# RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN TRAINING AND DEVELOPMENT AND COMPETITIVE ADVANTAGE IN THE MICRO FINANCE INDUSTRY

**BEATRICE KARIMI RIUNGU** 

# A RESEARCH PROJECT SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE AWARD OF MASTERS IN BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION, SCHOOL OF BUSINESS, UNIVERSITY OF NAIROBI.

NOVEMBER, 2014

## DECLARATION

This research project is my original work and has not been submitted for awards of a degree in any other university.

.....

.....

Signature

Date

**Riungu K. Beatrice** 

#### D61/72968/2012

This research project has been submitted for examination with my approval as the university supervisor.

.....

Signature

.....

Date

DR. Mercy Munjuri

**Department of Business Administration** 

School of Business,

University of Nairobi

#### ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I acknowledge my supervisor Dr. Mercy Munjuri who worked tirelessly to ensure I completed this project on time, her invaluable assistance has enhanced the success of this project.

I am also indebted to my dear parents for being real driving forces behind my education and for their moral support. They made me have a clear vision of pursuing this course.

I acknowledge my friends and colleagues for their professional and moral support during the time of writing this project.

### **DEDICATION**

This study is dedicated to my beloved parents Mr and Mrs. Riungu Manyara for their moral support and also my beloved sister and brothers for their emotion support.

Declarationii	
Acknowledgmentiii	
Dedicationiv	
List of Tablesvii	
Abstractviii	
CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION1	
1.1 Background of the Study1	
1.1.1 Training and Development4	
1.1.2 Competitive Advantage	
1.1.3 Microfinance Industry in Kenya6	
1.2 Research Problem	
1.3 Research Objectives	
1.4 Value of the Study	
CHAPTER TWO: LITERATURE REVIEW11	
2.1 Introduction	
2.2 Theoretical Foundation	
2.2.1 Resource-Based View	
2.2.2 Human Capital Theory	
2.3 Training and Development	
2.4 Competitive Advantage15	
2.5 Training and Development and Competitive Advantage	
CHAPTER THREE: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY18	
3.1 Introduction	
3.2 Research Design	
3.3 Target Population	
3.4 Data Collection	
3.5 Data Analysis and Presentation	

#### **TABLE OF CONTENTS**

CHAPTER FOUR: DATA ANALYSIS, RESULTS AND DISCUSSIO	ON20
4.1 Introduction	20
4.2 Response Rate	20
4.3 Biographical Data	20
4.3.1 Gender	21
4.3.2 Level of Education	21
4.3.3 Work Experience	22
4.3.4 Marital Status	23
4.4 Training and Development and Competitive Advantage	23
4.5 Discussions of Findings	29
CHAPTER FIVE: SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND	
RECOMMENDATIONS	31
5.1 Introduction	
5.2 Summary	
5.3 Conclusions of the Study	32
5.4 Recommendations for Policy and Practice	
5.5 Limitations of the Study	34
5.6 Suggestions for Further Research	
REFERENCES	
APPENDICES	
APPENDIX I: QUESTIONNAIRE	
APPENDIX II: LIST OF FINACIAL INSTITUTIONS IN KENYA	43

#### LIST OF TABLES

Table 4.1 Response Rate	20
Table 4.2 Gender	21
Table 4.3 Level of Education	21
Table 4.4 Work Experience	22
Table 4.5 Marital Status	23
Table 4.6 Training and Development and Competitive Advantage	24

#### ABSTRACT

This study sought to establish the relationship between training and development and competitive advantage among micro finance institutions in Kenya. This study adopted a descriptive cross sectional survey research design. The target population for this study consisted of all micro finance industry players duly registered by AMFIK. A census survey was carried out on all the 54 micro finance institutions. Primary data was used in this research. Data was analysed using descriptive statistics such as frequency distributions, mean, standard deviation and percentages. Data was presented in the form of tables. The respondents stated that their training and development policy is geared towards enhancing the organizational competitive advantage, training and development policy is reviewed regularly thus enabling the organization link the business strategy with fundamental finance and capital markets constantly. Training and development programs have given their organization competitive advantage by developing new products to retain and build customer base and training and development programs achieve the required outcomes by enabling the organization to focus on information about value added products and services regularly aspect were applied to a large extent in their organizations. The aspect training and development programs lead to increased performance and productivity because the organization has clarity of goals, training and development policies incorporate systems of assessing and measuring the results that are facilitated by the experience and skills of top managers aspect. In conclusion job training and development is one of the most crucial functions for any organization seeking to improve its productivity and gaining competitive advantage. Delivering sustained success to organizations by improving the performance of the people who work in them and by developing the capabilities of teams and individual contributors. Training is a vital component in organizational process of cultural change, a behavioural device that can be used to secure workforce commitment and to realize the potential of employees. The researcher came to the decision that there should be training and development in every organization if competitive advantage is to be achieved. Training and development is very important for an organization to compete with this challenging and changing world. Training and development is directly related to employee but its ultimate effect goes to organization because the end user is organization itself. Before delivering training, design of the training should be prepared in the manner which is effective and most useful for organizations. Feedback of the experienced participants is very necessary for the outcome of training program and before the conduction of training program the trainer must know about knowledge and expectations of the experienced participants.