MICROFINANCE INSTITUIONS REVIEW OF PRACTICAL PERFORMANCE: STUDY AND ANALYSIS FOR DIFFERENT MOBILITY CONDITIONS IN TECHNOLOGY

DOI: http://doi.org/10.33642/ijbass.v2n2p1

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ABSTRACT:

As the Various Technique and System have been implemented a true Microfinance system has great demand in the global users. The traditional Microfinance system does not provide the needs and demands of the global users. The major problem in the traditional Microfinance system is serving of Main stream among Microfinance clients is duplicated and streamed to the different Microfinance clients, which consumes more and the Microfinance client is not utilized and the performance of the system degrades. Many studies have claimed that Microfinance and Their System and should not be reduced. They also that the middle class should be increased for economic development. These strategies sound like similar outcome strategies. In other words, if reducing Microfinance and their system risks aggravating the middle class. Microfinance networks become integral part of our life. Microfinance System networks can be used for monitoring the data in various new domain due to their flexibility and functionality. Microfinance and their optimization in the microfinance system is a very challenging task because of their energy and memory constraint. Focus is to review the different approaches that have significant impacts on the development of microfinance networks system. Finally, Microfinance query processing engines with future research challenges in Microfinance query optimization. Microfinance consists are powered have capability to sense the surroundings and can perform some limited computation. Application of this includes traffic surveillance, target tracking, environment monitoring, healthcare monitoring, patient monitoring etc. Each microfinance in the network is capable of monitoring the environment and storing the observed values. These values are processed and exchanged with over the microfinance network.

Therefore, unemployment, and social structure should be considered Microfinance System Comprehension. For this study of Microfinance as resources. Through this approach, their relationship with microfinance social structure is explained. Microfinance program delivers no much significant poverty impacts.

Keywords: Women's financial Services, Access to loans, Socio-financial Services, Social Capital in Group-Lending, Financial Performance index

JEL Classification: C23, O14, E2

INTRODUCTION:

Microfinance is an innovation launched in Bangladesh in the 1980s within the framework of a very poor economy (Yunus, 1995; Rahman, 1999). Recent years have experienced global reforms and changes in financial systems around the world. A revolution is occurring in finance for low-income people in order to mitigate poverty level and to smoothen their income generation. Microfinance is seen as one of the successful tools, which comes to fill in the gap left by larger conventional financial intermediaries. The term microfinance usually implies very small loans to low-income clients for self employment, often with the simultaneous collection of small amounts of savings (Karlan and Goldberg, 2010). The main objective of microfinance is to serve the population at highest risk and those who are considered "unbankable". The uniqueness of microfinance practice lies in its ability to combine both financial and social intermediation, which is known as double bottom line, in achieving its goals.

The microfinance sector is relatively new in India, and has shown significant increase over the last decade. We designed a qualitative research to explore the main characteristic and adaptation strategies of the microfinance sector in this Indian country. MFI is subject to offering a complementary effort in filing the gap in the financial services industry. Its main objective was to address the increasing unemployment and poverty resulted from transitional shock. The microfinance market is segmented with different programs serving different populations. We found range of microfinance services, unequal coverage in terms of geography and of business sectors, revenues, unequal VAT treatment between commercial banks and MFIs, regulated Microfinance operations, and lack of cooperation within the Microfinance sector and government support as main problems of the sector development.

Objective of the Study:

The general objective of this research is to determine the Consequences of Practical Performance Microfinance Institutions Review and Information Technology on Review micro financing institutions in India. The present study was undertaken with the following specific objective: To evaluate the practical performance review of microfinance institutions of India in study and analysis for different mobility conditions in technology as a result of participating in microfinance programmes.

State of art and related work:

Performance concept relating to MFIs is a vital and crucial issue for many reasons such as: to ensure donors or / investors effective and efficient utilization of billions of dollars injected in MF programs, also help regulators in controlling and monitoring the MFIs ineffective MFIs represents a main constraint on the development of the microfinance industry. Performance measurement is a tool for managing MFIs. *(Ahmed & Mohamed, 2013)* and is a requirement for sustainability. Performance of an MFI is about examining its development towards accomplishing goals. However, the literature did not show that there is a generally accepted instrument or definition relating to the meaning of the performance of the MFIs. MFIs are unique financial institutions of both social and nonprofit nature whose performance has been conventionally assessed by means of financial ratios. The customary quantifiable measures of success (profit figures reported in financial statements) are not helpful in measuring the sustainability an MFI has achieved and the degree of its outreach. *(Ahmed & Mohamed, 2013)*

This is due to the branding and common perception of MFIs as not for profit organizations. However the long term viability of any business model depends as much on the financial viability as on its ability to deliver its avowed objectives. It can be seen that without sound financial performance the sustainability of these microfinance institutions is not possible. Increasingly questions are being raised over the cost of funds for these enterprises and their ability to earn margins sufficient to cover their operational costs and still leave some profit (Arsyad, 2005). It has been pointed out repeatedly that MFIs need to be economically viable and sustainable in the long run (Srinivasan et al., 2006). In fact studies have found strong linkage between the

financial sustainability of microfinance institutions and achievement of their social objectives. Low income customers are more likely to borrow from institutions they see as financially viable (Zeller et al., 2003). (Pankaj K. Agarwal S.K. Sinha, 2010)

Microfinance in India has been viewed as a development tool which would alleviate poverty and enhance growth of the country through financial inclusion. Out of 6 lakh villages in India, only approximately 50000 have access to finance. The methods to measure efficiency are not unique in nature. Higher levels of these measures suggest that MFIs' high productivity of the staff assists in accomplishing their two operational goals of financial sustainability and borrower outreach. High levels of these measures may result in high level of efficiencies in MFI. Other MFI studies have used typical variables used in studies of banking efficiencies. *(Ferdousi,2013)*

The process of performance measurement involves a careful and deliberate observation of the organization outcome by comparing the achievement of the organization with the indented objectives that was to be achieved. (Kipesha , 2013)

The practical Performance Management Review of the MFI could consider the following action. Willing and Able to repay**,** willing but Unable to Repay**,** Unwilling but Able to Repay**,** Unwilling and Unable to repay the government and hence should also regularly monitor and supervise the MFIs so as to ensure safety of clients' deposits and customers. *(Alex & Addae-Korankye,2014)*

The performance of microfinance institutions (MFIs) in Burkina Faso using indicators such as the sustainable interest rate and the subsidy dependence index. The results indicate that MFIs outreach performance remains very low compared with potential demand, and the factors responsible appear to be both the refusal of most MFIs to mobilize local savings and the high costs of supply of micro financial services. *(Burkina Faso Youssoufou Congo, 2002)* In fact, the identifying and analyzing such determining factors of Microfinance Institutions is vital in the achievement of profitability and sustainability of MFIs. *(Shaik Abdul Majeeb PASHA, Tolosa NEGESE, 2014)*

MFIs require stable macroeconomic and political environments for financial sustainability, few of the MFIs in the sample are from politically unstable countries. On the other hand, high concentration of MFIs can be noticed for South and Southeast Asia, Latin America, and East and West Africa. These areas seem to receive most of the international support and account for the majority of the clients and the volumes involved in microfinance. *(Cécile Lapenu & Manfred Zeller)*

There is the performance Microfinance Institutions and client satisfaction approach. Before, MFIs were being sponsored by donors. Presently, there are reduced donors and lack of financing to these MFIs. Hence, they now have to undertake the mission of poverty eradication and economic growth on their own basis. Some people belief these MFIs can survive without donors while others feel these MFIs depend solely on these donors to successfully complete their goals. *(Cletus Ambe Shu & Bilge Oney ,2014))*

Microfinance institutions and performance rating methods have been used to analysis the MFIs since no clear existing requirements exist for these institutions. Most of the rating systems used try to provide a complete picture of the financial aspects of these institutions as they strive for transparency and as it is difficult to evaluate the social performance of the MFIs. In addition to these financial performance indicators drawn from these rating systems, this study also tries to look at the social indicators from the outreach perspective. *(Cletus Ambe Shu & Bilge Oney, 2014)*

The performance and outreach aspect of the MFIs in India against the Indian benchmark. Furthermore, it investigates if there is a tradeoff between performance and outreach. A total of selected MFIs with branches all over Indian were chosen for this study. Using the difference of mean test, the findings of the study

revealed that generally, the MFIs in India implemented a low cost strategy and are heavily exposed to default risk. We also concluded a trade-off between the Microfinance Institutions performance and Microfinance outreach factors. MFIs in India are more focused on making profits, instead of reaching out to the poorest of the poor in the communities. *(Cletus Ambe Shu & Bilge Oney, 2014)*

Thus performance of microfinance institutions with technology offers much hope to emerging microfinance trend. It provides a new approach to lowering the transaction and expenses of Microfinance Institutions, that in turns lower cost of borrowing for a large majority of the low income People. In the end, it is envisaged that this will expand the social outreach and provide a broader range of financial services to the vast rural populations.

The many clear advantages of using technology by financial service providers including MFIs, and also due to the fact that the cost of hardware and connectivity is falling, successful use of technology in microfinance is still the exception rather than the rule. *(David Kitusa Nzioka, 2010)*

The challenges facing microfinance institutions in the implementation of technology and ultimately strives to highlight the great potential of such technologies to increase access of financial services to the population. Microfinance Institutions Creates Good Financial institutions especially MFIs, have limited capacity to absorb technology.

Microfinance Technology with management is a big enabler in increasing the reach of the Microfinance Institutions to the rural People. With the increased availability of financial devices, attempts are being made to increase the reach of the Microfinance Institutions towards the Indian People in a bigger scale. This Management technology enablement would help the financial institutions attain the Financial Microfinance Institutions Information Technology objectives more fruitfully. These initiatives successful, needed to be solved in the Problem in the Indian context, which are typical to Whole this geography Region. Very carefully, the technology solutions would be able to serve the basic purpose. This paper shares some suggestions and highlights certain Principles.

All over the world, the population in rural and semi-urban areas is a major concern for policy makers as they require technology enablement most to get elevated from their living conditions. Microfinance institutions in Practical Review performance by microfinance institutions (MFIs).

Microfinance performance, it emerges from this research that with user and suppliers, location is the source of two types of performances. The first type of performance involves the financial, social, and performances of MFIs which are linked to improvement in productivity through the reduction of supply costs, the dissemination of knowledge and knowhow and their technological repercussions, as well as social and dynamics. Secondly, Information Technology is an improvement factor in the performances of MFIs through, on the one hand, Microfinance User network dynamics which generate positive uses external and the positive effects of the supply of Financial Goods on their demand and, on the other hand, the Industry and subcontracting Microfinance network dynamics which, through Great forces, develop the size or scale economies effect, the supply diversity effect or scope economies effect, and the microfinance institutions network effect . *(louise tchamanbe djine, 2012)*

Information communication technology uses in state of art in microfinance in developing countries, Managing information, better information, facilitate microfinance sector business computations of complex geographical analyses.

A microfinance institution is a powerful tool for economic growth and should be protected from challenges it faces. Microfinance institutions network is just one organization that offers financial services and financial product services and therefore this research will not only benefit it but other organizations also. *(Sanja et al., 2014)*

Technologies (ICTs) differ widely, they do bear some similarities. A fairly authoritative definition of ICTs is provided by The European Commission (2001:3), which states that ICTs include "a wide range of services, applications and technologies, using various types of equipment and software, often running over telecommunications networks." Wide range of services, applications and technologies, using various types of equipment and software, often running over telecommunications networks. *(Sanja et al., 2014)*

Microfinance Institutions (MFIs), whose main objective is to lend loans to the financially weaker communities also face credit risks that they must manage efficiently and effectively to be successful. If the MFI does not manage its credit risks well, it will likely fail to meet its social and financial objectives. When poorly managed risks begin to result in financial losses, the stake holders tend to lose confidence in the organization and funds begin to dry up. When funds dry up, the social objective of MFI to serve the poor quickly goes out of business. *(Madhavi & Radhamani G, 2014)*

Hypothesis H0:

There is no significant association between Microfinance Technology in Management and successful transformation of Information Technology Microfinance Institutions into regulated deposit taking Microfinance Institutions in India.

Given the survey of literature and objectives, the study is pursued to test the following statistical hypothesis Ho: There is no significant association in the opinion of the direct Microfinance Mobility Technology (viz. Information technology Promoters, information communication technology Donors, technology based Financial Institutions and the technical based Group members) of performance reviews practical regarding the issue whether impact on members of and its involvement in large microfinance technological issues be peripheral or core components of quality indicators.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:

The study used Primary and Secondary data for the gathering of Information of Data Sources. The primary data were collected through the use of Well Systematic structured questionnaires. The study was done in Allahabad Uttar Pradesh, India. Secondary data were used in the study to understand theories, concepts, definitions and the impact of micro-finance as it's relate to practical Performance Review of microfinance in India. Textbooks, Journals, Thesis, Newspapers, Magazines, Research literature formed part of the secondary data Published Sources. The questionnaires were structured in a way to bring out the maximum information about the' 'Microfinance institutions review of practical performance: study and analysis for different mobility conditions in technology''

Which is practical review of microfinance performance institutions to some micro-finance institutions with mobility technology? A total of 150 questionnaires was returned of the initial 50 questionnaires that were sent out. All the 100 respondents were of practical microfinance performance institutions who operate microfinance benefited accounts and have taken loans to support their business. All the questionnaires were scrutinized in order to make them reliable. Finally, all the recordings of questionnaires were transcribed and the transcripts were read carefully through this process information obtained were analyzed.The study relied solely on the secondary data. Relevant literature, publications and as well as internet based research on the role of the microfinance sector in the development of the Indian economy were obtained to practical review of microfinance study the definitions, concepts, characteristics of the informal economy viv a vis its role in the economic development of India.

DATA, VARIABLES /INDICATORS:

Data used for the analysis presented in this paper was collected from different sources Data was initially retrieved for MFIs from the year 2000 to 2010. However, this was screened down to 10 years (2000- 2010)

owing to the unavailability of data for relevant indicators needed for the analysis in the rejected years. A total of 150 MFIs were sampled out.

In generating the given microfinance practical performance review technology for MFIs under study, 8 different indicators were used. These indicators are the MFI's Financial Performance, Mobility technology, Loan performance, Client appraisal, *growth of microfinance institutions,* operation of MFIs, cost per borrower, *Microfinance* Institution Performance.

Target Population and Sample Size

Target population	Total population	Sample size	Percentage
Microfinance institutions review With Mobility technology	1000	150	15%
Microfinance Practical Performance Review	100	100	1%

EMPIRICAL RESULTS AND DISCUSSION:

The section presents and discusses the empirical results of the study. Participants of the study were asked about their practical review of microfinance institutions.

What type of review performance of microfinance institutions?

Type of Review financial and non financial Performance of Microfinance Institutions

Review Performance of Microfinance Institutions	Frequency	Percentage
Financial Performance of Microfinance Institutions	19	47.5
Integrating Financial And Nonfinancial Performance Metrics	11	27.5
Technology applications for microfinance	10	25
TOTAL	**40**	**100**

Source: Field Survey 2015

Do you think the interest rates charged by MFIs are high?

Interest rate charged by MFIs is high

Response	Frequency	Percentage
YES	40	100
NO	-	-
TOTAL	40	100

Source: Field Survey 2015

Effects of Information as a Component of performance microfinance institutions Service on the Performance of Microfinance Institution.

Information Technology prompts services to the Microfinance Institutions customers

	FREQUENCY RESPONSE	PERCENTAGE RESPONSE
YES	46	96
NO	2	4
TOTAL	48	100

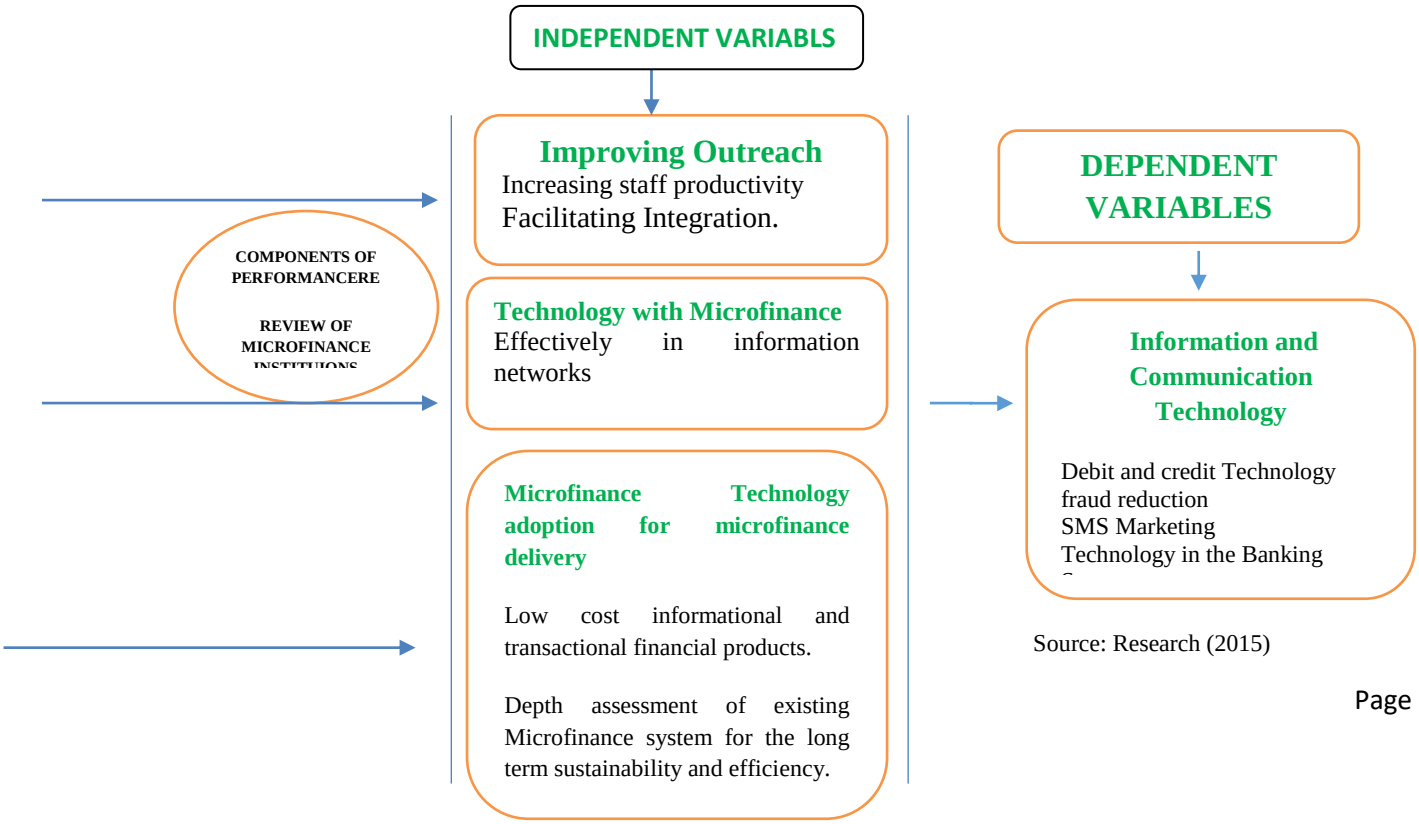
Source: Research Data (2015)

Technology Financial Transaction is reach by Most of the Clients

TECHNOLOGY HELPING TO SCALE UP MICROFINANCE INSTITUIONS PRACTICAL REVIEW PERFORMANCE	RESPONSE	PERCENTAGE
Loan performance in microfinance institutions.	37	77
Client appraisal and loan performance in microfinance institutions	30	63
Better operation of MFIs	29	60
Best way of improving microfinance	33	67
Best Technology help industry to reach to client	29	60
Best Technology on performance and growth of microfinance institutions in India	29	60

MICROFINANCE CONDITIONS AND IMPLEMENTATIONS:

CONCEPTUAL FRAME WORK:



Source: Research (2015)

CONCLUSIONS:

The Chaining reduces the overall system Microfinance and Microfinance Industry. To improve the Microfinance performance, we studied basic, extended, adaptive and changing schemes. Through situations we have proved the advantages of using this Microfinance in the real world environment. The Microfinance uses the client's link, Microfinance is optimized and also the client's link that was under used is well utilized. To build on the current Microfinance system and make some improvements to make the rejection ratio even lesser as future Microfinance Network Drawback enhancements. This will include procedures that will consider the popularity and the cost of streaming, in order to dynamically maintain Microfinance Network System. In case the connection between any Microfinance clients, which are involved in a chain, breaks our financial system does not provide a mechanism to overcome the drawback. Advanced Microfinance networks are likely to be the center of future communication. Although it is very difficult but providing Microfinance Scheme guarantees has become essential for the operation of today's multimedia Microfinance Networks. This paper presented an overview of the Microfinance Technology and outlined the challenges that make Networks routing difficult in Internet Technology Networks. We also presented an extensive review of some current existing system. The energy constraint is of principle interest in Microfinance networks.

The future direction for research is to take into consideration the Energy constraint while providing Microfinance Networks Designing such Internet Technology that optimize multiple issues computationally intractable. Thus, a many objective protocol architecture With Research design for providing Simple and minimizing energy dissipation has to be thoroughly investigated. The current paradigm shift is towards cross layer optimization to provide energy efficient Microfinance Network solutions. Also providing Microfinance Better Response Networks in broadcasting and multicasting has found little attention in the literature Survey.

Microfinance institutions in India are playing performance review functioning an important role in rural areas. Growth in the MFI's in South India is very high as compared to major review microfinance parts of India. Government and RBI should take necessary performance review measurements to increase the performance of MFI's in India. State governments also take some necessary measuring method to create special social awareness among people to use the services of Microfinance institutions to strengthen their Economic standard status and improving living standard.

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