



**Internship Report
On
“Contribution of Grameen Bank Microcredit Program for the
Socio-Economic Development of Rural Poor Women”**

Submitted To

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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

Date: 04-January-2020

Dr. S M Sohel Rana

Associate Professor & Associate Head
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Subject: Submission of Internship Report on “**Contribution of Grameen Bank Microcredit Program for Socio-Economic Development of Rural Poor Women**”.

Dear Sir,

I have the honor to state that, I have done my Internship report on “Contribution of Grameen Bank Microcredit Program for Socio-Economic Development of Rural Poor Women”. And it is an honor to submit it to you.

I have put my best effort to prepare this report and gathered as much relevant information I could. My goal was to make the report informative to all sorts of readers, and it was indeed a brilliant experience working on this project.

I therefore, hope that you would grant my evaluation on the basis of this report and obliged thereby.

Yours faithfully

Nur Mohammad

ID: 161-11-300

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DECLARATION

I declare that, this Internship Report entitled “**Contribution of Grameen Bank Microcredit Program for Socio-Economic Development of Rural Poor Women**” is uniquely prepared by me after completion of three month’s work at Grameen Bank main branch.

I also confirm that, the report is only prepared for my academic requirement not for any other purpose. It might not be used with the interest of opposite party of the corporation.

Signature of the Student

.....

Nur Mohammad

ID: 161-11-300

Program: BBA

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RECOMANDATION

This is to declare that Nur Mohammad, ID No. 161-11-300 has completed his Internship Report **entitled “Contribution of Grameen Bank Microcredit Program for Socio-Economic Development of Rural Poor Women”** has submitted to the Faculty of Business & Entrepreneurship, Department of Business Administration in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of BBA in Marketing was carried by under my direct supervision.

This thesis, have not been submitted to any other Institute or university for the award of any degree.

Signature of the Advisor

.....

Dr. S M Sohel Rana

Associate Professor

Department of Business Administration

Faculty of Business and Entrepreneurship

Daffodil International University

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Grameen Bank is a self-sustainable microcredit institution that helps to alleviate poverty by offering small loans to the poorest people in Bangladesh. The Bank aids poverty reduction by targeting villagers who are victims of debt cycles created by village loan sharks and overlooked by commercial lenders. However, village loan sharks are only one of Bangladesh's underlying causes of poverty that include:

Natural disasters: Earthquakes, Typhoons and Cyclones regularly occur.

Although the poor can use loans to enrich their daily lives, the absence of strong government policies providing education, healthcare and infrastructure means that underlying causes of Bangladesh's poverty remain unresolved. I believe that, the Grameen Bank can address some of these criticisms. Grameen can create large-scale poverty alleviation by employing the poor in viable subsidiary companies like Grameen Textile, and training them in marketable skills. The Bank can also work with government agencies and foreign non-profits to expedite education and healthcare services.

Microcredit programs have positive socioeconomic impact on rural women borrowers of Bangladesh. 66% respondents said their economic condition developed than the past, 6% respondents said their social status increased, 20% respondents said they are being self-sufficient and 8% respondents said their lifestyle developed than the past. 48% respondents said they live in their own house, 36% respondents said they live in the rent house, 8% respondents said they live in other relatives shelter and 8% respondents said they live in governments property.

Here 64% respondents said they go to the government hospital for treatment, 20% respondents said they go to the NGO clinic for treatment, 8% respondents said they go to the Herbal doctor and 8% respondents said they go to the privet clinic for treatment. 52% respondents said they get home loan from Grameen Bank. 36% respondents said they get education loan and 12% respondents said they have person scream in the Grameen Bank. In this study, 34% respondents said they have the freedom of decision making, 20% respondents said they have freedom of speech, 40% respondents said now they are self-sufficient and 6% respondents said now they are getting priority in their family. Here more than 90% respondents said they send their children to the school and 10% respondents said they don't send their children to the school. Only 16% respondents said they loan borrow loan from other organization beside Grameen Bank. But more than 84% respondents said they didn't borrow any loan from other organizations.

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Chapter-01

Introduction

1.1 Introduction

Micro-credit turned into another wonder in the present world because of its acknowledgment of a productive weapon to battle against neediness. A present examination demonstrated that, more than 1.3 billion occupants are attempting to win a littler sum one dollar (\$1) a day where they are enamored by extraordinary deficiency of fundamental needs, for example, nourishment, material, asylum, treatment and training. As of late colossal achievement has been shown to kill destitution utilizing Micro-credit advance and consistently 1% of all out populace is turning out from neediness. Be that as it may, diminishing destitution is more effective in provincial territories than in urban regions on account of its arbitrary access in remote spots. In consistently a large portion of a billion US dollar are given to 7.5 million borrowers all through the nation as a small scale advance to break the endless loop of destitution. Grameen Bank's exercises and the manner in which it helps colossal to build up the expectation for everyday comforts of poor people and powerless individuals in Bangladesh and urges to apply this model in various nations. Among the miniaturized scale money associations (NGO's) in Bangladesh, Grameen bank is in a main position who is attempting to created poor just as revered individuals giving Micro-credit advances without requiring any guarantee or home loan. The suggestions towards destruction of neediness clarified in segment fifth lastly, social and financial effect of Micro-credit in Bangladesh has been presented. Anyway by and by Grameen movement is managed everywhere throughout the world and committed to make destitution free world.

Lightening neediness and making occupations are at the core of the financial improvement objectives. They have become fundamental focuses of phenomenal consideration at many creating and undeveloped nations. Microfinance has demonstrated to be a successful device for battling neediness, making occupations, and improving the prosperity of poor. It has additionally demonstrated to be a motor to poor strengthening particularly ladies through empowering them to deal with their organizations and settle on their choice freely and upgrade their confidence just as their self-viability for the most part microfinance is known as an arrangement of a wide scope of budgetary administrations.

For an example: credit, protection, reserve funds, store and installment administrations to poor and low-income family units who are prohibited from traditional money related administrations for need security. The fundamental rationale is that by offering money related administrations, poor and low salary individuals will have the option to take part in monetary market through framing and creating their Micro-credit and little endeavors. Therefore, they will have the option to improve their family units, deal with their organizations and settle on their choices freely. Along these lines, they built up numerous establishments to convey money related and nonfinancial administrations that are required by a huge size of individuals who live in neediness and denied from getting to formal monetary administrations.

1.2 Objectives of the Study

The main objective of this study is to investigate the Contribution of Grameen Bank Microcredit Program for Socio-Economic Development of Rural Poor Women.

1.3 Key Variables

Age, Sex, Geography, Occupation, Income, Microcredit, Poverty lightening, Socio-monetary improvement.

1.4 Definitions of Key Terms

▪ Socio-financial improvement

Financial advancement is the procedure of social and monetary improvement in a general public. Financial advancement is estimated with pointers, for example, GDP, future, proficiency and levels of work. Changes in less-substantial elements are additionally thought to be, for an example- individual pride, opportunity of affiliation, individual security and opportunity from dread of physical damage and the degree of investment in common society. Reasons for financial effects are, for instance, new innovations, changes in laws, changes in the physical condition and biological changes.

▪ Microcredit

Microcredit is the expansion of little advances (microloans) to ruined members who commonly need insurance, solid job and an irrefutable financial record. It is structured not exclusively to help business enterprise and reduce destitution, yet in addition by and large to enable women and inspire whole networks by augmentation. In numerous networks, ladies come up short on the profoundly steady work chronicles that customary banks will in general require. Grameen Bank reports that reimbursement achievement rates are somewhere in the range of 95 and 99 percent. Microcredit is a piece of microfinance, which gives a more extensive scope of monetary administrations, particularly investment accounts, to poor people.

1.5 Limitation of the Study

For setting up this proposal, I have confronted a few challenges. Time is the principal constraint as the term of the program was of multi month as it were. It was so hard to gather the information from rustic women.

Chapter-02

About the Organization

2.1 About Grameen Bank

The Grameen Bank is a Nobel Peace Prize-winning microfinance organization and network advancement bank established in Bangladesh. It makes little advances (known as microcredit or grameen credit) to the crushed without requiring protection. Grameen Bank (GB) has pivoted conventional money related practice by clearing the necessity for security and made a budgetary structure reliant on normal trust, obligation, backing and creative mind. GB offers credit to the least blessed of the poor in nation Bangladesh, with no security. At Grameen Bank credit is a monetarily keen weapon to fight destitution and it fills in as an impulse in the general headway of monetary conditions of the poor who have been kept outside the money related hover on the ground that they are poor and thusly not bankable.

Professor Dr. Muhammad Yunus, the organizer of "Grameen Bank" thought about that if cash related resources can be made open to the down and out people on terms and conditions that are appropriate and reasonable, "these an enormous number of little people with countless little premiums can demonstrate make the best progression wonder. As of December, 2018, it has 8.81 million individuals, 97 percent of whom are ladies. With 2,568 branches, GB gives benefits in 81,392 towns, covering more than 97 percent of the total towns in Bangladesh. Grameen Bank's certain impact on its poor and once in the past poor borrowers has been documented in various self-governing assessments finished by outside associations including the World Bank, the International Food Research Policy Institute and the Bangladesh Institute of Development Studies (BIDS).

2.2 History of Grameen Bank

The start of Grameen Bank can be pursued back to 1976 when Professor Muhammad Yunus, Head of the Rural Economics Program at the University of Chittagong, moved an action investigate undertaking to break down the believability of arranging a credit transport system to give banking organizations centered at the commonplace poor. The Grameen Bank Project (Grameen signifies "country" or "town" in Bangla language) came into activity with the accompanying goals:

- Eliminate the abuse of the poor by cash banks
- Create open doors for independent work for the tremendous huge number of jobless individuals in country Bangladesh

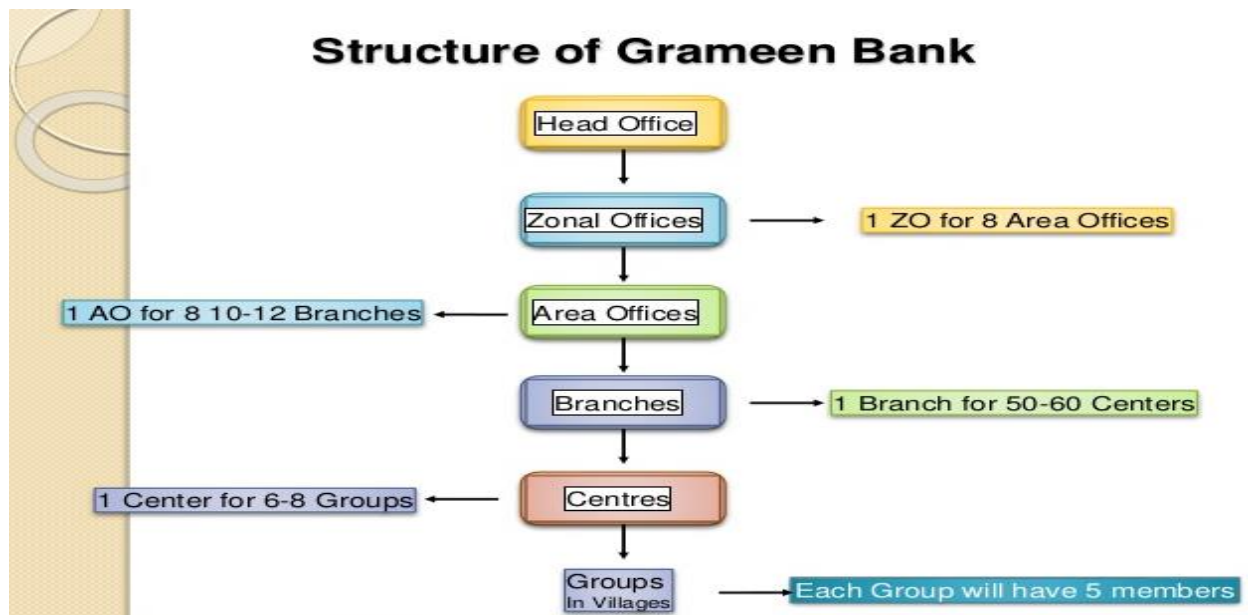
Bring the distressed, generally the women from the least blessed nuclear families, inside the overlay of a various leveled plan which they can appreciate and regulate without any other person's information; and Reverse the profound established unending circle of "low pay, low saving and low adventure", into noble float of low pay, mixture of credit, theory, more pay, more save reserves, more noteworthy hypothesis, more pay.

The action explores demonstrated its quality in Chittagong University and a bit of the neighboring towns during 1976-1979. With the sponsorship of the national bank of the country and support of the nationalized business banks, the endeavor was loosened up to Tangail region (a district north of Dhaka, the capital city of Bangladesh) in 1979. With the achievement in Tangail, the endeavor was connected with a couple of various territories in the country. In October 1983, the Grameen Bank Project was changed into a free bank by government authorization. Today Grameen Bank is asserted by the nation poor whom it serves. individuals from the Bank have 90% of its offers, while the remaining 10% is guaranteed by the organization.

2.3 Organizational Structure of Grameen Bank

The Grameen Bank has four administrative tiers, each with a distinct set of functions: the head office, the zonal office, the area and the branch. The zonal and zone workplaces together are alluded to as the local workplaces. The administrative center, situated in Dhaka, is the focal unit of the Grameen Bank. It is driven by representative overseeing executive helped by appointee overseeing chief, a head supervisor, and more than 400 other staff individuals. The field workplaces, comprising of branch, territory and zonal workplaces are free of the administrative center. A significant element to his administration structure is the elevated level of self-sufficiency conceded to the field units. The zonal office is a smaller than normal administrative center, which settles on every authoritative choice with the exception of major disciplinary activities against any staff.

On the other hand, the administrative centers are progressively engaged with giving preparing and raising advance Micro Credit and Grameen assets and awards from outer sources.



2.4 Breaking the vicious cycle of poverty through Microcredit

The Grameen Bank depends on the deliberate arrangement of little gatherings of five individuals to give common, ethically restricting gathering ensures in lieu of the insurance required by ordinary banks. The supposition that will be that if singular borrowers are offered access to credit, they will have the option to recognize and take part in feasible salary creating exercises- straightforward preparing, for example, paddy husking, lime-production, assembling, for example, ceramics, weaving, and piece of clothing sewing, stockpiling and promoting and transport administrations.

Women were at first given equivalent access to the plans, and demonstrated dependable borrowers as well as adroit business visionaries. Thus, they have raised their status, decreased their reliance on their spouses and improved their homes and the nourishing principles of their kids. Today more than 90 percent of members are ladies. Concentrated order, supervision, and overhauling describe the activities of the Grameen Bank, which are completed by "Bike brokers" in branch units with impressive assigned power. The thorough choice of members and their undertakings by these bank laborers, the groundbreaking peer pressure applied on these people by the gatherings, and the reimbursement conspire dependent on 50 week by week portions, add to operational feasibility to the provincial financial framework intended for poor people. Reserve funds have likewise been empowered. (GB Annual Report, 2018)

2.5 Method of Action of Grameen Bank

- The Grameen Bank's Method of activity can be shown by the accompanying standards:
 1. Start with the issue as opposed to the arrangement: a credit framework must be founded on a review of the social foundation instead of on a pre-set up banking system.
 2. Embrace a dynamic frame of mind: improvement is a long haul process which relies upon the goals and duty of the financial administrators.
 3. Ensure that the credit framework serves poor people, and not the other way around: credit officials visit the towns, empowering them to become acquainted with the borrowers.
 4. Set up needs for activity versus to the objective populace: serve the most destitution stricken individuals requiring speculation assets, who have no entrance to credit.
 5. Toward the start, confine credit to salary creating generation activities, uninhibitedly chose by the borrower. Make it workable for the borrower to have the option to reimburse the credit.

6. Incline toward solidarity gatherings: little casual gatherings comprising of co-picked individuals originating from a similar foundation and confiding in one another.
7. Partner investment funds with credit without it being essentially an essential.
8. Join close observing of members with techniques which are straightforward and institutionalized as could be allowed.
9. Do everything conceivable to guarantee the framework's monetary parity.
10. Put resources into HR: preparing pioneers will give them genuine advancement morals dependent on our, imagination, comprehension and regard for the rustic condition.

2.6 The 16 Decisions of Grameen Bank

- i. We shall follow and advance the four principles of Grameen Bank Discipline, Unity, Courage and Hard work – in all walks of our lives.
- ii. Prosperity we shall bring to our families.
- iii. We shall not live in dilapidated houses. We shall repair our houses and work towards constructing new houses at the earliest.
- iv. We shall grow vegetables all the year round. We shall eat plenty of them and sell the surplus.
- v. During the plantation seasons, we shall plant as many seedlings as possible.
- vi. We shall plan to keep our families small. We shall minimize our expenditures. We shall look after our health.
- vii. We shall educate our children and ensure that they can earn to pay for their education.
- viii. We shall always keep our children and the environment clean.
- ix. We shall build and use pit-latrines.
- x. We shall drink water from tube wells. If it is not available, we shall boil water or use alum.
- xi. We shall not take any dowry at our sons' weddings; neither shall we give any dowry at our daughter's wedding. We shall keep our center free from the curse of dowry. We shall not practice child marriage.
- xii. We shall not inflict any injustice on anyone; neither shall we allow anyone to do so.
- xiii. We shall collectively undertake bigger investments for higher incomes.
- xiv. We shall always be ready to help each other. If anyone is in difficulty, we shall all help him or her.
- xv. If we come to know of any breach of discipline in any center, we shall all go there and help restore discipline.
- xvi. We shall take part in all social activities collectively. (GB website)

2.7 Grameen Bank's Ownership

From the beginning, the poor women have bought shares of Grameen Bank with their tiny savings. They have been working tirelessly to keep the bank strong, because they know that this is their bank. A shocking question has been placed in front of the Inquiry Commission. The 8.4 million poor women, the people of the country, will anxiously wait for the answers given by the Commission. Owners of the Bank is 75% share of members and 25% share of Bangladesh Government.

2.8 Issues of Transparency and Credibility

These episodes gave Grameen's administration significant data about shortcomings because of inflexibility in the advance procedure. Under the exemplary Grameen Bank model, individuals who were late in their development portions were disallowed from the credit method until they had repaid in full.

This philosophy left individuals with propels monetarily past due with hardly any other options, as they required access to credit and hold assets to meet fixed interest and head portions and leaseholder the development technique. Instead of going about as an obstacle against default, the system spoke to a moral danger; ladies in risk of defaulting pulled out all the stops to remain in the Grameen structure on the off chance that they lose all passageway to recognize, similarly as any plausibility of escaping servile desperation.

Since the Grameen Bank's clients are overwhelmingly destitute individuals, these individuals had no to lose and everything to get by remaining in the Grameen structure. (GB Annual Report, 2018)

2.9 The Grameen Generalized System

This framework was acquainted in 2000 with conquer the money related requirements of the borrowers to hold over the awful days that truly disable their ability to reimburse their bank advances. The framework is straightforward and client inviting that gives a space to the part to stay in the Bank's standard instead of quitting Bank. The Grameen has four significant windows for loaning cash- fundamental advance, lodging advance, advanced education advance and battling individuals (homeless people) credit program. An essential credit is changed over into an adaptable advance or reschedule advance, if the members thinks that it's hard to pay the week by week portions. Adaptable advance decreases the portion size to an average level. Toward the finish of 2016, about 9 percent of the members were on adaptable credits. Adaptable advance isn't a free credit. It is just an impermanent alternate route from the fundamental advance. The member attempts their best to return to the essential credit. In the event that a member neglects to reimburse the essential advance and is reluctant to go into adaptable credit, she/he is figured as a defaulter.

2.9.1 Housing for poor people

A sanctuary over the head, nourishment and dress are the three most significant needs of the humanity. Understanding the significance, the asylum, grameen bank presented lodging credit program in 1984 to empower its borrowers to construct an unassuming sanctuary over their heads. The responsibility for house implants individuals with a feeling of pride, security and dignity that, thusly, gives a venturing stone to accomplish monetary flourishing and improved economic wellbeing. The roof for a lodging credit is BDT 25,000 for development of a basic tin-rooftop house. In general execution. Around 25,500 kids, at different degrees of school training, were granted the grants during the year under audit.

2.9.2 Higher Education Loans

Grameen Bank would not like to leave offspring of the individuals at the reel subsequent to completing the school level investigation. So it presented the Higher education loan program in 1997 to open doors for gifted offspring of its members to seek after advanced education in medication, designing, agribusiness and other advanced education programs at the alumni (with distinction) and postgraduate levels. The advances are expected to cover all costs acquired by the understudies from the earliest starting point as far as possible of the examination time frame. The credits spread affirmation charges, course charges, cost of stationery, nourishment and convenience and other related costs. Before the year's over under survey 53,175 understudies seeking after courses in disciplines were given credits under this program.

2.9.3 Nursing Education loans for the female children of Grameen Bank members

To help the posterity of Grameen Bank individuals to check businesses at home and abroad it advances money for study in a 3 years Diploma in Nursing and Midwifery in the widespread standard Grameen Caledonian College of Nursing. 224 understudies have chosen for this course. 127 understudies have starting at now adequately completed the course. of them 71 have confirmed businesses in different crisis centers and offices, 4 have gone for higher getting ready in Glasgow Caledonian University, Scotland while 10 understudies have tried B.Sc. level courses in nursing in Bangladesh.

2.9.4 Loan Insurance

Under this program, every extraordinary advance is paid off from the protection finance in case of death of a member. Protection finance is made with intrigue produced through an investment account made by stores of the members on yearly premise. Members are required to put sum equivalent to 3 percent of the advance sum in an assigned bank account each time a credit is taken.

2.9.4 Life Insurance

Every year groups of perished borrowers of Grameen Bank are paid sums extending from BDT 14 to 16 million (USD 0.17 to 0.21 million) as disaster protection benefits. Every family gets BDT 1,500 which the perished was a Grameen Bank members. An aggregate of 166,944 GB members passed on before the finish of 2018. Their families all things considered got an aggregate sum BDT 285.98 million (USD 5.30 million). Members are not required to pay any premium for this disaster protection. Members under this protection inclusion by being an investor of the bank.

2.9.5 Success of Members in Election of Local Bodies

Grameen system gives a sort of political race strategy to the individuals from the Bank. They routinely experience picking pack executive, secretaries, center chief and specialist center supervisor every year. They pick board people for running Grameen Bank at standard interims. This experience gives them a take-off stage to seek after open situations with a sensible degree of accomplishment.

Chapter-03
Literature Review

3.1 Literature Review

Microcredit alludes to programs that are destitution centered and that give monetary and business administrations to poor people for age of independent work and pay. Credit is an incredible instrument to battle neediness. The job of microcredit in diminishing neediness is presently all around perceived everywhere throughout the world. It is never again the topic of miniaturized scale credit professionals alone. Governments, contributors, advancement organizations, banks, colleges, experts, donors and others have expanding enthusiasm for it. With the appearance of Grameen Bank and other such projects Microcredit got another character, another significance and a spot being developed writing.

It is not any more an insignificant idea, it is presently an overall development. The complete effort of Microcredit Programs (MCP) as arranged by the Microcredit Summit (MCS) is 54.9 million customers including 26.8 million extremely poor when they began with the program. Credit makes open doors for independent work as opposed to trusting that business will be made. It frees both poor and ladies from the grasp of neediness. It carries the poor into the pay stream. Given the entrance to credit under a suitable institutional structure and game plan, one can do whatever one does best and procure cash for it. One can beat destitution. One can turn into the designer of one's predetermination and the operator of progress for one's family as well as for the general public.

There is as of now a significant measure of discussion with respect to the capacity of microfinance and micro-credit projects to ease neediness and fuel advancement. The fruitful presentation of microfinance in 1976 by Professor Dr. Muhammad Yunus, through the foundation of the Grameen Bank in Bangladesh, caught overall eye. Microcredit programs have been portrayed as an effective instrument for reducing neediness as well as for engaging women and encouraging balance in the public eye. Anyway neediness lightening and advancement isn't just about pay upgrade or meeting people groups' fundamental needs however it is additionally about offering parental figures and their youngsters an open door for a superior life. While microcredit credits may help the poor monetarily, there are different inquiries in regards to their capacity to empower them to have a superior life as far as instruction and wellbeing administration arrangement, organizing better relations inside their families, expanding their monetary manageability, strengthening and confidence. The effect of microcredit on ladies' social congruity and harmony inside their families has not been adequately researched.

When concentrating the effect of microcredit on the concordance inside the family. In addition, being the intended interest group to the microcredit program is a weight on the females as opposed to a strengthening apparatus where as a rule men accept that as a reason not to address the family units' issues and costs and rather depend totally on the lady who approached the credit. In different cases women became unpaid specialists in their spouse's business notwithstanding the obligation of the obligation.

A few women request availability of advances to men to make them bear the duties of their families as opposed to depending on the women. Over the previous decades, many creating nations advancement systems pursued a 'top-down' managerial methodology. This was the fundamental explanation that the poor at the grassroots level couldn't take part in the social advancement procedure to turn into its recipients. Therefore, the vast majority of the populace was neither capable improve their prosperity nor taste the products of advancement of their nations. Destitution was not mitigated, and accordingly, training, wellbeing and nourishment conditions are still poor and education rates stay low. By and by, microcredit is turning out to be well known step by step as an instrument for the poor in the creating scene, as the advancement establishments, advancement specialists and the Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) plan to improve the financial states of the most unfortunate of the poor through pay producing exercises.

The building up nations' legislatures additionally stress microcredit programs in their rustic improvement programs parallel to NGOs programs at the grassroots level. The landless and the penniless couldn't profit of any credit office from the current regular financial framework, as they didn't have resources for give guarantee (security). The Grameen Bank (GB) gives microcredit to the poor with no guarantee to produce business, salary and confidence. The procedure that takes puts in the Grameen Bank is better portrayed as hierarchical improvement for individuals' immediate investment in financial exercises.

The Grameen Bank was not begun as a bank or budgetary organization at the absolute starting point. It was built up by an educator of Economics at Chittagong University in Bangladesh. The possibility of the Grameen Bank was started in 1976, by Yunus through a little activity inquire about undertaking at Jobra, a town that is adjoining the Chittagong University grounds. In December 1976, the Grameen Bank Project tasks were propelled at Jobra village. Neighborhood game plans were made with Janata Bank to stretch out credits to the landless. The landless and the down and out couldn't profit of any advance office from the current financial framework, as they didn't have advantages for give security.

Professor Muhammad Yunus discovered 42 such individuals, every one of them together requiring a sum of US\$ 27. He felt very shocking at the time that society couldn't give this US\$ 27 to the persevering poor ladies. His first response was to take it from his very own pocket, yet he understood that it was anything but a long haul arrangement. At that point, he started looking for an institutional reaction to the predicament. He went to the nearby bank office searching for credit. He took in a ton about the financial practices and he saw that they don't have anything to do with neediness lightening. At long last he convinced them by offering himself as an underwriter, at that point bank said that was the main way he could do it. He took advances from a bank in 1976 and loaned the cash to the destitute individuals of the town. He needed to ensure that the individuals would take care of their credits, with the goal that the banks would not stop the office. The procedure that happens in the bank is described as authoritative advancement for investment. Yunus has communicated this view compactly. (Yearly Report, 2018)

Destitution is a circumstance of absence of the standard or socially worthy measure of cash or material belongings. Destitution is an issue for every one of the nation's regardless of their degree of improvement. It might be an absence of pay or assets, an absence of adapting limit, an absence of essential human abilities, an absence of institutional barriers or in extraordinary cases an absence of all these. In a more extensive sense, it might be a mix of financial, social and political hardships. NGOs give microcredit to destitute individuals to upgrade their salary and improve the circumstance of hardship. Microcredit has huge effects and guarantees the nourishment security. The poor are not homogeneous, so sway changes essentially among various portions of the populace as indicated by their financial status, sex, foundation, family organization and others. The analysis shows that microcredit alone cannot alleviate the poverty significantly without ensuring their individual transactional powers such as economic transaction, social transaction, legal transaction and political transaction power.

Chapter-04

Methodology of the study

Methodologies

Microcredit has accomplished considerably less than what its advocates said it would accomplish, however its negative effects have not been as extreme as certain pundits have contended. Microcredit is only one factor impacting the achievement of an independent companies, whose achievement is affected to a lot bigger degree by how much an economy or a specific market develops. A basic survey of 58 papers covering encounters in 18 nations closed "there is nothing more than a bad memory proof for the advantageous effect of microfinance on the prosperity of needy individuals" and that "the best effects are accounted for by considers with the weakest plans". The endeavor to unbiasedly assess the effect of microcredit on a worldwide or a nearby scale is damaged by various methodological difficulties. There are just hardly any thorough assessments of microcredit, and a significant part of the writing on the effect of microcredit is situated in narrative reports or contextual investigations that are not agent.

In this study, both qualitative and quantitative methods were used. Primary data were collected by using a semi-structured questionnaire with two open-ended questions. It is appropriate in this study. This methodology offers great propose for practicing research would like to see clear picture of the study. These primary data were collected from survey question and secondary data were collected from Books, Articles, Newspapers, Journals, and Websites etc.

4.1 Research Design

In this study, I have used Percentages, Table, Diagram, and Chart etc. to access the information about this research.

4.2 Information related to the research

4.2.1 Location of the Study

The study area was Katigram Manikganj Branch of Grameen Bank.

4.2.2 Duration of the Study

This study duration was for three months started from 'October 2019 to December 2019'.

4.2.3 Target Population

In this study, the target groups for primary sources of information are the female borrowers of Grameen Bank.

4.2.4 Sample Size

In this study, the sample size is **50** women who are the borrowers of Grameen Bank.

4.3 Data Collection and technique

The study was conducted based on survey. Survey was the main data collection tools. An interview schedule was put in place to collect information on perspective of individual participants and also collect demographic data about the participants. The survey included both structured (or closed) questions with pre-determined responses and several open-ended questions. The questionnaire was prepared in both Bangle and English version.

4.4 Data Processing and Analysis

In this study, data preparing and processing involved the following step:

- Data collection and Cross checking
- Data editing
- Data entry and entry verification
- Verifying the logic and accuracy of data as per filled up questioner

Chapter-05

Analysis of data

Micro-credit has come up with a solution to remove this impediment by ensuring access of the poor to the capital- a way out of poverty. Micro-credit extends the scope of the poor for home-based livelihoods and self and productive employment. Though women constitute half of the population in the country, they have been traditionally in the back seat in social-economic activities. Micro-credit programs have enabled womenfolk to engage in economic activities and encouraged them to increase their mobility in society. This has contributed to poverty reduction and social development.

5.1 Analysis of data

❖ **Figure No. 1: Distribution of respondents by their age**

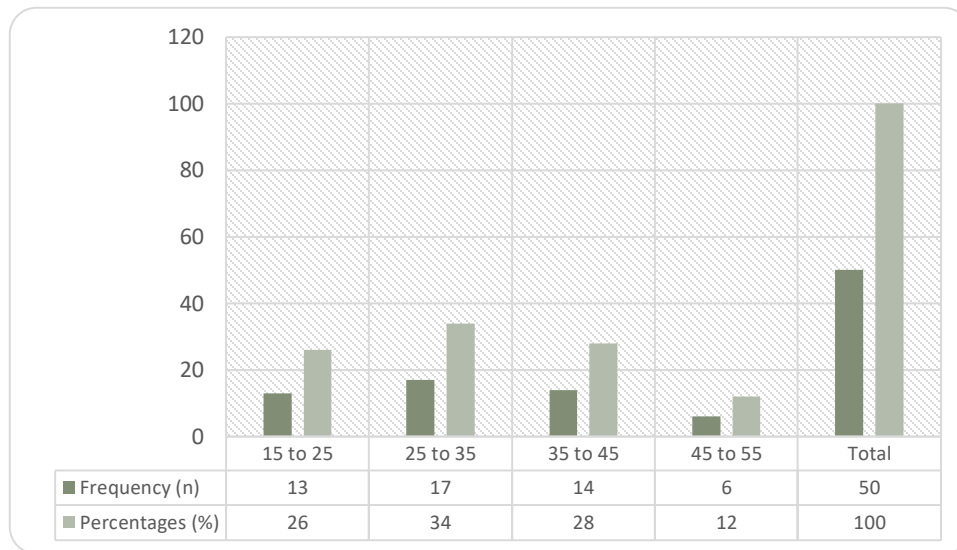


Figure No. 1

Figure No. 1 shows the distribution of respondents by their age. In this study, 26% respondent's age range is 15 to 25 years old, 34% respondent's age range is 25 to 35 years old, 28% respondent's age range is 35 to 45 years old and 12% respondent's age range is 45 to 55 years old.

▪ **Table No. 1: Distribution of respondents by their educational qualification**

Educational qualification	Frequency (n)	Percentages (%)
Primary	21	42
Secondary	19	38
Higher secondary	10	20
Total	50	100

Table No. 1

Table No. 1 shows the distribution of respondents by their educational qualification. Here 42% respondent's education qualification is primary level, 38% respondent's education qualification is secondary level and 20% respondent's education qualification is higher secondary level.

❖ **Figure No. 2: Distribution of respondents by their monthly family income**

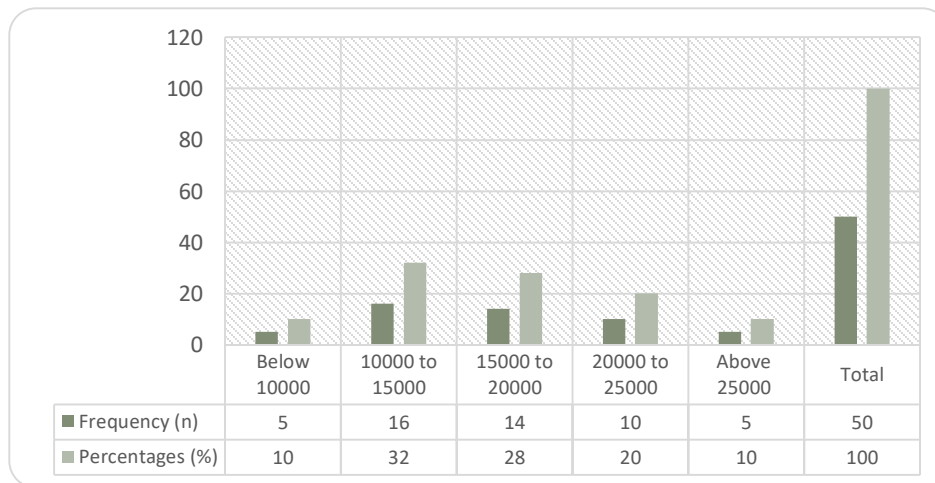


Figure No. 2

Figure No. 2 shows the distribution of respondents by their monthly family income. Here 10% respondent monthly income below 10000 taka, 32% respondents monthly income 10000 to 15000 taka, 28% respondents monthly income 15000 to 20000 taka, and 10% respondents monthly income above 20000 taka.

- **Table No. 2: Distribution of respondents by the number of their family members**

Number of family member	Frequency (n)	Percentages (%)
1 to 3	4	8
3 to 5	26	52
5 to 7	17	34
7 to 9	3	6
Total	50	100

Table No. 2

Table No. 2 shows the distribution of respondents by the number of their family members. 8% respondents have 1 to 3 family members, 52% respondents have 3 to 5 family members, 34% respondents have 5 to 7 family members, and 6% respondents have 7 to 9 family members.

- ❖ **Figure No. 3: Distribution of respondents by the number of their children**

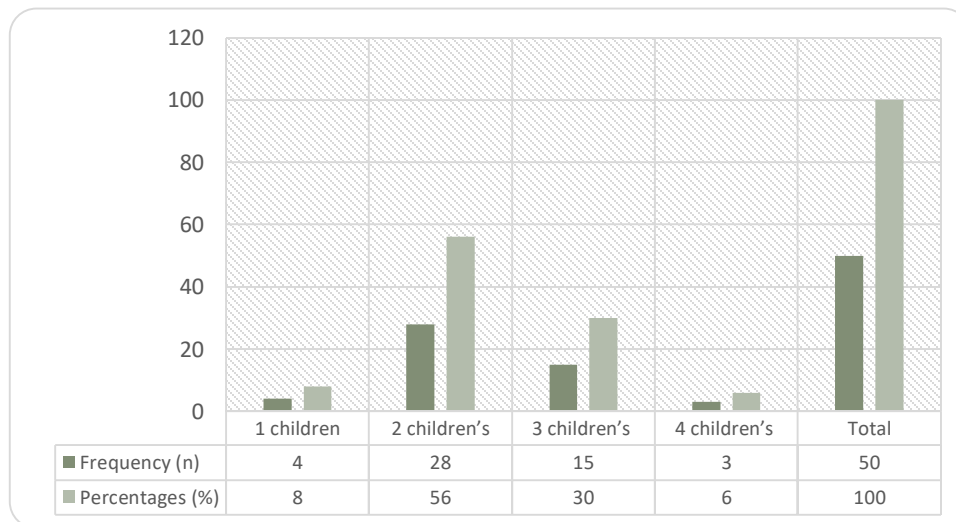


Figure No. 3

Figure No. 3 shows the distribution of respondents by the number of their children. 8% respondents have only one child, 56% respondents have two children, 30% respondents have three children, and 6% respondents have four children.

- **Table No. 3: Distribution of respondents by getting idea about Grameen Bank microcredit**

Opinion	Frequency (n)	Percentages (%)
By own self	13	26
By their neighbor	9	18
By their relative	20	40
By Grameen Bank staff	8	16
Total	50	100

Table No. 3

Table No. 3 shows the distribution of respondents by getting idea about Grameen Bank microcredit. 26% respondents said that the get the idea about Grameen Bank by own, 18% respondents said they knew about it from their neighbors, 40% respondents said they knew about Grameen Bank from their relatives and 16% respondents said.

- ❖ **Figure No. 4: Distribution of respondents by the duration of membership with the Grameen Bank**

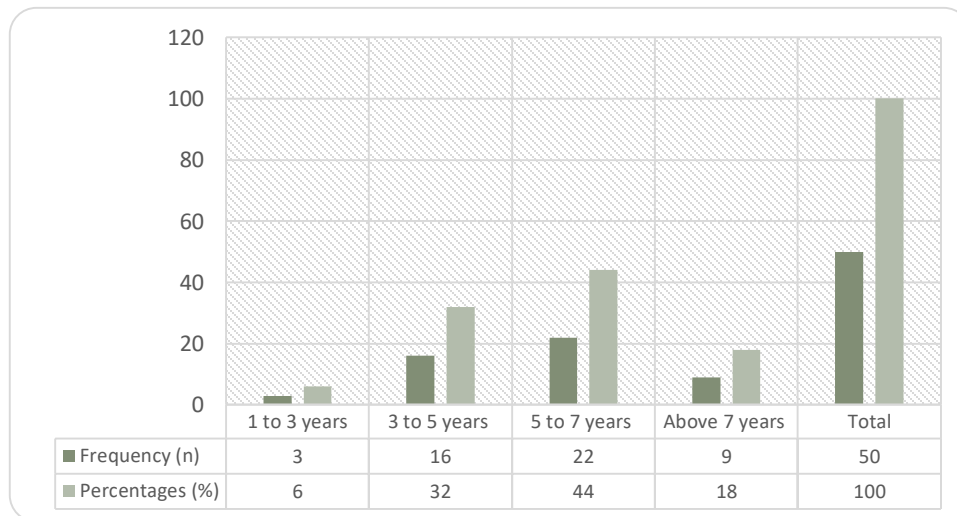


Figure No. 4

Figure No. 4 shows the distribution of respondents by the duration of membership with the Grameen Bank. In this study, 6% respondents said they have 1 to 3 years' membership with Grameen Bank, 32% respondents said they have 3 to 5 years.

- **Table No. 4: Distribution of respondents by type of loan that they took from Grameen Bank**

Opinion	Frequency (n)	Percentages (%)
Primary loan	43	86
Special loan	7	14
Total	50	100

Table No. 4

Table No. 4 shows the distribution of respondents by type of loan that they took from Grameen Bank. More than 86% respondents said they took primary loan from the Grameen Bank, other 14% respondents said they took special loan.

- ❖ **Figure No. 5: Distribution of respondents by the amount of money that they borrow from Grameen Bank at the first time**

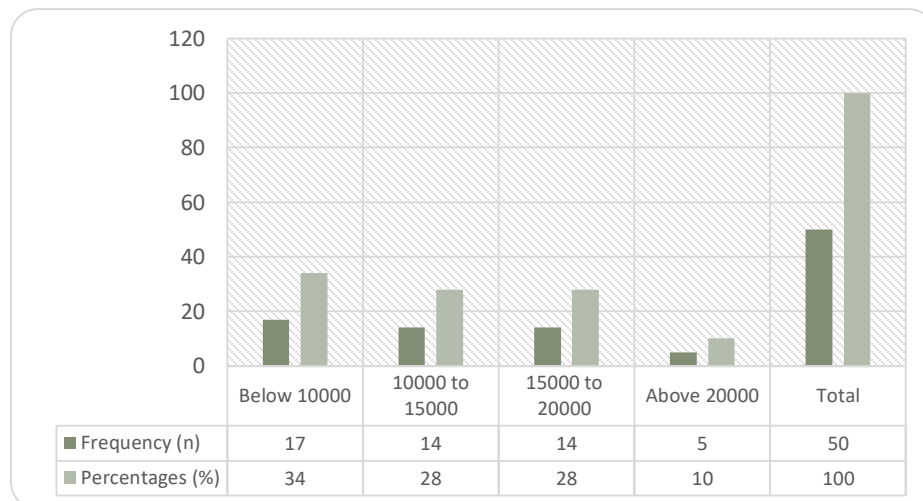


Figure No. 5

Figure No. 5 shows the distribution of respondents by the amount of money that they borrow from Grameen Bank at the first time. Here 34% respondents said they borrowed below 10000 taka from the Grameen Bank at the first time, 28% respondents said they borrowed 10000 to 15000 taka, 28% respondents said they borrowed 15000 to 20000 taka and 10% respondents said they borrowed above 20000 taka from Grameen Bank at the first time. ears, 44% respondents said they have 5 to 7 years, and 9% respondents said they have above 9 years' membership with Grameen Bank.

- **Table No. 5: Distribution of respondents by the investment of borrowing money that they took first time from Grameen Bank**

Opinion	Frequency (n)	Percentages (%)
For starting new business	15	30
For extending business	20	40
For buying property	8	16
For paying debt	7	14
Total	50	100

Table No. 5

Table No. 5 shows the distribution of respondents by the investment of borrowing money that they took first time from Grameen Bank. 30% respondents said they started new business, 40% respondents said they extended their business, 16% respondents said they bought new property and 14% respondents said they pay debt by the borrowing money.

- ❖ **Figure No. 6: Distribution of respondents by the type of their house**

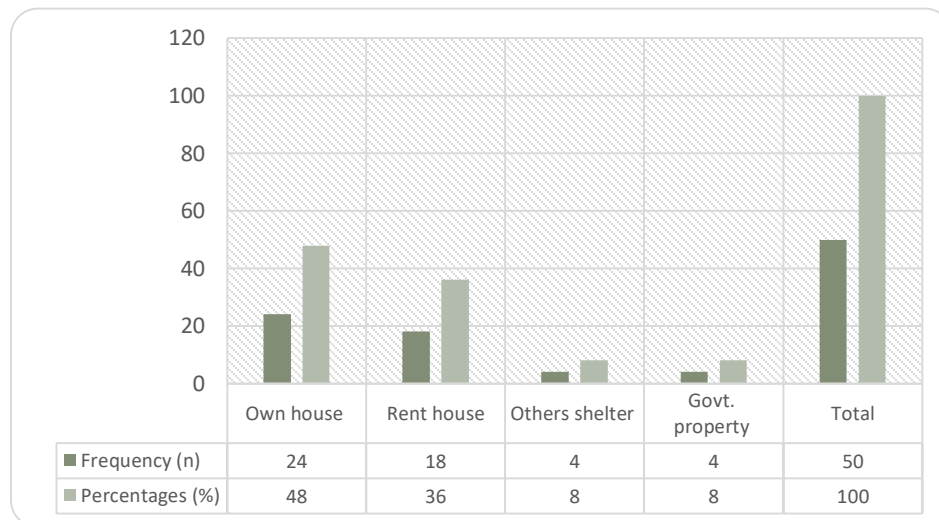


Figure No. 6

Figure No. 6 shows the distribution of respondents by the type of their house. 48% respondents said they live in their own house, 36% respondents said they live in the rent house, 8% respondents said they live in other relatives shelter and 8% respondents said they live in governments property.

- **Table No. 6: Distribution of respondents by the development of their condition after borrowing loan from Grameen Bank**

Opinion	Frequency (n)	Percentages (%)
Economic development	33	66
Increase of social status	3	6
Being self sufficient	10	20
Development of lifestyle	4	8
Total	50	100

Table No. 6

Table No. 6 shows the distribution of respondents by the development of their condition after borrowing loan from Grameen Bank. 66% respondents said their economic condition developed than the past, 6% respondents said their social status increased, 20% respondents said they are being self-sufficient and 8% respondents said their lifestyle developed than the past.

- ❖ **Figure No. 7: Distribution of respondents having electronics materials in their house**

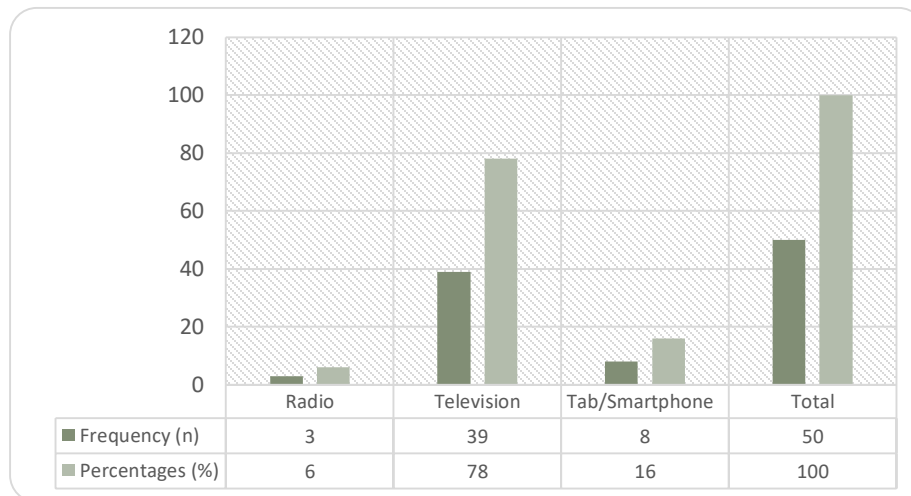


Figure No. 7

Figure No. 7 shows the distribution of respondents having electronics materials in their house. Here 6% respondents said they have radio in their house, 78% said they have television and 16% respondents said they have smart phone.

- **Table No. 7: Distribution of respondents having sanitary latrine in their house**

Opinion	Frequency (n)	Percentages (%)
Yes	50	100
No	0	0
Total	50	100

Table No. 7

Table No. 7 shows the distribution of respondents having sanitary latrine in their house. Here entire 100% respondents said they have sanitary latrine in their house.

- ❖ **Figure No. 8: Distribution of respondents by their medical behavior at the time of illness**

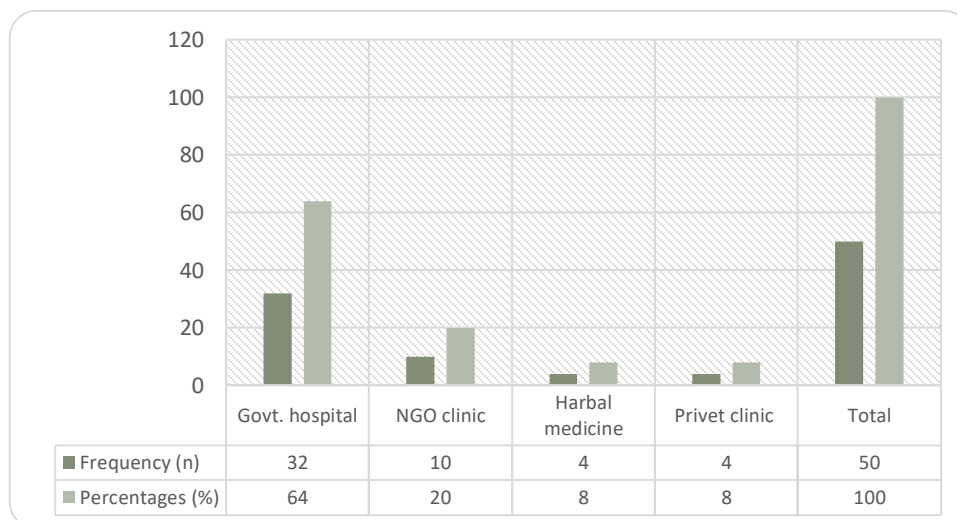


Figure No. 8

Figure No. 8 shows the distribution of respondents by their medical behavior at the time of illness. Here 64% respondents said they go to the government hospital for treatment, 20% respondents said they go to the NGO clinic for treatment, 8% respondents said they go to the Herbal doctor and 8% respondents said they go to the privet clinic for treatment.

- **Table No. 8: Distribution of respondents having other services from Grameen Bank**

Opinion	Frequency (n)	Percentages (%)
Home loan	26	52
Education loan	18	36
Pension stream	6	12
Total	50	100

Table No. 8

Table No. 8 shows the distribution of respondents having other services from Grameen Bank. 52% respondents said they get home loan from Grameen Bank. 36% respondents said they get education loan and 12% respondents said they have person stream in the Grameen Bank.

- **Table No. 9: Distribution of respondent's opinion about the role of Grameen Bank microcredit for women empowerment**

Opinion	Frequency (n)	Percentages (%)
Freedom of decision making	17	34
Freedom of speech	10	20
Being self sufficient	20	40
Getting priority in family	3	6
Total	50	100

Table No. 9

Table No. 9 shows the distribution of respondent's opinion about the role of Grameen Bank microcredit for women empowerment. Here 34% respondents said they have the freedom of decision making, 20% respondents said they have freedom of speech, 40% respondents said now they are self-sufficient and 6% respondents said now they are getting priority in their family.

❖ **Figure No. 10: Distribution of respondents by the schooling their children**

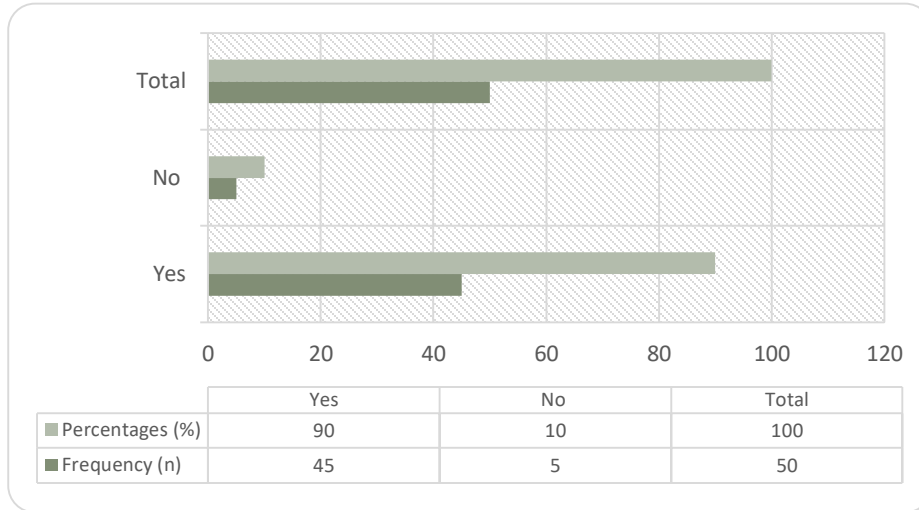


Figure No. 10

Figure No. 10 shows the distribution of respondents by the schooling their children. Here more than 90% respondents said they send their children to the school and 10% respondents said they don't send their children to the school.

▪ **Table No. 10: Distribution of respondent's opinion about poverty alleviation in their life after borrowing loan from Grameen Bank**

Opinion	Frequency (n)	Percentages (%)
Yes	50	100
No	0	0
Total	50	100

Table No. 10

Table No. 10 shows the distribution of respondent's opinion about poverty alleviation in their life after borrowing loan from Grameen Bank. Here entire 100% respondents said now they are poverty free, because they borrowing microcredit from Grameen Bank and make a business.

Chapter-06

Findings of the study

6.1 Findings of the study

Microfinance is characterized as an advancement instrument that awards or gives budgetary administrations and items, for example, little credits, reserve funds, miniaturized scale renting, smaller scale protection and cash move to help the very or uncommonly poor in growing or setting up their organizations. The loaning establishments anticipated the individuals (ladies) to begin reimbursement of the advance after the main seven-day stretch of acquiring the credit. The advance ought to be reimbursed to the establishment inside 60 weeks.

Nonetheless, the reimbursement sum relies upon the measure of the credit acquired by the recipients. All things considered, smaller scale credit is a truly reasonable methodology for enhancing the insufficiencies of the proper loaning framework and ensuring access to credits for the provincial poor, through a budgetary intermediation choice that is receptive to their work conditions. In this examination, 26% respondent's age run is 15 to 25 years of age, 34% respondent's age extend is 25 to 35 years of age, 28% respondent's age go is 35 to 45 years of age and 12% respondent's age run is 45 to 55 years of age.

Here 42% respondent's training capability is essential level, 38% respondent's instruction capability is optional level and 20% respondent's training capability is higher auxiliary level. Here 10% respondent's month to month salary beneath 10000 taka, 32% respondents month to month pay 10000 to 15000 taka, 28% respondents month to month pay 15000 to 20000 taka, and 10% respondent's month to month pay over 20000 taka.

Fundamentally, poor reserve funds culture of recipients of small scale credit represents an impressive risk to the plan. Most ladies discover reserve funds an extremely troublesome practice to assimilate: they spread the vast majority of their salary on family unit nourishment, kids' instruction and on the obtaining or reclamation of rented lands. Further abroad, a few recipients consider their pay too little to be in any way spared away. 26% respondents said that they get the thought regarding Grameen Bank by possess, 18% respondents said they thought about it from their neighbors, 40% respondents said they thought about Grameen Bank from their family members over 86% respondents said they took essential advance from the Grameen Bank, other 14% respondents said they took unique credit.

Here 34% respondents said they borrowed below 10000 taka from the Grameen Bank at the first time, 28% respondents said they borrowed 10000 to 15000 taka, 28% respondents said they borrowed 15000 to 20000 taka and 10% respondents said they borrowed above 20000 taka from Grameen Bank at the first time. 30% respondents said they started new business, 40% respondents said they extended their business, 16% respondents said they bought new property and 14% respondents said they pay debt by the borrowing money.

Chapter-07
*Recommendations
& Conclusion*

7.1 Recommendations

Bangladesh is reputed in world for birth land of micro credit. It is being utilized in numerous nations as the weapon against neediness. Micro-credit has been extended everywhere throughout the nation by a great deal of administrative and non-legislative associations during most recent three decades as Grameen Bank has been fruitful to actualize this model. Yet, it is valid there is no dynamic and incredible State instrument aside from Micro-Credit Regulatory Committee to direct and administer the exercises of developing number of organizations.

Micro-credit intrigue ought to be down to positive for poor people. In the event that small scale acknowledge can be good for its way of thinking of killing destitution, there be a few measures to take. It should diminish the enthusiasm to a sensible sum, credit moneylender associations? responsibility and straightforwardness must be guaranteed. Contributor reliance of the association ought to be diminished, separate rules and regulations for micro credit like other banking and insurance organization may be enacted.

One thing I mentioned that, Grameen Bank should operate their activities like as commercial bank, because without commercial structure it is quite impossible to get members/customers feedback. Grameen Bank's education loan is too small compare to the its members. So education loan and scholarship should increase to a big number. Grameen Bank has influence on rural poor women very much. Grameen Bank can provide basic medical advices in it center meetings and other meetings. It should immediately take program for family planning, maternal and child health. Then it can more and more help poor people.

So, Microcredit Regulatory Committee should be empowered enough to overlook and supervise on micro-credit lending organizations actively. State should build a review committee to immediately take decision for ensuring accountability and transparency within those organizations. Grameen Bank should maintain its internal accountability and always try to be transparent. Its activity mostly based trust in field offices. Grameen Bank is not following still fully computerized accounting and management. It is very urgent to provide computers to all branches.

7.2 Conclusion

Microcredit program contribute to our economy by eradicating poverty. Grameen Bank is the pioneer Micro Financial Institution on the planet. This paper featured how microcredit functions for the poor by giving limited quantity of cash and how they advantage by Grameen Bank credit. Improvement ought to be grounded by social, social and financial development of the nation and for the Social-monetary advancement.

Grameen Bank has received such a significant number of simple use techniques. This paper is given the unmistakable thought regarding microcredit program and structure of the Grameen Bank also. In this examination, I attempted to find the effect of Grameen Bank microcredit program in neediness easing and social-financial improvement of rustic ladies in Bangladesh. The majority of the individuals from Grameen Bank are ladies who live in country zone. Grameen Bank microcredit program assumes a significant job for neediness lightening and the social-financial improvement of the rustic ladies.

The improvement of provincial business enterprise in Bangladesh essentially relies upon social-monetary advancement of the individuals. The fundamentals to create rustic business enterprise are the improvement of capacities of the individuals. When the provincial ladies are independent, they will have the option to start their own ventures that outcomes on self-free. To create rustic poor women enterprise in a creating nation like Bangladesh, three sorts of exercises may be performed.

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