the lowest and highest installments are Tk. 0.03 Lac (Janata Bank) and Tk. 30.00 lac also from Janata Bank.

1.10 The rate of interest is also different from bank to bank where the lowest rate was 10% in 2012 (charged by Agrani, BDBL and Basic bank Ltd.) and highest was 16% (charged by Sonali, Rupali and Agrani Bank Ltd.).

1.11 In the survey, borrowers have been found very punctual in repayment of loan. It has been observed that 95% of the borrowers repaid their loans timely and others delayed to repayment due mainly to increasing family expenditure and also getting poor price of milk cows. Bank officials help women entrepreneurs in various ways. Some of them assisted the new applicants to fill-up the loan form and provide other related information. All the borrowers mentioned that they did not face any obstacles in getting loans from banks.

1.12 It has been found that entrepreneurs started their business with their family labour and hire labours after that. The total number of labors varies from 2 to 14 and most of them are skilled. Considering the fixed assets, 73% of the entrepreneurs had established enterprise on their own land.

1.13 It has been found that the 45% entrepreneurs use capital intensive technology while 35% of the entrepreneurs used only labours for their production. In this survey, it has been found that 96% women entrepreneurs do not use information technologies like, internet, email, computer etc. in their farm due mainly to minimize cost, small volume of production, and lower capacity.

1.14 The 62% women entrepreneurs sell their products directly to the market and 38% sell to the company or agents. In this survey it has been found that 96% of the entrepreneurs did not face any problem in marketing their products or collecting raw materials/goods. However, sometimes they earned lower profit due to excess supply of goods in the market.

1.15 Regarding the women entrepreneurship development, it has been found that 68% of the entrepreneurs did not receive any training while others received training on cattle fattening/rearing, sewing/tailoring, beauty parlour, block/butick and fish culture.

1.16 Finally, it is found from the study that due to providing loan and other facilities to SME women entrepreneurs' by banks, the social status of women in the family and in the society has increased significantly. In the decision making process now they can contribute more than that of previous time. They can also create employment opportunity to others and thereby increase standard of living of their family and as well as economic and social empowerment of other families which in turn would increase output and income of the country.

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# CHAPTER-1

## WOMEN ENTREPRENEURSHIP DEVELOPMENT: AN OVERVIEW

### 1.1 Background of the Study

The intention of this paper is to examine the role of banks particularly the state owned and specialized banks in promoting women entrepreneurship in Bangladesh. Women constitute almost half of the total population in Bangladesh. Majority of them are either confined within the family activities or shaped by increasing poverty that forces them to remain detached from the income generating activities. Without the participation of women in the development process viable socio-economic changes cannot be perceived as sustainable. Therefore, bringing women in the mainstream of economic development has now become a major concern for the policy makers in both developed and developing countries.

Like many developed and developing countries the economic empowerment of women is believed to work as a catalyst for economic growth and development in Bangladesh. In the early eighties development of the women entrepreneurship is initiated in the country. A number of studies are done to measure the potentiality of women entrepreneurship in Bangladesh. These studies mainly focused on the participation of women in income generating activities, their economic empowerment and leadership quality and to the extent these entrepreneurial activities (micro, small and medium) helped to alleviate poverty within the household and also in national level.

In Bangladesh, banks are playing a very important role in providing capital to start up and also expand the existing business of SME women entrepreneurship in the country. There are few studies that analyzed the role of banks in promoting women entrepreneurship in Bangladesh. During the period from 2010 to 2013 the disbursement of SME loan to women entrepreneurs increased to Tk. 6670 crore disbursed to 57,000 women entrepreneurs under the directives and guidance of Bangladesh Bank. Bangladesh Bank refinanced banks against disbursement of 8600 women entrepreneurs. However, unfortunately, share of women in total SME loan disbursement by banks is less than 4 percent compared to 96 percent male entrepreneurs. Therefore, it would be worthwhile to examine the role of banks in promoting women entrepreneurship in Bangladesh and identify the obstacles and suggest policies.

In early 1980s, women entrepreneurship development program is initiated by Bangladesh Small and Cottage Industries Corporation (BSCIC). Bangladesh government has set distinct strategies in its National Action Plan (NAP) for the development of women entrepreneurship that includes tax policy, tax holiday, gift tax, etc. The *Beijing Declaration Platform for Action* includes the right of women for credit as a basic precondition for the development of women entrepreneurship. Bangladesh Bank, NGOs, ADB, BWCCI and UNDP have taken initiatives for promoting women entrepreneurship in Bangladesh. The study has focused only on the role of banks in promoting women entrepreneurship in Bangladesh.

The Chapter of the study has been planned as follows: In Chapter-I background, objectives, scope of the study and related literature on women entrepreneurs and methodology are discussed. In Chapter-II survey results from banks are

analyzed. In Chapter-III, survey results from women entrepreneurs are analyzed followed by the conclusion and recommendations in Section-IV.

### 1.1.1 Objective of the Study

The general objective of the study is to address the role of government banks in promoting women entrepreneurship in rural and urban areas of Bangladesh. The specific objectives of the study are to:

- a) analyze the nature of the beneficiaries and utilization process of the financial services provided by different banks;
- b) find out the gap of access of rural and urban women to the credit disbursement in terms of procedures followed by different banks and their affixation of credit application;
- c) identify the problems relating to the utilization of credit provided by banks and
- d) Make recommendations on the basis of the findings of the study.

### 1.1.2 Scope of the Study

Study Objectives	Indicators	Measurement Technique	Important Variables
a) Analyze the nature of the beneficiaries and utilization process of the financial services provided by different banks.	i) examine the nature of loans provided by different banks ii) Nature of respondents (age, sex, marital status, household size, occupation, educational status etc.) iii) categories of banks and their schemes iv) utilization pattern of credit v) Categories of entrepreneurial status of the respondents.	The documents of government banks are examined. The categories of respondents are selected based on the services received by the beneficiaries. The areas of loan utilization are considered and the returns from their investment are examined through checking several documents.	Types of loan, amount of loan, age of respondent, marital status, occupation, education, training, skill, types of banks, types of projects, investment pattern.
b) Find out the gap of easy access of rural and urban women to financial facilities provided by different banks.	i) barriers in getting and utilizing the loan provided by banks ii) communication gap between the market and entrepreneurs iii) access to get raw materials	The opinions of the rural and urban entrepreneurs are documented through checklist.	Terms of loan, duration of loan, cost of loan, loan operation procedures
c) Identify the problems relating to the utilization of credit provided by different banks of the country.	i) Sufficiency of amount of capital ii) Terms and conditions of loans provided by banks.	The opinion of both government officials and entrepreneurs are also documented.	i) types of demand ii) types of supply iii) management problem iv) utilization problem

### Methodology

This study has been done on the basis of both primary and secondary data. The sample period was taken from 2009 to 2012 for the secondary data and primary data has been collected from April to June, 2013. The respondents are selected randomly and interviewed through two different checklists (one for the beneficiaries and the other for the bank officials). Data are collected from six divisions of the country namely Dhaka, Rajshahi, Khulna, Barisal, Sylhet and Chittagong. Small and medium women entrepreneurs of both rural and urban areas are interviewed. Loan disbursement procedures of different banks are analyzed to see the process. Moreover, officials of different banks are interviewed to get a clear perception about the process of financial assistance for women entrepreneurship development. Among the 25 bank

officials 19 respondents are available and among 200 women entrepreneurs 182 are interviewed. The research investigators under the guidance of the researchers collected data at the field level. The data are tabulated and analyzed by the researchers afterwards.

### **Box-1: Bangladesh Bank policies for promoting women entrepreneurs**

Considering the role of participation of women entrepreneurs in SME sector Bangladesh Bank has formulated a guideline named "**Small and Medium Enterprise (SME) Credit Policies & Programmes**" and has been taken the following steps for the banks & financial institutions to ensure more institutional financial facilities for women entrepreneurs in SME sector.

- a.** With a view to organizing and making uniform industrial development and to ensure institutional credit facilities, at least 15% of total BB refinance fund for SME sector has been allocated to women entrepreneurs.
- b.** Interest rate for women entrepreneurs will be Bank rate (which is at present 5%) plus maximum 5%; i.e. not more than 10% per annum.
- c.** For more participation of women entrepreneurs in industrial development of the country and for conducting business activities by women entrepreneurs in large number, banks/financial institutions shall put highest priority in receiving loan application from small and medium women entrepreneurs and settle the loan disbursement process within a very reasonable time from the date of acceptance of the application.
- d.** Banks and financial institutions shall take initiative to advertise all the facilities for women entrepreneurs in both electronic & print media.
- e.** Banks and Financial Institutions may provide a maximum loan facility of Tk.25, 00,000/- against personal guarantee if borrower is woman or majority of the owners of the enterprise are women. In that case, group security/social security may be considered.
- f.** Each bank and financial institution shall establish a separate 'Women Entrepreneurs' Dedicated Desk' with necessary and suitable manpower, provides them training on SME financing and suitably appoint a lady officer as chief of dedicated desk. Branch wise list of 'Women Entrepreneurs' Dedicated Desk 'should be sent to SME and Special Programmes Department (SMESPD) of Bangladesh Bank within two months from the date of declaration of this policy and programme.
- g.** Banks/Financial Institutions shall establish special advice and service center for women entrepreneurs in selected branches and ensure service friendly approach towards women entrepreneurs.
- h.** To identify the real women entrepreneurs, assistance can be sought from Bangladesh Small and Cottage Industries Corporation(BSCIC), SME Foundation & professional organizations, such as, Handloom/Handicrafts Association, Mahila Samity, different Women Entrepreneurs' Association, such as, Bangladesh Women Chamber of Commerce & Industries (BWCCI), Women Entrepreneurs Association of Bangladesh (WEAB), Bangladesh Homeworkers' Women Association (BHWA), National Association of Small & Cottage Industries of Bangladesh (NASCIB) etc.
- i.** To make credit easier for women entrepreneurs Group-wise SME loan disbursement arrangement has been introduced where lower limit of loan for a single woman entrepreneur has been set at Tk. 50,000. However, has been introduced for women entrepreneurs requiring loan less than Tk. 50,000 in such a way that they can apply for SME loan by forming a group for equivalent amount of Tk. 50,000 or more.

### **1.3 Literature Review**

A number of studies (e.g., Faraha, 2009, Lovely, et.al 2012; ADB 2012; MIDAS 2009) have shown that involvement of women in entrepreneurial activities can improve their social status and contribute to economic growth. Normally micro

and small and medium entrepreneurships (MSE) are the channels through which rural poor especially the most marginalized and vulnerable sections of the community such as rural women, youth and the landless, can diversify their incomes, create new sources of economic growth and generate additional employments (including self-employment) in the rural areas. It has been observed that women's little participation in the income generating activities and their insignificant contributions in the cash income of the family have made them vulnerable socially and economically. The findings and issues of the previous related studies have been reviewed to focus on further potentiality of this sector.

A joint report on the Women Entrepreneurship of Bangladesh by Asian Development Bank (ADB) and Australian Governments (2012) found that women's entrepreneurship can increase family income and thus contribute to poverty reductions. As women engage in business activities, they face different constraints and opportunities compared to their male counterparts. Nevertheless, the potentialities of women entrepreneurship are recognized from different corners. The initiatives regarding women entrepreneurship are the major causes for the promotion of women entrepreneurship development in the country (Bangladesh).

Asian Development Bank in consultation with the *Bangladesh Women's Chamber of Commerce and Industry* (BWCCI), the *Women Entrepreneurs Association* (WEA), and *Micro Enterprise Development Assistance and Services* (MIDAS), 2009, have identified a set of barriers to women entrepreneurship development (Bangladesh). In addition to persistent gender biases and gender-based discriminatory laws and regulations, the consultations identified three critical impediments to women entrepreneurship, these relate to women entrepreneurs' limited access to skills and technology; financial resources and services; and market information and business services particularly backward and forward linkage opportunities.

Lovely, et.al (2012) has identified a set of problems for the women entrepreneurs in Bangladesh. Of which, an inadequate starting capital is one of the main problems for the women entrepreneurs in Bangladesh. The study is done on the basis of secondary data. Generally, women start their business with limited capital accumulating from the family savings and the relatives and other sources. Collateral is another obstacle as identified in the study. Because women often do not have fixed capital such as land to use as collateral or a guarantor to get a small loan from the bank. On the other hand, bank charges around 13% of interest for SMEs loans and 10% for women entrepreneurs which is higher as compared to neighboring countries (India charges 5 to 7%), thus making it difficult for the sustainability of SMEs in a competitive global market. Lack of information on domestic and international market is another barrier found in the study. The lack of adequate infrastructure facilities in the rural and urban areas is severe in some respects. Inadequate supply of electricity and gas badly affect the production process.

# CHAPTER-II

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION: FINANCIAL SERVICES PROVIDED BY THE BANKS

A total of 19 officials of different levels from six banks are interviewed (Appendix-1). The respondents are selected from six divisions of the country. More than one official from same designation have been interviewed. According to the bank officials, the major areas of financial assistance covered are Beauty Parlour, Tailoring, Butiks and Embroidery, Hotel and Restaurant, Stores, Dairy Farm, Agro-industry etc (Appendix-2). It is evident from the survey that previously in the rural areas enterprises are small in size and the women are depended on only small loans provided by different NGOs and other government funding. However, at present the areas and size of finances has been increased. Appendix-2 gives us the picture of types of financial assistance provided to different projects/business by different banks. The women entrepreneurs received loan from banks mostly by their own initiatives and by availing the local level facilities (Table-1). Out of nineteen respondents (bank officials), twelve mentioned that they recovered loan without any persuasion, however, the other seven official mentioned that they had to pursue to recover the loan. The women entrepreneurs sometimes delayed to repay the loan due to slowdown in business activities, running the business through others, lack of experience, use of loan in other purposes etc.

*Table -1: Number of applications and number of approved loan in the year 2011*

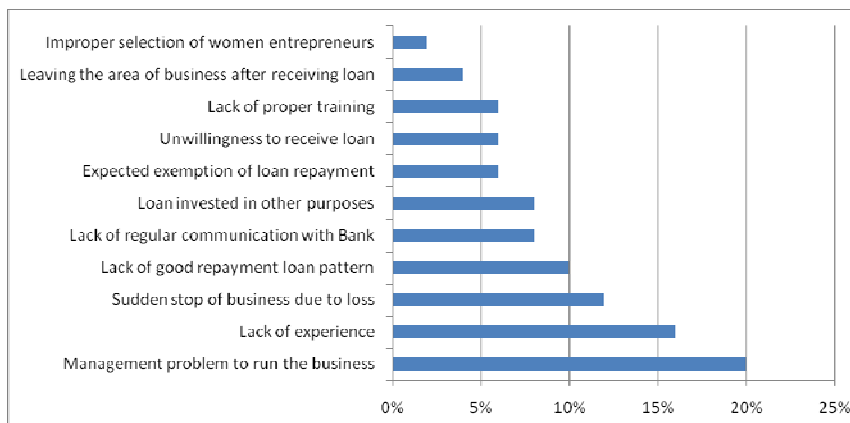
SI No	Name of banks	Number of applications for loan	Number of approved loan
01	Janata	25	25
02	Sonali	03	03
03	Rupali	767	767
04	Agrani	01	01
05	RAKUB	1710	1708
06	BDBL	07	06
07	Basic	-	-
08	BKB	-	-
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2513</b>	<b>2510</b>

*Source: BB-BARD Study, 2013.*

*Chart-1: Problems of loan disbursement (in %)*

### 2.1 Problems of Loan Disbursement

The loan disbursement process is obstructed by a number of reasons as mentioned by the bank officials (Chart-1) such as management problems, lack of experience to run the business are found to be the major problems for disbursement loans to the women entrepreneurs.



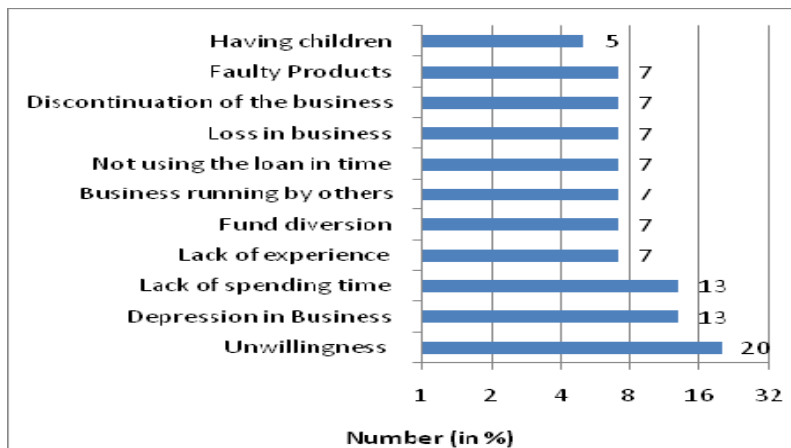
## 2.2 Recovery of Loans

Proper recovery of loan played a significant role for running the enterprises smoothly. Twelve (63%) bank officials opined about proper realization of loans without any persuasion and 37% mentioned that they had to pursue to realize loans in time.

## 2.3 Problems behind recovery of loan in time

The bank officials have identified that sometimes borrower's unwillingness to repay the loan due to loss in business is the main reasons for timely recovery of loan (Chart-2).

*Chart-2: Problems behind recovery of loan (in %)*



## 2.4 Separate desk for women entrepreneurs

To provide better services banks have separate desks for the women entrepreneurs. In the survey thirteen bank officials reported that they have separate desks whereas other officials said that they have no such separate facilities. According to the bank officials, the reason for not having separate desk is mainly less activities by the women entrepreneurs.

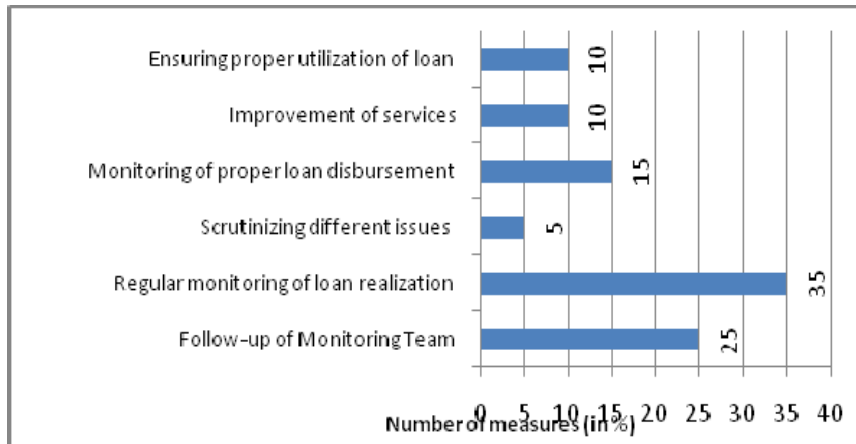
## 2.5 Surveillance team for monitoring loans

The surveillance teams of the banks have different approach (Appendix-11) for monitoring loans. Twelve respondents pronounced that they have surveillance team to monitor the loan activities of women entrepreneurs whereas other respondents mentioned that they have no such surveillance team. In this case surveillance works are done by the other team of banks.

## 2.6 Measures for monitoring loans

Out of nineteen, fourteen (76%) bank officials mentioned that they have different measures (Chart-3) for monitoring loans at local and divisional levels whereas others mentioned that they did not have such measures.

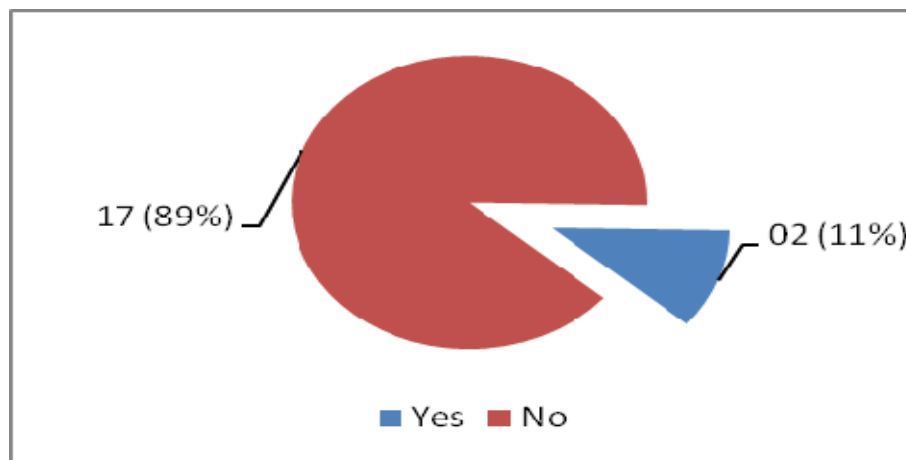
**Chart-3: Measures for monitoring loans**



**2.7. Benefits received from refinance facility**

The system of refinance helped the banks to expand the loan activities through increasing their loanable fund. Seventeen (89%) banks mentioned that they did not receive refinance from Bangladesh Bank (Chart-5).

**Chart-4: Number of banks (in %) received refinance facility from Bangladesh Bank**



**2.8 Banks’ role for promoting women entrepreneurship**

The banks could play an important role for promoting women entrepreneurship in the country. The local level institutes could also coordinate with the banks to facilitate the women for better services. For encouraging more women entrepreneurs in the business the interest rate on loan need to be in the single digits. For better service one separate counter for information and other activities related to loan for the women entrepreneurs should be implemented in each Bank. Monitoring activities from the Banks should also continue to better loan recovery and utilization. Proper training is essential for better performance of the women entrepreneurs.

# CHAPTER-III:

## B. SOCIO ECONOMIC ANALYSIS OF WOMEN ENTREPRENEURS

A total of 182 beneficiaries of six divisions and 6 government and specialized banks had been selected to do the survey. The respondents (beneficiaries) belonged to different age groups. The major findings of the socio economic condition of the beneficiaries are explained in Box-II.

### Box-II: Highlights of Socio Economic Analysis of Women Entrepreneurs

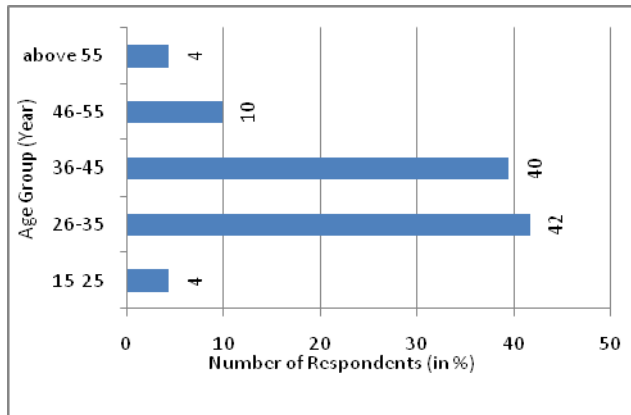
- The majority (42%) of the respondents were between 26-35 years (Chart-6).
  - The highest numbers of respondents (87) had education level from class VI to SSC (Chart-7).
  - 54% of the entrepreneurs were found having initial capital of the business up to Tk. 0.50 lakh and 41%-60% of Investment comes from own sources.
  - 70% of the enterprises were located in the urban areas (Chart-16) and majority of them became entrepreneurs by their own initiatives.
  - Business was the main sources of income for 66% women entrepreneurs (Chart-20).
  - The major areas of their expenditure were family expenditure, educational expenses and repayment of loan (Chart-23).
  - 95% of the borrowers repaid their loan timely.
  - Almost all the borrowers applied for loan by themselves and 77% of the borrowers do not need assistance from others.
  - 100% of the borrowers did not face any obstacles to get their loans.
  - 84% of the existing borrowers have got their loans within 10 days after submitting their applications (Chart-32) while it took 1-3 months for the new applicants (Chart-33).
  - The women entrepreneurs started business with their own family labours.
  - The total number of labour varies between 2 –14.
  - Some of the respondents have provided bonus or honorarium, food and medical facilities to their staff.
  - 66% of the respondents have skilled labours.
  - 45% of the entrepreneurs have used capital intensive technology for production.
  - 96% of the entrepreneurs did not use any information technology in their business.
- 
- 62% entrepreneurs sold their products directly to the market.
  - 98% of the entrepreneurs do not export their products and no one get any assistance from government for exporting products.
  - 96% entrepreneurs had no plan to join in export market due mainly to lower quality of their products and lack of experience about the export market.
  - 92% of the entrepreneurs were involved only in their own business.
  - Mainly poverty and religious obstacles made the rural urban differences (Chart-49).
  - Almost all the respondent did not face any problem recently to run their business independently. However, they had limited access to the market previously.
  - 95% of the women entrepreneurs got cooperation such as look after the business, purchase of raw materials and sales of products, maintain accounts etc. from their family members (mainly father, husband and son) to run their business.
  - 99% of the women entrepreneurs got various helps from banks such as filling up the application form if needed information regarding receipt, utilization and repayment of loan.
  - Entrepreneurs also got various assistances for development their skill through seminars/workshops/training organized by government and non-government institutions.



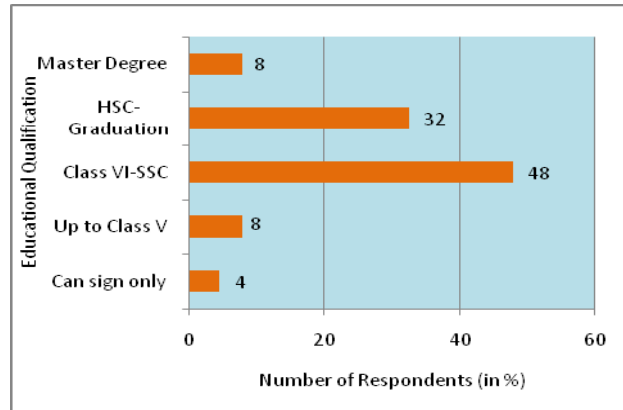
### 3.1 Age group and level of education of the entrepreneurs

It is observed that majority (82%) of the entrepreneur's age between 26 to 45 years (Chart-5). Of them 42% were between 26-35 years and 40% were between 36-45 years. Highest numbers of entrepreneurs (146) have education level from class VI to graduation (Chart-6). Of them 48% have education level from class VI to SSC and 32% have education level from HSC to graduation.

*Chart-5: Age group of respondents (in %)*



*Chart-6: Educational qualification of the respondents (in %)*

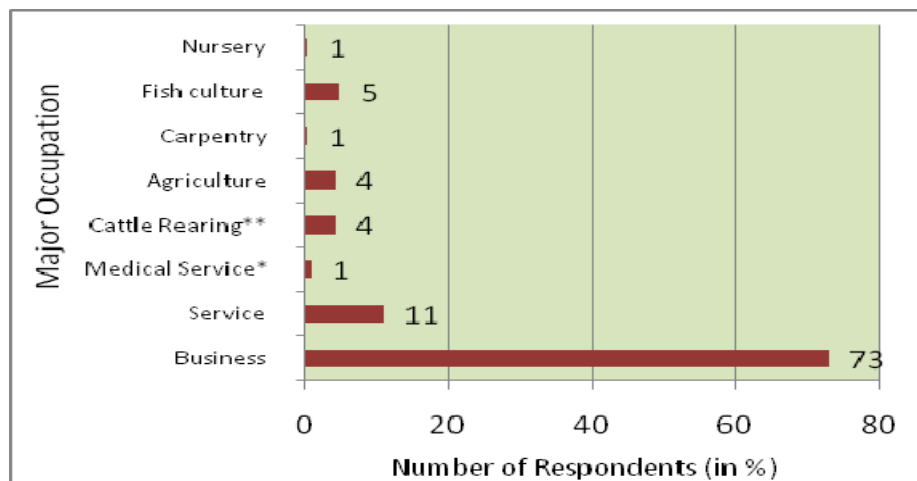


### 3.2 Occupational status of the entrepreneurs

#### 3.2.1 Major occupational status

The beneficiaries belonged to diversified areas of occupation. Majority (133 or 73.07%) of them are involved in different business (Chart-7).

*Chart-7: Major occupation of the respondents (in %)*

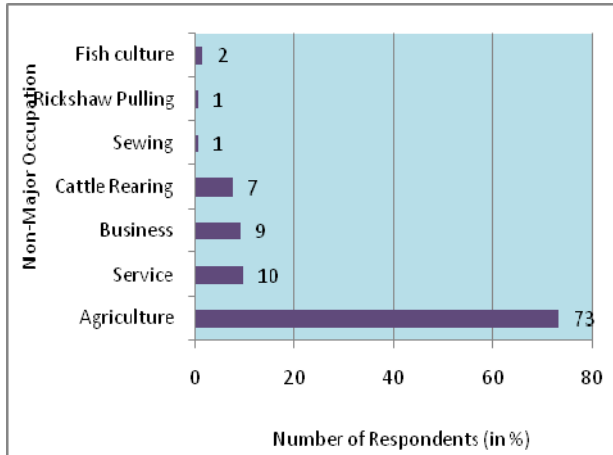


\* including Homeo Path and Veteniary services \*\*including Poultry and Dairy.

### 3.2.2 Non-major occupational status

Beneficiaries are also involved in a number of non-major occupations. Majority of them (73%) are involved in agriculture (Chart-08).

*Chart-8: Non-major occupation of the Respondents (in %)*



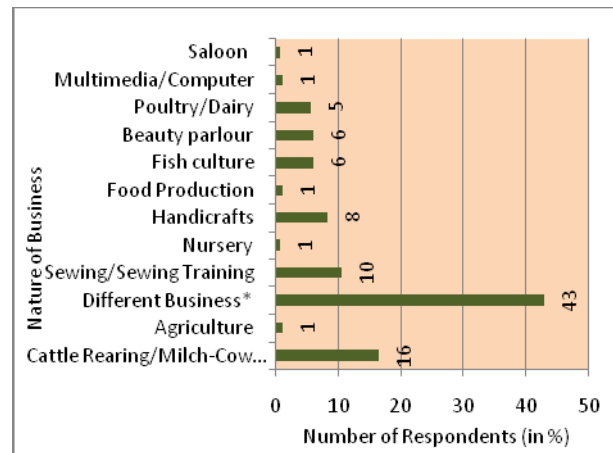
### 3.4 Status of initial capital of the respondents

The start-up capital played a vital role in running business smoothly. It has been found that 77% of the respondents started their business with their family and own income followed by bank loan, loans from friends and relatives and NGO loan (Table-2).

### 3.3. Nature of business

The highest number of respondents are involved in different business like hotel, house rent etc. which is the 43% of the total respondents followed by the cattle rearing (16%) and sewing (10%) (Chart-9)

*Chart-9: Nature of business (in %)*



**Table-2: Source of initial capital**

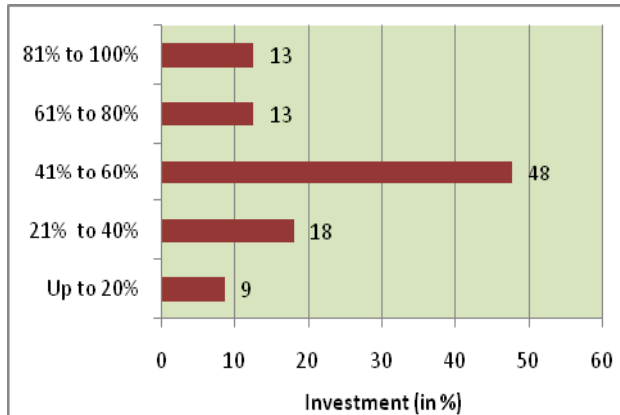
Sl No	Name of Sources	Total (%)
01	Family and own Income	140 (77)
02	Bank Loan	32 (18)
03	Others(friends and relatives)	06 (03)
04	NGO Loan	04 (02)
Total		182 (100)

### 3.5 Investment status of the respondents

#### 3.5.1 Investment from own Sources

The source of investment (working capital) is originated from the banks as well as from the entrepreneurs themselves. In 2012, 48% of the entrepreneurs invested 41%-60% of their total investment from their own sources (Chart-10).

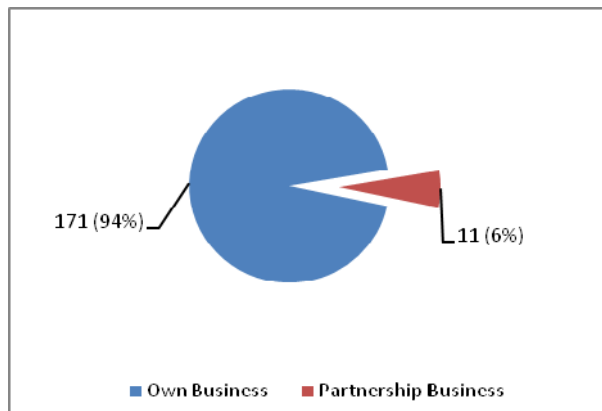
Chart-10: Investment from their own sources (in %)



#### 3.6 Status of ownership of business enterprises

The ownership of the enterprises has significant effect on running different entrepreneurial activities. It has been found that 94% of the respondents have the ownership of their own enterprises (Chart-12).

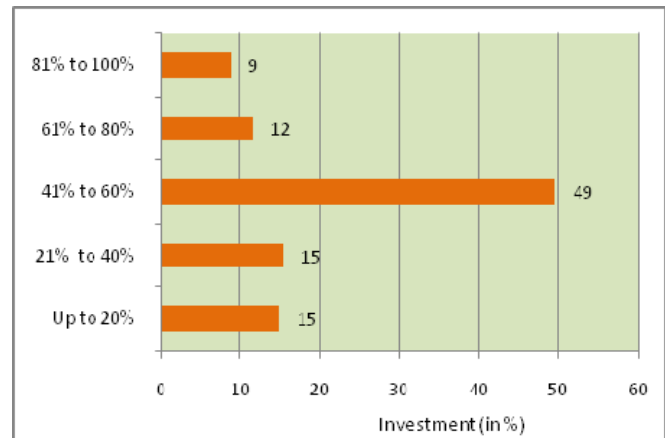
Chart-12: Status of ownership (in %) of enterprises



#### 3.5.2 Investment from bank loans

Banks played the vital role as a source of investment (working capital) for the entrepreneurs as well. In 2012, 49% of the entrepreneurs invested 41%-60% of the total investment from bank loans (Chart-11).

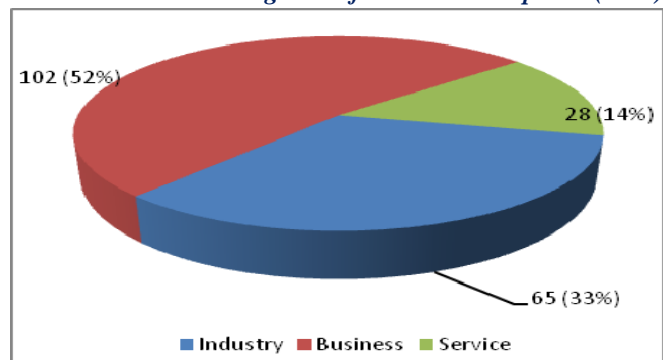
Chart-11: Investment from bank loans (in %)



#### 3.7 Categories of business enterprises

The women entrepreneurs are involved with different categories of areas. The highest numbers of entrepreneurs (102 or 52%) are involved in business followed by the industry and services (Chart-13).

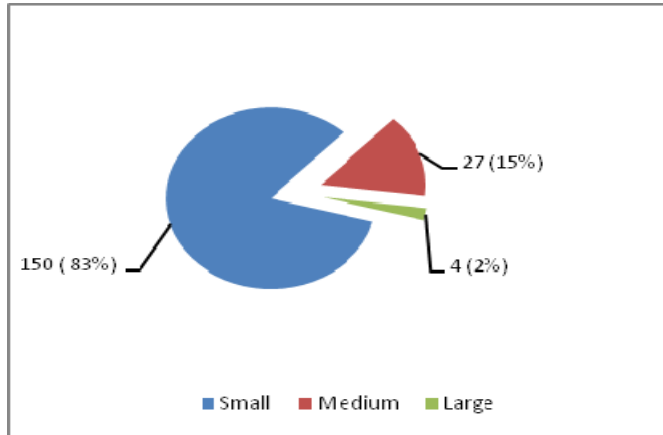
Chart-13: Categories of business enterprises (in %)



### 3.8 Size of the business enterprises

The size of the enterprises varied among the entrepreneurs and depending on the size of the enterprises the size of loans provided by the banks also varied. In the survey the majority of the respondents (150) found to have a small enterprise which is 83.5% of the total enterprises (Chart-14).

*Chart-14: Size of enterprises (in %)*



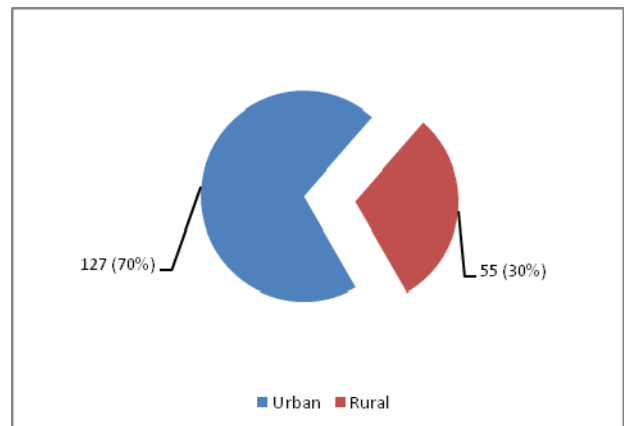
### 3.10 Status of registration of the business enterprises

It has been observed that 47% of the total enterprises have registration (Annex:8). Of which seventy-one (93%) enterprises registered from the city corporation (Annex: 9).

### 3.9 Location of the enterprises

In the survey the enterprises are located both in the rural and urban areas; the majority of the enterprises are found to be located (70%) in the urban areas (Chart-15).

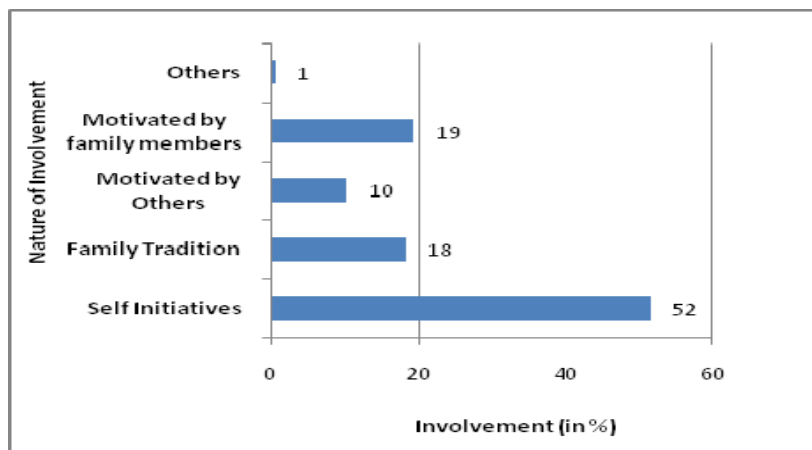
*Chart-15: Location of the business enterprise (in %)*



### 3.11 Reasons for becoming a women entrepreneurs

Women entrepreneurs are not involved widely in businesses in our country. However, recently a number of women both from rural and urban areas are coming forward to be an entrepreneur. It has been found that 52% of the women became entrepreneurs by their own initiatives followed by the family motivation and tradition (Chart-15).

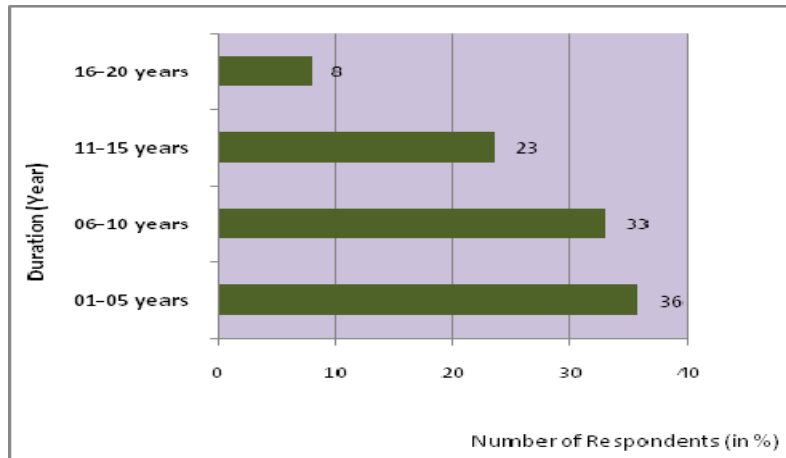
*Chart-16: Reasons for being a women entrepreneurs (in %)*



### 3.12 Duration of the enterprises

The duration of the enterprises in the survey is from one year to 20 years. Some of them are new and others running the business for last 20 years. It is also found that 36% of women are involved in business within 1-5 years and 33% within 6–10 years (Chart-17).

*Chart-17: Duration of the enterprises (in %)*

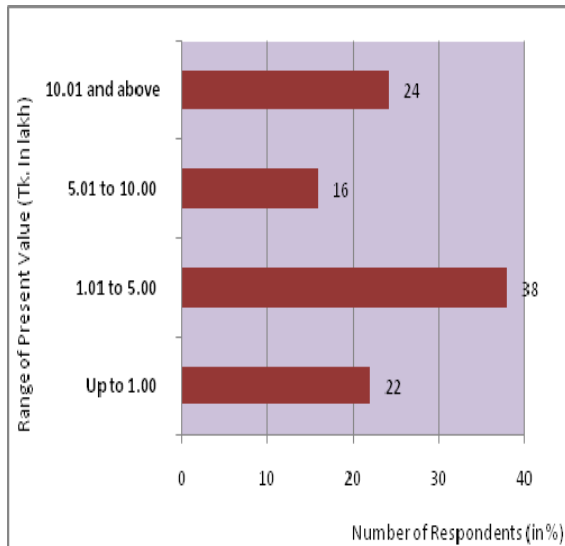


### 3.13 The present value of the enterprises

The present value of the enterprises depends on the economic condition, profitability, duration of business and investment pattern of the entrepreneurs. However, it has been found that the

present value of highest number (38%) of enterprises ranged from Tk.1.01 to Tk.5.00 lac (Chart-18).

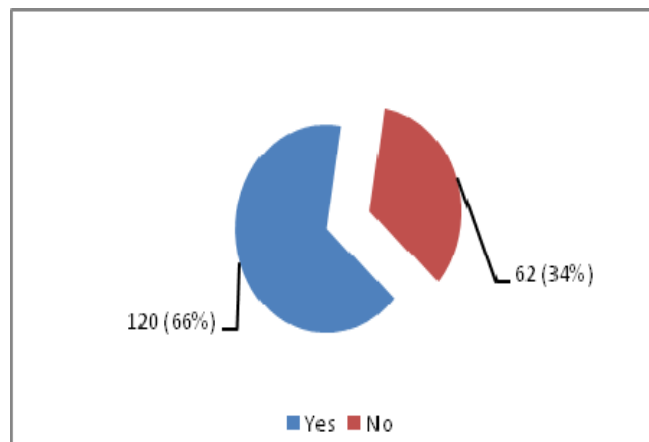
*Chart-18: Present value of the enterprises (in %)*



### 3.14 Main source of income of the entrepreneurs

In the study area 66% of the respondents mentioned that the maximum amounts of income come from business whereas other incomes are from transport, house rent, stock share, poultry, small grocery shop etc. (Chart-19).

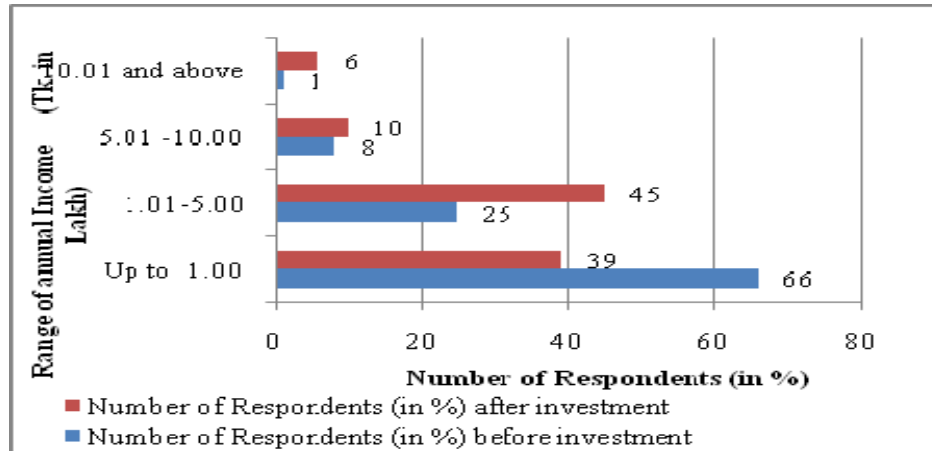
*Chart-19: Main source of income of the entrepreneurs (in %)*



### 3.15 Annual income of respondents before and after entrepreneurship

It has been found in the study that before starting the business annual income for 66% entrepreneurs ranged up to Tk. 1.00 lac but afterwards due to increased income this number fell down to 39% as some of them now reached to the higher level of Tk. 1 to 5 lac (Chart-20).

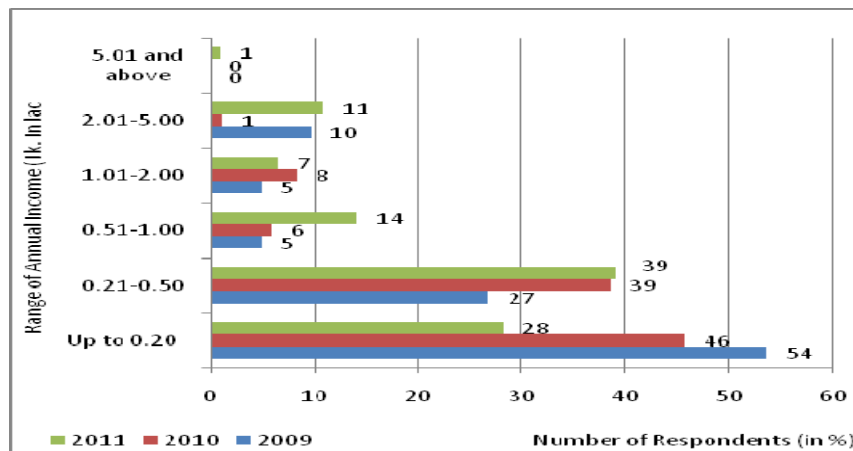
*Chart-20: Annual income of respondents (in %) before and after entrepreneurship*



### 3.16 Year-wise income from investment

It has been observed that 54% of the entrepreneurs have annual return from investment up to Tk. 0.20 lac in 2009. However, these numbers of entrepreneurs decline to 46% and 28% respectively in 2010 and 2011 implying that some of them now showed up in the upper range (Chart-21).

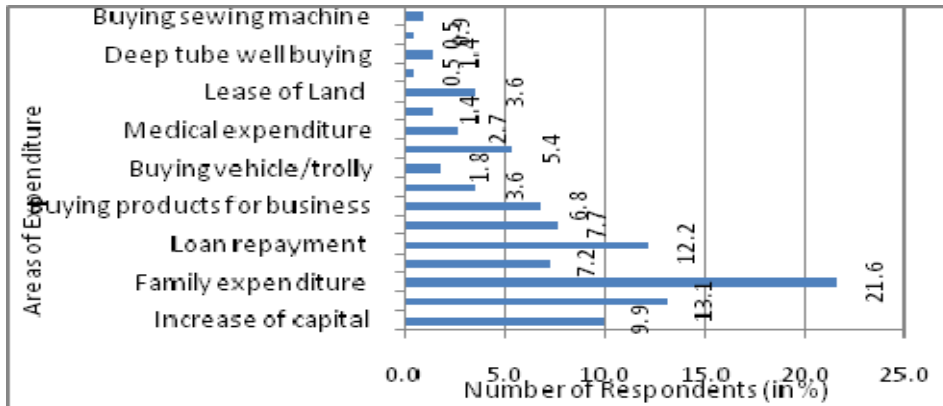
*Chart-21: Year-wise income of the entrepreneurs (in %)*



### 3.17 Areas of expenditure in 2011

It has been observed that 21.6% of the entrepreneurs spent their earnings for maintaining family expenditure followed by the education of their children and repayment of loan (Chart-22).

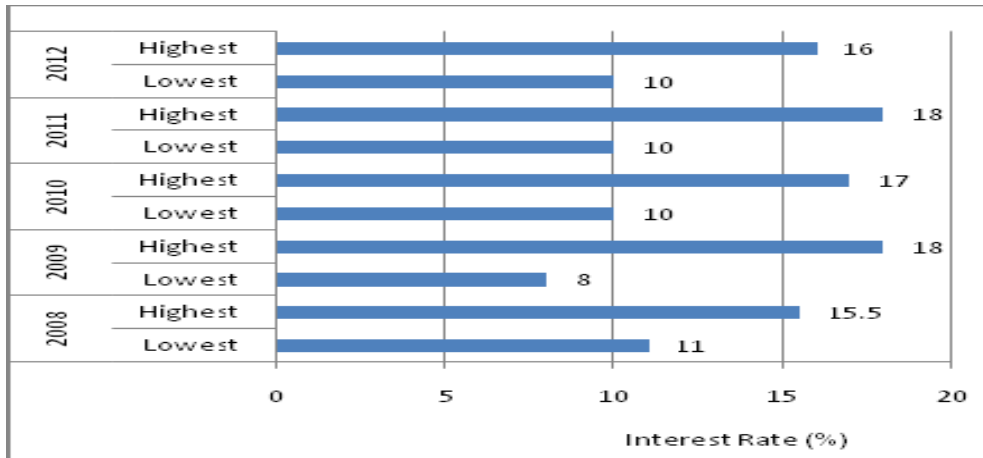
*Chart-22: Areas of expenditures of respondents (in %) in 2011*



### 3.18 Interest rates of loan

In 2008, the lowest interest rate was 11% and the highest rate was 15.5%. In 2012, the lowest interest rate decreased to 10% and the highest slightly increased to 16% (Chart-23).

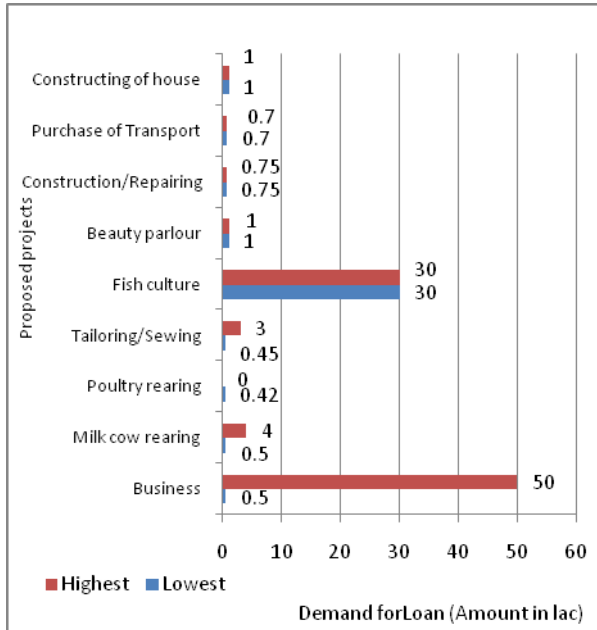
*Chart-23: Yearly interest rates of loan (%)*



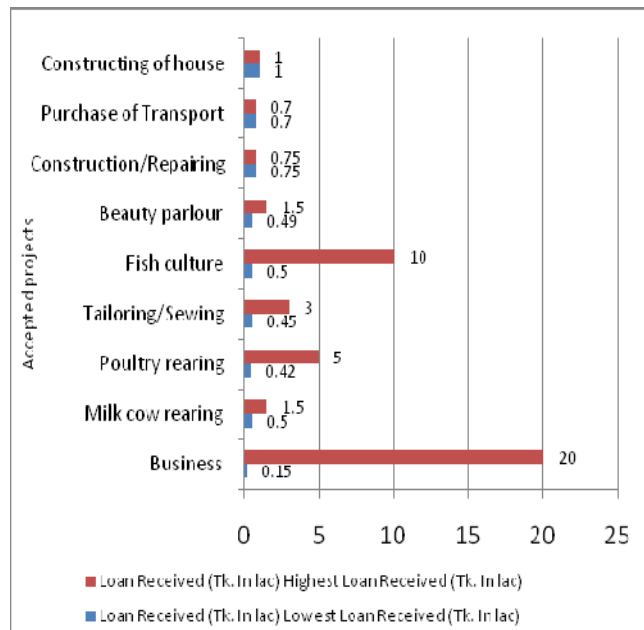
### 3.19 Demand for loan in 2012

It has been observed that in 2012, borrowers applied for 9 categories of loans and all of them got approval. The lowest amount of loan demand is Tk 0.42 lac and highest amount is Tk. 50.00 lac (Chart-24). However, the lowest amount of loan received is Tk 0.15 lac and highest amount is Tk 20.00 lac (Chart-25).

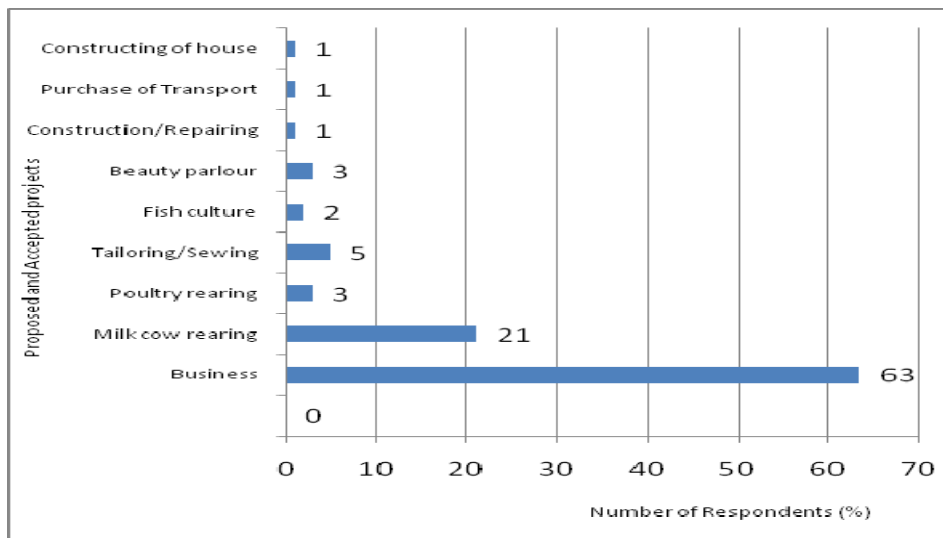
**Chart-24: Highest and lowest demand for Loan in 2012**



**Chart-25: Highest and lowest loan received in 2012**



**Chart-26: Number of respondents (applicants) for Loan in 2012 (%)**

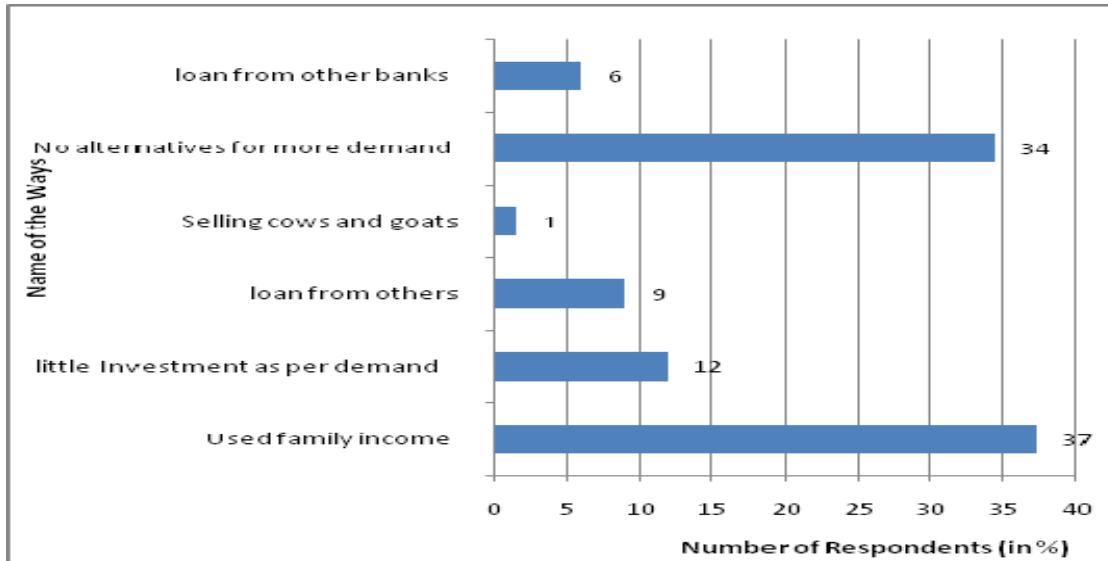


**3.20 Ways of fulfilling demand for Loan**

Entrepreneurs fulfilled their loan demand from different sources. Most of the entrepreneurs received loan from banks, however, banks could not provide loan as per their demand. It was observed that 34% of the entrepreneurs had no other alternatives to fulfill their demands for loan and 37% used their family income in their business as capital (Chart-27).



**Chart-27: Ways of fulfilling demand for loan (in %)**



### 3.21 Loan repayments

It has been found that entrepreneurs are very punctual to repay their loan. They believed that if they could repay their loan and interest timely they would get more loans for the next year. It has been observed that 95% of the entrepreneurs repaid their loans timely (Table-3) and others took little more time than the scheduled time.

**Table-3: Repayment of Loan**

Sl No	Responses	Number of Respondents								Total (%)
		Janata	Sonali	Rupali	Agrani	RAKUB	BDBL	Basic	BKB	
01	Yes	22	08	29	42	22	10	12	27	172 (95)
02	No*	-	05	-	01	02	-	-	02	10 (05)
03	<b>Total</b>	22	13	29	43	24	10	12	29	182(100)

\* They took little more time to repayment loans than the scheduled time.

### 3.22 Reasons for delay in repayment loans

There are different reasons (Chart-28) for default/delay repayment of loans. It has been observed that 22% entrepreneurs could not repay their loan in time due to sudden expenditure on family members due to illness and 22% could not repay their loan in time due to having poor health of their cow's.

**Chart-28: Reasons for the delay in repayment of loans (in %)**

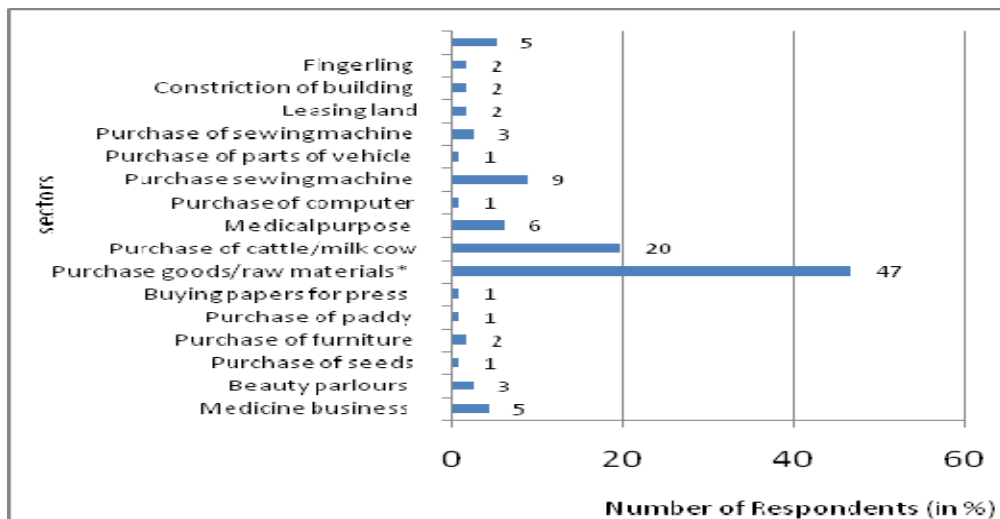


**3.23 Different sectors of investment in 2011**

It has been found that entrepreneurs have invested their loans in 17 different sectors in 2011 (Chart-29). Among these purchase of goods/raw materials (40%) and cattle/milk cows (20%) are the first priority sectors for

borrowers (47%).

**Chart-29: Areas of investment in 2011 (in %)**



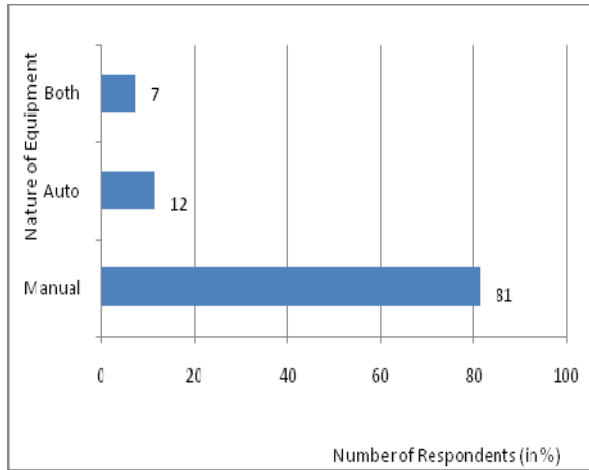
**3.24 Economic value of the enterprises**

The entrepreneurs produced their goods for local, national and international markets. Giving emphasis on marketing facilities and profitability, 80% of the entrepreneurs had produced their goods for local market.

**3.25 Nature of equipment's used for production**

Entrepreneurs used different types of equipment's for production. It has been observed that majority of the entrepreneurs (81%) used manually operated equipment's (Chart-30).

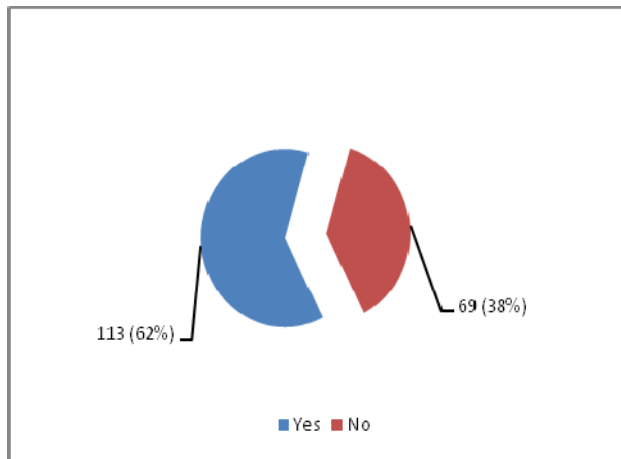
**Chart-30: Nature of Equipment's for Production**



**3.27 Supply of products to the market by the Entrepreneurs**

Entrepreneurs usually sell their products in the market or to other companies/agents. In this study 62% of the entrepreneurs sell their products directly to the local market (Chart-32).

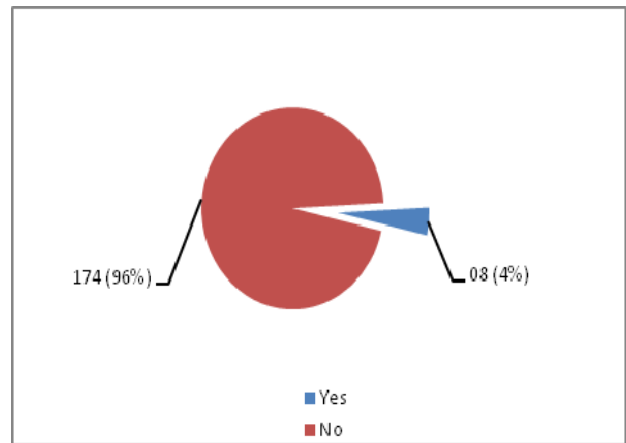
**Chart-32: Supply of products by the Entrepreneurs (in %)**



**3.26 Technologies used by the entrepreneurs (%)**

Modern technologies like internet, email, computers are very useful for entrepreneurs. But in this study, majority of the entrepreneurs (96%) do not use information technology in their business (Chart-31) due mainly to minimizing cost, considering small volume of production, and capacity of investment.

**Chart-31: Technologies used by the Entrepreneurs (in %)**

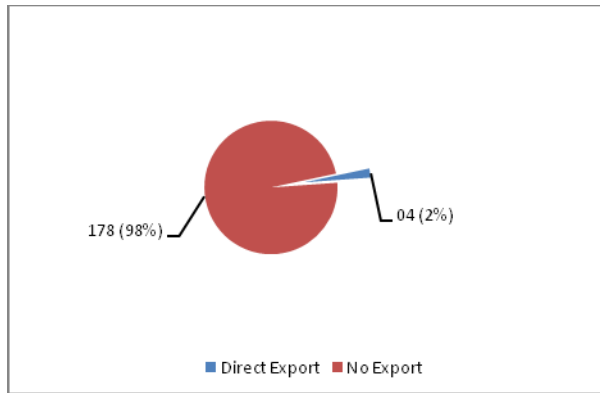


**3.28 Problems of selling products**

According to the opinion of the entrepreneurs, most of the time they did not face any problem to supply their product in the local markets. Almost all the entrepreneurs who directly sold their products to other organizations or agents also did not face any problem to sell their commodities. However, sometimes they sell their products (especially milk, poultry and agricultural products) at low price in the rainy and harvesting period due to excess supply in the market. Others mentioned

that they did not get fair price of their products due to discrimination against women. Among the entrepreneurs only 2% sold their products directly to the exporters (Chart-33).

**Chart-33: Products exported by the entrepreneurs (in %)**



**3.29 Government assistance for export of the product**

According to opinion of the entrepreneurs, no one get any assistance from government for exporting their products and only 4% had future plan to join export market (Chart-33).

**3.30 Problems of collecting raw materials**

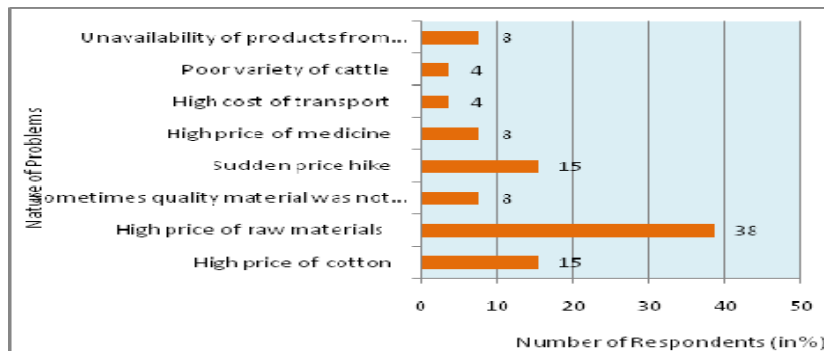
Entrepreneurs have collected their raw material/goods from the local market. In this study, only 12% entrepreneurs mentioned that they faced different

problems for collecting raw materials (Chart-34).

**3.31 The nature of problems of collecting raw materials**

Among the entrepreneurs 38% mentioned that the volatile prices of raw materials is the main problem for them (Chart-34).

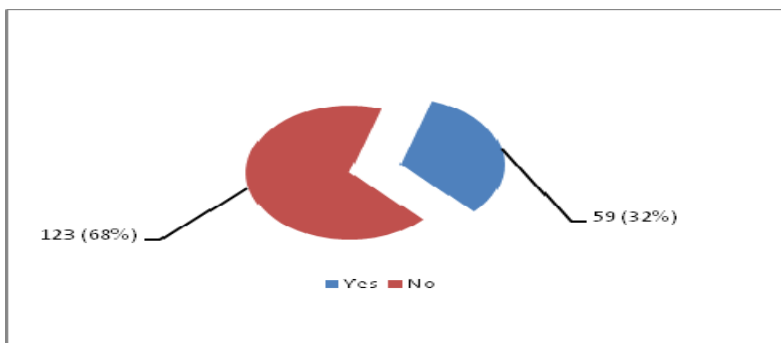
**Chart-34: Nature of problems (in %) in collecting raw materials**



**3.32 Training related to entrepreneurship development**

In this study, it has been found that 68% of the entrepreneurs did not receive any training on entrepreneurship development (Chart-35).

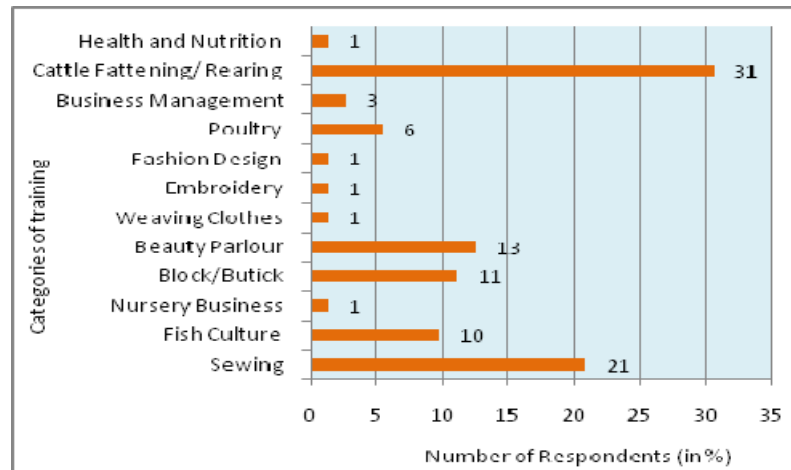
**Chart-35: Training received for development of entrepreneurship**



**3.33 Training received by the entrepreneurs on business activities**

Women entrepreneurs received training related to their business. Among them, highest number (31%) of entrepreneurs received training on cattle fattening/rearing followed by the sewing and beauty parlor (Chart-36).

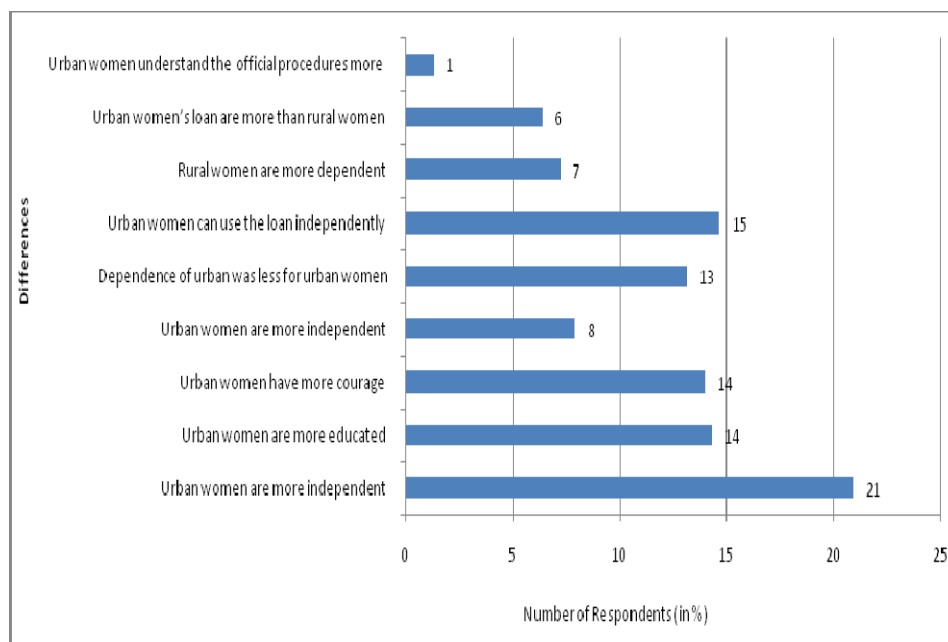
**Chart-36: Training received on business activities**



### 3.34 Difference between rural and urban entrepreneurs

According to the opinion of rural women (19%), urban women are more independent than the rural women (Chart-37).

**Chart-37: Difference between rural and urban entrepreneurs (in %)**



## 4. CONCLUSIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS

The intention of this paper is to examine the role of banks particularly the state owned and specialized banks in promoting women entrepreneurship in Bangladesh. In our study 8 banks, 19 bank branches and their 182 women entrepreneurs from six divisions were included in the survey. Through the survey it was found that SCBs and Specialized banks have some role for developing women entrepreneurship although not at mentionable significance. The respondents (beneficiaries) belonged to different age groups. The majority (42%) of the respondents are between 26-35 years. It was found that the highest number (87) of the respondents had education level from class VI to SSC. 54% of the entrepreneurs are found having initial capital of the business is up to Tk. 0.50 lac and 41%-60% of their investment is managed from their own source of income and from bank loans. The major areas of findings are as follows:

- i. Banks fulfill the demand for loans as claims by the authentic women entrepreneurs while women entrepreneurs also supports their views.
- ii. Twelve (63%) bank officials opined about proper loan realization from women entrepreneurs without pursuing and other 37% mentioned that banks had to pursue to realize loan in time on the other hand women entrepreneurs claims that 95% of women entrepreneurs are very punctual in repayments of loans and other 5% delay sometimes due to various reasons like illness of the entrepreneurs herself or /and family members, and loss in business.
- iii. It was observed that annual return from investment using bank loan went up to 0.50 lac in 2011 from 0.20 lac in 2009 indicating an improved socio-economic condition of the entrepreneurs as their self sufficiency increased, could start business by their own income, generate employment for themselves and other women there by poverty of the family is reduced.
- iv. The major areas of expenditure are family expenditure, for education of children, loan repayments etc. which in turn help families to develop human resources.
- v. In the survey it was found that there are no loan diversions of the women entrepreneurs.

### RECOMMENDATIONS

- ✓ Proper training is needed for development of skill of the staff and laborers to raise the production targets and quality of the enterprise. Women entrepreneurs also need training to increase efficiency for better marketing of their products and understand business climate.
- ✓ Loans need to be provided on easy terms and conditions.
- ✓ The rate of interests on loans should be reduced to single digit.
- ✓ The entrepreneurs should use the modern information technology to sell their products.
- ✓ In order to get access to the international market, the quality of the products need to be improved.
- ✓ The government sector should help the women entrepreneurs to get fair price of the products as well as to ensure low price of raw materials for the entrepreneurs more frequently.

- ✓ More seminars, workshops and fairs should be arranged for the publicity of their products.
- ✓ Rural market should be linked with city and export markets so that rural women entrepreneurs can get more market exposure for their products.
- ✓ For reducing migration of women from rural to urban areas, women entrepreneurship development should be encouraged in the rural areas.

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1. Nawaz, Faraha (2012), "*Problems of Woman Entrepreneurship Development in Bangladesh: A Case Study of RAKUB*", *Pertanika J. Soc. Sci. & Hum.* 20 (3): 601 - 614,
2. Parvin, Lovely, Jia Jinrong; M.WakilurRahman, (2012) "*Women entrepreneurship development in Bangladesh: What are the challenges ahead. African Journal of Business Management*" Vol. 6(11), pp. 3862-3871, 21 March, <http://www.academicjournals.org/AJBM>,
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4. Sultana, Afiya (2012), Promoting Women's Entrepreneurship through SME: Growth and Development in the context of Bangladesh. *IOSR Journal of Business and Management (IOSRJBM)*, ISSN: 2278-487X Volume 4, Issue 1 PP 18-29, [www.iosrjournals.org](http://www.iosrjournals.org)



**Appendix-1: Respondents on the Basis of Location**

Categories of Bank Officials	Number of Officials According to Bank							Total
	Janata	Sonali	Agrani	RAKU B	BDBL	BASIC	BKB	
Manager	02	-	-	01	-	-	-	03
Assistant Manager	02	-	-	-	-	-	-	02
Executive Officer	02	-	-	-	-	-	-	02
AGM	-	01	02	-	-	01	-	04
Senior Principal Officer	-	-	05	02	-	-	-	07
Deputy General Manager	-	-	-	-	01	-	-	01
<b>Total</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>19</b>
Number of Beneficiaries	Number of beneficiaries according to Division							Total
	Dhaka	Chittagong	Rajshahi	Khulna	Barisal	Sylhet		
	33	17	33	32	35	32	182	

**Appendix-2: Types of Financial Assistance Provided to Different Projects/Business by Different Banks**

Types of business/loans	Number of Projects/Business by Different Banks								
	Janata	Sonali	Rupali	Agrani	RAKUB	BDBL	Basic	BKB	Total
CC Loan	01		02			02			05
Service	01		02						03
Beauty Parlour	04								04
Tailoring	02	01							03
Butiks and Embroidery	04		02			01			07
Hotel/Restaurant	02								02
Studio	02								02
Clinic/Pathology	02								02
Departmental Store	02								02
Shoe and Garments		01				01			02
Dairy Farm		01	02		03				06
Several Business		01	03	01		01			05
Fisheries			02		03				05
Poultry			02			01			03
Handicrafts			01						01
Industrial Project			01	01	01				03
Student loan			01						01
Socio-economic development			02						02
Agri Crop loan			02		03				05
Housing loan			01			01			02
Special Loan for WE			01	01					02
Solar Electricity/ Bio Gas loan			01						01
<b>Total</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>04</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>03</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>07</b>			<b>69</b>

*Note: Cash Credit and SME loan. Source: BB-BARD Field Survey, 2013.*

### Appendix-3: Respondents on the Basis of Area/Divisions

Name of the Divisions	Name of District	Name of Upazila	Number of Respondent
Dhaka	Mymenshingh =33	Sadar = 32	32
		Trishal = 01	01
Chittagong	Comilla = 16 B. Baria = 01	Sadar	15
		Burichang	01
		Nobinagar	01
Rajshahi	Sadar = 33	Sadar	06
		Puthia	09
		Baghmara	15
		Boalia	03
Khulna	Sadar = 30 Sathkhira = 01 Bagerhat = 01	Kaligonj Sadar	21
		Rupsha	05
		Terokhada	05
		Rakirhat/Batiagata	01
Barisal	Barisal = 35	Sadar	34
		Bakerganj	01
Sylhet	Sylhet Sadar = 30 Hobigonj = 02	Sadar	30
		Nobiganj	02
<b>Total Number of Respondent</b>			<b>182</b>

### Appendix-4: Problems Related to Disbursement of Loan

Name of Problems	Name of Banks								Total (%)
	Janata	Sonali	Rupali	Agrani	RAKUB	BDBL	Basic	BKB	
Lack of good loan repayment practices	02	01	02	-	-	-	-	-	05(10)
Lack of regular communication with Bank	02	-	02	-	-	-	-	-	04(10)
Expected exemption of loan repayment	02	-	-	-	01	-	-	-	03(06)
Loan invested in other purposes	-	-	02	-	02	-	-	-	04(08)
Sudden stop of business due to loss increased	-	-	03	-	03	-	-	-	06(12)
Management problem to run the business	-	-	06	02	01	01	-	-	10(20)
Lack of experience	-	-	04	-	03	01	-	-	08(16)
Unwillingness to receive loan	-	-	-	02	01	-	-	-	03(06)
Improper Selection of Women Entrepreneurs	-	-	-	-	-	01	-	-	01(02)
Leaving the area of business after receiving loan	-	-	-	-	02	-	-	-	02(04)
Lack of proper training					03				03(06)
<b>Total</b>	<b>06</b>	<b>01</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>04</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>03</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>49(100)</b>

#### Appendix-5: Division-wise Distribution of Respondents

SI No	Name of Divisions	Number of Respondent
01	Dhaka	33
02	Chittagong	17
03	Rajshahi	33
04	Khulna	32
05	Barisal	35
06	Sylhet	32
Total:		182

#### Appendix-6: Bank wise Distribution of Respondents

SI No	Name of Banks	Number of Respondents
01	Janata	22
02	Sonali	13
03	Rupali	29
04	Agrani	43
05	RKB	24
06	BDBL	10
07	BASIC	12
08	BKB	29
Total:		182

#### Appendix-7: Total Loan Received in 2012

Janata	Sonali	Rupali	Agrani	RKB	BDBL	BASIC	BKB
1,04,02,500 Tk. (14)	Tk.44,50,000 (09)	Tk.37,00,000 (09)	Tk.41,91,000 (17)	Tk.8,40,000 (15)	Tk.81,00,000 (09)	Tk.9,45,000 (05)	Tk.17,77,000 (21)

(N.B. Figures in the parenthesis indicate the number of loan borrowers)

#### Appendix-8: Status of Registration

SI No	Nature of Response	Number of Respondent								Total (%)
		Janata	Sonali	Rupali	Agrani	RAKUB	BDBL	Basic	BKB	
01	Yes	12	12	17	19	-	05	02	18	85
02	No	10	01	12	24	24	05	10	11	97
03	<b>Total</b>	22	13	29	43	24	10	12	29	182 (100%)

Source: Field Survey 2013

#### Appendix-9: Place of Registration

SI No	Place/Organization	Number of Respondent								Total (%)
		Janata	Sonali	Rupali	Agrani	RAKUB	BDBL	Basic	BKB	
01	City Corporation	12	10	08	19	-	02	02	18	71 (93%)
02	Municipality	-	02	01	-	-	02	-	-	05 (2%)
03	Union Parishad	-	-	08	-	-	01	-	-	09 (5%)
06	<b>Total</b>	12	12	17	19	-	05	02	18	85 (100%)

**Appendix-10: Demand for Loan and amounts of Loan Received**

Demand for loan			Loan received			Number of responses (%)
Proposed projects	Amount (Tk. in Lakh)		Accepted projects	Amount (Tk. in Lakh)		
	Lowest	Highest		Lowest	Highest	
Business	0.50	50.00	Business	0.15	20.00	66 (63)
Milk cow rearing	0.50	4.00	Milk cow rearing	0.50	1.50	22 (21)
Poultry rearing	0.42	5.00	Poultry rearing	0.42	5.00	03 (03)
Tailoring/Sewing	0.45	3.00	Tailoring/Sewing	0.45	3.00	05 (05)
Fish culture	30.00	30.00	Fish culture	0.50	10.00	02 (02)
Beauty parlour	1.00	1.00	Beauty parlour	0.49	1.50	03 (03)
Construction of Building/Repairing	0.75	0.75	Construction of Building/Repairing	0.75	0.75	01 (01)
Purchase of Transport	0.70	0.70	Purchase of Transport	0.70	0.70	01 (01)
Construction of house	1.00	1.00	Construction of house	1.00	1.00	01 (01)
<b>Average</b>	<b>0.42</b>	<b>50.00</b>	<b>Average</b>	<b>0.75</b>	<b>20.00</b>	<b>104 (100)</b>

**Appendix-11: Work under the surveillance team of banks**

Work done by the Surveillance Team	Number of works by Banks								Total (%)
	Janata	Sonali	Rupali	Agrani	RAKU B	BDBL	Basic	BKB	
Monitoring of proper utilization of loan	03	-	-	01	-	01	-	-	05 (19)
Monitoring of proper realization of loan	02	01	05	-	-	01	-	-	09 (35)
Communication with the loan receiver through phone	-	-	04	01	-	01	-	-	06 (23)
Visiting the business site of the loan receiver	-	-	01	-	-	01	-	-	02 (08)
Reviewing the terms of loan properly	-	-	03	-	-	-	-	-	03 (11)
Ensuring the proper use of loan	-	-	01	-	-	-	-	-	01 (04)
<b>Total</b>	<b>05</b>	<b>01</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>02</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>04</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>26 (100)</b>

**Appendix-12:**

Definition of Cottage, Micro, Small and Medium Industry/Enterprises						
	Fixed Asset			Manpower (person)		
	Industry	service	business	Industry	service	business
Cottage Industry	below 5 lac			Maximum 10		
Micro	5 lac-50 lac	below 5 lac	below 5 lac	10-24	below 10	below 10
Small enterprises	50 lac-10 crore	5 lac-1 crore	5 lac-1 crore	25-99	10-25	10-25
Medium enterprises	above 10 crore-30 crore	1 - 15 crore	1 - 15 crore	100-250	50-100	50-100

**Appendix-13: Bank Category-wise SME Loan and It's Share (%)**

(Tk. In crore)

	Cumulative disbursement (SME) (Jan.-Dec., 2012)	% share in disbursement (Jan.-Dec., 2012)	Cumulative Outstanding Loan (SME) (end Dec., 2012)	% share in Outstanding SME Loan (end Dec., 2012)	Cumulative Outstanding of Total Loan (end Dec., 2012)	% share in Total Outstanding Loan (end Dec., 2012)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
State-owned Commercial Banks	3941.28	5.77	16371.48	16.75	90132.98	21.15
<i>Of this Women Loan</i>	100.26	<b>4.73</b>	315.62	<b>12.68</b>		
Specialized Banks	3671.79	5.38	7220.05	7.39	27385.57	6.43
<i>Of this Women Loan</i>	177.67	<b>8.39</b>	256.89	<b>10.32</b>		
Private Commercial Banks	59070.13	86.53	71984.53	73.67	284682.5	66.80
<i>Of this Women Loan</i>	1825.37	<b>86.16</b>	1896.52	<b>76.17</b>		
Foreign Commercial Banks	1579.26	2.31	2137.55	2.19	23951.78	5.62
<i>Of this Women Loan</i>	15.24	<b>0.72</b>	20.82	<b>0.84</b>		
Total	68262.46	100	97713.61	100	426152.8	100
<i>Total (women)</i>	2118.54	<b>100</b>	2489.85	<b>100</b>		

Note: Bold figures indicate the bank group wise women SME share (%) in total women SME loan.