# THE CONTRIBUTION OF MICROFINANCE SERVICES ON YOUTH DEVELOPMENT IN UGANDA

## A CASE STUDY OF PRIDE MICRO FINANCE RUBAGA DIVISION

**BY**

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# DEDICATION

I dedicate this dissertation to my beloved lecturer Bisaso Ritah. who has assisted me strongly in my research building and my family members like my parents who have assisted me financially in order to deliver this dissertation in the right time of submission. May God bless you all with whatever you need.

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Lastly, I would like to thank the Almighty for the divine intervention that saw me through the many ups and downs since I started my life and particularly during this course.

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# ABSTRACT.

Micro finance refers to the provision of financial services to low-income clients, including consumers and the self-employed. The term also refers to the practice of sustainably delivering those services.

**Objectives of the study: C**ontribution of micro training on its development, Contribution of micro credit, and Contribution of micro saving on its development. And the case study was Rubaga division. Methods used for data collection were questionnaires and interview guides.

Respondents: these were attended to by 50 respondents

Microfinance increases both economic opportunity and self-reliance for the recipient. Youth are often specifically targeted for varying reasons, such as high level of youth poverty, high repayment rates among youth and contribution of youth to economic growth.

Youth development is the recognition of an opportunity to create value, and the process of acting on this opportunity, whether or not it involves the formation of new entity. While concepts such as “innovation” and “risk taking” is usually associated with development.

Therefore, this dissertation gives a general overview on the contribution of microfinance services on youth development in Uganda.

# CHAPTER ONE

# GENERAL INTRODUCTION

## 1.0 Introduction

Micro finance refers to the provision of financial services to low-income clients, including consumers and the self-employed (Ledgerwood, 2000). The term also refers to the practice of sustainably delivering those services. More broadly, it refers to a movement that envisions "a world in which as many poor and near poor households as possible have permanent access to an appropriate range of high quality financial services, including not just credit but also savings, insurance, and fund transfers"(Robert et al., 2004).

Youth development is the recognition of an opportunity to create value, and the process of acting on this opportunity, whether or not it involves the formation of a new entity.While concepts such as “innovation” and “risk taking” are usually associated with development (Schoof, 2006). There are several key elements of importance in this definition. The first is that the young development recognizes inopportunity to either add value to an existing process, or develop a new process that has intrinsic value. Additionally, when considering youth development, it is important to understand the various types of relevant developments. The first is economic development, which entails creation of enterprise for the private sector. It is characterized by wealth creation and the generation of profits. The second type is social development, which is increasingly common in the world of business.

Microfinance institutions provide small-scale financial services to poor youth who are otherwise "excluded from the formal banking sector" Morduch (1999, p. 1569) and standard financial systems. Operating merely in developing and emerging countries, they have specialized in offering loans of minor scale to enable individuals to start small productive businesses and enhance youth development. Especially in rural areas of developing countries, the development of financial systems is often poor; sometimes they have not fully emerged at all. In this case, micro finance institutions often represent an opportunity for the local population to participate in financial systems and to benefit from access to business and capital.

Mainly, this chapter will look at; the background of the study, statement of the problem, purpose of the study, specific objectives of the study, research questions, conceptual framework, scope of the study, justification of the study, significance of the study and significance of the study.

## 1.1 Background of the Study

Microfinance is relatively a new term in the field of development, first coming to prominence in the 1970s, according to Robinson (2001) and Otero (1999). Prior to then, from the1950s through to the 1970s, the provision of financial services by donors or governments was mainly in the form of subsidized rural credit programmes. These often resulted in high loan defaults, high losses and an inability to reach poor rural households (Robinson, 2001). Robinson states that the 1980s represented a turning point in the history of microfinance in that MFls such as Grameen Bank began to show that it could provide small loans and savings services profitably on a large-scale outreach. It received no continuing subsidies, was commercially funded and fully sustainable, and could attain wide outreach to clients (Robinson, 2001). It was also at this time that the term "microcredit" came to prominence in development (Micro finance Information Exchange, 2005).

Microfinance is a provision of small financial services to the economically poor and the rich class of the society. It makes it possible for the focused poor people to get a small loan to start a business, pay for school fees, procure housing or receive healthcare (Microfinance vital to economic growth, 2005:15). Microfinance has been changing people's lives and revitalizing communities since the beginning of trade (United Nations, 2005e:1). Services include; microcredit, fund transfer, insurance and others. This means that Micro Finance Institutions (MFIs) are not charitable organizations that provide startup capital for individuals but fund an already existing business (Augsburg B, 2010).

Early studies in microfinance sought to understand why they worked or didn't (Nair, 2001; Brau and Woller, 2004). The typical structure of a microloan, typically a few dollars to less than two hundred dollars, involves the creation of a loan committee composed of trusted members (usually elders) of a village or community. The loan committee then makes loans to groups of four or five borrowers who are known to each other (some program prohibit relatives from belonging to the same borrowing group) who then decide among themselves who will get the first tranche of loans. These 'solidarity groups' meet weekly to discuss their businesses, problems, and family issues, all of which impact the ability of the member to repay on time.

Groups receive advice from program officers, who often act, as with the Grameen Bank, as family counselors, social workers, emergency first responders, and financial advisors (Chavan and Ramakumar, 2002; Hassan, 2002). Such extreme relationship management practices are designed to build trust, compound social capital, and strengthen network ties among the borrowers and the micro finance institution or MFI. In the early days of the

Grameen Bank, founded by Dr. Mohammed Yunus in Bangladesh, for example, bank officers found it difficult to give out loans because of suspicion among villagers, and experienced push back from the village chettiars (moneylenders) that viewed the Bank as competition. Bank officers resorted to social work to first build trust before promulgating their loan program (Hassan, 2002).

The History of Microfinance can be traced back in the middle of 1800s. Lysander Spooner indicated small credits as a way of elevating status of farmers and entrepreneurs. Later in the 1970s, modern microfinance saw the evolution of microcredit from an institution that led practice to a market driven activity (Sanchez, 2009). Prior modern microfinance, microcredit between 1950s and 1970s was focused on subsidized agricultural credit to small rural farmers so as to elevate their productivity and incomes (Okurut F. N, Banga M. and Mukungu A, 2004).

During the 1980s, microcredit concentrated on providing loans to the poor so as to invest in tinny businesses. The two projects failed because of lack of managerial skills and corruption. These resulted into Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) that provided finical services to the poor (Okuma L.J, 2007). Later in the 1990s, many of these institutions shifted to formal financial institutions that could accept deposits from clients and lend them to potential credit worthy customers (Yunis and Jolis, 1998). Regulations by central bank led to soundness of the microfinance industry. This shows a chronological of MFIs in Uganda (CGAP, 2012).

Uganda has several microfinance institutions all over the country that are issuing loans and deposit facilities to the communities. The institutions include Finca, Brac, Faulu (now Opportunity Uganda), Blue, Bayport, Pride Microfinance and other small self-help groups that organize themselves for purposes of accumulating savings and lending to members. In all these microfinance institutions, the women have always taken an active role and keen interest in the services they provide to them given their disadvantaged positions in the commercial banks.

The year of microcredit 2005 was observed in Uganda by the existing microfinance institutions and the umbrella bodies of microfinance institutions and the government of Uganda. There was wide-spread awareness of micro-credit through the newspapers, magazines, television case studies and radio coverage. The media, especially the newspapers and magazines, featured articles about the industry and presentations of microfinance dignitaries made about the microfinance activities in Uganda. There were also success stories of microfinance clients all over the country that were presented in the papers and case studies were broadcasted on television. The lists of microfinance institutions and the areas they operate from in Uganda were featured in the media as well.

The majority of international youth development programming occurs under the auspiceso fmicro finance institutions. Because availability of capital is crucial to the success of any development venture, development program for youth must be linked to, if not housed within, a microfinance organization (McNulty, 2005). Microfinance institutions are documented as having a large opportunity to positively impact the state of youth employment worldwide through savings services as well as indirect and direct lending. Youth represent only 24% of the total number of MFI clients, most often taking out loans rather than utilizing savings or insurance products.

By November 30th, 2006, they were well on their way to having financed fifty-seven micro companies for youth. Impacts included sustained micro-companies run by young men andwomen, as well as contributions to community development, like generation of additional jobsand income. There was also a notably positive change in how young people were viewed in the community (Programa, 2006).These organizations and programs give us models and lessons from which to draw as we look atvarious facets of youth development programming. Each has unique practices servingdistinct populations. Youth microfinance is a complex and challenging key aspect of youth development. That's why the researcher decides to investigate the contribution of microfinance institutions on youth development in Uganda.

## 1.2 Statement of the Problem

There are a number of microfinance institutions in Uganda and some of these have specifically targeted special groups such as the youth. Microfinance is used worldwide by various parties as an instrument to fight poverty. Microfinance increases both economic opportunity and self-reliance for the recipient. Youth are often specifically targeted for varying reasons, such as high level of youth poverty, high repayment rates among youth and contribution of youth to economic growth (Herma, Majoor and Joke Manders, 2009).

However, it cannot be under estimated that not all youth take part in accessing microfinance services because most of them depend on personal savings and loans from commercial banks. Some drop outs may be due to improvement in welfare of the people while in other cases some have lost even the little they used to own. Nakawesi (2003).Therefore, it is from this background that the researcher has decided to study the contribution of microfinance institutions on youth development in Uganda.

### 1.3.0 Objectives of the Study

### 1.3.1 General Objective

The general objective of the study was to establish the contribution of Pride Microfinance on Youth Development in Rubaga division.

### 1.3.2 Specific Objectives

To examine the effect of micro-training offered by Pride micro finance on youth development in Rubaga Division.

To determine the effect of micro-savings offered by Pride micro finance on youth development in Rubaga Division.

To identify the effect of micro-credit offered by Pride micro finance on youth development in Rubaga Division.

### 1.4 Research Questions

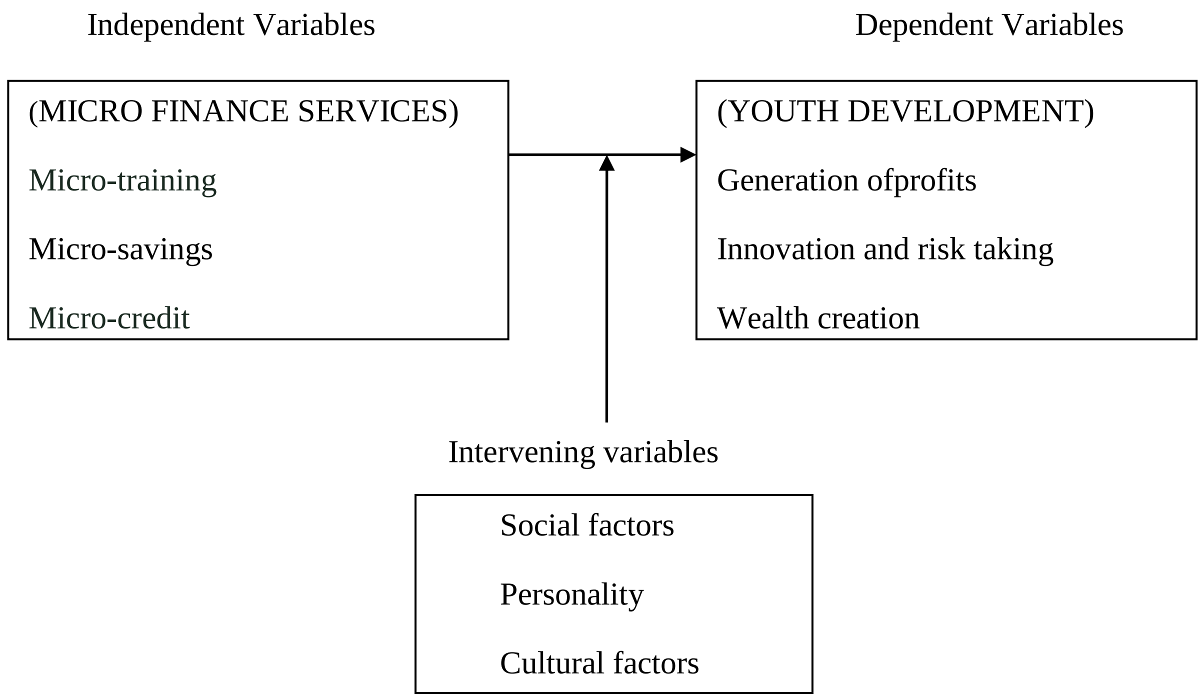
The following research questions will guide the study to achieve the stated objectives:

What is the effect of micro-training offered by Pride micro finance on youth development in Rubaga Division?

What is the effect of micro-savings offered by Pride micro finance on youth development in Rubaga Division?

What is the effect of micro-credit offered by Pride micro finance on youth development in Rubaga Division?

## 1.5 Conceptual Framework




**Source:** Schoof (2006), Bach and Sisson (2000), McNulty (2005), Margeruite S., 2002) and Ledger wood, Joana and White, 2006).Secondary data.

Explanation

Micro finance services as an independent variable involves Micro-training, Micro-savings and Micro-credit. Training is the planned and systematic modification of behavior through learning events, activities and programs which result in the participants achieving the levels of knowledge, skills, competencies and abilities to carry out their work effectively. Savings is a source of relatively cheap funds. MFIs are diversifying their loan portfolios currently including agricultural loans, business loans and mortgage loans.

Youth development as a dependent variable involves; Generation of profits, Innovation and risk taking and Wealth creation.Innovation and risk taking involves venturing the unknownthrough developing new ideas and being in position to undertake risks involved in trying to come up with the business. Wealth creation involves development of infrastructures like buildings and being able to come up and operate other newly developmental businesses. However, the relationship between micro finance services and youth development may be hindered by other factors like social factors, personality and cultural factors.

## 1.6 Scope of the Study

### 1.6.1 Subject Scope

The study focused on the contribution of Pride Microfinance services on Youth Development in Uganda. Microfinance institutions provide small-scale financial services to poor people who areotherwise excluded from the formal banking sectors and standard financial systems. Operating merely in developing and emerging countries, they have specialized in offering loans of minor scale to enable individuals to start small productive businesses and enhance development. Especially in rural areas of developing countries, the development of financial systems is often poor; sometimes they have not fully emerged at all. In this case, micro finance institutions often represent an opportunity for the local population to participate in financial systems and to benefit from access to business and capital.

### 1.6.2 Geographical Scope

The study covered the youth in Rubaga Division. The study was limited in some selected areas within Rubaga Division. The main reason for selecting these youth was that they were beneficiaries of any of the micro finance activities offered by NGOs. Details of such youth were obtained from the MFIs.

### 1.6.2 Time Scope

The study was conducted in comparison with the related literature reviewed by other related researchers from 2010 to 2014.

Data was obtained from published materials, which includes; journals, magazines, online materials, internal reports and newspapers. They included among others; minutes, internal and external creditor's report of Pride micro finance.

## 1.7 Justification of the Study

The study was carried out to establish whether micro-training has gotten an effect on youth development in Rubaga Division.

The study was carried out to establish whether micro-savings has gotten an effect on youth development in Rubaga Division.

The study was carried out to establish whether micro-credit has an effect on youth development in Rubaga Division.

## 1.8 Significance of the study

The study enabled management to understand the effect of micro-training offered by Pride micro finance on youth development in Rubaga Division.

The study enabled management to understand the effect of micro-savings offered by Pride micro finance on youth development in Rubaga Division.

The study enabled management to understand the effect of micro-credit offered by Pride micro finance on youth development in Rubaga Division.

## 1.9 Definition of key terms used

**Micro finance**

It refers to a movement that envisions "a world in which as many poor and near poor households as possible have permanent access to an appropriate range of high quality financial services, including not just credit but also savings, insurance, and fund transfers"(Robert et al., 2004).

**Training**

It is the planned and systematic modification of behavior through learning events, activities and programs which result in the participants achieving the levels of knowledge, skills, competencies and abilities to carry out their work effectively. (Gordon, 1992).

**Savings**

Savings is a source of relatively cheap funds (Campion and White 2000).

**Youth development**

Youth development is the recognition of an opportunity to create value, and the process of acting on this opportunity, whether or not it involves the formation of a new entity (Schoof, 2006).

# CHAPTER TWO

# LITERATURE REVIEW

## 2.0 Introduction

This chapter will look at; The Concept of Micro Financing, Non financial Services, Microfinance Context in Uganda, Development and Youth, Diagnostic Framework for Young Entrepreneurs, Criteria for Youth Development Education by Consortium for Development Education and The performance of youth businesses.

## 2.1 Definition of Micro finance

Micro finance refers to the provision of financial services to low-income clients, including consumers and the self-employed (Ledgerwood, 2000). The term also refers to the practice of sustainably delivering those services. More broadly, it refers to a movement that envisions "a world in which as many poor and near poor households as possible have permanent access to an appropriate range of high quality financial services, including not just credit but also savings, insurance, and fund transfers"(Robert et al., 2004). Modern micro finance emerged in late 1970s with a strong orientation towards private sector solutions. This resulted from evidence that state owned agricultural development banks in developing countries had been a monumental failure, actually undermining the development goals they were intended to serve (Adams et al., 1984).

Microfinance institutions provide small-scale financial services to poor people who are Otherwise "excluded from the formal banking sector" Morduch (1999, p. 1569) and standard financial systems. Operating merely in developing and emerging countries, they have specialized in offering loans of minor scale to enable individuals to start small productive businesses and enhance development. Especially in rural areas of developing countries, the development of financial systems is often poor, sometimes they have not fully emerged at all. In this case, micro finance institutions often represent an opportunity for the local population to participate in financial systems and to benefit from access to business and capital.

The idea to establish microfinance institutions traces back to Muhammad Yunus, who developed it as a way to eradicate poverty in his home country Bangladesh. In 1983, he founded Grameen Bank, the institution which realized this concept and started to operate in the microfinance business in the proper sense. Together, Yunus and Grameen Bank were laureates of the 2006 Nobel Peace Prize awarded or their efforts through microcredit to create economic and social development from below (The Norwegian Nobel Committee, 2006).

Although there have been organizations concentrating on offering loans and saving opportunities to needy people before Counts (2008, p. 3), Grameen Bank is known for successfully implementing the system of group-lending. In particular, it has proposed a number of indicators to measure the impact of poverty elimination methods. Yunus, in: Counts (2008, p. viii). These consider primarily basic needs similar to the definition of the International Labour Organization in 1976 in: Schubert (2007), and the financial situation of the poor. The latter refers to weekly loan repayment rates and average annual balance of saving deposits.

Yunus (2007) argues that global poverty does not emerge from market failures, but from capitalism as a theoretical concept which does not fully model real economic structures in general and economic behavior of each individual in particular. Access to capital is indeed crucial for development and the concept of free markets has also the capacity to contribute to poverty reduction. But the idea still missing is to incorporate a social component into economic systems to meet observed behavior.

The idea of microfinance institutions meets both requirements. They provide access to capital on smallest scales, and ideally act as social businesses realizing economic behavior augmented by social preferences1. They enable poor people to engage in productive economic activities and thus contribute to development in low income population strata. According to Masanjala (2002), their mechanisms constitute a for a long time missing link between the "arbitrariness of informal lenders" and the problems related to standard banking institutions.

Nevertheless public officials in many countries hold a different view, and continue to intervene in microfinance markets. Micro finance means building permanent local institutions. Micro finance also means integrating the financial needs of poor people into a country's mainstream financial system. "The job of government is to enable financial services, not to provide them." "Donor funds should complement private capital, not compete with it." "The key bottleneck is the shortage of strong institutions and managers." Donors should focus on capacity building. Interest rate ceilings hurt poor people by preventing micro finance institutions from covering their costs, which chokes off the supply of credit. Micro finance institutions should measure and disclose their performance, both financially and socially. Ledgerwood (2000).

**Typologies of microfinance**

In spite of its continuous growth, microfinance is diverse in outlook and legal forms. These differences can be seen from the typologies of MFIs. Both Adam (1994) and IFAD (2001) delimit micro financial typologies to three classifications basing on regulation: (i) formal MFIs regulated by financial authorities of the state (or its appointed agent); (ii) semi-formal MFIs under the control of their registering authorities; and (iii) informal MFIs that are controlled by customary laws and peer pressure.

On the other hand, Staschen (1999: 7-8) classifies MFIs into three broad categories depending on the source of funds, viz: (i) NGOs that use other peoples' money (grants and concessionary loans from donors) to fund their social goal-oriented lending business; (ii) community savings and credit groups and village banks that use members' money to grant loans to members exclusively; and, (iii) Government credit institutions that use public money to finance their lending business.

The regulation and source of fund criteria is difficult to use to classify Ugandan MFIs. MFIs in Uganda exhibit a marked diversity in terms of their sources of funding and governance. MoFPED and UNDP (2000a, 2000b) and MFPED (2002b) revealed that 55% of MFIs depend on donor support in the form of grants (20%), credit (27%), both grant and credit (23%) and technical services (30%). Seventy seven percent are registered at various stages with different organizations. As such, they are managed on individual constitution, articles of association or policy guidelines. Accordingly, the Association of Microfinance Institutions in Uganda (AMFIU) has categorized MFIs in Uganda into four main groups as shown in Table 2.1 hereunder. The categorization depends on microfinance best practices, number of clients, and management systems set in place.

## 2.2 Youth development

Youth development is a fairly new yet growing field in the world of development programs. Youth development is the recognition of an opportunity to create value, and the process of acting on this opportunity, whether or not it involves the formation of a new entity. While concepts such as “innovation” and “risk taking” are usually associated with development (Schoof, 2006). There are several key elements of importance in this definition. The first is that the young development recognizes an opportunity to either add value to an existing process, or develop a new process that has intrinsic value.

Additionally, when considering youth development, it is important to understand the various types of relevant developments. The first is economic development, which entails creation of enterprise for the private sector. It is characterized by wealth creation and the generation of profits. The second type is social development, which is increasingly common in the worldof business. While it is like economic development in that profits are created, it is distinct because these profits are a means to an end, contributing directly to a social cause. Social programming is described as an attractive form of development for youth because “youth have the passion and energy, the strategic social positioning, and the natural tendency towards problem-solving” (Schoof, 2006).

### The Specific Needs of Youth in Development

Youth attempting developmental activity have specific needs divergent from the generalpopulation. Some needs in these two groups are identical, such as financing, but each areapresents its own unique challenges. For example, youth do not often have collateral for a loan,making it difficult to obtain financing from an official institution. Schoof (2006) suggested three major factorsaffecting youth employment and development are 1) job/employment creation (aggregatedand economic growth including macroeconomic policies, appropriate regulations, promotionof development and enterprise creation); 2) Working conditions (regulations, legislation, andthe business cycle; and 3) employability (training and education). These factorswill be discussed later in this section in relation to barriers and incentives. It is necessary tospeak briefly about one of the building blocks on which youth development rests motivation.

## 2.2 Micro-training and youth development

### Training

It is the planned and systematic modification of behavior through learning events, activities and programs which result in the participants achieving the levels of knowledge, skills, competencies and abilities to carry out their work effectively. (Gordon, 1992).

Trainings at the exertion are usually duty or work adjusted (Bach and Sisson 2000). Establishments which arrange training must have been recognized to achieve sophisticated job performance. (Law and Kelton 1991) Training links the gap of the exertion presentation vs. the exertion objectives achievement (Cook and Wall, 1980). Training will empower the employees to meet sophisticated abilities for performing qualified assistances such as the workers struggle to increase greater characters with greater advantage (McManus, et al 2004).

Training indicates to the extraordinary performance, respectable headship and bottomless employee commitment (Accenture & SAP 2004). Here is indication that the present era recognizes a growth in the workstation training wants for the establishments of profitable reserves (Van Buren & Erskine 2002). Though, the earlier research has specified trouble in recognizing destiny among the training and executive performance (Tan and Batra, 1994; Blundell et al., 1999). A recognized training platform is a determination through the manager to offer chances on behalf of the worker to attain job-related abilities, assertiveness and awareness,(McGhee et al, 1996).

The majority of MFIs does not cater or adapt their products to youth, as they associate youth with high risk and cost. Those MFIs that do lend to youth often provide holistic services, including training in business, basic life skills, information technology and counseling in health awareness and trauma. About 60% of MFIs require training, often market driven, before they will give a young person a loan (McNulty (2005). Market driven training is specific to the community and specific job field the youth will be entering. Many MFIs simply do not have the human capital to staff a facility capable of handling youth services, which lends to the solution of partnering with additional organizations. Other cited issues include small market size, low competition, political opposition from child advocates, and legal issues such as a minimum age requirement of 18 years for legally binding contracts. Nagarajan (1999).Within youth MFI programming, there are only a few types are described that do not fit under the umbrella of microfinance.

EQUIP3/ Youth Trust is a USAID-funded partnership of youth serving organizations (YSOs) that specializes in providing technical assistance for the building of the capacity of organizations developing sustainable, holistic youth development programs. A prime example of holistic programming has occurred in Zambia, where Street Kids International has implemented a business start-up program for girls age 17-26 who previously spent their time on the streets. The program has been successfully providing business start-up coaching in addition to micro-credit skills. It utilizes a peer lending circle for motivation and support for each participant for eight years (Preparing Youth) Another global organization, Opportunities Industrialization Centers International (OICI), has been able to set up forty-six skills training centers in collaboration with affiliate OICs in eighteen countries around the world. They utilize local board and staff members to provide non-formal skills training to young men and women, such as vocational technical skills, agricultural production, small enterprise development, health and nutrition, and access to credit. Through their program, youth become self-reliant and involved in the workforce in their country (Preparing Youth).

Another important youth program is the Program a Local Economic Autogestión located in Honduras. This is a training and credit project established in 2004 for the purpose of creating and supporting 100 micro-companies for rural young people. This program included technical and financial support to youth through the Banhcafé Foundation in conjunction with the Spanish agency, Cooperation International and the Latin American Foundation for Development – FIDE.

**Forms of training services offered by MFIs.** (Devanna, Fombrun&Tichy 1984; McCourt & Eldridge 2003; Torrington et al. 2005)

**Coaching and/or mentoring**

This involves having the more experienced employees and clients coach the less experienced employees and clients. It is argued that mentoring offers a wide range of advantages for development of the responsibility and relationship building. The practice is often applied to newly recruited graduates in the organization by being attached to mentor who might be their immediate managers or another senior manager. This however does not imply that older employees are excluded from this training and development method but it is mainly emphasized for the newly employed persons within the organization.

**Orientation**

This involves getting new employees and clients familiarized and trained on the services offered by the organization. During this process, they are exposed to different undertakings for example the nature of services, how to take get access and use of the identified services and what is generally expected of the clients by the organization. They are further given a general overview of the organizational working environment including for example working systems, technology, , briefed about the existing organizational culture, health and safety issues, , processes and procedures.

**Conferences**

As a training and development method involves presentations by more than one person to a wide audience. It is more cost effective as a group of employees are trained on a particular topic all at the same time in large audiences. This method is however disadvantageous because it is not easy to ensure that all individual trainees understand the topic at hand as a whole; not all trainees follow at the same pace during the training sessions; focus may go to particular trainees who may seem to understand faster than others and thus leading tot under training other individuals.

**Role playing**

Involves training and development techniques that attempt to capture and bring forth decision making situations to the clients being trained. In other words, the method allows clients to act out work scenarios. It involves the presentation of problems and solutions for example in an organization setting for discussion. Trainees are provided with some information related to the description of the roles, concerns, objectives, responsibilities, emotions, and many more. Following is provision of a general description of the situation and the problem they face. The trainees are there after required to act out their roles. This method is more effective when carried out under stress-free or alternatively minimal-stress environments so as to facilitate easier learning.

## 2.3 Micro-savings and youth development

Savings is a source of relatively cheap funds. (Campion and White 2000).Savings mobilization has recently been recognized as a major force in microfinance. In the past, microfinance focused almost exclusively on credit; savings were the "forgotten half" of financial intermediation (Vogel 1984). The importance of savings mobilization has been highlighted in several papers in the context of microfinance. Few analyses have been shaped in order to take an in-depth look at the savings mobilization strategies, which are employed by various institutions and are then compared to the results (Elser, L.; Hannig, A.; Wisniwski, S., 1999).

Micro-savings; because most women have a problem in keeping cash, depository services help them save money for the future. Most women especially in LDCs have multiple demands. These savings can be interest free or attached with a return depending on the institution. Most SACCOs just save money with no interest earned. (MargeruiteS.,2002). Most savers in LDCs find it difficult to reach a formal financial institution due to time and cost and also impinge on essence of saving small amounts. Consequently, small savers have resorted to informal village level savings (Wright.G.A.N, 2001).

Deficiency of savings facilities creates problems at three levels: (i) at the individual level, (ii) at the level of the financial institution; and (iii) at the level of the national economy. At the individual level, the lack of appropriate institutional savings facilities forces the individual to rely upon in-kind savings, such as the savings in the form of gold, animals or raw materials, or upon informal financial intermediaries, such as Rotating Savings and Credit Associations (ROSCAs) or money-keepers. These alternative informal savings facilities do not guarantee the combination of security of funds, ready access or liquidity, positive real return and convenience, which are basic requirements or necessity of a depositor (Elser, L.; Hannig, A.; Wisniwski, S., 1999).

Microenterprise programs can play a significant role for foster savings among the poor populations, with considerable benefits both for the savings and for the programs. According to Harper, “Domestic Savings provide the assets for the economy’s investmentin future production. Without them, the economy cannot grow unless there are alternative 57 Murray, sources of investment”. People’s propensity to save varies significantly. Common astuteness states that as a person's disposable income increases, so does his or her capacity and willingness to save. Persons, who are living at subsistence or near subsistence levels, often we call them low-income groups, thought to be among those who are least able to contribute to economic savings. It is demonstrated that most of the developing countries, where the poor constitute the great majority, have a lower propensity to save. It has been concluded that 'the poor cannot save' (Harper M., 2003).

In Grameen Bank of Bangladesh, savings are used as a tool to prepare the borrowers to manage credit. Prospective borrowers make weekly savings deposits, and their credit eligibility is based on their capability to maintain self-discipline in saving. Each borrower must save around one taka or US$0.04 every week through his or her group. In addition, 5 percent of each loan amount approved is set aside at the time of disbursement. This money goes into a group fund supervised by the respective group and is designed to provide social loans to its members in emergency. Each group sets the terms and condition for distribution of loans (Harper M., 2003).

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**Forms of saving offered by micro finance institution**

Experiences from the empirical findings have shown that many low-income people have the capacity to save and they usually do it through;

**a) Informal savings**

Informal approaches for savings engross the formation of alternative structures, like group or associations, through which people undertake financial activities such as lending and savings (Adams, 1973). There is enormous literature available, based on surveys, case studies, and regional and cross country analysis, focusing on the nature of the savings capacity and ways of saving of poor. Many affirm that not only do the poor save, but their savings have substantial implications for policy and resource mobilization for financial markets and national economies.

**b) Rotating savings and Credit associations**

These are informal institutions in which group of individuals come together to save, share risks, and borrow. These kinds of informal organizations can be found in many countries, with different names and almost among all sections of the society (Harper M., 2003).

Rotating saving and credit associations are organized spontaneously among socially homogeneous groups with the strength of each group varying from six to fifty people. These groups depend on a leader, who is usually the founder and he or she is responsible for the collection and distribution of the resources (Harper M., 2003). Members make a fixed amount of payment into a pot and the total assets are distributed at fixed intervals among the members in turn. The distribution of the funds is agreed upon by lottery, seniority in the group, or another established arrangement. All informal credit and savings activities, work on the principle of rotating access to a capital fund, which is continuously fed by the members' contributions. The interest rates charged from borrowers, depends on the length of the term for which loan is taken.

Rotating savings and credit associations provide the idea, which can be a learning laboratory for understanding, what motivates poor people to save, and under what conditions they are likely to do so. The main character of most ROSCAs is a simple but resilient savings and loan system, grounded in the local culture, which is a flexible yet structured set of procedures agreed upon by all (Harper M., 2003). There are few micro-enterprise lending programs that have been designed to increase the productive activities of the poor and at the same time have shaped saving components for them. The supplement of savings as a component of micro-enterprise programs has received less concentration. The experience of several organizations, like the Grameen Bank, ASA, BRAC and PROSHIKA in Bangladesh and Action International (ACCION) in Latin America that have mobilized savings among the poor, has provided interesting insights into this topic. While there are other organizations with experience in savings, such as, the World Council on Credit Unions (WOCCU), the Foundation for International Community Assistance (FINCA), and an Indonesian's organization, named Badan Kredit Kecamatan (BKK), have served as an illustration in which micro enterprise programs have addressed savings.

## 2.4 Micro-credit and youth development

Micro-credit; MFIs are diversifying their loan portfolios currently including agricultural loans, business loans and mortgage loans. This brings additional financial options to women and allows expansion. This has led to enhanced self-sustainability of institutions (Cowl J., 2000).

In the past, due to limited competition, financial providers offered loans that did not match client's needs and wants. With the microfinance movement, very many commercial banks have downscaled to loans that were neglected in the past. It is because of diversification that MDIs are making huge profits from group loans (Robinson M., 2002).

The cardinal product of most MFIs is classified according to collateral, purpose and maturity period. On the collateral side, loans are either secured or unsecured. N the maturity period avenue, there are short term, long term and medium term loans. Then according to the purpose of the loan; there are agricultural loans, mortgage loans, wedding loans, education loans and car loans (Bannes C., 2001). Grameen Bank emphasizes credit as a human right, in biweekly loan repayments, the client being the king and also advocates for the group loan scheme. This leads to proper self-sustainability.

The resources used by MFIs are of four types; Equity, where MFIs issue shares on the security exchange market so as to get additional capital for investment. A good example in Uganda is pride micro finance limited and centenary bank limited. This has helped to lend them to potential clients, needs and wants while also making profit (Modeline H, 2005). Finally credit lines from financial partners like banks and donors. Institutions borrow loans from other financial institutions and also donations from NGOs. For example the Norwegian government funds Pride micro-finance. However, most institutions are striving to run away from donor funds to sell sustainability (MFPED, 2002).

Institutions face challenges in trying to come to self sustainability like; stiff competition between MFIs, poor credit worthiness of clients, limited personnel, poor supervisory services and poor infrastructure (Ledgerwood, Joana and White, 2006).

**Forms of credit services offered by MFIs.**

**a) Group Lending**

Group based lending is one of the most novel approaches of lending small amounts of money to a large number of clients who cannot offer collateral. The size of the group can vary, but most groups have between four to eight members. The group self-selects its members before acquiring a loan. Loans are granted to selected member(s) of the group first and then to the rest of the members (Murray, U. and Boros, R., 2002). Most MFIs require a percentage of the loan that is supposed to be saved in advance, which points out the ability to make regular payments and serve as collateral. Group members are jointly accountable for the repayment of each other's loans and usually meet weekly to collect repayments. To ensure repayment, peer pressure and joint liability works very well. The entire group will be disqualified and will not be eligible for further loans, even if one member of the group becomes a defaulter.

The creditworthiness of the borrower is therefore determined by the members rather than by the MFI.50 One of the best-known institutions for lending and savings money, in Bangladesh, is the Grameen Bank. Grameen Bank mainly targets women (98% of their clients are women) on the basis that women repay their loans better than men and due to the oppression they need more favor (Murray, U. and Boros, R., 2002). It is believed that loans expanded to women benefit all the household members with improved level of food intake, health, and education.

Average loans range from US$100 to US$200 for a period of 3-12 months. The loan amount varies from country to country. Average loan amounts tend to be higher ($500 or more) in countries in transition of adapting to this system (Murray, U. and Boros, R., 2002). On one hand, the group formation guides to lower transaction costs for the MFIs, but on the other hand there are social costs related with this process. These social costs can be a negative restraint to group borrowing and joint liability approaches, and include coercive peer pressure, loss of faith and the likelihood that the poorest and most vulnerable will remain excluded or further stigmatized. Such social costs are higher in some societies than in others, depending upon underlying social relations (which influence the ease/difficulty of group formation) and the distances that people must travel to participate in-group activities. In rural areas, these costs can be higher.

**b) Individual Lending**

Unlike MFIs, there are very few conventional financial institutions which provide individual loans to low-income people because poorer clients are considered higher risk clients due to their lack of collateral, plus the labor-intensive nature of the credits and hence the lack of profitability of small-credits. BASIC BANK (Bangladesh), Bank Rakyat Indonesia (BRI) in Indonesia, ADEMI in the Dominican Republic and are some examples of successful lenders to poor clients. However, BRI does request collateral and a loan co-signer, while ADEMI and BASIC BANK will take the best collateral it can (Murray, U. and Boros, R., 2002).

**c) Credit Unions**

Credit unions are the organizations that are formed on the basis of financial relation of savings and loans between its members. They accumulate savings from its members and provide short-term credit to the needed members. The demand for loans in general exceeds the supply of savings (Murray, U. and Boros, R., 2002). In most rural areas credit unions are still the solitary source of deposit and credit services, besides the informal financial market. Because credit unions have social as well as commercial objectives, they may have a key role to play in offering pro-poor financial services. It has been observed that some women have not benefited much from the credit unions because the level of savings required is too high.

Credit unions have achieved financial self-sufficiency within the last few decades. According to one statistics from the World Council of Credit Unions (WOCCU), by the end of the 1980s there were about 17,000 credit unions in 67 developing countries around the world (Murray, U. and Boros, R., 2002). These unions maintain nearly 9 million members and 60% of these members are from Africa and the Caribbean Islands. These credit unions handled approximately US$2 billion in deposits and share capital. It is estimated that they are disbursing US$300 million in small loans to about 1.5 million small businesses.

## 2.5 Summary of the gaps

**Other Micro finance Services on youth development include;**

Micro-insurance; Several MFIs are constantly providing insurance cover to help safeguard women entrepreneurs from risks. In case of death of the borrower or outstanding, there is cover for loss. This is generated by interest from savings account where members deposit their own insurance purpose at time of receiving loan (Anaesoronye M, 2012).

Micro-leasing; women entrepreneurs also have access to leasing which enables them to have exclusive rights of the asset rented out at a particular fee. This comes in form of tractors, medical equipments and motor vehicles. This reduces the pressure of having to own an asset without purchase (Todd and Helen, 2000).

Money transfer; in most LDCs, billions of money is transferred from state to state. This can be in form of remittances received by people from their relatives abroad. It can also be done locally within a country. In Uganda, the Grameen foundation in partnership with

MTN Uganda adopted money transfer services and this has led to increased cash acquaintances (New vision, 2008).

## 2.6 Conclusion

The regulatory and legal authorities; these supervise the functioning of MFIs to promote soundness of the financial sector and also protect clients' deposits. Regulation defines business of microfinance, categorizes MFIs and also establishes legal framework (Wavamunno and Kasi, 2005). To achieve these objectives the following could be done; increasing access of financial services to sub county level, regulation and supervision of tier for institutions, building capacity to manage institutions, research and policy making in MFIs, access to finance for their for institutions (Baguma D. T, 2004).

All these policies have to be monitored to ensure their implementation. In Uganda, a motion of regulation of tier for institutions has been a serious issue so as to safeguard soundness of the financial sector, safety of clients' deposit, house cleaning, legitimacy and confidence with customers and investors and economic development, availability of accurate information (Kilibo and Matovu, 2004). This has led to enhancement of finance system, graduation of more MFIs.

To tier for MFIs, there has been improved governance, accuracy of reporting, improved performance, better product offering to clients, outreach maximization and more funding sources. In case of clients, there has been improved transparency, customers awareness, improved service quality and also improvement in MFI network and also status of donors and central bank (Bbosa D. K, 2005).

MFIs are classified into four tiers. Tier1 constitutes of commercial bank, tier2 has credit institutions and tier3 includes MDIs and then the fourth category has SACCOs, money lenders, ASCAs and ROSCAs. Tier1 and 3 are allowed to accept deposits from the public and lend them to potential borrowers. Tier2 and 4 apart from SACCOs; use their own resources to provide credit to their borrowers (Kilibo, 2005).

# CHAPTER THREE

# METHODOLOGY

## 3.0 Research Methodology

This chapter includes the detailed ways in which the data will be carried out. It highlights the research design, study population, sample size, sampling techniques, simple random sampling, data sources and types, data collection methods, data processing and analysis, data procedure, data reliability and validity, presentation of data and the limitations of the study.

## 3.1 Research Design

The researcher used a case study designed with both quantitative and qualitative approaches. Qualitative approach was selected in order to enable the researcher to obtain a cross referencing data and some independent confirmation of data. Quantitative approach was adopted in this research because it enabled the researcher to present data in a descriptive manner and generates a list of Figures and graphs in the study which was clear and easy to understand. Cross sectional time dimension has been adopted for this study because the study was expected to take a short period of time and only one research report has got to be produced at the end.

## 3.2 Study Area

The study was conducted in Rubaga Division located in the central part of Uganda. The case study was based in Natete Town Council .Natete town currently has more than 6 micro finance institutions providing services such as savings, micro-training, credit provision advisory services, mobile money services and other services. The study was based in this area because the researcher intends to investigate whether the various services offered by the Micro finance institutions, especially Pride micro finance have any relationship with youth development.

## 3.3 Study Population

The study carried out in Rubaga Division. The study covered people like; employees, management staff, past clients and present clients. Since the type of information required is qualitative in nature, purposive sampling will be the most appropriate to use.

The study was heterogeneous covering boththe male and female management staff, employees and clients of the Pride micro finance in Rubaga division. The target population comprised of 25employees in Pride micro finance, 15from the management staff,15 past clients and 15 present clients. Therefore the research was considering the population of 70 people for the purpose of the study.

## 3.3 Sample Size

The sample size was based on RV Krejcie and D.W Morgan (1970) scientific model for determining sample size. Where N is the total population and S is the sample size which was estimated and read from the table that the two has developed which was composed of population size and their corresponding sample size. A total number of 70 respondents shall be used for the research.

**A table showing the population and the sample size to be selected for the study**

| Categories. | Population(N) | Sample size (S) |
|---|---|---|
| Management staff. | 15 | 10 |
| Employees | 25 | 20 |
| Present client | 15 | 10 |
| Past client | 15 | 10 |
| Total | 70 | 50 |

Source: Krejcie and Morgan (1970)

## 3.4 Data Source

The researcher used both primary and secondary sources of data. Reston (2001) states that Primary data is the kind of data that has been gathered for the first time and has never been reported anywhere. Reston (2001) states that Secondary data is the kind available already reported by some scholars.

### 3.4.1 Primary data

Data was collected from the field which was obtained mainly by administering questionnaires and interviews to the respondents.

### 3.4.2 Secondary Data

Data was obtained from published materials, which includes; journals, magazines, internal reports and newspapers. They included among others; minutes, internal and credit officers' reports of micro finance institutions, which talks about the appropriate usage of loanable funds and customer business operations.

## 3.5 Instruments of Data Collection

The researcher used a number of data collection instruments like; questionnaires and interviews.

### 3.5.1 Quantitative Tool of Data Collection

#### 3.5.1.1 Questionnaires

This was a formulated written set of questions to which respondent's records their answers. This was used so as that it can act as proof that data was collected. The researcher designed self-administered questionnaires which were distributed to micro finance institutions' clients. Such questionnaires were designed to meet the needs of Micro Finance Institutions'; past clients and present clients. The completed questionnaires were then picked from respondents for analysis.

### 3.5.2 Qualitative Method of Data Collection

#### 3.5.2.1 Interview guides

Thesewere questions designed by the researcher in respect with the topic under study so as to attain detailed information per the objectives under study. This was used since to enable the researcher acquire information from people who may seem to be busy and not ready to answer questionnaires. The researcher designed appropriate questions relating to the topic of discussion and then presents the questions to micro finance institutions' respondents like; employees and management staff while noting down the responses in the research book. The collected responses were then be analyzed.

## 3.6 Data Processing and Analysis

Data was collected, then sorted out using SPSS and a summary was made. Data was then be classified into the main elements in the data that was in relation with the research being undertaken. Such elements include; descriptive and statistical approaches in processing and analyzing the data. Data was then reviewed and assessment was then made on the contribution of micro finance institutions on the development of youth entrepreneurs.

## 3.7 Data Collection Procedure

The research was conducted after getting permission from the university and an introduction letter was carried from the faculty office. Data was then collected by the use of questionnaires which were distributed to the respondents and then collected after. For those respondents that did not understand the English language, interpretations were made in order to help them (respondents) give accurate information.

## 3.8 Presentation of Data

Presentationwas basically through use of descriptive words. Quantitative data analyzed waspresented in form of tables, Figures, graphs and charts while the qualitative data analyzed was presented in form of quotes of what the respondents have said in form of narratives from interviews.

## 3.9.0 Data Validity and Reliability

### 3.9.1 Data validity

Data validity was ensured through trial survey. It was from the pilot studythat the researcher asked a series of questions and often looked for answers from respondents. He pre-tested his instrument by developing Questionnaires which were filled in by some people and answers were obtained. Sometimes the researcher asked some direct questions with an intention of getting responses from respondents. . The questions were adjusted according to the results of the pre-test study.

### 3.9.2 Data reliability

The researcher looked at the extent to which the results are consistent over time and an accurate representation of the total population under the study. The researcher ensured that there is no question that can be misunderstood by the respondents so that they are not answered differently which may result into low reliability.  This was done through giving assistance to some respondents as regards to interpretation of certain questions that were confusing to them.

## 3.10 Ethical issues in research

The researcher ensured that people give out answers willingly without any form of bribe or payment. Whereby, people were kindly requested by the researcher to for assistance in data collection through answering questionnaires and ensured reliable information in case of interviews.

The researcher also accessed formal permission from the university in charge which should be granted through issuing of formal introduction letter from the university introducing him as a student of Uganda Martyrs University in need of information from the selected organization.

## 3.11 Limitations of the study.

Some respondents were not ease to interact with whereby, some respondents refused to be interviewed and some of them who attempted the questionnaires gave unreliable information which led to increased expenditures like printing costs.

Some websites were not easily accessible due to network problems.

Accessing the company's information was a little bit difficult. Whereby they could only give out magazines and brochures rather than their journals and manager's report.

# CHAPTER FOUR

# PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF FINDINGS

## 4.1 Introduction

This chapter presented the findings of the study, the findings relating to the discussion, analysis and presentation as revealed by the field survey conducted by the researcher. Both primary and secondary data were used. The findings were presented in percentage tables, bar graphs, pie charts and line graphs. The presentation was guided by the following objectives;to examine the effect of micro-training offered by Pride micro finance on youth development in Rubaga Division, to determine the effect of micro-savings offered by Pride micro finance on youth development in Rubaga Division and to identify the effect of micro-credit offered by Pride micro finance on youth development in Rubaga Division.

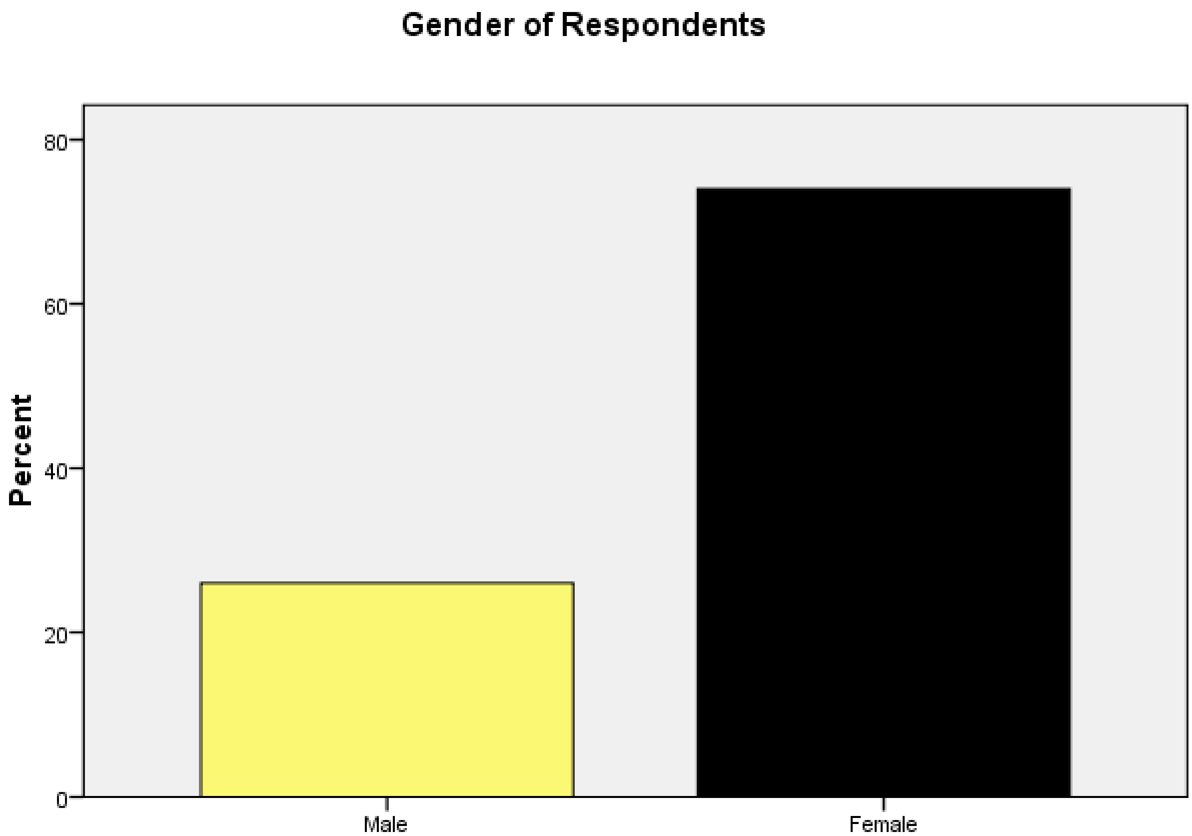
## 4.2 General Background Information

This section presents the general characteristics of the respondents. These include; sex, age brackets, educational level, Micro Finance Institutions dealt with and position of the respondents. These are presented in the subsequent sections.

### 4.2.1 Gender Distribution of the Respondents

The study was set to find out the extent to which women used the services offered by Pride micro finance institutions. Figure 1 shows the findings.

**Figure 1 Gender Distribution**




**Source: Primary data, 2015**

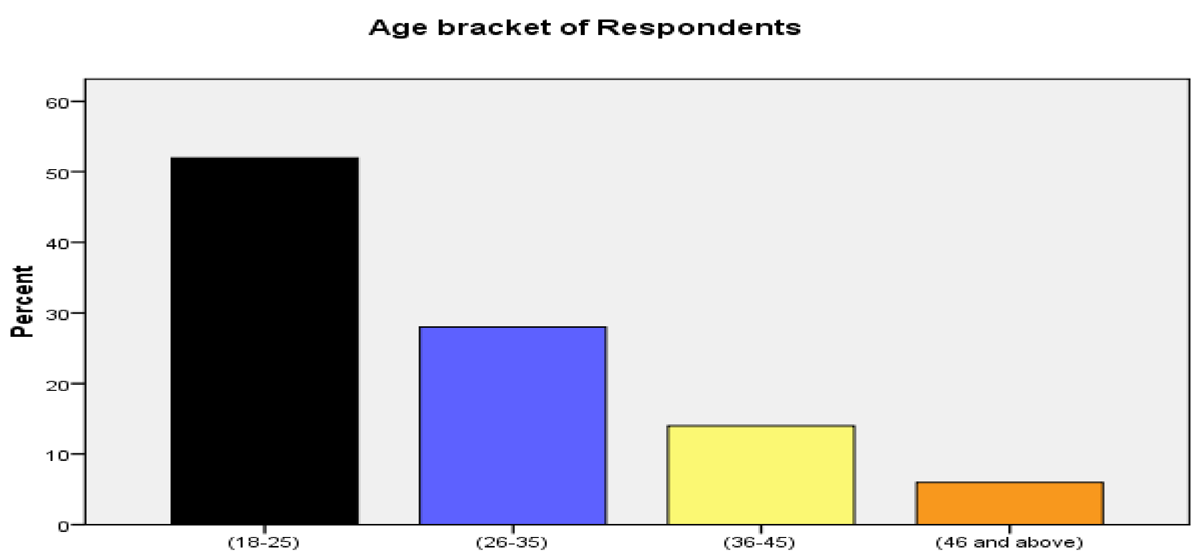
From Figure 1 above,37(74%) of the respondents were female and 13(26%) were male. This approves therefore that MFIs policy of offering its services to mainly females who also form the target helpless group of our study. This is because women are the most vulnerable in society and it has also been realised that they are the poorest as well the most voiceless in our various societies.

MFIs have contributed to a much greater extent to the empowerment of these various women individuals in a way that as a result of the various services offered by micro finance institutions like micro-credit, women have been able to acquire funds that they have used to invest in their small scale businesses like poultry keeping, piggery and as a result they have been able to earn income from them that they have used to secure basics needs for their children in the family like food, health care, education which makes them standout in not only their families but in society as a whole since it is also true that women have more interest in providing their families' basic needs than men.

### 4.2.2 Age bracket of the respondents.

The study was set to find out the age bracket of the respondents that mostly accessed the services and why. Figure 2 shows the findings.

**Figure 2 the age bracket of Respondents**




**Source: Primary data, 2015**

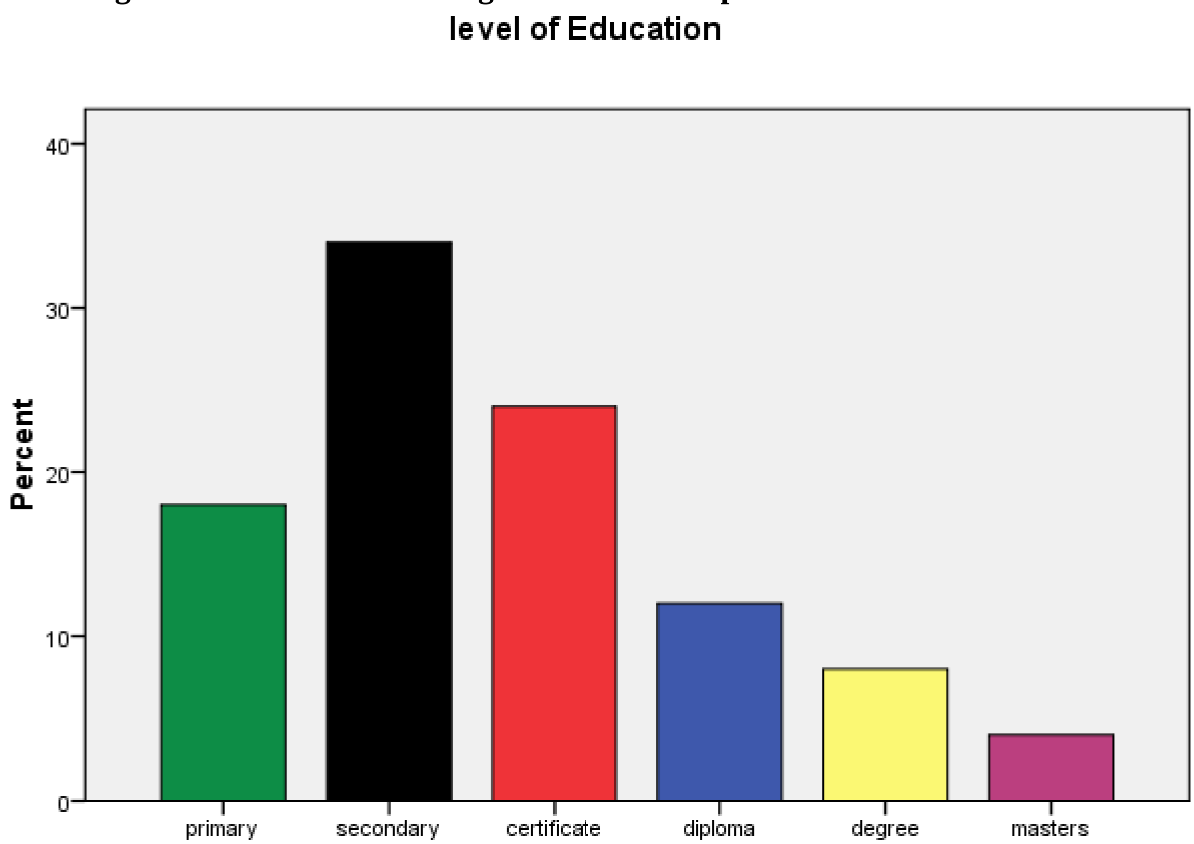
From Figure 2 above, 26(52%) of the respondents were in the age bracket of (18-25) years, 14(28%) were in the age bracket of (26-35) years, 7(14%) were in the age bracket of (36-45) years and 3(6%) were in the age bracket of (18-25) years. This signifies that majority of the respondents were in the dynamic, enterprising and risk taking age of (18-25) years. They have the potential to grow their savings and investment and consequently support themselves.

It is also true that most of the youth are redundant and lack what to do through the day this is all due to the fact that they do lack capital to start up their own enterprises and as a result they tend to turn to MFIs so as to seek for asylum from the various services they do offer and also to be in position to benefit from the particular services offered especially micro- credit, micro –training and micro-saving. These have enabled the youth to attain more funds in terms of capital through micro-credit, more skills and saving techniques from micro-saving and how to manage their various sources of income and how to benefit from them especially from micro- training and from this they have been able to improve their particular standards of living from the income they earn from their enterprises.

### 4.2.3 Education Background of the Respondents.

The study required to examine if there was a link between the level of education attained by the attendants and the use of Pride micro finance services. The respondents had different educational levels namely; primary, secondary, certificate, diploma, degree and masters. Figure 3 shows the findings.

**Figure 3 the Education Background of the Respondents**




**Source: Primary data, 2015**

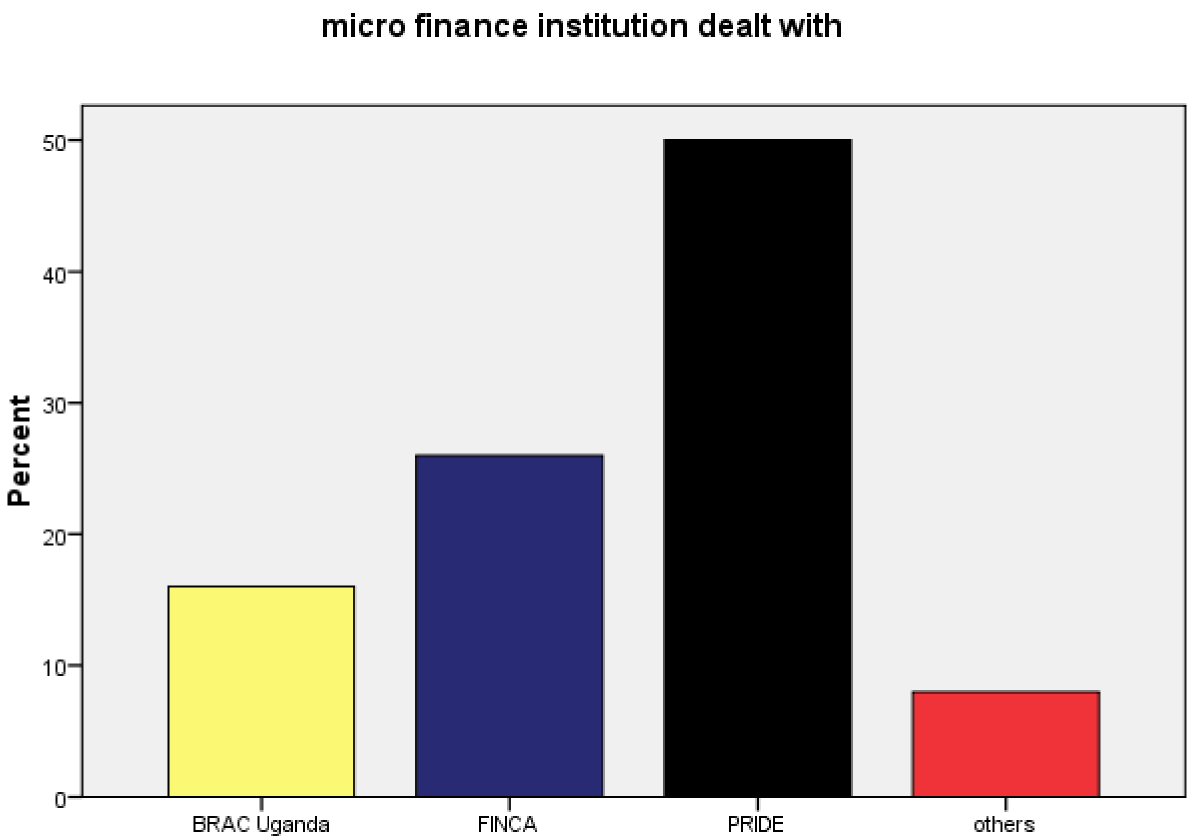
From Figure 3 above; 18(36%)were secondary schools drop outs, 9(18%) were certificate holders, 12(24%) were primary school levellers, 5(10%) were diploma holders, 4(8%) were degree holders and 2(4%) were masters holders. This implies that majority of MFIs attendants were semi-literates who do not have jobs to access salary loans or other forms of collateral security to secure loans from commercial banks.

It is also true that most of the people reaching out for the MFI services are school dropouts who in most cases are forced to leave school due to lack of funds to finance their stay in school and as a result they decide to seat back at home and later realise they need to sustain their stay and in the process of soliciting for funds to start up their enterprise, they end up in some of these institutions like pride micro finance so as to attain some of these services like micro-credit which enables them to attain enough capital so as to be able to run their own enterprise so as to be in position to servive and also improve their standards of living and be able to stand out in society. It is also true that these youth do lack entrepreneurship skills to enable them manage their enterprises profitably and also how to make them grow into bigger and bigger enterprise. This helps the youth to develop, educate themselves, attain basic needs, and improve standards of living.

### 4.2.4 Micro Finance Institutions.

The study was set to find out the different micro finance institutions used by the respondents. Figure 4 shows the findings.

**Figure 4 the micro finance institutions used by the respondents**




**Source: Primary data, 2015**

From Figure 4 above, respondents using PRIDE were 50%, respondents using FINCA were 26%, respondents using BRAC were 16% and respondents using other micro finance institutions were 8%. This implies that on average people are adopting the use of MFIs' services and that PRIDE scores a higher competitive age over other micro finance institutions this is because they provide an extra effort in providing public awareness to the masses so it is widely known as compared to others institutions.

The fact that it came before the rest of the institutions, it is more reliable in a way that it occupies a wide coverage in the country with offices almost all around the country so as to make it more efficient and easily accessible to its various customers and even those other individuals or groups that would like to be part of it and that way it is able to capture a bigger population. It is also true that the payment rates offered by pride are a bit more favourable to the clients compared to those of other institutions thus making it more preferred.

### 4.2.5 Response Rate

Out of the expected sample of 70 respondents, only 50 respondents accepted to be interviewed and answered the questionnaires, thus giving a response rate of 20%. The results of the study are presented in the table 1 below.

**Table 1 the Response Rate**

**position held in Pride micro finance institution**

| | | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Valid | Employees | 8 | 16 | 16.0 | 16.0 |
| | Management staff | 7 | 14 | 14.0 | 30.0 |
| | Clients | 35 | 70 | 70.0 | 100.0 |
| | Total | 50 | 100.0 | 100.0 | |

**Source: Primary data, 2015**

From table 1 above, a total of 50 people out of 52 accepted to be interviewed and answered the self administered questionnaires thus giving a response rate of 100%. Those that accepted constitute35(70%) clients, 8(16%) employees and 7(14%) management staff. This signifies that most of the attendants to the Pride micro finance institutions were basically from clients' group of the population thus giving a good image that many people are participating in the MFIs funds.

This also implies that clients who have used MFIs are actually benefited from the different services it they do offer since it provides them with capital to run their enterprise. It also helps them to keep their money that is to say acts as a bank and by doing this clients are able to save their money rather than having to keeping it with themselves and end up spending it lavishly.

## 4.3 Period of use of MFIs services

A study was also carried out to assess the time taken by the respondents when using MFIs services before leaving for any reason. This was done on the employees, management staff, past clients and present clients.

Table 2 showing the findings.

**Table 2 the period of use of MFIs services**

**period of dealing with micro finance institution**

| | | Frequency | Percent | B7Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Valid | 1-6 months | 8 | 16 | 16 | 16 |
| | 6-12 months | 13 | 26 | 26 | 42 |
| | 1-3 years | 20 | 40 | 40 | 82 |
| | 4-10 years | 9 | 18 | 18 | 100 |
| | Total | 50 | 100 | 100 | |

**Source: Primary data, 2015**

From Table 2 above, 20(40%) of the respondents had used the services of the MFIs for (1-3)years, 13(26%) of the respondents had used the services of the MFIs for (6-12)months, 9(18%) of the respondents had used the services of the MFIs for (4-10)years,8(16%) of the respondents had used the services of the MFIs for (1-6)months. This implies that majority of the respondents had used MFIs services for a period between (4-10) years, thus the clients got one loan after the other showing that they were able to service their loans profitably and this encourages them to stay in conjunction with micro finance institutions.

It is also true that after four years of an individual or group stay in MFIs, one has acquired some capital or additional capital that they have invested in the various enterprises and still need more to sustain their business, some people or groups due to the profitable services they have attained from the MFIs like saving since they also act as banks were business oriented people keep their money and training which equips business men, cooperative groups and women with the best tools and techniques on how to run and also be in position to not only benefit from their enterprises but also make them better each day and so up becoming loyal to the institutions and therefore become part of them for quite some time.

## 4.4 Forms of training services offered by Pride microfinance.

The study was also set to find the forms of training offered by PRIDE on the youth development. Table 3 shows the findings.

**Table 3 Forms of training services offered by Pride microfinance**

| | | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Valid | Coaching and mentoring | 17 | 34.0 | 34.0 | 34.0 |
| | Orientation | 14 | 28.0 | 28.0 | 62.0 |
| | Conferences | 7 | 14.0 | 14.0 | 76.0 |
| | Role playing | 12 | 24.0 | 24.0 | 100.0 |
| | Total | 50 | 100.0 | 100.0 | |

**Source: Primary data, 2015**

From Table 3 above, 17(34%) of the respondents argued that coaching and mentoring are one of the forms of training, 10(20%) of the respondents supported orientation as a form of training,7(14%) supported conferencing, 12(24%) supported role playing and 4(8%) supported other forms of training. This possibly implies that coaching and mentoring is one of the most useful forms of training in MFIs.

This all because most of the MFI clients are not well conversant with what and how to do with the funds they have acquired and in order to avoid mishandling and wastage of these resources, the MFI officials move an extra mile to direct these clients or the youth on how to go about these finances how best they can invest them and also benefit from them. This is all because the clients are basically youth who have got no experience whatsoever especially when it comes to the terms and conditions of a business environment.

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## 4.5 Effect of micro-training

The study also identified the effects of micro training services offered by Pride microfinance on Youth Development.

The study was also set to find the forms of training offered by PRIDE on the youth development. Table 3 shows the findings.

| | | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Valid | Achieve the levels of knowledge, skills and competencies | 27 | 54.0 | 54.0 | 54.0 |
| | Training links the gap of the exertion presentation | 9 | 18.0 | 18.0 | 72.0 |
| | Empower the employees to meet sophisticated abilities | 14 | 28.0 | 28.0 | 100.0 |
| | Total | 50 | 100.0 | 100.0 | |

**Table 3 Effect of micro training**

**Source: Primary data, 2015**

From Table 4 above, 19(38%) of the respondents supportedachieving the levels of knowledge, skills and competencies, 9(18%) supported training links the gap of the exertion presenton,24(28%) supported Empower the employees to meet sophisticated abilities and 8(16%) supported others. This possibly implies that micro training has got an effect on youth development with achieving the levels of knowledge, skills and competencies as the most prominent effect.

## 4.6 Levels problems of Deficiency of savings facilities

The study also examined the levels of problems of Deficiency of savings facilities. Table 5 shows the findings.

**Table 5 showing the Levels of problems of Deficiency of savings facilities**

| | | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Valid | At the individual level | 24 | 48.0 | 48.0 | 48.0 |
| | At the level of the financial institution | 16 | 32.0 | 32.0 | 80.0 |
| | At the level of the national economy | 10 | 20.0 | 20.0 | 100.0 |
| | Total | 50 | 100.0 | 100.0 | |

**Source: Primary data, 2015**

From Table 5 above, 24(48%) of the respondents supported the individual level, 16(32%) supported the level of financial institution, and 10(20%) supported the level of national economy. This possibly signifies that savings deficiency is based on three levels of problems with individual level as the most prominent level.

It so happens the most of the micro finance clients are mainly youth most of which cannot even read and write making it really difficult for the for the MFI officials to effectively extend these services to them as it becomes very hard to teach them. Some other clients are mentally immature and are basically on their own with no one to guide them on what to do and how best. It is also noticed that most youth lack the required experience to venture in these services thus they need a lot of training and advisory services from their service providers and as a result this makes micro finance services un famous compared to how they would have been.The above findings were also consistent with Elser, L.; Hannig, A.; Wisniwski, S. (1999) who argued that Deficiency of savings facilities creates problems at three levels: (i) at the individual level, (ii) at the level of the financial institution; and (iii) at the level of the national economy.

## 4.7 Form of saving offered by Pride microfinance

The study also was set to find the forms of savings offered by Pride microfinance on youth development. Table 6 shows the findings.

**Table 6 showing theform of saving offered by Pride micro finance institution on youth development**

| | | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Valid | Informal savings | 19 | 38.0 | 38.0 | 38.0 |
| | Rotating savings | 31 | 62.0 | 62.0 | 100.0 |
| | Total | 50 | 100.0 | 100.0 | |

**Source: Primary data, 2015**

From Table 6 above, 19(38%) of the respondents supported informal savings and 31(62%) supported rotating savings. This possibly signifies that informal savings is the most commonly used form of savings offered by PRIDE on youth development especially because most of their clients are illiterates or semi illiterates that can hardly write or even read.

The above findings were consistent with Adams (1973) who argued that Informal approaches for savings engross the formation of alternative structures, like group or associations, through which people undertake financial activities such as lending and savings. There is enormous literature available, based on surveys, case studies, regional and cross country analysis, focusing on the nature of the savings capacity and ways of saving of poor.

## 4.8 Effect of micro-savings offered by Pride micro finance

The study also identified the effect of micro savings offered by Pride microfinance on youth development. Table 7 shows the findings.

**Table 7 showing the effect of micro-savings offered by Pride micro finance on youth development**

| | | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Valid | Savings are used as a tool to prepare the borrowers to manage credit | 29 | 58.0 | 58.0 | 58.0 |
| | Prospective borrowers make weekly savings deposits | 17 | 34.0 | 34.0 | 92.0 |
| | Their capability to maintain self-discipline in saving is enhanced | 4 | 8.0 | 8.0 | 100.0 |
| | Total | 50.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | |

**Source: Primary data, 2015**

From Table 7 above, 29(58%) of the respondents supported Savings are used as a tool to prepare the borrowers to manage credit, 17(34%) supportedProspective borrowers make weekly savings deposits, 4(8%) supported their capability to maintain self-discipline in saving is enhanced and 2(4%) supported other effects of micro savings. This possibly implies that micro savings has got an effect on youth development because it is one of the cheapest ways to accumulate cash for future use. This method is also seen as being reliable and more affordable compared to weekly saving deposits which are even more time consuming.

## 4.9 Form of credit services offered by Pride MFIs

The study also examined the forms of credit services offered by Pride Microfinance on youth development. Table 8 shows the findings.

**Table 7 showing the form of credit services offered by Pride MFIs**

| | | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Valid | Group Lending | 25 | 50.0 | 50.0 | 50.0 |
| | Individual Lending | 11 | 22.0 | 22.0 | 72.0 |
| | Credit Unions | 14 | 28.0 | 28.0 | 100.0 |
| | Total | 50 | 100.0 | 100.0 | |

**Source: Primary data, 2015**

From Table 8 above, 25(50%) of the respondents supported Group Lending, 11(22%) of the respondents supported Individual lending, 14(28%) supported Credit unions and 5(10%) supported other forms of micro credit offered by PRIDE. This possibly implies that the different forms of micro credit are of importance on Youth development especially group lending because there is account of the loans borrowed as compared to individual lending.

It is also true that groups can easily access loans from microfinance institutions as compared to individuals because the can readily pay as compared to a single person as they are considered more reliable.The above findings were also supported by Murray, U. and Boros, R. (2002) who argued that Credit Unionsare the organizations that are formed on the basis of financial relation of savings and loans between its members. They accumulate savings from its members and provide short-term credit to the needed members. The demand for loans in general exceeds the supply of savings.

## 4.10 Effect of micro-credit offered by Pride micro finance

The study was set to find out the effect of micro credit offered by Pride microfinance on youth development. Table 9 shows the findings.

**Table 9 showing theEffect of micro-credit offered by Pride micro finance on youth development**

| | | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Valid | Stiff competition between MFIs | 5 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 |
| | Poor credit worthiness of clients | 15 | 30.0 | 30.0 | 40.0 |
| | Limited personnel, poor supervisory | 30 | 60.0 | 60.0 | 100.0 |
| | Total | 50 | 100.0 | 100.0 | |

**Source: Primary data, 2015**

From Table 9 above, 5(10%) of the respondents supported Stiff competition between MFIs, 15(30%) supported Poor credit worthiness of clients, 30(60%) supported Limited personnel, poor supervisory and 2(4%) supported other effects of micro credit. This possibly implies that micro effect has gotten an effect on youth development with Limited personnel as the most prominent effect and this is all because the people who use micro finances are widely spread in rural areas that can hardly be reached by the supervisors. It is also true that the microfinance supervisory process is expensive in terms of transport and mobilization activities. It is also difficult to keep track of their and their activities with the loans they borrow from them.

## 4.11 Others services offered by Pride micro finance institutions

The study was set to find out other services offered by PRIDE on youth development. Table 10 shows the findings.

**Table 10 showing other services offered by Pride micro finance institutions**

| | | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Valid | Leasing | 11 | 22.0 | 22.0 | 22.0 |
| | Money Transfers | 22 | 44.0 | 44.0 | 66.0 |
| | Insurance | 16 | 32.0 | 32.0 | 100.0 |
| | Total | 50 | 100 | 100 | |

**Source: Primary data, 2015**

From Table 10 above, 11(22%) supported Leasing, 22(44%) supported money transfers, and 16(32%) supported insurance. This possibly signifies that PRIDE has gotten a number of services that it offers to its clients especially the youth with Money transfers as the most prominent services offered by PRIDE.

# CHAPTER FIVE

## 5.0 DISCUSSION OF RESULTS, CONCLUSION AND RECOMENDATIONS

### 5.1 Introduction

This chapter discusses the findings by comparing what was in this study with what other scholars have established before in the literature review. It helps to draw conclusions as well as recommendations and other areas for future research. The discussion is according to the study objectives.

### 5.2 The effect of micro-training on youth development in Rubaga Division.

The findings from the study also revealed that, (17)34% of the respondents argued that coaching and mentoring are one of the forms of training, (10)20% of the respondents supported orientation as a form of training, (7)14% supported conferencing, (12)24% supported role playing and (4)8% supported other forms of training. This possibly implies that coaching and mentoring is one of the most useful forms of training in MFIs.

The above findings were supported by Devanna, Fombrun and Tichy (1984) who argued that Coaching and or mentoring involves having the more experienced employees and clients coach the less experienced employees and clients. He also argued that mentoring offers a wide range of advantages for development of the responsibility and relationship building.

The above findings were also supported by McCourt and Eldridge (2003)who argued that Orientation involves getting new employees and clients familiarized and trained on the services offered by the organization. They added that during this process, they are exposed to different undertakings for example the nature of services, how to take get access and use of the identified services and what is generally expected of the clients by the organization.

The above findings were also supported by Torrington et al. (2005) who argued that Conferences as a training and development method involves presentations by more than one person to a wide audience. It is more cost effective as a group of employees are trained on a particular topic all at the same time in large audiences.

The above findings were also supported by McCourt and Eldridge (2003)who argued that Role playing which involves training and development techniques that attempt to capture and bring forth decision making situations to the clients being trained. In other words, the method allows clients to act out work scenarios. It involves the presentation of problems and solutions for example in an organization setting for discussion.

The above findings also revealed that, (24)48% of the respondents supported the individual level, (16)32% supported the level of financial institution, and (10)20% supported the level of national economy. This possibly signifies that savings deficiency is based on three levels of problems with individual level as the most prominent level.

The above findings were also supported by Gordon (1992)who argued that micro training is the planned and systematic modification of behavior through learning events, activities and programs which result in the participants achieving the levels of knowledge, skills, competencies and abilities to carry out their work effectively.

The above findings were also supported by Law and Kelton (1991) who argued that Establishments which arrange training must have been recognized to achieve sophisticated job performance.

The above findings were also supported by Cook and Wall (1980) who argued that Training links the gap of the exertion presentation vs. the exertion objectives achievement.

The above findings were also supported by McManus, et al (2004) who argued that Training will empower the employees to meet sophisticated abilities for performing qualified assistances such as the workers struggle to increase greater characters with greater advantage.

### 5.3 The effect of micro-savings on youth development in Rubaga Division.

The findings also revealed that; (24)48% of the respondents supported the individual level, (16)32% supported the level of financial institution, and (10)20% supported the level of national economy.

The above findings were also supported by Elser, L.; Hannig, A.; Wisniwski, S. (1999) who argued that Deficiency of savings facilities creates problems at three levels: (i) at the individual level, (ii) at the level of the financial institution; and (iii) at the level of the national economy. At the individual level, the lack of appropriate institutional savings facilities forces the individual to rely upon in-kind savings, such as the savings in the form of gold, animals or raw materials, or upon informal financial intermediaries, such as Rotating Savings and Credit Associations (ROSCAs) or money-keepers. These alternative informal savings facilities do not guarantee the combination of security of funds, ready access or liquidity, positive real return and convenience, which are basic requirements or necessity of a depositor.

The above findings also revealed that, (19)38% of the respondents supported informal savings and (31)62% supported rotating savings.

The above findings were supported byAdams (1973)who argued that Informal approaches for savings engross the formation of alternative structures, like group or associations, through which people undertake financial activities such as lending and savings. There is enormous literature available, based on surveys, case studies, regional and cross country analysis, focusing on the nature of the savings capacity and ways of saving of poor.

The above findings were also supported by Harper M. (2003) who argued that Rotating savings and Credit associations as the informal institutions in which group of individuals come together to save, share risks, and borrow. These kinds of informal organizations can be found in many countries, with different names and almost among all sections of the society. He also added that Rotating saving and credit associations are organized spontaneously among socially homogeneous groups with the strength of each group varying from six to fifty people. These groups depend on a leader, who is usually the founder and he or she is responsible for the collection and distribution of the resources.

## 5.4 The effect of micro-credit on youth development in Rubaga Division.

The findings also revealed that, (25)50% of the respondents supported Group Lending, (11)22% of the respondents supported Individual lending, (14)28% supported Credit unions and (5)10% supported other forms of micro credit offered by PRIDE. This possibly implies that the different forms of micro credit are of importance on Youth development especially group lending because there is account of the loans borrowed as compared to individual lending.

The above findings were also supported by Murray, U. and Boros, R. (2002) who argued that with Group Lending involves the most novel approaches of lending small amounts of money to a large number of clients who cannot offer collateral. The size of the group can vary, but most groups have between four to eight members. The group self-selects its members before acquiring a loan. Loans are granted to selected member(s) of the group first and then to the rest of the members.

The above findings were also supported by Murray, U. and Boros, R. (2002) who argued that Credit Unionsare the organizations that are formed on the basis of financial relation of savings and loans between its members. They accumulate savings from its members and provide short-term credit to the needed members. The demand for loans in general exceeds the supply of savings.

## 5.5 Conclusion

Micro financing is being increasingly important to poor countries like Uganda as an engine and development. It is therefore important that policy makers accord more attention to it than ever before in order that the current and potential beneficiaries can actually stand to improve on their welfare.

On the MFIs services, the reason behind the massive use of the loan service as compared to the rest of the services is that most small scale entrepreneurs require funds for starting up ventures, reinvesting in the existing businesses or overcoming various financial obligations. Insurance services are not easily adaptable to even people of a recognised degree of literacy due to their complexity and to make it worse, the rural women do not have the asset base that can warrant the need for such services.

Money transfer services are also rare in rural set ups and are therefore not attractive to Rubaga people. The general poverty level coupled with the illiteracy rate in Rubaga are the major causes of the higher rate in the use of loans as compared to the rest of the services. MFIs should for that matter concentrate more on the improvement of this service than any other service.

Evidence from clients reveals that it is up to the clients to gauge from their individual situations and come up with a way of accounting for their performance. The parameters for the measure of performance are therefore bound to change from person to person, period to period and circumstances of time.

Management of MFIs should therefore set up individual appraisal parameters for each client basing on already drawn policies. Such policies should be flexible. There is no single rule to use as the correct measure of the contribution of MFIs funding to the clients' business growth. Loan officers can at the same time not dictate any parameters to measure this because different clients will use different approaches. It is also not good to leave important information untapped yet it is required in the future. Management should therefore device middle group parameters to use especially where the client is undecided as to what parameter to use since micro finance institutions are proving important to the less developed societies, it is paramount that various strategies be formulated to pave a way forward for them thus propelling the people from the current status to greater heights.

## 5.6 Recommendation

The study findings yielded the following recommendations in view of the contribution of MFIs to the development of youth entrepreneurs in Rubaga division.

Individual borrowers tend to default a lot which poses a big risk to the organisation. MFIs should provide conducive organisational environment where by their staff are provided with the relevant tools, facilities, and incentives that enable them work comfortably. This will alleviate the likelihood of officers working for the sake and will ensure proper planning and appraisal of the clients dealings with in the situation.

The management of MFIs should stretch further to rural areas so as to be able to serve the needs and wants of the rural business men. Cost benefit analysis should be considered when such a decision is being embarked on so that both parties can equally benefit from the venture.

Management of MFIs should recognise village banking in order to overcome or reduceon the default rate. Such a method creates psychological coercion amongst the clients to pay back the borrowed money.

The management of MFIs should increase on the product portfolios offered to the rural people. The existing product portfolios do not cater for all the needs and wants of the rural people. The marketing department should endeavour to research on the clients' desired options and be able to include the probable and realistic ones onto the list.

The management of MFIs should endeavour to sensitise their clients about the need to secure loans from one source other than multiple sources so as to encourage them to acquire loans they can afford to pay. This calls prior training and briefing of clients.

MFIs should be duty bound to lower the interest rates charged on the loans secured. MFIs have the biggest percentage of their income earners cantered on interest on loans but it is advisable that the product portfolio be increased and interest lowered in turn in order to achieve the goal. Management of MFIs should also endeavour to lengthen the loan payment period. The current loan payment period is too short to pay the loan.

External internal interference should be eliminated, donors should not impose their ideas on micro finance institutions rather they should work together to achieve tangible results.

The management of MFIs should endeavour to evaluate project proposals for clients wanting to secure loans. A department responsible for evaluating project proposals should be instituted. Past experience together with secondary data should now be in position to assist the department to compile dependable information that can be used to recommend a portfolio of viable ventures to clients in various areas for investment.

## 5.7 Limitations to the study

The research was constrained by the limited financial resources. However, efforts were made to try out a reasonable piece of work out of that which was given.

The measures on interest were so hard to access especially those at www.emeraldinsight.com.

Uncooperative respondents like during the time when questionnaires were dispatched. The questionnaires had to be answered by the targeted respondents for which most of the time was busy and uncooperative.

Internet was on and off making research hectic.

## 5.8 Areas for Further Research

From the study conducted, findings achieved, the researcher recommends further research in the following areas;

The effect of information systems on MFIs funding.

The effect of MFIs on the standards of living of people.

The effect of MFIs funding on profitability of small scale businesses.

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# APPENDIX I

# QUESTIONNAIRE

Re-questionnaire on the contribution of Pride Microfinance on Youth Development in Rubaga division.

Dear respondents,

I **Wanyana Kelly** a Bachelor of Business Administration and Management student of Uganda Martyrs University. You are kindly requested to fill or tick or chose this questionnaire as honestly as you possibly can. The information obtained will be used for academic purposes only and will be treated with ultimate confidentiality.

**PERSONAL DATA**

1. Gender

   Male ☐ Female ☐

2. age bracket

   (18-25) ☐ (26-35) ☐ (36-45) ☐ (46 and above) ☐

3. Level of Education

   Primary ☐ Secondary ☐

   Certificate ☐ Diploma ☐

   Degree ☐ Masters ☐

4. Period of workingwithPride Microfinance Uganda Limited

   1-6 months ☐ 6-12 months ☐

   1-3 years ☐ 4-10 years ☐

   11years and above ☐

5. Which position do you hold in Pride Microfinance Uganda Limited?

Employees ☐ Management staff ☐ Clients ☐

6. What forms of training services do you think are offered by Pride MFI? OPLEASE TICK.

Coaching and mentoring ☐ Orientation ☐

Conferences ☐ Role playing ☐

If any other, specify…………………………………………………………………………

7. What is the effect of micro-training offered by Pride micro finance on youth development?

Achieve the levels of knowledge, skills and competencies ☐

Training links the gap of the exertion presentation ☐

Empower the employees to meet sophisticated abilities ☐

If any other, specify……………………………………………………………………………

8. What levels do problems of Deficiency of savings facilities create? PLEASE TICK.

At the individual level ☐

At the level of the financial institution ☐

At the level of the national economy ☐

9. What Form of saving do you think areoffered by Pride micro finance institution on youth development? PLEASE TICK.

Informal savings ☐ Rotating savings ☐

If any other, specify……………………………………………………………………………

10. What is the effect of micro-savings offered by Pride micro finance on youth development?

    Savings are used as a tool to prepare the borrowers to manage credit ☐

    Prospective borrowers make weekly savings deposits ☐

    Their capability to maintain self-discipline in saving is enhanced ☐

    If any other, specify…………………………………………………………………………

11. What Form of credit services do you think is offered by Pride MFIs?

    Group Lending ☐

    Individual Lending ☐

    Credit Unions ☐

    If any other, specify…………………………………………………………………………

12. What is the effect of micro-credit offered by Pride micro finance on youth development?

    Stiff competition between MFIs ☐

    Poor credit worthiness of clients ☐

    Limited personnel, poor supervisory ☐

    If any other, specify…………………………………………………………………………

13. What other services do you think are offered by Pride micro finance institutions as far as youth development is concerned?

    Leasing ☐

    Money Transfers ☐

    Insurance ☐

    If any other, please specify……………………………………………………………………..

14. Suggest other areas for further research in micro finance institutions?

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# APPENDIX II

## INTERVIEW GUIDE

1. What does the term micro finance mean?
2. What does the term Youth entrepreneurship mean to you?
3. What forms of training services do you think are offered by Pride MFI?
4. What is the effect of micro-training offered by Pride micro finance on youth development?
5. What levels do problems of Deficiency of savings facilities create?
6. What Form of saving do you think are offered by Pride micro finance institution on youth development?
7. What is the effect of micro-savings offered by Pride micro finance on youth development?
8. What Form of credit services do you think is offered by Pride MFIs?
9. What is the effect of micro-credit offered by Pride micro finance on youth development?
10. What other services do you think are offered by Pride micro finance institutions as far as youth development is concerned?
11. Suggest other areas for further research in micro finance institutions?