
Internship Report On
“Impact of Grameen Bank Micro Credit on Change in livelihood Status of Women Beneficiaries”

Prepared for:

Dr. Md. Abdur Rouf

Associate Professor

Department of Business Administration

Faculty of Business & Entrepreneurship

Prepared By

Md. Shawon

ID: 161-11-309

43rd Batch, Major Finance

Department of Business Administration

Faculty of Business & Entrepreneurship



[This Internship report is submitted for the Partial fulfillment of the Degree Bachelor of
Business Administration with a Major in Finance]

Letter of Submission

Date:

Dr. Abdur Rouf

Associate Professor

Department of Business Administration

Faculty of Business & Entrepreneurship

Daffodil International University

Subject: Submission of Internship Report.

Dear Sir,

It is my great contentment to submit the internship report on “**Impact of Grameen Bank Microcredit Program on the Livelihood Status of Women Beneficiaries in Bangladesh**”, I have tried my level best to furnish my report with relevant data, which I have collected during three months’ internship conduction period. I made sincere efforts to study related materials, documents, observe operations performed in Grameen Bank and examine relevant records for preparation of the report.

I beg your kind excuse for the unintentional errors that may take place in the report in spite of my best effort. I hope that you would be kind enough to accept this report.

Yours Faithfully,

.....

Md. Shawon

ID: 161-11-309

43rd Batch, Major Finance

Department of Business Administration

Faculty of Business & Entrepreneurship

Supervisor Declaration

It gives me immense pleasure to certify that the Internship report titled “**Impact of Grameen Bank Microcredit Program on the Livelihood Status Change of Women Beneficiaries in Bangladesh**” has been completed by **Md. Shawon ID: 161-11-309** a student of BBA program, Department of Business Administration Daffodil International University, Dhaka under my supervision and guidance. As far as I know, this is an original work, which has not been published in any journal or submitted to any institution or department for any degree or diploma.

I do hereby accept it a fully recommend Internship report for evaluation.

Dr. Md. Abdur Rouf
Associate Professor
Department of Business Administration
Faculty of Business & Entrepreneurship
Daffodil International University

Acknowledgement

Praise to Almighty Allah, the creator & sustainer who have given me the opportunity & scope to complete this Research Work successfully. It is indeed a great pleasure & honor on my part to have the opportunity to submit this report after practical scrutiny on Social Islami Bank Ltd. I have got earnest assistance from so many people during my thesis work that spread their hands to me for preparing this report.

I would like to thank my Hon'ble supervisor **Dr. Md. Abdur Rouf**, Associate Professor in Department of Business Administration. Faculty of Business & Entrepreneurship Daffodil International University for his valuable Guidance, advice and continuous support to prepare this report.

I am very much grateful to **Md. Golam Zakaria Rahman**, Principal Officer & Faculty Member of Grameen Bank, Mirpur Corporate Branch.

Finally, I also like to thanks to all the officers, staffs & members of Grameen Bank, Mirpur Corporate Branch for providing me direct or indirect help to complete this report.

Abstract

Bangladesh is a South Asian country with shortened financial development and unfortunate recognized capability to encounter the developing desires of the wide-ranging population. The larger part of the wide-ranging population of this nation lives in regional areas delivered with hardship. Almost 50% of the population is women and a huge part of them are the least privileged of poor people, and they are the most distressed part of society. Grameen Bank is one of the biggest NGOs in Bangladesh occupied with the financial development of poor women through occupied microcredit programs. Microcredit projects do nothing to revolution the supplementary situations that makes insolvency. In any case, this program is a reply for poverty since poor women can produce wage by using the gained assets to commence little - scale actions, often locally located workmanship group. These activities are closely in the unintentional portion outward the choice of any act that safeguards women to pledge their privileges. The essential goal of this investigation is to enquiry the alterations in the aptitude status of women receivers of Grameen Bank in Bangladesh. This investigation is directed succeeding a measurable study method reliant on essential and supplementary data. To accept the investigation material study policy is associated to the meeting of field data. Forty women receivers of Grameen Bank have been selected as a sample from Jhikorgancha branch under Jessore area of Bangladesh used a frank unequal examining approach. Noncompulsory material assembled from several spread resources like books, articles, reports by scholastics and ordinary web surfing has been saved up to complete the necessity of the investigation. Study detections expose that microcredit permits women by providing them further facility over family incomes and properties, more chance, and elementary guidance control, and more protruding admittance to speculation in all spheres of life. Scientists admit that the investigation detections will perfectly be a rule for upcoming experts and scholastics for supplementary enquiry on the very matter from numerous edge directing out representatives in such manner.

Table of Contents

Letter of Submission	ii
Supervisor Declaration.....	iii
Acknowledgement	iv
Abstract	v
Chapter One	1
Introduction.....	1
1.1 Introduction.....	1
1.2 Objectives of the Study.....	3
1.3 Methodology of The Study	3
1.3.1 Primary Data:	3
1.3.2Secondary Data :	3
1.3.3Data Sample Size:	3
Chapter Two.....	4
Literature Review.....	4
2.1 Conceptual Framework.....	5
Chapter Three.....	7
Organizational Overview	7
3.1 Background of the Company	7
3.2 The Nobel Peace Prize 2006.....	9
3.3 Owned by the Poor	9
3.4 Organizational Chart.....	12
3.5 Organogram of Grameen Bank fields Operation.....	13
3.6 Revenue and Expenditure	13
3.7 Low Interest Rates	14
3.9 Beggars as Members.....	14
3.10 Basic Features of the Program are	15
3.11 Credit Delivery System.....	21
Chapter Four	26
Analysis.....	26
Financial Development:.....	26
4.1 Average changes in annual income of the respondents:.....	26
4.2 Average changes in annual expenditure of the respondents:.....	27
4.3 Average changes in owned land:	28

4.4 Average changes in amount of rented in land of the respondents:	29
4.5 Socio-Economic Development:	30
4.5.1 Change in educational status of the respondent's family members:	30
4.5.2 Changes in sanitation condition:	31
Chapter Five	33
Findings and Recommendations	33
5.1 Findings	33
5.2 Recommendations:	34
Conclusions	35
References:	36

Chapter One

Introduction

1.1 Introduction

The climb of the NGOs in the international scenery is notable as a substantial marvel, which has recommendations for the upgrading predictions of deprived people; currently, all the progression portions mainly to merge women's savings being developed. In Bangladesh like several generating nations, women's appearance to orchestras of effect and control is inhibited: their word associated selections are lesser and their acquisition border is minor than those of men. Bangladeshi women aspect thrilling complications because of their economic, social and social places and the nation's physiographic situations (Chambers and Conway, 1988). The requirement for improving the position of women in Bangladesh emerges from this unforgiving situation. Bangladesh maybe the most significant family life on the earth for non-administrative associations. In excess of sixteen thousand NGOs working in Bangladesh and the greater part of them center around improvement or neediness easing (Sultana and Hasan, 2010). After the freedom of Bangladesh, various national and worldwide NGOs built up here to resort out the financial states of the nation. Step by step they expanded their objectives with an immense number of creating ex excises for the provincial poor in Bangladesh. Various sorts of NGOs thinking about country women as a significant matter of improvement and giving them microcredit to elevate their job status (Aminuzzaman, S.M., 2011).

The idea of occupation did not depend on significantly new strategies yet use the techniques that have been created in the course of recent years. It advanced from a extensive exhibit of participating and different mass ways to deal with working with the rustic underprivileged and from various perspectives, it is uniting of past techniques into a combined methodology that is both far reaching and genuinely straightforward and use. "Livelihood" can be utilized from multiple points of view. A work comprises the dimensions and resources, and exercises essential for a way of living. A job is manageable when it can adjust to and recoup from the anxieties and stuns and continue or promotion its capabilities and incomes both now and later on without discouragement the rustic asset base (Chambers and Conway, 1988). "Vocations" are the manners in which individuals join their abilities, aptitudes, and learning with the assets available to them to make exercises that will empower them to bring home the bacon. Most of

women in Bangladesh are hindered, starved, exhausted and living under serious economic imperatives. In an examination on the status of women arranged by the Populace Emergency Board of trustees in 1988, Bangladesh positions the least around the world, as per the accompanying pointers: wellbeing, youngster bearing alternatives, training scenarios, financial investment, and communal standup. The condition of women has unchanged especially however little optimistic advancement has occurred from the recent periods. Different pointers uncover that the status of women is not better than men. Conventional traditional follows limit their chances in instruction, expertise advancement, business and support in the general improvement process.

In any case, the NGOs intercession in Bangladesh goes for improving a great deal of ordinary citizens over microcredit program. It is not seen exclusively to consider women's to be strengthening as per its objective yet in addition empower joining poor women in gatherings as a feature of a huge battle. On the off chance that the projects are attempted altogether they are bound to collusion their objectives than something else. Credit-based salary creating exercises are the primary assignments for the NGOs. Credit projects visibly affect women's strengthening. Below the upstairs applied system, the current investigation has concentrated on transformation in job grade of the provincial women who are getting microcredit as propelled by Grameen Bank, a main Non-Legislative Association of the nation.

Grameen Bank is the peak NGO that stresses cultivating the job position of countrywomen. Considering this matter from the improvement point of view, an exploration ponders on the difference in occupation position of women recipients of Grameen bank is imperative to comprehend the situation of women in the public eye. Be that as it may, this issue got no impressive consideration yet from the arrangement producers and scholastics with respect to the significance of microcredit projects to change the job status of women recipients in Bangladesh. In spite of the fact that not very many investigations were done on a little scale and nobody of them concentrated on the issue from a sociological outlook. Additionally, presently it has been a scholarly enthusiasm to discover the effect of microcredit program to revolution the nature of lady's nurturing monitoring intensity of assets, further self-sufficiency and basic leadership control in varying backgrounds. Moreover, the investigation discoveries will ideally be a rule for upcoming specialists and scholastics inaugural the skyline of unique information which is expected to make ready for further examination on the very matter in an alternate point pointing out Government and strategy producers in such manner.

1.2 Objectives of the Study

- ❖ To identify the changes on livelihood status of women beneficiaries after connecting with microcredit program of Grameen Bank.
- ❖ To know about Grameen Bank how to work microcredit projects or giving advances just to the poor women in Bangladesh

1.3 Methodology of The Study

A proper methodology helps to collect accurate information for a report and also enables clear cut result. The report information is collected from three source. These sources are primary data, Secondary data and Data Sample Size.

1.3.1 Primary Data:

The primary data of the report is based on survey with the field visit. The primary data are given below:

- ❖ Practical knowledge and Information.
- ❖ Activities of GB.
- ❖ Face to face meeting with the supervisor.
- ❖ Feld Survey.

1.3.2Secondary Data:

Collected data are used for analyzing the information of Grameen Bank.

- ❖ From Grameen Bank Website.
- ❖ From Previous reports of online.
- ❖ From Annual reports of Grameen Bank.
- ❖ Online journals about Grameen Bank.

1.3.3Data Sample Size:

The sample size Fifty (50) was selected randomly by simple random sampling method using random number.

Chapter Two

Literature Review

In Bangladesh several types of Non-government institutions are working for the betterment of social, financial and political condition of poor rural women. RDRS has improved the condition like income, employment, basic wants and communal awareness of women. About 122% household's income has increased under RDRS from crops, vegetable, fruits and poultry products and about 22% has been increased in non-agricultural sector after involving in RDRS(Begum,1998).

It is noticed that Microcredit program has changed the life pattern and their family in a positive manner. The activities of microcredit income generating program is increased within a few days. This reinforces their reliability and self-possession. Most of the people can lead a happy family but this is not same for all the family. The income is too short those who have only the female earner. 92% challengers of poultry farm take engaged working out. Training and skills of the members have improved their profits and invention. Furthermore, later getting training; women could contribute in pronouncement production procedure of the households. Their consciousness on food and healthiness attention system amplified meaningfully (Sultana, 1998).

Grameen Bank gives loan to the poor but don't take any security. At Grameen Bank, loan is a cost-effective defense to contest dearth and it attends as a substance in the overall progress of social and financial situations of the poor who has been kept outdoor the banking circle on the milled that the do not know the of earning. It has created acclaim obtainable to the poor who were deprived of profitable advances because they do not have physical collateral. It has recorded that 98% of their member do not make default. It has hard women the position of handling currency, and maintaining basic account of costs. Furthermore, it has familiarized some new forms of social uniqueness among countryside women, such as women's weekly conference where women gather and converse loan proposals, the making of a astronomical where women can express without men controlling dissertation (Karim, 2008).

There are important changes between BRAC and non BRAC women concerning all the financial needles of enablement. Generally, BRAC women are more frugally sanctioned than those of non BRAC women. BRAC women had further energetic contribution in various profits making actions. The BRAC women took extra micro credit and used this for leading

extra revenue producing actions than regulator group. BRAC women also makes greater income, greater savings and also greater asset than those who are non-BRAC. The essential of extra credits to be prolonged to little salary women traditional by dissimilar government and Non-government administrations which would eventually improve their financial wealth and empower them cautiously. This hard work and tendencies would visibly be supportive for the upliftment of the countryside women socioeconomically (Sultana and Hasan, 2010).

One of the major and significant features of women permission is contribution, because through contributing in several substances women grow the dimensions of pronouncement creation. The gender differentiation and life style of women is very decisive issue to govern their situation in culture. Involvement in policymaking is one of the most significant gears for the expansion and authorization of females. Financial empowerment is the foundation of communal, dogmatic and secretarial authorization. Decision making rights of females improves the global growth and spreads the chance to contribute in dissimilar features of lifespan (Marilie, 1995).

Grameen Bank only provides credit to landless and poor people. Now Grameen Bank is occupied or tuning about 23000 villages of Bangladesh to support poor people. Among the borrowers of Grameen Bank 92% are women.

The average amount of Grameen Bank's loan is 75 dollars to 185 dollars. 98% of borrowers usually return loans. Interest rate is lower than the government, non-government and private bank. For that reason, Grameen bank is popular and better than others banks and NGO. Loan is an important thing for the development of agricultural sector. It is communally, economically and politically solid issue.

Individuals' revenue, class and prosperity are unswervingly partial by loan. By creating and getting a methodical and typical credit policy we can carry expansion in our civilization.

Microcredit can be a wonder in the progress of pastoral farming (Yunus, 1991).

2.1 Conceptual Framework

Dr. Johnson once commented: "Poverty is a great opponent to human contentment; it surely finishes freedom; and it creates some qualities useless and others tremendously hard." It is really noteworthy in Bangladesh. There are a lot of studies about micro credit and poverty as well as poverty lessening through the micro credit, micro credit and its effects of poverty reduction, how far poverty is abridged, the roll of micro credit institution for poverty alleviation, what are the reasons of poverty the part of government as well as the NGOs to decrease poverty etc.

It is very difficult to complete a report like this without any types of theoretical support from another completed thesis paper, article, published book, web-site etc. If we want to write down a report, we need data or information. Sometimes we collect data from field and sometimes from the other article, book, thesis paper. Basically, for the purpose of making a quantitative research paper we need raw data and information. That data we collect from the field. The data is collected through interview, questionnaires etc. On the other hand, for making a qualitative research, basically we collect the data or information from the different article, book, research paper that have been published. As my report is almost qualitative so most of the analysis data are collected from different article and also, I have collected some of its data from the field.

I have collected some theoretical information from the web page of the Grameen Bank and other web articles. The survey is used for showing the socio-economic changes or impact after taking the microcredit from Grameen Bank and also showing the previous condition of the borrowers. I also used another survey that is conducted by Muhammad Enamul Hoque. This study also shows up the same thing, the before and after situation of the bank's borrowers. Also, it presents the relation between the microcredit and women empowerment.

No exploration yet to discover how do the NGOs in Bangladesh see the term neediness and what are the components impacting the NGOs to choose destitution decrease programs. It is critical to discover what the destitution truly is and afterward to take programs in like manner. With the goal that neediness can be diminished effectively.

In Bangladesh, various NGOs are dealing with neediness. Yet, what neediness is to those NGOs is critical to distinguish. How far the NGOs consider nearby information to distinguish the reasons for destitution is essential to examine. The privately built neediness definition needs cylinder organized. On the off chance that the destitution decrease projects are predictable with what neediness truly is; neediness can be diminished from society.

Chapter Three

Organizational Overview

3.1 Background of the Company

The Grameen Bank is a microfinance organization and community development bank started in Bangladesh that makes small loans (known as microcredit or “Grameen credit”) to the impoverished without requiring collateral. The name Grameen is derived from the word “gram” which means “rural or village” in the Bengali language. The system of this bank is based on the idea that the poor have skills that are under-utilized.

In 1974, Professor Muhammad Yunus, a Bangladeshi economist from Chittagong University, led his students on a field trip to a poor village. They interviewed a woman who made bamboo stools and learnt that she had to borrow the equivalent of 15p to buy raw bamboo for each stool made. After repaying the middleman, sometimes at rates as high as 10% a week, she was left with a penny profit margin. Had she been able to borrow at more advantageous rates, she would have been able to amass an economic cushion and raise herself above subsistence level.

Understanding that there must be something frightfully amiss with the financial matters he was instructing, Yunus brought matters into his own hands, and from his own pocket loaned what could be compared to 17 to 42 container weavers. He found that it was conceivable with this small sum not exclusively to enable them to endure, yet in addition to make the sparkle of individual activity and undertaking important to haul themselves out of destitution.

After that Professor Muhammad Yunus launched the Grameen Bank Project, in Jibra village adjacent to Chittagong University through rural economic program of the Chittagong University in August 1976, to test his method for providing credit and banking services to the rural poor. In 1976, the town of Jobra and different towns close to the University of Chittagong turned into the main territories qualified for administration from Grameen Bank. Demonstrating fruitful, the Bank venture, with help from Bangladesh Bank, was reached out in 1979 to the Tangail District (toward the north of the capital, Dhaka). The bank's prosperity proceeded and its administrations were stretched out to different regions of Bangladesh.

For the welfare of the poor people, Grameen Bank introduced non-collateral microcredit and social development programs in 1976. As the program progressed successfully, banks gradually took more welfare initiatives. Among them, sons and daughters of the respected members of Grameen Bank; This means that in order to develop their second fertility in 1997, 'Higher Education Loan Program' was launched in 1997 with nominal service charge (0% during the time of education and 5% after completion of education, which is payable in installments with a loan after one year of completion of education). Besides, 'Shikshapatriya' was introduced in 1999 to promote the good results of the children of the borrowing members and to improve talent.

Under the 'Higher Education Loan' program, up to December'17, 53 thousand 882 students were fined Tk 374.7 billion. Among them, 40, 937 students and 12 thousand 945 students of the students, they are getting graduate / postgraduate and BBA / MBA degrees in general subjects, MBBS, engineers and agriculture. Out of them, 10 thousand students are studying in the country and foreign government / non-government organizations are working in important posts

Under the 'Shikshapatriya' program of Grameen Bank, Tk. 47.85 crores have been sanctioned to 2,861,128 meritorious children of honorable borrowers of the bank till December 17th. Among them, 1,05,557 students and 1,55,549 students are students. This scholarship is given every year in the cultural, including primary, lower secondary, secondary and higher secondary stage. It is to be noted that at the field level, 5 best scholarships are given in the category of headquarter in each of the five categories. That is, they are the top 5 meritorious scholars of all Grameen Bank 50% of the students are eligible for education and 50% of the students are qualified on the basis of education.

In October 2, 1983, Government-unscheduled legislation made Grameen bank independent bank. Today Grameen Bank Grameen bank is served by the poor people. 90% of share owned by the borrowers and 10% share owned by the government.

- ❖ Spread banking services to poor men and women.
- ❖ Abolish the misuse of the poor by money creditors.
- ❖ Produce chances for employment for the massive group of people.
- ❖ Making employment for poor rural people.
- ❖ Carry the underprivileged, typically the women from the deprived households, within the crinkle of an administrative setup which they can recognize and accomplish by themselves; and

- ❖ Reverse the age-old vicious circle of "low income, low saving & low investment", into worthy loop of "low income, injection of credit, investment, more income, more savings, more investment, more income".

3.2 The Nobel Peace Prize 2006

“For Their Efforts to Create Economic and Social Development from Below”

The Norwegian Nobel Committee has declared the Nobel Peace Prize for 2006, isolated into two parts, to Dr. Muhammad Yunus and Grameen Bank.

The Norwegian Nobel Committee has positive to grant the Nobel Peace Prize for 2006, separated into halves, to Muhammad Yunus and Grameen Bank for their diligent work to gain budgetary and public ground from lower. Long lasting harmony can't be accomplished aside from enormous populace bunches disclosure propensities in which to interference out of shortage. Littler scale credit is one such infers. Improvement from underneath furthermore serves to drive vote-based framework and human rights. Muhammad Yunus has shown himself to be a pioneer who has made sense of how to make an understanding of dreams into practical movement to help countless people, in Bangladesh, yet furthermore in various countries. Credits to penniless people with no cash related security had emitted an impression of being an unfathomable idea. From subtle beginnings three decades earlier, Yunus has, as an issue of first significance through Grameen Bank, framed littler scale credit into a ceaselessly critical instrument in the fight against destitution. Grameen Bank has been a wellspring of contemplations and models for the various establishments in the field of scaled down scale credit that have hopped up the world over.

Each and every person on earth has both the potential and the advantage to proceed with a prevalent than typical life. Crosswise over social requests and human degrees of progress, Yunus and Grameen Bank have shown that even the most regrettable of the poor can work to comprehend their very own stand-out progress.

Little scale credit has displayed to be a basic freeing power in social solicitations where ladies expressly need to battle against outrageous social and fiscal conditions. Money related headway and political prevailing part rule government can't accomplish their most outrageous farthest point beside if the female fragment of mankind takes an interest on a proportionate counterbalance with the male.

Yunus' whole deal vision is to crash poverty on the planet. That vision can't be recognized by techniques for littler scale credit alone. Regardless, Muhammad Yunus and Grameen Bank

have shown that in the procedure with undertakings to achieve it, scaled downscale credit must have a vital impact.

3.3 Owned by the Poor

Grameen Bank Project was perceived in the town of Jobra, Bangladesh, in 1976. In 1983 it was transformed into an official bank underneath a rare law go for its making. It is appealed by the poor debtors of the bank who are for the most part ladies. It provides service only for them. Debtors of Grameen Bank currently own 94 percent of the total worth of the bank. Only 6 percent owned by the institutions.

No Collateral, No Legal Instrument, No Group-Guarantee or Joint Liability

Grameen Bank doesn't need any protection contrary to its little scale credits. Since the bank does not demand to take any borrower to the official courtroom if there should arise an occurrence of non-reimbursement, it doesn't entail the borrowers to sign any legitimate tool.

Albeit every debtor must have a place with a five-part gathering, the gathering isn't required to give any ensure for a credit to its part. Reimbursement obligation exclusively lays on the separate mortgagor, while the gathering and the middle direct that everybody carries on in a capable manner and nobody becomes into a reimbursement issue. There is not at all type of joint risk, for example, bunch individuals are not mindful to pay for a defaulting part.

97 Percent Women

Grameen Bank has 2,343 branches. It provides service in 75,359 towns. All our operate is 21,363.

Over Tk 310 billion Disbursed

The aggregate sum of advance dispensed by Grameen Bank, since initiation, is Tk 310.20 billion (US\$ 6.01 billion). Out of this, Tk 277.00 billion (US\$ 5.34 billion) has been reimbursed. The present measure of extraordinary advances remains at TK 33.20 billion (US\$ 478.02 million). Throughout the previous year (from February'06 to January'07) Grameen Bank dispensed Tk. 50.26 billion (US \$ 730.09 million). Month to month normal credit dispensing in the course of recent months was Tk 4.19 billion (US \$60.84 million).

Anticipated dispensing for 2007 is Tk 65.00 billion (US \$ 930 million), for example, month to month dispensing of Tk 5.42 billion (US \$ 77.50 million). Part of the arrangement exceptional advance is anticipated to be at Tk. 40.00 billion (US \$ 572 million)

Recovery Rate 98 percen

Advance recuperation rate is 98.48 percent.

100 percent Loans Financed from Bank's Deposits

Grameen Bank funds 100 percent of its remarkable advance from its stores. More than 61 percent of its stores originate from the bank's very own borrowers. Stores add up to 136 percent of the remarkable credits. On the off chance that we join the two stores and claim assets, it ends up 154 percent of credits remarkable

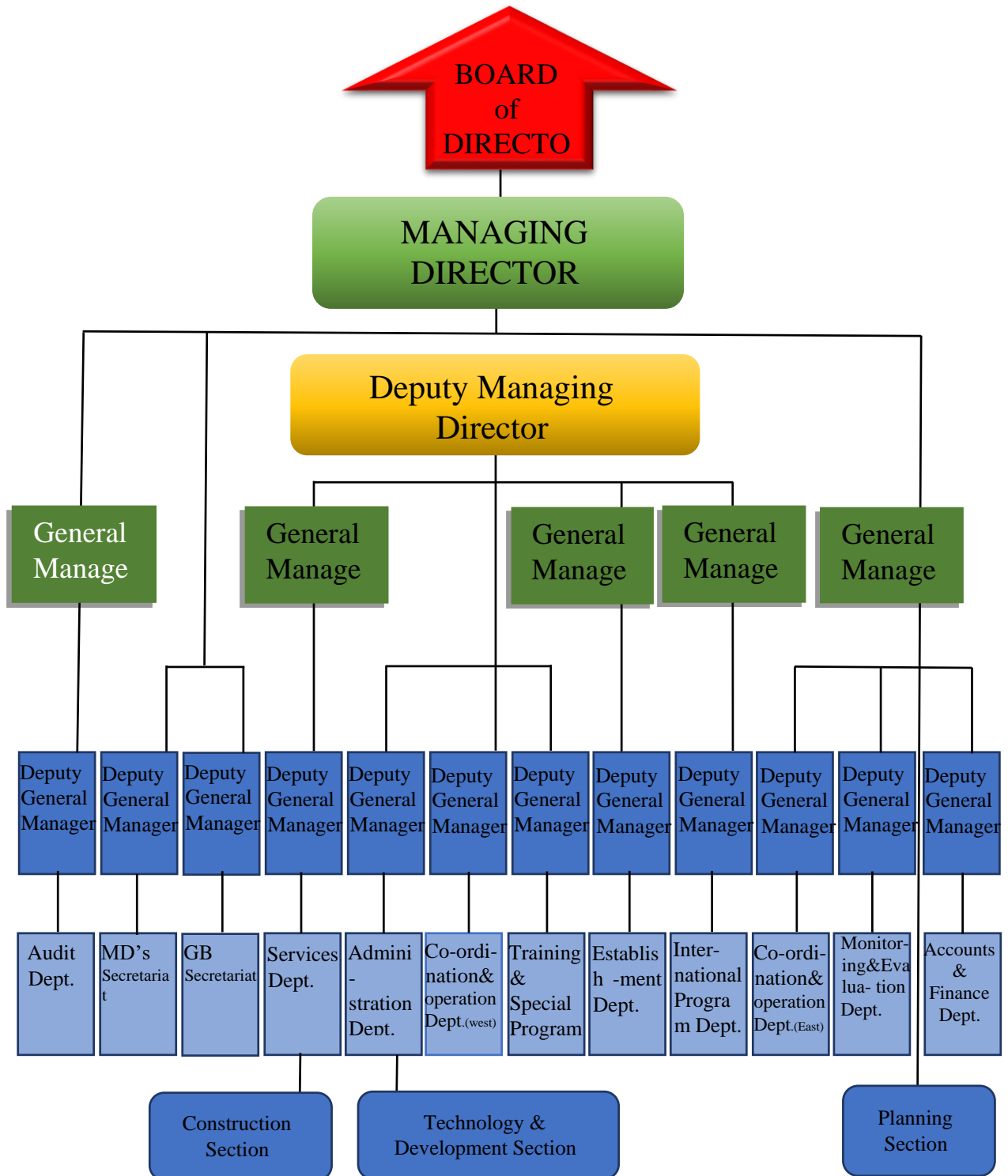
No Donor Money, No Loans

In 1995, GB chose not to get any extra giver reserves. From the view of point, it has not mentioned any original assets after contributors. The last share of supporter finance, which was in the channel, was gotten in 1998. GB does not perceive any necessity to yield any donor cash or even receive credits from nearby or outer bases later on. GB's emerging measure of stores will be all that could possibly be needed to track and raise its credit package and compensate its current advances.

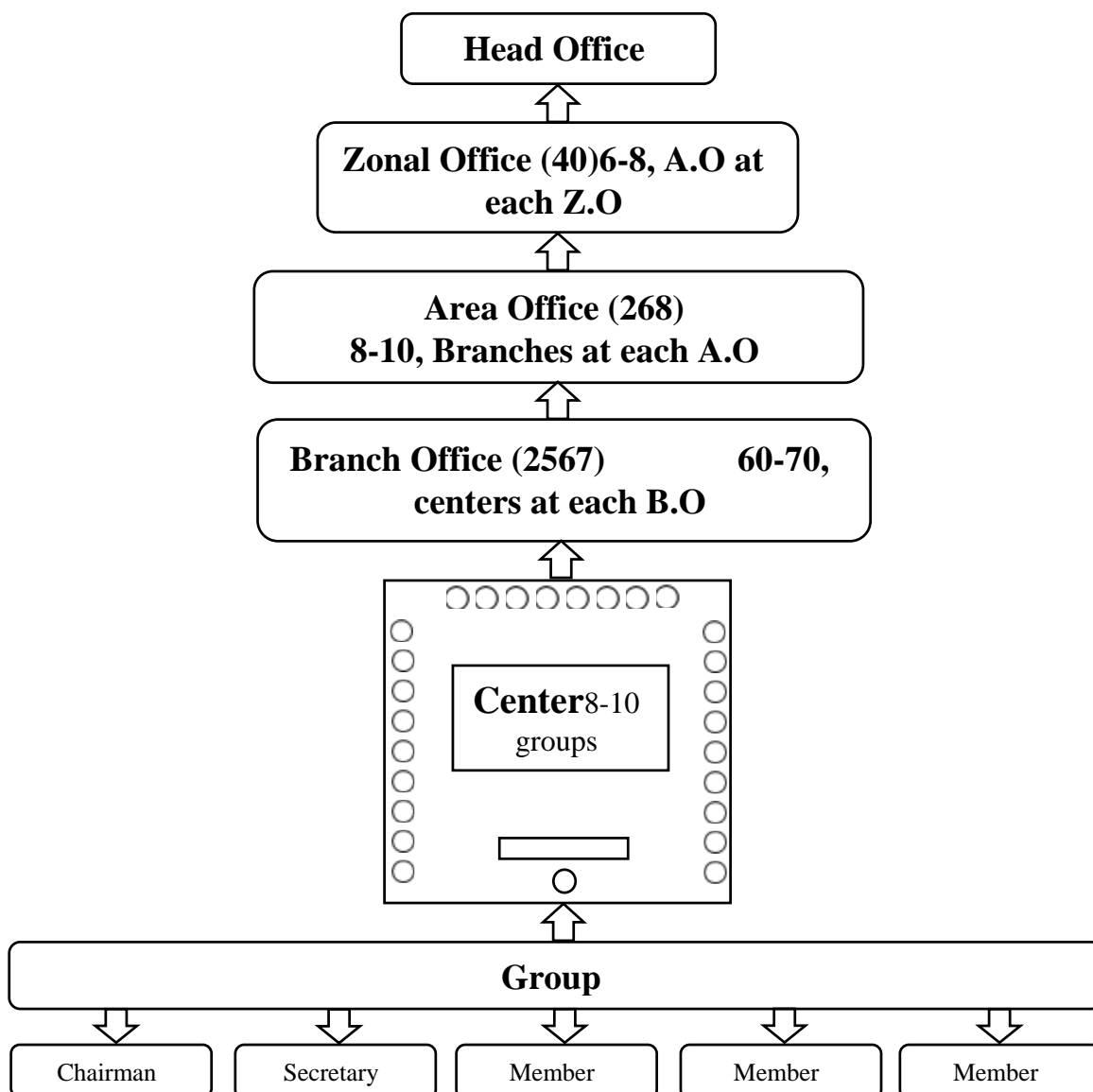
Earns Profit

As far back as Grameen Bank appeared, it has made a benefit each year with the exception of in 1983, 1991, and 1992. It has distributed its inspected monetary record each year, reviewed by two globally rumored review firms of the nation. Every one of these reports is accessible on CD.

3.4 Organizational Chart



3.5 Organogram of Grameen Bank fields Operation



Organogram of Grameen Bank fields Operation

The Grameen Bank is sorted out at four authoritative levels: the branch, the territory, the zone and the head office. The most reduced regulatory unit is the branch, which utilizes a staff of ten individuals. Each branch serves roughly 50 to 60 gatherings of 30-40 borrowers. The branch is set up in a rustic region where reviews show are occupied by enormous quantities of poor who fall inside the objective gathering. The branch is directed by a region office which is staffed by six individuals. Every zone office covers 10-15 branches. The region office thusly is administered through 14 zonal workplaces. Each zonal office has a staff of 35.

3.6 Revenue and Expenditure

Complete pay created by Grameen Bank in 2005 was Tk 7.39 billion (US \$ 112.40 million). Total utilization was Tk 6.39 billion (US \$ 97.19 million). Intrigue installment on stores of Tk 2.29 billion (US \$ 34.74 million) was the significant constituent of burning through (36 percent). Spending on compensation, installments, annuity advantages added up to Tk 1.67 billion (US \$ 25.37 million), which was the second real module of the all out burning through (26 percent). Grameen Bank made an advantage of Tk 1000 million (US \$ 15.21 million) in 2005. Whole benefit is moved to a Recuperation Fund molded to make do with catastrophe circumstances. This is finished in happiness of a sickness mandatory by the administration for pardoning Grameen Bank from dispensing business income charge.

3.7 Low Interest Rates

Administration of Bangladesh has fixed financing cost for government-run miniaturized scale credit software engineers at 11 percent at level rate. It adds up to around 22 percent at declining premise. Grameen Bank's loan cost is lower than government rate.

There are four financing costs for advances from Grameen Bank : 20% (declining premise) for cash creating progresses, 8% for cabin credits, 5% for understudy propels, and 0% (premium free) progresses for Struggling Members (vagrants). All interests are clear interest, decided on declining balance strategy. This suggests, if a borrower takes a compensation creating advance of state, Tk 1,000, and pays back the entire whole inside a year in without fail partitions, she'll pay a total aggregate of Tk 1,100, for instance Tk 1,000 as head, notwithstanding Tk 100 as energy for the year, indistinguishable from 10% level rate.

3.8 Deposit Rates

Grameen Bank offers exceptionally appealing rates for stores. Least intrigue offered is 8.5 percent. Most extreme rate is 12 percent.

3.9 Beggars as Members

Asking is the final hotel for survival for a destitute individual, except if he/she transforms into wrongdoing or different types of criminal operations. Among the hobos there are debilitated, visually impaired, and impeded individuals, just as elderly folks individuals with sick wellbeing. Grameen Bank has occupied with a different package, called Struggling Members Program, to connect with the beggars. About 91,000 beggars have previously linked the package. Total amount expended positions at Tk. 81.98 million. Of that amount of Tk. 51.47 million has now been given.

3.10 Basic Features of the Program are

- ❖ Current principles of Grameen Bank don't make a difference to poor person individuals; they make up their own guidelines.
- ❖ All advances are sans intrigue. Advances can be for the long haul, to make reimbursement portions exceptionally little. For instance, for an advance to purchase a blanket or an insect-net, or an umbrella, numerous mortgagors are disbursing Tk 2.00 (3.4 pennies US) every week.
- ❖ Bum individuals are secured below disaster protection and advance protection programs if they don't pay any expenses.
- ❖ Gatherings and focuses are urged to progress toward becoming benefactors of the hobo individuals.
- ❖ very part gets a character identification with Grameen Bank logo. She can show this as she approaches her day by day life, to tell everyone that she is a Grameen Bank part and this national foundation remains behind her.
- ❖ Individuals are not obligatory to quit any pretense of asking yet are urged to take up an extra pay creating a movement like selling prevalent shopper things entryway to the entryway, or at the spot of asking.
- ❖ The goal of the program is to give monetary administrations to the hobos to enable them to locate stately employment send their youngsters to class and graduate into getting to be standard Grameen Bank individuals. We demand to ensure that nobody in the Grameen Bank towns needs to ask for existence.

Housing for the Poor

Grameen Bank presented a lodging advance in 1984. It turned into an exceptionally alluring system for debtors. This program was granted Aga Khan International Award for Architecture in 1989. The most extreme sum given for lodging credit is Tk 15,000 (US \$ 216) to be reimbursed over a time of 5 years in week after week portions. Financing cost is 8 percent. 6,42,355 houses have been created with the cabin advances averaging Tk 13,202 (US \$ 190). A total whole of Tk 8.48 billion (US \$ 203.57 million) has been administered for cabin credits. During the past a year (from February'06 to January'07) 14,253 houses have been worked with hotel advances signifying Tk 137.45 million (US \$ 2.00 million).

Micro-enterprise Loans

Numerous account holders are influencing quick in organizations snappier than others for some propitious causes, for example, closeness to the market, the participation of learned male individuals in the family unit, and so on. Grameen Bank conveys more noteworthy advances, named small scale undertaking credits, for these speeding individuals. There is no restriction on the credit sum. So far 1,035,751 individuals took miniaturized scale venture credits. A sum of Tk 22.30 billion (US \$ 348.83 million) has been paid beneath this class of funds. Typical credit size is Tk 21,534 (US \$ 310), a most extraordinary development taken so far is Tk 1.2 million (US \$ 19,897). This was used in obtaining a truck which is worked by the mate of the borrower. Power-tiller, water framework siphon, transport vehicle, and stream make for transportation and calculating are outstanding things for microenterprise propels.

Scholarships

Grants are agreed, each year, to the best performance offspring of Grameen debtors, with need on young lady kids, to urge them to remain forward to their modules. Up to January 2007, grants adding up to US\$ 450,000 have been granted to 35,494 youngsters. During 2007, US\$ 775,000 will be granted to around 30,000 kids, at different degrees of school and school instruction.

Education Loans

Understudies who prevail with regards to arriving at the tertiary degree of instruction are given advanced education advances, covering the educational cost, support, and other school costs. By January'07, 14,984 understudies got propelled instruction credits, of the 13,999 understudies are learning at various universities; 170 are amassing in therapeutic schools, 321 are thinking about to advance toward getting to be pros, 494 are packing in other master associations.

Loans Paid Off at Death

If there should be an occurrence of death of a borrower, every single exceptional credit is satisfied underneath Loan Insurance Program. From this program, a protection store is made by the intrigue produced in a bank account made by stores of the borrowers made for credit protection reason, at the hour of accepting advances. Each time a sum equivalent to 3 percent of the advance sum is stored in this record. This whole is moved from the Special Savings account. If the present evening out in the assurance ledger is equal or more than the 3 percent

of the development whole, the borrower doesn't need to incorporate any more money in this record. On the off chance that it is under 3 percent of the advance sum, she needs to store enough cash to make it equivalent.

Inclusion of the credit protection program has likewise been stretched out to the spouses with extra stores in the advance protection store account. A borrower can get the exceptional measure of advance satisfied by protection if her significant other bites the dust. She can keep on getting as though she has satisfied the advance.

Inside and out stores in the improvement protection adventure record remained at Tk 3,820.55 million (US\$ 55.00 million) as on January 31, 2007. Up to that date, 55,462 guaranteed borrowers and guaranteed life accomplices kicked the bowl and full scale phenomenal advances and energy of Tk 382.79 million (US \$ 6.11 million) deserted was satisfied by the bank under the program. The social occasions of the kicked the bucket borrowers are not being required to satisfy their responsibility burden anything else, in light of the manner in which that the protected borrowers or their guaranteed mates don't sell out any dedication weight to oversee Life Insurance

Consistently gatherings of terminated borrowers of Grameen Bank get an aggregate of Tk 8 to 10 million (US \$ 0.14 million to 0.17 million) in life inclusion benefits.

Every family takes Tk 1,500. A total of 90,086 borrowers passed on so far in Grameen Bank. Their families aggregately got a hard and fast whole of Tk 170.90 million (US\$ 3.72 million). Borrowers are not required to pay any premium for this additional security. Borrowers go under this security thought by being a cash related master of the bank.

Deposits

Before the part of the bargain, absolute store in Grameen Bank remained at Tk. 45.11 billion (US\$ 649.48 million). Member deposit constituted 61 percent of the total deposits. Parity of part stores has expanded at a month to month normal pace of 2.87 percent during the most recent a year.

Pension Fund for Borrowers

As debtors develop more established they stress over what will befall them when they can't effort and procure further. Grameen Bank tended to that question by presenting the program

of making a Pension Fund for maturity. It instantly transformed into a standard program. Under this program a borrower is required to spare an obliged sum, for example, Tk 50 (US \$ 0.86), reliably over a time of 10 years. The supplier gets twofold the extent of cash she spared, at the bit of the arrangement. The borrowers imagine that it's fulfilling. Preceding the bit of the approach, the night out under this record goes to a total of Tk 13.34 billion (US \$ 192.04 million). Tk 4.27 billion (US \$ 62.04 million) was joined during the previous year (February January 2007). We predict that the balance in this record should make by Tk 6.26 billion (US \$ 89.54 million) in 2007 making the correspondence to reach Tk 19.60 billion (US \$ 280.36 million).

Loan Loss Reserve

Grameen Bank has an exceptionally thorough strategy on awful obligation provisioning. On the off chance that credit doesn't get paid back on time it is changed over into a fascinating sort of improvement called "Flexible Loan", and 50 percent provisioning is done at the main yearly shutting. Hundred percent provisioning is done when a flexible credit finishes the subsequent year. At its third year, the noteworthy total is completely limited paying little mind to whether the development repayment still continues. Fairness in the improvement occurrence extra remained at Tk 2.71 billion (US \$ 41.12 million) near the bit of the strategy constraining an extent of Tk 2.00 billion (US \$ 30.40 million) during 2005. Out of the absolute entire constrained in the previous extent of Tk 0.85 billion (US \$ 12.96 million) has been recuperated during 2005.

Retirement Benefits Paid Out

Grameen Bank has an engaging retirement game plan. Any staff can leave in the wake of completing ten years or a more noteworthy measure of organization. At the hour of retirement, he gets a retirement advantage in genuine cash. It is regularly paid out inside a month after retirement. Since this bit of leeway was displayed 6,226 staff people surrendered and got a total entirety of Tk 3.43 billion (US \$ 61.65 million) in genuine cash. This signifies Tk 0.55 million (US \$ 9,902) per leaving staff. During the past a year 601 staff went on retirement assembling a retirement favorable position of Tk 556.00 million (US \$ 8.08 million). Typical retirement advantage per staff was Tk 0.93 million (US \$ 13,444).

Telephone-Ladies

Today Grameen Bank has given credits to 282,662 pledgers to purchase cell phones and suggestion media transmission benefits in about portion of the towns of Bangladesh where this administration never happened. Phone women maintain a truly beneficial business with these telephones.

Phone women assume a significant job in the media transmission segment of the nation, and furthermore in creating income for Grameen Phone, the biggest phone organization in the nation. Telephone ladies use 16.5 percent of the hard and fast communicate arrangement of the association, while their number is only 4 percent of all dwarf of telephone supporters of the association.

Getting Elected in Local Bodies

The Grameen system makes the borrowers familiar with the race technique. They regularly experience choosing bunch directors and secretaries, focus boss and appointee focus boss each year. They choose board individuals for running Grameen Bank at regular intervals. This experience has set them up to seek after open positions. They are challenging and receiving chosen in the nearby governments. In 2003 neighborhood government (Union Parishad) race 7,442 Grameen individuals challenged in the saved seats for ladies, 3,059 individuals became chose. They contain 24 percent of the outright people picked in the seats held for women people in the Union Parishad neighborhood government. During 1997 close by government choice 1,753 people got decided for these spared seats.

Three C's of Credit:

- ❖ **Character:** implies how an individual has taken care of past obligation commitments: From the record of loan repayment and individual foundation, trustworthiness and unwavering quality of the borrower to pay credit obligations is resolved.
- ❖ **Capacity:** implies how much obligation a borrower can serenely deal with. Salary streams are broke down and any legitimate commitments investigated, which could meddle in reimbursement.
- ❖ **Capital:** implies current accessible resources of the borrower, for example, land, reserve funds or venture that could be utilized to reimburse obligation if pay ought to be inaccessible.

Computerized MIS and Accounting System

Bookkeeping and data the executives of about every one of the branches (2,120, out of 2,343) has been mechanized. This has liberated the branch staff to submit more prominent opportunity to the borrowers rather than spend it in administrative work. Branch staffs are furnished with pre-printed reimbursement figures for reliably after week meeting. If every borrower pays as shown by the repayment plan, the staff has nothing to create on the report

except for putting the imprint. Essentially the deviations are recorded. Administrative work that remarkable parts to be done at the town level is to enter figures in the borrowers' passbooks.

39 out of 39, are associated with the head office, and with one another, over intra-net. This has created an information move and interchanges exceptionally simple.

Policy for Opening New Branches

New branches are fundamental to finance themselves totally with the credits they amass. No reserve from head office or some other office is loaned to them. Another branch is required to rise to the underlying speculation inside the essential year of its movement.

Grameen Bank vs. Conventional Banks

Grameen Bank	Conventional Banks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No collateral, No guarantee, No legal agreement • To bring economic and social change to the poor. • Based on trust. • Looks at what the borrower can have. • Located in rural areas. • The bank goes to the customer. • Flexible payment scheme. • Most owners and borrowers are poor women. • Loans are for productive activity, not consumption. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collateral, Guarantee, legal agreement must • To make profit. • Based on collateral. • Looks at what the borrower already has. • Located in city areas. • Customers have to go to the bank. • Harsh payment scheme. • Most owners and borrowers are wealthy men. • Loans could be used for consumption or other doings.

Micro-credit: Grameen Bank Strategy to poverty alleviation

Grameen is both a bank and a neediness easing association. The production of the bank came following seven years of experimentation with an activity research venture expected to exhibit that the poor can create enough pay from scale loaning. So smaller scale credit is the fitting device that produces salary for rustic individuals. Dr. Md. Yunus opined 'smaller scale credit is simply the vehicle which makes a business'. Grameen bank credit model expects that exceptionally needy individual in the country regions as of now have the right stuff, however not the limited quantity of capital required to work feasible beneficial ventures. Where existing banks are one-sided to the rich and educated and are institutionally based.

Grameen Bank yearly reports list in excess of 400 and fifty exercises for which credit is broadened. These exercises are assembled by the Grameen Bank under five general classifications agribusiness and ranger service, animals and fisheries, handling and assembling, exchanging and shopkeeping and different administrations. Starting in 1982 credit joint exercises, for example, for buying of shallow, tube wells, control siphons, rice Bulls, oil plants, renting of land, lakes, and markets and so forth advance for aggregate endeavors extended quickly since 1983. The portion of various division of absolute credit dispensed in the year 2000.

Grameen Bank fundamentally non-crop farming and non-firm exercises. Horticulture and ranger service represented 21.5% and livestock & fisheries represented 32.8%. Grameen bank widens its extent of speculation for the rustic individuals. Loanees change their shell from lower to a higher level. It is Grameen bank strategy to get and pick the landless ladies and give advance to them .so miniaturized scale credit is a solid instrument of destitution mitigation and has effectively executed by Grameen bank. it can likewise be referenced that Grameen bank idea of destitution mitigation created in Bangladesh has been gainfully reproduced in upwards of 45 nations are sticking to this same pattern.

3.11 Credit Delivery System

Whenever I use the word “microcredit” I actually have in mind Grameen type microcredit or Grameen credit. But if the person I am talking to knows it as some other class of microcredit my influences will not make any sense to him. Give me a chance to list beneath the distinctive highlights of Grameen credit. This is a thorough rundown of such includes. Few out of every odd Grameen type program has every one of these highlights present in the program. A few projects are solid in a portion of the highlights, while others are solid in some different highlights. Be that as it may, all in all, they show a general assembly to some essential highlights based on which they present themselves as Grameen replication projects or Grameen type programs.

General features of Grameen credit are:

- ❖ It boosts credit as a human right.
- ❖ Its job is to help the poor families to help themselves to overwhelmed poverty.
It is battered to the poor, mainly poor women.

- ❖ Most trademark highlight of Grameen credit is that it isn't based on any guarantee or lawfully enforceable contracts. It depends on "trust", not on lawful measures and framework.
- ❖ It is existing for making independent work for money producing activities and lodging for poor people, as inverse to ingesting.
- ❖ It was begun as a test to the customary financial which illegal the poor by classifying them to be "not trustworthy". Subsequently, it taboos the essential philosophy of moderate banking and formed its own procedure.
- ❖ It conveys administration at the entryway venture of the poor dependent on the conviction that the individuals ought not go to the bank, bank ought to go to the individuals.
- ❖ In request to pick up advances an account holder must join a gathering of indebted individuals.
- ❖ Loans can be traditional in constant succession. New credit creates possible to a borrower if her past advance is discounted.
- ❖ All credits are to be paid back in installments (week by week, or every other week).
- ❖ Concurrently beyond what one credit can be built up by a borrower.
- ❖ It emerges with both mandatory and deliberate subsidizes programs for the borrowers.

Borrowers are organized into small homogeneous groups.

Such qualities encourage bunch solidarity just as participatory collaboration. Sorting out the essential gatherings of five individuals and uniting them into focuses has been the establishment of Grameen Bank's framework. The accentuation from the very start is to hierarchically reinforce the Grameen customer base, with the goal that they can gain the limit with regards to arranging and executing small scale level advancement choices. The Centers are for all intents and purposes associated with the Grameen Bank; whose field workers need to go to Center social events reliably.

Special loan conditional ties which are particularly suitable for the poor.

These include:

- ❖ Loans repayable in week by week portions spread over a year.

- ❖ Eligibility for an ensuing credit relies on reimbursement of the first advance.
- ❖ Individual, self-picked, brisk pay producing exercises which utilize the abilities that borrowers as of now gangs.
- ❖ The handy direction of acknowledges by the gathering just as the bank operate.
- ❖ Stress using loan control and aggregate borrower duty or companion weight.
- ❖ Special defends through obligatory and deliberate reserve funds to limit the dangers that the poor defy.
- ❖ Transparency in all bank exchanges the vast majority of which happen at focus gatherings.

1. Nursing Education

To help the female offspring of Grameen Bank borrowers to verify occupations at home and abroad, it loans cash for concentrate in a 3-years Diploma Course and 4-years B.Sc in Nursing and Midwifery in the universal standard Grameen Caledonian College of Nursing.

2. Design and development of organization and management systems capable of delivering programmer resources to targeted clientele.

The framework has developed bit by bit through an organized learning process, that includes preliminaries, blunders and persistent alterations. A noteworthy prerequisite to operationalize the framework is the extraordinary preparing required for the advancement of profoundly energetic staff, with the goal that the basic leadership and operational expert is progressively decentralized and regulatory capacities are assigned at the zonal levels downwards.

3. Expansion of loan portfolio to meet diverse development needs of the poor.

As the general credit automatic folds motion and the debtors convert aware with credit discipline, other loans programmed are presented to see rising communal and financial expansion wants of the custom. Besides housing, such programs include:

- ❖ Credit for structure sterile toilets
- ❖ Credit for establishment of cylinder wells that supply drinking water and water system for kitchen gardens

- ❖ Credit for regular development to purchase rural sources of info
- ❖ Advance for renting gear/hardware, ie., phones obtained by Grameen Bank individuals.
- ❖ Money undertakings embraced by the whole group of a prepared borrower.

The essential reason of Grameen is that, to ascend out of dejection and remove themselves from the grip of usurers and go-between, landless laborers need access to credit, without which they can't be depended upon to dispatch their own endeavors, at any rate little these may be. In noncompliance of the obsolete wide open banking accept whereby "no security (for this situation, land) implies no credit", the Grameen Bank preliminary set out to illustrate - viably - that advancing to the poor isn't an unfathomable proposal; really, it offers landless workers the opportunity to purchase their own one of a kind devices, gear, or other basic strategies for creation and set out on compensation delivering undertakings which will allow them escape from the interminable circle of "low pay, low hold reserves, low theory, low pay". In a manner of speaking, the financial specialist's conviction settles upon the will and breaking point of the borrowers to win in their undertakings.

The style of procedure of Grameen Bank is as per the following. A bank office is set up with a branch chief and different center heads and spreads a zone of around 15 to 22 towns. The chief and the laborers initiate by remain in towns to known themselves with the inhabitant condition in which they will work and perceive the likely demographic, just as depict the assurance, the capacities, and the method of activity of the bank to the neighborhood populace. Social events of five pending borrowers are confined; in the primary arrange, only two of them are equipped for and get a credit. The social occasion is looked for a month to check whether the people are acclimating to the rules of the bank. Just if the underlying two borrowers begin to repay the head notwithstanding excitement over a period of about a month and a half, do various people from the social event become qualified themselves for development. Because of these restrictions, there is liberal social affair strain to keep individual records clear. In this sense, the total commitment of the social affair fills in as the assurance on the credit. Credits are nearly nothing, yet satisfactory to finance the little scale tries grasped by borrowers.

The interest rate is 16% for rice-husking, pottery, clothes, goats. The default rate is 5% - due to group burden and self-interest, as well as the inspiration of debtors. Despite the fact that

assembly of reserve funds is additionally being sought after close by the loaning exercises of the Grameen Bank, the vast majority of the last's advance capable assets are progressively acquired on business terms from the national bank, other budgetary foundations, the currency showcase, and from two-sided and multilateral guide associations.

Chapter Four

Analysis

Financial Development:

A study was conducted in 2019 to examine the financial and socio-economic impact of Grameen Bank income-generating loan on rural area women in selected area of Tangail district. The study was conducted to examine the impact of loan on the livelihood improvement of women borrowers. Sixty respondents were purposively selected from 3 villages namely Hemnagar, Volapara and Shimlapara of which 10 were engaged in farming, 21 were engaged in livestock rearing, 19 were engaged in petty business, 5 were engaged in tailoring and 5 were indirectly engaged in van/rickshaw pulling. Tabular and statistical analyses were applied for achieving the objectives. In the study area, higher proportions (55 percent) of women were middle-aged and 93 percent were married. About 75 percent had signature ability, 18 and 7 percent studied up to primary and secondary level respectively. Average family size of the respondents was 5.36, average annual income and saving of the respondents were Tk. 65958 and 8770, respectively. Overall income and saving change by taking loan from GB were 36.04% and 68.69% respectively. There was remarkable increase in attitudes and opportunities of the respondents after joining the GB. The findings show that GB loan brought about positive impact on livelihood improvement of the borrowers.

4.1 Average changes in annual income of the respondents:

Average changes in annual income of the respondents

Loan category	Income before and after receive of loan		Percent change (%)
	Before (Tk.)	After (Tk.)	
Farming	49000.0	61700.00	25.92
Livestock rearing	55476.19	74142.86	33.65
Petty business	52947.37	71947.37	35.88
Tailoring	42000.00	58000.00	38.10
Van/ rickshaw pulling	43000.00	64000.00	48.84
Total	48484.71	65958.05	36.48

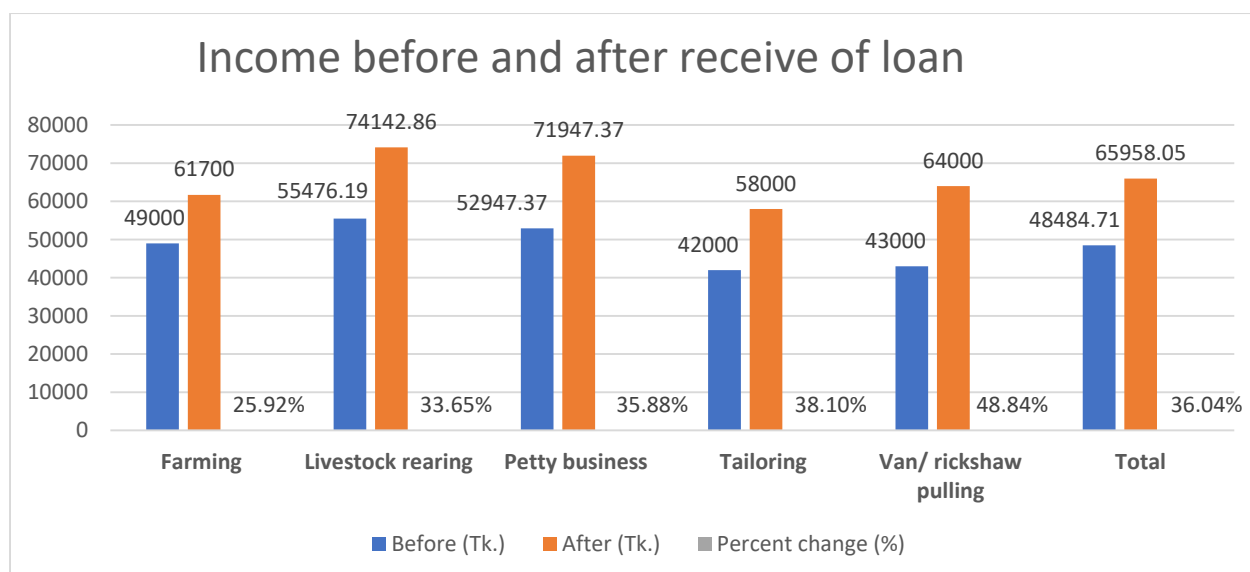


Figure 4.1: Average changes in annual income of the respondents.

From the table and figure 4.1, it can be seen that before joining the GB income production loan program the average annual income of the respondents was Tk. 48484.71 which was improved to Tk. 65958.05 after taking and usage of the loan. On an average 36.04% annual income was enlarged of the defendant under study area.

4.2 Average changes in the annual expenditure of the respondents:

The average change in the annual expenditure of the respondents

Loan category	Expenditure before and after receiving of loan		Net change (Tk.)	Percent change (%)
	Before (Tk.)	After (Tk.)		
Farming	40000.00	52000.00	12000.00	30.00
Livestock rearing	52320.25	62570.87	16999.88	19.59
Petty business	45560.38	62560.26	17000.26	37.31
Tailoring	38550.00	50250.28	11700.28	30.35
Van/rickshaw pulling	40000.00	58560.60	18560.60	46.40
Total	43286.12	57188.40	13902.28	32.73

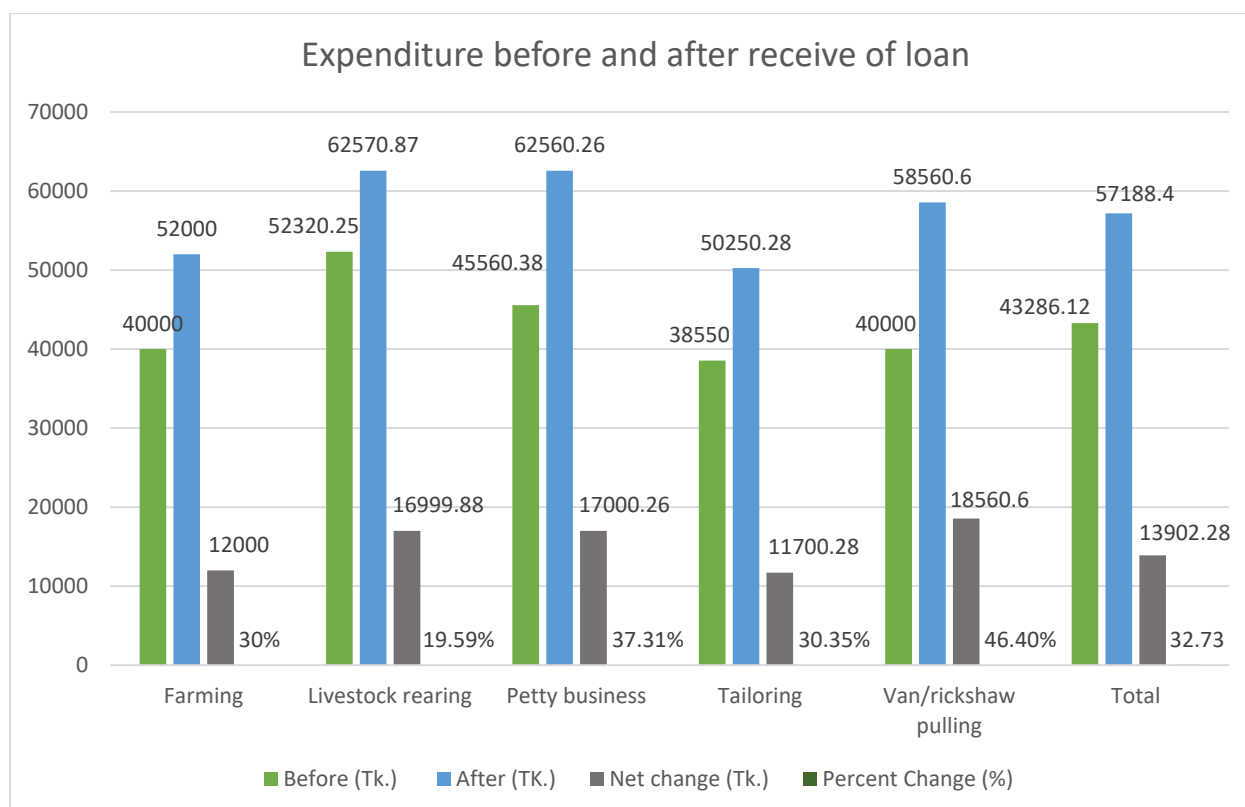


Figure 4.2: Average change in an annual expenditure of the respondents

From the table and figure 4.2, it can be seen that before joining the GB income-generating loan program the average annual expenditure of the respondents was Tk. 43286.12 which was enlarged to Tk. 57188.40 after linking the GB. On an average Tk. 13902.28 (32.73%) was improved in annual expenditure of the defendants of the area below study.

4.3 Average changes in owned land:

Changes in owned land following receive and use of GB loans

Loan category	Land before (decimal)	land after (decimal)	Land purchased during the year	Change in own land (%)
Farming	4.80	5.40	0.60	12.50
Livestock	4.23	7.66	3.43	81.09
Petty business	4.21	5.31	1.10	26.13
Tailoring	4.20	4.25	0.05	1.19
Van/Rickshaw	3.80	4.60	0.80	21.05
Total	4.24	5.44	1.19	28.39

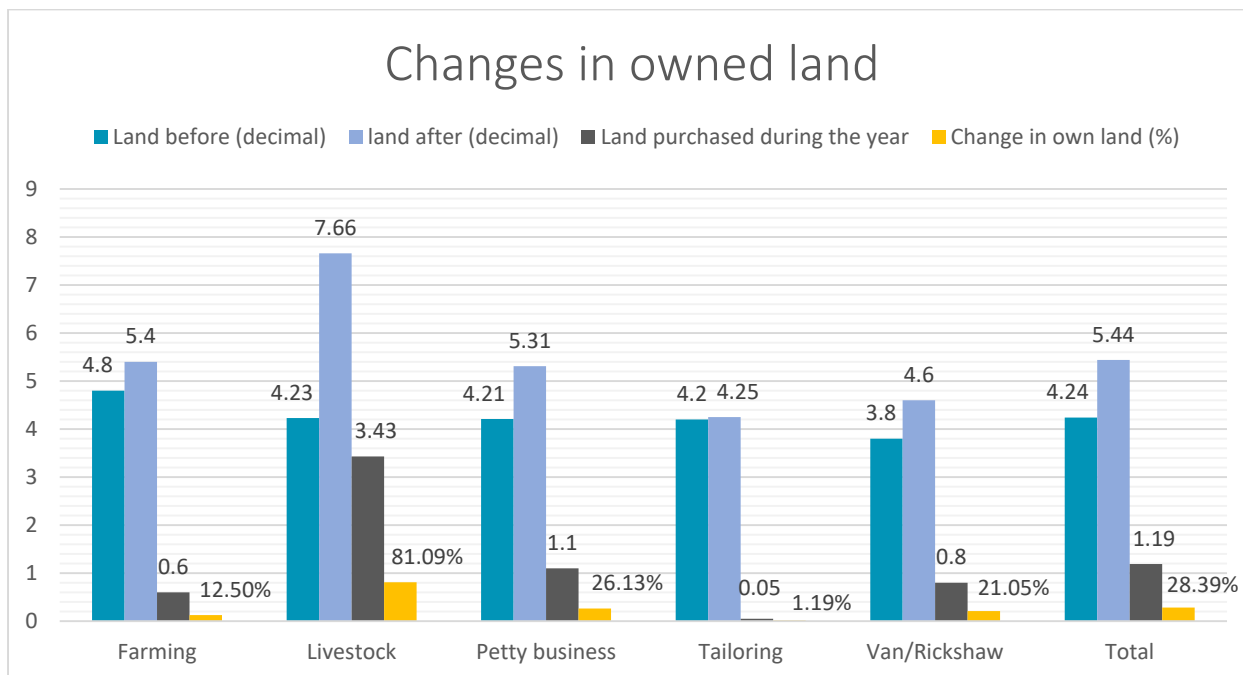


Figure4.3: Changes in owned land following receive and use of GB loans.

From the table and figure 4.3, it is seen that before connection to the GB income-generating loan program, the average amount of owned land of the respondents was 4.24 decimal, which was improved to 5.44 decimal after obtaining and using the loan. On an average, 1.19 decimal (28.39%) was increased in the amount of owned land of the respondents of the area under study, and it is also clear that the highest increase in the amount of owned land was 81.09% for the respondents who were involved in livestock rearing, and the lowest increase in the amount of owned land was 1.19% for the respondents who were involved in tailoring. From the table, it is also used of GB loan, which indicates a positive impact.

4.4 Average changes in amount of rented inland of the respondents:

Changes in rented inland following receive and use of GB loans

Loan category	Land rented in before (decimal)	Land rented in after (decimal)	Change in rented inland (%)
Farming	35.00	40.00	14.29
Livestock rearing	18.09	24.28	34.22
Petty business	9.21	12.10	31.38
Tailoring	27.00	28.00	3.70

Van/rickshaw pulling	15.00	16.02	6.00
Total	20.86	24.08	17.91

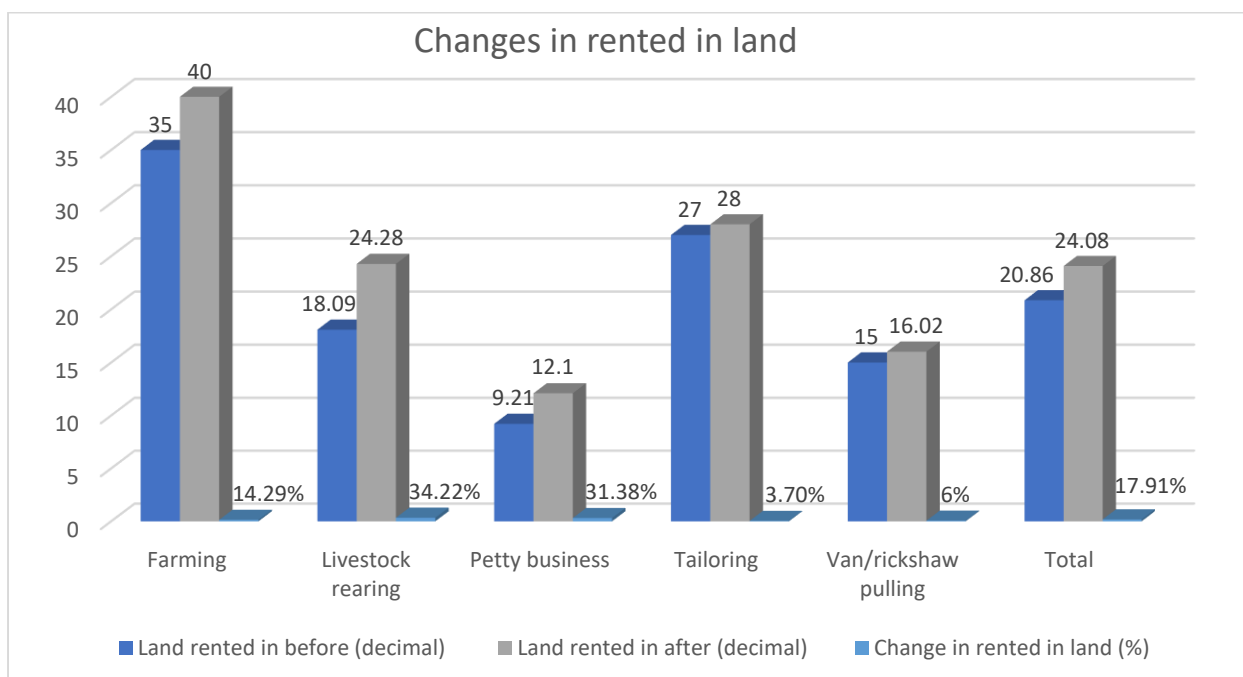


Figure 4.4: Changes in rented inland following receive and use of GB loans.

From the table and figure 4.4, it is seen that before connection the GB income-generating loan program the average amount of rented inland of the respondents was 20.86 decimal which was increased to 24.08 decimal after receive and use of loan. On a normal (17.91%) was expanded in measure of leased in place where there are the respondents of the zone under examination and it is likewise certain that the most noteworthy increment in measure of leased inland was 34.22% for the respondents who were engaged with animals raising and the least increment in measure of possessed land was 3.70% for the respondents who were associated with fitting. From the table and figure it is additionally clear that a normal, the measure of leased inland was expanded after getting and utilization of GB advance which demonstrates positive effect.

4.5 Socio-Economic Development:

4.5.1 Change in the educational status of the respondent's family members:

After joining GB credit program educational status of the respondent's family members also upgraded.

Change in the educational status of the respondent's family members

Educational level	Before		After	
	No. of family members	Percentage(%)	No. of family members	Percentage(%)

Illiterate	92	34.20	49	18.22
Ability to sign	102	37.92	120	44.61
Primary level	70	26.02	80	29.74
Secondary level	5	1.86	18	6.69
Above secondary level	-	-	2	0.74
Total	269	100	269	100

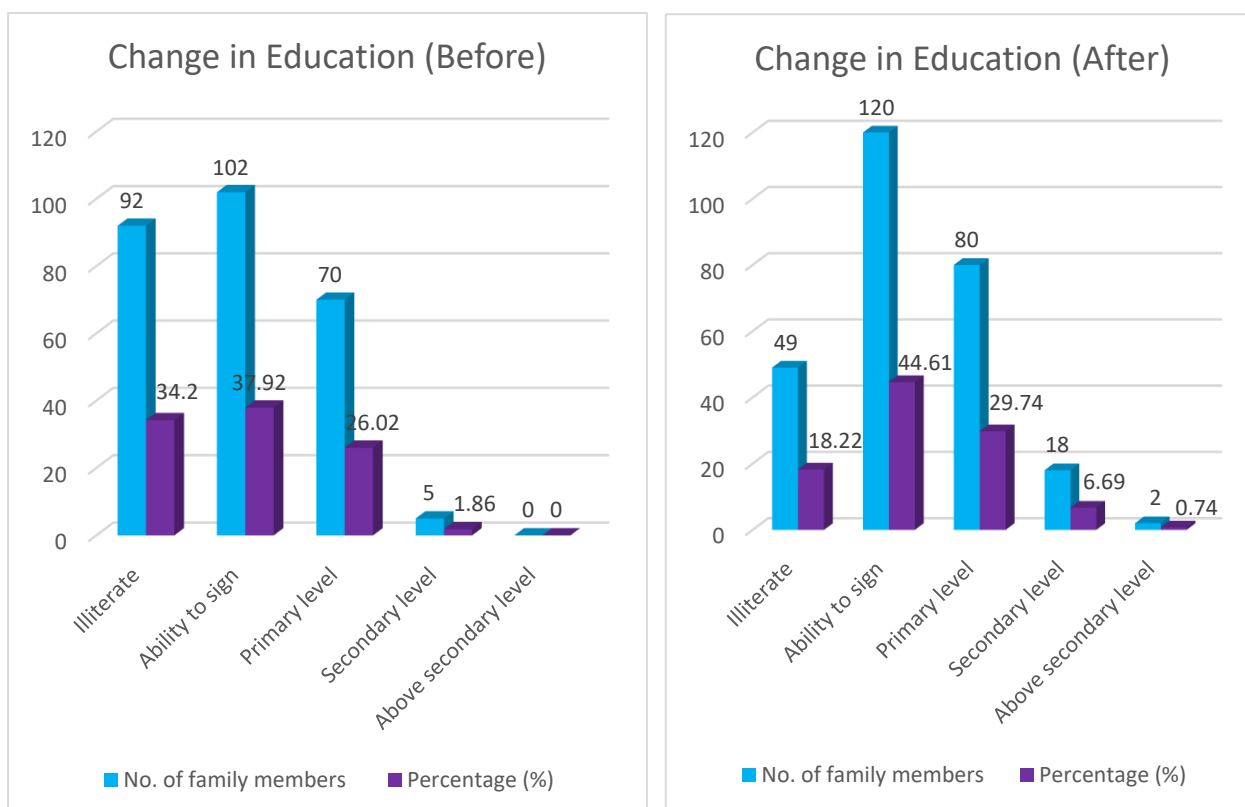


Figure 4.5: Changes in the educational status of the respondent's family members

The table and figure 4.5, show that after joining GB credit program educational status enhanced that means the percentage of illiterate members decreased (18.22%) and percentage of signing ability, primary level, secondary level, above secondary level increased which indicates positive impact of GB credit program.

4.5.2 Changes in sanitation condition:

Accessibility of sanitation facilities is a key factor for falling rapid spread of communicable disease like diarrhea, typhoid, gastro-intestinal infection, etc.

Change in sanitation				
Types of latrine	Before		After	
	No. of respondents	Percentage (%)	No. of respondents	Percent (%)

Bushes or open	-	-	-	-
Katcha latrine	43	71.67	5	8.33
Half sanitary latrine	17	28.33	53	88.33
Sanitary latrine	-	-	2	3.33

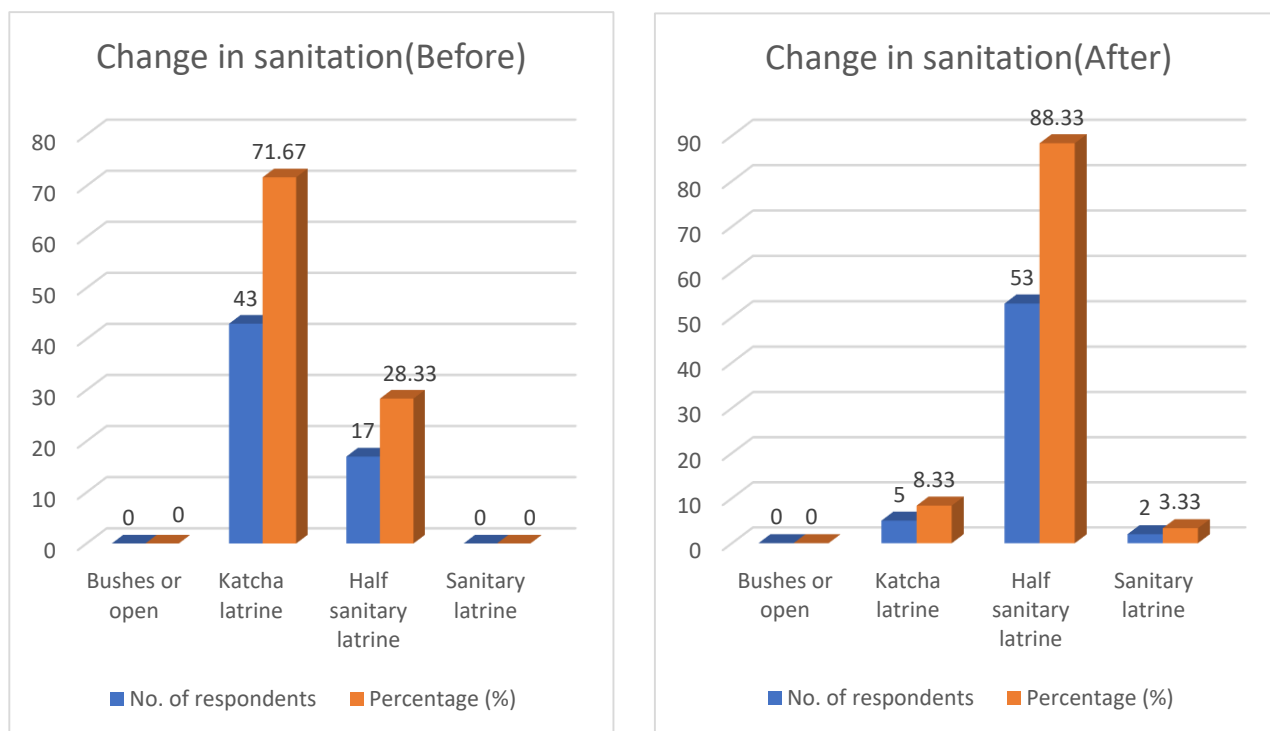


Figure 4.6: Changes in sanitation

The table and figure 4.6, shows that before joining GB pay producing advances the level of katcha lavatory clients was high and the level of half clean toilet clients and sterile restroom clients was low however in the wake of joining GB salary creating credits the level of half sterile toilet clients and clean restroom clients expanded and the level of katcha lavatory clients diminished which demonstrates that in the wake of joining the GB advance activity the respondents turned out to be more wellbeing cognizant.

Chapter Five

Findings and Recommendations

5.1 Findings

The 3-month internship program has finished while prepares this report. Throughout the time of internship, I have tried with my best to acquire theoretical and practical knowledge with collecting much information on “**Impact of Grameen Bank Micro Credit on Change in livelihood Status of Women Beneficiaries**” and the recommend policy suggestion arising out of the study.

- ❖ We can see that the rickshaw puller gained the highest changed in the income of 48.84% but the farmer gained the lowest change of 25.92%.
- ❖ Livestock rearing got the lowest change in an annual expenditure of 19.59% and rickshaw puller gained the highest change 46.40%.
- ❖ Tailoring gained the lowest changes in rented inland 3.70% and Livestock rearing gained the highest change 34.22%.
- ❖ After joining Grameen Bank credit program educational status percentage of illiterate members decreased 18.22%.
- ❖ Before joining Grameen Bank the percentage of katcha latrine users was high and the percentage of half sanitary latrine users and sanitary latrine users was low.
- ❖ The study also identifies the major causes that why some of the microcredit borrowers are not being benefited from microcredit utilization. The borrowers miss-use their credit in unproductive sectors because most of them are illiterate and have no skill and training about how to involve themselves in a productive income.
- ❖ Since their income has been increased so their daily expenditure in average increase after joining and taking the microcredit.

5.2 Recommendations:

The Grameen microcredit is designed very well, well developed in a systematic way and it is flexible in some cases. So, there is a limited scope to recommend them regarding the Grameen Microcredit.

However, to improve impact of a microcredit program in falling countryside poverty, the study is providing following recommendations:

- ❖ As the farmer gained the lowest change in annual income of 25.92%, Farmers have to make the proper use of the loan.
- ❖ Rickshaw pullers gained the highest change in expenditure 46.40%, They have to maintain a standard percentage.
- ❖ Tailoring must make the proper use of loan and they should increase from 3.70% to 34.22%.
- ❖ The illiterate people have to focus on the regular meeting of Grameen Bank to increase their educational status.
- ❖ The investigation proposed guaranteeing the best possible use of credit by the borrowers in gainful divisions. To do this the regulate checking and assessment framework to verify genuine required individual and the best possible use of credit in gainful divisions.
- ❖ It ought to give more advances to poor ladies alongside an arrangement of instruction and preparing so as to guarantee continued salary by the borrowers.
- ❖ The borrowers demand to reduce the interest rate against the credit which will help them to be associated with microcredit process in long-run. Also recommended that to take this matter in consideration to ensure more participation rural poor.
- ❖ The Grameen Bank should adopt digital banking like online money transfer, online transaction, payment, money withdraw, etc. So, the borrowers can transfer money, withdraw money or pay their installment from their home or working place.
- ❖ As the borrowers miss-use their credit in unproductive sectors because most of them are illiterate and have no skill and training about how to involve themselves in a productive income. So according to this, there needs a training institution, where the Grameen bank gives their borrowers training, improve their skills and teach them how to use this money in a productive way.

Conclusions

It is clear that micro-credit has been fruitful in removing rural poverty by making self-employment and increasing income generation activities in Bangladesh. The principal reason for this examination is to look at the Grameen Bank's presentation on destitution lightening of needy individuals at the grassroots level in Bangladesh. The information examination demonstrates that including defenseless social orders at each phase of their own social advancement through salary producing exercises diminishes the number of needy individuals in the public eye. It additionally demonstrates that the greater part of the females who profited the office of microcredit, at last, got financial strengthening. The common women had both productive and non-advantageous assets. This saving sand asset helped them as protection from nuclear family perils.

It tends to be reasoned that ladies being engaged with microcredit of Grameen Bank procured more learning about wellbeing, farming, nourishment and got credit to use in different salary creating exercises for acquiring more pay. Thus, they could inspire themselves sociology-financially. This examination likewise gives proof that monetary strengthening of ladies can be improved through expanding individual pay, investment funds and resources. The Grameen Bank methods residence people in the conventional of social growth through microcredit program. These methodologies empower ladies to partake in each phase of their own communal improvement, for example, financial, social and political zones. After all, the poor would eventually convert self-sufficient and finally no longer depend on charities or government subsidies.

References:

- ❖ Esmat Ara, Md, and Assraf Seddiky. "Impact of Grameen Bank Microcredit program on the livelihood status of women beneficiaries in Bangladesh." *American International Journal of Research in Humanities, Arts and Social Sciences* 9 (4) (2015): 323-332.
- ❖ Basher, Md Abul. "Empowerment of microcredit participants and its spillover effects: evidence from the Grameen Bank of Bangladesh." *The Journal of Developing Areas* 40.2 (2007): 173-183.
- ❖ Amin, Ruhul, and Stan Becker. "NGO-promoted microcredit programs and women's empowerment in rural Bangladesh: quantitative and qualitative evidence." *The journal of developing areas* 32.2 (1998): 221-236.
- ❖ Chowdhury, M. Jahangir Alam, Dipak Ghosh, and Robert E. Wright. "The impact of micro-credit on poverty: evidence from Bangladesh." *Progress in Development studies* 5.4 (2005): 298-309.
- ❖ Rahman, Aminur. "Micro-credit initiatives for equitable and sustainable development: who pays?." *World development* 27.1 (1999): 67-82.
- ❖ Islam, M. M., et al. "Rural women and poverty: A study on the role of RDRS for poverty alleviation in Bangladesh." *Journal of the Bangladesh Agricultural University* 6.2 (2008): 415-421.
- ❖ Islam, M. M., et al. "Rural women and poverty: A study on the role of RDRS for poverty alleviation in Bangladesh." *Journal of the Bangladesh Agricultural University* 6.2 (2008): 415-421.