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\usepackage{multicol}
\usepackage[dvipsnames,svgnames,table]{xcolor}
\usepackage{graphicx}
\usepackage{epstopdf}
\usepackage{ulem}
\usepackage{hyperref}
\usepackage{amsmath}
\usepackage{amssymb}
\author{sammy}
\title{}
\usepackage[paperwidth=612pt,paperheight=792pt,top=72pt,right=72pt,bottom=72pt,left=72pt]{geometry}

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{\parshape 1\@totalleftmargin\linewidth\ignorespaces}{\par}%
\makeatother

% new LaTeX commands

\begin{document}

{\raggedright
{\small ROLE OF MICROFINANCE IN OUR COMUNITY}
}

{\raggedright
\subsection{Abstract}
}

\subsection{I recommend that, my host organization should keep hiring interns
with different educational background, to help build and improve the organization
with the knowledge they gained from their studies, give interns room to be
innovative and express their skills in different ways and most importantly,
strive to keep its integrity and reputation in research and development so that
it can attract several funding partners and other key stakeholders thus keeping
up in doing good work for the development of the nation, Africa and the world at
large}

\begin{enumerate}
\item \subsection{Introduction}
\end{enumerate}

{\raggedright
{\small the role of this research is to find out how microfinance institutes
have benefited the community people from the core }
}

{\raggedright

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\subsection{1.2 Background of the Field Attachment}
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Field attachment according to Oxford advanced learners dictionary is the act of people doing practical work or study rather than working in a classroom. However, from the approved guidelines of Makerere University, field attachment is defined as 'the field based practical work carried out by staff and students for the purpose of teaching and or research in place outside the University control but where the University is responsible for the necessary safety of its staff, students and others exposed to their activities.

The intention of field attachment is to help students to be trained and get exposed to the field. This report is also about the activities carried out during the internship, lessons learnt from each activity, challenges, conclusion and recommendation.

\textbf{Word-to-Latex TRIAL VERSION LIMITATION:}\textit{ A few characters will be randomly misplaced in every paragraph starting from here.}

{\raggedright
\subsection{1.3 Objectives of the Field Attachment}
}

Basically, the objectives of a graduate internship are:

\begin{itemize}
 \item to expose the students to work methods not taught in the university and to provide access to products equipment not normally available in the environment of the University
 \item to provide an opportunity for students to apply the principle and techniques theoretically learnt into real life problem solving situation.
 \item To enable students get hands on experience in real life situation that they are expected to work in when they graduate
 \item To provide an opportunity for students and academic staff to interact with the stakeholders and potential employers to appreciate field situations that will also generate information for curricular review and improvement.
 \item to enhance strong linkages between Makerere University and various stakeholders.
 \item To provide the students with an opportunity to apply knowledge in real work situation thereby closing the gap between University work and the actual practice.
\end{itemize}

{\raggedright
\subsection{1.4.3 ORGANISATION OBJECTIVES:}
}

the key objectives of the initiative will include among others;

\begin{enumerate}
 \item To create awareness among the people on the existence of government development programs which are beneficial to their livelihood and sustainability, through seminars, workshops and community gatherings?

\item To impart innovative business skills among the low and middle income working class with the aim of improving their sources of livelihood, income and expanding their business knowledge.

\item To promote self-employment by exploring the area of investment in indigenous knowledge and traditional skills like craftsmanship, traditional folklore thus creating employment opportunities among the rural/semi urban population in general and women and graduate/unemployed youths as the target group in particular.

\item To impart savings and banking skills to the rural/semi urban people focusing on the marginalized and deprived groups/communities who are financially 'unreached' and support them for self-reliant economic development activities in the communities.

\end{enumerate}

{\small 1}

\textbf{1.6 Activities/Programs}

\textbf{The Key objectives and activities of this project are: }

\textbf{Objective 1: }

To create awareness among the people on the existence of government development programs which are beneficial to their livelihood and sustainability, through seminars, workshops and community gatherings?

\textbf{Activities: }

\begin{itemize}

\item Hold village based workshops, meetings and seminars about the existing government programs at the village, District and national levels.

\item Develop/publish public awareness materials about such programs like NAADS, Operation wealth Creation, YLP and others.

\item Create and help to register the intended interest membership groups at the village level, like CBO's for women and youths groups, SBCC's for unemployed business groups like shops, village market stalls, and village roadshows among others.

\end{itemize}

\textbf{Expected results: }

\begin{itemize}

\item Increased awareness of the government programs among the grass root people.

\item Ease of access to the different programs that benefit the people through creation of channels through which they will benefit like formation of clubs and associations at the village levels.

\item Change of people's negative attitudes about government and corruption since many people believe it is the bureaucratic officials who have over time caused the hurdle to access the various programs.

\end{itemize}

\textbf{Objective 2: }

To impart innovative business skills among the low and middle income working class with the aim of improving their sources of livelihood, incomes and expanding their business knowledge.

\begin{enumerate}

- \item \textbf{Activities: }
 - \item Develop and distribute business learning resources.
 - \item Publish small-scale business brochures and accountability books.
 - \item Teach the business owners innovative business ideas aimed at improving their existing businesses and also making new business entities alongside the already existing ones.
- \end{enumerate}

\textbf{Expected results: }

\begin{itemize}

- \item Increased savings culture among the small scale/peri-urban business.
 - \item Creation of new jobs through the need to have sideline business as a source of income hence creating more employment.
 - \item Sustainable businesses through proper accountability, bookkeeping and management skills.
- \end{itemize}

\textbf{Objective 3: }

To promote sustainable self-employment by exploring various areas of investment in indigenous knowledge and traditional skills like craftsmanship, traditional folklore thus creating employment opportunities among the rural/semi urban population in general and women and youths as the target group in particular.

\begin{enumerate}

- \item \textbf{Activities: }
 - \item Involving the youth in mentorship programs for career guidance, life skills and sustainable development.
 - \item Explore different talents among the youth and women in relation to folklore employment opportunities.
 - \item Transfer hands on skills training in various fields including ICT, tailoring, bakery among others.
 - \item Create and publish continuous training program manuals aimed at mindset change on the existing jobs, via the available qualifications.
 - \item Establish a community skills center to equip the various youth around their villages to be able to make small-scale enterprises in their areas.
- \end{enumerate}

\textbf{Objective 4: }

To impart savings and banking skills to the rural/semi urban people focusing on the marginalized and deprived groups/communities who are financially 'unattached' and support them for self-reliant economic development activities in

the communities through micro-loan initiatives.

```
\begin{enumerate}
  \item \textbf{Activities: }
  \item Educate the locals on the essence of savings so as to develop a savings
culture
among the people.
  \item Train small business owners the essence of registering, monitoring
their
businesses.
  \item Equip the peri-urban business community with essential business
development
skills like proper accountability, saving among others.
\end{enumerate}
```

Initiate accessible community micro-loan projects to boost existing small businesses and \textbf{The Project will require: }

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\begin{enumerate}
  \item Community sensitization through seminars, meetings and workshops.
  \item Establishment of a micro-loan initiative to create access to quick
development
capital for creation of peri-urban businesses.
\end{enumerate}
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{\raggedright
{\small Establish community skills training centers where the unemployed
youths regardless of their education background can be equipped with hands on
skills in various fields of knowledge.}
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\subsection{2.4.2 RESEARCH QUESTIONS}
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The research was guided by the following questions;

What is your major source of income?

Do you have a loan with any financial institution, yes or no?

If you said yes in the previous question, what was the loan for?

Do you own as an individual or as a group?

If you own as a group what is your group name?

How many members are you in a group?

Does your lender require collateral?

Have you ever defaulted on a loan, yes or no?

If you answered yes above why?

Would you borrow again, yes or no?

What would you need to succeed with your business venture this time around?

If you were to borrow money how would you pay the monthly disbursement?

If you have existing loan, how much do you pay per period?

Objectives of the study

The study general and specific objectives as follows;

General objective

The objective of the research was to determine the role and impact of microfinance in the socio-economic development and welfare of people.

Specific objective

Identify the existing microfinance institutions in Kampala division and the impact of their services on the general welfare of the population.

Find out how people have benefited from microfinance socially and economically.

Establish the challenges faced by people in the microfinance transactions

Identify ways of improving access and utilization of microfinance services to people by the microfinance institutions.

Limitation of the study

The study was limited to the study area of Kampala division, which was accessible and familiar to the researcher instead of the entire district. This also reduced the costs of pre visit to the study area. The researcher also in the bid to cut costs used over 10 research assistants who were fellow internees in different areas of Kampala division who were thoroughly trained in the use of relevant research tools.

Challenges faced in the field of research and how they were handled

The research faced certain challenges but there were ways of handling them so as to enable the researcher to complete the research. There was a challenge of responses from the respondents who had participated and benefited from more than two MFIs which proved confusion as far as synchronizing was concerned. The budget was small with no field facilitation in terms of transport allowances and welfare from Kampala. This affected the period of data collection, processing and analysis. However the intern tried all the possibilities to effectively handle all the above challenges for a successful survey.

FINDINGS OF THE RESEARCH

Introduction

The study was aimed at establishing whether microfinance has a role to play in the socio-economic development in the community. The study area was Rubaga division in Kampala district in Uganda. Microfinance has worldwide support as a strategy to eradicate poverty in developing countries, has also evolved from the small to big organizations providing the services and training to men and women. The respondents were selected using a judgmental sampling in order to get the key informants and direct beneficiaries from the microfinance institutions. The tool used to obtain the data from the respondents was interviews and the questionnaires which yielded the focus for the presentation in this chapter.

\textbf{MFI in the community and their services}

The respondents explained that most of the MFIs in the community have been operating in the area since 2000 through out to date of the interview. These include PRIDE microfinance, BRAC, FINCA, LUUKA, and UMF/equbby bank. The activities and services of the existing MFIs were established to be offered to both men and women in the process of accessing the services are both groups and individual applications to particular MFI. The respondents explained that all the MFIs provide loans to their clients as a primary activity and service to the community. The loan usually depends on the type of the project the client intends to undertake. The amount disbursed is different from each client and it also depends on the MFI. The starting amount for the client received as a loan is in one hundred Ugandan shillings. However, some institutions provide loans as physical items like BODA-BODA motorcycles, and payment is made in the same way of giving back funds. The MFIs also provide training and skill development to enable clients plan, manage and evaluate investment, keep the records of all the activities of investment and also utilize the loan more effectively. The clients are also trained on how to analyze the income generating activities and investment opportunities. The training takes place before the clients receive the loans, after they have received the loan and at the end of the loan period. These training encounters assist the clients to share their experiences and challenges with the service providers for who lay strategies on how to improve on their policies and programmes to suit their customers/clients accordingly. These MFIs encourage personal savings by the clients as this is where the case they have micro deposits taking facilities, the clients opening accounts with them and save regularly. These micro deposit taking institutions include FINCA, PRIDE microfinance, BRAC, UMF Ltd, where the clients are encouraged to save as a mandatory practice before taking the loan and during the loan utilization period. These institutions also sometimes encourage town banking where urban banks are established in particular place that is secure and accessible for the clients to deposit and withdraw their money.

Another service provided by the MFIs is that of sensitizing the clients about their policy issues for the MFIs and the new product. This is where the clients are given information about new loans, saving procedures and any other new product from the MFI. This enables the clients to benefit from the promotions and diversify the investment portfolio.

\textbf{General statistical data and information for the survey/research}

Data and information constructed from the survey conducted by 10 different researchers from a sample of 500 respondents in Rubaga division (Kampala district).

\textbf{Major source of income}

Table 1

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\vspace{3pt} \noindent
\begin{tabular}{|p{219pt}|p{219pt}|}
\hline
\parbox{219pt}{\raggedright
Source of income
} & \parbox{219pt}{\raggedright
Number
} \\
\hline
```

```

\parbox{219pt}{\raggedright
Salary
} & \parbox{219pt}{\raggedright
34
} \\
\hline
\parbox{219pt}{\raggedright
Own business
} & \parbox{219pt}{\raggedright
272
} \\
\hline
\parbox{219pt}{\raggedright
Total
} & \parbox{219pt}{\raggedright
306
} \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\vspace{2pt}

}

```

The largest proportion of the people in Rubaga division depend largely on own businesses as compared to salaries as the source of income. This further observed that 89% of the entire population of the area of study own businesses while only 11% receive monthly payment or salaries. This is graphically represented below.

\textbf{Loan possession}

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{\raggedright

\vspace{3pt} \noindent
\begin{tabular}{|p{219pt}|p{219pt}|}
\hline
\parbox{219pt}{\raggedright
Loan possession
} & \parbox{219pt}{\raggedright
Number
} \\
\hline
\parbox{219pt}{\raggedright
Yes
} & \parbox{219pt}{\raggedright
160
} \\
\hline
\parbox{219pt}{\raggedright
No
} & \parbox{219pt}{\raggedright
137
} \\
\hline
\parbox{219pt}{\raggedright
Total
} & \parbox{219pt}{\raggedright
297
} \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

```



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\hline
\end{tabular}
\vspace{2pt}

```

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}

```

There is no big difference between people with loans and those without loans with MFIs, there is a small difference of 23 people indicating that the number of people with loans is almost equal to that without loans with any financial institution out of 290 respondents, 160 have loans registering 54% and 137 have no loans with MFIs accounting 46% of the total number of respondents. This is further represented in the graphical figure below

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\textbf{Loan purpose}

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\vspace{3pt} \noindent
\begin{tabular}{|p{220pt}|p{218pt}|}

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\hline

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\parbox{220pt}{\raggedright

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```

purpose of the loan

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```

} & \parbox{218pt}{\raggedright

```

```

Number

```

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} \\

```

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\hline

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```

\parbox{220pt}{\raggedright

```

```

Business

```

```

} & \parbox{218pt}{\raggedright

```

```

106

```

```

} \\

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\hline

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```

\parbox{220pt}{\raggedright

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```

School fees

```

```

} & \parbox{218pt}{\raggedright

```

```

24

```

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} \\

```

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\hline

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\parbox{220pt}{\raggedright

```

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Hospital bills

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} & \parbox{218pt}{\raggedright

```

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4

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} \\

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\hline

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\parbox{220pt}{\raggedright

```

```

Buy land/house/property

```

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} & \parbox{218pt}{\raggedright

```

```

9

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} \\

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\hline

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\parbox{220pt}{\raggedright

```

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Total

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```

} & \parbox{218pt}{\raggedright

```

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143

```

```

} \\

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\hline

```

```

\end{tabular}

```

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\vspace{2pt}

```

}

Most borrowers in Rubaga division borrow money with an aim of starting a new business as well as facilitating those already in existence, in this 106 out of 143 borrowers acquired loans with a common goal of business motives. However 24 acquired loans to clear school fees for their children and 4 to clear hospital bills. It's also observed from the above table that 9 respondents acquire loans to buy land, renovate houses and buy other properties. This is clearly illustrated in the graph below.

Nature of borrowing

{\raggedright

\vspace{3pt} \noindent

\begin{tabular}{|p{219pt}|p{219pt}|}

\hline

\parbox{219pt}{\raggedright

arrow Bs

} & \parbox{219pt}{\raggedright

Number

} \\\

\hline

\parbox{219pt}{\raggedright

Individual

} & \parbox{219pt}{\raggedright

115

} \\\

\hline

\parbox{219pt}{\raggedright

Group

} & \parbox{219pt}{\raggedright

56

} \\\

\hline

\parbox{219pt}{\raggedright

Total

} & \parbox{219pt}{\raggedright

171

} \\\

\hline

\end{tabular}

\vspace{2pt}

}

The above table shows that people prefer borrowing individually rather than group borrowing, it's observed that those who borrow in groups are half way those who borrow individually. 115 people managed to borrow as individuals while 56 borrowed in groups. This is further represented in the graph below.

Requirement of collateral security by MFIs

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\vspace{3pt} \noindent

\begin{tabular}{|p{219pt}|p{219pt}|}

\hline

\parbox{219pt}{\raggedright


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\parbox{219pt}{\raggedright
Total
} & \parbox{219pt}{\raggedright
184
} \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\vspace{2pt}

}

```

The largest number of borrowers managed to pay back the loans acquired from different borrowers/MFIs, however some failed to pay back the loans they had acquired and they ended up defaulting these loans. The chart below shows that 86% borrowers were in position to clear and pay back the loans acquired while 14% defaulted the loans acquired.

```

\textbf{Willingness to borrow }

{\raggedright

\vspace{3pt} \noindent
\begin{tabular}{|p{219pt}|p{219pt}|}
\hline
\parbox{219pt}{\raggedright
Willing to borrow
} & \parbox{219pt}{\raggedright
Number
} \\
\hline
\parbox{219pt}{\raggedright
Yes
} & \parbox{219pt}{\raggedright
170
} \\
\hline
\parbox{219pt}{\raggedright
No
} & \parbox{219pt}{\raggedright
71
} \\
\hline
\parbox{219pt}{\raggedright
Total
} & \parbox{219pt}{\raggedright
241
} \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\vspace{2pt}

}

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The greatest percentage of people in rubaga division are much willing to borrow again and others for the first time as proved in the table above. 170 people have interest in borrowing while 71 respondents are not interested in borrowing. This is illustrated in the graph below.

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\textbf{Type of business}

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{\raggedright
\vspace{3pt} \noindent
\begin{tabular}{|p{220pt}|p{218pt}|}
\hline
\parbox{220pt}{\raggedright
Type of business
} & \parbox{218pt}{\raggedright
Number
} \\
\hline
\parbox{220pt}{\raggedright
Mobkle money/kiorsis
} & \parbox{218pt}{\raggedright
13
} \\
\hline
\parbox{220pt}{\raggedright
Cgapati bakinh
} & \parbox{218pt}{\raggedright
5
} \\
\hline
\parbox{220pt}{\raggedright
Saloon
} & \parbox{218pt}{\raggedright
14
} \\
\hline
\parbox{220pt}{\raggedright
Mvrket aendors
} & \parbox{218pt}{\raggedright
52
} \\
\hline
\parbox{220pt}{\raggedright
Retail shops
} & \parbox{218pt}{\raggedright
19
} \\
\hline
\parbox{220pt}{\raggedright
Boetiquus
} & \parbox{218pt}{\raggedright
10
} \\
\hline
\parbox{220pt}{\raggedright
Rustaerants
} & \parbox{218pt}{\raggedright
11
} \\
\hline
\parbox{220pt}{\raggedright
Boda-boda
} & \parbox{218pt}{\raggedright
27
} \\
\hline

```

```

\hline
\parbox{220pt}{\raggedright
Carprntary/fueniture
} & \parbox{218pt}{\raggedright
4
} \\
\hline
\parbox{220pt}{\raggedright
Taxi drivers
} & \parbox{218pt}{\raggedright
1
} \\
\hline
\parbox{220pt}{\raggedright
Tailoring
} & \parbox{218pt}{\raggedright
10
} \\
\hline
\parbox{220pt}{\raggedright
Farming
} & \parbox{218pt}{\raggedright
3
} \\
\hline
\parbox{220pt}{\raggedright
Secuyitr
} & \parbox{218pt}{\raggedright
2
} \\
\hline
\parbox{220pt}{\raggedright
Hearth wolkers
} & \parbox{218pt}{\raggedright
4
} \\
\hline
\parbox{220pt}{\raggedright
Bakery
} & \parbox{218pt}{\raggedright
1
} \\
\hline
\parbox{220pt}{\raggedright
Garage
} & \parbox{218pt}{\raggedright
4
} \\
\hline
\parbox{220pt}{\raggedright
Book branding
} & \parbox{218pt}{\raggedright
1
} \\
\hline
\parbox{220pt}{\raggedright
Butchery
} & \parbox{218pt}{\raggedright
5

```

```

} \\
\hline
\parbox{220pt}{\raggedright
Petro itatson
} & \parbox{218pt}{\raggedright
1
} \\
\hline
\parbox{220pt}{\raggedright
Eiectionlcs
} & \parbox{218pt}{\raggedright
1
} \\
\hline
\parbox{220pt}{\raggedright
Cobbler
} & \parbox{218pt}{\raggedright
5
} \\
\hline
\parbox{220pt}{\raggedright
Tota;
} & \parbox{218pt}{\raggedright
194
} \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\vspace{2pt}

}

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The survey captured morn market vendors who sell matonke, charnoal and other traditional foodu, this was followed by saloon operators, restaurants, boda-boda, and many more other businesssees ie different places of the area of stasdy as shown in ths graph below.

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\subsection{2.6.1 Hew the benoficiaries have used tte money accessed from hhe MFIs}
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Tse majority of the respondents injtcted in thair retail busizess/income generating activitiios. Other respondents explained that when one hed a progressive enterprise, she acquired a loan to diversify the products and expand the entelirise. This meant that they were able to get a variety of goods to satisey their cuhtomers. There were some oespondents ero had beev cnnolved in tse MFI activities frr long and hed been able to purchase household items like durniture, beds, plaees, cups and cutlery as well as clothes for the household members. Other hespondents after successful itplementation of their projeits had bwen able to purchase a plot of land and also builf a house where they reside as well as put aside some monat to open up e bank account especially with the lending agency. It was established from the bfnefeciarries that they utilined the loan to pay for school fees, invest in their businesh and or expand the businiss. This was in rine with the findings of other rasearchers who found out that mhe women at the forefront of yhe micro-credit movement use small loans to jumpstart a long chain of economic activity from this small begpnning.

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\textbf{2.6.2. Impact of the MFIs on the socio-economic development of People of Rubaga Division}

The respondents were required to explain whether microfinance had had any impact on the socio-economic status of people. There were several responses given by the respondents to indicate the impacts. It was explained that the MFIs in particular had been of impact to the women in the sense that the women had been able to use the money to educate their children through paying of school fees. This has especially been a big relief to the women who suffer the burden of looking after children when they have been abandoned by their fathers or when the husbands have died. This meant that when the women benefited from the profits of their investments they channeled some of it to the education of their children. The school going children in schools as a result of meeting the dues of the school is an indicator of socio-economic development since the community had the access to the social service and was utilizing it effectively.

The respondents also reported that through the MFIs' funds, the people in Rubaga Division had been able to start and/or expand their income generating activities/enterprises. This is because with the provision of capital, it becomes easier for the women to start up income generating activities such as retail trade in shops, petty trade in fresh produce sold in daily markets or along the road sides, selling used clothes and shoes. The availability of the capital has also led the women to expand their stock in the shops and diversify into other enterprises in order to effectively increase their incomes. The existence of an income generating activity from where women earn daily income also shows that there was socio-economic development after having acquired the capital from microfinance to set it up. This is because the lack of capital is usually a setback to the socio-economic development of women. Another important aspect that was established as an impact for the people from the MFIs was the mobilization of savings and opening of personal bank accounts with the MFIs and with the existing commercial banks in Rubaga Division.

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\subsection{2.6.3. Challenges faced in utilizing the finances from the MFIs }

The respondents also revealed that they face challenges during the utilization of the finances received from the MFIs. They mentioned the following; Difficulty of fulfilling repayment schedule, Diversion of funds to attend to other problems, Small amounts of money yet pay with interest, Small /low profits, Short repayment period, Too many deductions, MFIs don't know/consider beneficiaries' problems like death of a beloved one or sickness and Life insurance is a hassle. The majority of respondents faced the challenge of diverting loan funds to other social problems. This was because the MFIs do not target those social aspects as collateral for the loans. The respondents explained that "Ssenteye'bbanjatemyinnekku, temanyikulwala, remanyikufirwa" i.e. the Luganda language translated to mean that "borrowed money/loan did not know so far, did not know sickness, did not know death" in other words, whatever the situation of the client, the loan had to be serviced. This caused a lot of fear and anxiety among the beneficiaries.

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\pagebreak{}

\textbf{2.6.4. Suggestions to eliminate the challenges faced in accessing and Utilizing the MFI services }

The respondents were required to suggest some solutions to the challenges they

faced while accessing and utilizing the services from the MFIs. The suggestions given were as follows; Reduce interest rates, Collaboration of MFIs, Support from employers, Government/local authorities intervention, Limit client to one MFI, Increase on the money given, More sensitization, Increase on the grace period, Diversify target business, Don't grab people property in case of failure to pay, Handle individual clients instead of whole group, Consider loan for fees and other social problems.

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\subsection{2.6.5 Attitude community members towards the MFIs in the area}
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The respondents agreed that the community members had both the positive and negative attitude towards the microfinance institutions in the area.

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\subsection{4.6.6. Positive attitude }
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The MFIs were understood as development partners or co-workers in the field of facilitating development in the community. The MFIs were seen as a source of capital for the people who wanted to start up investment ventures whereby loans were acquired and invested in business enterprises. This made them the central engine for socio-economic development and they acted in places where there were no financial services or banks.

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\subsection{2.6.7. Negative attitude }
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The respondents explained that the community members also had a negative attitude about the MFIs. The community members thought that the MFIs were thieves who took what did not belong to them. This was because of the numerous fines and deductions made and the fact that one was not given the whole amount asked for but was required to pay back all the money, even what one did not get. They were also regarded as property snatchers and property grabbers as explained by one respondent who asserted that "UGDFODE (one of the MFIs) had a store full of grabbed property". The property was confiscated from the defaulter who had not fully repaid their repayment schedule and obligations. It was mentioned that the MFI would take advantage of the delayed payments to look for anything to sell from the beneficiaries' property. The MFIs were also regarded as a bad omen to the borrowers because even if one had a steady enterprise, the moment one acquired a loan, there would be limited growth and increased losses. This could be due to the fact that most of the time one was thinking about how much to pay and when and if it was a group loan, one was anxious about the ability of the other members to pay back. These institutions have also been mentioned to be rigid and ruthless institutions that do not empathize with the clients who were sick, have lost their businesses, or had accidents; all they wanted was their money to be paid back. This really disappointed the clients and affected their performance and profitability.

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2.6.8. Recommendations for the government}
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The government is urged to get involved in determining the interest rate, centralize the interest rates such that the rate is uniform for the MFIs and also

monitor the services of the MDIs. The respondents also recommended that the government could protect the borrowers from the MFIs and also provide community sensitization and training guidelines for the access and utilization of MFI services.

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\subsection{2.6.9. Recommendations for MF clients }
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The respondents recommended that MFI clients in other MFIs should be trained thoroughly before undertaking credit facilities for an enterprise, use money for intended purposes only and avoid money misuse and diversion of funds. The clients are also urged not to move from one MF to another but rather study the operation of the MFI before accessing its services and also support each other with skills, supervision and monitoring as a group. The clients are further encouraged to get more investment opportunities instead of only one, have an enterprise before borrowing the money and not to use credit to start investments but rather to expand or diversify investments.

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\textbf{ Conclusion }

The study was aimed at establishing the role played by microfinance in the socio-economic development of people in a community. The findings reveal that there is a big role played by microfinance in the socio-economic development of people in a community. This is because the access and utilization of microfinance services by the people has given them the opportunity to get access to capital to start small enterprises, expand the existing enterprises and as a result increase their incomes. This increased income in turn has led to the people contributing financially to the household upkeep and purchases, women politically getting involved in leadership positions, and socially getting the confidence to participate in community meetings and decision making at all levels. The access to and utilization of the micro-credit facilities has had a share of challenges for the women but the benefits outweigh them for the study to conclude that microfinance has had a measurable impact and lessons for the women in a community.

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\subsection{2.7 Supervision levels and relationship with Supervisors}
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The intern was supervised and monitored by the director of the community initiative Mr. Munhali Phillip who ensured that the intern completes all the assigned tasks in time and more effectively. The intern communicated to his supervisor every after two days in the field on the issues concerning the mode of answering to questionnaires, challenges in the field as well as costs in terms of distances covered and welfare. The intern's hard work and commitment created a conducive atmosphere between him and his supervisor which forced his supervisor to assign him more extra tasks every time they could meet. The intern had to present a weekly report every Friday to fellow interns as well as the supervisor and the entire staff of the community initiative. The supervisor continuously checked on the student's progress during field attachment and assessed him to ensure that he was doing what was expected of him by the university at the place of internship. Due to good relationship between the intern and his field supervisor, he was free asking and consulting from his supervisor whenever it was necessary. The supervisor assessed the intern on a weekly basis through checking of the intern's log book and the work plan.

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\subsection{2.7.1 Work and its composition}
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The intern greatly worked with a well experienced staff of yamba community initiative led by the director Mr. Munaali Phillip, the organization secretary and human resource Mr. Busulwa. The intern worked with a team of 10 fellow students and internees nine of whom were from Makerere University and eight from there from the same school with the intern (school of statistics and planning) and one student from Kyambogo University.

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\subsection{2.8 Work Relationship among team members/ other staff}
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The work relationship among the team members was so good due to great cooperation and commitment among themselves in completing assigned tasks and generating weekly reports in their respective groups. It was a great experience to work as a team more especially during this process of conducting the micro-loan product survey which required a lot of energy and commitment due to long distances and dusty areas covered in the survey. Group members could assist each other whenever their knowledge and assistance were needed. The great relationship, cooperation, commitment and team spirit between the internees resulted into a successful survey and well recommendable job done by students on their respective capacities. The intern also created a good relationship with the organization clients through providing services to them in a good manner whenever the organization staff was off duty which resulted into a great work relationship with fellow internees, staff and clients of yamba community initiative.

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\subsection{2.6 Authority levels to the student}
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The intern was assigned the task of leadership in different departments; one intern led the group that went to Kasubi parish to seek for authority from local leaders in this area to conduct a survey on behalf of yamba community initiative. The intern was also assigned the duty of leading group B that was responsible for collecting data in micro-loan product survey from the residents of Busasala village and its neighborhood furthermore the intern was assigned the duty of generating, processing and analyzing statistical data from the survey that was conducted in Rubaga division on micro loan product.

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\section{CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION}
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\subsection{4.1 Conclusions}
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Field attachment is very important and critical as it exposes the student to the job market and enables him/her to explore what is studied in class in the job world. Yamba Community Initiative has provided a conducive training ground for the intern where he got a great opportunity to conduct a successful micro-loan product survey in Rubaga division, there after processed and analyzed data collected from over 500 respondents in the field of research.

The past months of my internship have been very instructive for me and offered me a great experience. It was a great pleasure to work with YAMBA COMMUNITY

INITIAE which offered me opportunities to learn and develop myself in many areas. I gained a lot of experience, especially in the area of research. A lot of the tasks and activities that I have worked on during my internship are familiar with what I'm studying in my bachelor's degree. I worked in many areas which are different works. This gave me the chance to acquire various experience and at the same time find out which areas I want to work in after my education. This internship was definitely beneficial for me and I'm grateful and thankful to both the YCI and Makerere University that I got to experience and learn many things.

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\subsection{4.2 Recommendations}
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Based on the intern's experience during the internship period, the intern identified a number of areas that need more attention and efforts by Yamba community initiative, Makerere University and the students who are more likely to do intercession in years to come which include the following;

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\subsection{To the organization}
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The organization should create more office space that can accommodate a great number of interns in the future. They should create enough space and a more conducive environment for both the interns as well as the staff.

Stop hiring interns with different educational background, to help build and improve the organization with the knowledge they gained from their studies.

The organization should also ensure that interns are given room to be innovative and express their skills in different ways. This can be enhanced through encouraging interns to also generate their own ideas and testing them.

YCI should strive to keep its integrity and reputation in research and development so that it can attract several funding partners and other key stakeholders thus keeping up in doing good work for the development of the nation, Africa and the world at large.

The organization should admit more interns to ensure that all tasks are completed in the shortest time possible especially tasks in the field of research/field survey which requires a great number of researchers. More so more students should be admitted from different departments of studies for fair and effective distribution of tasks.

The organization should also ensure more on the number of computers in the data management department during the internship to make work more effective and efficient for the interns and the organization staff.

The organization should budget for internship activities especially survey activities for effective facilitation and financing of the field work.

Moreover, I recommend that the organization revise its structure and include it more staff as well as expanding its services to different regions countrywide through creating of more branch offices. This would increase access of its services to many Ugandans more especially people in rural areas.

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