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# MONITORING SYSTEM

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## INTRODUCTION:

The monitoring system (Badger, 2011) is defined as group of process which is used to direct the information flows. The information flow can be monitored over an organization to various administration levels. It is processed in order to help the organization for learning and decision making. Many industries commonly develop and make use of their information system for the purpose of monitoring and calculation. These activities are depends on planning. So the monitoring action helps to keep track of improvements in the organization during any interruptions. The information system is required to allow the tracking of valid quantitative and qualitative data. Thus these data's were converted in to a useful management functions. The system therefore needs to be available at any time, protect transparency and it should improve the sharing of lessons and experiences learned from the process (Badger, 2011). The knowledge of information system with the monitoring displays the risk of using monitoring systems into databases. This is because of the collecting and transferring of data into the system without proper analysis of the data. So as a result the monitoring system disconnects its function and fails to provide the information for research (OmarKhairo, 2014). Therefore the monitoring system follows certain process to avoid this issue. The process are the creation and composition of monitoring data by utilizing reliable methods, confirming the monitoring data based on the quality criteria, combining, analyzing and transferring the monitoring data in to the system and finally utilizing the monitoring data for directing and educating of intervention. Therefore the information system needs to be created in such a way that the information is consistently gathered, verified, aggregated, transferred and used. The practice of this methods shows that it is more significant to establish an information system in which the procedures of the system should be accepted by all the users (Badger, 2011).

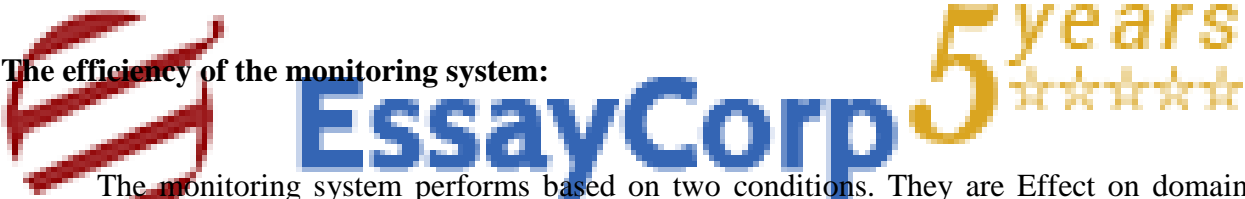
The functioning of the monitoring system is that it should improve the knowledge and steering from the interruptions developed in the system. The authority of controlling the interruptions lies with the managers, who have several responsibilities with regards to intervention (Badger, 2011). So these managers are the main consumers of the information system. Therefore they must need good quality data and the information in order to take proper decisions for accomplishing the results. There are many problems included with creation and

implementation of a monitoring system. The few issues are protocols, configuration, data access and performance. The configuration of the monitoring systems takes place in two modes. They are

- Configuration data for the monitor function
- Configuration data for the information system to be monitored

The monitoring function requires information like number of threads and log file path to execute. Once the monitoring functions starts running, it needs to perceive what is to be monitored and deduces how to monitor (Khan, 2013). It is because the configuration data for what to monitor is essential for other areas of the information system for implementation. The configuration data should not made to measure particular system monitor; rather it should be a derived system configuration model.

**The efficiency of the monitoring system:**



The monitoring system performs based on two conditions. They are Effect on domain functionality and Effective monitoring.

**The Effect on domain functionality:**

It is applicable that any component of the monitoring system restricting the functions of the main domain (Khan, 2013). The monitoring is the small function of all applications. It is essential for its simplicity. Thus the monitoring operations must be highly enabled for the problems like advancements in application, network performance and application levels. The effect of domain functionality on the initial functions of the system is needed to be examined (Khan, 2013).

### Effective monitoring:

The controlling function must be effective and it should have the ability to hold all the monitoring targets in a timely manner. It must have the capability to hold the goals within the period (Khan, 2013).

### Characteristics of monitoring system:

Project	Output indicators	Output targets
Community development agency	Number of new projects set up	Three new projects during the year
Drop-in service	Number and profile of users	Increase in number of women attending by 20% in the next year
Training project	Level of satisfaction with courses	90% of participants record overall satisfaction as high or very high
Project	Outcome indicators	Outcome targets
Employment training programme	Percentage of trainees getting employment	65% of trainees placed in full-time jobs within six months of finishing the programme
Alcohol advisory project	Amount of weekly units drunk by individual users	75% of clients reduce the number of weekly units drunk during the first six months of counselling
Young people's counselling project	Number of young people remaining in the family home	60% of young people remain in the family home



Table. No: 1 Characteristic of Indicators (Khan, 2013).

### LITERATURE REVIEW:

This research paper deals with the performance of the monitoring and evaluation of information system of an organization (Kipling, 2009). The organization must have knowledge about the implementation of the developed interventions and funding. The organization must be

aware of up to what longer the interruptions are successful and to what extend it accomplishes the result and also the effect on the resulting benefits (Kipling, 2009). However the evaluation and monitoring operations are carried out to maintain the track of the process and accomplish of the interventions. The information gathered with these activities is taken to the managers of the organization, who are involved in the interruptions. It allows the managers to utilize the data for steering and gaining knowledge (Puspa Dewi, 2015). Therefore many organizations implement some kinds of system for the purpose of converting the data's. So the research study concludes that with the support of the computer system it is often termed as internet based evaluation and monitoring system. Thus the system should prepare the organization to discover data which helps to recognize the process of intervention. Finally it will help the managers and other team members of the intervention to control, take decisions and influence a valuable communication (Puspa Dewi, 2015).

However the research paper is based on the analysis of good methods in the establishment of monitoring system and PRSP indicators. The first step of the research described an approach to control PRSPs (Reiman & Pietikäinen, 2012) .It begins a basic analysis of the information of the recent PRSP. In this analysis a sum of issues, gaps and challenged were recognized. The second step of the research deals with the acceptance of forward-looking perspective. The motive of this is to make some experimental suggestions based on certain experiences. So the author of this research paper takes a careful and accurate effort to review specific features in the documents and also reviewed for the specific weaknesses and gaps. The analysis of the documentation in relation to the monitoring systems recommends an agreement. Hence the monitoring of installation processes and common output results has a long way to contribute (Reiman & Pietikäinen, 2012). Thus the analysis of this research paper shows that the plans for making data's available to all the shareholders helps in the advancement of the PRSP. The poverty reduction is implemented in order to make a difference in the current work from the previous work results. So the systematic use of poverty related data should be reduced in order to get an effective PRSP data's.

## DESCRIPTION OF THE ENTERPRISE:

In this report, I have taken banking industry for monitoring the information system of the World Bank's. A bank (Hall, 2008) is basically a financial organization that accepts money from the public for the purpose of lending. The money lending activities can be carried out either directly or indirectly by means of capital market. The banks are highly co-ordinate in many countries because of their significance in the financial system and power on national economics. Many countries have regulated a system named as fractional reserve banking .In this fractional reserve banking the liquid assets are kept equal to the share of their current debt. The banks are commonly subject to least capital requirements based on global standards. This kind of making minimum requirements with respect to international standards was commonly named as Basel Accords. So in extension to other regulations which is destined to make sure the liquidity, the banks make use of Basel Accords. So the Banking in its currently progressed during 14th century in the rich cities of Italy. But during olden days the concept and idea of crediting and lending were made (Khalil & Kinsella, 2015). There is a Bills of Exchange Act that summarizes the law in connection to the transferable instrument. This Bills of Exchange Act includes a statutory definition of the word banker. Therefore the banker consists of a body of a person either integrated or not and who brings the business of banking. The name Banking Business defines the trading of money from the public on current, savings, deposit or other related accounts which is repayable on requirement. The money can be refunded to the publics if the period of call is completed for the term deposits. Several other functions like collecting cheques, paying cheques are done in which the money is paid in or drawn by the shareholders or customers. Hence banks acts as a deposit agents by monitoring the current accounts of the depositor, accumulating the cheques that are transferred to the shareholders current accounts and handling the cheques drawn by the consumers on the bank. Banks (Khalil & Kinsella, 2015) also implements other payments methodologies like EFTPOS, telegraphic transfers, automated teller machines and automated clearing house. Thus Banks obtains money by securing funds deposited on current accounts, by issuing debt securities like bonds and bank notes and by accepting the term deposits. Banks supply money by making money with beforehand to the customers on current accounts, by contributing money in marketable debt securities and by generating installment loans.

Banks offer various payment services. The bank account is treated necessary by most of the public's and businesses. The non-banking institutions offer payment service like remittance companies. But these services are generally not treated as a sufficient alternative for a bank account. So the bank can create revenue in a several ways by means of transaction fees, financial advice and interests. The important conventional method used by the banks for generating revenue is by asking a price of interest on the capital it affords out to customers (Khalil & Kinsella, 2015). The bank gets benefits from the distinctness between the interest rates it gives for deposits. They also get benefits from other sources of funds and the range of interests it demands in its lending operations. This difference is considered as an advance between the loan interest rates and the cost of funds. The gain from the lending activities has been regular. Thus the benefits are acquired based on the levels of financial cycle as well as the strengths and needs of the loan customers. The financial advice and fees creates a more stable credit flow. So the banks have placed priorities on these profit lines to make their financial performance in a level. Banks also comes up with numerous issues in order to manage their business. The key driver behind their efficiency is how well these issues are managed by the bankers and as well how much capital a bank is needed to keep for the business. The bank capital is expressed by the retained earnings, subordinated debt and principal of equity (Khalil & Kinsella, 2015).

Some of the major risks experienced by the banks involve

**Credit Risk:**

This risk is occurred from the borrower who fails to pay the amount on time.

**Liquidity Risk:**

The risks that bank are unable to transact the assets or security rapidly in the market in order to prevent loss from bank (Burt, Banks, & Williams, 2014).

**Market Risk:**

The decrease in the trading case or investment case because of the change in the value of market risk factors causes danger to the value of the portfolio.

**Operational Risk:**

This risk is derived by carrying out the task of an organizations business functions.

**Reputational Risk:**

It is a kind of risk connected with the perseverance of business.

**Macroeconomic risk:**

This risk is connected to the combined economy of the bank that is performing in.

The capital needs are the bank regulation. It creates a framework inside which a depository institution or bank should control its balance sheet. The classification of capital and assets are highly regulated so that it can satisfy the risks (Burt, Banks, & Williams, 2014).





Fig .No:1 Illustration of Banking activities (Burt, Banks, & Williams, 2014).

### **SUSTAINABILITY DIMENSIONS:**

The United Nations Environment Programme hereby approves the policy architecture for Social, Economic and Environmental Sustainability (Lawton, 2011). This framework is considered as a sincere response to the UN system-wide impact. So this framework response will improve the principles of social and environmental feasibility under the management of Chief Executive Board. Therefore this framework stays constant with the framework for improving the social and environmental sustainability in the United Nations system. It then advances and guides integrated approached on social and environmental sustainability. This UNEP Economic, social and Environmental framework also acknowledges fully to the similar polices of the global environmental facility. So in establishing this framework, (Lawton, 2011) UNEP gather lessons from the guidelghes and policies of the other organizations in the UN system.

The Economic, social and environmental scheme seals the projects the policies and approach of the UN System, operation management, UNEP's mainstreaming of environmental sustainability and facilities over the UN system. The framework set up the relevant policies, scope and installation modalities for identifying and preventing the risks occurred due to economy, social and environmental. They also provide survey opportunities to improve social, economic and environmental results (Lawton, 2011). This framework mainly targets on the security requirements. Future levels of UNEP's framework policies will involve "do well" principle in addition to the "do no harm" needs which is installed in the first level of the framework. The functional details of the protection specified in the framework will be promoted in particular documents (Si VO, 2013). This operation details also produces the ESES framework installation related details like institutional arrangements and process requirements.

The UNEP is faithful in minimizing, avoiding the adverse effects of social, economic and economic impacts in which it is associated with the bank it supports. So for this reason, all suggests UNEP activities (Lawton, 2011) will constantly be dependent to the social, economic

and environmental protections and screening at the time of preparation. So these UNEP activities will be constructed, monitored, evaluated and installed based on the applicable security standards. These demands will also be tested to the UNEP installation partners. Therefore as a result these executing partners will give the work for which UNEP has complete authority for administration and results.

### **The Goal of the ESES Framework:**

The UNEP's ESES framework delivers six broad objectives. They are

1. It will improve UNEP preparedness for the application of the development Agenda with the United Nation individuals and partners. It is made to encourage development aid by constantly integrating the social, economic and environmental dimensions relevant to its actions.
2. It will group standards of sustainability in order to implement the principles to itself and for those UNEP's partners thereby certifying the UNEP's responsibility to its member states and also to the GCF, GEF and other members
3. It helps to increase the quality of the UNEP results.
4. It helps to allow UNEP to work in a secured and smarter way. So that they can reduce the potential harms and risks while improving the UNEP's credibility and ability.
5. It permits UNEP to recognize the expenditure of the full life cycle and thus to function more feasibility and also to enhance efficiency over time.
6. It allows UNEP to reply more efficiently and promptly to the issues of social, economic and environmental.

The framework is proposed to seal the implementation and development projects of the bank, in which UNEP supports the past or current activities. They have various functional audiences. The first is UNEP's managers and staffs which covers those of multilateral Environmental Agreement secretariats offered by UNEP. The second is the field of installation partners over which UNEP achieves many of its targets (Si VO, 2013).

## LIST AND ASSESSMENT OF INDICATORS FOR MONITORING:

The specific sustainable area I have used in this report is economic dimension in the Banks (Barnes, 2015).

DESCRIPTION OF INDICATORS	INDICATOR MEASUREMENT/REPORTS	LIMITATIONS/CHALLENGES OF THE INDICATORS
National Indicators	It is the privilege of every national governments. Thus all countries make a determination on nature and number of national indicators that follows the national standards. The particular sets of global monitoring indicators is also combined with the impact of national monitoring.	It may not be similar to that of international standards. It is likely to be starved from official data sources. Many countries determined to add non-official data among their national indicators.
Global Indicators	It is integrated to common global standards .It is considered as a base for analysis at High level economic forum. It is generally drawn from official data. This indicators are appropriate to all countries.	Some countries utilize only the sub divisions of global indicators. Some operations of banking is not applicable to all countries.
Regional Indicators	It offers a platform for sharing the knowledge regarding	It is focused only on the priorities with small number of

	banking industries, alternate learning and peer review .It consists of complementary national indicators and global indicators.	indicators. The regional monitoring component should be created based on the existing regional mechanisms.
Thematic Indicators	It is a special indicator. It involves process metrics and input as a companion to the official indicators.	It always make use of unofficial data's. It produces unusual way of analyzing and presenting the data's

Table .No:2 Types of indicators proposed for monitoring information system of bank (Barnes, 2015).

The Strength and Weakness of the Proposed Indicators to banking industries are as follows

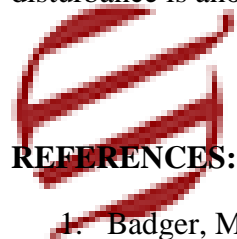
1. This indicators contributes environmental sustainability by disconnecting the growth from the restricted resources
2. It makes sure the ethical feasibility by controlling and regulating international labor forces.
3. It improves the income by enhancing the global share market.
4. This indicators begins the cost reduction by existing in the form of globally selective about delivery and resource supply chains.
5. It develops the increase of share market.
6. It generates job creation (Barnes, 2015)
7. It produces the consumer value to the public
8. It prepares global potentialities for meeting disputes.

As of 2013 the banking company (Barnes, 2015) has nearly 48000 in a worldwide international workforce functioning in 950 locations globally. This offers job creation, employment feasibility with labor policy and regulation .During the economical year of 2011 to 2013 the revenue profits of the bank were improved to 25 percent to dollar 23 billion. It is further more increased to dollar 30 billion in the economical year of 2015.The updation of the World

Bank in the first quarter shows that the World Bank increases its profit with 15 percent. In addition to that increase in the cost reduction will constantly increase the revenue of the World's bank.

The weakness of the proposed monitoring indicators:

The social discord affects the effect of market confidence, sustainability and market performance. So the US results in complaint by employing the child labor and unkind behavior of employees (Si VO, 2013). The banking industries displays that the permanent need for caution and action towards the feasibility. Due to the troubles in the global events the international business gets affected and fails to meet its projections (Barnes, 2015). The global economy disturbs the rising costs in turn it affects the margin pressures and also the inflationary pressures. The highest global weather events disturb the delivery and the supply chain. The political disturbance is another cause which affects the market confidence among other marker cause.



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