

THE PROSPECTS AND CAUSES OF FAILURE OF SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SMEs): A CASE STUDY OF BANGLADESH

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1. ABSTRACT

Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) have been recognized as a vital force of the Bangladeshi economy by contributing to personalize flexibility, creativity, specialization, communication, and performance. SMEs also provide resources and services as outlets for big business. SMEs occupy the lion shares of business units of the country and provide the largest number of jobs. But the entrepreneurs cannot continue the success flow due to some challenges. That creates a gap between wants and achievements in the SMEs sectors. The researchers' intention is to analyze the prospects as well as causes of failure of Small and Medium Enterprises in Bangladesh. Data have been collected from primary and secondary sources by questionnaire and interview method. The researchers have presented the key issues of success as well as some challenges that are recognized as obstacle to SMEs development. The findings of the study are- to start SMEs in Bangladesh is not so easy because the SMEs entrepreneurs have to face problems for dumping, license collection, company registration and certificate collection from Bangladesh Standard Testing Institution (BSTI) and they cannot compete at the domestic and foreign market for poor quality. But the researchers have viewed the SMEs to be the seeds for the development of large industry if the SMEs are challenge free.

Key Words: Small and Medium Enterprises, economy, Bangladesh, development, entrepreneur, manufacturer.

2. INTRODUCTION

Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) are integral part of the total business scenes in any country. Though small in size such business activities cover almost any area of business viz. manufacturing, mining, wholesaling, retailing, service and the like. It is now well recognized that SMEs are the largest employers with lower investment per job. That apart, the growth and development of medium and large industries are mostly dependent on the Small and Medium Enterprises. SMEs

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occupy a vital place in the national economy. Entrepreneurs invest their own money, time and ability in their business and contribute substantially to the community in terms of jobs and goodwill. The Small and Medium Enterprises are necessarily small within the respective industry, but retail sales could approach several crores of taka annually. [1]

In recent time and especially in the context of developing countries, the Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) sectors remain labor incentive. It is the largest sector in the terms of employment generation and low capital base. It encourages the individual entrepreneur to invest, mainly in manufacturing products that appeal to the general public but is also a significant contributor to the backward linkage of heavy industries. The SMEs business in Bangladesh is evolving. The interest of government and regulatory bodies here is also laudable. With the establishment of SME Foundation and Incorporation of the SME credit policy and program by Bangladesh Bank (Central Bank), a new area has been envisioned. The sheer interest and farsightedness of all are leading the SMEs sector to emerge and the Bangladesh economy to reach a level of dignity. Aimed regulatory conditions prevailing in the marketplace, there is the central notion of fixing of the rates on savings and loans in a free market dynamic. As a result, financial institutions must now focus on the growth of small and medium portfolios which include SME entrepreneurship and medium industry financing. [2]

Bangladesh should enlargement her Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) for smooth and sustainable economic development. At first in 1949, Japan chose Small and Medium Enterprises for economic development. Japan is one of the most powerful economic countries in the World. Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) idea are enlarging most of the county. Most of the job opportunities are being created in this sector. In Bangladesh, Small and Medium Enterprises have taken an important position after agriculture. Poverty eradication is possible by developing Small and Medium Enterprises. This sector plays a vital role in turning agricultural society into an industrial society. Almost half of the people are women of the total population and they should be involved in Small and Medium Enterprises. SMEs sector may a large sector for job employment opportunity. [3]

SMEs sectors play a vital role in removing unemployment by generating new employment opportunity. This sector takes laudable part in earning foreign currency by encouraging and enlarging business activities. The central bank of Bangladesh continues disbursing loan facility to SMEs sector because the SMEs sector are the probable sector which develops a life leading style of low earning people and removing discrimination between male and female by empowering the

women. For that, Bangladesh bank sanctions loan for women for generating female entrepreneur in the SMEs sector. [4] The rest of the article the research has addressed the potentiality of SMEs Sectors in Bangladesh, the Present scenario of SMEs, what is achieved through SMEs, what are the obstacles for SMEs, how should be it removed and what is not achieved yet.

3. SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES

Bangladeshi industry can be divided into several sectors. SMEs are one of them. SMEs are the industries which have 20 or less than 20 employees. Its nature is small capital, a small number of employees, sole proprietor, partnership or cooperative based industry. [5] Small and Medium enterprises are the business that is dependently owned and operated, not dominated in its field, and does not engage in any new marketing or innovative practice. It usually organized and managed by the owner or his family members. [6]

4. THE RATIONALE OF THE STUDY

The study is expected to understand the challenges that create barriers to fulfill the wants. The SMEs entrepreneurs desire to come true their dreams but they cannot do it due to problems. The SMEs entrepreneurs start the business for some mission and goals. But when they cannot achieve their target then they will be disappointed. To the best knowledge, this study represents the achievements and causes of failure of SMEs. The other studies on this field emphasizing on the contribution of SMEs in the economy, innovation of SMEs in the global economy, promoting SMEs for economic development, growing the global economy through SMEs, contribution, and challenges of SMEs. The researchers present here the prospect and causes of failure of Small and Medium Enterprises in Bangladesh as well as some unique suggestions. So this study will be authentic because no author presents the contribution and barriers at the same time in such a field.

5. LITERATURE REVIEW

Small and Medium Enterprises generate manpower by creating a job opportunity. SMEs are the blessing for rapid economic growth in Asia and North American countries (Schaper 2002). SMEs are one of the ways to develop the economy and majority of the world's businesses are SMEs category, it provides an opportunity to enhance life (Ntiamoah, Opoku, Abrokwah, Baah-frimpong & Agyei-Sakyi 2014). SMEs immensely create jobs, generate income source for the less formally educated people in rural area Ntiamoah, Opoku, Abrokwah, Baah-Frimpong & Agyei-Sakyi 2014), SMEs are the process of rapid infrastructural development,

whether a significant number of people can get jobs in this sector, and SMEs can facilitate some financial institutions by increasing credit service (Musah S. Akugril, Daniel A. Bagahl, Joseph K Wulifanl 2015). The Small and Medium Enterprises are considered as the emergent sector for economic development. SMEs provide resources and services as outlets for big business. SMEs can ensure better utilization of human resource by creating a job opportunity. SMEs can be the seeds of large industry. It is addressed here the prospect and causes of failure of Small and Medium Enterprises in Bangladesh.

6. DATA COLLECTION PROCESS

For collecting data the researcher conversed face to face with manufacturers, retailers, wholesalers, workers, foreign and local buyers.

Sources of data

1. Primary Source
 - Interview with manufacturers, retailers, wholesaler, workers, foreign and local buyers, and university teacher.
2. Secondary source
 - Different books and articles.
 - Evidence from the newspaper.
 - SME Foundation.

Data Collection Instrument

A. Questionnaire

- Data had been collected by questioning manufacturers, retailers, wholesalers, workers, foreign and local buyers, and university teachers.

B. Checklist

The checklist was used at the time of preparing a dissertation.

Variables Covered

- i. Active buyer organization.

Analytical Tools Used

- a. Statistical method: Mode.
- b. Diagram: Pie chart.
- c. Opinions of the public are expressed in term of percentage of the total number of respondents.

Sample size and structure

The survey is conducted on seventeen SMEs factories for short time. These factories were chosen at a random and it was the intention of the researchers to face the real experience of challenges of SMEs. Seventy SMEs owners were interviewed and the other respondents were retailers, wholesaler, workers, foreign and local buyers, and university teachers. Total 100 samples are taken.

7. LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

- i. Time constraint.
- ii. Huge procedure to enter into SME firms.
- iii. The entrepreneurs are reluctant to talk.
- iv. The manufacturers are reluctant to disclose internal information.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To analyze the prospects of Small and Medium Enterprises in Bangladesh.
2. To know the challenges of SMEs in Bangladesh.

8. MEDIUM ENTERPRISES

According to Bangladeshi factory Act, the industry which recruits more than 20 but less than 230 employees is known as medium enterprises. The medium enterprises take place between small and large enterprise. Liken to large enterprise, the medium enterprise uses modern technology. The most prominent Bangladeshi medium enterprises are nylon industry, cigarette industry, plastic industry, match industry and so on. [7]

9. PROSPECTIVE SMES SECTORS OF BANGLADESH

The prospective SMEs sectors of Bangladesh are agro based and agro procurement industry, agricultural tools producing and selling industry, little technology factory, solar power industry, IPS producing industry, horticulture, flower cultivation and marketing, cold storing, construction industry and housing, hospital and clinic, hotel, restaurant and tourism industry, exportable pottery industry, food processing industry, automobile body producing industry, oil and dal (pulse) factory, pipe factory, cement and pillar producing industry, mini sugar mill, telecommunication, laboratory, jewelry, cable operate, bakery, hatchery, dry fish processing, cyber café, documentary film, cinema and DVD producing, forest industry and furniture, printing and packaging, renewable power producing, cosmetics producing factory, toiletries, cottage industry, herbal medicine industry, stationery product, food refrigerating, leather and leather goods factory, electronics

products producing factory, spectacles frame producing, chira and muri (fried rice) producing factory, rice mill, drag house and medicine shop, phone and fax, cinema hall, old metal shop, mobile set and its tools business, electronics treading, fertilizer treading, jute products treading, cloth and shoes treading, road and cement treading, gas treading, warehouse and container servicing, nursery trading, photography, diagnostic center, digital color lab, small amusement park, bamboo and cane products, boutique shop, computer training center, interior and external decoration, saw mill, dairy and fish feed producing, brick field, food industry, candle industry, spice processing industry, gur (boiled date and sugarcane juice) producing, welding industry, brass and bronze industry, biogas plant, sand and rock treading, sweet industry, fish cultivation, battery producing, railway slipper producing, sanitary products construction, lime producing industry, tea industry, fruit processing industry, potato seeds storage etc.

10. PRESENT SCENARIO OF SMEs

SMEs play an important role in smooth and sustainable economic development. According to Bangladesh Small and Cottage Industries Corporation (BSCIC), there are about 600000 SMEs and 3000000 microenterprises in Bangladesh. About 90% of Bangladeshi industries involve into SMEs. Most of the products are produced by this sector. In 2014-2015 fiscal years, Bangladeshi bank and nonbank financial institutions disburse Tk. 110287.93 corer as a loan to 709024 SMEs entrepreneurs which is 21.72% greater than the fiscal year 2013-2014. In 2014-2015 fiscal years, Tk.3967.92 corer has been given a loan for 193987 SMEs and all are women entrepreneurs which are 8.92% greater than the fiscal year 2013-2014. Bank and nonbank financial institutions have been given Tk. 59497.34 as a loan for 295069 SMEs entrepreneurs at the first six months of the fiscal year 2014-2015. [7]

11. THE PROSPECTS OF SMEs TO THE ECONOMY

SMEs can contribute to develop economy, poverty eradication and to create more job opportunity. Other contributions are given bellows:

a. Removing Unemployment Problems

The Bangladeshi employees who are working in the industry, 87% are engaged in the SMEs sector. About 79754 people develop their career at the SMEs sector. [8]

b. Weapon of Industrial Development

Bangladeshi SMEs are the great weapon for economic growth, reducing income discrimination and poverty eradication. SMEs are given priority as the impetus for economic growth. [9]

c. People are Involved in the Development

The SME Foundation is trying to encourage the entrepreneurs (both men and women) organized them at national stage and other decent activities. The decent activities of the SME Foundation are creating massive job opportunity at the root level, local level, and national level. Besides these, by removing discrimination and eradicating poverty SME is involving the people in the comprehensive development of the economy. [10]

d. Helping in Economic Growth

In industrial developed and developing country, SMEs play an important role in growing the economy. According to Economic Review of Bangladesh 2016-17, the small and medium contribute 9.21% of GDP growth. [11] [34]

e. Job Opportunity

There are seasonal and disguise unemployment problems at village level for undeveloped agriculture. The SMEs can create more job opportunity for village and urban level people. [12]

f. Developing Standard of Living

If SMEs are enlarged it can increase the level of farmers and low earners people. As a result, they can lead a standard life. [13]

g. Flourishing of the Rural Economy

In a rural area, per capita and standard life leading is low. AS there are available SMEs raw materials at village areas, so if SMEs can be developed it can flourish the rural economy. SMEs can properly utilize capital and other resources. [14]

h. Large Industry Opportunity

Sometimes SMEs play a role in the large industry. Wastage and unused materials of large industry are often used by SMEs as raw materials. [15]

i. Starting at Minimum Capital

Sometimes the entrepreneurs cannot start large industry due to capital shortage. So if the entrepreneurs start SMEs with minimum capital, it will be possible to use the minimum capital properly and opportunity will be open to the large industry. [16]

j. Extra Earning Opportunity for Farmers

About 80-85% people are directly or indirectly dependent on agriculture. The farmers can be engaged in SMEs at leisure period. As a result, the farmers can earn more money and dependency on agriculture will be reduced.

k. Proper Utilization of Local Resources

There are available raw materials in our country that can be used at the SMEs sector. The natural resources can be properly utilized by establishing SMEs. It increases local and foreign earning opportunity which makes the national economy more powerful. [17]

l. Foreign Currency Earning Opportunity

SMEs can help to earn foreign currency and if SMEs can be large then foreign products export will be reduced. SMEs are the blessing for a sustainable economy. [18]

m. Balanced Development

Most of the large industries and factories are established in the urban area. That is why; the urban areas are financially benefited. SMEs are not only established in the rural area but also it can be established at village area. As a result, the villagers will get benefit from it. [19]

12. OBSTACLES OF SMEs SECTOR IN BANGLADESH

The Small and Medium enterprises in Bangladesh help the country to develop industrially. Much of the development of the Bangladeshi economy is dependent on this SMEs sector. SMEs are contributing to employment generation, producing low-cost quality products, producing import substitute products, saving foreign currencies and many more. There are few initiatives from the government's side to boost SMEs, dealing with the problems and facilitating the entrepreneurs, promoting them.

a. Poor Infrastructure and Utility Supply

There is a tendency of urbanized industrialization in Bangladesh. The transportation system is not good outside the urban areas of the country. Existing SMEs are suffering badly due to load shedding of electricity. Production-oriented SMEs are incurring losses by paying idle workers' wages during long load shedding periods. In one particular period of each year, gas pressure remains so little that it makes no sense. Poor infrastructure and disrupted utility supply is the major barrier to SMEs. [20]

b. Traditional Technology

SMEs owners generally use local technology to produce goods but these are not productive enough to fulfill the market demand, or not producing quality products to compete with the low cost. Indian and Chinese products are easily available in the local market. As a result, the SMEs entrepreneurs are losing their livelihood due to poor technical facilities. [21]

c. Unavailability of Collateral-free Loan

Maximum SMEs initiatives come from single brains without any institutional orientation and they are with the holy motive of self-employment and revenue generation for family expenditure. They do not afford to provide a collateral or guarantor to produce before banks to get a small loan. Therefore, SMEs owners do not get bank loans like large-scale investors. [22]

d. Low Productivity of Labor

According to Economic Review of Bangladesh 2016-17, Bangladeshi SMEs sectors are employing about 82% of the workforce and producing around 50% of the industrial output [34]. This statistics provides that labor is low productive. It may be for their efficiency, may be poor technology or whatever it is. But we can deploy adequate technology and train up the workforce, and then the SMEs sector can produce twice the present output with their existing manpower. Training for the existing manpower is essential for greater output. [23]

e. Lack of Sector-Specific Skilled Manpower

There is no educational institute or technical college in Bangladesh equipped with modern technologies of the fast-growing industrial sector for training up people to employ in that sector. The polytechnic institutions should be equipped with machinery and faculty of the most promising sectors to produce skilled manpower to meet up the labor crisis. [24]

f. Lack of Marketing Knowledge

One of the major problems of the SMEs is not known the market where and when the products should be sold. Do they not know how to get access to the export market and how have been their products known to them? The government can take the lead to promote the SMEs products at home and abroad. Marketing training can be given to small entrepreneurs to educate them in marketing techniques. [25]

g. High Bank Interest Rate

To make a profit with the high-interest rate, employing people, paying rent and other utility charges SMEs have to do sales products with 50% plus the rate of manufacturing cost. But with 5%-7% bank interest rate the competitors in India or China will not take the market vacant for Bangladesh SMEs [35]. To sustain in a competitive global market the entrepreneurs have no option but to produce quality goods at a cheap rate. But by paying double-digit interest it is not possible. So the government has to reduce bank interest rate up to a single digit. Especially for the SMEs, the interest rate should be reasonable. [26]

h. Lack of Government Support to Search Export Market

The poor SMEs owners are not capable to search their products in abroad. The government has to take the lead here through the SME Foundation to search new export markets and facilitating access to those markets. If primarily, the government plays the matchmakers role then the individual or collective platform will be raised to continue the effort to export to those markets. Thus the government can help in SMEs development. The result will be more employment generation, increase in revenue earnings, and earn foreign currencies. [27]

i. High Competition from Cheap Foreign Products due to Liberalization

With the stronger flow of free market economy and globalization of trade, SMEs products face extensive competition in the native market as well. There is no option but to produce quality goods at a cheap price. Updating technology and skilled manpower are essential to do so. Today is the time to make more competitive and enlarge the market share in the free market around the globe. [28]

j. The Absence of SMEs Support Centers

Till now a few consulting firms are servicing but they charge highly. There should be more SMEs support centers to advice the potential entrepreneurs to prepare a project proposal, formulate a marketing strategy, design products, and upgrade products qualify for the SMEs. [29]

k. The Absence of Skilled Distribution Channel

In a rural area of Bangladesh, the entrepreneurs are producing many diversified products in different sectors. But they do not get fair price due to lack of proper distribution channel. [30]

l. Liberalizing the Market

Bangladesh SMEs cannot flourish due to unbalanced and proper competition. Though the market is liberalized, the SMEs entrepreneurs are not prepared properly. As a result, the SMEs entrepreneur cannot sustain in the market by facing competition. [31]

m. Capital Shortage

According to the survey of Medium Industry Development Association (MIDAS), about 564658 SMEs are closed for different problems in last five year (2008-2012). It is mentioned in the survey that, about 51% SMEs are closed due to capital shortage. [32]

n. Hazy Idea

There is a hazy idea about SMEs that is why loan facility is not easy. So it makes an

obstacle to the growth of SMEs. [33]

o. Imbalanced loan Disbursement

According to industrial policy, the entrepreneurs who have Tk. 5000- 100000000 as capital are considered as the same category. So there is much discrimination. By taking a loan at a high interest rate from the lender, many entrepreneurs face danger. [34] [35]

p. Sanctioning Loan in the Wrong Sector as a Name of SMEs

Sometimes some loans are sanctioned for SMEs but not properly used for SMEs. [33]

q. Giving Priority to the Trading sector for Loan Sanctioning

Central bank suggests sanctioning loan at manufacturing and service sector because these two sectors create more jobs. And so bank and other financial institutions are interested to invest at the trading sector, not SMEs sector. [34] [30]

r. The High Rate of VAT and Smuggling

High rate VAT and complex evaluation certificate and smuggling are an obstacles for SMEs. [7] [34]

s. Lack of Loan

Loan facility is the official commitment but it not easy for all SMEs. After loan proposal, the loan provider institutions investigate but do not sanction loan if their criterion does not meet properly. [7] [33]

t. Communication and Transportation

Transportation and communication are not satisfactory in Bangladesh. So the entrepreneurs have to face a problem with products selling and buying.

u. Other problems

SMEs are lack of organizational knowledge of entrepreneur, corruption, nepotism, democratic complexity etc.

14. DATA ANALYSIS AND FINDINGS

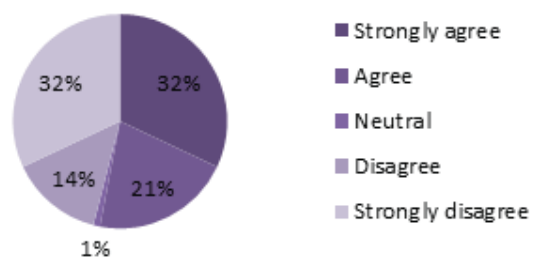


Figure:1 Weapon of industrial development

The above diagram shows 32% of the respondents agree that the SMEs sectors are one of the important sources of Bangladeshi economy. This sector generates job opportunity, removes discrimination and eradicates poverty.

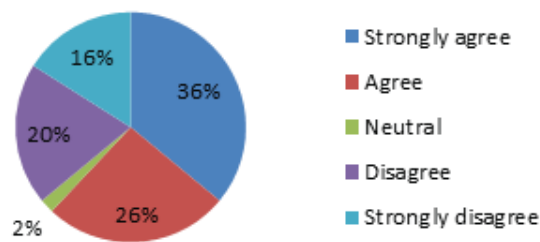


Figure: 2 Foreign currency earning the opportunity

The above diagram represents, 36% of the respondents agree SMEs sector are the blessing for a sustainable economy. Small and Medium Enterprises are the reasonable sources for foreign earnings.

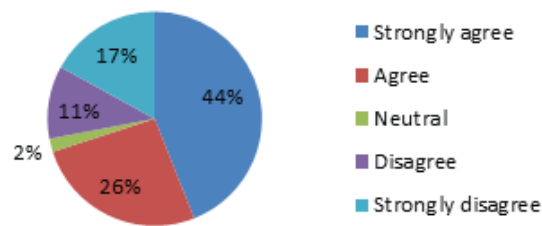


Figure: 3 High competitions for cheap foreign products due to liberalization

44% of the respondents agree that huge foreign SMEs products are imported at cheap rate. So the domestic SMEs have to compete with the cheap rate foreign SMEs. SMEs products face extensive competition in the native market as well.

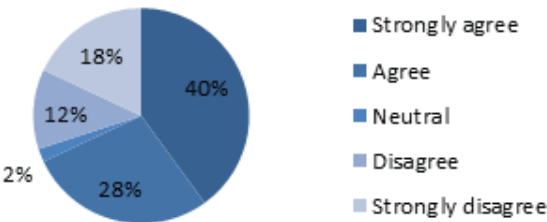


Figure: 4 Poor infrastructure and utility supply

40% of the respondents agree that the transportation system is not good outside the urban areas of the country. Existing SMEs are suffering badly due to load shedding of electricity. In one particular period of each year, gas pressure remains so little that it makes no sense. Poor infrastructure and disrupted utility supply is the major barrier to SMEs.

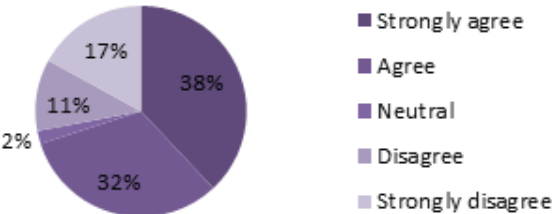


Figure: 5 Hazy idea

The above diagram represents that 38% of the respondent agree there are some entrepreneurs who don't have appropriate knowledge about SME. Their hazy idea about SME is the barrier to get loan facility easily. So it makes an obstacle to the growth of SMEs.

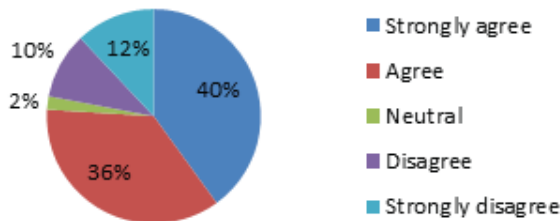


Figure: 6 Unavailability of collateral-free loan

40% of the respondents agree that maximum SMEs initiatives come from single brains without any institutional orientation and they are with the holy motive of self-employment and revenue generation for family expenditure. They do not afford to provide a collateral or guarantor to produce before banks to get a small loan.

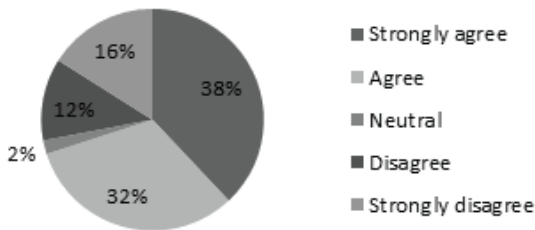


Figure: 7 Traditional technologies

The business world is competitive. The customers want variation in products. 38% respondents agree that the Bangladeshi SMEs entrepreneurs use traditional technologies and so they cannot meet customer’s need.

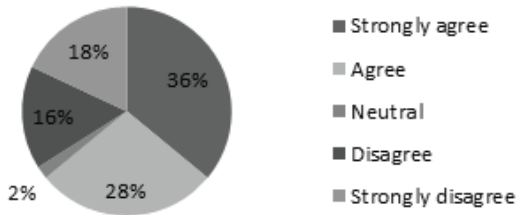


Figure: 8 Low productivity of labor

The above diagram represents that 36% of the respondents believe the Bangladeshi SMEs workers cannot perform well due to poor efficiency and technology. They

remark on the training facility and modern technology.

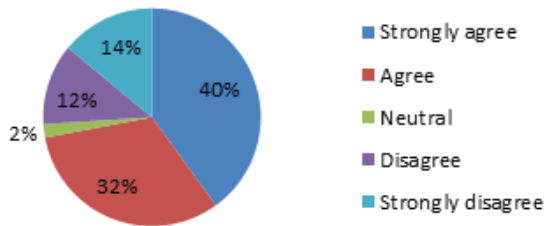


Figure: 9 Absence of skilled channel of distribution to ensure a fair price

40% of the respondents believe that the entrepreneurs are producing many diversified products in different sectors, but the producers are not getting the deserving price for these due to lack of market orientation.

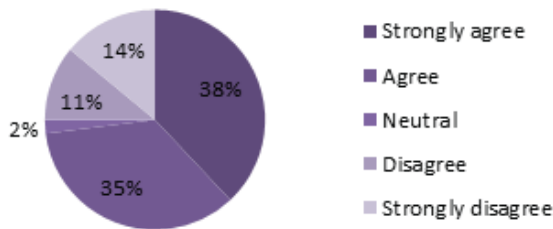


Figure: 10 Lack of government support to search export market

38% respondents believe the SMEs entrepreneurs can export the products by meeting local demand. So the government has to take the lead here through the SME Foundation to search new export markets and facilitating access to those markets. If primarily, the government plays the matchmakers role then the individual or collective platform will be raised to continue the effort to export to those markets

14. RECOMMENDATIONS

- Besides structural development, it is necessary to develop electricity and gas supply. The SMEs entrepreneurs should have transparent knowledge about e-marketing and e-commerce. Besides establishing technology skill based institutions, the entrepreneurs should be provided management training facilities.
- Loan system should be easy, so that the women entrepreneurs may operate and enlarge their firms. 'The loan payment of women entrepreneurs is satisfactory,

based on the idea; the SMEs loan activities can be designed. It should be continued to give the award to the successful entrepreneur years after years.

- Small and Medium Enterprises are the weapon for Bangladeshi economy. Besides the government, the SMEs traders should identify the obstacles which lessen the growth of SMEs.
- SMEs the sources of earning foreign currency. As the traders produce products in such way that the Bangladeshi SMEs can capture foreign market.
- Industry Act 2010 has considered SMEs sector seriously as 'thrust sector'. For this purpose, the root level entrepreneurs should be synchronized and their innovative thinking should use for industrial development.
- The SMEs entrepreneurs have to face problems for collecting license, company registration and Bangladesh Standard Testing Institution (BSTI) certificate. They can not compete at the local and international market for not ensuring quality. The government's steps should be enhanced for training and ensuring quality.
- Many entrepreneurs have achieved 'Branding' for SMEs. So 'Industry Park' should be developed for this sector. 'Product Based Diploma Learning Program' should be started for industry development. And ICT should be developed.
- The products which can be produced at SMEs, it must not be produced by larger industry. SMEs should be a substitute for a larger industry. As a result, competition will be reduced between SMEs and large industry.
- The government can develop a communication system and selling process of SMEs goods and the government should encourage the entrepreneurs to produce palatable products.

15. CONCLUSION

The SMEs in Bangladesh can play a great role in the overall development of the country. The government should assure a stable political environment for the development of the SMEs sector. Actually, the road of development is always difficult and painful particularly in the case of Bangladesh. Patience should be kept in every step in order to bring about a change in the socio-political-economic situation. The small and medium industries offer great hopes for the overall national development of Bangladesh. SMEs are the main impetus for creating job opportunity, poverty eradication, and economic growth. The government should take necessary steps to remove the problems for flourishing SMEs. The SMEs sector will be developed if the entrepreneurs can create a congenial environment and can use information resource and technology. Most of Bangladesh industries liken to SMEs. Thousands of people are dependent on SMEs sectors because these sectors are creating lots of jobs. So the government should concern about SMEs. SMEs play an

important role in poverty eradication and hunger annihilating, ensuring equality between men and women, women empowerment, reducing income discrimination and comprehensive socio-economic development. SMEs can strengthen the national economy. So the government should remove all problems and can build up a new stage for SMEs development.

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