

STRATEGIC IMPACT ASSESSMENT, BUSINESS PROLIFERATION AND INNOVATION OF CREATIVE ENTREPRENEURSHIP: A STUDY ON BANGLADESH NGO FOUNDATION

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Abstract: Bangladesh NGO foundation (BNF) was set up in 2004 as a Government organization which started functioning in 2005 to help distressed people with special emphasis on women under sustainable development program through partner organizations. The main aim of the organization is to remove income inequality. Though BNF grant has been in various sectors through its partner organizations, they are creative entrepreneurs. The total number of partner organizations of BNF is 1120 of which around 14% organizations are working in the area of micro and small enterprises for arranging livelihood and social welfare. Creative entrepreneurship is the means through which an entrepreneur is self-employed at the creative industries. This study was undertaken to assess business proliferation and innovation of creative entrepreneurship through the fund of BNF. The research is to study nano and micro financing among rural folk will be able to add value in the personal income level through creative nano and micro small enterprises. Alternative hypothesis of the study is that BNF fund has an impact on business process through the creative nano and micro enterprises. The study has been chosen from partners of the BNF who are dealing with creative entrepreneurship. It is evident that in the business process especially Grameen (Rural) area has strategic impact and business proliferation not for the individual welfare but for social welfare which has positive role to improve beneficiaries' life style through creative nano and micro enterprises. The researcher observed that innovative business ideas among the poor have been giving new dimension and varieties of products like arts and handicrafts, folk songs, folk dance, skills development programs for youth living with disabilities, Community Theater, nursery and botanical garden, multimedia and creativity etc., which are highly compatible and sustainable. As such, the author recommends more generation of funds to establish and encourage creative entrepreneurship so that poor and downtrodden people can successfully implement innovative business processes through financial inclusion.

Keywords: Creative Entrepreneurs, Micro and small enterprises, Personal income

JEL classifications: JEL: D31, G20, O31,

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Introduction :

Creative entrepreneurship includes starting up of business or new ventures on arts and handicrafts, folk songs, folk dances, blind singers, gunny bags, street drama, skills development programs for youth living with disabilities, community theater, nursery and botanical garden, multimedia and creativity etc. Creative entrepreneurship involves production through which an entrepreneur is a self-employed with associates at creative industries.

Artistic attitude, skill, aptitude and competency towards engagement of livelihood with the view of improvement of life style are important especially when it is related to downtrodden people. Creative entrepreneurship through cultural activities bridges the gap between entrepreneurship as an income generating process of individuals or institutes is one side of the coin while another side of the coin relates to the cultural activities. Micro and Small-scale settings work with value addition for poor folk. This not only works as an informative but also creates leisure, relaxation and entertainment for those who became audiences. Generating creative entrepreneurship requires passion, community engagement, and awareness among the target group as well as motivation for giving benefits to society.

In Bangladesh, a meager amount of money can help poor folk to come out from the low level equilibrium trap for example through setting up and doing business on arts and handicrafts, folk songs, folk dance, skills development programs for youth living with disabilities, nursery and botanical garden, community theater, street theater and multimedia and creativity for creating awareness for stopping child marriage, women trafficking, violence against child and women etc. Creative innovation at micro and small scale empowers the poor and marginalized people to fight against poverty and improve their livelihood with adding value through creating prosperity. Happiness with marvelous sanctification may be created if innovative entrepreneurship can be nurtured.

In 2004, Bangladesh NGO foundation (BNF) was set up as a Government organization which started functioning in the year 2015 to help distressed people with special emphasis on women development through sustainable development program by the partner organizations. Total number of partner organizations of BNF is 1120 out of which around 5% organizations are working in the area of creative micro and small enterprises for arranging better livelihood and social welfare. Spillover effect may occur due to creative and artistic entrepreneurship in rural areas. Those who engage in the process and those who are the audiences both have positive impact. Latter group does not have monetary impact rather increase their level of satisfaction. Adding the value in the value chain process by the creative entrepreneurs is important.

Milestones :

- Year of engagement of partner organizations with BNF: 2004
- Total grants distribution (including special projects) TK 104.42 crore.
- Total beneficiaries (including special projects) 93.22 lac (Women 58.28 lac, Men 34.94)
- 158 Partner organizations of BNF are engaged with creative entrepreneurship

out of total 1120 partner organizations.

(Source: BNF)

BNF's activities on creative entrepreneurship:

BNF's objective is not to earn profit rather it is to improve livelihood, to improve social justice and reducing income inequality by arranging donation to the individual by transmitting fund through its partner organizations. Through 158 Partner organizations of BNF are engaged with creative entrepreneurship among the rural people. NGOs who are associated with Folk song, dance, multimedia and creativity, handicrafts, sewing training are listed in Table: 2 in Appendix.

Research question

From the aforesaid studies, it reveals that culture, innovation has positive impact on creative and artistic entrepreneurs along with innovation process. As such the study intends to see whether BNF's grant have generated any sort of creative entrepreneurship among rural areas especially those who are in a pitiable condition. On the basis of above discussion, the research question of the study is whether grants of BNF through its partner organization among rural poor income group can add value in the personal income level through creative nano and micro enterprises?

Literature review :

Florida (2003) commented on the rise of a new social class whom he called as creative class which includes scientists, engineers, architects, educators, writers, artists, and entertainers. He defined this class as those whose economic function is to create new ideas, new technology, and new creative content. In general this group shares common characteristics, such as creativity, individuality, diversity, and merit. He examined reason for value creativity more highly than ever and cultivates it more intensely.

De Bruin (2005) described setting promotion of the creative industries in New Zealand against an overarching national context of the government's Growth and Innovation Framework. Buoyed by The Lord of the Rings – The Return of the King's Oscar success and other acclaim, the industry appears to be surfing high waves, making it an interesting case to examine in Film industry. Commencing with delineation of the nature of entrepreneurship in the creative sector, the discussion continues within an integrative multi-level entrepreneurship framework.

Dollinger(2008) argued that marketing contributes to the entrepreneur's success in two ways: (1) It determines the manner in which the firm's resource advantages will be defined and communicated, and (2) it is a major factor in creating a sustainable competitive advantage.

Foord (2008) observed that the proliferation of designated creative places in recent years is testimony to policy practitioners' belief that almost regardless of local conditions they too can mobilize creativity to transform their economies and communities.

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Phillips (2010) depicted that self-employment and contingent work may magnify the oversupply of artists but they do not explain why oversupply has been for such a long time a structural trait of artistic worlds. He also commented that there is no doubt that the development of the Internet has created the possibility that more artists can earn a living through their craft because their audience is potentially much larger.

Teece (2010) described that the essence of a business model is in defining the manner by which the enterprise delivers value to customers, entices customers to pay for value, and converts those payments to profit and reflects management's hypothesis about what customers want, how

they want it, and how the enterprise can organize to best meet those needs, get paid for doing so, and make a profit.

Chambers and Vejle(2011) commented that a business incubator consists primarily of a development programme and a range of business development services. These are basically advice and may be what constitutes a 'virtual incubator'. A full-flowered incubator, however, also offers a physical location and a geographical focal point for networking, collegiate nearness and specific area coverage. Incubators' mind map is given in following



Figure:1-

Incubator's mindmap

Source: Chambers and Vejle(2011)

Müller et al.(2011) described that within the craft and trade sector active in the culture and creative industries , two specific areas can be identified that differ in essential respects : enterprises that specialize in fields of activity that can be described as contemporary (e.g. arts and crafts /applied arts, the built environment, design, creative services) and enterprises whose activities focus on historical buildings and objects , and often help preserve traditional cultural skills.

Scherdin and Zander(2011) commented that art and artistic process offer a distinctive and from a research point of view fruitful arena of studying the issues of creativity ,novelty ,and process of transformation where the new seeks to position itself alongside or replace the established and conventional.

Arvidsson and Niessen (2015) observed that to become productive of consumer culture has been an important theme for doing social research. Within neoliberal discourse, the link between consumer culture and new forms of immaterial production has been conceptualized as

“creativity.” Authors suggested that Bangkok's fashion markets manifest a kind of creativity where innovation is highly socialized, as opposed to being oriented around the notion of individual genius and individual intellectual property; where participation is popular as opposed to elite-based and where the ambiguous relation between creation and commercial success that is intrinsic to Western notions of creativity is replaced by an embrace of markets and commerce as vehicles for self-expression.

Marinova and Borza (2015) described that cultural and creative industries are a major source of innovative ideas and thus contribute to an economy's innovative potential and the generation of new products and services.

Ahmed (2016) argued that entrepreneurship is defined as the process or act of identifying opportunities in the marketplace, mobilizing resources required to pursue these opportunities for long term return. More explicitly, it is the process of creating an enterprise, adding value, devoting necessary time and effort, assuming risks of uncertainty, and detaining rewards of monetary and personal satisfaction and independence.

Objectives of the study:

Following objectives have been undertaken;

- To assess impact of nano and micro credit to the target group who are involved in the process of creativity and innovation;
- To examine how creative entrepreneurs at rural areas can generate income and sustainability at the grass root level through nano and micro organizations;
- To provide some suggestions so that BNF can increase grants.

Methodology of the study:

The sample was selected from the partners of the BNF who are dealing with Creative Entrepreneurship using the fund of BNF. Both primary and secondary sources of data were studied. Two NGOs were also studied where 40 questionnaires were distributed among the beneficiaries. This produced 33 usable responses. This data was used to conduct Chi-square. Two case studies on the aforesaid NGOs were studied through field visits.

Time period of the study is from 1st January to 15th May, 2016.

Analysis is based on qualitative and also quantitative.

Hypothesis testing:

Ho1: BNF grant fund does not have an impact on business process through the creative micro and small enterprises through right form of training.

Ha1: BNF grant fund has an impact on business process through the creative micro and small enterprises through right form of training.

Ho2: BNF does not give proper amount of donation through installment. Ha2: BNF gives proper amount of donation through installment.

Ho3: BNF does not help for social networking to increase for marketing purpose or arranging program through Partner organizations.

Ha3: BNF helped for social networking to increase for marketing purpose or arranging program through Partner organizations.

Entrepreneurship Results :

Table: 1 Chi-Square test result

Do your NGO play role for discovery & productivity	Do your Organization give right training for creative entrepreneurship			Total
	Agree		Strongly agree	
Agree	5		4	9
Strongly agree	5		19	24
Total	10	$X^2=3.736$ $P=0.068$	23	33
To get fund amount of installment	Do BNF give proper amount of donation			Total
	Agree		Strongly agree	
0	2		1	3
200000-275000	2		16	18
276000-450000	3		0	3
610000-1000000	1		2	3
Above 1000000	2		4	6
Total	10	$X^2=12.588$ $P=0.028$	23	33
BNF helped directly to you for marketing purpose or arranging program	Whether BNF helped for social networking			Total
	Agree		Strongly agree	
Yes	2		11	13
No	7		13	20
Total	9	$X^2=1.528$ $P=0.204$	24	33

(Source: Author's calculation)

In this study it has been seen that there was agreed between NGOs role for discovery and productivity and giving the right training for doing creative entrepreneurship at .10 level of confidence($p=0.068$). Thus indicated that our alternative hypothesis is agreed i.e. BNF fund has an impact on business process through the creative micro and small enterprises through right form of training.

It has been also agreed that there is significant association between getting fund amount of installment and giving proper amount of donation at .05 level of confidence ($p=0.028$). Thus indicated that our alternative hypothesis is agreed i.e. BNF gives proper amount of donation through installment.

There is disagree that association between NGO helped directly to Partner organizations for marketing purpose or arranging program and NGO helped for social networking ($p=0.204$). So we accepted null hypothesis i.e. BNF does not help for social networking to increase for marketing purpose or arranging program through Partner organizations.

In this study it has been seen that there was significant association between NGOs role for discovery and productivity and giving the right training for doing creative entrepreneurship at 10% level of significance($p=0.068$). It has been observed that there is significant association between getting fund amount of installment and giving proper amount of donation at 5% level of significance ($p=0.028$). There is no significant association between NGO helped directly to the beneficiary for marketing purpose or arranging program and NGO helped for social networking ($p=0.204$).

The study took two case studies from BNF's Partner Organization.

CASE STUDY -1:MallikaMahilaUnnayanSangstha(SOURCE: Field Visit)

MallikaMhilaUnnayanSangstha (MMUs), a partner NGO of BNF was given grants of Tk 3.00 lakhs during 1st and 2nd phases, Tk 4.00 lakhs (2+2 lakhs) during 3rd and 4th phases, and Tk 2.75 lakhs during the 5th phase for implementing programs on employment generation for poor and distressed women through training on development of handicrafts such as block and boutique print, artifacts made from jute and sackcloth, tailoring, embroidery, artifacts made from bamboo stalks etc.

The selected group of beneficiaries included poor, distressed, helpless, widows, disabled and unemployed women were given materials for free and helped to acquire awareness about various social issues like human rights, polygamy, child marriage, domestic violence, prevention of dowry, cruelty to women, trafficking of women and children, prevention of terrorism owing to acid throwing and drug addiction.

The program of MMUS titled 'Handicrafts development and generation of self- employment' and funded by BNF since 2009 till the current financial year have enabled a large number of beneficiaries to utilize the knowhow acquired through training to manufacture and sell very fine quality of handicrafts in the local markets, meeting the

demands thereof. Their products have earned such fame that they are supplying the same for the show-rooms of many Dhaka based enterprises.

Observations:

The study observed that creative entrepreneurship with innovation has positive impact on the rural people. Not only can they earn for their livelihood but also create consciousness and social awareness among the rural people. Actually BNF grants give an opportunity to become self-reliant. This also helps to get rid of social vices and to escape the trap of poverty. Due to activities rural people become aware of and refrain from immoral activities.

CASE STUDY -2:TrinamoolUnnayanSagstha (SOURCE: Field Visit)

Trinamool Unnayan Sangstha is currently implemented in the district of Mymensingh. For programs for poverty alleviation and skill development of women and teenage girls a grant of Tk 9 lakhs have been received so far from BNF. During the 1st and 2nd phases of this program 30 teenage girls were given materials for making marketing shopping bags after giving them training on the same. Thirty teenage girls were given training on tailoring and block boutique followed by selection of 8 beneficiaries through competitive exams who were given one sewing machine each along with sewing materials and materials for making artistic work on fabrics. Similarly during the 3rd and 4th phases 40 teenage girls were given training on tailoring for 5

months at the end of which each of them was given a sewing machine. With these machines each beneficiary is now making dresses as per orders from customer in addition to sewing their own apparels. Some of them have been earning per head tk. 2500/- to tk. 4500/- on an average per month.

Fatema Akhter (Muna), one of the beneficiaries of the programs implemented by Trinamool Unnayan Sangstha, has been living for a long time in the slum under the newly constructed food over bridge in ward No.16 of Mymensingh town near the railway station at Natakghar lane (Spanning Natakghar lane to Shibbari turning). While living here she got into a relationship with one Rafiqul Islam (Chanu) who used to live in the railway quarters at Natakghar lane. This relationship later culminated in her marriage with Chanu. A year after the marriage she was blessed with a girl child. Following the birth of this child Chanu started behaving very rudely with his wife who later discovered that her husband was a drug addict. One day, all of a sudden Chanu beat her up and disappeared leaving her in the house of her mother. From then on she started passing her days in extreme hardship.

Fatema enrolled herself in the training course run by TMVS on tailoring and sewing skill development of ultra-poor women and teenage girls as part of their development program. Fatema completed the course by receiving training for 2/3 hours every day without paying any fee. Three months after completion of the training she was given training two-month follow up training at the end of which she was given a sewing machine along with 9 other beneficiaries. With the help of this machine Fatema is now making dresses and shopping bags in her own shop and earning Tk 150/200 daily. She is paying for her younger brother Sohel's training on welding and helping her daughter , get free education in a local kindergarten. For this she was helped by a local senior person. Now her only dream is to make her daughter educated and a conscientious human being with the earning she gets from tailoring and other work. She has an optimism that many other ultra-poor and teenage girls abandoned by their husbands like herself will get training on tailoring and sewing machines from BNF. While discussing with the author

she expressed her vision that through TMVS training above noted females will earn money by making dresses staying at their own homes, run their families and become self-reliant.

Observations:

Change in the life style as well as self -employment opportunity occurred due to artistic innovation. This leads to differentiate their livelihood due to nano-credit and setting up of nano and micro creative organizations. As a result, permanent incomes of the beneficiaries have been rising and they come out from hand to mouth existence. In fact with small amount of donation self-employment, self-esteem and self-dignity can be attained. This is a positive sign for low income group of people.

Snapshots of recipients:



Analysis of the Findings :

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It is evident that in the business process especially Grameen (Rural) area has a strategic impact and business proliferation not for individual welfare but social welfare has positive role to improve beneficiaries' life style though creative nano and micro enterprises and activities.

From the above snapshots we observe BNF support their partner organizations to train manpower for startup new ventures for creative entrepreneurship.

They also try to create social awareness for doing good and to refrain from wrong deeds .Social campaign are also done through drama, folk song and which work as both recreation and also for social awareness. Artists are capable to earn money which is important as it has a re-distributionary income effect. This helps to create purchasing power as well as employment opportunities among low income group of people. In the rural areas, self-esteem, self -dignity, self-development with self-reliance can be encouraged through creative entrepreneurship. And this is possible through grants of BNF given through their partner organizations.

Chambers and Vejle (2011) observation regarding business incubator which consists primarily of development programmes and a range of business development services, which are lacking in the rural areas of the country. As such, creative entrepreneurs do not have proper business development services and they suffer from supply chain management deficiencies. From our findings we observed that most of the creative entrepreneurs who are from low income strata really need business incubator and also not only external linkage outside the country even need domestic linkage from one district to another district. BNF should come forward to set up business incubator and creating domestic and external linkages for creative entrepreneurs.

The study observed that innovative business ideas among the poor people have been created a new dimension and varieties of product like arts and Handicrafts, folk songs, folk dance, Skills development programs for youth living with disabilities, Community Theater, nursery and botanical garden, folk songs for social awareness against evil, multimedia and creativity etc., which is highly compatible and sustainable.

Social media does not still play positive role to encourage creative and artistic entrepreneurship. Journalists/volunteers who are users of social media should take the initiatives to patronize cultural entrepreneurship through using social media. Moreover, in the rural area those who work individually with creative entrepreneurship do not get any sort of recognition or award by the govt. or private sector.

It is evident that creative entrepreneurs are being motivated by long cultural heritage, independence war, and historical background. Bangladesh has long cultural heritage which can

be utilized through optimum utilization of resources of the cultural environment for which creative entrepreneurs may get more patronization.

Moreover, creative entrepreneurship can be used cultural participations and generating income as well as hate against militancy and terrorism.

Arvidsson and Niessen (2015) rightly observed that creativity is replaced by an embrace of markets and commerce as vehicles for self-expression. This also we observed in our analysis. Because creative entrepreneurs are capable they not only improve their life

style but also expand their creative business which has positive impact in the market and they engage in business activities gradually in a larger scale and sustain in the long run. This can only happen when a creative entrepreneur has competitive advantage among others and implement business formulation and strategy with efficiency and effectively. Creative business proliferation should be done in a greater extent so that social justice and income inequality can be removed.

Conclusions and Suggestions:

Creative entrepreneur should possess aptitude, attitude, skill, natural adoption capability to accept artistic entrepreneurship and networking especially women folk at rural areas. BNF is working as an investor though they are using government fund. In this study it has been agreed that there was some association between NGOs role for discovery and productivity and giving the right training for doing creative entrepreneurship at .01 level of confidence. From Chi-Square test we observed that association between getting fund amount of installment and giving proper amount of donation at .05 level of confidence is agreed. There is disagree that association between NGO help directly for marketing purpose or arranging programs and NGO help for social networking. Through patronizing by BNF, those NGOs which are patronizing cultural activities relate their products, services and events which act as creative design of meaningful practices and formation of the technique to generate income. Mapping different categories of opportunities to different types of nano and small providers, fostering skills inherent among the creative entrepreneurs must be discovered. Their innovative ideas need to get patronization by both public-private and foreign collaborative effort. In the highly competitive situation only producing creative entrepreneurship is not sufficient but it should be accompanied by in search of excellence and attain competitive advantage through long run sustainability. Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics should have a database for fastest-growing organization in the nano and micro creative companies. Social value need to be characterized so that those who will be involved and put their input in the process of business must establish them in wealth based society. Market information should be collected by the artistic entrepreneurs so that they can improve their business process. Spillover effects occur as audiences get good moral messages and raises awareness against any wrong deed as some artistic entrepreneurs engaged in creation of awareness by community theater, folk song etc.

However, BNF needs extra fund for which Bangladeshi expatriates can give their donation to them which can they use for increasing their social activities and patronizing creative entrepreneurship. In the free market economy, the role of the govt. is gradually decreasing and private sector is gaining ground, but in a country like Bangladesh the government ought to play role of facilitator to help create employment opportunities and generate income. As BNF needs fund so extra amount of fund can be generated by the well-wishers as they did not charge any interest or principal amount rather they give it as one time grant to partner organization.

However, from our quantitative analysis and subjective judgment we observed that BNF fund has an impact on business process through the creative nano and micro enterprises.

Suggestions:

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- BNF may set up a business incubator which can organize training, counseling and financial support to hopeful entrepreneurs in the performing arts and creative industries.
- Creative enterprises should get patronization by NGOs and audiences/buyers should give Fair Price.
- For buyers of artistic products, public-private –foreign collaboration is required for both domestic and international trade and BNF can take the help of Mosques, temples, and churches to engage more rural people for converting innovative business process and coming out of poverty.
- Foreign expatriates can give their donations directly at the bank account of BNF for which they should be facilitated. This fund may give more strength to the creative industries of the poor people.
- Product, service and event development may occur so that input can be processed as output in the creative industry.
- Even in the rural area those who are involved in the process of artistic entrepreneurship must think about a business model comprising operational efficiency and cost effectiveness. Without profit no one should engage in any sort of entrepreneurship.
- Form domestic and global joint ventures-visibility, promotion and network can be established so that creative entrepreneurs can work with more zeal, enthusiasm, aptitude and skill.
- A strategic business plan and implementation regarding the creation of a niche in the artistic/creative industry with innovation as per the demand of the market in which BNF can play more catalyst role, and encourage cultural tourism of creative enterprises like Delhi-Hatt and government handicraft emporium in India, where the government provided land to support traditional handicrafts and creative industries under one roof.
- Establish Intergenerational Fund to encourage creative entrepreneurship so that poor down-trodden people can come out with innovative business process through financial inclusion process, to remove poverty.

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Appendix:

Table:1

Bangladesh NGO Foundation

Financial Year wise grants distribution statement (2005-06 to 2015-2016)

FinanciaYear	No. of Phase										No. of POs	Total grants (crore in TK)	Beneficiaries (In lac)
	1st Phase	2nd Phase	3rd Phase	4th Phase	5th Phase	6th Phase	7th Phase	8th Phase	9th Phase	10th Phase			
2005-06	117	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	117	1.17	5.2
2006-07	170	97	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	267	2.84	7.14
2007-08	423	107	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	553	7.2	10.32
2008-09	258	415	80	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	770	11.35	10.87
2009-10	79	175	20	65	12	0	0	0	0	0	533	10.41	9.67
2010-11	0	153	234	157	42	9	0	0	0	0	595	11.64	7.37

2011-12	0	17	183	242	119	41	5	0	0	0	607	11.98	8.23
2012-13	0	2	52	121	212	73	35	5	0	0	500	11.00	7.33
2013-14	0	2	8	94	128	170	53	20	4	0	479	12.05	9.29
2014-15	48	0	4	23	100	153	141	56	13	2	540	13.40	10.69
2015-16	25	12	3	5	41	84	112	64	33	9	388	9.32	6.39
Total	112	98	79	72	65	53	34	14	50	11		102.36	92.53

Note:Up to 28th April 2016
(Source: BNF)

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Table: 2 NGOs who are associated with Folk song, dance ,multimedia and creativity, handicrafts, sewing training

S.L No.	Name of NGOs	Activities	Activities Area
			District
1.	Moitree Samaj Kallayan Sangha	Development of the standard of life Women & Children of Slum Dwellers	Dhaka
2.	Prativa Samaj Kallayan Samiti	Sewing Training& self employmentof the backward people	Dhaka
3.	Nari Unnayan Shakti	Network for Reduction of Sexual Harassment	Dhaka
4.	Pancha Hath (A Voluntary Social Welfare Organization)	Self employment by IGA of the poor women	Dhaka
5.	Biplobi Sanskritic Gosthi	Training on Tailoring	Dhaka
6.	Network For Universal Services And Rural Advancement (NUSRA)	Training on Tailoring and Distribution of sewing machine	Dhaka
7.	Manab Mukti Samaj Kallayn Society	Training on Tailoring, Distribution sewing machine	Munshiganj
8.	Suprabhat Nari Pragati Sangstha (SNPS)	Training on Tailoring	Pabna
9.	RISDA-Bangladesh	Training on Tailoring	Faridpur
10.	Bangladesh Association of Rural & Social Advancement (BARSA)	Women Empowerment Handicrafts	Faridpur
11.	Rural Wealth Improvement Agency	Training on Tailoring	Faridpur
12.	Gatti Grameen Mohila Unnyan Samiti	Empowerment Women through tailoring	Faridpur
13.	Provati Sheba Sangstha	Environment development	Gopalganj
14.	Daridra Nirodh Karjakram-DANEKA	Tailoring & Awareness	Jamalpur
15.	Social Development Organisation	Training on Tailoring & Tree plantation	Jamalpur
16.	Regal Household Development Organization	Tailoring& Goat Rearing	Jamalpur
17.	Social Association for Development of Bangladesh. (SAD Bangladesh)	Awareness Safe Road through Folk songs, banner	Kishoreganj
18.	Haor Samaj Unnoyan Kormochuchi (HASUK)	Tailoring & Sanitation	Kishoreganj

19.	Chetona Paribesh O Manob Unnayan Sangstha	Women empowerment and Food safety	Kishoreganj
20.	Atma Nirbhor Bangladesh	Sewing Training	Kishoreganj
21.	Gana Unnayan Sangstha (PDA)	Training on Tailoring	Kishoreganj
22.	Jalal Nagar Development Programme(JNDP)	Rabbit Farming	Mymensing
23.	Unnayan Seba Kendro	Training on Tailoring,	Mymensingh
24.	Trinomul Unnayan Sangstha	Training on Tailoring	Mymensingh
25.	Antaranga Somaj Kallayan Sangstha	Training on Tailoring	Narsingdi
26.	Social Development Society (SDS)	Training on Tailoring	Narsingdi
27.	Jagarani Mohila Kallayan Sangstha	Women Empowerment throwing sewing machine distribution	Narsingdi

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28.	Association for Socio Economic Development (ASED)	Training on Tailoring	Rajbari
29.	Sampriti Mohila Unnayan Sangstha	Employment of Women	Rajbari
30.	Naria Unnayan Samity (NUSA)	Women Empowerment throwing sewing machine distribution	Shariatpur
31.	Atmanirbharshil Samaj Unnayan Protisthan (ASUP)	Women Empowerment	Tangail
32.	Young Power in Social Action (YPSA)	Empowerment of Women through tailoring	Chittagong
33.	Rehabilitation Centre for Prostitutes & Rootless Children (PARC)	Rehabilitation of sex workers	Chittagong
34.	Shamata Mohila Samaj Unnayan Shangstha	Empowerment of Women	Chittagong
35.	Desh Development Associates	Training on Tailoring	Comilla
36.	Al-haramain Islami Association	Training on Tailoring	Comilla
37.	Prottaye Unnayan Sangstha	Empowerment of Women	Comilla
38.	Suhrid Sangha	Training on sewing and Tailoring.	Comilla
39.	Daridro Bimochon Sangstha (PAS)	Empowerment of women through training on handicrafts manufacturing	Comilla
40.	Abeda Mannan Foundation (AMF)	Vocational Training	Comilla
41.	Grameen Progoti Sangstha (GPS)	Training for Women.	Feni
42.	Assistance for Human Development with Technology (AHRDT)	IGA training and sanitation	Khagrachhari
43.	Shishu O Nari Unnayan Sangstha	Adolescent Development	Laximpur
44.	Ananna Bahumukhi Kallayan Sangstha (ABKS)	Empowerment of women	Noakhali
45.	Nabarun	Training on Tailoring	Noakhali
46.	Ashika Manabik Unnayan Kendra	Handicraft training	Rangamati
47.	Delta Social Welfare Organization (DSO)	Handicraft training	Habiganj
48.	Mahlul Sunam Shamata Women Development Organization	Skill Development of Poor Women	Habiganj
49.	Kuptala Mohila Unnayan Sangstha	Handicraft training	Bogra
50.	Mothurapara Mohila Unnayan Sangstha	Training on sewing and tailoring	Bogra
51.	Samaj Unnayan Sangstha (SDS)	Empowerment of women & Sanitation	Bogra
52.	Dhrubo Society	Training on sewing and tailoring	Bogra
53.	Astha Manabik Unnayan Foundation	Training on sewing and tailoring	Bogra
54.	Sonatala Person Progress Association	Training on sewing and tailoring, Non-formal Education	Bogra
55.	Society for Own Village Advancement (SOVA)	Training on sewing and tailoring	Bogra

56.	Program For Eco-Social Development	IGM Training	Bogra
57.	GRAMEEN ALO	Empowerment of Women	Bogra
58.	Palli Unnayan Prokolpo (PUP)	Training on Handicrafts for poor & distressed women.	Bogra
59.	Gram Unnayan Prochesta	Empowerment of women.	Dinajpur
60.	BANDHAN	Skill Development Training.	Dinajpur
61.	Annweshon	Training of Women & Capacity	Dinajpur

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		Development	
62.	Prottasha	Training on Handicrafts	Dinajpur
63.	Grameen Alo	Training on Handicrafts	Dinajpur
64.	Swadesh Unnayan Sangstha	Empowerment of women	Gaibandha
65.	Rural Planning and Development Organization	Entrepreneurship development	Gaibandha
66.	Samaj Jagaron Unnayan Kendro (SJAUK)	Empowerment of women.	Gaibandha
67.	Daridra Nari Unnayan Sangstha	Sewing Training, Social Forestry & Sanitation	Gaibandha
68.	Dustha Samaj Seba Kendra	Training on Tailoring & Computer	Gaibandha
69.	Solidarity	Women Empowerment	Kurigram
70.	KAJER DAK	Economic development of distressed women	Kurigram
71.	Thetrai Union Samaj Kallayan Sangstha	Training on IGA	Kurigram
72.	Umar Majid Unnayan Samaj Kallyan Sangstha	Training on sewing and Tailoring	Kurigram
73.	Uddom Sangstha	Social and Economical Empowerment of Women.	Kurigram
74.	Andharijhar Union Samaj Kallayan Samity	Capacity Building	Kurigram
75.	Kaliganj Janata Jubo Unnayan Sangstha	Women Empowerment through mat making	Kurigram
76.	Jogadaha Union Samaz Kallyan Sangstha	Monga Alleviation through different IGA	Kurigram
77.	Holokhana Union Samaj Kallyan Sangstha	Training on sewing and Tailoring	Kurigram
78.	Bamondanga Union Bohumukhi Manob Unnayan Sangstha	IGA for Poor Women	Kurigram
79.	Nawdanga Satota Bahumukhi Kallayan Sangstha	Empowerment of women through training on handicrafts	Kurigram
80.	Bangladesh Institute Of Apiculture (BIA)	IGA through Bees Keeping	Kurigram
81.	Participatory Advancement Social Service (PASS)	Awareness Creation on Climate Change through folk songs, folk dance	Kurigram
82.	Joymanirhat Union Samaj Kallayan Samity	Training on Sewing and Distribution	Kurigram
83.	Grameen Alo Mohila Unnayan Sangstha	WATSAN	Joypurhat
84.	Shakharonjo Samaj Unnayan Sangstha	Training on Tailoring and distribution of Machine	Joypurhat
85.	Panchbibi Mohila Unnayan Sangstha. (PMUS)	Training on Tailoring and distribution of Machine	Joypurhat
86.	Heart Core People Development Organization (HPDO)	Integrated Vulnerable women development program	Joypurhat
87.	Nari Kallayan Samity	Training on Handicraft	Lalmonirhat

88.	Anirban Sarpukur Federation	Training on Tailoring	Lalmonirhat
89.	Satota Rajapur Federation	Training on Tailoring	Lalmonirhat

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90.	Adarsha Guddimari Federation	Social Forestry	Lalmonirhat
91.	Akota Panchagram Federation	Training on Tailoring	Lalmonirhat
92.	Bhorer Alo Velaguri Federation	Women empowerment through IGA Training	Lalmonirhat
93.	Momota Mogolhat Federation	Training on Tailoring	Lalmonirhat
94.	Khaga Khari Bari Samaj Kallayan Sangstha.	Training on sewing and Tailoring	Nilphamari
95.	Jorbari Samaj Unnayan Sangstha	Employment Generation of Rural Poor Women Through Training on Tailoring	Nilphamari
96.	C.D.R.O(Community Development and Reform Organization)	Empowerment of Women and Economical Development though tailoring	Pabna
97.	Diganta Samaj Kallayan Samity	Development of Women Weaver Communities	Pabna
98.	Kallayani Social Service Organization	Training on Tailoring and Distribution of Machine	Pabna
99.	Palli Sahitya Sangstha	Training on Tailoring and Distribution of Machine	Panchagarh
100.	Harivasha Union Samaj Kallayan Federation	Education and Training on Capacity Building for Poor Women	Panchagarh
101.	Hafizabad Union Samaj Kallayan Federation	Training on Tailoring and Distribution of Machine	Panchagarh
102.	Laxmipur Dustha Mohila Silpa Sangstha (LDMSS)	Women Empowerment &Income Generation	Rajshahi
103.	Nahrin Dustha Mahila Sangstha (NDMS)	Training on sewing and Tailoring	Rajshahi
104.	Rupali Adrsha Dustho Kallyan Sangstha	Training on sewing and Tailoring & Sanitation	Sirajganj
105.	Gonomukhi Unnayan Sangstha	Training on IGA for Distressed Women	Sirajganj
106.	SDF (Social Development Foundation)	Income Generation Through Training on Tailoring	Sirajganj
107.	Shobuj Kallayan Sangstha	Training on Tailoring and Distribution of Machine	Sirajganj
108.	Mollika Mohila Unnayan Sangstha	Training on Handicrafts for Rural Women	Sirajganj
109.	Grameen Orthonitir Unnayan Sangstha(DOEL)	Development of Sawntal Community	Thakurgaon
110.	Samajik Kallayan Sangstha (SKS) 01716-749726	Development of Adolescence	Thakurgaon
111.	Sabuj Bangla Sangstha	Training on Tailoring	Bagerhat
112.	Unity For Social Advancement-USA	Training on Handicrafts for Rural Women	Chuadanga
113.	Panchpota Janakallyan Foundation	Training on Tailoring	Jessore
114.	DIPTI (Mohila O Shishu Unnayan Sangstha)	Motivation against child marriage & dowry	Jessore
115.	Suprovati (Mohila O Shishu Unnayan Sangstha)	Women Empowerment	Jessore
116.	Development Rehabilitation & Organization (D.R.O)	Creation of awareness on HIV/AIDS through Folk songs	Jessore

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117.	Prerona Mohila O Shishu Unnayan Sangstha	Training on Tailoring	Jessore
118.	Rural Development Foundation	Capacity Building through Training	Jessore
119.	Savier	Training on Tailoring	Jessore
120.	Dhara	Empowerment of women through training on handicrafts.	Jessore
121.	Ashrumochan (Dustho Mohila and Sishu Unnayan Sangstha)	Empowerment of women through training on handicrafts.	Jessore
122.	Rural Development Center	Training on Capacity Building.	Jhenaidah
123.	Ashika	Training on Tailoring and Goat Rearing	Jhenaidah
124.	Baliadanga Anushilan Samaj Kallayan Sangstha	Capacity Building through Training on Tailoring	Jhenaidah
125.	Pally Janoni Samaj Kallayan Sangstha	Training on Tailoring for Empowerment of women.	Jhenaidah
126.	Udhabani Samaj Kalyan Sangstha	Capacity Building through Training on Tailoring.	Jhenaidah
127.	Pally Punorgathan Samaj Kallayan Sangstha	Training on Tailoring for Empowerment of women.	Jhenaidah
128.	Gram Unnayan Sangstha	Health Care, Sanitation and primary education for Bagdi & Harizans Community	Jhenaidah
129.	Joint Advancement Generative Organization – JAGO	Training on Tailoring for Empowerment of women.	Jhenaidah
130.	Udvaboni Mohila Sangstha	Training on Handicraft	Khulna
131.	Ashroy Foundation	Training on Handicraft	Khulna
132.	Pijon Mohila Unnayan Sangstha	Training on Tailoring & Vegetable Cultivation in Year	Khulna
133.	Gano Mukti	Training on Tailoring, Awareness Creation on Reproductive Health Care and Morality.	Khulna
134.	Baruna Gram Unnayan Foundation	Training on Tailoring & Goat rearing	Khulna
135.	Banophul	Women Empowerment and Self Employment through tailoring	Khulna
136.	Nayami Mohila Samaj Kallyan Samiti	Training on Tailoring and Protecting Oppression on Women	Khulna
137.	Nikushimaz Samaj Kallayan Protisthan	Empowerment of Women.	Kushtia
138.	Pushpo	Training on Tailoring.	Dhaka
139.	Prodip Sechchha Shebi Polli Unnayan Sangstha	Training on tailoring, Handicraft and So on.	Kushtia
140.	Bandhan Sangstha	Distributing Goat & Sanitary Latrine and Awareness Creation against Tobacco Cultivation	Kushtia
141.	Kustia Palli Unnayan Sanagtha (KPUS)sss	Socio-Economical Development of Women through Handicraft.	Kushtia
142.	Helping Efforts for Laggard People (HELP)	Empowerment of Women.	Kushtia
143.	Mohila Unnayan Samity	Training on Tailoring	Kushtia

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144.	Mohua Mohila Unnayan Sangstha	Training on Tailoring	Kushtia
145.	Palli Prokrity	Empowerment of Women through Agriculture and IGA	Magura
146.	Save The Women and Children (SWC)	Empowerment of Women through	Magura

		IGA	
147.	DOEL(Development Organization for Economic Liberty)	Training on Tailoring for Widow, Divorcee and Poor Women	Meherpur
148.	Manab Unnayan Kendra (MUK)	Capacity Building for Small Entrepreneur and Logistic Support	Meherpur
149.	Palli Jana Unnayan Sangstha	Training on Tailoring	Meherpur
150.	Shandhani Shangstha	Training on Tailoring and Goat Rearing	Meherpur
151.	Su-Shanta Swechhasabi Sangstha	Training on Tailoring.	Meherpur
152.	Neighbourly Organization for Voluntary Activities (NOVA)	Training on Tailoring.	Narail
153.	Activities For The Landless, Organized With Concciousness(ALOC)	IGA Training for landless women	Satkhira
154.	Gono Maitry	IGA Traning for Women	Satkhira.
155.	Anannya Mohila Samity	Training on Tailoring.	Satkhira.
156.	Mukti Mission	Creation of awareness against Dowry & Child Marriage.	Satkhira.
157.	Nakshikantha 01716-134867	Training on Capacity Building	Satkhira.
158.	Nari Unnayan Sangstha	Empowerment of women	Satkhira.

(Source : BNF)