



Daffodil
International
University

Internship report

On

‘The impact of Grameen Bank Micro Credit Program on Alleviating Poverty and Empowering Women’

Prepared For

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Date of Submission:

Letter of Transmittal

Mr. Samsul Alam Senior Lecturer
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Subject: Submission of Internship Report on “**The impact of Grameen Bank Micro Credit Program on Alleviating Poverty and Empowering Women**”

Dear Sir,

It's my incredible happiness to present the internship report entitled “Micro Credit Program of Grameen Bank for Poverty Alleviation and Women Empowerment”, I have attempt my level best outfit my report with pertinent information, which I have gathered during a quarter of three month internship conduction period. I tried genuine endeavours to concentrate related materials, archives, visiting branches and centres in Grameen Bank and analyze significant records for arrangement of the report.

I ask your benevolent reason for the inadvertent mistakes that my happen in the report not withstanding my best exertion. I trust that you would be benevolent enough to acknowledgement this report.

Yours Faithfully,

.....

Abdullah Al Mahmud

ID: 172-11-484

Major in Finance

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Department of Business Administration

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Supervisor Declaration

It gives me enormous pleasure to guarantee that the internship report titled `` The impact of Grameen Bank Micro Credit Program on Alleviating Poverty and Empowering Women has been finished by Abdullah Al Mahmud ID: 172-11-484 an understudy of BBA program, Department of Business Administration, Daffodil International University, under my supervision, this is an exceptional work, which has not been passed on in any journal or submitted to any foundation or division for any level of acknowledgment.

I do as such recognize it an absolutely propose Internship report for submission.

.....

Mr. Samsul Alam

Senior Lecturer

Department of Business Administration

Faculty of business and Entrepreneurship

Daffodil International University

Acknowledgment

Praise to Almighty Allah (SWT), the creator and sustainers who have given me the open door and extension to finish this Research Work effectively. It's to be sure a great pleasure and honour on my part to have the chance to present this report after the practical investigation on Grameen bank. I have got earnest assistance from so many individuals during my proposition work the spread their hands to me for preparing this report.

I might want to thank my honourable supervisor Mr. Samsul Alam, Senior Lecturer in the Department of Business Administration faculty of Business and Entrepreneurship Daffodil International University for this valuable guidance, advice and continuous help to prepare this report.

I am particularly grateful to MD.Golam Zakaria Rahman , PO and Faculty member International Program Department of Grameen Bank , Head Office, Mirpur-2, Dhaka-1216.

Finally, I also prefer to thanks to all the officers, stuffs and individual from Grameen Bank , Head Office for providing me immediate aberrant assistance to finish this report.

Executive Summary

The study demonstrates the objective of report which is to illustrate about the role of microcredit on the poor people. This study intends to find out what is the role of micro-credit facilities of Grameen bank in reducing poverty and women empowerment in khurigram branch, Grameen bank branch to collect required secondary sources were used. A poverty alleviation index was built by using questionnaire. The researcher divided the sample into two categories, Grameen bank members present position and previous position. An independent sample, Based on the findings the researcher provided some recommendations. The Grameen bank should decrease its interest rate to make it more feasible for poor participate in Grameen bank micro-credit program. The study concluded that micro-credit has positive impact on poor people. Grameen banks micro-credit is helping poor people to get rid of financial misery and poverty.

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Chapter: 01

Introduction



1.1 Introduction

Traditionally all banks give lone with sufficient collateral from borrowers. So, there was no scope for the poor and landless people (especially rural women) to take loan from the bank though they have investment opportunity. Grameen Bank (GB) has reversed this type of banking practice by removing the need for any collateral and created a banking system based on mutual-trust, accountability, participation and creativity. GB provides small credit to the poor people without any collateral. It basically gives loans to landless and asset less women in the rural area of Bangladesh. As of September, 2019, it has 9.23 million borrowers, 97 percent of whom are women Micro-credit has become a new phenomenon in the present world due to its recognition of an efficient weapon to fight against poverty and to create a great opportunity for women empowerment. In this research, there will be analyzed the role and impact of microcredit program of GB for poverty alleviation and women empowerment. For this purpose, comprehensive research will be conducted to present findings on the final report.

1.2 Background of the Study

Grameen Bank is a microfinance organization and community development bank founded in Bangladesh. It makes small loans to the impoverished without requiring collateral. Grameen Bank originated in 1976, in the work of Professor Muhammad Yunus at University of Chittagong, who launched a research project to study how to design a credit delivery system to provide banking services to the rural poor people. In October 1983 the Grameen Bank was authorized by national legislation to operate as an independent bank. In 1998 the Bank's "Lowcost Housing Program" won a World Habitat Award. In 2006, the bank and its founder, Muhammad Yunus, were jointly awarded the Nobel Peace Prize ("The Nobel Peace Prize for 2006", 13 October, 2006). "In 2019, the Bank has about 2,568 branches and over nine million borrowers, with a repayment rate of 99.6%. 97% of the borrowers were women. The Bank has been active in 97% of the



villages of Bangladesh” (Grameen Bank monthly update: September, 2019). Its success has inspired similar projects in more than 40 countries around the world, including a World Bank initiative to finance Grameen-type schemes. Grameen Banking system is now expanding into wealthy countries, as well. As of 2017, Grameen America has 23 branches in fifteen US cities. it has invested a total of \$1.26 billion to reach out to 120 ,000 borrowers, all low-income women of the USA, in 15 cities.

1.3 Rationale of the study

Micro-credit has become a new phenomenon in the present world due to its recognition of an efficient weapon to fight against poverty and to create a great opportunity for women empowerment. Grameen Bank is the pioneer of the new banking system. As a student of business, it is a great opportunity to work in such a famous organization and conduct a research on its core activities and its impact on national economy. The research mainly focuses on the microcredit program and its impact on poverty alleviation and women empowerment.

1.4 Objectives of the study

Objectives represent the evidence of the researcher’s clear sense of purpose and education. So, in the light of the research topic, the objectives of the study are-

Broad objective

- To understand how poverty is alleviated through microcredit program
- To understand how women are empowered through microcredit program.

Specific objectives

- To learn how microcredit program works to improve the living conditions of poor rural women of Bangladesh.
- To identify the main activities of micro-finance institutions in Bangladesh.
- To learn how microcredit program is differentiated to conventional banking systems.

1.5 Scope of the study

This study is mainly based on microcredit program of Grameen Bank and its role for poverty alleviation and women empowerment. There are also presented the differences between Grameen banking system and other conventional banking systems. Emphasis has been given on its operations in rural areas as Grameen Bank operates its activities only in the rural area of Bangladesh. The main focus of this research is the poor women, as 97% of members of Grameen Bank are women (Grameen Bank monthly update: September, 2019). In this study, special attention must be given on some important criteria such as loans, installments, interest rate, earnings & income distribution of borrowers, savings tendency of borrowers, health & nutrition conditions of the members, children's education, maintaining healthy environment, health and sanitation system, medical expense, women influences in family etc. In the rural areas of Bangladesh

1.6 Limitations of the Study

Limitations which were faced while conducting this research are discussed below:

- As the survey was conducted on some of the villages of Bangladesh, it may fail to represent the actual scenario of the whole country.
- This study is based on both primary and secondary sources of data. There may be some level of inaccuracy in secondary data.
- It is hard to conduct a comprehensive research within a short period of time.
- Like all organizations, officials of Grameen Bank head office do not always interest to give some confidential information about the bank.

1.7 Research hypothesis

To conduct this research, there must require building up some hypothesis to better define the problem and made appropriate conclusion. The hypothesis regarding my research may include

H1: Microcredit program of grameen bank plays a significant role for poverty alleviation and women empowerment in the rural area of Bangladesh.

1.8 Methodology of study

Sources of data

Primary sources

The primary data had been collected from: ↴

- Receiving feedback from random Grameen Bank members through questionnaire.
- By personal interviewing and interacting with Grameen Bank members. ↴
- Face to face conversation with Grameen Bank employees.

Secondary sources

The secondary data had been collected from:

- Prior research findings of the related studies on this topic. ↴
- Published articles, magazine. ↴
- Annual report of Grameen Bank. ↴
- Company websites. ↴ Internet.

Chapter: 02

Organization Overview

2.1 History of Grameen Bank

Under the policy of the Bangladesh government until October 2, 1983, this position was transformed into an outsider. Following this establishment, the bank began to meet the growing demand from foreigners around the world, who in addition to satisfying the operations and customers, wanted to know more about the functioning of Grameen Bank.

Due to previous requests for financing from abroad, has the Grameen Bank Office headquarters developed the “œ œ rate training program ”? for the international. Initially, this training was designed for foreigners interested in researching the functioning of the bank and the impact of microloans on the poor, as well as the rules of developers around the world. In 1987, the executive director established the Grameen Financial Services Centre.

As the success of Grameen Micro's micro-credit model has grown into the global platform, the curiosity and need for this new approach continues beyond research and politics. In order to meet the educational needs of the growing global community, Grameen Bank established the Office of Global Education.

Since its inception, the International Program Department has carefully developed a wide range of information available to anyone interested in not only sharing their knowledge of how Grameen Bank works, but also providing more present their new perspectives. , ideas and innovations to the global community. Currently, the Office of International



Services offers training in Grameen Basics design, training courses, conferences, international conferences, research, operations, work and media (preparation of newsletters, TV, etc.)

2.2 Mission of Grameen Bank

By providing comprehensive financial service, empowering the poor to realize their potential and break out of the vicious cycle of poverty.

2.3 Vision of Grameen Bank

Banking for the poor

2.4 Products and Services of grameen Bank

- **Investment**
- Poor women are given a loan start an income generating activity
- **Reinvestment**
- With the interest earned on the loan the bank can give loans people
- **Refund**
- From profits eared the women pay back the loan with a small interest
- **Local Development**
- -Loans ,saviing, a accounts, pension
- -Education
- -Empowerment of women
- -Distribution of divi9dent on the poor

The Grameen Bank offers 4 types of loan production-

- I. **Basic Loan:** After the initial signing, the member receives a start-up loan. It cannot be used for food, luxury or anything else that does not generate income. It should be used for revenue to generate mining operations and GB to manage them. GB now offers 25,000 taka-30,000 taka at first as a loan and can be up to 40,000 taka; there were about 3000 taka when GB started lending jobs. Loan repayments are weekly and the interest rate is 20% in advance. Only Grameen Bank charges interest on reducing the balance and is an important step in helping the poor and alleviating poverty. No organization does this.

Major lenders have branches called microenterprise loans. Borrowers often go faster in business than others for a variety of tasks, such as getting close, meeting a family man, and so on. Other important industries are grocery stores, pharmacies, dairy, transport taxis and construction stone processing activities. After 2 years, the main loan was granted to the creditors to develop the business, if necessary. The repayment period is like a mortgage. The so-called loan repayment and re-lending, exchange of simple loans, if the borrower does not pay by the week he promised to pay, the loan is changed. will reduce the size of its installation. At the end of 2017, only 3% of borrowers had an easy loan term. This type of loan is a type of loan, it only serves as a way to get past the low interest rate. A borrower always makes a return on the low interest rate if the borrower does not repay the low interest rate loan and does not want to promise to borrow easily, it becomes a no-brainer necessary.

- II. **Housing loan:** In 1984, Grameen Bank introduced home loans. This program has become very popular with poor creditors. House members give people the confidence, confidence and self-esteem to start dreaming of a better life for themselves and their families. A member can borrow money to build a home at an interest rate of 8% at a reduced repayment rate over 3-4 years. The repayment term can be longer than 10 years. The minimum mortgage loan is 30,000 tk and can be 60,000 tk lots.

Name of the loan amount duration instalment1000Tk.

Pre-basic housing loan	up to 30000	3years	8+1
Basic housing loan	300000-400000	3years	8+1
Small housing loan	40000-50000	3years	8+1
Complete housing loan	500000-600000	5years	4+1

- III. **Higher education loan:** Grameen Bank introduced College Loan in an effort to provide a new way for debtors to enter college in 1997. Home Loan Students Only Medical Schools, Vocational Schools, Honors and Masters, Agriculture College, Engineering Programs Textile and other public enterprise colleges in Bangladesh can be financed through face to face loans. These loans are intended to cover all expenses incurred by students from the beginning to the end of the degree, including admission, tuition, fees, repairs and transportation and other related expenses. At the end of 2017, 53,845 students from various disciplines were currently receiving \$ 51.93 million in loans under this program.
- IV. **Struggling Member Loan:** These loans are given to beggars for their health, working instead of begging. The application is the last resort for the poor to survive, unless it turns out to be a crime or another crime. Beggars include people with disabilities, the blind, the crippled and the elderly with health problems. Grameen Bank began a special operation in 2009 called the Fellowship of Solid Waste specifically for beggars. More than 77,378 beggars participated in the work and the total allocation today is equivalent to 179.47 million BDT. No interest charged and no refunds. The general rules and regulations do not apply to them, although they do not require the team to be the GB borrower.

2.5 Organizational cart of GB

Managing Director & CEO



Deputy Managing Director -3

Deputy Managing Director -1

Deputy Managing Director -2

General Manager at Head Office-8

General Manager at Head Office-7

Deputy General Manager at Divisional Head of Head Office

Deputy General Manager at field Office (GMO, PO, CORP, BR)

Ast. General Manager at Head Office

Ast. General Manager at Field Office

Other executive SEO, EO, SO officer head office



Other executive SEO, EO, SO officer Field office

Other staffs at Head office

Other staffs at Field office

2.6 Field of Microcredit

Basically, microcredit has provided some income-generating jobs, such as bamboo work, cane work, packaging, packaging manufacturing, item making, candy making, furniture making, quilt manufacturing, metalworking for pharmaceutical manufacturing, agricultural equipment, fishing industry design, planting, planting banana leaves, planting, planting rice, planting grain, planting grain, planting, planting, planting jute, planting boron-irri, fattening cattle, bird breeding, dried fish, sheep breeding, pigeon breeding, breeding of horses, buffalo breeding, test tube rental, washing machine, horn, electric machine, grain machine, computer out, printing machine, fire engine lightning, refrigeration, welding and drilling machine, ultrasound and x-ray machine, photostatic machine, local telephone, rice / paddy exchange, pulse industry, salt market, pepper industry, fruit and vegetable market, sugar sound industry (Gur), fire industry, industry wood, poultry industry, fish industry, dried fish industry, livestock industry, seed industry, banana industry, grocery stores, grocery stores, drugstores, tea kiosks and more.

2.7 SWOT Analysis of Grameen Bank

Strengths

- ___Community development
- ___Women empowerment
- ___Solidarity Lending
- ___Outstanding Market share



___ High payback rates

___ Nobel prize winner

Weaknesses

Money supply shortage

Rural area people negative thought

Loan recovery system

Job dissatisfaction

Clash in rural families

Opposition from traditional society

Opportunities

Untapped & unbanked rural population

Banking Consultancy service for poor

Exploration in other services

Lack of awareness

Threats

New entrance into the market

Local money lenders

Greater conflict & power imbalance in orthodox families

Higher level of violence towards female recipients of Grameen loan

Chapter: 03

Internship Experience

3.1 Job Responsibilities

Checking the mail

Collecting instalment loan from customers.

Visit customer house

Handle customer quires

Scanning various types of papers

Printing out papers

Collect microcredit data & write the register book

Review the letters from all members and also be sure to read the proof of authentication of the letters.

Manage proper communication with the customer upon reception, receive phone calls, information received from other agencies and members and other activities related to the reception.

2.2 Functions of the department

Account Opening: The first week I learned how to open a bank and borrow a lot of money. The amount of the deposit and the management and review of worksheets.

Group Making: The member of Grameen Bank shall instruct the members of the group (5-6) to continue the work activities. And it should be the contact number for the member.

Loan Receive: In the second week of my career, after learning about the mortgage open next week, I was looking forward to a new job. So this week I got money for the Lone Scheme.

Knowledge Sharing: Identify the level of the account and the reporting process for unreliable changes.

Sustainable Profitable Investment: Grameen Bank invests profitably because it saves money in the short term.

Instalment Received: Grameen bank receives weekly on a small scale.

Chapter-04

Findings and Analysis

3.1 Role of grameen bank in reducing poverty and women empowerment

Micro-credit makes a living from an economic point of view to make a living Construction, because it affects everything in their life. GB participates in micro-work by giving credit Women have a way of arguing, thinking in particular of the work that women suffer in Bangladesh. With help Organization staff consults, focuses only on providing strong support Women make their own decisions People, people in life, relationships and aliens, Improving habits and habits of life Research is based on research and on other commonly known indicators These recommendations (61%) are fun with their credit (GB).



The majority of members were able to participate (85%). decisions are made well after joining a microcredit A business in the UK that generates a good monthly income capital. Many members believe that their lifestyle improves upon receipt and use microcredit. The majority of respondents (74%) stated Economic recovery improved after micro-feeding credit that makes them capable and reliable. This they increased their source of income, as did women Respondents spent money on their own needs, purpose and because of their family power (81%). For long time the scientist will then check the data Healthy living depends on the field of study understand their power.

3.2 Findings

According to the responses from the members of Grameen Bank to the questions in the data collection tool, the following findings are obtained:

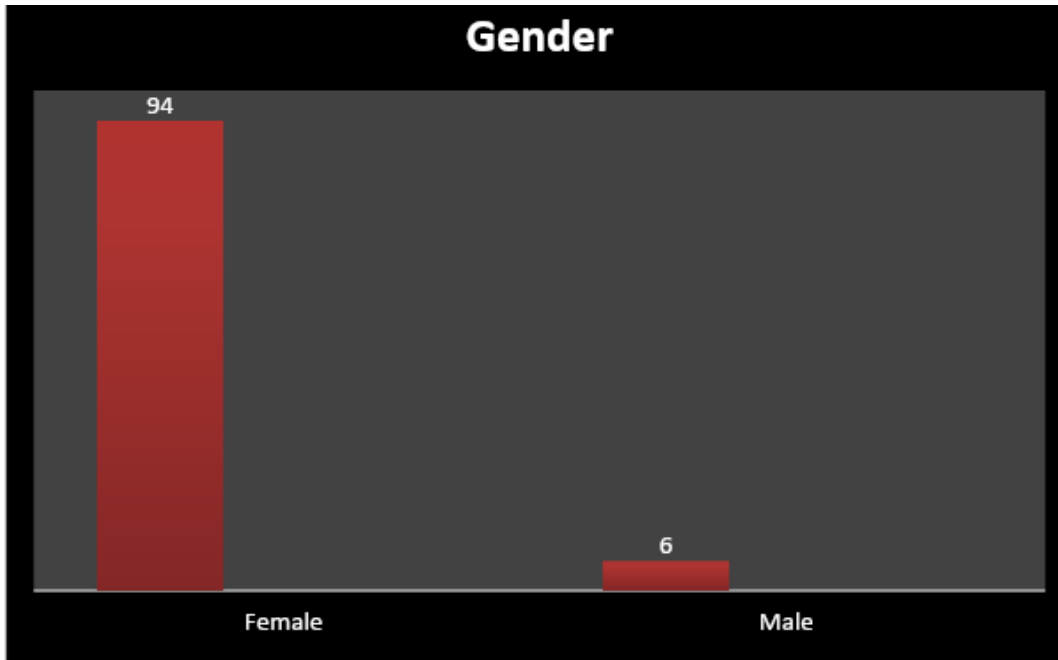
3.2.1 Responses and interpretation

According to a survey (responsible for Grameen Bank's micro-credit program for poverty reduction and women's empowerment), members were asked questions in writing tools, which can be presented below,

The data are collected by five points scale where,

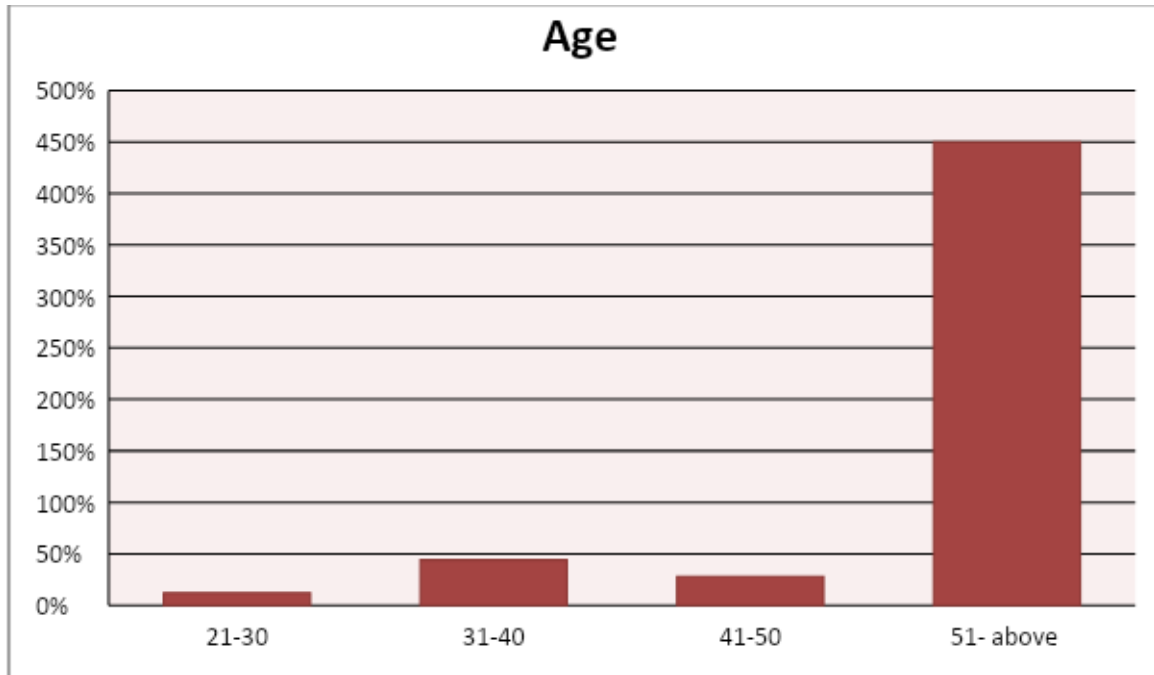
- 1- Strongly disagree
- 2- Disagree
- 3- Natural
- 4- Agree
- 5- Strongly agree

Gender	%
Female	94%
Male	06%



Interpretation: The above figure shows that 100 members responded to the questions provided to them. Among them 94% of female and 6% of male.

Age	%
21-30	12%
31-40	44%
41-50	28%
51- above	16%



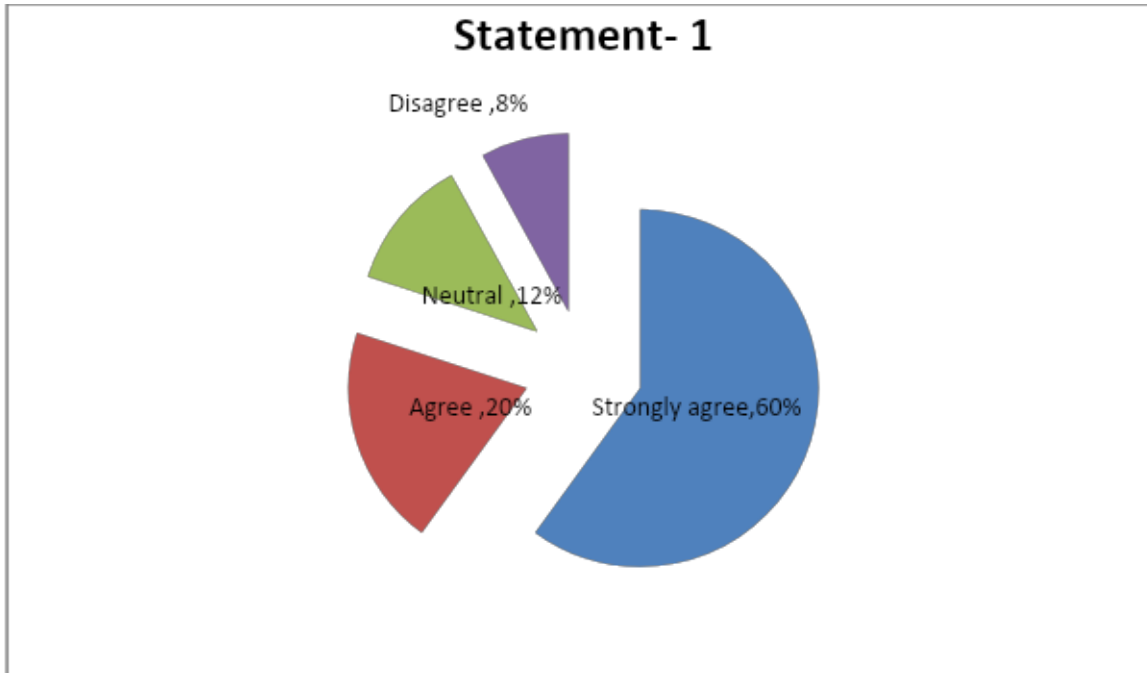
Interpretation: This figure shows that the age of the respondents is classified into 4 groups 21-30, 31-40, 41-50, 51-above years. 6 (12% of total respondents) respondents fall into 21-30 years, 22 (44% of total respondents) is 31-40 years, 14 (28% of total respondents) respondents fall into 41-50 years and the remaining 8 (16% of total respondent) respondents fall into 51- above years group.

3.2.2 Responses to the questionnaire

Statement- 1: The micro-credit program of Grameen Bank is an effective program to reduce poverty in rural are of Bangladesh.

Name	%
Strongly agree	60%
Agree	20%
Neutral	12%

Disagree	08%
Strongly disagree	0%

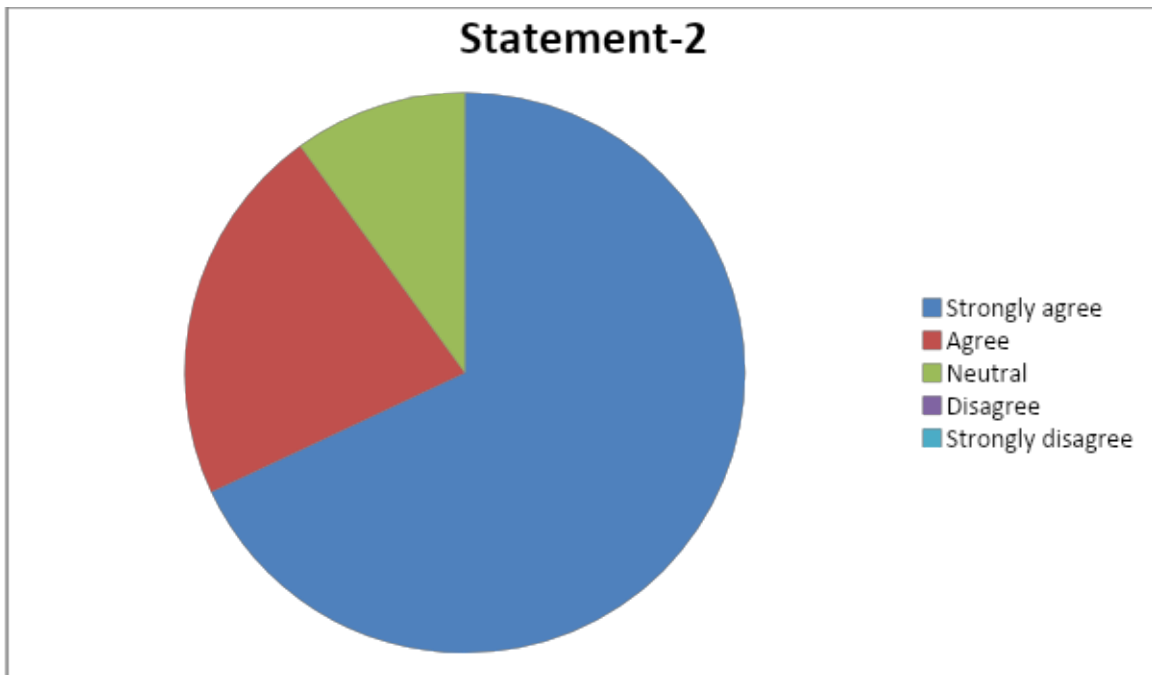


Interpretation: In response to this statement, 60% of total respondents replied that they strongly agree, 20% respondents agree, 12% respondents are neutral, 8% disagree this. So, it can be said that majority of the members believe that microcredit program of GB is an effective program to reduce poverty in rural area of Bangladesh. It indicates that the members who don't agree the statement didn't utilize their loan and they couldn't pay their weekly loan instalments timely.

Statement-2: Microcredit is an effective program to create investment opportunity for the landless and asset less people in rural area of Bangladesh.

Name	%
Strongly agree	68%
Agree	22%

Neutral	10%
Disagree	0%
Strongly disagree	0%

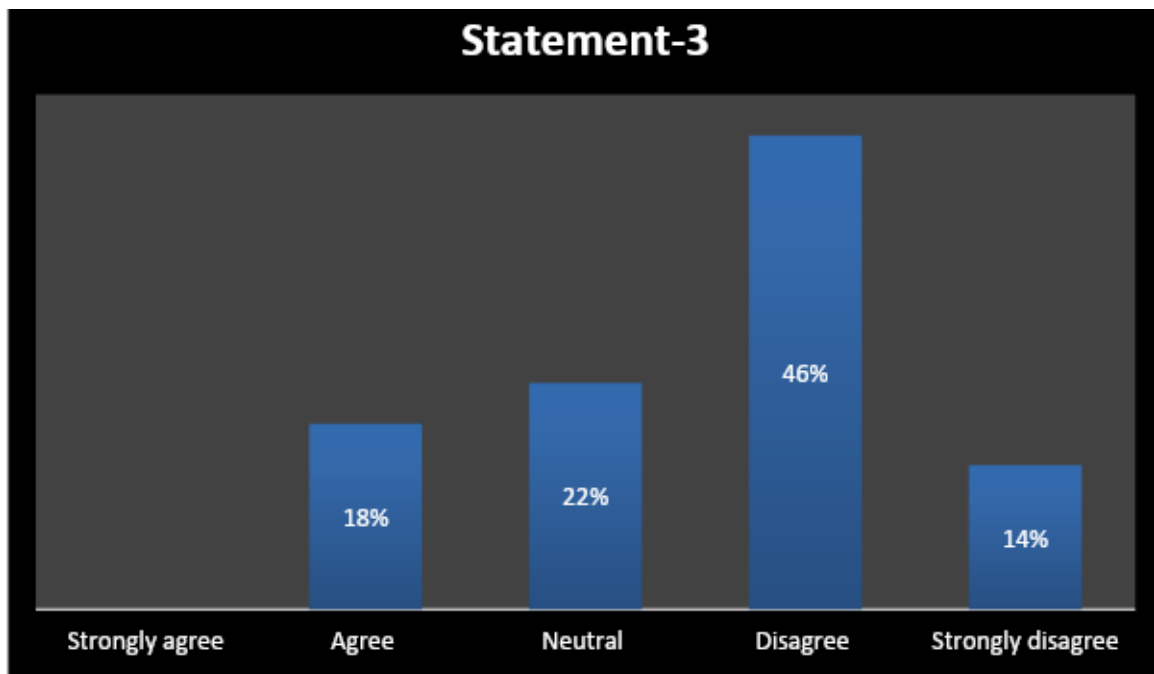


Interpretation: In response to this statement, 68% strongly agree and 22% agree from the total respondents. Other 10% are neutral. It indicates that 90% of the respondents are highly benefited with microcredit of GB. The satisfied members said if every member utilizes their received loan and pay their weekly installment timely, they must change their life from poor to very well-off state.

Statement-3: The micro-enterprise loans given by the GB are adequate for starting a small business from scratch.

Name	%
Strongly agree	0%

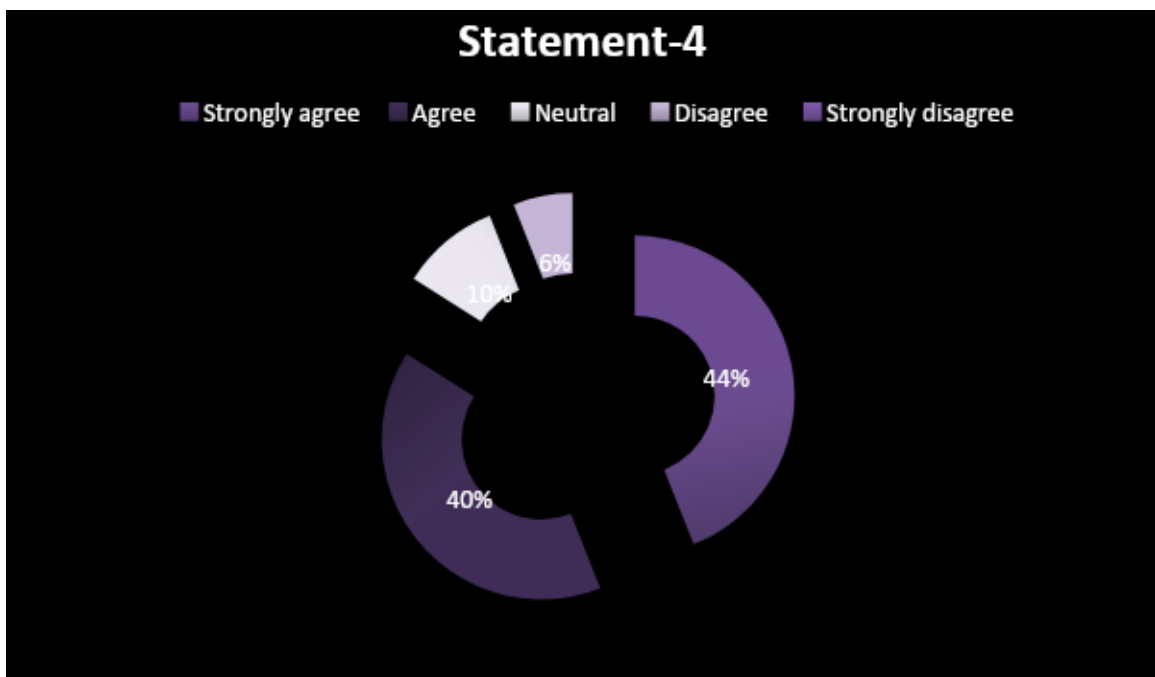
Agree	18%
Neutral	22%
Disagree	46%
Strongly disagree	14%



Interpretation: In response to this statement, 46% respondents disagree and 14% strongly disagree to the statement. Other 18% agree that it is possible to start a very temporary business and 22% are neutral and they didn't want to do any comments about this statement. They said that the loan amount for the beginner is very little to start a small business rather they can lease a land for cultivation or buy a rickshaw or start a temporary tea stall on the footpath or other very similar things they can do with beginning loan. Generally, GB gives loan to raise an established small business.

Statement-4: The borrower’s family is able to afford to three square meals a day.

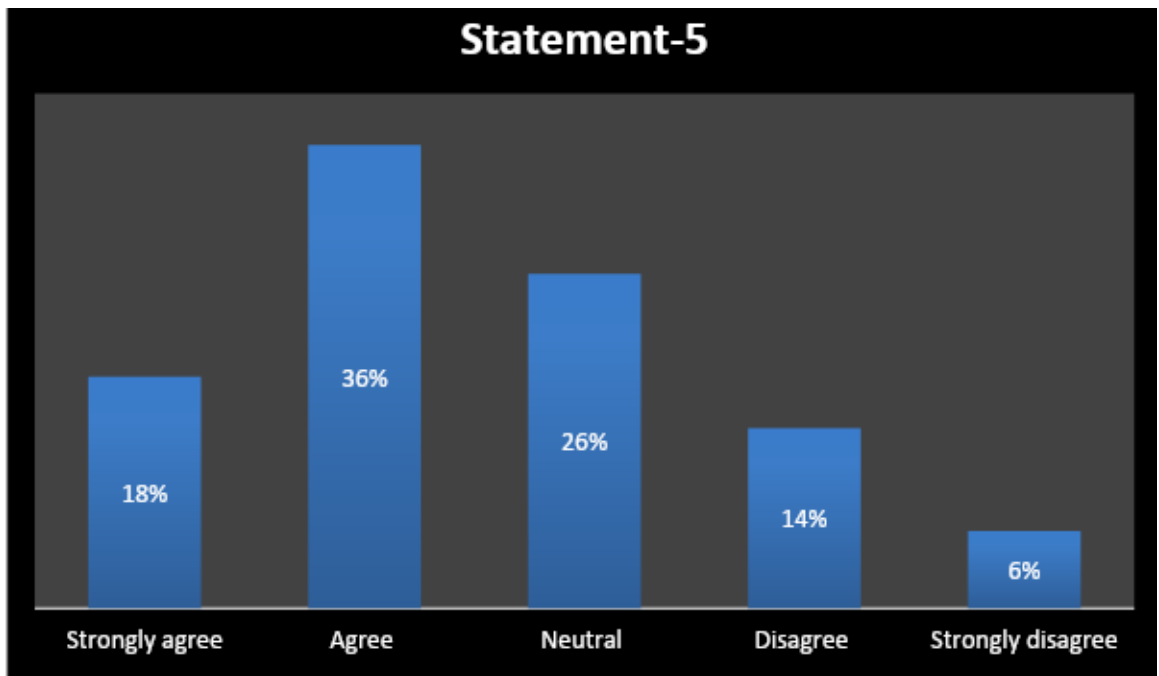
Name	%
Strongly agree	44%
Agree	40%
Neutral	10%
Disagree	6%
Strongly disagree	0%



Interpretation: Responding to this letter, 44% of all respondents agree with this letter, 40% of respondents agree, 10% of respondents agree, 6% disagree and 0% disagree agree. Thus, it can be said that most of the respondents are good and can afford three square meals a day.

Statement-5: Each member of the GB can live with the family in a roofed house and each member of the family can sleep in a bed instead.

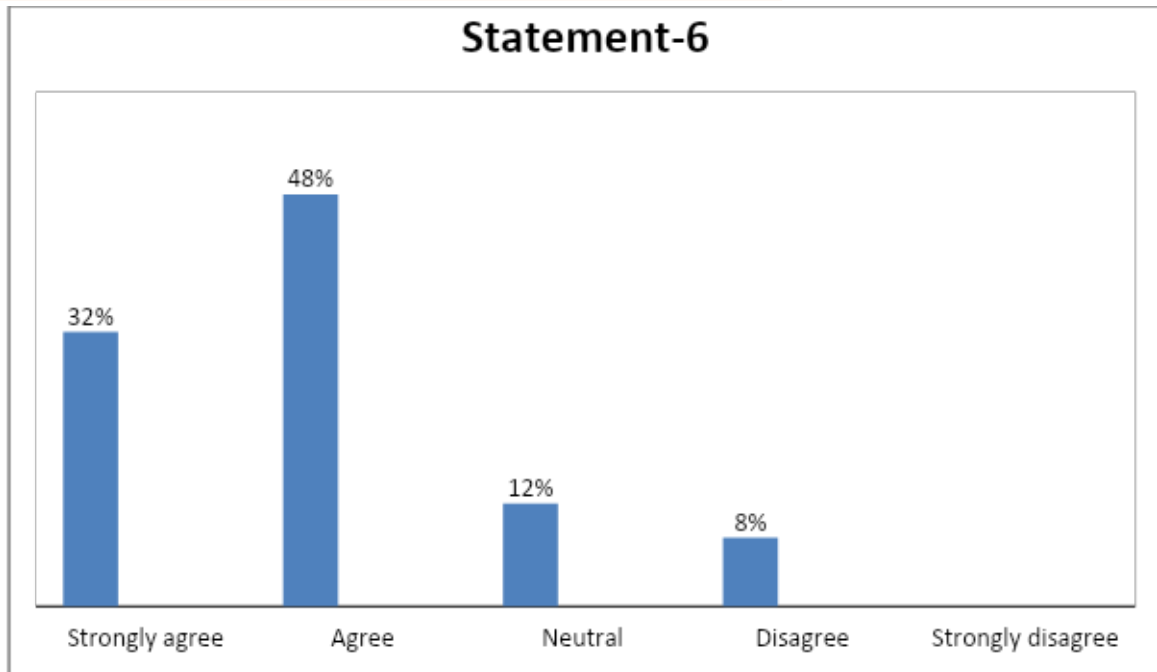
Name	%
Strongly agree	18%
Agree	36%
Neutral	26%
Disagree	14%
Strongly disagree	6%



Interpretation: Responding to this letter, 18% of all respondents agree with this statement, 36% of respondents agree, 26% of respondents are dissatisfied, 14% of respondents are very dissatisfied and 6% disagrees. Hence, it shows that most respondents are fine and can stay with their family in a house with a roof, and all borrowed family members can sleep on the bed instead.

Statement-6:The borrowers’ family members drink purified water and able to use different water purifier.

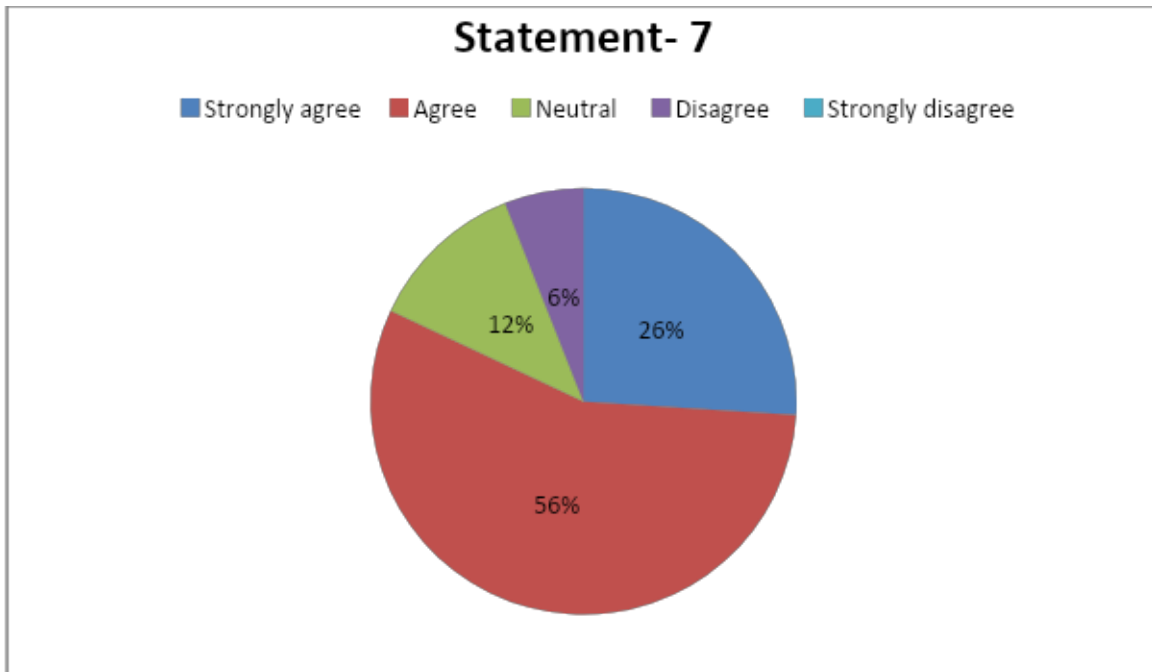
Name	%
Strongly agree	32%
Agree	48%
Neutral	12%
Disagree	8%
Strongly disagree	0%



Interpretation:In response to this letter, 32% of all respondents agreed that they agreed with this statement, 48% of respondents agreed, 12% of respondents agreed, 8% of respondents agreed and 0 % not. Therefore, it can be said that most respondents are good and can afford three square meals a day.

Statement- 7:Members have additional sources of income, such as vegetables and trees, so they can repay the loan amount using these sources of income.

Name	%
Strongly agree	26%
Agree	56%
Neutral	12%
Disagree	6%
Strongly disagree	0%

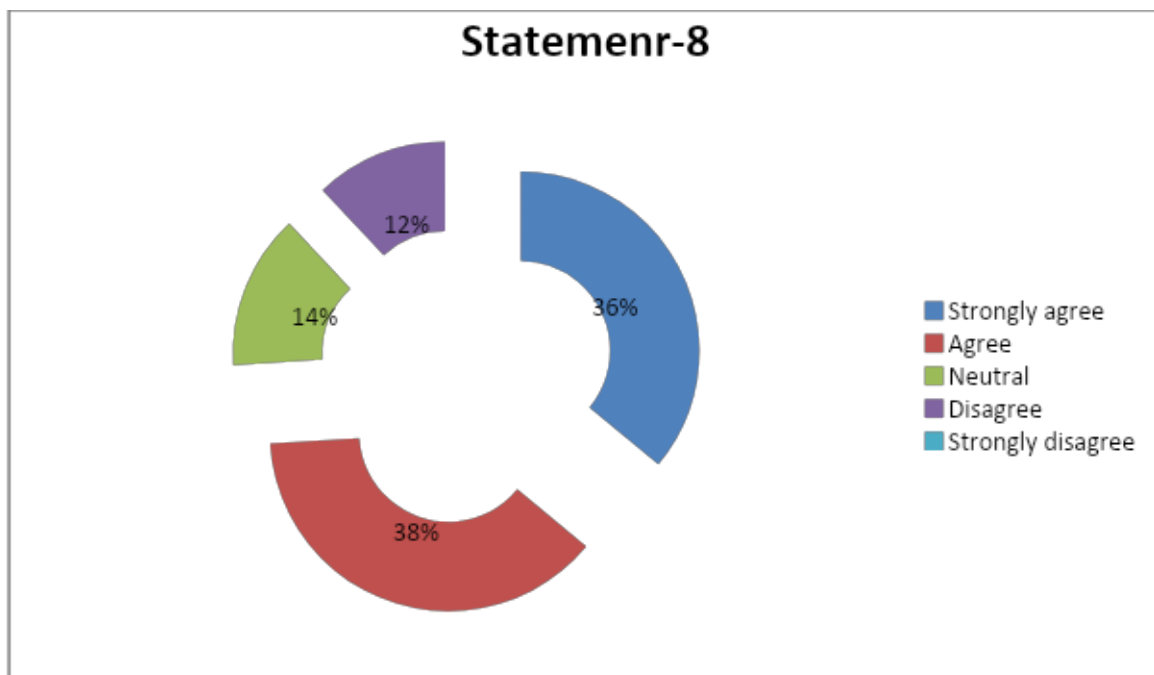


Interpretation: In response to this letter, 26% of all respondents agreed that they agreed with this letter, 56% of respondents agreed, 12% of respondents were dissatisfied, 6% of

respondents disagreed and 0% not. It can be said that most respondents are well and able to repay loans using additional resources.

Statement-8: Each member can save at least Tk. 5,000 on average per year.

Name	%
Strongly agree	36%
Agree	38%
Neutral	14%
Disagree	12%
Strongly disagree	0%

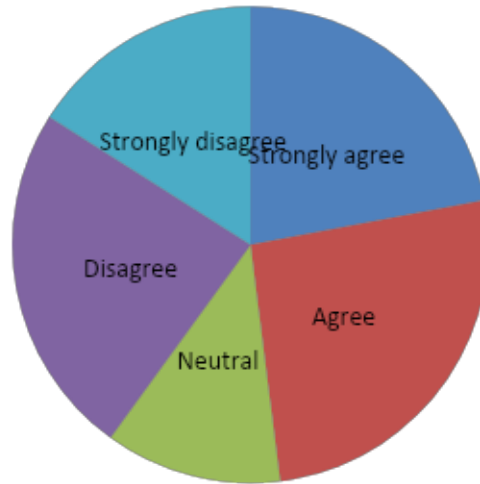


Interpretation: In reply to this letter, 36% of all respondents agree with this letter, 38% of respondents agree, 14% of respondents are dissatisfied, 12% of respondents never agree and 0% disagree. Thus, it can be said that most respondents are positive and manage to save at least Tk. 5,000 on average annually.

Statement-9: Family members are aware of their health and can take care of them when they are sick.

Name	%
Strongly agree	22%
Agree	26%
Neutral	12%
Disagree	24%
Strongly disagree	16%

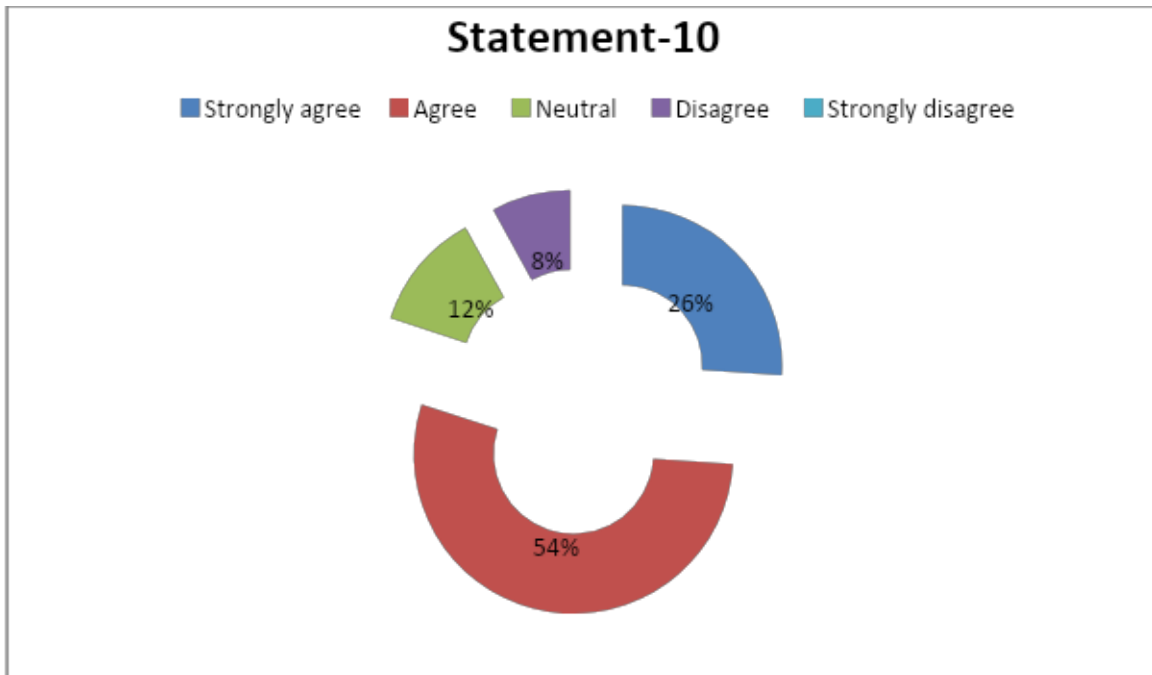
Statement-9



Interpretation: In response to this letter, 22% of all respondents agreed that they agreed with this statement, 26% of respondents agreed, 12% of respondents agreed, 24% of respondents agreed and 16 % disagreed. Thus, it can be said that almost 50% of Respondents were poor and almost 50% of respondents were positive, and some members were able to receive care when needed, when they were sick, and some were not treatment.

Statement-10: Every member of the borrowers uses sanitary latrines.

Name	%
Strongly agree	26%
Agree	54%
Neutral	12%
Disagree	8%
Strongly disagree	0%

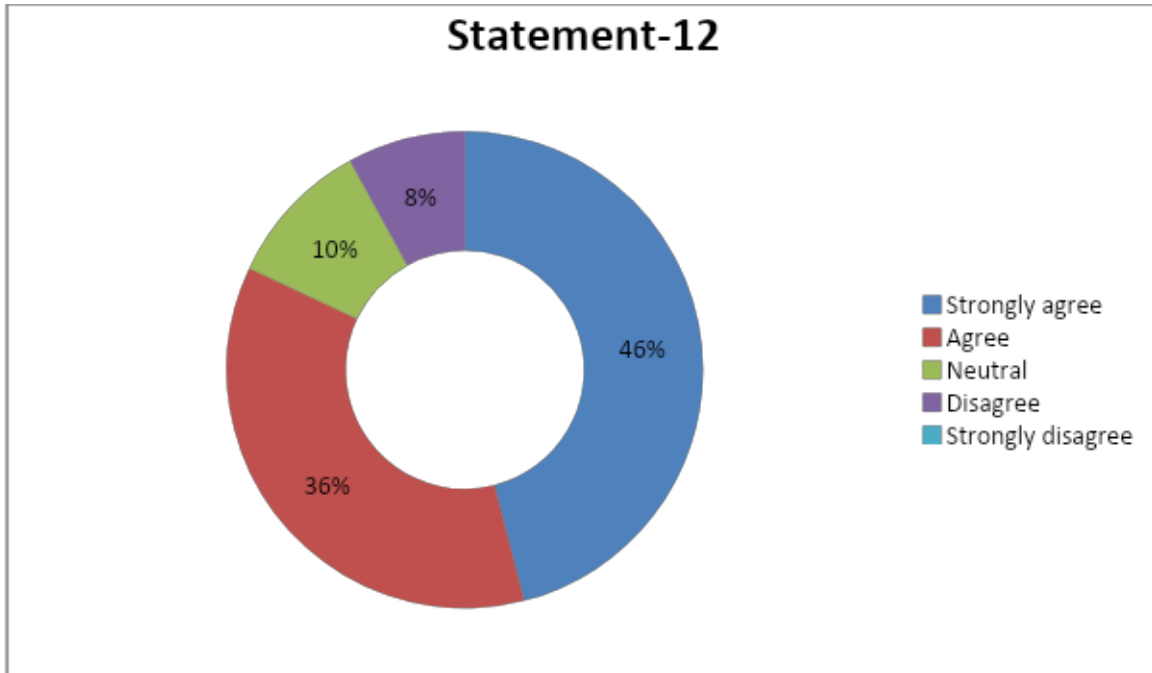


Interpretation: Responding to this letter, 10% of all respondents agree with this letter, 34% of respondents agree, 12% of respondents are average, 38% of respondents agree Answer Disagree and 6% disagree. Hence, it can be said that many members are unable to do this Can afford appropriate clothing (especially winter clothing) through face-to-face interviews.

Statement-12: All members are investing heavily with their mortgage loan each week and still making a deposit is a must.

Name	%
Strongly agree	46%
Agree	36%
Neutral	10%

Disagree	8%
Strongly disagree	0%

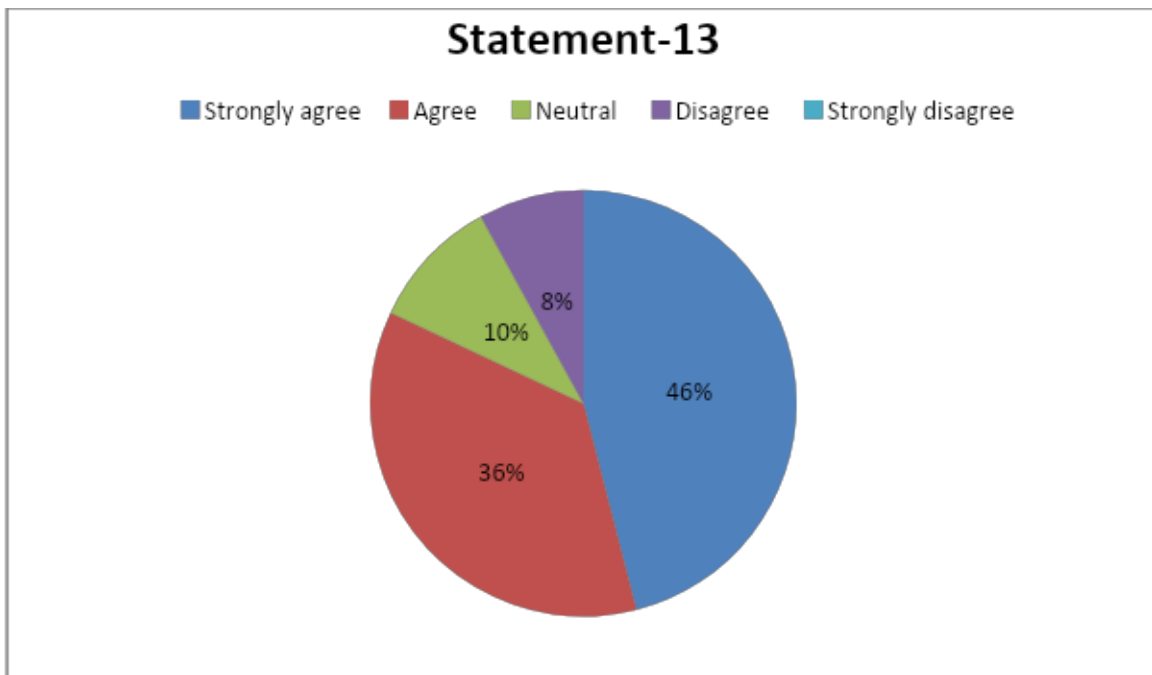


Interpretation: In response to this letter, 46% of all respondents agreed with this statement, 36% of respondents agreed, 10% of respondents were inadequate, 8% did not respond and 0% disagree. Thus, it can be said that most of the respondents are good and they are able to make a lot of deposits with their weekly mortgage loan and also make deposit money as required.

Statement-13: All children in the borrower's family who are 6 years or older and have the mental and physical ability to study will attend school.

Name	%
Strongly agree	46%

Agree	36%
Neutral	10%
Disagree	8%
Strongly disagree	0%

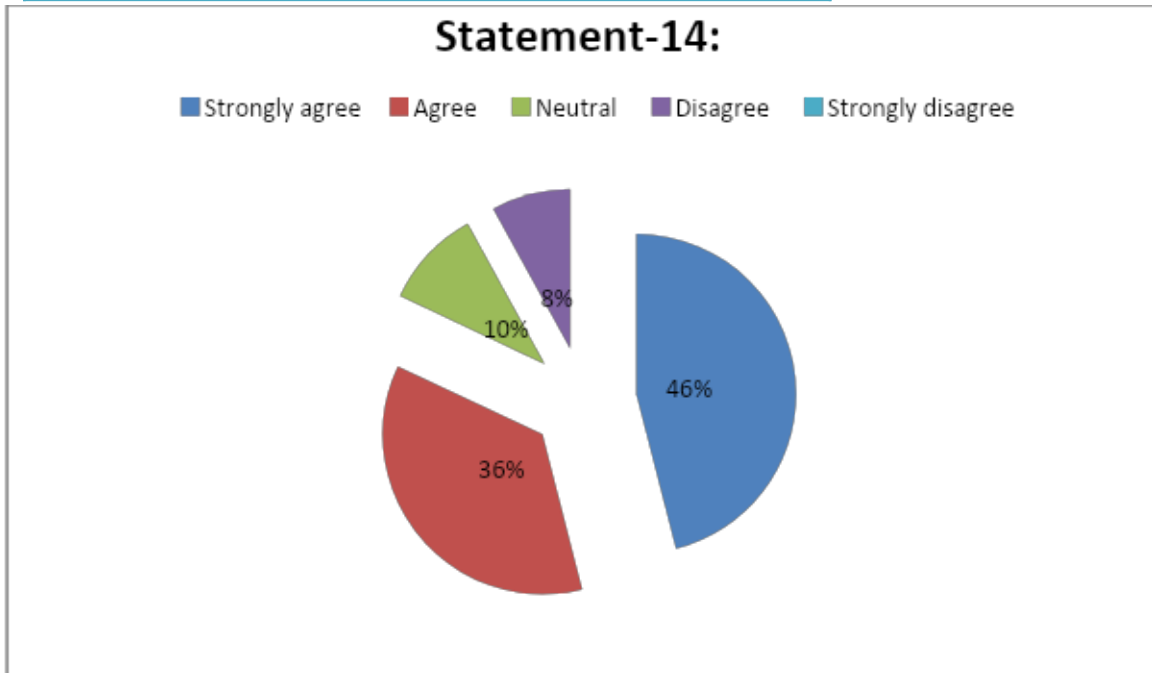


Interpretation: In response to this letter, 44% of all respondents agreed that they agreed with this statement, 42% of respondents agreed, 8% of respondents were dissatisfied, 6% of respondents agreed and 0% not. Thus, it can be said that most respondents are positive and can refer to students aged six years or more and who are able to participate mentally and physically.

Statement-14: The GB village telephone program is an effective income-generating program for rural women and has a major impact on women's empowerment.

Name	%
Strongly agree	46%

Agree	36%
Neutral	10%
Disagree	8%
Strongly disagree	0%

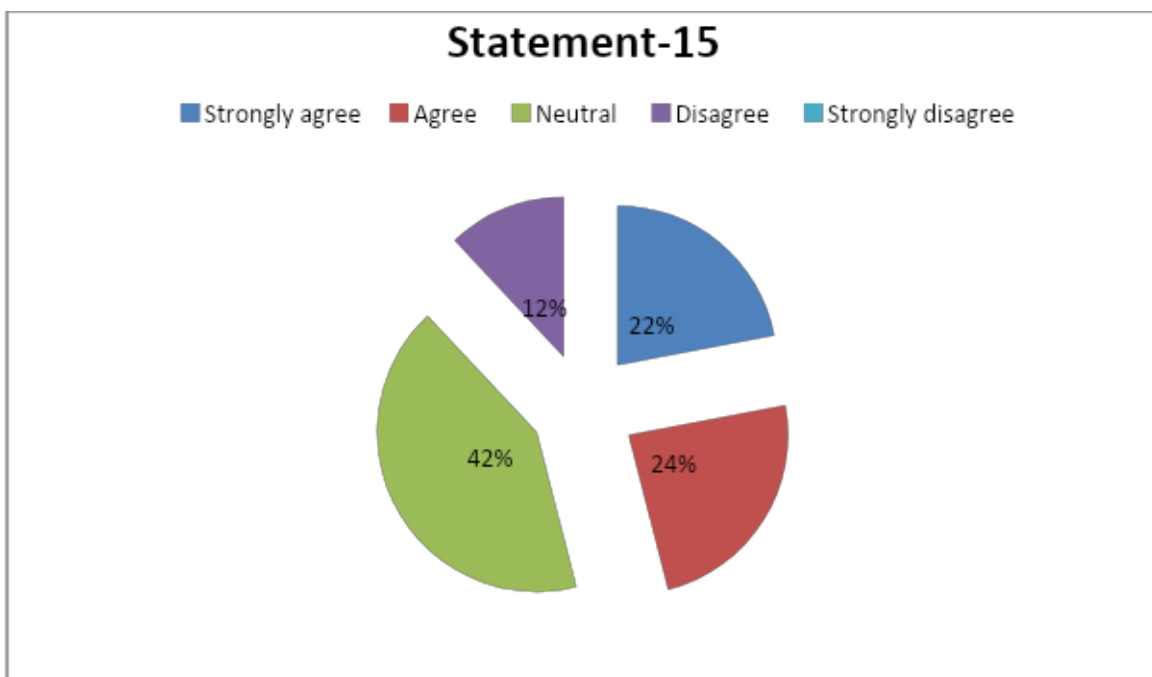


Interpretation: Responding to this letter, 22% of all respondents agree with this letter, 64% of respondents agree, 14% of respondents have nothing, 0% disagree and 0% disagree agree. Thus, it can be said that the majority of respondents are positive and that GB's local telephone service is a lucrative service for rural women and has a positive impact on strong women.

Statement-15: Reach the beggars, GB offers free loans to members who are struggling for the long term. These loans were given to the beggar woman.

Name	%
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Strongly agree	22%
Agree	24%
Neutral	42%
Disagree	12%
Strongly disagree	0%



Interpretation: In response to this letter, 22% of all respondents agree with this letter, 24% of respondents agree, 42% of respondents disagree, 12% disagree and 0% disagree. Thus, it can be said that many people respond it is mediocre, as loans to traveling members are restricted depending on the number of the beggar.

3.2 Analysis



The core findings from the survey and face to face interview of the study are discussed here-

Microcredit creates investment opportunity for the landless and asset less people in rural area of Bangladesh.

All the members take their loans without any collateral

Microcredit changes the lives of the poor people who utilize the loans taken from the bank and pay weekly installments timely. It also becomes a burden to the people who can't utilize the loans taken.

Microcredit changes the lives of the poor people who are the members for a long time with the bank (5-20) years

Every member of the borrower's family is able to meet their fundamental needs in many of the cases than non-member's family.

Women influence in decision making in different family matters are ensured through microcredit program

Borrowers of GB have to deposit at least 20-30 take per week. It indicates they are practicing a good quality of savings other than non-members

New members generally get smaller amount of loan and it is very tough to start a small business from scratch.

GB always makes aware their members about education of their children especially female education and gives interest free loans and scholarship to the meritorious students. But higher education loans and scholarship are given to very limited number of borrowers' family.

In most of the cases anyone can be a member of the bank in the village where the first priority is the impoverished people of the village

From the above conclusions, it can be concluded that microcredit plays an important role in reducing poverty, with some exceptions. As 97% of the members are women, this indicates that the UK has been working to improve the lives of stateless rural women in Bangladesh. Therefore, it should be noted that microcredit plays an important role in supporting women.



From the above discussion, the researcher can accept the idea H1 (H1: Inadequate financial support from Grameen Bank has played an important role in reducing poverty, and women have support in the urban area of Bangladesh)

Chapter- 05

Recommendations and Conclusions

Recommendations

Based on the study's current findings and assessments, the researchers' recommendations are:

Increase Higher Education and Home Loans: It should be necessary to increase the number of higher education and home equity loans as members are dissatisfied with the current number. Loans for higher education should be granted on a merit basis.

Interest Rate Knowledge: Members usually have no knowledge of interest rate and some members claim discrepancies in their account balance as they are illiterate. Britain officials should focus on the claims and give appreciable solution to the member.

Priority of members: In most cases, anyone can be a member of the village bank, where the first priority is the poor people of the village. GB should pay more attention to people without roots in the loan sanction.

Training & Courses: The English police need to do more knowledge and efficiency of members through appropriate training.

Guide lining the members: Once a microcredit account is created, UK officials are required to provide information to members using their personal numbers, not other family members.

Increase women Literacy: Studies have not shown that the greatest need for credit for women the budget will not know if they will have to spend money to pay for the marriage. This is why the discourse of the law requires an expectation of increased reading from women about women in need of financial loans.

Increase the amount of credit: This study shows that most of the beneficiaries obtained their credit for non-cultural purposes, such as poultry, livestock and gardens. Therefore GB needs to increase demand from the start for non-crop investments.

Conclusions

The microcredit system has been widely believed to help improve the financial well-being of rural women in Bangladesh. As a result, UK regulatory agencies have stimulated the debtors' economy and also improved agriculture and home business. Adherence to this type of credit had a positive effect on the diversity of life patterns of the participants. Most respondents will often overcome their inefficiency by reasonably using the funds received. This shows that there is a positive relationship between reducing child poverty, empowering women and access to microcredit. Following the granting of the loan, the poverty level of the participants decreased, while the poverty level remained almost constant for the board members. This



indicates the need to make money using microcredit carefully and carefully the frame must be designed by a small company.

Grameen Bank has been fighting against poverty reduction for 43 years. Bangladesh is known around the world as the birthplace of micro-credit. It is a tool for preventing poverty in many cultures. Micro-credit has been used extensively across the country by various governments and non-governmental organizations over the past three decades, as Grameen Bank has worked fairly to adopt this model.

Grameen Bank is a well-known bank in Bangladesh that co-founded the 2006 Nobel Peace Prize with Dr. Muhammad Yunus. It is a success for Grameen Bank. No other bank in Bangladesh will accept high interest rates. Grameen Financial Company has brought a whole new change to our relationship model, especially in rural Bangladesh. We support rural women Hispanic women have no value. We have made rural women aware of their rights and health. Grameen Bank creates more jobs through loans to SMEs, especially in the area of venture capital.

Appendix

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