

**“Satisfaction level regarding 3G services among Bangladeshi Youth  
Subscribers”**

**Internship Report**  
**On**  
**‘Satisfaction level regarding 3G services among Bangladeshi Youth  
Subscribers’**

**Date of Submission:**

17<sup>th</sup> May, 2015

**Submitted To:**

Ms. TanjinaShahjahan

Lecturer

BRAC Business School

BRAC University

**Submitted By:**

Salman Sayef Khan

ID: 11204084

BRAC Business School

BRAC University

17<sup>th</sup> May, 2015

Ms. Tanjina Shahjahan

Lecturer

BRAC Business School

BRAC University

66, Mohakhali Dhaka

Subject: Submission of Internship Report.

Dear Madam,

Enclosed is a copy of my internship report of the three month period I have been working as an intern at Airtel Bangladesh Limited. The title of the report is ‘Satisfaction level regarding 3G services among Bangladeshi Youth Subscribers’ and has been prepared since submission of an Internship report is a mandatory partial requirement for the successful completion of my Bachelor of Business Administration degree.

In this report, I have tried my best to bring up all the necessary details that were assigned to me. I have tried to apply my learning from courses as well as my experience as an intern to make this report more enriched.

I hope this report meets your expectations. Also, I would like to express my sincere gratitude to you for your guidance for the preparation of this report. Please feel free to contact me if any discrepancies arise.

Best Regards,

Salman Sayef Khan

ID: 11204084

BRAC Business School

BRAC University

## **Acknowledgement**

First of all, I would praise the Almighty Allah for giving me the ability to complete this report.

I would like to start by offering my deep gratitude to Ms. Tanjina Shahjahan who is my internship supervisor for guiding me throughout this report and giving me the opportunity to present this report. I would especially like to thank her for being supportive the whole time. I would also like to offer my gratitude to Mr. Ariful Ghani who is the second supervisor of this report, for always being there to support me.

I am also extremely grateful to everyone at Airtel Bangladesh Limited for making my internship period easy, fun, interesting and most importantly giving the opportunity to gain valuable insights regarding the way a big organization operates.

Last but not the least; I would like to thank Ms. Zakia Sultana (Head of OE) and Mr. Mohammad Ahmadul Haque (Process Management Manager) who have assisted me a lot by giving me their valuable time and advice for the preparation of this report and also supervising me throughout my internship period. They have given me lots of valuable understandings regarding how a leading multinational organization operates. Without them I would have never been able to complete my report.

## Table of Contents

1.0 Executive Summary.....	1
2.1. Airtel Bangladesh Limited .....	2
2.1.2. Airtel Bangladesh at a glance .....	2
2.2. History of the mobile telecom industry of Bangladesh: .....	3
2.2.1. Timeline of Bangladesh Telecommunication Industry: .....	4
2.2.2. Growth of the Bangladesh Telecommunication Industry in the past twelve months.....	5
2.3. History of Airtel Bangladesh Limited .....	6
2.4. Bharti Group.....	7
2.5. Bharti Airtel .....	8
2.6 Service Offerings by Airtel Bangladesh Limited .....	9
2.6.1. Airtel 3G Tariff Plan.....	10
2.7. Operational Network Organogram .....	11
2.8. Vision and Tagline .....	12
2.9. Market Share.....	13
2.10. SWOT Analysis of Airtel Bangladesh Limited .....	14
3.1. Operational Excellence Department of Airtel Bangladesh Limited .....	16
3.2. Specific Responsibilities of the Job .....	16
3.3. Critical Observation.....	17
4.1. Objective of the report .....	18
4.2. Methodology.....	18
4.3. Sample Design.....	19
4.4. Limitations: .....	19
5.1. CDMA .....	20
5.2. GSM.....	21
5.3. Third Generation of mobile Telecommunications Technology (3G).....	22
5.4. Fourth Generation of mobile Telecommunications Technology (4G) .....	23
5.5. Prospect for 4G in the Bangladesh Telecommunications industry.....	24
6.1. Factors affecting Service Quality in Mobile Telecommunication Industry in Bangladesh: .....	25
6.2. Factors affecting customer satisfaction .....	26
6.3. Analysis of the responses obtained from the Questionnaire .....	28

6.4. Major Findings .....	38
6.5. Recommendation.....	38
6.6. Conclusion.....	39
7.0. Appendix.....	40
8.0. References.....	41

# 1. Executive Summary

---

*The purpose of preparing this report is to give its reader some knowledge regarding the telecommunications sector of Bangladesh, Airtel Bangladesh Limited, Bharti Group, the way the Operational Excellence department of Airtel Bangladesh Operates, a brief idea on the technologies used in the telecommunication sector and most importantly the level of satisfaction among subscribers regarding the 3G services offered by the operators present in Bangladesh.*

*This first part of the report contains detailed analyses of Airtel Bangladesh Limited, Bangladesh Telecommunications Industry and short note on Bharti group. This part covers a few statistics of Airtel Bangladesh Limited, services offered by them, SWOT analysis, history of Bangladesh Telecommunications Industry, growth in the telecommunications sector etc.*

*The Second Part contains a brief introduction of the Operational Excellence department of Airtel Bangladesh Limited and how it operates.*

*The third fragment of this report contains a short note on the technologies used in the telecommunications industry of Bangladesh, their advantages as well as disadvantages and most notably the prospect of 4G in Bangladesh.*

*The fourth and most important part of the report contains a detailed analysis of the level of customer satisfaction related to the 3G services offered by the Telecommunications Operators in Bangladesh which is also the topic of this internship report. The analysis was done with the help of data's collected via questionnaire. All the responses were obtained with the help of Google forms with a sample size of 78 of whom majority are university students.*

## 2. The Organization

### 2.1. Airtel Bangladesh Limited

Airtel Bangladesh Limited is a GSM-based cellular operator in Bangladesh which is a subsidiary of Bharti Airtel Limited. Airtel is the sixth mobile phone carrier to enter the Bangladeshi market after Bharti Airtel bought Warid Telecom's (a subsidiary of Abu Dhabi group) 70% percent shares in January 2010 for US\$300 million. The entire management control was taken over by Bharti Airtel Limited on January 2010 after the approval was given by Bangladesh Telecommunication Regulatory Commission (BTRC). However, the official activities under the brand name 'Airtel' started on 20<sup>th</sup> December, 2011. Since then, Airtel has been one of the top telecom operators in Bangladesh who has mainly focused on the youth population of Bangladesh.

#### 2.1.2. Airtel Bangladesh at a glance

<b>Type</b>	: Private
<b>Industry</b>	: Telecommunication
<b>Founded</b>	: December 2, 2010 (Registration date)
<b>Headquarters</b>	: House 34, Road 19/A, Banani, Dhaka 1213, Bangladesh
<b>Key people</b>	: Mr. Prasanta Das Sarma (CEO and MD), RajnishKaul (COO), IndradipMazumdar (CFO), Ashraful H. Chowdhury (CCAO), RubabaDowla (CSO), Mr. Mir Nawbut Ali (Head Marketing), Jayesh Patel (Chief Supply Chain), Noor Mohammad (CHRO), Zakia Sultana (Head of OE) Products: Telephony, EDGE, GSM, HSDPA/3G
<b>Revenue</b>	: 117.213 (US\$1.9 billion) (2010)
<b>Operating income</b>	: 21.771 billion (US\$360 million) (2010)
<b>Net income</b>	: 18.282 billion (US\$300 million) (2010)
<b>Total assets</b>	: 856.142 billion (US\$14 billion) (2010)
<b>Total equity</b>	: 502.603 billion (US\$8.3 billion) (2010) Parent: Bharti Airtel (100%)
<b>Note: All figures include Bangladesh, India and Sri Lanka operations</b>	
<b>Website</b>	: <a href="http://bd.airtel.com/">http://bd.airtel.com/</a>
<b>Slogan</b>	: বুদ্ধি ডাল ইফইম্পর্কিনা
<b>Source: Wikipedia</b>	

Table 2.1: Airtel Bangladesh Limited Profile



## **2.2. History of the mobile telecom industry of Bangladesh:**

Till 1989, the telecommunication sector of Bangladesh was run by the state run monopoly provider Bangladesh Telegraph and Telephone board (BTTB). However, in 1989, the Government of Bangladesh gave license to two operators named BRTA (Bangladesh Rural Telecom Authority) and BTL (Bangladesh Telecom Limited). BRTA was given the license to operate their business in the rural area of Bangladesh whereas BTL was given the authority to operate cellular as well as pager service. Later, in 1992 the cellular license of BTL was bought by Pacific Bangladesh Telecom Limited (PBTL) also known as Citycell. Later on, in 1996 three more licenses were issued which were taken by Grameenphone Limited (GP), Aktel (at present Robi) and Sheba Telecom (at present Banglalink). The first operator to operate to offer cellular, pager and other forms of wireless service are Citycell (PBTA) who started their journey from the year 1993. Also, it is important to note that Bangladesh Telecommunication Regulatory Commission along with the Telecommunication Act was formed in 2001 with the view to eliminate any form of discrepancy in the Telecom Sector of Bangladesh and a year later, ICT (Information and Communications Technology) policy was formed in 2002. Teletalk launched in 2004 as the first state owned cellular operator in 2004. In 2005, Orascom (Egyptian firm) acquired Sheba Telecom while NTT DoCoMO (Japanese firm) acquired 30 percent stake of Aktel in 2008. Grameenphone went public in the later part of the year 2009 and in January 2010, Bharti Airtel acquired 70 percent stake of Warid Telecom which started their Journey in Bangladesh in the year December 2005 via obtaining a 15 year license. Last but not the least, in 2012; Teletalk was the first operator to be provided with a 3G license and later in 2013 four other operators obtained the license to offer 3G (Grameenphone Limited, Robi Axiata Limited, Banglalink and Airtel Bangladesh Limited. (Source: [www.btrc.gov.bd](http://www.btrc.gov.bd))

## 2.2.1. Timeline of Bangladesh Telecommunication Industry:

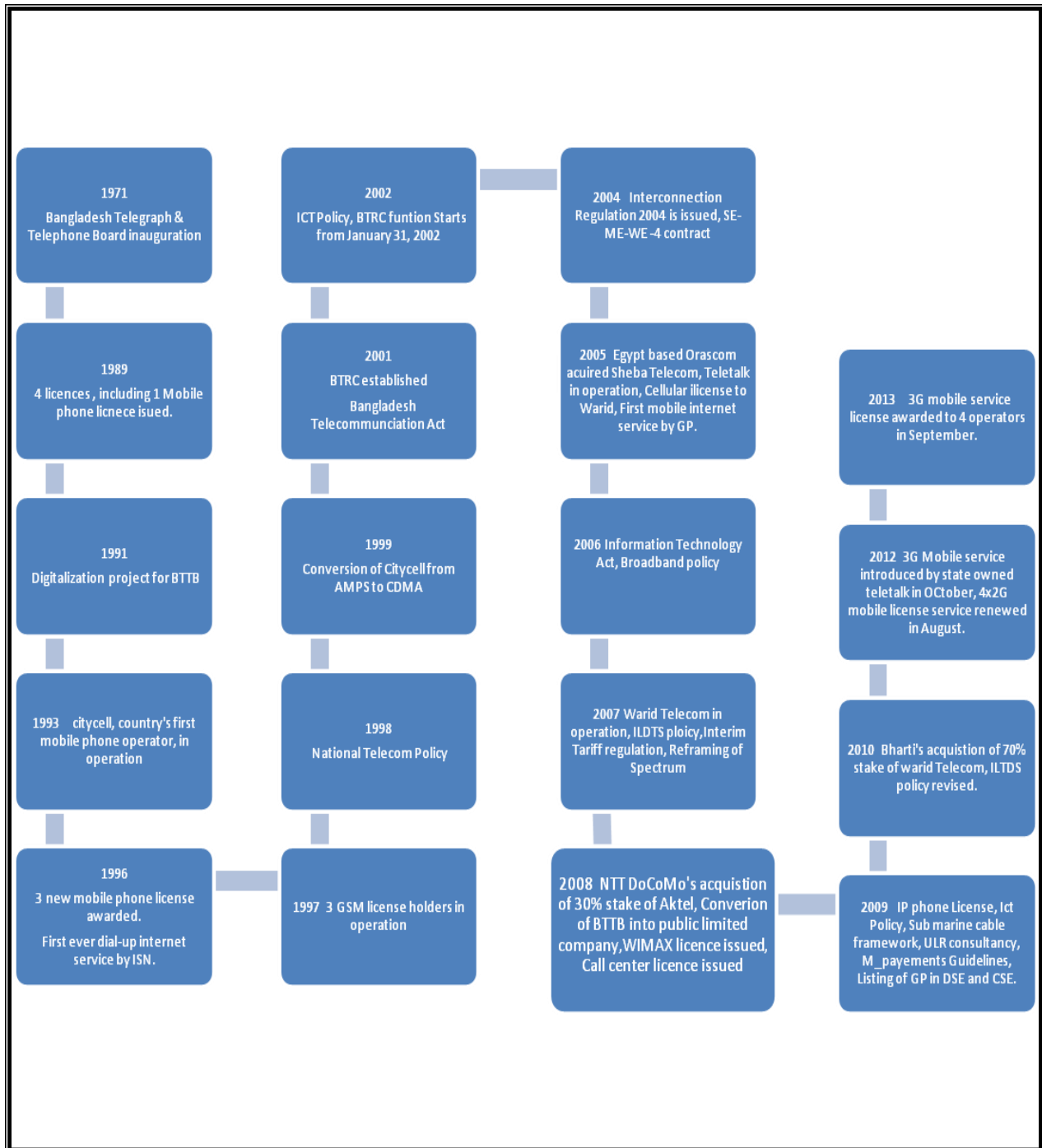


Figure 2.1: Timeline of Bangladesh Telecom industry (Afza, 2015)

## 2.2.2. Growth of the Bangladesh Telecommunication Industry in the past twelve months

	2014									2015		
	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar
Grameen Phone Limited	48.85	49.09	49.23	49.482	49.743	50.291	50.713	51.112	51.504	51.549	51.599	52.006
Banglalink	29.45	29.63	29.75	29.760	29.921	30.218	30.498	30.681	30.900	31.145	31.515	31.924
Robi Axiata Limited	24.06	24.08	24.02	24.214	24.673	24.966	25.141	25.251	25.289	26.283	26.414	26.289
Airtel Bangladesh Limited (Airtel)	8.5	8.49	8.54	8.353	8.143	7.901	7.466	7.468	7.505	7.716	7.944	8.185
Citycell	1.43	1.43	1.42	1.392	1.370	1.349	1.329	1.306	1.293	1.276	1.263	1.246
Teletalk Bangladesh Ltd. (Teletalk)	3.34	3.53	3.6	3.670	3.727	3.768	3.785	3.805	3.860	3.89	3.922	4.041
<b>Total</b>	<b>115.6</b>	<b>116.24</b>	<b>116.55</b>	<b>116.87</b>	<b>117.577</b>	<b>118.493</b>	<b>118.932</b>	<b>119.623</b>	<b>120.350</b>	<b>121.86</b>	<b>122.657</b>	<b>123.69</b>
Monthly Growth Rate		0.53%	0.27%	0.27%	0.60%	0.78%	0.37%	0.58%	0.61%	1.25%	0.65%	0.84%
* Subscribers in Millions												

Table 2.2: Growth of the Bangladesh Telecom industry (Source: BTRC website)

### 2.3. History of Airtel Bangladesh Limited

- **December 2005:** Warid Telecom International a subsidiary of Abu Dhabi group paid US\$ 50 million to obtain a GSM license from the BTRC.
- **August 17, 2006:** Warid announced via a press conference that its network would be activated two months ahead of schedule in October, 2006. However, in October, 2006 Warid Telecom held off the launch of its cell phone services in Bangladesh until April 2007 since its major supplier Nokia walked out on a contract due to a payment dispute.
- **January 2007:** Warid had a soft launch at the end of the month by giving away complimentary subscriptions amongst a chosen group of individuals with the intention to make 'test calls'. Warid adjusted its network's quality based on their comments.
- **May 9, 2007:** Via an advertisement in a daily newspaper, Warid stated that it would be launching in public on May 10, 2007. However, no details regarding call rates or packages were revealed.
- **October 1, 2007:** Warid Telecom expanded its network to five more districts which included: Mymensingh, Jamalpur, Sherpur, Rajbari and Narail.
- **November 10, 2007:** 61 districts under Warid network coverage.
- **June 10, 2008:** Warid Telecom expanded its network to 3 more districts Bandarban, Khagrachhari and Rangamati. By then, all 64 districts of Bangladesh are under Warid network coverage which meant that Warid Telecom had nationwide coverage.
- **January 2010:** Bharti Airtel Limited bought 70% stake of Warid Telecom for US\$300 million.
- **December 20, 2010:** Warid Telecom was rebranded to Airtel.
- **December 21, 2011:** Airtel Bangladesh launched "Airtel Circle of Friends", the first ever Interactive Commercial in Bangladesh.
- **March, 2013:** Warid Telecom sold its rest 30% share to Bharti Airtel's Singapore-based concern Bharti Airtel Holdings Pte Limited.
- **September 8, 2013:** Airtel Bangladesh received 5 MHz 3G spectrum with US\$ 1.25 million.

## 2.4. Bharti Group

Founded in 1976, by Sunil Bharti Mittal, Bharti has grown from being a manufacturer of bicycle parts to one of the largest and most respected business groups in India. With its entrepreneurial spirit and passion to undertake business projects that are transformational in nature, Bharti has created world-class businesses in telecom, insurance, retail, and foods.

Bharti started its telecom services business by launching mobile services in Delhi (India) in 1995. Since then there has been no looking back and Bharti Airtel, the group's flagship company, has emerged as one of the top telecom companies in the world and is amongst the top four wireless operators in the world.

Through its global telecom operations Bharti group operates under the 'Airtel' brand in 20 countries across Asia and Africa— India, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Seychelles, Burkina Faso, Chad, Congo Brazzaville, Democratic Republic of Congo, Gabon, Ghana, Kenya, Madagascar, Malawi, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Tanzania, Uganda, and Zambia. In addition, the group also has mobile operations in Jersey and Guernsey.

Over the past few years, Bharti has diversified into emerging business areas in the fast expanding Indian economy. The group has forayed into the retail sector by opening retail stores – small and medium formats. The group offers – life insurance and general insurance to customers across India. Bharti also serves customers through its fresh and processed foods business. The group has growing interests in other areas such as mobile internet, real estate, training and capacity building, and distribution of telecom / IT products.

What sets Bharti apart from the rest is its ability to forge strong partnerships. Over the years some of the biggest names in international business have partnered Bharti. Currently, SingTel, Qatar Foundation Endowment, IBM, Ericsson, Nokia Siemens and Alcatel-Lucent are key partners in telecom. AXA Group is the partner for the insurance business and Del Monte Pacific for the processed foods division.

Bharti strongly believes in giving back to the society and through its philanthropic arm the Bharti Foundation it is reaching out to over 39,000 underprivileged children and youth in India.

## 2.5. Bharti Airtel

Bharti Airtel Limited is a leading global telecommunications company with operations in 20 countries across Asia and Africa. Headquartered in New Delhi, India, this company ranks amongst the top 4 mobile service providers globally in terms of subscribers. In India, the company's product offerings include 2G, 3G and 4G wireless services, mobile commerce, fixed line services, high speed DSL broadband, IPTV, DTH, enterprise services including national & international long distance services to carriers. In the rest of the geographies, it offers 2G, 3G wireless services and mobile commerce. Bharti Airtel had nearly 287 million customers across its operations at the end of Dec 2013.

Bharti Airtel is the largest provider of mobile telephony and second largest provider of fixed telephony in India, and is also a provider of broadband and subscription television services. It offers its telecom services under the "Airtel" brand, and is headed by Sunil Bharti Mittal. Bharti Airtel is the first Indian telecom service provider to achieve Cisco Gold Certification.

## 2.6 Service Offerings by Airtel Bangladesh Limited

Airtel Bangladesh Limited provides both Postpaid and Prepaid plans for their subscribers. In addition, Airtel Bangladesh Limited also provides a number of 3G bundle for their subscribers. The lists of services provided by Airtel Bangladesh Limited are given below:

Prepaid Plans	Postpaid Plans
Dosti.	Pulse.
Gangtalk.	Elite.
Foorti.	Ultra.
Hoi Choi.	<b>Bundle*</b> .
Man Utd Pack.	
Super Adda.	
Adda.	
Shobai.	
Golpo.	
Kotha.	
Bijoy 016.	

**\*Bundle:** Via purchasing a bundle pack, the subscriber will avail a certain limit of Talktime, SMS, Data and in some case ISD. The current bundles offered by Airtel are:

Monthly Rental (BDT)	299	699	699	999	1,999
Minutes (for any local call)	400	500	1,000	1,500	2,400
SMS (for any local SMS)	1,000		3,000	5,000	10,000
Data (GB)	1 GB	6 GB	3 GB	5 GB	10 GB
ISD Calls (Taka)					500

(Source: Airtel Bangladesh Website)

Both the Prepaid and Postpaid subscribers can enjoy a number of Value Added Services (VAS) like SMS, MMS, Roaming, Missed call alert, Caller tunes, Corporate packages etc. However, the Prepaid Customers cannot avail the International Roaming services.

## 2.6.1. Airtel 3G Tariff Plan

3G Internet packs					
Type	Price*	Volume	Validity	Activation	Balance check
Both Prepaid & Postpaid	10	30MB	2 days	*121*781#	Prepaid *778*555#  Postpaid *121*70#
	15	40MB	3 days	*121*5001#	
	20	50MB	7 days	*121*771#	
	50	150MB	7 days	*121*5003#	
	100	300MB	30 days	*121*5011#	
	199	1GB	30 days	*121*5014#	
	275	1.5GB	30 days	*121*731#	
	350	2GB	30 days	*121*5020#	
	450	3GB	30 days	*121*5025#	
	650	5GB	30 days	*121*711#	
950	8GB	30 days	*121*5040#		

Recharge 3G Internet packs					
Type	Recharge Amount*	Volume	Validity	Activation	Balance check
Prepaid Only	17	40MB	3 days	Recharge 17	*778*4#
	98	250MB	30 days	Recharge 98	
	229	1GB	30 days	Recharge 229	
	398	2GB	30 days	Recharge 398	
	517	3GB	30 days	Recharge 517	
	747	5GB	30 days	Recharge 747	

\* VAT included.

Airtel Smartphone Plan					
Type	Recharge Amount	Volume	Validity	Activation	Balance check
Prepaid Only	863	6GB*	90 days	Recharge 863	*778*41#

\*6GB amount will be dispersed over 90 days. Subscriber will be able to use 2GB every 30 days. \* VAT included.



## 2.7. Operational Network Organogram

The organogram of Airtel Bangladesh Limited mainly consists of three Bands (levels) which help to determine the compensation package and benefits to be provided to the employees. The bands are described below:



**Figure 2.2: Organogram of Airtel Bangladesh Limited**

Along with these Bands, there are two more Bands at Airtel Bangladesh Limited. They are:

- **Band F:** Consists of Senior Executive as well as Executive.
- **Band S:** Consists of Senior Officer, Officer & Young Leaders (YL).

However, Airtel Bangladesh Limited is considering merging these two bands due to which they are not showing these two Bands anymore.

## 2.8. Vision and Tagline

Airtel Bangladesh have confidence in the vision set by the ‘Bharti Airtel’ which is famously known as ‘*By 2015 Airtel will be the most loved brand, enriching the lives of millions*’(Bharti Airtel).

The Tagline followed by Airtel Bangladesh is:

*“Enriching lives means putting the customer at the heart of everything we do. We will meet their needs based on our deep understanding of their ambitions, wherever they are. By having this focus we will enrich our own lives and those of our other key stakeholders. Only then will we be thought of as exciting, innovation, on their side and a truly world class company.”*

From the above Vision and tagline, we can clearly see that Airtel gives a lot of focus on their Brand name. Airtel Bangladesh believes that the customer should always be given the first priority and wants to make the brand ‘Airtel’ the synonym for ‘*exciting, innovation and world class*’. They are in constant pursuit of growth via increasing customer satisfaction.

## 2.9. Market Share

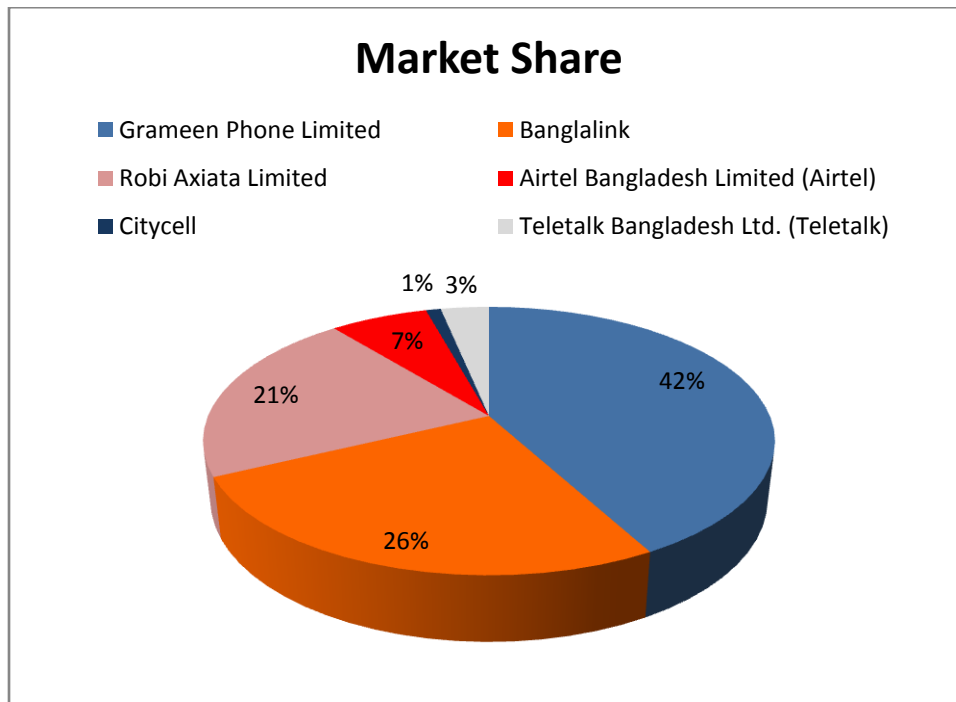


Figure 2.3: Current Market Share (Source: BTRC website)

As of March 2015, Airtel Bangladesh Limited is ranked 4<sup>th</sup> in terms of subscribers with 8.185 million subscribers. Grameenphone is leading with 52.006 million subscribers followed by Banglalink (31.924 million) and Robi (26.289 million). Teletalk (4.041 million) is right behind Airtel followed by Citycell (1.246 million).

## 2.10. SWOT Analysis of Airtel Bangladesh Limited

### Strengths:

- Charges a low call/data rate.
- Fourth largest operator in Bangladesh within three years of operation. This shows that they have a very decent growth rate.
- Nationwide network coverage is provided by them.
- Subsidiary of Bharti Airtel which is the 4<sup>th</sup> largest telecom service provider globally. This means that they have good financial as well as technological support.
- Quality of Management.
- Their brand name symbolizes youth which in turn is helping them to build a good brand name.

### Weaknesses:

- Dissatisfaction among the customers regarding the quality of network.
- Poor internet service in certain areas in comparison to their competitor.
- Other competitors have unique offers for their heavy usage customers whereas Airtel does not e.g. GP Star and Banglalink Icon.

### Opportunities:

- One of the main opportunities for Airtel in Bangladesh in my view is the Population growth of this country which means that more subscribers are becoming available.
- Increasing the number of corporate customers i.e. making deals with different organizations for using Airtel.
- Offering better packages at a lower price in comparison to their competitors.
- Giving more focus on mobile banking facility.

**Threats:**

- Competitors pricing and variety of services.
- Political instability prevailing in the Bangladesh economy.
- Customer switching to other operators.
- Price war among the industry.
- Threat of new entrants.
- All other internet service provider e.g., Quebee, Banglalion, Link3 etc.

# 3. Job Description

---

## 3.1. Operational Excellence Department of Airtel Bangladesh Limited

I did my internship in the ‘Operational Excellence (OE)’ department of Airtel Bangladesh Limited. The department at present consists of three officials including Ms. Zakia Sultana who is the Head of the Department as well as a member of the Airtel Leadership board (ALB), Mr. Md. Ahmadul Haque who is the Process Management Manager and Ms. Shanjida Rahman who is the Process Improvement Manager.

The majority of the model and policy of the Operational Excellence department of Airtel Bangladesh Limited has been tailored by Bharti Airtel. The following statement is used to express the Operational Excellence policy of Airtel Bangladesh Limited, ‘*Delivering best value to our customers & stakeholders with zero waste and zero variation*’.

Operational Excellence in simple words is a component of Organizational leadership that focuses on the use of variety of principles, methods, policy, process, tools etc. to continuously improve the overall performance of a business. This unique management philosophy is based on other improvement methodologies such as Lean Manufacturing, Six Sigma and Scientific Management.

## 3.2. Specific Responsibilities of the Job

These are the activities that I have done as an intern in the Operational Excellence department:

- Learning various terminology, process, methods, policy etc. of the Airtel Bangladesh Limited.
- Cross checking various policies.
- Cross checking various processes.
- Preparing processes in Visio.
- Preparing REI (Retail Effectiveness Index) reports in PowerPoint format.
- Going on market visit to find out retailers satisfaction level regarding commission paid, their complaints, their suggestions, the retailers knowledge regarding different services

offered by us, evaluating the customer demand and to find out the best practices in the industry.

- Promote the 'Prepaid Auto Debit' service launched by Airtel. Via this service, the prepaid Subscribers of Airtel can recharge their account with the help of their debit/credit card.

### **3.3. Critical Observation**

Being determined to achieve operational excellence can turn out to be one of the most contributing factors for an organizations success story. Organizations that are in constant pursuit of operational excellence can be seen to become one of the biggest names in the industry e.g. Airtel, McDonalds etc. Operational Excellence shows an organization a disciplined as well as a simple way to success. With the proper utilization of operational excellence, a firm is able to gain, sustainable growth, effective and efficient management of resources and most importantly, competitive advantage.

In my view, the Operational Excellence department is playing a vital role in helping Airtel achieve competitive advantage. This department is continuously trying to develop new and more advanced processes so that the organization is operating most effectively and efficiently at the same time. Also, another important feature of Operational Excellence is achieving lean production which can be defined as reduction of waste. This eventually helps the business to deliver the best value to their customer at the most economical cost. In conclusion, I would like to state that I am very lucky to be a part of this department as it has allowed me to gain lots of valuable insights.

## 4. Project Summary

---

Customer satisfaction is the fundamental key to success in the telecommunications industry. In order to attract new customers or retain old customers, any telecom firm needs to have the image of providing the finest level of service. Nowadays, it can be seen that the 3G service is one of the biggest source of revenue for firms in the telecommunication sector. This part of the report contains the analysis of 78 respondents regarding their satisfaction level related to the 3G internet service provided to them by their operators. I have mainly focused on factors like internet speed, tariff, clarity of bills and bundles offered to them by the telecom operators in Bangladesh and related how these factors contribute to their overall level of satisfaction.

Before going to the analysis, I have given a brief description of the technologies used in the telecommunication industry as well as a list of factors that contribute to the overall level of satisfaction.

### 4.1. Objective of the report

The main objective of the report is to give the reader a brief indication of how factors like internet service; tariff etc. helps to increase customer satisfaction. Also, this report contains a few details of Airtel Bangladesh Limited as well as descriptions of the technology used in the telecommunication industry.

### 4.2. Methodology

The primary data's includes survey questionnaire whose responses were collected via Google docs.

The secondary data's includes journals, articles, websites etc. which were used for the preparation of the exploratory contents of the report.



### **4.3. Sample Design**

Target Population: 3G Subscribers in Bangladesh (Mainly youths pursuing their Graduation).

Sample Size: 78.

Sampling Technique: Convenient Sampling.

### **4.4. Limitations:**

This report has quite a few limitations. First of all is the lack of information due to strict confidentiality, limitation of time to prepare this report, lack of related data/information and last but not the least is the issue of small sample size.

# 5. Technologies used in the Telecommunication Industry

---

The mobile operators of Bangladesh above all use Global System for Mobile Communication (GSM) as the core technology. Currently, this technology is used by Grameenphone Limited, Banglalink, Robi Axiata Limited, Airtel Bangladesh Limited and Teletalk Bangladesh Limited. Citycell is the only exception as they are still stuck with Code Division Multiple Access (CDMA) technology. A brief description along with advantages as well as disadvantages of CDMA, GSM, 3G and 4G are given below:

## 5.1. CDMA

Code Division Multiple Access (CDMA) in simple word is a method of wireless technology for transmitting multiple digital signals simultaneously over the same frequency or channel. ‘When you receive a customer call on your CDMA phone, it converts your voice to digital data, and the wireless system tags your conversation with a unique code. Though the local signal contains hundreds of other calls, you hear only yours because of the code’ (Barett, 2015). CDMA is also the fundamental technology used 3G (GSM) and 2G (GSM).

### **Advantages of CDMA:**

- High Capacity as it uses the same wireless signal to connect many customers simultaneously. CDMA can have 10 times more capacity than earlier Analog systems as well as 5 times more capacity than GSM.
- It is extremely secured as messages are encrypted in such a way that it is tremendously difficult to hack.
- CDMA has the capability of producing a call at a low level of signal thus reducing the likelihood of dropped calls.
- Energy Efficient – CDMA uses less battery life.

### **Disadvantages of CDMA:**

- Call quality degrades when too many calls are being handled by a single wireless signal simultaneously.
- No scope of changing handsets since it is locked to the handset.
- Limited number of handsets for consumers.
- In majority of the cases, the technology related to CDMA is patented by Qualcomm which must be licensed from them.

## **5.2. GSM**

GSM (Global System for Mobile Communication) is a digital mobile telephony system that is an evolved version of TDMA (Time Division multiple Access). TDMA is a method via which a network is divided to multiple slices where each device on the TDMA network gets one or more slice of signal to transmit or receive data. GSM on the other hand uses a SIM (Subscriber Identity Module) cards which is used to identify the users account as well as receive all the features offered by this digital wireless telephony technology GSM digitizes and compresses data to send them down other streams of user data known as spectrum. GSM represents more than 80 percent of all global connections. China is the largest market for GSM followed by Russia, India and USA respectively (Source: Wikipedia).

### **Advantages of GSM:**

- Number of Subscribers: GSM is used by more than 450 million subscribers all over the world.
- GSM network is more stable and secure in comparison to CDMA.
- Choice of phones is the highest in terms of GSM.
- The GSM network is much faster than CDMA network.

### **Disadvantage of GSM:**

- The roaming charge is higher for GSM in comparison to CDMA.
- Overall call rate is higher in comparison to CDMA.
- Calls made through GSM can be tampered.

### **5.3.Third Generation of mobile Telecommunications Technology (3G)**

The term 3G stands for third generation of mobile telephony technology. The third generation as the name states is an evolution of the previous two generations (CDMA & GSM). In simple words, with the introduction of 3G, subscribers were allowed to use services such as video calls, faster internet, mobile TV, video conferencing etc.

#### **Advantages of 3G:**

- General Packet Radio Service (GPRS) speed increased to as much as 114 Kbps.
- Enhanced Data Rates for Global Evolution (EDGE) reached up to 384 Kbps.
- Download speeds increased to almost 14Mbps in terms of High Speed Downlink Packet Access (HSDPA).
- Mobile TV services can be availed via 3G network.
- More users can be served within a single network.
- The subscriber gets to enjoy better multitasking facility (e.g Video Call as well as surfing the internet simultaneously).
- Uninterrupted video streaming.

#### **Disadvantages of 3G:**

- The cost of upgrading to 3G devices can be expensive.
- Maintaining 3G network is costly for the service providers since the 3G network requires the base station to be close by for better transmission which increases the operational cost.
- Power consumption is high.
- Licensing, network deployment and spectrum cost is tremendously high.

## 5.4. Fourth Generation of mobile Telecommunications Technology (4G)

4G is a more evolved version of the 3G network which is far superior to its predecessor. This technology will allow its mobile users to have a speed greater than the speed offered via broadband connection. It is believed that 4G can offer its mobile users a bandwidth greater than 100 Mbps which will eventually benefit the user to gain high quality multimedia streaming. 4G was first introduced by the name of WiMAX in 2005. At present cellular service providers can provide 4G service via either WiMAX or LTE (Long Term Evolution). WiMAX is popular in Asia and Eastern Europe whereas LTE is popular in the United States.

The reason we are forced to move towards 4G is that it attributes to the substantial growth in overall range of subscribers and because of the high demand of latest services like information, audio, image or video. The expectation is usually over service and support for seamless property and access to any application in spite of device and placement.

### **Advantages:**

- Superior speed which will specifically allow mobile users greater and uninterrupted speeds for activities such as video conferencing, streaming, buffering etc. (Bandwidth of more than 100 Mbps).
- Improved signal strengths i.e. 4G network is more capable of penetrating walls/objects which likely cause current network to loose reception.
- It is believed that 4G network offers more coverage in comparison to its predecessors.
- 4G network is assumed to offer more secure network. This factor can be very beneficial for businesses or individuals who hold sensitive information.
- Extremely high voice quality.

**Disadvantages:**

- The number of 4G compatible handset available in the market is quite low. Also, among those which are available, most of them are quite expensive. As a result, it will be a bit hard to attract customers.
- The cost of upgrading to this network for Cellular service provider is quite high i.e. very high start-up cost.
- Very few operators have introduced 4G services till now.
- The fact that this is a new technology, it is likely that a few initial bugs will be faced. This in turn might annoy the customers.

**5.5. Prospect for 4G in the Bangladesh Telecommunications industry**

In my view, introducing 4G services in Bangladesh might not be a good idea at present. There are a number of reasons for me to believe this. First of all is the cost of upgrading the equipment's related to this service. Second is the licensing fee associated with upgrading to a new form of network. It is likely that BTRC will charge a huge amount given the fact that they charged a fee around US\$21 million per Megahertz (MHz) of spectrum in case of 3G. Last but not the least, is the circumstance that there are few number of 4G compatible handsets available in the Bangladeshi market and among the ones that are available, most of them are high end expensive smart phones. Also, most of the mobile phone users use handsets that are completely incompatible with 4G. Even if the operators in the Bangladesh telecommunication industry upgrade to 4G network, they will not only have to convince the subscribers to upgrade to 4G network but also have to persuade them to buy a new 4G compatible handset. This from the perspective of the consumers is expected to be costly and it is less likely that they will be willing to upgrade. So, to sum up, it is not only extremely costly to upgrade to 4G but it will be more difficult to attract subscribers to upgrade to 4G network given the current scenario of the Bangladesh Telecommunication Sector. Although 4G network offers a large number of benefits for both operators and subscribers, it does come with a number of drawbacks which means that it will take time to surpass 4G as the most popular form of mobile network. I strongly suggest that operators who are interested to invest in 3G should go for a thorough analysis before adopting this new technology.

# 6. Analysis and Results

---

## 6.1. Factors affecting Service Quality in Mobile Telecommunication

### Industry in Bangladesh:

Nowadays creating customer satisfaction and attaining customer loyalty has become the top most priority for most of the marketers and marketing managers, and this will prevail in the future. Customer satisfaction is considered to be the primary objective and a marketing tool for the customer centered companies, especially the telecommunication industry of Bangladesh. Recently it has been seen from the industry pattern that relationship marketing is more valued than transactional marketing. Organizations can only achieve customer satisfaction by meeting their customer needs and wants.

In case of mobile commerce, customers reaction to the overall product or service after purchasing the product, including appraisal and emotional response, is referred to as customer's satisfaction. Increasing customer satisfaction directly affects the market share of the company. This might lead to increased profits, better brand image, and also might lead to lower marketing expenditures, which the company always strives to achieve. This also helps to boost company image and ensures its continued existence. Ultimately better customer relationship leads to increased customer loyalty, increased purchases and favorable word-of-mouth.

Customer loyalty can only be achieved through customer satisfaction which largely depends on the service quality offered by the service providing firms. Customer service quality is presumed to be the ultimate source for distinctive competitiveness which in later may be used to attain sustainable competitive advantage. Hence this is the golden strategy which the service provider companies use in order to be successful and survive in the pertaining competitive industry

## 6.2. Factors affecting customer satisfaction

In order to provide appropriate products and services to meet customer's needs emphasis on appropriate infrastructure is required. Hence, regular assessment of customers' needs, desires, tastes, and interests is entailed in order to upgrade the perceived quality.

Several factors affect customer satisfaction:

- **Fairness of Price:** Price is used as a sign of product quality in this industry. This determines higher satisfaction through resulting better expectations from the product. The research shows that price sensitivity directly influences opinion of satisfaction as well as indirectly through insights of price fairness. Significant association lies between price reasonability and consumer satisfaction. Customers always have the choice to switch to any other cellular service provider who offers fair prices. This shows that customers can be sustained for a longer duration by offering them fair prices; thus evaluating the price competition that exists in the telecommunications industry of Bangladesh. Hence it can be stated that customer satisfaction is caused by the fairness of the price.
- **Brand Value:** The company brand image is said to be a valuable intangible capital which is hard to copy. Brand value can help an organization to achieve sustainable and superior financial performance as well. Company image refers to the total impression that the public has for a company. Being reliable, professional, innovative, having social contribution and valuing customers are the features that form the company's image, from the companies' perspective. Brand image is a significant element in the customer's satisfaction model. The company image is expected to have a positive relationship towards the customer's expectations, customer satisfaction and customer loyalty to the company. Gupta (2002) found the empirical evidence between corporate reputation and competitive advantage for the firms by successfully differentiating it from competitors. The components of competitive advantage include willingness to purchase, willingness to pay a premium price, customer satisfaction and customer loyalty. Gupta (2002) also found that the components of a company's



reputation are corporate ability and corporate social responsibility. So it can be deduced that when customers are faced with equivalence with price and quality of a product, they would usually prefer to choose products and services from the company that contributes to corporate social responsibility when making the consumption related decision.

- **Service Innovativeness:** Rapid changes in technology pose a great challenge for the companies in order to satisfy the customers and hence helping them to achieve their loyalty through innovative products. The innovation is not only used as a strategy towards customer satisfaction and loyalty but is also used to gain market share of the company. Service innovativeness, or the propensity to introduce service innovations to satisfy customers and improve firm value at acceptable risk, has become a critical organizational capability (Dotzelet *al.* 2013).
- **Network/signal Coverage:** Signal quality and network coverage have always been indispensable criteria for deciding on MTS providers. Earlier company networks were limited only to certain locations. Now the signal quality has improved dramatically and the company networks have grown to a great extent. Surveys have shown that both signal quality and network coverage affect positively consumer's satisfaction and the image of the company (Woo, Fock 1999).
- **Managing customers' complaints:** By encouraging the expression of customer complaints today, a company might be able to decrease future complaints. It is very important for any customer to know where he can address his complaints which will be given the proper consideration (Vranakiset *al.* 2012).
- **Value added service:** The top most concern for the current mobile service providers is to provide value added service for promoting customer satisfaction. These value added services include SMS, MMS, voice call service, SMS alert, information service, etc.

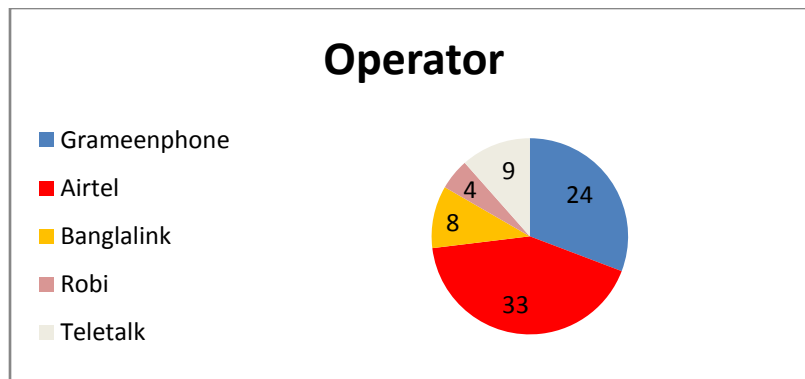
### 6.3. Analysis of the responses obtained from the Questionnaire

This portion of the report aims to describe the responses obtained from the respondents. The main motive behind preparing this questionnaire and doing its analysis is to find out the overall level of satisfaction regarding the 3G services offered by the telecommunications operators in Bangladesh as well as finding out which operator is the best in terms of providing 3G service according to the respondents. Please note that majority of the respondents are students pursuing their graduation and the sample size is 78. I have not included Citycell in my questionnaire due to the fact that they do not offer 3G service. All the responses were anonymous and the data's were collected via Google Forms. *Also, the analysis of the first two questions was done on the basis of operators whereas the rest were done in general due to the fact that the sample size was small and the judgment would not have been accurate.* The analyses are given below:

#### 1. Connections used by the Respondents:

	Grameenphone	Airtel	Banglalink	Robi	Teletalk
Operator	24	33	8	4	9

**Table 6.1: Connection used by the Respondents**



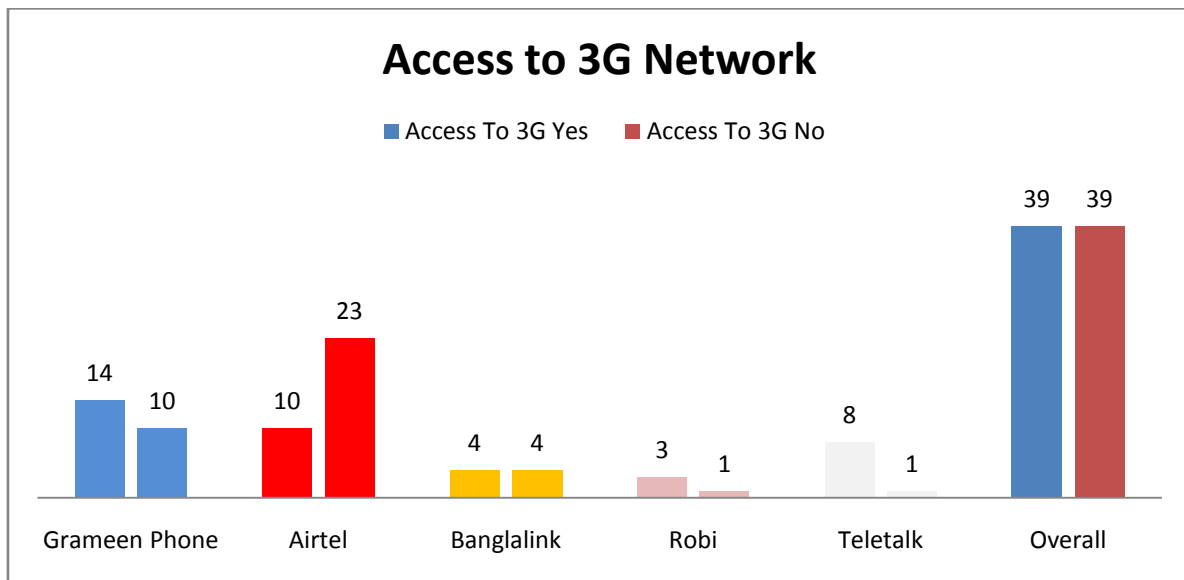
**Figure 6.1: Connection used by the respondents**

From the above details we can see that majority of the respondents prefer to use Airtel. It is important to mention that majority of the respondents were students. So, we can see that Airtel is doing a great job in terms of capturing the youth population by focusing on youth as their main target customers. Grameenphone is second in the list followed by Teletalk, Banglalink and Robi respectively. Right now, subscriber wise the ranking of operators are Grameenphone at the top followed by Banglalink, Robi, Airtel, Teletalk and Citycell respectively.

## 2. Access to 3G:

Access To 3G		
	Yes	No
Grameenphone	14	10
Airtel	10	23
Banglalink	4	4
Robi	3	1
Teletalk	8	1
Overall	39	39

**Table 6.2: Respondents Access to 3G**



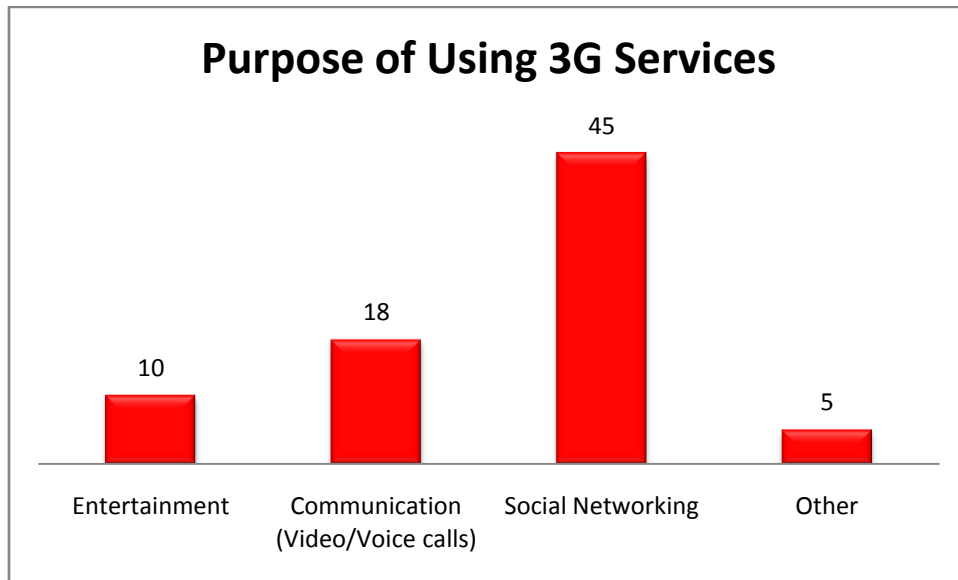
**Figure 6.2: Respondents Access to 3G**

The second question intended to find out the overall accessibility of 3G services availed by the respondents. The overall results were that 39 respondents claimed that they had accessibility to 3G services everywhere they went whereas the rest claimed that they did not have accessibility of 3G services everywhere. In the above chart we can clearly see that Majority of Grameenphone as well as Teletalk and Robi users have access to 3G everywhere they went. On the other hand, most of the Airtel users (23 out of 33) claim that they do not have access to 3G services everywhere. Banglalink users are at par regarding accessibility to 3G service everywhere. In conclusion, it can be stated that Grameenphone, Teletalk, Banglalink and Robi users are quite satisfied regarding accessibility whereas Airtel users are not.

### 3. Purpose of using 3G services.

Purpose of Using 3G Services	
Entertainment	10
Communication (Video/Voice calls)	18
Social Networking	45
Other	5

**Table 6.3: Purpose of Using 3G**



**Figure 6.3: Purpose of Using 3G Services**

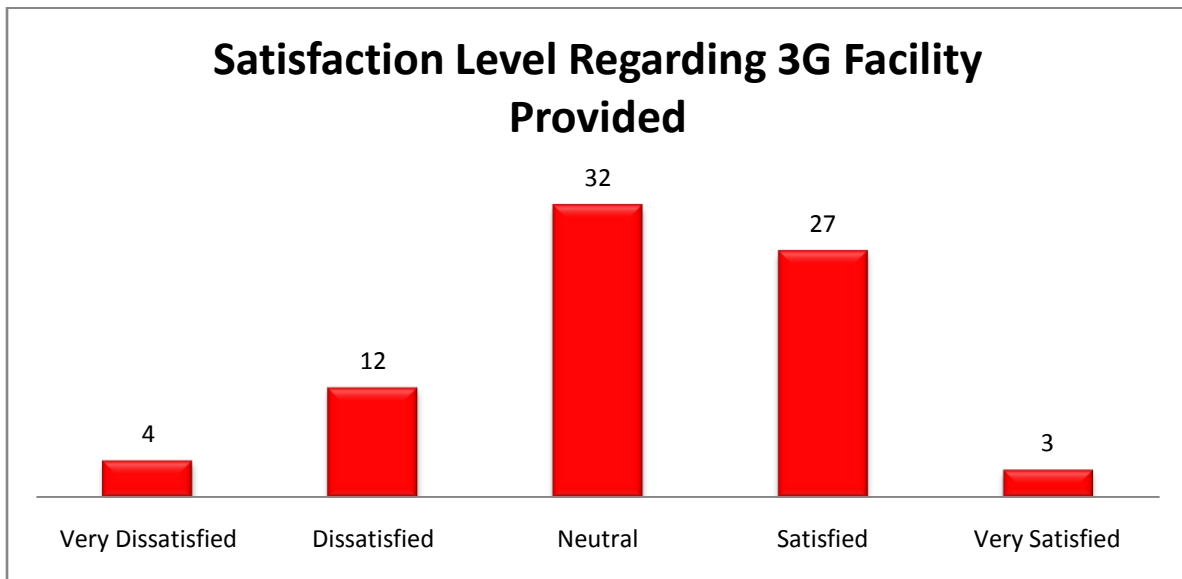
The third question had the aims to find out the why the respondents used 3G services. According to the responses, the majority of the responses claimed that they use 3G services for social networking purpose (Facebook, Mails etc.) followed by communications, entertainment and others (capital market information and all type of online activity). Here, it can be understood that social networking can be a major source of revenue for the telecommunications operators.

\*Please note that from this part of the questionnaire the analyses are done in general and not operator wise due to the low number of respondents. Teletalk, Banglalink and Robi Users are very few.

**4. How satisfied are you regarding the 3G facility provided by your operator?**

<b>Satisfaction Level Regarding 3G Facility Provided</b>		
	Count	Percentage
Very Dissatisfied	4	5.13%
Dissatisfied	12	15.38%
Neutral	32	41.03%
Satisfied	27	34.62%
Very Satisfied	3	3.85%
Total	78	100.00%

**Table 6.4: Satisfaction Level Regarding 3G Facility Provided**



**Figure 6.4: Satisfaction Level Regarding 3G Facility Provided**

The main purpose of asking this to the respondents was to find out how satisfied they are with the current scenario of the 3G facilities provided by the operators. Majority (around 40%) claimed that they were neither satisfied nor dissatisfied with the facility given to them. The satisfaction level among the respondents is also decent. However, dissatisfaction can still be seen among some subscribers which show that there are still rooms for improvement.

5. How satisfied are you regarding the internet speed provided by your operator?

Satisfaction Level Regarding Internet Speed		
	Count	Percentage
Very Dissatisfied	3	3.85%
Dissatisfied	19	24.36%
Neutral	26	33.33%
Satisfied	25	32.05%
Very Satisfied	5	6.41%
Total	78	100.00%

Table 6.5: Satisfaction Level Regarding Internet Speed

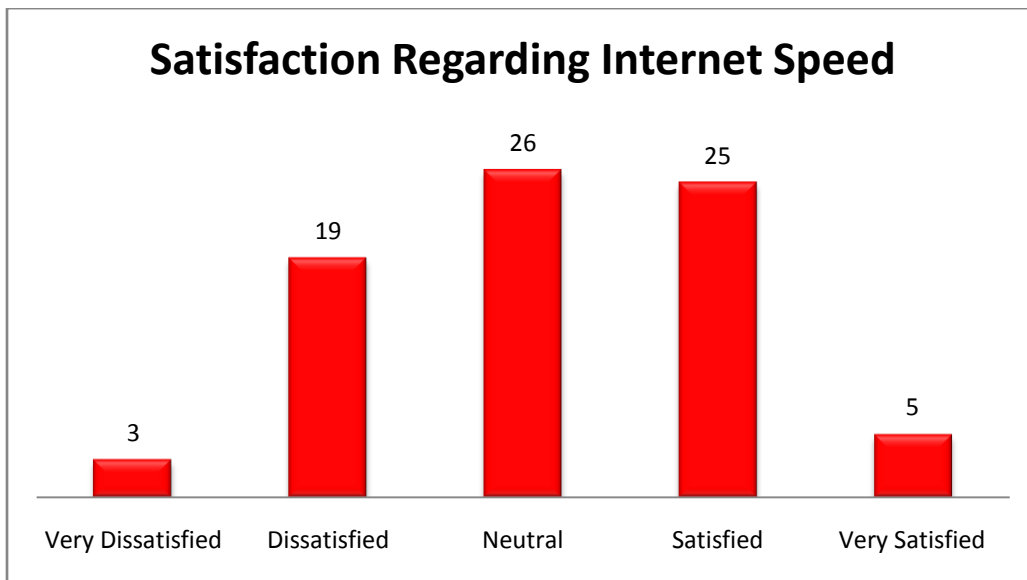


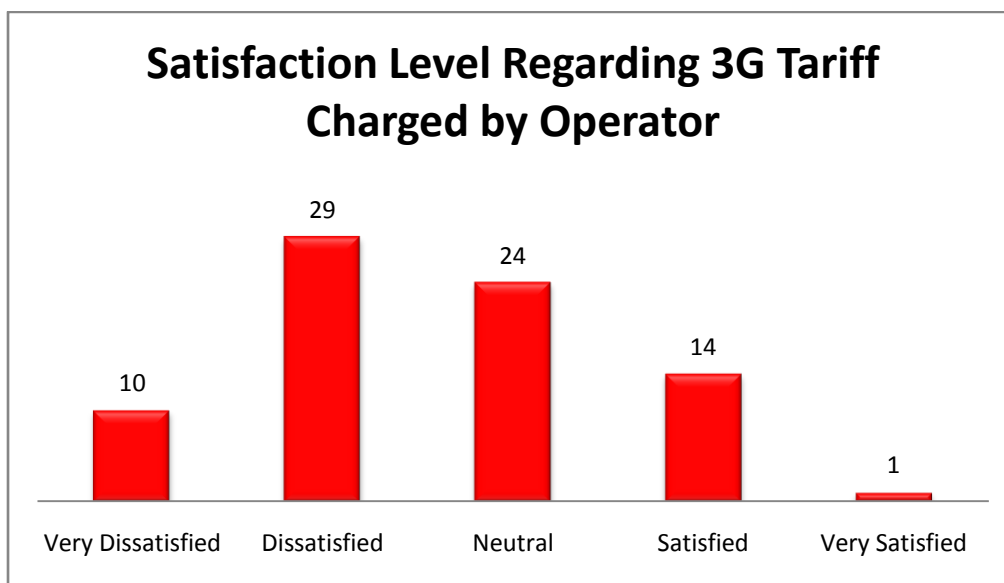
Figure 6.5: Satisfaction Level Regarding Internet Speed

The fifth question tried to find out the satisfaction level among respondents in terms of the Internet Speed provided by the operators. From the above chart we can clearly see that majority are either neutral or satisfied regarding this opinion. Conversely, about one fourth of the respondents are dissatisfied. This expresses that the expectations regarding fast internet speed are not being met. In my opinion, this can be one of the major reasons behind the subscriber switching to other operator which will eventually hamper the revenue of the operators.

**6. How satisfied are you regarding the 3G tariff charged by your operator?**

<b>Satisfaction Level Regarding 3G Tariff Charged by Operator</b>		
	Count	Percentage
Very Dissatisfied	10	12.82%
Dissatisfied	29	37.18%
Neutral	24	30.77%
Satisfied	14	17.95%
Very Satisfied	1	1.28%
Total	78	100.00%

**Table 6.6: Satisfaction Level Regarding 3G Tariff Charged**



**Figure 6.6: Satisfaction Level Regarding 3G Tariff Charged**

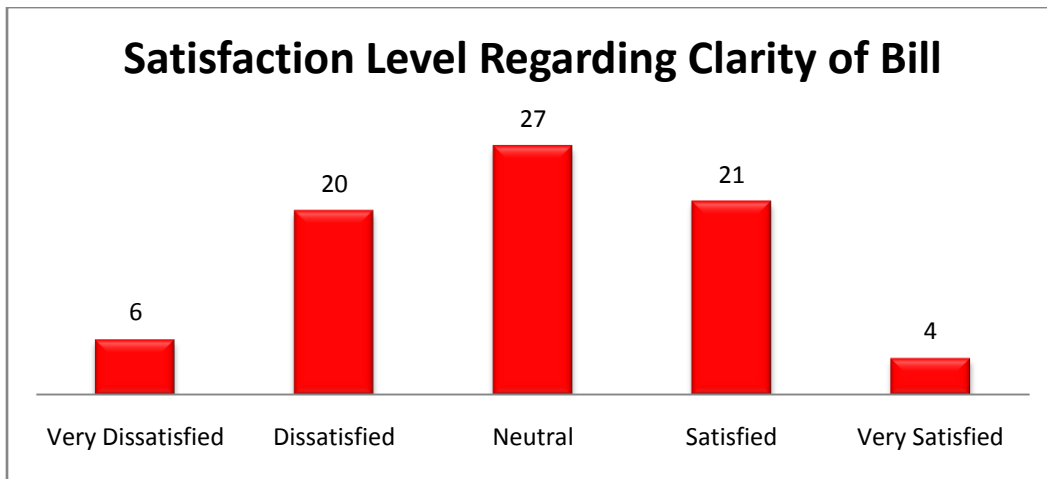
This question has mainly asked the respondents to give their views regarding the rate charged by the telecommunications operator for using 3G services. In this factor, the dissatisfaction level is highest. According to the responses, almost forty percent of the total respondents are either dissatisfied or very dissatisfied. On the other hand, only nineteen percent claimed that they are happy with the current tariff structure. This factor can be a source of competitive advantage if utilized properly.

**7. How satisfied are you with the clarity of bills charged by your service provider in terms of transparency and understanding?**

\* Clarity regarding the bill charged.

<b>Satisfaction Level Regarding clarity of Bill</b>		
	Count	Percentage
Very Dissatisfied	6	7.69%
Dissatisfied	20	25.64%
Neutral	27	34.62%
Satisfied	21	26.92%
Very Satisfied	4	5.13%
Total	78	100.00%

**Table 6.7: Satisfaction Level Regarding Clarity of Bill**



**Figure 6.7: Satisfaction Level Regarding Clarity of Bill**

During my internship at Airtel, I had to spend two weeks on the customer service department. From there, I got to learn that some subscribers are not satisfied with the clarity of bills i.e. in most of the cases; they are confused regarding the bill structures mainly the auto update/activation features. Also, this is believed to be one of the major factors behind subscribers switching to other operators.

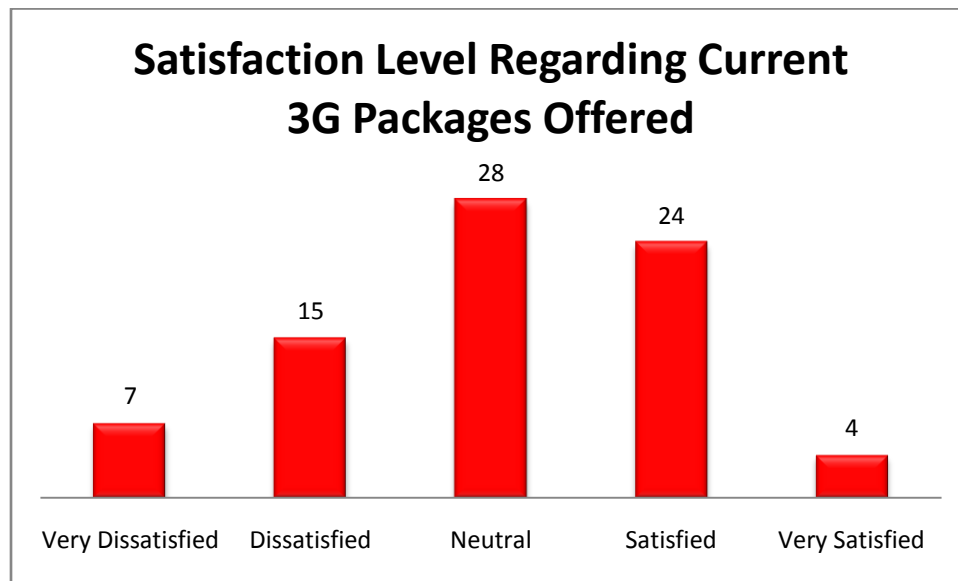
As per the responses obtained, it can be clearly seen from the chart above that both the satisfaction and dissatisfaction level are at par. To overcome this, operators can give a detailed list of the charges that might be charged along with details regarding how to deactivate a certain service.



**8. Are you pleased with the current 3G packages offered by your operators?**

<b>Satisfaction Level Regarding Current 3G Packages Offered</b>		
	Count	Percentage
Very Dissatisfied	7	8.97%
Dissatisfied	15	19.23%
Neutral	28	35.90%
Satisfied	24	30.77%
Very Satisfied	4	5.13%
Total	78	100.00%

**Table 6.8: Satisfaction Level Regarding Current Packages offered**



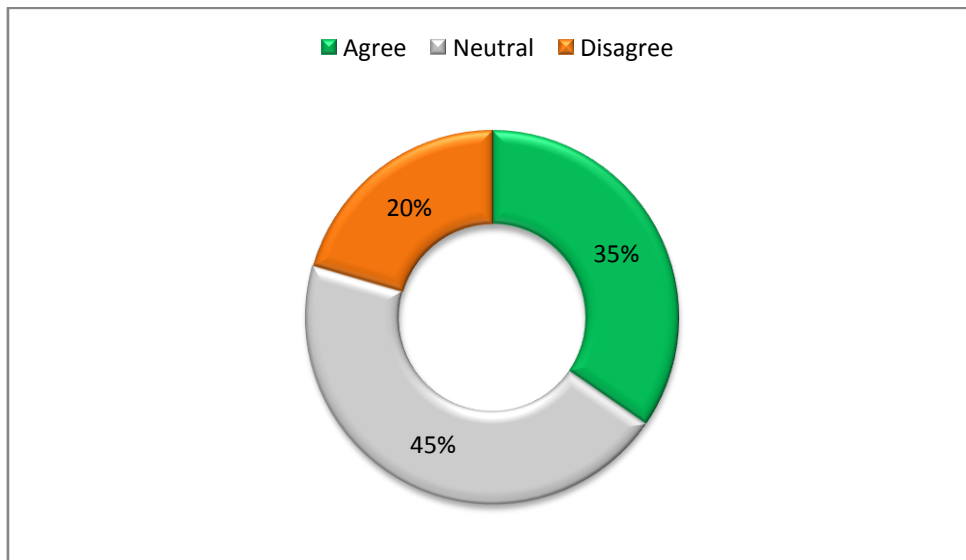
**Figure 6.8: Satisfaction Level Regarding Current Packages offered**

This analysis will try to explain the level of satisfaction regarding the variety of 3G packages offered by operators. According to the outcomes, most of the respondents are satisfied followed by neutral. Around 25% of the respondents demonstrated their dissatisfaction. Here also, the telecom operators can gain competitive advantage by offering the best deal possible. For example, right now I am using the offer given to me by Grameenphone which includes 1GB internet package at TK. 50 (VAT Included).

9. What is your opinion regarding the statement ‘Overall, I am satisfied with the 3G service I receive from my operator’

Opinion Regarding the Statement 'Overall, I am satisfied with the 3G service I receive from my operator'		
	Count	Percentage
Agree	27	34.62%
Neutral	35	44.87%
Disagree	16	20.51%
Total	78	100.00%

**Table 6.9: Respondents Opinion Regarding the statement 'Overall, I am satisfied with the 3G service I receive from my operator'**



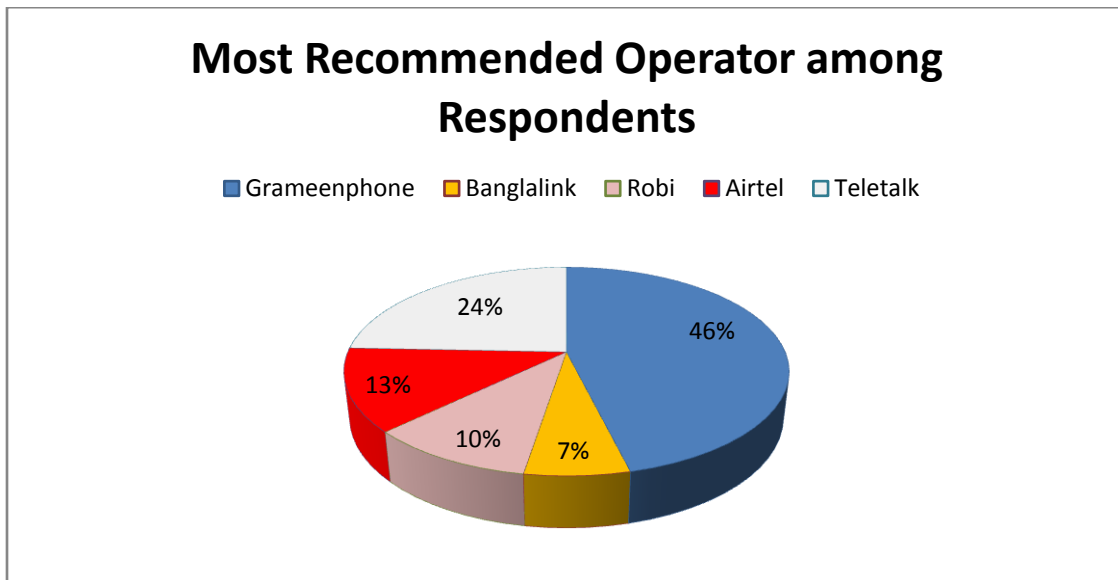
**Figure 6.9: Respondents Opinion Regarding the statement 'Overall, I am satisfied with the 3G service I receive from my operator'**

In this question I have tried to find out the overall satisfaction level of the respondents concerning the 3G service they receive by asking their opinion regarding the statement ‘Overall, I am satisfied with the 3G service I receive from my operator’. According to the responses, most of them are neutral i.e. they are neither satisfied nor dissatisfied followed by agreed (Satisfied) and Disagree (Dissatisfied). From this, we can see that the telecom operators are doing a good job but still there are rooms for improvement.

**10. Which operator do you mostly recommend for 3G connectivity?**

<b>Most Recommended Operator among Respondents</b>		
Grameenphone	36	46.20%
Banglalink	5	6.40%
Robi	8	10.30%
Airtel	10	12.80%
Teletalk	19	24.40%
Total	78	100%

**Table 6.10: Most Recommended Operator among Respondents**



**Figure 6.10: Most Recommended Operator among Respondents**

This, in my opinion, is the most important finding of the entire analysis. In this question, I have asked the respondents which operator they would recommend for 3G connectivity. According to the responses, almost half of them had suggested Grameenphone, followed by Teletalk, Airtel, Robi and Banglalink respectively. It is important to mention that although majority of the respondents were Airtel subscribers, the most recommended operator has turned out to be Grameenphone. This shows that they have tremendous goodwill among the subscribers which, in my opinion is the major reason behind them being the market leaders. Also, surprisingly, Teletalk came out second which is probably due to their low call rate structure. Airtel came out third although I assumed that they will be second due to the fact that the majority of the respondents are youth.

## 6.4. Major Findings

- Airtel is the most used brand among the youths.
- Grameenphone is the most recommended operator.
- Airtel users have given the most complaints regarding access to 3G network everywhere.
- Highest level of dissatisfaction level among respondents was regarding the tariff charged by the operators.
- Youths mainly use 3G network for the purpose of social networking.
- There are still rooms for improvement regarding internet speed, clarity of bills etc.

## 6.5. Recommendation

In my opinion, a number of factors help telecommunications operators to either attract new customers or retain them. First of all would be to offer the best services. In order to offer the best service, it is extremely important that the network facility provided by the operator is good otherwise even if they are able to attract new subscribers; the operators will not be able to retain them in the future. Factors like customer care service and value added service also plays a big role. Also, the operators need to focus on what the subscribers want and not what they think is best for their subscribers. Second would be to offer services at the most competitive price. In order to do this, a firm has to be efficient and effective at the same time in terms of managing their cost. Third, would be the satisfaction level of the existing subscribers. If the existing subscribers are not satisfied, the operators will not only loose subscribers but will also hamper their ability to attract new subscribes due to word-of-mouth. Last but not the least, is the subscribers perception of the brand name. If we take Grameenphone as an example, it can be claimed that the perception regarding Grameenphone is dependable network quality. This in particular has helped them gain a lot in terms of market share. So, in my opinion, it is extremely important that the subscribers create a good perception regarding their brand name among the subscribers.

## 6.6. Conclusion




This research study tried to analyze the factors that might have an impact on the telecommunication customer's satisfaction level which will eventually have an impact on the operators brand image. According to the results obtained, Grameenphone is leading the market in terms of subscriber's recommendation whereas Airtel is the most used operator. In my opinion, Grameenphone is the most recommended operator is because of the fact that they have a very good brand name. Airtel has the highest number of youth subscribers is because of their low call rate structure and because of their marketing policy. To sum up, I would like to state that the overall satisfaction level regarding 3G services provided by the Bangladesh telecommunications operator is quite satisfactory on the basis of the responses obtained from the sample.

In terms of 4G, in my opinion, it will not be a good idea to bring this service now due to the factors like costs involved and lack of availability of handsets. Although the first one to bring this service will avail first mover advantage, it is important that the operators do a thorough analysis before investing in this technology.

The telecommunications sector of Bangladesh is growing very fast and the market is extremely sensitive to competitors pricing specifically in terms of 3G services. From my understanding, I believe that the operators should segment the market first in terms of subscribers and then offer them relevant services. Also, being cost effective is mandatory nowadays since the subscribers are always looking for the best offer at the cheapest rate.

# 7. Appendix

---

Sl. No.	Item	File
1.	Subscriber growth rate	 Subscriber Growth Rate.xlsx
2.	Questionnaire	 Questionnaire.pdf
3.	Questionnaire Responses and Analysis	 Survey Responses and Analysis.xlsx

*\* Please refer to the soft copy and click on the above icons*

## 8. References

---

Afza, S.R (2015). Measurement of Service Quality in Bangladesh mobile phone sector: Issues, Standards and Practices. *PHD Thesis*. Dhaka: Dhaka University. p68.

Barett, J.T. (2015). *The Advantages of CDMA Wireless Technology*. Available: <http://smallbusiness.chron.com/advantages-cdma-wireless-technology-55277.html>. Last accessed 10th March, 2015.

BTRC. (2015). Mobile Phone Subscribers in Bangladesh. Available: <http://www.btrc.gov.bd/telco/mobile>. Last accessed 23rd April, 2015.

Chavan, S & Mane, V. (2013). 4G Wireless Networks Challenges and Benefits. *International Journal of Emerging Technology and Advanced Engineering*. 3 (7), p307-p310.

Chowdhury, A.S. (2014). Advertising Philosophies Practiced by Airtel Bangladesh Limited. *Internship Report*. 1 (1), p5-14.

Dehghan, A.; Zenouzi, B.; Albadvi, A. 2012. An investigation on the relationship between service quality and customer satisfaction: in the case of CCG CO, *International Business Research* 5(1): 3–8.

Dotzel, T.; Shankar, V.; Berry, L. L. 2013. Service innovativeness and firm value, *Journal of Marketing Research* 50(2): 259–276.

Gupta, S. 2002. Strategic dimensions of corporate social responsibility as sources of competitive advantage via differentiation. *Unpublished Doctoral Dissertation*. Temple University, USA.

Islam, M.Z. (2014). *BTRC gets Tk1,708cr as 3G spectrum fees*. Available: <http://www.dhakatribune.com/sci-tech/2014/jun/09/btrc-gets-tk1708cr-3g-spectrum-fees>. Last accessed 7th May 2015.

Iurchenko, A. (2013). What are the Advantages and Disadvantages of using 3G Mobile Technology?. Available: <http://mobileinsider.net/advantages-disadvantages-using-3g-mobile-technology/>. Last accessed 21st April 2015.

Janssen, C. (2010). Third Generation Wireless (3G). Available: <http://www.techopedia.com/definition/2918/third-generation-wireless-3g>. Last accessed 21st April 2015.

Rahman, A. (2013). “Analyze the present distribution mapping system and efficiency of Airtel Bangladesh Limited”. *Internship Report*. 1 (1), p9-13.

Rahman, N. (2013). Internship report On Employee Engagement of Airtel Bangladesh Limited. *Internship Report*. 1 (1), p2-7.

Viswanathan, P. (). *4G Mobile Networks: The Pros and the Cons*. Available: <http://mobiledevices.about.com/od/carrierfaq/a/4g-Mobile-Networks-The-Pros-And-The-Cons.htm>. Last accessed 7th May 2015.

Vranakis, S.; Chatzoglou, P.; Mpaloukas, A. 2012. Customer satisfaction of Greek mobile phone services, *International Journal of Managing Value and Supply Chains* 3(4): 43–54. <http://dx.doi.org/10.5121/ijmvsc.2012.3404>

Wikipedia, (2015). *Airtel (Bangladesh)*. [online] Available at: [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Airtel\\_%28Bangladesh%29](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Airtel_%28Bangladesh%29) [Accessed 25 Jan. 2015].

Woo, K.-S.; Fock, H. K. Y. 1999. Customer satisfaction in the Hong Kong mobile phone industry, *The service industries Journal* 19(3): 162–174.

Zahan, I. (2013). The HR Policies Facilitating Human Asset of Airtel Bangladesh Limited. *Internship report on Airtel Bangladesh Ltd*. 1 (1), p5-9.