

UNITED INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY

INTERNSHIP REPORT

Banking System in Bangladesh



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Letter of Transmittal

September 22, 2021

To
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Subject: Submission of Internship Report on Banking System in Bangladesh.

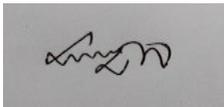
Sir,

With due respect, I have much pleasure to present the report of the internship program titled “Banking System in Bangladesh” as a partial requirement for the fulfillment of the degree of BBA in Marketing under your direct supervision, that focuses on the Banking System in Bangladesh.

Due to time constraints and such a pandemic situation, the report could not be done more comprehensively and analytically as expected. Admitting the pandemic situation, I tried to make this report as informative as possible. But there may be some mistakes due to various limitations.

Therefore, I need your kind attention to assess my report considering the limitations of the study. Your kind suggestion will encourage me to perform better work in the future. Indeed, you assigned an easy task for me, sir. I have gathered ample knowledge through preparing the report and able to understand the whole things to explain.

Yours Truly



Md. Shihab Uddin
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Declaration by Student

I, Md. Shihab Uddin, hereby declare that this internship report entitled “Banking System in Bangladesh” has been prepared under the direct supervision of Assistant Professor Muhammad Rehan Masoom, School of Business & Economics, United International University that has not been submitted to any other University/Institution previously for an academic qualification or degree.

I also confirm that the report is prepared for academic purposes only.



Md. Shihab Uddin

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BBA (Major in Marketing)

Recommendation by Supervisor

This is to certify that the internship report entitled “Banking System in Bangladesh” is done by Shihab Uddin ID: 111 153 010. A student of Bachelor of Business Administration (BBA) Program, Major in Marketing, School of Business & Economics, United International University under my direct supervision.

I wish him success in his future.

Muhammad Rehan Masoom
Assistant Professor
School of Business & Economics
United International University

Acknowledgment

First and foremost, I am grateful to the Almighty Allah for whom I was able to work on this report. I am also grateful to my parents for supporting my efforts. Internship Report is an essential part of the BBA Program as one cannot gather practical knowledge and experience without observing and doing work. It is a matter of pleasure that I have done my project report on the Banking system in Bangladesh from the very beginning of the era.

I am very much thankful to my academic supervisor Muhammad Rehan Masoom, Assistant Professor, School of Business & Economics, United International University. for his continuous and proper guidance, inspiration, affectionate encouragement, and valuable suggestions throughout this project period. I am also very much fortunate that I have received almost and sincere guidance, supervision, and cooperation from various persons while preparing this report.

Last but not the least; I would also like to thank all the experts, Like, Mohd Hasanur Raihan Joarder. Ph.D. Professor of Human Resource Management, School of Business and Economics. United International University. And others because I have collected many terms and theories from their write-ups and articles which were aligned with my report.

Abstract

This study examines Bangladesh's banking framework, which I arranged. I have attempted to introduce every one of the things however much as could reasonably be expected. I had the goal to draw up genuine articles of banking history from the earliest starting point of the time. The examination bases on the monetary structure in Bangladesh. The monetary region is the critical region that adds to the public economy. The question of banking is filling in Bangladesh, and bank practices are being explored to serve the clients. The examination has been made ward on using information taken from yearly reports of Government Banks, Commercial Banks, Islamic Banks, and Foreign Banks, and information taken from different journals, articles, circulation papers, and various sources. It has been focused and endeavored uncommonly to find the veritable picture of the monetary business in Bangladesh. Nevertheless, there is a huge load of the secret issue in the monetary region. As the expert can't reach the limited information that was needed for proper reporting.

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Recent posts regarding Banking sector

- ✚ **The post-Covid environment could present a problem for the asset quality of Bangladeshi banks:** It's possible that maintaining Bangladesh's current asset quality, which is largely supported by extensive government support regimes, will become a major problem for the country's banking industry after the pandemic. However, despite the onslaught of the covid-19 plague, the country is beginning to gather its wits as the world reopens and economies emerge from the remnants, according to such predictions from the central bank. According to the Bangladesh Bank's latest prediction, non-performing loans (NPLs) will be on the decline by the end of 2020, thanks to a central bank credit embargo. BB Governor Fazle Kabir said in a statement that banks and non-banking financial institutions (NBFIs) must ensure judicious usage of loans, notably those from Covid-related refinance schemes.
- ✚ **Sonali Bank is the government's best performer:** Among all government banks, Sonali Bank Limited came out on top when it came to implementing an annual performance agreement for 2020-21 agreed with the Financial Institutions Division of the ministry of finance. The achievement, according to Managing Director Md Ataur Rahman Prodhan, may be ascribed to the government's stimulus programs as well as the provision of digital banking services despite lockdowns. The Financial Institutions Division inked an agreement with 17 financial institutions to guarantee that people's needs are met.
- ✚ **BB approves Community Bank:** The Bangladesh Bank yesterday handed its final approval to a commercial bank and urged three others to provide paperwork needed to get licenses. Bangladesh Police Welfare Trust's proposal to establish Community Bank Bangladesh was approved. In a meeting chaired by BB Governor Fazle Kabir, the board of the central bank agreed that Bengal Bank, People's Bank, and Citizen Bank would be approved once they supplied the BB with sufficient papers. Serajul Islam, a spokesman for the central bank, stated that "the three planned banks would receive licenses when they submit the appropriate papers." Noting that three directors of Bengal Bank face continuing tax-related cases, he stated that court permission was required for approval. On September 25, Finance Minister AMA Muhith urged the central bank to provide licenses to all proposed banks at once. He was granted his request the next day. One of the planned banks has likely received a license from Bangladesh Bank recently. Please give licenses to all proposed banks at the same time, as I requested in my letter.

Chapter 1: Introductory Part

1.1 Introduction:

The financial factor plays an important role in the country's monetary existence. The economic framework's sufficiency is intricately bound to the economy's health. Despite that idea as bankers need not develop additional property other than through their acquisition, loans and similar activities work with cycle of wealth production, appropriation, trade, and use. As a result, throughout the period spent on the monetary sequence of events, those who become effective accomplices. Banks are valuable in today's world for the usage of a country's assets. Individual capital reserves are already being built for banks as investment purpose. Assuming there are no banks, a significant portion of the capital would remain inactive. As a result, people who have become effective participants during the time spent on the economic sequence. Banks are important in today's society as they allow a nation's economic assets to be used. Banks have already been accumulating individual liquid assets for investment purposes. Assuming that there are no banks, a large percentage of the capital would be idle. The bank is a lengthy enterprise that contributes to the progress of any economy and serves as a crucial monetary intermediary for a country. In today's world, the bank seems regarded as a vital help sector. Banking Institutions, Local Savings And loans Banks, Specialised Financial Foundations, and Foreign Banks are the four main types of financial institutions in Bangladesh. Within Bangladesh, there are already 49 booked banks in operation. Four are nationalized, five are specific, thirty are local private business banks, and ten are foreign businesses (Malek, 2005). By the option of the newborn committee in 1971, with us financial management began, and Pakistan's public bank was dubbed "Bangladesh Bank." This day was "Thursday," and it was the Bangladesh Bank's debut. Despite the fact that Bangladesh's economic system began in 1971, their true known as the basal began on January 1, 1972. However, all Bangladeshi enterprises opened on December 19, 1971, and all banks continued to operate on December 31, 1971. Due to a lack of cash and the fact that all of the bank's operational centers were located in West Pakistanis. Liquidity was monitored during this time period, and complete fiscal administrations began in January 1972.1972.

1.2 The objective of the Study:



The main objective of preparing this report is to analyze the

- ✓ Bangladesh's finance system operates under such a variety of policies.
- ✓ What are the contributions of banks to our economy?
- ✓ From the beginning to the present, there have been a few revisions in the banking system's laws and regulations.
- ✓ To look at the security and confidence in the economy
- ✓ To know how the bank, protects cash for clients.
- ✓ Offer clients premium on stores, assisting with securing against cash losing esteem against swelling.
- ✓ Loaning cash to firms, clients, and homebuyers.
- ✓ Offering monetary guidance and related monetary administrations, like protection.

1.3 Definition of Bank:

Financial institution and mediator, the bank gathers and distributes funds among sophisticated clients/financial supporters with the goal of maximizing revenue. In this regard, a bank acts as a financial intermediary and a seller of loans and obligations, respectively. As a concept in monetary theory, banking refers to both the holding of currency as well as the supply of a cash exchange facility. British Stamp Law, 1881 and English Exchange Bill, 1882 are examples of old monetary regulations that are used to regulate financial transactions.

The concept of banking is a long a period human growth. As a result of the classical era, banking operations been taken out like in their worst format. Great King Solomon (Alaihee-As-Salam) had an enormous fortune throughout his reign in 1005 B.C., thanks to his extraordinary shrewdness.

Activity of receiving money on current or deposit accounts, paying and collecting cheques drawn by or paid in by customers, and providing advances to clients; also includes any other business prescribed by the Authority under this Act. section 2 interpretation of Singapore's Banking Act). Any of the following can be considered a "banking business.":

- • Taking any money from the common people on a cash, deposit, investment, and or similar institution which can be paid on demand or in less than [3 months] ... or with a notification or notice time that is shorter than that duration.
- Taking or collecting customer checks drawn on or paid in.

As a result, the intention for banking is to ensure the exchange of money from deficit unit to shortage units. In every continent, the bank serves as a cash storage unit. Banks provide the shop owners with protection and a monitor of earnings for their businesses. Business owners try to obtain cash from banks for capital investment and long-term speculation. These developments and creating persuasive and the forward advice for their partnership. As a result, the financial sector owes an incredible to store owners on the one hand and business people on the other. They are expected to play the roles of companion, guru, and guide for store owners and business leaders.

1.4 The Research Methodology:

Illustrative analysis is performed to determine change in the financial structure regulations across period, along with actual notion of banking history from its creation to the present.

Data is collected through primary and secondary sources.

- **Primary Data:** I have asked various questions to experienced officials, who are few in number. Due to the lockdown and pandemic situation, and their responses have been used as primary data collection sources. I have collected some ideas from my relatives who work in banking institutions. So it's relatively easier for me to work and making tea reports informative.
- **Secondary Data:** Various sites, books, yearly reports are utilized as the source of secondary data.

1.5 Constrain of the study:

There are several limitations to this study. There is no need for the involvement of the population. Since the pandemic situation, I could not ask anyone regarding the banking concept because they may reluctant to give me ideas. Though I asked somebody which was very low and not so much ample. So basically I depending on the websites, expert's articles, books. I'm very much unfortunate I couldn't physically meet with my instructor to get some information, though HE tried well and very helpful. But I think the physical meeting would be very helpful.

Chapter 2: Banking History

2.1 Little History of Banking:

Bangladesh's banking industry has grown significantly in recent years, contributing significantly to the country's economy. Although there is much debate about the current banking system, no one can deny that it is the lifeblood of the Bangladeshi economy. Bangladesh has a long history of banking. Despite the fact that all Bangladeshi banks were set in place after the liberation war in 1971. The foundation of banking was established during the British period. Following the country's independence, a new banking system emerged to reform the economy. However, in order to keep up with the modern world, banking acts and regulations have evolved over time. There are currently 60 scheduled banks that are actively contributing to develop the economy. The Banking Industry in Bangladesh is characterized by strict regulations and monitoring from the central governing body, the Bangladesh Bank. The central concern is that right now there are unreasonably numerous banks for the market to maintain. Accordingly, the market will just oblige just those banks that can unfold as the most aggressive and productive ones later on. Right now, the major monetary organizations under the financial framework include:

- Bangladesh Bank
- Commercial Banks
- Islamic and conventional banks
- Leasing Industries
- Monetary Businesses

There are currently four public owned business banks (NCB), five specific banks, eleven unfamiliar banks, 26 domestic private banks, and four Conventional banking operating in Bangladesh.

2.2 Pre British Period:

Islamic investment bankers from Kabul arrived to India in the 13th century and established financial firms. They've always been known to as Kabuliwalas. Local Indians were significantly affected by their economic and financial activities during their period. However, there was no such thing as an institutional financial general monetary trade at the time.

2.3 British Period (1846-1947):

During the British standard era, traders formed the Dacca Bank in 1846. Which is the largest private-owned bank in Bangladesh nowadays. In 1862, the Bank of Bengal leased it. The Bank of Bengal launched its services in the eastern part of Bengal (what is now Bangladesh) in 1862, followed by two separate branches in Serajgonj and Chittagong in 1873. They were closed in 1877 for some reasons.

2.4 Pakistani Period (1947-1971):

India and Pakistan became independent in August 1947, and the financial system of East Pakistan (now Bangladesh) was totally destroyed. The non-Muslims who controlled the financial system in East Pakistan moved their central command and manpower from East Pakistan to India, causing the financial system to collapse. East Pakistan (now Bangladesh) was abused in every aspect by West Pakistan. The result was that just two of the 25 scheduled banks remain after a year of Pakistan's independence. In 1959, the Eastern Mercantile Bank was established in Chittagong, followed by the Eastern Banking Institution in 1965, both of which were part of the then East Pakistani commercial business. East Pakistan's economy suffered for that

2.5 Post Liberation Period (1972-1982):

There were just two Bangladeshi banks (155 branches) and 10 Pakistani banks (920 branches) in Bangladesh's financial sector after independent (with 14 branches). As soon as Bangladesh gained its independence, the owners and chief executives of Pakistani banks operating in Bangladesh moved back to Pakistan. This put a stop to the growth of the country's monetary sector, which was by then in an extremely sensitive and unstable situation straight following liberation. Nationalization/Denationalization/Privatization/Sariah-based Islamic Banking System/ Financial Sector Reform Project / Commercial Bank Restructuring Project /Automation were some of the modifications made to meet the needs of the period. The Bangladesh Bank was founded in 1972 by Executive Order No. 127 of 1972 (which took effect on 16th December 1971) The old State Bank of Pakistan's eastern branch in Dhaka was designated the Bangladesh Bank as a full-fledged office of the central bank of Bangladesh, and the State Bank of Pakistan's full enterprise in and regarding Bangladesh was handed to the Bank. In addition, the Bangladesh Bank Nationalization Order 1972 reorganized all existing banks into six nationalized banks: Sonali, Agrani, Janata,

Rupali, Pubali, and Uttara Bank. The overall goal of the decentralization program was to promote social justice and fairness, as well as a fair distribution of wealth, economic power, and opportunities for all citizens. There were many different factors that led to the incredible success of banks coming to an end. Banks were monopolized by bad and unwise practices.

2.6 Decentralization and Privatization (1982-Present):

The process of decentralization and privatization comprised two types of changes: the transfer of public ownership assets to the private sector and the acceptance of competition between NCBs (Nationalized Commercial Banks) and newly formed private banks. An individual from the Middle East in 1982, Bangladesh Bank, the country's first privately owned commercial bank, was established. A year later, in 1983, National Bank Limited fell in line. In 1983, five additional commercial banks were established, beginning off a slow but steady growth in the banking industry's monetary foundations. The banking industry is now through a time of intense competition as an increasing number of private banks have established. Many people believe that the country has many more banks than it needs. And yes, even in this argument the bank and brokers are trying to keep Bangladesh's economy stable.

Chapter 3: Banking System

3.1 The Banking System in Bangladesh:

A bank is a type of financial institution that must be authorized by the government before it may conduct business. While offering financial services to clients, the company also enriches its stockholders. Numerous financial activities have been permitted in before. Government control of the banking business varies greatly, with nations like Iceland having comparatively little regulation and countries like China having a large range of rules but no systematic procedure that can be followed, as is characteristic of a communist system. The word bank comes from the Italian word *banco*, which means "desk/bench," and was used by Jewish Florentine bankers during the Renaissance to perform transactions over a desk covered in a green tablecloth. However, evidence of financial activity may be found dating back to ancient times. Money lenders used to put up their stalls in the midst of enclosed courtyards called *macella* on a long bench called a *banco*, from which the terms *banco* and *bank* were derived. As a money changer, the banker's job was to convert foreign currency into the Imperial Mint's legal tender, and that was the only legal tender in Rome at the time.

When the country gained its independence, the newly installed government immediately designated the Dhaka Branch of the State Bank of Pakistan as the nation's central bank and called it the Bangladesh Bank. As a result, it was up to the bank to manage money, monitor credit and finances, and regulate trade management as well as the authority that came with novel trade deals. The Bangladeshi government initially nationalized all of the country's financial institutions, then redesigned and renamed each one. Unfamiliar claims that in Bangladesh, banks were permitted to continue functioning together. Similarly, the security industry was nationalized and transformed into a source of potential speculative reserves. Measure the average valued credit structures and postal investments offices worked with the administration of small individual and rural records. The new financial framework succeeded in terms of constructing sensible and effective plans for managing credit and unfamiliar commerce. Throughout the 1970s, the credit framework's primary capability was to support exchange and the public sector, which together absorbed 75% of all loans. Private business and the government both gained comfort from the horticultural turning

point in the late 1970s and early 1980s, as well as improvements to loaning procedures. Loans to ranchers and fishermen were considerably increased under the supervision of the Bangladesh Krishi Bank, a rural financial institution. Between 1977 and 1985, the number of provincial bank offices increased by more than thrice, reaching a total of 3,330. Bangladesh and the World Bank were forced to stop lending in the emerging private assembly field by denationalization and private mechanical development. Planned bank advances to the private horticultural industry have increased from 2% in FY 1979 to 11% in FY 1.

3.2 Overview of Banking System:

There were just two State Bank of Pakistan branches and seventeen big commercial banks in Pakistan when the country gained its independence; two were owned by Bangladeshi interests and three were controlled by non-West Pakistanis from other parts of the country. There were fourteen minor commercial banks in the area. Almost all financial services were located in metropolitan areas. When Bangladesh became independence, the newly installed government promptly designated the Dhaka branch of the State Bank of Pakistan as the country's central bank, renaming it the Bangladesh Bank. The bank was in control of currency regulation, credit management, and monetary policy, as well as exchange control and the government's official foreign exchange reserves. The Bangladeshi government first nationalized the entire domestic banking sector before reorganizing and reorganizing the individual institutions. Bangladesh allowed foreign-owned banks to keep operating.

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scheduled bank advances went from 2% in FY 1979 to 11% in FY 1987, while those going to private manufacturing increased from 13% to 53%. The shift in financial objectives has created issues in administration. There was no reliable mechanism in place to evaluate projects and identify possible borrowers. There was a lack of autonomy for lending institutions when it comes to selecting which borrowers and projects to fund. In addition, the banks' incentive system emphasized disbursements rather than recoveries, and the accounting and debt collection procedures were insufficient to deal with the difficulties of loan recovery. Borrowers began to default on loans more frequently than they were repaid; the lending system was essentially disbursing grant money to private people who qualified for loans for political rather than economic grounds. In FY 1986, farm loan recovery was approximately 27%, and industrial loan recovery was much lower. Due to this poor performance, key donors exerted pressure on the government and banks to adopt stronger measures to improve internal bank management and credit control.

As a result, in 1987, recovery rates began to improve. Early in 1987, the National Commission on Money, Credit, and Banking suggested major structural changes in Bangladesh's financial intermediation system, many of which were incorporated into a three-year compensating financing arrangement negotiated between Bangladesh and the IMF in February 1987. For example, the Grameen Bank, which began as a government project in 1976 and was later spun off as an independent bank in 1983, had no such issues. In the late 1980s, the bank continued to offer low-income people fair access to credit and to create profitable self-employment opportunities for them without relying on outside help. Small loans were made to landless people for a variety of purposes, including housing. For example, the Grameen Bank, which began as a government project in 1976 and was later spun off as an independent bank in 1983, had no such issues. In the late 1980s, the bank continued to offer low-income people fair access to credit and to create profitable self-employment opportunities for them without relying on outside help. Small loans were made to landless people for a variety of purposes, including housing. Payment periods ranged from 4% for rural homes to 8.5% for conventional loans. In its first ten years, the Grameen Bank provided collateral-free loans to 200,000 landless borrowers. For the most part, they were their clients' first encounter with a professional lending organization. In spite of a general trend of bad debts in Bangladeshi banking, just 4% of Grameen Bank loans were past due, which was a remarkable

achievement. The bank had implemented a unique system of intense credit monitoring from the start, setting it apart from the competition. Its success, despite its modest size, gave rise to optimism that it may expand and be copied or adapted to address other expansion issues.

By the end of the 1980s, Grameen Bank planned to have 500 branches across Bangladesh. To slow domestic private credit expansion and government borrowing, the government instituted a stringent monetary policy in the late 1980s. The strategy was mainly successful in curbing the expansion of the money supply and total domestic credit. In fiscal year 1986, government net credit fell. The problem of credit recovery remained a danger to monetary stability, causing major economic disruption and severe inequalities. However, despite the government's efforts to strengthen financial discipline, the huge reduction in loan availability ran the danger of inhibiting new economic development. At the conclusion of FY 1986, the country had \$476 million in foreign exchange reserves, which was enough to cover imports for little more than two months.

This was a 20% rise in reserves over the previous year, owing primarily to increased remittances from Bangladeshi workers overseas. Imports were also cut by approximately ten percent, to US\$2.4 billion. Private creditors accounted for just around 6% of outstanding state debt due to Bangladesh's position as a least developed nation receiving concession loans. At the end of FY 1986, the foreign public debt was US\$6.4 billion, with yearly debt service payments of US\$467 million. Bangladesh's banking industry is defined by stringent rules and oversight by the Bangladesh Bank, the country's major regulatory agency. The main issue is that there are now simply too many banks for the market to support. As a consequence, the market will only accept those banks who have the potential to be the most competitive and lucrative in the future.

3.3 Bank in Bangladesh:

Bangladesh Bank (BB) has served as the country's central bank since its establishment. Its primary responsibilities include the issuance of currency, the maintenance of foreign exchange reserves, and the provision of transaction services for all public monetary affairs. Bangladesh Bank is also in charge of designing and implementing the government's macroeconomic variables. The Bangladesh Bank is governed by a nine-member governing board, led by the Governor. Apart from its headquarters in Dhaka, it has nine more branches, two of which are in Dhaka and one each in Chittagong, Rajshahi, Khulna, Bogra, Sylhet, Rangpur, and Barisal.

- **Commercial banks that are owned by the government (NCBs)**

1. Sonali Bank
2. Janata Bank
3. Agrani Bank
4. Rupali Bank

- **Commercial Banks in the Private Sector (PCBs)**

1. Pubali Bank
2. Uttara Bank
3. National Bank Ltd.
4. The City Bank Ltd.
5. United Commercial Bank Ltd.
6. Arab Bangladesh Bank Ltd.
7. IFIC Bank Ltd.
8. Islami Bank Bangladesh Ltd.
9. Al Baraka Bank Bangladesh Ltd.
10. Eastern Bank Ltd.
11. National Credit & Commerce Bank Ltd.
12. Prime Bank Ltd.
13. South East Bank Ltd.
14. Dhaka Bank Ltd.
15. Al-Arafah Islami Bank Ltd.
16. Social Investment Bank Ltd
17. Dutch-Bangla Bank Ltd.
18. Mercantile Bank Ltd.
19. Standard Bank Ltd.
20. One Bank Ltd.

21. EXIM Bank
22. Bangladesh Commerce Bank Ltd.
23. Mutual Trust Bank Ltd.
24. First Security Bank Ltd.
25. The Premier Bank Ltd.
26. Bank Asia Ltd.
27. The Trust Bank Ltd.
28. Shah Jalal Bank Limited (Based on Islamic Shariah)

- **Foreign financial institutions**

1. American Express Bank
2. Standard Chartered Grind Lays Bank
3. Habib Bank Ltd.
4. State Bank of India
5. Credit Agricole Indosuez (The Bank)
6. National Bank of Pakistan
7. Muslim Commercial Bank Ltd.
8. City Bank NA
9. Hanvit Bank Ltd.
10. HSBC Ltd.
11. Shamil Islami Bank of Bahrain EC
12. Standard Chartered Bank

- **Development Finance Institutions**

1. Bangladesh Krishi Bank
2. Rajshahi Krishi Unnayan Bank
3. Bangladesh Shilpa Bank
4. Bangladesh Shilpa Rin Sangstha

5. Bank of Small Industries & Commerce Bangladesh Ltd.

- Other

1. Ansar VDP Unnayan Bank

2. Bangladesh Samabai Bank Ltd. (BSBL)

3. Grameen Bank

4. Karmasansthan Bank

3.5 Schedule Bank in Bangladesh:

After independence, Bangladesh's banking sector began with six nationalized commercial banks, two State-owned specialized banks, and three foreign banks. Private banks began to enter the banking business in the 1980s, and the industry saw tremendous growth. Now, there are two basic kinds of banks in Bangladesh:

- **Scheduled Banks:** These are banks that have been granted a license to operate under the Bank Company Act of 1991 (as extended in 2003).
- **'Non-Scheduled Banks'** refers to institutions that have been set up with a specific purpose in mind and function in accordance with legislation passed to achieve that goal. These banks are unable to carry out all of the responsibilities of regularly scheduled banks.

Bangladesh's 56 scheduled banks are governed and supervised by Bangladesh Bank, which is authorized to do so by the Bangladesh Bank Order, 1972, and the Bank Company Act, 1991. The following are the several types of scheduled banks:

- **State-Owned Commercial Banks (SOCBs):** The government of Bangladesh owns or controls four SOCBs.
- For specific goals like agricultural or industrial development, four specialized banks (SDBs) were formed and are presently operating. The Bangladeshi government owns all or most of these banks.
- **Private Commercial Banks (PCBs):** There are 39 private commercial banks, with private entities owning the majority of them. PCBs are divided into two categories.

- Conventional PCBs: There are now 31 conventional PCBs in use in the industry. They carry out traditional banking activities, such as interest-based transactions.
- Islami Shariah-based PCBs: There are eight Islami Shariah-based PCBs in Bangladesh, and they carry out banking activities in accordance with Islami Shariah-based principles, such as the Profit-Loss Sharing (PLS) model.
- Foreign Commercial Banks (FCBs): There are 9 FCBs functioning in Bangladesh as subsidiaries of foreign banks.

Bangladesh Bank (BB) has served as the country's central bank since its formation. Its primary responsibilities include the issuance of currency, the maintenance of foreign exchange reserves, and the provision of transaction services for all public monetary affairs. Bangladesh Bank (BB) has served as the country's central bank since its establishment. Its primary responsibilities include the issuance of currency, the maintenance of foreign exchange reserves, and the provision of transaction services for all public monetary affairs. BB is also in charge of formulating and delivering the government's monetary policies.

The BB is governed by a nine-member governing board, led by the Governor. Apart from its headquarters in Dhaka, it has nine more branches, two of which are in Dhaka and one each in Chittagong, Rajshahi, Khulna, Bogra, Sylhet, Rangpur, and Barisal.

In Bangladesh, the total number of banks is presently 53. Four are Nationalized Commercial Banks (NCBs), 28 are local private commercial banks, 12 are foreign banks, 5 are Development Financial Institutions (DFIs), and the other four are other banks. Sonali Bank is the largest of the NCBs, whereas Pubali is the largest of the private banks. Standard Chartered has grown to be the largest of the country's 12 international banks. The financial sector also includes Samabai (Cooperative) Bank, Ansar-VDP Bank, Karmasansthan (Employment) Bank, and Grameen Bank. As of June 2000, all planned banks had a combined total of 6,038 locations. 39.95% (2,412) of the branches are in urban areas, while 60.05% (3,626) are in rural regions. In terms of branches, NCBs control 3,616, private commercial banks 1,214, foreign banks 31, and specialized banks 1,177.

3.6 Banking Sector in Bangladesh:

- The banking industry's statistics and performance trends have been reviewed in this chapter. Bangladesh's banking industry is divided into four types of scheduled banks. Nationalized commercial banks (NCBs), government-owned development finance institutions (DFIs), private commercial banks (PCBs), and foreign commercial banks are the four types of commercial banks (FCBs). In 2006, the number of banks remained constant at 48.
- Nationalized commercial banks (NCBs) owned 32,7% of total industrial assets in 2006, down from 37,4% in 2005. The dominance of NCBs in this field is waning, whereas PCBs' share increased from 45.6 percent in 2005 to 47.7 percent in 2006. An rise of 4.5 percentage points over the previous year was seen by the foreign commercial banks, who controlled 11.8 percent of industrial assets in 2006.
- Bank deposits totaled Taka 1860.6 billion in 2006, up 19.7 percent from Taka 1554.7 billion in 2005. The NCBs' (the four major banks') share of deposits fell from 40 percent in 2005 to 35,2 percent in 2006. Comparatively to Taka 731.3 billion or 47.0 percent in 2005, PCB deposits in 2006 rose to Taka 955.5 billion or 51.3% of the entire industrial deposit.

Chapter 4: Remittance

4.1 Remittance and Migration:

The government can motivate the banks, settlement specialist organizations, portable administrators, and other empowering influences of the settlement streams to guarantee suppliers can monetarily support their tasks, keep up with the specialist organizations, and stretch out advantages to the clients. Settlement specialist organizations themselves can make accounts more appealing to Bangladeshis by offering some benefit added administrations, like connecting settlements with investment funds, credit, protection, installments, and other comprehensive monetary items custom fitted to the necessities of transients and their families. The end of settlements in computerized wallets, and motivating forces against cash-outs, can likewise help enormously. For instance, an organization between versatile monetary administrations suppliers with neighborhood business banks is permitting internal streams using online-to-wallet cash move organizations, supposedly expanding the day-by-day normal sent by ostracizes by as much as 150% April 2020.

The way that the current emergency contrarily affects traveler laborers' earnings features the requirement for computerized progress to further develop strength and keep up with imperative progressions of cash for the low-pay populace.

4.2 Utilization and Development Dynamics of Remittances:

The advancement effects of settlements might be surveyed by the impacts settlements have on different short-and long-term miniature and large-scale financial factors. Once more, these impacts are viewed as additional in the agricultural nations with higher destitution occurrence and lower monetary turn of events thickness (Giuliano and Ruiz-Arranz, 2009; Jongwanich, 2007). The remitters, who were for the most part jobless in their home nations, have now occupations in abroad places. This may make restricted work openings for the others in the home country. Moreover, the settlements they are sending back may help work age locally also. The last-mentioned occurs through the support of settlements prompted public reserve funds, capital gathering, and venture

(Barua et al., 2007). So the immediate, stream down, and backhanded advantages of settlements could be critical in total for large numbers of the non-industrial nations.

We contend that the improvement effects of settlements on the economy and society are influenced by the way settlements are put to utilize. The situation lines up the current employments of settlements also, join the noteworthy social and monetary impacts in the medium to the long haul. Once got, settlements are put to use in the types of utilization, saving, and speculation by the beneficiaries independently and aggregately. However, the investment funds out of settlements can elevate them to start some pioneering exercises for additional collection of capital. In the measure, settlements additionally help grow delicate power8 of the person recipients. So what starts as a present moment miniature level advantages to people and families eventually turns into a full-scale level influencer of monetary powers in the medium to long haul to profit the entire economy.

4.3 Impacts on Socio-Economic factors:

In examining the exchange and using elements of settlements, De Bruyn and Kuddus (2005) find that settlements inflows in Bangladesh happen for the most part in the types of (a) move to loved ones and (b) move to save or contribute, and very little in the types of (c) move to a good cause or local area advancement and (d) aggregate exchange to a good cause or local area advancement. So the effect evaluation principally fixates on the initial two sorts of moves. Reasonably, in those two kinds of moves, the beneficiaries are regularly the dad, mother, mate, other relatives, or even family members of all over. However, how do beneficiary families in Bangladesh utilize the settlements they get? The majority of the investigations that investigated the elements of settlements use have partitioned different employments of settlements into two classes, for instance, useful what's more, inefficient uses In this investigation, we will in general zero in addition on the discoveries of Siddiqui and Abrar (2003) because we have acknowledged their results as the base for gathering the employments of settlements into utilization and venture and further examination. They reviewed an aggregate of 100 settlement getting families in two authoritative squares in two regions of Bangladesh. The study likewise incorporated another 20 settlement sending work respondents in Ajman and Dubai in the UAE. In any case, for our

investigation, these likewise have framed the reason for estimations of the qualities of MPCR, MPSR, and rm.

Chapter 5: Services

5.1 Accounts, FDR, PDS, DPS, CA

This type of record, on the whole, begins to make sense. Clients can withdraw cash from their store once or many times. The clients in this record are not eligible for interest. If the store's value is less than taka 1,000 on a regular basis, the bank can deduct taka 50 from each record as an unintentional charge at regular intervals. The credit office can be assured based on this track record. Normally, taka 500 is used to start this record. This type of account can be opened using cash, check, or bill. For the purpose of opening the current record, each bank follows nearly identical procedures.

5.2 Savings Bank Account

Clients typically open this type of account at a low interest rate for the sole purpose of security. This is also an effort to make people's savings more attracted. Generally speaking, this record will be issued at taka 100. Interest is due at regular intervals between June and December. If cash is removed twice in seven days, a premium of taka 10,000 is not paid. This record guarantees that a credit is given. Apart from unfamiliar banks for fluctuating stores, practically every bank follows to similar principles in the area of investment account. Generally, all of the banks provide a six percent premium.

Chapter 6: Special Services

6.1 Internet Banking

Clients require Internet access management. He will be assigned a unique client ID and a secure secret key as an Internet Banking customer. The client would then be able to view the changes to his record on the internet. It is the industry standard way to assure portability over the Internet. To ensure that no one can access our clients' personal information, however, all revealing data has been collected using Version and Secure Sockets Layer (SSL).

6.2 Home Banking

Home banking eliminates the need for customers to visit branches, and most transactions will be automated, allowing them to check their account activities, transfer funds, and open L/Cs while sitting at their desk with the assistance of a PC and a telephone.

6.3 Electronic Banking

Electronic Banking Service for Windows (EBSW) offers a wide range of revealing abilities as well as a wide range of exchange start-up options. Clients will need to handle all payments, as well as initial L/Cs and changes, through EBSW. They will want to see the balances of all records, whether with Standard Chartered or with other SWIFT-enabled banks. Furthermore, exchanges may be approved remotely even if the approver is not present at the station.

6.4 Automated Teller Machine

A new concept in modern banking, the Automated Teller Machine (ATM), has already been introduced to make it easier for customers to access 24-hour cash with a plastic card. Customers will be able to conduct non-branch banking beyond banking using the ATM network, which will be sufficiently expanded.

6.5 Tele Banking

Customers can access their banking information via telebanking 24 hours a day, seven days a week. Subscribers can change their information by dialing a phone number. They can send any amount of money from one account to another, regardless of where they are at home or at work.

Swift

Swift is a non-profit, bank-owned cooperative located in Belgium that serves the global financial community. With a global reach of 6,495 banks and financial institutions in 178 countries, it ensures safe messaging 24 hours a day. The SWIFT worldwide network carries an average of 4 million communications every day, with an estimated average value of USD 2 trillion in payment messages. Swift is a highly secure communications network that allows banks to transmit and receive Fund Transfer, L/C-related, and other free-format messages to and from any other banks on the network. With a SWIFT facility, Bank will be able to better serve its clients by issuing L/C, Payment, and other messages quickly and securely. Customers who deal with Imports, Exports, or Remittances will find it very useful.

Chapter 7: Policies

7.1 Monetary and credit policy

The money and credit strategy for the fiscal year that ended in June 2000 was outlined with the goal of making full use of domestic assets and accelerating financial development by meeting the demands of agribusiness, industry, transportation, and the expansion and emplacement of the private sector, all while keeping expansion within reachable cutoff points. The tremendous surges of 1998 provided huge disasters to agriculture, industry, and framework because of the advanced expansionary monetary and credit strategy obtained. After the flood, the economy remained sluggish in the main quarter of 1999-2000, and private sector interest in loans decreased. As a result, the Annual Development Program (ADP) was expanded, and private area improvement activities were set up. As a result, credit was consumed in the public area at a faster pace. However, as the year drew to a close, credit to the private sector grew at a slower pace than expected, despite net homegrown credit expanding faster than expected. In 1999-2000, the cash supply increased by 15.3 percent, compared to 8.6 percent the previous year.

7.2 Narrow Money

Narrow Money grew by Tk. 2,631.90 crores or 15.3 percent to Tk.19881.30 crores in 1999-2000. Tk.1489.40 crores, or 17.2 percent, up to Tk.10176.00 crores in Narrow Money, while Tk.1142.50 crores, or 13.3 percent, increased to Tk.9705.30 crores in request stores, according to the report.

7.3 Broad Money

Compared to the previous year, Wide Money grew by 18.6 percent, or Tk. 11735.70 crores, to Tk. 74,762.40 crores in 1999-2000. Narrow Money grew by 15.3% of Broad Money's parts, while time stores increased by 19.9%, compared to increases of 8.6% in Narrow Money and 14.5% in time stores in the first year. On 30th June 2000, the proportions of cash outside banks, request stores, and time stores in Broad Money remained at 13.6 percent, 13.0 percent, and 73.4 percent, respectively, compared to 13.8 percent, 13.6 percent, and 72.6 percent, respectively, on 30th June

1999. The expansion of Broad Money was aided by the expansion of credit to the private sector, the public authority sector (net), the public sector, and other resources (net), as well as an excess in net unfamiliar resources.

7.4 Reserve Money

In 1999-2000, Hold Money grew by Tk.2321.80 crores (15.7 percent) to Tk.17064.50 crores, compared with an increase of 8.3 percent in the first year. Cash outside banks grew by Tk.1489.40 crores or 17.1 percent, while Reserve Money grew by Tk.533.30 crores or 6.5 percent in the first year. Planned bank offsets with the Bangladesh Bank grew by Tk.770.90 crores or 15.3% in 1999-2000 compared to the growth of Tk.488.20 crores or 10.8% in the previous year. Their investments grew by Tk.61.50 crores or 6.0 percent, compared to Tk.103.60 crores or 11.2 percent in the previous year. The primary component in applying expansionary impact on the Reserve Money was the increase in Bangladesh Bank's credit to the public authority (net) of Tk.1,738.10 crores and net excess in the unfamiliar area of Tk.1,262.40 crores. Nonetheless, the decline in borrowings by booked banks and other monetary establishments of Tk.333.60 crores and Tk.44.90 crores, respectively, together with the decline of Tk.300.20 crores in different resources (net), somewhat negated the expansionary effect of those areas.

Chapter 8: Credits Terms

8.1 Domestic Credit

In 1999-2000, total domestic credit expanded by Tk.8581.20 crores (13.6 percent) to Tk. 71,489.00 crores (including adjustment of government bonds issued), compared to Tk.7267.60 crores (13.1 percent) the previous year. In 1999-2000, credit expansion to the government, private, and public sectors totaled Tk.3524.30 crores (31.3%), Tk.4906.10 crores (10.7%), and Tk.150.80 crores (2.5%), respectively, contributing to the increase in total domestic credit. Credit to the government and private sector climbed by 21.3 percent and 13.8 percent, respectively, in the previous year, while credit to the public sector fell by 3.7 percent.

8.2 Bank Credit

In 1999-2000, total homegrown credit increased by Tk.8581.20 crores (13.6 percent) to Tk. 71,489.00 crores (including change of bonds issued by the government), compared to Tk.7267.60 crores (13.1 percent) the previous year. In 1999-2000, credit extensions to the public authority, private, and public sectors were Tk.3524.30 crores (31.3%), Tk.4906.10 crores (10.7%), and Tk.150.80 crores (2.5%), respectively, adding to the growth in total domestic credit. Credit to the public authority and the private sector grew by 21.3 percent and 13.8 percent, respectively, in the previous year, while credit to the public sector fell by 3.7 percent.

8.3 Cash Reserve Requirement

Legal CRR with Bangladesh Bank was reduced from 5% to 4% of liabilities (request in addition to time stores) (barring between bank stores) with effect from the first of October 1999.

8.4 Bank Rate

It was lowered from 8% to 7% on August 29th, 1999, and remained at that level until June 30th of this year.

Chapter 9: Prospects and Challenges

When it comes to endorsed banks, the supporters have received the goal (Lois) letters "effectively". Since 2000-2001, Bangladesh's economy has made numerous significant progresses, according to the national bank, which clarified the financial environment and rationale for issuing licenses to new banks. Although Bangladesh's economy has grown and its financial system has matured, the country still has a large number of banking services people. According to recent findings from a study conducted by the Institute of Microfinance (IoF), just 45 percent of the over 9000 families studied seek banks and microfinance organizations (MFIs) for loans. According to the IoF, the population per branch (21065) and the proportion of advance records per 1000 adults (42 years) indicate that Bangladesh's formal monetary effort is lower than that of India (14485 and 124 respectively) and Pakistan (20340 populations per branch and 47 credit accounts per 1000). Bangladesh Bank acknowledges that the new banks will help to expand the nature of banking administrations by increasing financial rivalry. They can also meet the private sector's unsatisfied credit needs as a result of the rapidly expanding economy.

The central bank highlighted that for new banks, the ratio of opening rural and urban branches will be 1:1, which will help to grow bank offices in provincial regions and work on monetary integration. However, the unfortunate truth is that no bank can expand in the provinces before concentrating on doing business in metropolitan areas. The subject of issuing licenses to new banks had caused quite a commotion in the past. True experts, financiers, and even members of the national bank's senior management team questioned the wisdom of allowing new banks, an area that had been struggling to adjust to the issue of liquidity deficiency for quite some time. There are currently 47 commercial banks in the financial sector. There was no reason to allow new banks at this time in the country's history. The newcomers will create an unfavorable competition in financial administrations, affecting the area's dependability and causing the incumbent banks' profits to dwindle. More banks entering the market would result in a massive flight of assets, including Taka 36.00 billion from existing banks, which will be used as settled capital against new entrants. This will cause further deterioration of the already dire financial situation.

For excellent representatives of the current banks, the comparing episode will occur. Each of these will result in a more pronounced crossing between their credit and store proportions, as well as a severe scarcity of suitable investors. After acquiring stores at a high rate from a generally saturated

market, banks will be forced to engage in risky speculation. It will have a significant impact on the general bank business as well as the business. Banks are expected to engage with a wide range of financial activities and money to meet a variety of individual needs in both urban and rural areas. Congestion in the financial district, on the other hand, isn't all that appealing because, rather than achieving those objectives, it would cause problems in the district itself, particularly for the current managers. It's possible that this will have a negative impact on the economy in general. It was doubtful that the director of Bangladesh Bank was unaware of this fact. The public authority, on the other hand, is adamant about allowing new banks, therefore they were making an effort to pick the best ones. Insofar as political thinking is involved, expanding into new markets can reduce client confidence in banks while also hindering the ability to manage financial markets in general. Some examiners, however, believe that when new banks begin operations, an enormous strain will be placed on the cash reserves of current institutions. Stores' current advance liabilities, such as non-performing advances (NPLs), will likely remain unchanged in the final scenario. This will most likely lead to a misunderstanding between their retailers and their credit or advance portfolio, depending on how much credit they have. Given that the national bank has already supported new banks and granted the Lois, saying anything now would be dodging the main issue. Perhaps, for the time being, it is wiser to devise a strategy for easily overseeing the large number of banks that exist today. The following actions could be carried out in this manner:

The new banks should exhibit innovative administrations and greatly boost their product offerings in order to settle on the public authority's decision. As such supporters, patrons play an important role in the dynamic of a bank's business, which cannot be denied. As a result, the central bank should carefully examine the financial history of its clients and not cave in to political pressure in any way. The personalities of bank presidents should be closely monitored. The national bank may concentrate on the amount of cash the potential chiefs are willing to put up as settlement capital before making a decision. When it comes to shopping the speculating customers of new banks from existing banks, the national bank should play the role of a guard dog by supporting the current remarkable as much as possible. The national bank should be cautious when considering new bank venture customers, particularly those whose cases must be rescheduled. As a result of the rescheduling, the existing banks' wiped-out customers become a lot of acting in new banks for the time being in the scene of launching new banks on the lookout Before granting sustainable license

to new banks, the central bank must consider a number of factors, including the quality of the bank's proprietorship.

One of the most important issues that the national bank and public authorities should take into account is how to better include the previously underserved rural regions in the financial system. It's possible that the new banks will be contacted to help rural people in general. Above all, the national bank and the public authority should ensure the passage of more grounded financial sections and keep a careful eye on the effects of such a section on the overall financial industry. The Bangladesh Bank and the Bangladesh Institute of Bank Management (BIBM) must make preparations for organizing the banks by preparing the brokers. As a result of the market becoming oversaturated once the new banks begin operations. Bangladesh's bank precipitation may be visible near the bottom of the broker's funnel. Time has passed; the possibility of weak banks being consolidated can no longer be laughed at. Nevertheless, we fervently hope for divine intervention. NRB Commercial Bank Ltd, NRB Bank Ltd, and NRB Bank Ltd, three freshly endorsed NRB business institutions, would bring USD150.00 million as settled capital for non-occupant Bangladeshis (NRBs). Individuals have high expectations of the six endorsed PCBs, which are Union Bank Limited, Modhumoti Bank Limited, Farmers Bank Limited, Meghna Bank Limited, Midland Bank Limited, and South Bangla Agriculture and Commerce Bank Limited. Currently, the country is enthralled by the elements of the newly conceived savings accounts, with a ray of hope for the future advancement of persons from a variety of strata.

9.1 Digital Bangladesh Banking

BANGLADESH Bank (BB) has adopted advanced ICT to become digitized in all aspects of its operations, including financial planning, banking monitoring, and internal management. BB has effectively presented online business, e-banking, robotized clearinghouse, and so forth; a memorable move towards accomplishing higher usefulness across all monetary areas including agribusiness and SME through the utilization of ICTs. When it comes to new ICT applications, designers may lead the way by improving existing ones and making them accessible to the general public.

9.2 Prospects

The use of creativity in each circle of life is at the center of the fourth Industrial Revolution (4IR). The monetary area is at the bleeding edge of 4IR universally and Bangladesh isn't a special case. Mechanical Innovations in monetary administrations prominently known as Fintech carry disturbances to the customary financial framework. Nonetheless, the wide acknowledgment of innovation by this thousand years of age constrained the monetary market to return to and change the method of working together by receiving innovation. Two parts of such computerized insurgency in the financial business are (I) Digitization and (ii) Digitalization. Banking digitizing implies changing over at present manual or paper-based documentation into the advanced organization and changing the business rules/techniques to oblige those. Though digitalizing banking is a different method of working together. Digitalization of banking or advanced banking is the use of innovation to guarantee consistent start to finish electronic preparing of banking tasks/exchanges. Advanced banking is otherwise called electronic banking, cyberbanking, or virtual financial which can be led from any place.

In this way, for the specifically designated customer fragment of advanced financial who needs to encounter the advantages of further developed purchaser experience, advantages of diminished expenses, and to have more prominent straightforwardness in all administrations likewise need to form a more extravagant knowledge into own monetary prosperity alongside noteworthy guidance on advances. Controllers additionally need to take a suitable position to find some kind of harmony between advancements client assurance and money-related approach transmission. Banks in Bangladesh have effectively understood the significance and chances of advanced banking in the nation and are exploring different avenues regarding various models like making associations with MFS to offer financial administrations or making auxiliaries with Fintech firms for offering computerized banking administrations. Nonetheless, an essential approach to release the chance made by Digital Banking is to be received by the controllers to emerge the idea of Digital Banking. Subsequently, digitalization of the financial business is not, at this point a choice, it's a basic minimum essential - the joint effort of banking and Fintech will be the way to thrive.

9.3 Challenges

Bangladesh faces tremendous challenges in terms of poverty reduction and manageable events, but none of these can be achieved without a strong science and innovation foundation, which is

supported by excellence in education at all levels and an all-around competent ICT work force. Infrastructural development and innovation should take place across the country in order to disseminate knowledge to even the most remote parts of the country. However, the government has taken steps to promote ICT among all groups of people, including those in hard-to-reach areas, such as lowering the cost and obligation of PCs, improving ISP administrations, and so on.

A Broadband foundation is required with access for all Bangladeshis from their homes, work environments, schools, and tele centers with WiMAX and 3G organization. We likewise need a carefully educated populace and labor force, computerized business improvement, and a lawful structure that guarantees opportunity of articulation while securing the privileges of makers and pioneers towards building native information and a mechanical base. Initially, we should focus on the improvement of the framework as far as equipment, programming, and labor. Talented labor from the nearby market should be accessible to keep the framework running without relying upon unfamiliar "specialists." The manageability of advanced Bangladesh relies upon our upgraded capacity to keep up with, fix, and extend once the framework is introduced.

To deal with a reasonable digitized Bangladesh, we need a drawn-out arrangement to deliver a sufficient number of researchers, PC and correspondence engineers, computer programmers; innovation the executive's specialists, and so forth, for additional improvement of our ICT area and staying up with the mechanical headway in the created world. Something else, advanced Bangladesh would be profoundly powerless and subject to unfamiliar producers and specialists. At the same time, we should urge our young designers to move towards the usage of less or no non-renewable energy sources. This green design should be one of the essential segments of advanced Bangladesh. We will decide on an innovation-based economy. In any case, that economy should likewise be socially receptive to the necessities of the burdened. As such, we promise to assemble a more comprehensive advanced Bangladesh where designs also will assume the ideal vital part.

The goal is to make BB paperless in the shortest period possible — all correspondence (both internal and external) will be done online — and to increase its utility across all financial sectors, including agricultural and SMEs. Steps have been taken as of now to bring the general capacities and exercises of BB under computerization. Its administrative capacities have been additionally reinforced by applying progressed banking methods with creative innovation. It very well may be

noticed that innovation-driven plans of action followed by the banks and monetary instincts guarantee better and quicker administrations to the customers. A new investigation of BB uncovered that banks that embrace innovation are more productive and lessen hazards as they acquire development in offering such administrations. BB has effectively drawn in banks in significant projects of redesigning their IT stages, with sufficient preparing powers and online availability, to empower productive information the executives, handling, and investigations in banks for their danger the board purposes and for answering to BB. A comprehensive methodology should be taken by every one of the partners to arrive at the ICT offices to the doorstep of the everyday citizens. Designers could be pioneers in such a manner, developing new utilizations of ICT, and hence move the country towards computerized Bangladesh.

At the same time, they should be sensitive to the challenges of environmental change and, as a result, progress toward green design. BB is well conscious of its responsibility in promoting green money for a greener Bangladesh. I'm confident that experts will play an important role in the fight for a more advanced Bangladesh based on green energy.

Chapter 10: Conclusion

The changes that have occurred in the course of recent many years assisted the business keeps money with developing to a more grounded position contrasted with the past. It has slowly fostered the guidelines and methods alongside the fit and appropriate test standards to keep up with monetary area discipline. These progressions can increment monetary intermediation and improve monetary development. In any case, it appears to be that a significant number of the progressions are given direction instead of being locally planned. The order of the changes and the assessment of the different changes related to the national bank and monetary area recommend and show giver cooperation. Credit default is a significant issue burdening the nation's banking just as the monetary area. Severe advances are normal from the national bank to work with the recuperation of non-performing credits.

Indeed, since the introduction of FSRP at the beginning of the 1990s, the financial framework has pursued a genuine monetary development plan. From that point forward, a few monetary-related enactments were arranged and changed to aid the change cycle. The newly enacted laws responded to the need to advance a sound and methodical monetary market by providing a suitable legal framework for the permitting, planning, operation, and management of a wide range of monetary administrative organizations. All of the storage organizations have been brought under the administrative jurisdiction of Bangladesh Bank, and each of them is monitored and directed by the national bank through prudential rules.

The reform measures have a substantial impact on Bangladesh's overall financial competency and stability. There developed a sizable number of banks and other financial institutions, each with its own set of monetary instruments. The monetary area's organizational organization and amount of activity have expanded and differentiated. The number of proposed banks has increased from 11 in 1980 to 47 in 2011. The involvement of banks in non-traditional activities, as well as the increase in benefits from these activities, has contributed to improvements in financial sector execution in terms of productivity, value, and revenue efficiency.

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