**Notification Number: 566/2024**

**Date of Award: 06 Sep 2024**

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**Topic:**

**Role of Information and Communication Technologies in Driving Growth of Microfinance in Bihar**

## Findings

On the basis of the Structural Equation Modeling performed in the previous chapter, the following findings are deduced:

### Impact of ICT Integration in Microfinance on MFI Services

The results reveal that ICT Integration in Microfinance impacts the MFI Services ($\beta = 0.402$, $p < 0.01$). The relationship between ICT integration and MFI Services is positive, suggesting that as ICT integration increases, so do the MFI Services. In other words, the greater the integration of ICT in microfinance operations, the higher the quality or quantity of services provided by the microfinance institution.

### Impact of ICT Integration in Microfinance on Attitude towards adoption of ICT

The results of the analysis have confirmed the statistically significant positive impact of ICTIM on Attitudes towards the adoption of ICT ($\beta = 0.306$, $p < 0.01$). The relationship between ICT integration and attitude towards ICT adoption is positive, meaning that as ICT integration increases, so does the attitude towards adopting ICT. In simpler terms, the more ICT is integrated into microfinance operations, the more favorable the attitude towards adopting ICT becomes.

### Impact of ICT Integration in Microfinance on Living Standard

The results reveal that ICT Integration in Microfinance impacts Living Standard ($\beta = 0.298$, $p < 0.01$). The positive coefficient of 0.298 suggests that as ICT integration increases, living standards also tend to increase. In simpler terms, higher levels of ICT integration in microfinance operations are associated with improved living standards for the beneficiaries or clients.

### Impact of ICT Integration in Microfinance on Basic Needs

The results reveal that ICT Integration in Microfinance impacts Basic Needs ( $\beta = 0.362$, $p < 0.01$). The positive coefficient of 0.362 suggests that as ICT integration increases, the ability to meet basic needs also tends to increase. In other words, higher levels of ICT integration in microfinance operations are associated with improved access to essential necessities for beneficiaries or clients.

### Impact of ICT Integration in Microfinance on Usage of Microfinance

The results reveal that ICT Integration in Microfinance impacts the usage of microfinance ($\beta = 0.141$, $p < 0.01$). The positive coefficient (0.141) suggests that as ICT integration increases, so does the

usage of microfinance. In other words, higher levels of ICT integration in microfinance operations are associated with increased utilization of microfinance services by clients or beneficiaries.

**Impact of MFI Services on Living Standard**

The results reveal that MFI Services impacts Living standards ($\beta = 0.156$, $p < 0.01$). The positive coefficient of 0.156 suggests that as MFI Services increase, living standards also tend to increase. In other words, higher levels of services provided by microfinance institutions are associated with improved living standards for beneficiaries or clients.

**Impact of MFI Services on Basic Needs**

The results reveal that MFI Services impacts Basic Need ($\beta = 0.219$, $p < 0.01$). The positive coefficient of 0.219 suggests that as MFI Services increase, the ability to meet basic needs also tends to increase. In other words, higher levels of services provided by microfinance institutions are associated with improved access to essential necessities for beneficiaries or clients.

**Impact of Attitude towards adoption of ICT on Living Standard**

The results reveal that Attitude towards the adoption of ICT impacts Living standards ($\beta = 0.105$, $p < 0.01$). The positive coefficient of 0.105 suggests that as Attitude towards adoption of ICT improves, living standards also tend to improve. In other words, a more positive attitude towards adopting ICT is associated with higher living standards for beneficiaries or clients.

**Impact of Attitude Towards Adoption of ICT on Basic Needs**

The results indicate that Attitude towards the adoption of ICT has a statistically significant impact on fulfilling basic needs, with a coefficient of ($\beta = 0.241$, $p < 0.01$). The positive coefficient of 0.241 suggests that as Attitude towards adoption of ICT improves, the ability to fulfill basic needs also tends to improve. In other words, a more positive attitude towards adopting ICT is associated with better access to essential necessities for beneficiaries or clients.

**Impact of attitude towards the adoption of ICT on the usage of microfinance**

The results indicate that Attitude towards the adoption of ICT has a statistically significant impact on the usage of microfinance ($\beta = 0.141$, $p < 0.01$). The positive coefficient of 0.141 suggests that as Attitude towards adoption of ICT improves, the ability to fulfill basic needs also tends to improve. In other words, a more positive attitude towards adopting ICT is associated with better access to essential necessities for beneficiaries or clients.

**Impact of Usage of Microfinance on Living Standard**

The results reveal that Usage of Microfinance impacts Living standards ($\beta = 0.168$, $p < 0.01$). The positive coefficient of 0.168 suggests that as the Usage of Microfinance increases, living standards also tend to improve. In other words, a higher level of usage of microfinance services is associated with higher living standards for beneficiaries or clients.

**Impact of Usage of Microfinance on Basic Needs**

The results reveal that the Usage of Microfinance impacts Basic Needs ($\beta = 0.161$, $p < 0.01$). The positive coefficient of 0.161 suggests that as the Usage of Microfinance increases, the ability to fulfill basic needs also tends to improve. In other words, higher usage of microfinance services is associated with better access to essential necessities for beneficiaries or clients.