

Mobile Banking for Empowerment Muslim Women Entrepreneur: Evidence from Asia (Indonesia and Bangladesh)

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Abstract

Objective - Women entrepreneurs have positive contribution to the household economy in particular, and the sustainable economic development in general. Nevertheless, there are limitations in mobility for women entrepreneurs, especially in Muslim countries to conduct their business activities outside the home, which was due to concern, to take care of their children, and the values or customs, which is embraced by the local community, so that limited mobility of women entrepreneurs, not because of the Islamic religiosity. Therefore, is requires form of technology solutions for women entrepreneurs, which can reduce, the limitations.

Methods - literature review

Results - the role of mobile banking as well as branchless banking for women entrepreneurs has been shown to have a very important role to connect their access to financial services. The role of education for women, is also an important factor to improve the knowledge and ability to use technology, including mobile banking services. In addition to the phenomenon of the increasing number of women entrepreneurs and the growing literacy of women in developing countries such as Indonesia and Bangladesh, it will have an impact on increasing the professionalism of women entrepreneurs, and the demand for technology-based financial services such as mobile banking.

Conclusions - Implementation of this program must have the support of all stakeholders, including the cooperation between the banks with microfinance institutions to expand the reach of the benefits of this technology.

Keywords: Women Entrepreneur, mobile banking, branchless banking,

JEL classification: G02, G14, G21

Abstrak

Tujuan – Wirausaha wanita memiliki kontribusi yang positif bagi perekonomian rumah tangga mereka dan juga pengembangan ekonomi yang berkelanjutan. Meski demikian, masih ada beberapa keterbatasan dalam mobilitas (kemudahan bergerak) para wirausaha wanita, terutama di negara Muslim untuk menjalankan kegiatan bisnis di luar rumah, dikarenakan harus berkonsentrasi untuk mengurus anak mereka, juga karena nilai atau budaya yang dianut oleh masyarakat setempat, sehingga keterbatasan pergerakan wirausaha Muslim bukanlah karena faktor agama Islam yang dipeluk. Oleh karenanya, diperlukan solusi teknologi bagi wirausaha wanita yang dapat mengurangi tingkat keterbatasan tersebut.

Metode – Kajian Pustaka

Hasil – Mobile banking sebagaimana branchless banking bagi wirausaha wanita memiliki peranan yang sangat penting untuk menghubungkan akses mereka kepada jasa keuangan. Peran dari pendidikan bagi wanita juga faktor yang penting untuk meningkatkan pengetahuan dan kemampuan penggunaan teknologi, termasuk jasa mobile banking. Sebagai tambahan atas fenomena meningkatnya jumlah wirausaha wanita dan pertumbuhan literasi keuangan para wanita di negara berkembang, seperti halnya Indonesia dan Bangladesh. Hal tersebut dapat berdampak pada meningkatnya profesionalisme para wirausaha wanita, dan berdampak juga kepada peningkatan permintaan jasa keuangan berbasis teknologi seperti mobile banking.

Kesimpulan – Implementasi program ini mesti mendapatkan dukungan dari seluruh pihak terkait (stakeholder), termasuk kerjasama antara bank dan Lembaga Keuangan Mikro untuk memperluas capaian manfaat dari teknologi ini.

Kata kunci: Wirausaha Wanita, mobile banking, branchless banking.
Klasifikasi Jela: G02, G14, G21

1. Introduction

The rising cost of living in households caused the need for another source of income, which has generally only come from a man, as a husband. It encourages the women (wife) participated seek income to meet their household needs. In developing countries where the majority of the population is low-income people, have difficulties to meet the basic needs of life. The basic necessities of life include the need for food, shelter and clothing. According to Firdausi (1999) the factors that influence the number of women entrepreneurs are as follows:

- The factors which directly influence the number of women entrepreneurs is economic factors (financial), social background factors and cultural factors.
- Factors that influence indirectly the number of women entrepreneurs are: government policy, social, environmental stability factor, and the factor of national economic conditions in the country.

Components of these two factors interact with each other in influencing a woman's desire to become entrepreneurs and survive as an entrepreneur. However, according to Creevey (1996), the most dominant of these factors is a factor of social and cultural backgrounds which include; religion, formal education and skill level, age, ethnicity and habits, marital status, and geographic location of the area.

Access to banks or financial institutions are very important in supporting the development of women entrepreneurs could provide financing due to the capital in order to expand its business and other financial services to support their financial transaction or trade. Currently, banking technology advances very rapidly and can help women entrepreneurs to access financial services. The technologies such as mobile banking, according to Porteus (2007) who has conducted research on the impact of mobile banking in the developing world, mobile banking function is as an additional service or transformative for bank customers. The definition of additional services is mobile banking as an additional channel for customers to get the services of a financial transaction. While mobile banking is transformative as the main service for people who have limited access to financial services. Under these conditions, mobile banking has an important role for women entrepreneurs who have limitations of financial service.

Many previous studies discussed women entrepreneurs and empowerment of women and mobile banking separately, therefore here, tried to link the mobile banking role for women entrepreneurs and empowerment, especially based on the characteristics in the developing

countries where the majority population is Muslim. Associated with it, the purpose of this paper is to discover the role of mobile banking in the empowerment of women entrepreneurs in the developing world, which is located in the Asian region with a predominantly Muslim population. To analyze the situation here two countries have been selected that are Bangladesh and Indonesia with about same percentage of Muslims. The population of Indonesia and Bangladesh are as follows:

Table 1 Muslim Populations in Indonesia and Bangladesh

Country	Muslim Percentage	Muslim Population
Indonesia	88.10%	204.847.000
Bangladesh	90.40%	148.607.000

Source: pew research centre, religion and public life (2011)

In this review article, secondary data used obtained from various literature sources related to the discussion. To limit problems and specification, the discussions in this paper are based on the following questions:

- What are the characteristics and position of women entrepreneurship?
- What is the role of mobile banking in present conditions and green finance policy?
- How mobile banking can give value added service for women entrepreneurship?
- What Policy should be recommended for mobile banking to women entrepreneurship and empowerment?

2. Methodology

2.1 Women entrepreneurship in developing countries (Indonesia and Bangladesh): What are the characteristics and position of women entrepreneurship?

As a developing country, Indonesia and Bangladesh have similarities, both the country with a majority of Muslim population, and are located in the Asian continent. Based on the most dominant factor (Creevey, 1996), the number of women entrepreneurs in Indonesia and Bangladesh is influenced by the same factors that are religion, characteristics of developing countries (women formal education and skill levels lower than man), and ethnicity.

According to Muhammad (2011) is based on of Islamic sharia either in the Qur'an or hadith, does not forbid women to work in the public domain. Men and women can work in both inside

and outside the house and in any suitable field, which needs to be done in order to survive. But in Muslim developing countries, many women like and bound to stay at home. Moreover, there is no condition stating firmly that only men can be a public leader. There is some Quran verse that says men are more capable physically and intelligent than women. However, if there are women as responsibilities to his family (children) feel more secure when they stay at home and avoid public activities. As well, if the daily lives of men are more opportunities than women in public activities (political, economic, etc.) That is not related to Islamic sharia, but because of the perception and habits of the local population. Education of women in developing countries is lower than men and thus affects the capacity and skills of entrepreneurs. Condition of literacy between men and women in Indonesia and Bangladesh as follows:

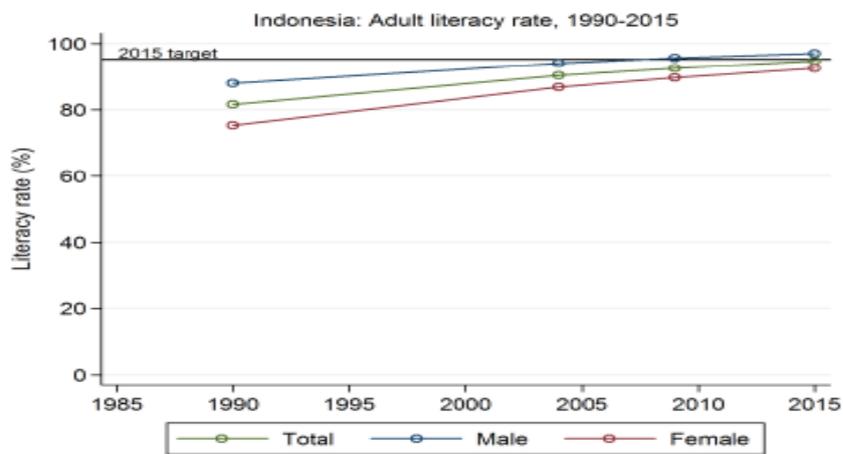
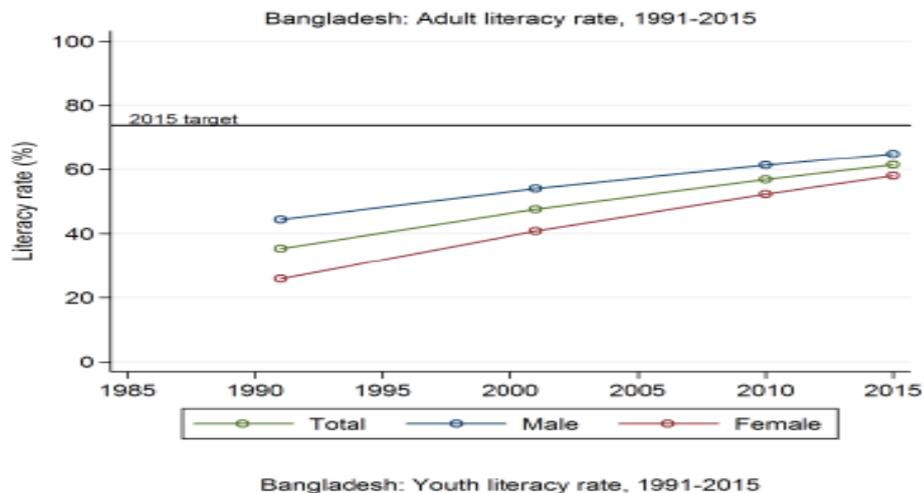


Figure 1 Trend of Literacy by Gender



Bangladesh: Youth literacy rate, 1991-2015

Figure 2 Trend of Literacy by Gender

Associated on figure 1 and figure 2, Indonesia and Bangladesh have similar characteristic regarding with the gap between the literacy of man and women, which graph shows male literacy is higher than in women. But It is shown that the literacy rate by gender becoming closer. Certainly, people who have the education, and higher knowledge, it will be easier to adjust, with the development of technology compared to their less educated (Ellitan, 2003).

Under the conditions mentioned above, the characteristic of women entrepreneurs in Indonesia and Bangladesh still has the ability to compete, but lower than male. In addition to unqualified women entrepreneurs compete against men entrepreneurs are also due the difficulty in obtaining financing or banking access (Marlow and Patton, 2005). However, there is a possibility that women entrepreneurs are less ambitious than men because women entrepreneurs have a higher priority to the family (children). This is also shown by the majority of sectors involving many women entrepreneurs are business sectors that allow operations to be at home or becoming one with the residence, so that women entrepreneurs can still keep their family (children) and does business. Based on data from Tambunan (2012), the most women entrepreneurs in 2003 were traded, hotels and restaurants, followed by the manufacturing sector or commonly known as a home industry. The ratio of men and women entrepreneurs in various sectors in Indonesia is shown in table 1

Table 1 Number of men and women entrepreneurs in various sectors in Indonesia

Sector	Total unit	Ownership	
		Men	Women
Construction	253.146 (100.00)	237.050 (93.64)	16.096 (6.36)
Manufacturing Industry	2.641.909 (100.00)	1.636.185 (61.93)	1.005.724 (38.07)
Trading, Hotel, & Restaurant	9.228.487 (100.00)	5.649.138 (61.21)	3.579.349 (38.79)
Transportation & Communication	2.170.291 (100.00)	2.140.022 (98.60)	30.269 (1.40)
Finance, Real Estate, Rental, & Services	1.490.226 (100.00)	1.070.001 (71.80)	420.225 (28.20)
Total	15.784.059 (100.00)	10.732.396 (68.00)	5,051.663 (32.00)

Table 2 Percentage of women entrepreneurs in various sectors in Bangladesh areas

Sectors		Divisions						
		Dhaka	Rajshahi	Chittagong	Khulna	Barisal	Sylhet	Total
Electronics and Electrical	No	5	5					10
	%	1.6%	2.1%					1.0%
Software Development	No	1		1	6			8
	%	.3%		.6%	4.0%			.8%
Light Engineering and Metal-working	No	2	1	2	1			6
	%	.6%	.4%	1.1%	.7%			.6%
Agro production /Agribusiness/Plantation/Specialist farm/ Tissue Culture	No	5	23	27	30	22	3	110
	%	1.6%	9.7%	15.1%	20.1%	24.7%	5.1%	10.8%
Leather Making and Leather Goods	No	1	1				1	3
	%	.3%	.4%				1.7%	.3%
Knitwear and Ready Made Garments	No	23	14	19	51	7	18	132
	%	7.5%	5.9%	10.6%	34.2%	7.9%	30.5%	12.9%
Plastic and other synthetics	No		4	1		1		6
	%		1.7%	.6%		1.1%		.6%
Healthcare & diagnostics	No	9	9	12	1	3	1	35
	%	2.9%	3.8%	6.7%	.7%	3.4%	1.7%	3.4%
Educational services	No	8	8	3	7	1		27
	%	2.6%	3.4%	1.7%	4.7%	1.1%		2.6%
Pharmaceuticals/cosmetics/toiletries	No	19	22	18			1	60
	%	6.2%	9.3%	10.1%			1.7%	5.9%
Designing, Aesthetically-challenging, Personal Wear and effect	No	72	71	28	61	29	23	284
	%	23.4%	30.1%	15.6%	40.9%	32.6%	39.0%	27.8%
Others	No	188	106	82	41	42	18	477
	%	61.0%	44.9%	45.8%	27.5%	47.2%	30.5%	46.8%
Total		308	236	179	149	89	59	1020

Source: MIDAS (2009)

In the table 2 women entrepreneurs in Bangladesh, belonged 46.8 percent to other sectors including Handicraft Manufacturing, Boutique shop ownership, Tailoring, Block and Batik works, Embroidery, Catering Services, Food and Confectionery, Beauty Parlors, Fitness Clubs, Poultry Farms, Salt Business, Rickshaw ownership, Hotel Business, Grocery shop owner, Drinks Shops, Computer Selling Business, Computer Training and Repair Firms, Departmental

Store owners, Cosmetic Selling Shops, Cane and Bamboo Works, Embroidery and Tailoring Training Centers, Adult Education Centers, Small Loan Providing Centers, Construction Works, Printing and Publishing etc.

In developing countries such as Indonesia and Bangladesh women entrepreneurs have a dual role in the household, which is not only a profitable income seeker supporting the household economy but also caring for children and managing the household finances. Therefore, women entrepreneurs have a greater impact on their families than men's role as an entrepreneur and deserve to be one of the indicators in the assessment of social performance.

One index that can be used to determine the number of women entrepreneurs is the development of the Gender Equality Index (GEI) of social watch. This index is used to measure gender equality of women with men through three aspects that are education, economic participation and empowerment. The index scale between 0-100, the lower the index reflects the difference or inequality of women to men and otherwise when the index reaches 100 then there is no difference between women and men in education, economic participation and empowerment. Based on the index, if the index of economic participation of women has increased from the previous year showed an increase in the amount of growing number of women entrepreneurs compared to the previous year.

GEI in the majority of Asian countries has increased; the 10 countries out of 16 countries in Asia, 72 percent had GEI higher than the previous year. It can be shown in the table 2.3.

Table 3: Gender Equality Index for Economic Participation (GEI)

No	Country	Year 2008	Year 2012	Growth Rate
		GEI Economic Participation	GEI Economic Participation	
1	Philippines	63.5	67	3.5%
2	Hong Kong	66.0	0	0%
3	Viet Nam	81.2	75	-6.2%
4	Thailand	71.7	77	5.3%
5	China	73.3	76	2.7%
6	Singapore	58.6	71	12,4%
7	Brunei Darussalam	48.4	78	29.6%
8	Cambodia	83.5	73	-10.5%
9	Malaysia	46.6	40	-6.6%
10	Korea, Rep.	53.9	68	14.1%
11	Sri Lanka	42.9	58	15.1%

12	Indonesia	52.8	57	4.2%
13	Bangladesh	53.5	65	11.5%
14	Nepal	57.0	56	-1%
15	Pakistan	34.2	19	-15.2%
16	India	36.6	33	-3.6%

Source: Social Watch (<http://www.socialwatch.org/>)

Table 3 shows the increasing role of women in the economy in several countries in Asia. This is also consistent with the results of the monitoring conducted Global Entrepreneurship Monitor (GEM, 2011) that women have a significant contribution in the whole world, it is pointed out in 2010, and about 187 million women participate in creating and operating companies, which means that almost 42% of entrepreneurs in the world, are women. In developing countries in Asia, the number of women entrepreneurs is still low when compared to developed countries. But in the case of Indonesia and Bangladesh, it is going positive. Hence the possibility and potentiality of mobile banking or the use of technology have a scope for women entrepreneurship and their empowerment here.

*2.2 Mobile banking, branchless banking and developing countries (Indonesia and Bangladesh):
What is the role of mobile banking in present conditions and green finance policy?*

The rapid development of information technology, affect the speed and convenience banking services to customers, as a function of technology aims to provide convenience and user comfort. One of the current advances in technology in banking and financial services is the mobile banking. Mobile banking service covers all banking activities using an electronic device and, therefore, also includes banking activities involving the use of cell phones (Cracknell, 2004; Porteus, 2007). According to Porteus (2007), mobile banking consists of activities that provide access to bank customers for various products banking services (linked to savings or credit) by using a mobile phone. So based on that, mobile banking is a banking service to provide convenience in the comfort of the customers, to access the latest information, and perform financial transactions in real time. If described, the scheme functions mobile banking services for customers is as follows:

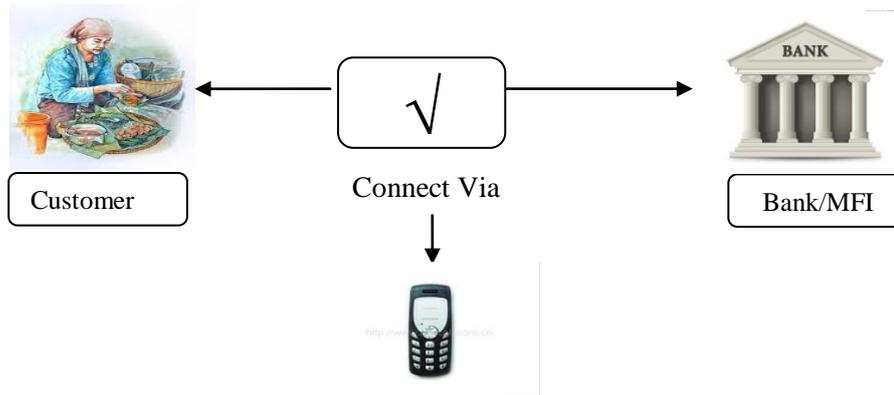


Figure 3 Function of Mobile Banking Services

The features contained in the mobile banking service that can be used by customers, among others, are as follows (mobile marketing association, 2009):

- Account alerts, security alerts and reminders
- Account balances, update and history
- Customer service via mobile
- Branch or ATM location information
- Bill pays (i.e electric pay, water pay, leasing company pay, etc.) deliver online payment by secure agents and mobile client applications
- Funds transfer
- Transaction verification
- Mortgage alerts

In addition associated with Fatima, et. Al (2012), Mobile banking services can be broadly categorized in three classifications:

Firstly, Money Transfer: A simple transfer of money form one mobile to another mobile falls into this service. The method is very simple; it's like transferring airtime value from one mobile to another. As the stored money could be translated into cash it's considered as mobile banking practices. This enables small transactions to take place safely and with low cost over long distance, which makes it very attractive in the field of microfinance. Mobile Networks Operators (MNOs) are leading this segment with services opening everyday all around the globe.

Secondly, Mobile Payments: The transactions that took place between business/government to the people (B/G2P) and vice-versa (P2G/B) fall under this category. For example, paying utility bills, payment of tuition fees, payment of salaries, conditional cash transfers, etc. Many

governments and public service providers is providing this service with collaboration with MNO and banks.

Thirdly, Mobile Banking: Banking transactions such as credit, savings, insurance handled over mobile phone fell under this category. Banks and MFIs are leveraging the infrastructure placed by MNOs to provide banking services through mobile phones. These services are relatively new; however, possess a huge potential in banking the unbanked and reaching out millions without having physical contact.

So what is the connection between mobile banking and branchless banking which is currently also a solution for people who live in rural areas and have difficulties in accessing banking services? Branchless banking is the term "derived from the Consultative Group to Assist the Poor (CGAP; Lyman et al, 2006) which is a term for a new distribution channel that enables financial institutions and other businesses to offer financial services" beyond traditional bank branches ". So that banking services are not only present in the branch offices of the Bank but branchless banking allows customers to conduct basic financial transactions such as deposits and withdrawals at retail stores every day, using technology that is available to both customers and shopkeepers in the form of cards or phones that are completely safe to authorize the transaction. While the technological innovation of branchless banking, is to use the stores to serve customers' financial transactions daily, it is possible because of the availability of communications networks everywhere that enables financial service providers to secure transactions through third party outlets (Ivatury, 2006; Lyman et al, 2006.). In addition to this, the widespread use of mobile phones is widely used by the public is the basic use of branchless banking and could serve as a point-of-sale terminals branchless banking providers. Mobile banking is thus a part of branchless banking, which has the advantage of using a mobile phone that has been owned by the community, rather than having to distribute new cards to customers and point-of-sale terminals to store (Porteous, 2006).

In developing countries, mobile banking services are a very necessary function not only as an additional service, but also as transformative for society, it is because of the high number of unbanked people in developing countries reached 2.5 billion, while the comparison between the bank and its customers is 1: 100 thousand, and comparison with the ATM customer is 1,3:100 thousand (Alexandre et al, 2010). In addition, it is also caused by conditions in developing countries, among others: the high population distribution, high investment costs and low business potential, appropriate services for low income people are not yet available. For

example, in Indonesia, which has a population of 250 million people, while only 50 million to 60 million people who have a bank account is lower than the cellular telephone subscribers reached 96 million up to 114 million subscribers (Moyes, 2011). Likewise phenomenon in Bangladesh by Islam (2013), the development of mobile banking necessary to provide financial services to the unbanked populations in both rural and urban areas with an affordable investment cost.

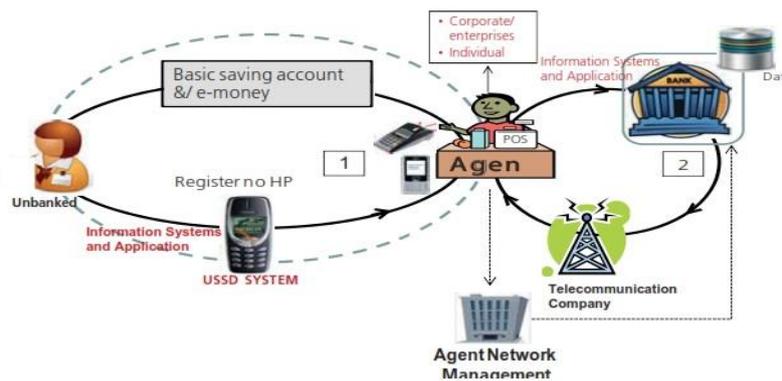


Figure 4 Branchless Banking Business Model

Source: Rushandie, 2014

Based on figure 4 business models of Branchless banking need an agent to connect between Bank and client. The agent in the fields it can be formed as traditional shop, post office, noodle traditional shop, etc. (individual or company which has hardware and software installed the payment system). In addition to prudential reason this agent should be passed the screening by the bank as the partner. The implementation of branchless banking in Indonesia still on the pilot project. Related to Mohammad and Retnowati, 2014, The regulations of branchless banking for financial inclusion still waiting the improvement from Otoritas Jasa Keuangan (the financial service authority that regulates and supervises financial services activities in banking, capital markets, and non-bank financial industries). Furthermore, Rushandie, 2014 says the pilot project branchless banking has implemented by several banks such as electronic money (e-money). E-money that has been issued by several banks, among others, as Flazz by the BCA; Bank Mandiri with Indomaret Card, e-Toll card, Gaz card; Bank BRI has BRIZZI; and Bank DKI with JakCard that also could be used for TransJakarta; and there is also a mobile phone from a bank account innovation CIMB Niaga. In addition, there is also an e-money issued by non-bank institutions such as his wallet Indosat, Telkomsel T-Cash, etc. While inclusive financial programs of the government, especially through Bank Indonesia known as lembaga keuangan digital (LKD) or a Digital Financial Services program who has completed trials in November

2013. The LKD model as illustrated in Figure 4 where the bank can make cooperation with telecom companies and through agents. In the test phase of the month from May to November 2013, the program this LKD gets a good appreciation from the community and managed to open the 2833 accounts, as well as the number of 8978 transactions.

Condition branchless banking in Bangladesh has similar evidence as same as with branchless banking in Indonesia which developed early in 2013. The main contributor of branchless banking in Bangladesh is driven by bKash, a subsidiary of BRAC Bank, which accounts for 80% of market share by several measures. But Dutch Bangla Mobile is also on a steep growth trajectory. Bangladesh's largest private bank - Islami Bank - just launched MCash which is poised to make a large contribution (Chen, 2013). Nevertheless, One commonality is that providers are large companies expecting to make large investments. In Bangladesh, BRAC Bank (majority owner of bKash), Dutch Bangla Bank and Islami Bank are among the leading retail banks.

Nevertheless, mobile banking also as parts of green finance policy, Because of the use of mobile banking can save paper and use of transport so as to reduce pollution, and environmentally friendly (Rouf, 2012).

3. Results and Discussion

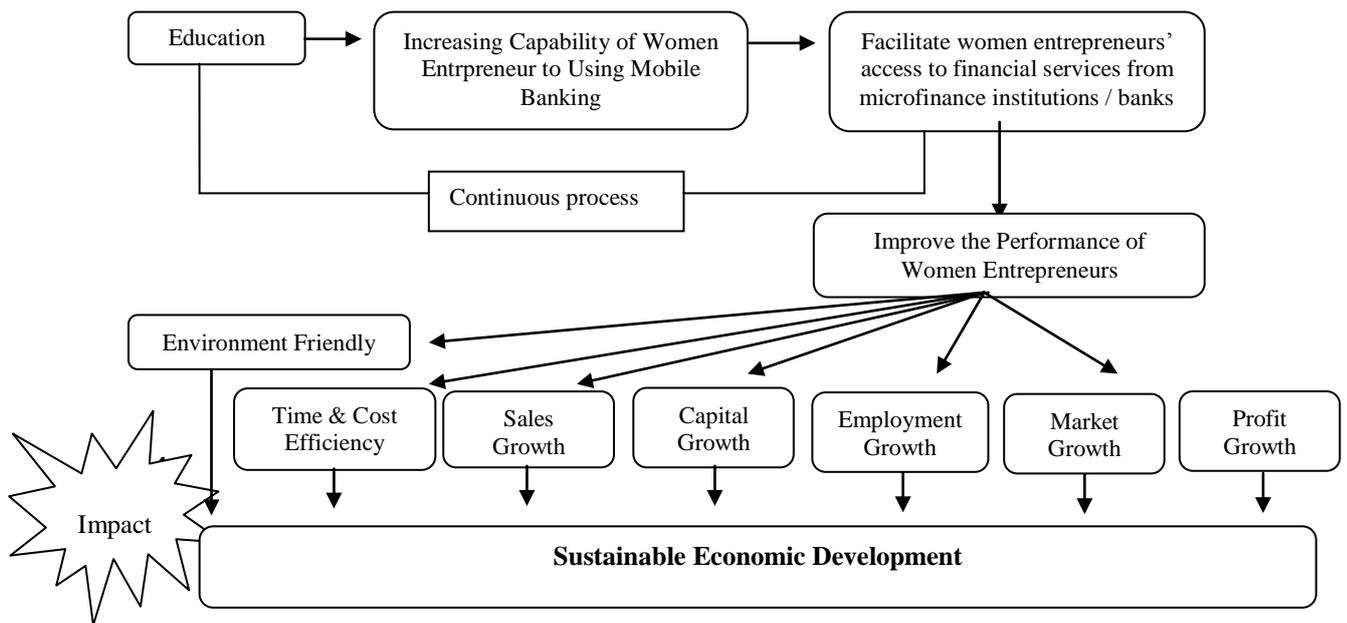
3.1 The role of technology for women entrepreneurs and empowerment: How mobile banking can give value added service for women entrepreneurship?

Advances in communications technology have a role in economic development in developing countries in order to alleviate poverty (Warschauer, 2004; Council and Riggins 2005), such as the use of mobile telephone in developing countries like Indonesia and Bangladesh are venturing to remote outlying areas. The mobile phone ownership has now replaced the home telephone functions. Even in a family, each member of the family (father, mother and children) has each mobile phone because they wanted to maintain the relationship between family members, under these conditions, the function of a mobile phone to be a personal item. The phenomenon of mobile phone use in Indonesia and Bangladesh can be used as a tool for the empowerment of women entrepreneurs who have not been able to access financial services. Based on the characteristics of women entrepreneurs, most or a majority of women entrepreneurs engaged in micro and small business segments that in fact the majority of them lived or live in rural areas and have difficulties in accessing financial services. In addition to

access to finance, there are some aspects that need to be owned micro and small entrepreneurs include access to market information (input and output), management, technology, and network. But from all such access, access to finance is the most important because entrepreneurs have the opportunity to develop its business, and will lead to other needs such as access to technology, market information, etc. as needed.

The added value of mobile banking for women entrepreneurs are mobile functionality to benefit women entrepreneurs to facilitate access to financial services without requiring them to come directly to the bank or MFIs branch. This condition is closely related to their chosen business sector is the sector that enables them to run their business without having to leave their homes. Women entrepreneurs tend to choose a business that can be controlled from their homes as a businessman because they also want to keep taking care of their children. This phenomenon occurs in Indonesia and Bangladesh, where more women entrepreneurs choose the trade, restaurant and home services industries. Mobile banking functions well as an additional service or transformative for banks due to the function of mobile banking customers are not only needed by entrepreneurs who live in rural areas because there is no bank in the region, but also for women entrepreneurs who live in urban who have obstacles to transactions come into the office.

The use of mobile banking would require the ability to master the technology, and the ability to use technology is influenced by education level. In Indonesia, and Bangladesh education level of women is lower than the men. Therefore, need role from all stakeholders (governments, financial institutions, banks, educational institutions, community leaders, etc.) to actively improve the level of education and knowledge. One way to do is to provide non-financial services for the banks that cooperate with the local government, local community leaders, etc. to provide socialization and how to use mobile banking benefits for existing customers and prospective customers. The impact of increased education and knowledge for women entrepreneurs are as follows:



Figures 5 Impact of mobile banking used by women entrepreneur for economic development

Most of the previous studies in Indonesia and Bangladesh have found that mobile banking has good prospects and the people of these countries will be acquainted with it. This is also supported by the data in figure 1 and 2, there is an increase in literacy of women so that they have the capacity and capability to technology receipts. Furthermore, according to table 3, the participation of women in Indonesia and Bangladesh continued to increase from year to year. Besides the impact of the increased performance of women entrepreneurs in accordance figure 5, will have an impact on sustainable economic development, which benefits not only felt at this time but will also bring benefits to future generations (SEER, 1997). That is because women are also very concerned entrepreneurs keep their children, good health and education. Nevertheless, there are some stressing related to the mobile banking uses as follows:

- Mobile banking requires an integrated approach, thus a successful program should accompany with strong partners (mainly the technology providers). The overall service is like a value chain so all the parties should align their effort for the smooth functioning of the operation.
- Mobile banking addresses the two major problems associated with conventional (micro) saving products: cost and access. Transactions will be carried out over mobile phones (costs as little as sending a text message) and the services could be accessed throughout the network coverage areas.

- As the initial investment is rather high and it mostly acts as a sunk investment, reaching as much clients as possible and maintaining a request relationship is very crucial for the sustainability of the operation.
- Regulatory body could be in the either side of the table (enabling or restricting) so a better awareness and knowledge transfer programs are required to ensure the support from the government.

4. Conclusion and Recommendation

Mobile banking functions as an additional service or transformative for women entrepreneurs is very important role to assist them in accessing banking not only those living in the countryside but also in those who live in urban areas. That is because the characteristics of women entrepreneurs in developing countries are not only responsible for her business, but is also responsible for family tasks. Successful implementation of mobile banking must be supported by all stakeholders; government, banking, community leaders, etc. and also a process of continuous innovation in terms of convenience, usability, speed, efficiency and safety. As the discussion revealed that the Muslim women entrepreneur has some obstacle to becoming sustainable. Their role in the economy is significant and most of them are engaged with micro and small enterprise. Besides business, they also contribute to their family. Here mobile banking can increase their productivity. So Bank and MFI should emphasis on mobile banking through considering its affecting factor. The formal banking sector should do more collaboration with MFI to establishe mobile banking for disadvantaged women entrepreneur and their development. In Indonesia and Bangladesh rate of female education has been increasing day by day and women engaged and empowered gradually. That is why; mobile banking can be used as tools to empower the Muslim female with more outreach.

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