



DETERMINANTS OF YOUTH ENTREPRENEURSHIP DEVELOPMENT IN NEPAL

ABSTRACT

The study intends to investigate “Determinants of Youth Entrepreneurship” Data for the study was collected through convenience sampling techniques. In this research report, 400 questionnaires were distributed in Nepal selected Business houses, School, Colleges. Out of which only 395 responses were collected. 5 questionnaires were eliminated from the data as some were not returned and some were incomplete. The questionnaires are distributed to all the Business houses, School, Colleges. Descriptive and causal comparative research design was used to conduct the research study using correlation and regression analysis.

It is also analyzed that majority of respondents have not started to operate business and they are currently facing obstacles while operating business is lack of capital expansion. From the analysis of chi-square test it is found that gender have significant effect on youth entrepreneurship development. From the research report it is also analyzed that Education and Training, Access to Finance, Unemployment, Government support, Family support, Societal Entrepreneurial culture, Youth perception towards Entrepreneurship have significant effect on Youth entrepreneurship development expect Entrepreneurial skill. It is analyzed there is no any multi-collinearity. Likewise, it is analyzed that youth's entrepreneurs have impacted on generating employment for the Rupandehi people. Entrepreneur's skill is the important factors that have impacted on

youth's entrepreneurship development. Due to lots of entrepreneurship skill development program people are motivated to start their own business. Education and training have encouraged people operate business and run them in a systematic way by the help of their education and training they got.

Keywords: Education and training, Government support, Youth perception towards Entrepreneurship, Unemployment, Assess to finance, Entrepreneur skill, Family support, Societal Entrepreneurial culture and Youth Entrepreneurship development.

1.1Background of Study

Entrepreneurship has been defined as a strategy to promote economic activities among young people. The United Nations, for statistical purposes, defines 'youth', as those persons between the ages of 15 and 24 years, without prejudice to other definitions by Member States (United Nations, 1981). The European Commission disagrees that academic practitioners and policy makers worldwide have heightened their commitment towards promoting an entrepreneurial mindset within society (Commission, 2003). Evidence shows that when jobs are less, especially youth are generally more likely to be unemployed. Economic crisis damaging the job market, young people are first to be settle off. This has led to thousands of settle off workers returning to rural areas where the chances for getting alternative work are drastic. Youth entrepreneurship has received the considerable focus after the government introduce youth self-employment program (CBS, 2010). According to GEM report 2012, by 2015, 660 million young people will be looking for work .With the formal sector as many countries experiencing hugely slow growth, it is unlikely that this sector will be able to offer work opportunities to the increasing number of young people looking of jobs (Schoof, 2006) . So, the final scenario though seems shadowy, youth entrepreneurship could be seen as an additional way of allowing the youth into the labor market and promoting job creation. Likewise, Youth Business International

(2013) reports that about 60 percent of these businesses in Nepal fail within their first three years of operation, with some of them failing much earlier before they can even reach execution stage. This may not be exception for youth entrepreneurial ventures in this country and Rupandehi district in particular.

1.2 Research Questions

To guide the dissertation for understanding significant problems and provide the solutions, the requirement of research question is vital in every research. The research question will track all the required information in sequential order and helps the research to present the best knowledge towards the topic. My study aims to address the following research question:

- Is there any relationship between Education and training, Government support, Youth perception towards Entrepreneurship, Unemployment, Assess to finance, Entrepreneur skill, Family support, Societal Entrepreneurial culture and Youth Entrepreneurship development?
- Does between Education and training, Government support, Youth perception towards Entrepreneurship, Unemployment, Assess to finance, Entrepreneur skill, Family support, Societal Entrepreneurial culture affect Youth Entrepreneurship development?

Is there any difference among Gender and Education with regard to different dimensions Youth Entrepreneurship development.

1.3 Objectives

General objective

- The purpose of this study is to analyze the determinants of Youth Entrepreneurship development in Nepal.

Specific objectives

- To measure the relationship between Education and training, Government support, Youth perception towards Entrepreneurship, Unemployment, Assess to finance, Entrepreneur skill, Family support, Societal Entrepreneurial culture and Youth Entrepreneurship development.
- To examine the effect of Education and training, Government support, Youth perception towards Entrepreneurship, Unemployment, Assess to finance, Entrepreneur skill, Family support, Societal Entrepreneurial culture on Youth Entrepreneurship development.
- To analyze the differences among Gender, Age with regard to different dimensions of Youth Entrepreneurship development.

1.4 Research Hypothesis

H1: There is significant relationship between Education and training and Youth entrepreneurship development.

H2: There is significant relationship between Government support and Youth entrepreneurship development.

H3: There is significant relationship between Youth perception towards Entrepreneurship and Youth entrepreneurship development.

H4: There is significant relationship between Family support and Youth entrepreneurship development.

H5: There is significant relationship between Societal Entrepreneurial culture and Youth entrepreneurship development.

H6: There is significant relationship between Assess to finance and Youth entrepreneurship development.

H7: There is significant relationship between Unemployment and Youth entrepreneurship development.

H8: There is significant relationship between Entrepreneurial skill and Youth entrepreneurship development.

H9: Education and training has significant effect on Youth entrepreneurship development.

H9: Assess of finance has significant effect on Youth entrepreneurship development.

H10: Unemployment has significant effect on Youth entrepreneurship development.

H11: Entrepreneurial skill has significant effect on Youth entrepreneurship development

H12: Government support has significant effect on Youth entrepreneurship development.

H13: Youth perception towards Entrepreneurship has significant effect on Youth entrepreneurship development.

H14: Family support has significant effect on Youth entrepreneurship development.

H15: Societal Entrepreneurial culture has significant effect on Youth entrepreneurship development.

H16: Gender has significant effect on Youth entrepreneurship development.

H17: Age has significant effect on Youth entrepreneurship development.

2.1 Introduction

The literature review was done to provide insights to the readers on the key concepts, theories and the data are related to the topic being studied. This way, in this chapter, the following key issues and concepts are addressed: entrepreneurship and its theoretical background, youth entrepreneurship in Nepal , its determinants.

2.2 Entrepreneurship

“Entrepreneurship is most important method by which new knowledge is converted into products and services” (Shane, 2000). “Entrepreneurship is an activity that involves the evaluation, discovery and exploitation of opportunities to introduce new goods and services, market process, ways of organizing and raw material through organizing efforts that previously had not existed (Venkataraman, 1997). Entrepreneurship is the process where an entrepreneur’s forms a venture by seeing the opportunity in the market, undertake the risk by the help of effective innovative idea or process and collect profit from the business. In the field of entrepreneurship, numerous researchers have not come up with the single and unanimously acceptable definition for entrepreneurship (Gwija, 2014). Nafukho (2010) argue that the reason for not having a universal definition is because entrepreneurship has studied in many disciplines, which has resulted in the rise of many opinions regarding its meaning. As stated by GEM report 2004, the entrepreneurial framework conditions involve the availability of financial resources for starting new ventures, programs and government policies to support new business ventures, the level of education and training for those who wish to be or already are entrepreneurs, access to professional support service, internal market openness and physical infrastructure, as well as cultural and social norms (Reynolds, 2004).

2.2 Youth Definition

Globally there is no commonly accepted definition of the term ‘youth’. The definition of the term youth seems to vary from country to country and agency to agency depending on country or agency specific circumstances. The UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs define the youth as that population in the age bracket of

15-24 years. The Youth Policy Act in India defines the youth as ranging from 15 to 35 years of age (Brown and Larson, 2002). The African Youth Charter (2011) has defined young people as individuals between the ages of 15 and 35 years. This definition views young people within the African context and is based on Africa's development realities. The Millennium declaration summit has defined the youth as persons between ages 15-28 years old. In South Africa, according to Curtain (2004) young people are historically defined as being between ages 15 and 35. In Uganda for instance the youth are classified as those individuals between ages 12 to 30 years, while in Nigeria, it is between 18 and 35 years (ILO, 2005).

2.4 Youth Entrepreneurship development

Bank (2008) claims in his project the present challenge of youth unemployment and investigates the role that youth entrepreneurs play in solving these challenges. Youth entrepreneurship has gained more importance in current years in various countries as a way of fostering employment opportunities, promoting regional development and boosting economic competitiveness. The definition of youth entrepreneurship (Chingunta, 2002) is the practical application of enterprising qualities such as initiative, motivation, creativity and risk taking into the work environment. Although the literature on youth entrepreneurship is very limited, there is a proof that young people think that working for themselves as a career option as it offers them an interesting job, freedom and autonomy, which other working might not provide (Freene & store 2005).

Governmental support

Entrepreneurial activities are necessary for society and the healthy economy of the nation. Entrepreneurial activities carried out by small and medium enterprises create employment prospects for youngsters. Entrepreneurial activity is the combined effect of risk-taking and innovation. Entrepreneurial activities can further lead to the development of the country, particularly a developing country, where the value of entrepreneurial activities is greater compared to other developed economies.

Unfortunately, entrepreneurial activities are limited in Nepal. Further, the government is also not seen promoting these activities. It is obvious that the government does not take initiative to create entrepreneurial opportunities for youth and the private sector is expected to step in for motivating the youth. It has been noted by Haque (2007) that to enhance the entrepreneurial activities in the country, the government needs to relook its policies regarding rent, inspire novelty, and develop a culture favorable to business development. Formation of business-friendly strategies and empowerment of youth are the basic steps which are needed to be taken. Furthermore, in the role of the government in the establishment of small and medium-sized enterprises studied by Chemin (2009), it was established that youth employment, taxes, rents, etc. are the hurdles that a government should consider easing for encouraging entrepreneurial initiatives in Nepal.

Unemployment

The current situation of unemployment in Nepal is due to the adverse economic and political conditions prevailing in the country. Despite being a country with countless resources, because of political instability, the economic growth of the country has suffered significantly. The political situation of the country has an enormous impact on the economic well-being of the country. Unemployment impacts youth and has adverse societal impacts (Taha, 2016). Unemployed youth get caught in a cycle of dissatisfaction and depression. This also leads to unrest in society and negative developments such as street crimes. It has been emphasized by Lucifora & Moriconi (2015) that the political situation obtaining in a country attracts foreign direct investment. The unstable political situation in Nepal, therefore, impacts domestic and foreign investment patterns.

Youth perception towards Entrepreneurship

According to the African Economic Outlook (2016), one of the most powerful of these barriers to employment opportunities for many young people is discrimination (i.e., negative attitudes towards inexperienced young workers). According to Kaburi

et al. (2012), this is legitimized by beliefs such as wisdom only comes with age, and that youth is merely a transition period. Society also perceives youth as irresponsible and troublemakers and this perception may contribute to difficulty in obtaining credit. Chitukutuku (2014) argues that young people face constant pressure from elders and peers to possess and to be possessed.

Entrepreneurial skill

The role of personality traits, the decision to start a business and maintain it successfully is discussed controversially in entrepreneurship research. Personality traits are defined as dispositions to exhibit a certain kind of response across various situations (Caprara & Cervone, 2000).

Family support

It is important to note that what the youth of today consider important and valuable is access to employment opportunities (Chitukutuku, 2014). In Kenya, society's expectations of young people are not very clear (Kaburi, 2012). According to Kenya Voluntary Development Association (KVDA) (2015), a gap in expectations has opened between what parents and older generations expect of youth, on the one hand, and the expectations of youth themselves (influenced by their peers, and the media, etc.).

Access to finance

According to Kamau & Mwangi (2014), access and availability of affordable credit ensure that youth entrepreneurs can benefit from the credit facilities to start and expand their enterprises and also take advantage of emerging opportunities. However, accessing credit is a major constraint to the development and growth of small and micro enterprises (SMEs) and also to poor rural and urban households (Mwangi & Shem, 2012).

Education and Experiences

Governments around the world have shown a growing interest in interventions that promote entrepreneurial success, making significant investments in entrepreneurship education and training (EET) (Valerio, Parton & Robb, 2014).

3.1 Research Design

For this study, survey based descriptive and analytical research design was used. This research is based on primary data hence; descriptive research design Descriptive Research Design has helped to identify the determinants of youth entrepreneurship in Rupandehi district. A causal-comparative design is a research design that seeks to find relationships between independent and dependent variables after an action or event has already occurred. This research is using casual comparative design in order to find the effect of Education, Training, Access of finance, Unemployment, Reward, Entrepreneurial skills with Youth entrepreneurship development in order to startup new business.

3.2 Sampling Technique

Convenience sampling is a type of no probability sampling in which people are sampled simply because they are "convenient" sources of data for researchers.

3.3 Sampling Size

Roscoe (1975) suggested that the rule of thumb of selecting appropriate sample size at least 30 and below 500. Since the size of population is unknown, so this sample size can maintain the sample error at an acceptable level.

Calculation of sample size:

$$\text{Necessary Sample Size} = (Z\text{-score})^2 * \text{Std Dev} * (1 - \text{StdDev}) / (\text{margin of error})^2$$

By taking 95% confidence level, 0.5 standard deviation, and a margin of error (confidence interval) of $\pm 5\%$.

$$\begin{aligned} & ((1.96)^2 \times 0.5(0.5)) / (.05)^2 \\ & = (3.8416 \times 0.25) / 0.0025 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &=0.9604 & / & 0.0025 \\ &=384.16 \end{aligned}$$

In this research, 400 questionnaires were distributed in Nepal selected Business houses, School, Colleges. Out of which only 395 responses were collected. 5 questionnaires were eliminated from the data as some were not returned and some were incomplete. The questioners are distributed to all the Business houses, School, Colleges.

3.4 Nature and Sources of Data

Self –administrative questionnaire has been using in this research to get the primary data. Participants include from various college students. The primary data has been collected by developing a questionnaire.

4.1 Distribution of Respondents by Gender

The researcher categorized the total sampled respondents based on gender. The groups are male and female.

Table 1: Distribution of Respondents by gender

Gender	Frequency	Percent
Male	201	50.9
Female	194	49.1
Total	395	100.0

Table 1 shows the gender of the respondent who participated in this survey. Out of 395 respondents, the majority respondents are male that is 201 respondents and it represents 50.9% of the total respondents. While there are only 49.1 % female participated in the survey which is equal to 194 respondents.

4.2 Distribution of Respondents by Age Group

Table 2: Distribution of Responses by Age group

Age	Frequency	Percent
16-24	48	12.2
24-49	347	87.8
Total	395	100.0

Table 2 reflected that the majority of the Youth respondents were aged of 24-49 years old representing 87.8%. It was followed by 16-24 years by 12.2%. It seems that majority of respondents are age of 24-49 years.

4.3 Distribution of Response by Education Level

Total respondents are categorized into 3 group based on education level of respondents i.e. Below See, Intermediate level, Bachelor, Master and above.

Table 3: Distribution of Response by Education Level

Education	Frequency	Percent
Below see	50	12.65
Intermediate	104	26.32
Bachelor's level	129	32.65
Master's and above	112	28.35
Total	395	100.0

According to table 3 majority of respondents have educational qualification up to bachelor's level by 32.65%. Rest it was followed by Master's and above. Intermediate and below see by 28.35%, 26.32%, and 12.65% respectively.

4.4 Present obstacles for youth entrepreneurs in Rupandehi district

The following table shows the main obstacles that are being encountered by young entrepreneurs in their business operation in Rupandehi district.

Table 4: Obstacles for Business operation

Factors	Respondents number	Respondents percentage
lack of expansion of capital	202	51.1
lack of business resource	24	6.1
lack of business support	137	34.7
lack of business management skill	32	8.1
Total	395	100.0

In the given table 4, majority of youth face Lack of expansion of capital problem while operating business and lack of business support by 51.1% and 34.7% respectively. Rest it was followed by Lack of Business management skill, Lack of business resources, by 8.1% and 6.1% respectively.

4.5 Inferential Analysis

4.5.1 Chi-Square Tests for Gender

Table 5: Chi-square test for Gender

Statements	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	155.045 ^a	10	.000
Likelihood Ratio	195.742	10	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	14.218	1	.000
N of Valid Cases	384		

a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 5.25.

According to this table 9, chi-square test is used for analyzing the effect of Gender. Since the p value of this test is less than 0.05 by 0.00 at 5% level of significance. It

means we accept alternative hypothesis. So, we came to a conclusion that there is significant effect of Gender.

4.5.2 One-way ANOVA Test for Age

Table 6: One-way Anova for Age

Statements	Mean	Df	F	Sig.
16-24 yrs	1962.331	1	164.342	.000
24-49 yrs	11.941	393		
Total		394		

According to this table 6, one way ANOVA tests are used for analyzing the effect of Gender on Youth Entrepreneurship development. Since the ($P < 0.05$) p value of this test is 0.000 at 5% level of significance it means we accept alternative hypothesis. So, we came to conclusion that there is significant effect of Age on Youth Entrepreneurship development.

4.5.3 Pearson Correlations Analysis

Table7: Pearson Correlations Analysis

Statements	Education and Training	Assets to finance	Unemployment	Entrepreneurial skill	Government support	Youth perception towards Entrepreneurship	Family support	Societal Entrepreneurial culture	Youth Entrepreneurship development
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Educational and Training	1	.526**	.113*	.124*	.795**	.798**	.333**	.518*	.819**
Assessment to finance		1	.192**	.588**	.481**	.415**	.294**	.625*	.608**
Unemployment			1	.627**	-.001	.114*	.495**	.337*	.134**
Entrepreneurial skill			.	1	-.028	.109*	.555**	.559*	.212**
Government support					1	.879**	.197**	.419*	.854**
Youth perception towards Entrepreneurship						1	.540**	.613*	.910**
Family support							1	.771*	.429**
Societal Entrepreneurial culture								1	.667**

Youth Entrepreneurship development									1
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**. Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

Based on table 7, it has shown that the correlation matrix for the five examined variables which are Youth Entrepreneurship development, Education and Training, Entrepreneurial Skills, Access to Finance, Unemployment, Government support, Family support, Societal Entrepreneurial culture and Youth perception towards Entrepreneurship

According to table there were positive correlations. In this study Youth Entrepreneurship development skills has shown positive relationship with $r = 1$ at 0.05 level of significance. Next it was followed by Education and Training, Entrepreneurial Skills, Access to Finance, Unemployment, Government support, Family support, Societal Entrepreneurial culture, Youth perception towards Entrepreneurship which seems to have positive relationship with value of r as 0.526, 0.113, 0.124, 0.795, 0.798, 0.333, 0.518, 0.819 respectively at 0.05 level of significance. Thus, the results show that there is significant relationship between independent variables (Education and Training, Entrepreneurial Skills, Access to Finance, Unemployment, Government support, Family support, Societal Entrepreneurial culture, Youth perception towards Entrepreneurship) and dependent variable (Youth Entrepreneurship development).

4.5.5 Multiple Regressions

Model Summary

Table 8: Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.961 ^a	.923	.921	1.153

Based on the output of the Table 8, the value of Adjusted R Square is 0.921. Hence, the change of the Youth entrepreneurship development was 92.1% which was influenced by the factors of Education and Training, Entrepreneurial Skills, Access to Finance, Unemployment, Government support, Family support, Societal Entrepreneurial culture, Youth perception towards Entrepreneurship. Furthermore, other 8.01% of the model is explained by other factors which are able to influence the Youth entrepreneurship development.

ANOVA

Table 9: ANOVA

Model	Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Regression	6142.245	8	767.781	578.036	.000 ^b
Residual	512.707	386	1.328		
Total	6654.952	394			

Based on the ANOVA Table 9, the F value is proven to be significant at 578.036. The overall regression model with Education and Training, Entrepreneurial Skills, Access to Finance, Unemployment, Government support, Family support, Societal Entrepreneurial culture, Youth perception towards Entrepreneurship and Youth entrepreneurship development.

Coefficient with Multi Collinearity statistics

Table 10 Coefficient with Multi Collinearity statistics

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.	Collinearity Statistics	
	B	Std. Error	Beta			Tolerance	VIF
(Constant)	11.752	1.066		11.025	.000		
Education and Training	.089	.032	.074	2.820	.005	.287	3.479
Access to finance	.381	.057	.192	6.704	.000	.242	2.129
Unemployment	.200	.052	.079	3.849	.000	.471	2.123
Entrepreneurial skill	.019	.067	.008	.279	.780	.239	2.182
Government support	.233	.065	.174	3.615	.000	.076	2.669
Family support	0.614	.092	.958	17.456	.000	.066	3.088
Societal							
Entrepreneurial culture	.951	.091	.367	10.405	.000	.160	2.232
Youth perception towards	.869	.103	.256	8.441	.000	.218	3.597

The regression coefficient of Education and Training is 0.089 which means that the Youth entrepreneurship development will increase 0.089 units when Education and Training increased 1 unit while another thing remains same.

Similarly, the regression coefficient of Entrepreneurial Skill is 0.019 which means the Youth entrepreneurship development will increase 0.019 when Entrepreneurial Skill increased 1 unit while other remains same.

Likewise, the regression coefficient of Access of Finance is 0.381. It means the Youth entrepreneurship development will increase 0.381 when Access of Finance increased 1 unit while other remains same.

Furthermore, the regression coefficient of Unemployment is 0.200. It means the Youth entrepreneurship development will increase when Unemployment increased 1 unit while other remains same.

The regression coefficient of Government support is 0.233 which means that the Youth entrepreneurship development will increase 0.233 units when Government support increased 1 unit while another thing remains same.

Similarly, the regression coefficient of Family support is 0.614 which means the Youth entrepreneurship development will increase 0.614 units when Family support increased 1 unit while other remains same.

Likewise, the regression coefficient of Societal Entrepreneurial culture is 0.951. It means the Youth entrepreneurship development will increase 0.951 units when Societal Entrepreneurial culture increased 1 unit while other remains same.

Furthermore, the regression coefficient of Youth perception towards Entrepreneurship is 0.869. It means the Youth entrepreneurship development will increase 0.869 units when Youth perception towards Entrepreneurship increased 1 unit while other remains same.

The result of regression highlight that there is a significant positive relationship between Education and Training, Access to Finance, Unemployment, Government support, Family support, Societal Entrepreneurial culture, Youth perception towards Entrepreneurship with Youth entrepreneurship development in Rupandehi district.

Since the p value of all variable are less than 0.05 at 5 percent level of significance. But Entrepreneurial Skills p vale is more than 0.05 by 0.780.

Likewise, Variance Inflation Factor (VIF) and tolerance measures the multi-collinearity among the independent variables.

It is denoted by: $VIF_j = 1/(1-R_j^2)$

The above table shows that tolerance values are more than 0.1 and value of VIF is less than 10 in all independent variables and moderating variables. So regression model is free from multi Collinearity.

4.6 Findings

- From the research report majority of respondents are male by 50.9% with the age group of 24-49 years by 84.7% having educational qualification of bachelor's level by 34.65%.
- It is also analyzed that majority of respondents have monthly expenditure of 50000 and above by 50.9%.
- It is also analyzed that majority of respondents have not started to operate business by 47.1% and they are currently facing obstacles while operating business is lack of capital expansion by 51.1%.
- From the analysis of chi-square test it is found that gender have significant effect on youth entrepreneurship development. Likewise, from one way anova test it is analyzed that age is important factor that effect youth entrepreneurship development.
- From the research report it is also analyzed that Education and Training, Access to Finance, Unemployment, Government support, Family support, Societal Entrepreneurial culture, Youth perception towards Entrepreneurship and Youth entrepreneurship development have significant positive relationship. Likewise, from the analysis unemployment, Education and training and entrepreneur skill are important factor since its mean value are highest by 4.67, 4.56 and 4.58 respectively.

- From the research report it is also analyzed that Education and Training, Access to Finance, Unemployment, Government support, Family support, Societal Entrepreneurial culture, Youth perception towards Entrepreneurship have significant effect on Youth entrepreneurship development expect Entrepreneurial skill.

5.1 Conclusion

Based on the findings and discussions above, it can be concluded that .It is also analyzed that majority of respondents have not started to operate business and they are currently facing obstacles while operating business is lack of capital expansion. From the analysis of chi-square test it is found that gender have significant effect on youth entrepreneurship development. Likewise, from one way anova test it is analyzed that age is important factor that effect youth entrepreneurship development. From the research report it is also analyzed that Education and Training, Access to Finance, Unemployment, Government support, Family support, Societal Entrepreneurial culture, Youth perception towards Entrepreneurship and Youth entrepreneurship development have significant positive relationship. From the research report it is also analyzed that Education and Training, Access to Finance, Unemployment, Government support, Family support, Societal Entrepreneurial culture, Youth perception towards Entrepreneurship have significant effect on Youth entrepreneurship development expect Entrepreneurial skill. It is analyzed there is no any multi-collinearity. Likewise, it is analyzed that youth's entrepreneurs have impacted on generating employment for the Rupandehi people. Entrepreneur's skill is the important factors that have impacted on youth's entrepreneurship development. Due to lots of entrepreneurship skill development program people are motivated to start their own business. Education and training have encouraged people operate business and run them in a systematic way by the help of their education and training they got.

5.2 Implication of the Study

Based on the findings of this study, the researcher came up with several recommendations to promote participation of youth entrepreneurs in enterprise development.

1. State sponsored financial trainings programmes should be redesigned to overcome the weaknesses that hinder their effectiveness. The barriers faced by the youth entrepreneurs when accessing finance on individual basis from financial institutions and these programmes should be addressed.
2. Financial literacy on loan repayment is very important this would encourage entrepreneurs to make informed decisions. It would help them group together effectively.
3. Entrepreneurship education and training programmes should be introduced at primary and secondary school levels where they are either nonexistent or inadequate. These programmes should be tailored in a manner that can equip the youth with skills to start their own enterprises and not just passing examinations.

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