



GSJ: Volume 6, Issue 2, February 2018, Online: ISSN 2320-9186

www.globalscientificjournal.com

YOUTH ENTREPRENEURSHIP BARRIERS

Albanian Youth , case study

Ardita Malaj,Petrit Dollani

Ardita Malaj is currently pursuing masters degree program in Economics in University of Tirana Albania, PH-+355 -69-707-3437 E-mail: malaj.ardita@gmail.com

Petrit Dollani,Is currently pursuing Phd degree in Public Administration in University of Tirana,Albania,PH +355-67-309-0278 E-mail:petrit.dollani@unitir.edu.al

KeyWords

Enterprenuership, barriers to entrepreneurship, youth entrepreneurship

ABSTRACT

Entrepreneurship is a process that includes these resources: one or more individuals with the spirit of initiative, organization, risk, change and resources. Enterprise has a high impact on the economic development of a country. In developing countries young people face the problem of taking up a new business. There are barriers that often affect young people's willingness to become entrepreneurs. In the context of Albania, a study has been carried out to identify the barriers faced by young people. In the article were taken in study 125 students of the third year in Bachelor Business Administration , at the Faculty of Economics, University of Tirana. Based on a questionnaire as a search tool, aggregated data has been processed using statistical regression analysis

➤ Definition of Entrepreneurship

In the literature there are various definitions for the term of Entrepreneurship. Most of the materials are fragmented and occasionally controversial. Academics and researchers have been challenging to define a precise definition of Entrepreneurs. The Entrepreneurship Term was often used for the founder of a business or "a person who starts a new business that has not existed before" (Gartner 1985). In this view, any person who inherits an asset (Henri Ford II) or who buys an existing business (George Steinbrenner's purchase of the Yankees) is not called Entrepreneur.

Other views explain the term Entrepreneur if they undertake creative activities or innovations (Schumpeter 1934). By this definition, most individuals who become owners of an existing business or venture are excluded from the term of the Entrepreneur. Other studies refer to the term of the enterprise as a process that is related to identification and exploitation of opportunities (Peterson 1985). Indices that develop a market niche or develop a strategy to satisfy some customer needs can be called entrepreneurs (Garfield 1986). Peter Drucker, one of the most well-known authors in the theory of management, noted that although the term entrepreneur has been used for over 200 years, there is more uncertainty when it comes to giving a definition of it. The scholars are divided in terms of the concept of entrepreneurship and the individual called an entrepreneur. In an article published in the *Advanced Management Journal*, "Michael Morris writes that the earliest definitions of the term" entrepreneur "came from economists. These definitions emphasized factors such as risk and financial capital. One of the earliest uses of the term" venture "discovered in the work of Richard Cantillon in the field of economy in 1734. For Cantillon, entrepreneurship was self-employment, but profit was not safe.

At the beginning of the twentieth century, Joseph A. Schumpeter described the entrepreneur as a "man who made new combinations, which could take the form of new products, new processes, new markets, new forms of organization or new supply sources. Schumpeter is known for the concept of "creative destruction" under which entrepreneurs make changes occur through which existing products become obsolete. While searches conducted over the last years of the years 1990s often focus on entrepreneurial personality traits, trying to determine whether entrepreneurs have different personality traits from those people who decide to work in corporations. In previous decades, various literature addressed the distinction between individual entrepreneurship and corporation-based venture (Wortman 1987), the distinction between entrepreneur and small business owner (Carland et al., 1984). During this time, has been taken in consideration different criteria, from creativity, innovation to personality factors such as appearance and style. Different authors have dealt with different models of entrepreneurial leaders.

Stevenson and Jarillo (1990) define entrepreneurship as "a process in which individuals pursue opportunities regardless of the resources they currently have". Based on these definitions and other definitions, it is not surprising that there are different ideas for defining the concept of entrepreneurship or different theories on the definition of entrepreneurship (Koh, 1996). Arguing that the character of the entrepreneur and the influence of entrepreneurship "models" of entrepreneurs may not succeed (Johannison & Senneseth, 1993).

Shane and Venkataraman (2000) define entrepreneurship as an activity that consists of 2 phenomena: the ability to benefit and the presence of entrepreneurial individuals. Other definitions treat entrepreneurship as a process of creating something new considering risk and its benefits (Hisrich & Peters, 1998; Kinicki, 2003).

Entrepreneurship helps economic growth, competitiveness of the economy, independence of the economy, creation of new jobs and social welfare of a country, as well as the political stability and national security of a country (European Commission, 2003, Linan et al., 2005; Dempsey, 2009; Fatoki & Chindoga, 2011). Even entrepreneurship would have an impact on young people, their families, society and the economy of a country (Fatoki & Chindoga, 2011).

➤ The importance of entrepreneurship

The impact of entrepreneurship on the performance of the economy is dealt with by different literature. The entrepreneurial role of entrepreneurship has the beginnings with the idea of Adam Smith (1776), the main purpose of which was to understand the wealth creation process while the division of labor was realized and the market expanded. With market growth, entrepreneurship will bring innovation, which will lead to increased work diversity and productivity growth.

Entrepreneurship is called an important element in organizing the economy and is considered as one of the critical mechanisms of economic development (Schumpeter 1934, Landes 1998).

However, empirical studies that study the role of entrepreneurship in economic growth show mixed data (Stam2008), as there is heterogeneity between the types of entrepreneurship and the economic context in which economic growth results.

Chingunta (2002) summarizes several reasons for the importance of promoting entrepreneurship among young people:

- o Creating employment opportunities for self-employment of young people as well as young people who are employed
- o attract young people to their country by giving them the opportunity of belonging
- o help identify some socio-psychological problems affected by unemployment
- o help young people develop new skills and experiences that can be applied to the challenges they face in their lives
- o Promotion of young people's innovation
- o promoting the vitality of the local community by promoting services and benefits
- o young people quickly adapt to new opportunities and economic trends

Entrepreneurship and self-employment can be a source for creating new jobs and the dynamism of economies in developing countries and can improve the lifestyle and independence of the economy in developing countries. For most young people in the informal economy, micro entrepreneurs are the generating base of revenue, the new innovation spaces to provide a way of life and self-care.

➤ The situation of young people in Albania

To identify the trend of education and employment of young people in Albania, data from reports published by the welfare ministry and the ministry of youth education and sport are taken in analysis.

Regarding the situation for education and employment levels of young people based on the data provided by the Ministry of Education, Sports and Youth, there is a low increase for pupils in the 9-year school during 2012-2017, respectively from 26.6% to 29%. If we see the pace of attendance at the high school remains at the same level during 2012-2017, from 21.46% to 21.3%. While looking at the trend of attendance in Higher Education, there has been a drop in the 2012-2017 period, from 24% to 23.3%. In the reports published by the Ministry of Welfare on the level of unemployed jobseekers registered in 2012-2016, for individuals with secondary education results in a slight decrease of 41% to 39.4% respectively, while individuals with higher education result in one slight increase of 3.95% to 7.2% respectively. Regarding the age group, individuals within the range of 16 to 19 years of age registered unemployed jobseekers during 2012-2016 have declined slightly from 4.59% to 3.9%, the same trend has followed the rate of unemployed jobseekers to the age group 20-34 years has fallen slightly from 34.7% to 31%.

In the report published by the Ministry of Education, Sports and Youth regarding the field of study selected by young people during the period 2011-2016 we see that there are fluctuations visible. In our study we have only analyzed the field of study for Social Science, Business and Law, because entrepreneurship is treated only in this field of study. The attendance rate for the periods 2011-2012, 2012-2013, 2013-2014, 2014-2015, 2015-2016, is 32.4%, 39.3%, 38%, 32.7% and 36.6%.

The factors involved in studies as barriers to entrepreneurship

Based on the report published by the International Labor Organization (2006) by Ulrich Schoof, a study on "Stimulation of young entrepreneurship, barriers and factors motivating start-up and youth uptake." Handled factors that explain the barriers to which faces young people to become entrepreneurs are explained as follows:

Social and cultural behavior towards youth entrepreneurship, entrepreneurship education, entrepreneurship financing, administrative and legal factors, and support and support from businesses

In order to address the barriers that emerge among young Albanians in terms of new enterprises, the same factors have been taken into consideration, but by analyzing the impact of factors in the context of the Albanian environment.

Below are the more detailed the following topics addressed in the study:

a) Social and cultural behavior towards youth entrepreneurship

Understanding the background and the approach of culture in different societies in terms of entrepreneurship is a complex topic. Numerous studies have taken into account the influence of cultural attitudes of the community, society or ethnic group and national policies as well as economic development, their their common effects that affect young people's behavior towards Entrepreneurship. Studying the potential growth of youth entrepreneurship and the impact of these ventures on the environment should not be analyzed as a particular issue. High importance is understood in detail, particular issues, barriers and factors that affect or impede youth entrepreneurship in one place. A study of significant value on youth entrepreneurship and the influence of culture and the working environment and the development of young people's values is carried out by Hofstede. He has proposed a 4-element model It influences the entrepreneurship of young people in the local working environment. According to Hofstede, 4 elements of culture such as Avoiding Uncertainty, Individualism, Masquerade and Distances of Power influence the way of behavior and thoughts that young people create about their personal goals and career.

The perception that the individual has on what his family and friends think of entrepreneurship has a critical role in his view. Beyond the family's viewpoint. Their overwhelmingness and what society thinks about failure is an important factor that affects in the opinion created by young people. Family support is very important because in many cases young people may need to receive initial loans from family and friends. Family reception in terms of education and various career fields such as for example, medicine, engineering etc, affect the idea and perception that young people create for entrepreneurship. In many cases, families are more willing to take credit to finance the professional education of young people and rarely finance a venture in which the risk is Present.

The family and the community play an important role in guiding and orienting young people to pursue their future. Society and communities that have experienced a difficult economic situation promote more entrepreneurship because they see it as a job opportunity by which they can help their family with income. Third world countries and the rural population face most of this problem. Social and cultural background of the family and community can be supportive or opposing entrepreneurial culture and entrepreneurial ideas. Starting from history, we see that American society has promoted a culture that nourishes young people and creates a self-employment trend. Europeans, especially England, seem to motivate employment, but not necessarily to become the master of their work. China, India and Persia as well as Europe were the centers that promoted education and development in all fields of science and technology, which allows mistakes and to teaches from them, they promotes Entrepreneurship in Young People and Creativity. Today's modern day it is noticed that America and Europe are becoming the international education centers, attracting thousands of students from the whole world. The point of view of universities in America and Europe is to support entrepreneurship. If many scientists, doctors, and IT professionals are seeing the opportunity to emigrate to America, it is because of the promotion of freedom and opportunity as a venture that the country offers to young people. Every country and community as well as society tries

to have its cultural point of view, which can be aggressive, peaceful, progressive, liberal, conservative, etc. The idea and opinion of the communities have a high impact on the way of life and the world's breaking point as well as on the progress of a nation. Taking into account the changes that have taken place many nations today have noticed the necessity of creating and training young people by providing the education and knowledge necessary to make those creators of works and not Researchers. Different curricula and foundations are provided by Governments of different countries as well as international organizations such as ILO, UNESCO and others.

The elements of the Cultural Factor that have been considered to be treated as barriers that hinder the development of young entrepreneurship are discrimination in terms of the young age in the business and business partners, the difficulties encountered by attracting investors, age discrimination, in the point of view of institutions and government, the lack of support from friends and family. The Albanian society is suspicious in terms of young people's initiatives and is not very supportive. Families see them as more risk-averse activities and they would love to have their children have a profession in which employment was safe.

b) The role of education in entrepreneurship

There are different perspectives regarding Leadership, some support the idea that the leader is born and can not be done. While studying entrepreneurship and entrepreneur, entrepreneurship is a combination of many elements that include behavior, character, passion, personal orientation towards entrepreneurship and leadership. A good leader may not be a good entrepreneur, and a good entrepreneur does not necessarily need to be a "brain leader". To become an entrepreneur is more than necessary. Entrepreneurship is a behavior that can be nurtured and developed by young people in the early stages. By integrating entrepreneurship development into high school curricula and becoming part of colleges and universities at all levels, it helps to promote and the creation of "entrepreneurial minds" and allows them to shape their ideas and dreams. Education and creative programs combined with skills help a culture to promote entrepreneurship.

The Canadian government supports and has create the "Young Entrepreneurship Ship" and "New Entrepreneurial Challenges" Quebec. A 3-year action plan initiated by the Canadian government has enabled the creation of a new stage in the creation of Entrepreneurship for Young People through Education. Established in 2003, the Government has invested over \$ 20mln to build enterprising culture for young people.

Part of the Curricula in Higher Education in Albania is included the subject of Entrepreneurship, at Bachelor of Business Administration, in which students are acquainted with the basics of entrepreneurship and basic information that provide initial knowledge.

The global education system has not been part of its syllabus for entrepreneurship education, the reason may vary depending on the lack of interest of students, their family, lack of appropriate materials, infrastructure to carry out training, lack of teaching staff qualified by faculties. Entrepreneurship is more integrated into curricula in universities and not in high schools for reasons of corporate support in the various projects that students develop.

Quoting Henry Ford - "The country's competitiveness starts not on the factory floor or in the engineering lab. It starts in the classroom".

Elements that have been considered to address the role and impact of education as a barrier to entrepreneurship development are: inadequate academic curricula, lack of laboratories to implement innovative ideas, problem with teaching method, problem with the method chosen by teacher to handle the teaching.

c) The role of Financing in the development of entrepreneurship

Financing New Entrepreneurs appears to be one of the biggest problems for young people and often lack of funding can cause failure in the first steps of entrepreneurship. Countries that are focused on creating and developing an environment that supports young people's entrepreneurship is very important to conduct a market research regarding the economic situation, identify traps

and deficiencies and design new strategies to overcome and reduce the barriers and make it easier and clearer for young people to enter into entrepreneurship.

In most cases, young people do not have savings and have difficulty accumulating the income they need for business. They are often looking for initial capital through family or friends support. And in this case, the amount of revenue that is accumulated is not sufficient to assist in the pursuit of the business. Some young people even find it difficult to pay the education allowance or have borrowed to pay for their studies and may have difficulties in paying the fees. Part of these youths are not considered as safe customers and are classified as risk clients by banks.

When young people have good business opportunities, the technical know-how and other skills they need to make them successful, business financing always appears as one of the major problems.

The other option that can be used by young people to fund their "business adventure in the business world" is to turn to a bank or financial institution by asking for a loan.

Borrowing through Financial Institutions necessarily requires the applicant to lend personal security and guarantees. Young people find it difficult to provide security and do not offer confidence in the bank for getting a loan easily.

In most cases, there is a lack of knowledge about the way of loan financing, capital management and the overall financial management impact. It is possible that their financial forecasts may be far from reality. The capital requirement estimates may be over-estimated or under estimated due to limited experience.

Banks and financial institutions as well as other loan agencies are very strict and conservative in the process of applying for loans, in addition to funding new businesses admitted by young people.

There may be many delays as a result of fulfilling all the criteria for obtaining a loan. If these delays take months to complete, it may also affect young people's entrepreneurship. Regarding the documentation needed to apply for a loan, a number of documents are mandatory. The lack of knowledge regarding legal aspects to start a venture and licenses or permits may cause delays in the successful completion of the loan. Given those that were dealt with, it is evident that young people face the difficulty of accessing finance for their businesses. Sometimes those difficulties that may arise may "kill" the entrepreneur's spirit or affect the loss of opportunity for that business idea as a result of financial delays to start the business. The government may intervene in this section in order to facilitate and simplify the resolution of the problem faced by young people by using special funding agencies, micro-finance organizations and similar forms that can support the first ventures of young entrepreneurs.

For financing small and medium-sized businesses, various loans are offered by commercial banks. Also, financial support is provided by the Albanian Investment Development Agency, which has awarded a fund to support start-ups, 'has been approved by DCM no. 593, dated 10.9.2014, "On the Establishment of the Fund in Support of New Entrepreneurs" Start-Up ". This fund aims to support start-up businesses in Albania through direct financial subsidies for this business category by improving their climate and operating conditions, with a view to establishing the basis for a sustainable economic development, such as and creating new jobs. The "Start-Up" fund grants up to 300,000 (three hundred thousand) ALL for the project, but covers only 70% of the costs involved. The approved budget for this fund for 2017 is 10,000,000 (10 million lekë).

The New Start-up Support Fund is designed to serve Micro and Small Enterprises that perform their activity in: - Manufacturing and service sectors; - Light Industry Sector; - Tourism Sector; - The field of research and development; - The agro-processing process; - Field of design, modeling, craftsmanship. The Fund provides subsidies for expenditures related to approved activities on the basis of expenditure allocation. This means that the grant does not fund all the expenditures, but only a part of them and the rest is funded by the grant beneficiary (in this case the Albanian enterprise).

Elements that are being considered to address the impact of the factor Financing entrepreneurship in the development and promotion of entrepreneurship are as follows: low personal savings and lack of other funding sources, perception by the banking system on credibility and security the economic climate is not very favorable. For the evaluation of the mentioned elements, the Likert 1-5,1 scale assessment has been used to estimate the low impact and 5 high impact of the element being considered.

d) *Role of Administrative and Legal Factors*

Most countries have identified the need to pay attention and assistance to build youth entrepreneurship in society. Such efforts have begun with the construction and development of the Entrepreneur spirit through education in schools and universities. There are also supported by various training programs and media campaigns to support and strengthen Entrepreneurship for Young People.

In the case of developed countries, the regulatory environment and business compliance requirements are very complex and numerous. Much time and effort should be spent constantly by the entrepreneur in order to comply with the requirements. The cost and time spent to suit and meet the requirements may be high. To start a new business venture, it has to go through multiple administrative processes to obtain business registration, licenses, legal and copyrights, legal rights and copyright, obtaining permits from municipalities, such as and security and compliance with human resources in all respects. The list of agencies and departments involved and the compliance process can be varied and diverse. The number of applications for registration by different agencies varies from country to country, from minimum two to twenty-day registrations in countries like Uganda, Paraguay, etc. While there are no administrative costs involved in these registrations in some countries like Denmark, the same costs may be too high in other countries such as Yemen, Syria, etc. In the case of young entrepreneurs, they have no knowledge, as well as the time and resources to follow all the procedures while having to attend other more urgent business issues. Very often entrepreneurs are likely to emerge or enter the informal sector and enter into the informal market where they find it easier to operate and earn profits in the short term. If an individual were to take that path, there is little chance that he will create and make an organization in the future.

Bankruptcy laws in most countries are severely punishable by penalties imposed on businesses facing bankruptcy and failure. Delays in time and delays in multiple procedures may pose obstacles for young entrepreneurs who are hoping to operate in a safe environment by taking personal risks for their entrepreneurship. Business bankruptcies often occurs among young people in the age group 18-29 because they do not have enough experience and lack of confidence to continue business again after a failure.

Most of the young people who have started their business have faced the difficulties of promoting their innovative product, design or hardware as regards copyrights such as copyrights and patents. Owning a patent is a difficult process and causing delays in time as well as costly.

In Albania, the entity that regulates the administrative and legal issues for the registration of new businesses and related documentation according to the activity is the National Registration Center. Registration at the National Center (NRC) includes a plan signed by the Director accompanied by documents identifying the partners and by the Statute, which normally appears after 15 days from the date of establishment of the company. Thus, Albania ranks 65th in 2018 for this business (doing business), in the 103rd place for property registration, in position 42 for facilitating the loan, protection of minority investors ranked 20th. The number of bureaucratic procedures has been halted from 10 in 2008 to 5 in 2018, and the number of days needed to complete the entire process of starting a company has decreased from 36 days in 2008 to 1 business day in 2018, also filling in electronic procedures for most of the documentation.

There are laws in Albania that take in consideration to protect copyrights and patents extended to many areas of activity. Legal Provisions Including This Part is Law No. 35/2016 on Copyright and Related Rights.

Elements that have been reviewed to address the Administrative and Legal Factor and their impact on young entrepreneurship are the following: unhelpful taxation systems, non-functioning of trade and commercial law, trade patents and regulations, lack of transparency and a high level of informality and procedures and costs for business retraining.

e) *Business Support Factor*

The times we are living is constantly changing, the technology, globalization, and developments in different fields have contributed to the creation of a new era of lifestyle. The internet is bringing about changes in the planet. The barriers that existed between different nationalities have faded bringing the creation of a single platform for communities. The Internet has also enabled young people to start their own business rather than being search engines. Opportunities offered by internet usage can be in different areas of expertise of individuals for example, some may be very capable in technology, commerce, product development. Opportunities to create a successful business are many if someone is guided by the entrepreneurial spirit.

ILO and various agencies have launched various programs to create, develop and support Young Entrepreneurship around the world. But the biggest effort to help young people needs to be undertaken by themselves. For an new entrepreneur , creating a business can cause a lot of fatigue. Although he / she may have a good business idea or identify very good business opportunities, lack of experience and exposure in the business world can have a negative effect because they are striving to capture the pace with which the business world is changing and will be unable to adapt. The challenges facing a young person to create his business are numerous. At the moment a young person takes over to create his business, he has to face all issues including administration, accounting, taxes, production, purchases, marketing and the rest of the work. At this stage, entrepreneurs need support by businesses, monitoring, which can help them learn and develop faster.

Young people should be provided assistance and training in areas such as finance, marketing, information regarding legislation and the necessary documentation, but should also be supported and assisted in the way they should create a business and the stages they need to go to succeed . Lack of knowledge regarding the legislation, contracts, and documentation needed to register a business can be provided by existing businesses. Young people may be losing time and fatigue in the early stages to gain access in this field. Every business has its own culture and its mode of operation. Providing information about specific processes, market access, bidders, methods and procedures to develop a business would make it easier for new entrepreneurs to save time lost. Such assistance can be provided by governmental agencies or relevant agencies that have the qualified staff in different fields. If young entrepreneurs would be offered training, mentoring and experience of entrepreneurs operating in the market, they would assist not only in practical terms but also by guiding them to avoid making mistakes but also helping them to gain confidence as well strategies that need to be followed to develop their business. The presence of mentors for young entrepreneurs serves as a guide in order to orient them in the right way to develop their business and to advance quickly in the business environment.

If mentoring would be provided by people working in the same industry, it would be an added value for the assistance provided to young people. Mentors could help new entrepreneurs get acquainted with the market and industry in which they will operate in the future.

In the early stages of youth entrepreneurship development, it may be necessary to provide assistance in the creation of office and equipment that are necessary. In many cases, young entrepreneurs face the difficulty of financing basic infrastructure. Providing job environments and support to administrative equipment in the early stages of the venture will save time and money that entrepreneurs can invest in business. Australia is implementing a project called SAYES Australia, which is funded by the Business Community in Southern Australia. The purpose of this project is to help young people aged 18-30 in their efforts to become entrepreneurs. The Business Community is committed to encouraging young people and creating their own business ideas, provide training, support, and mentoring. Young people have access to their business community and their network through SAYES. SAYES after selecting the slots Young people are committed to providing mentoring, assisting in creating a business plan as well as providing financial, legal advice. They provide acquaintance with members of the business community as well as various contracts that can be signed, which is a great help for beginners. In conclusion we can express that there are spaces in which experienced business communities and experienced veterans can manage and guide young entrepreneurs as long as young people gain the necessary expertise and security

Creating an entrepreneur requires the presence of a variety of resources and lack of experience causes difficulties. Government and business networks can contribute and assist Young Entrepreneurs to start their business by providing support to various resources and infrastructure at cost or cost 0. In Albania, is being implemented a project titled CHALLENGE IDEA , in cooperation with the Albanian Ministry of Finance and Economy, the Prime Minister's Office and the Albanian Investment Development Agency, funded by the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development. The "Challenge Idea" project " which comes after a pilot phase in 2016, offers a unique opportunity for 1,000 new initiatives to enhance their entrepreneurial competencies and business skills, helping them develop the necessary set of characteristics , to generate ideas and to provide a final business plan. This project will take place in two years 2018-2019. A part of the project may be anyone who has an idea or a business no older than 3 years, in every possible sector. The IDEA project invites young people to become part of innovative startups in Albania that develops entrepreneurial competencies and business skills and offer the combination of the necessary characteristics, the generation of ideas, and the finalization of a convincing business plan. The finalists will be fortunate to back up the grant.

➤ Methodology

In order to analyze the impact of the barriers identified by the ILO, 2006 for the case of Albania, the questionnaire was used as an instrument of data accumulation. The students attended the 3rd year of Business Administration Program at the Faculty of Economics, University of Tirana, Albania. Part of the academic curricula of the bachelor program is the Entrepreneurship subject.

After the students became acquainted with the subject and tested for their knowledge, the questionnaire was completed.

To discover the barriers of young entrepreneurs, 125 young people were included, with 58.4% women and 41.6 men all ages 20-26 years old. In the interviewees, the highest share is 20-21 years old as they are likely to take a major risk for entrepreneurship while the age of 26 is less 0.8% because this age is assumed to be oriented in a work direction .

Among respondents, 38.4% did not want to take an entrepreneur, while 61.6% wanted to do a business, this shows that young people's desire is great to give their contribution to different aspects of Albanian society. Data Processing has been realized with the SPSS program.

➤ Analysis of results

Contingency analysis, contingency table and squash test

This is one of the most useful tests, which consists in the use of techniques that examine the relationship between variables through contingency tables. This analysis is performed for categorical data for more than one variable and uses two-entry tables, also known as contingency tables. These tables summarize the information needed to perform static inferences and statistical testing of the correlation between variables based on the observed data. Hi-square test is the method for testing the connection between row and column variables in a two-entry table.

- ❖ The null hypothesis assumes that there is no link between the variables, so the variance of the variable one is not associated with variation in the other variable.
- ❖ The alternative hypothesis is formulated on the basis of the existence of a link between two variables, but does not specify the type of connection, which was the case with the examination of the data. The HI-square test is based on a statistic that measures the divergence of data observed from the expected values.

Analysis of Educational Factor and Its Role in Entrepreneurship

Using the HI square test for variables of business and curriculum desirability, it is seen that the value of the test is .373, which indicates that the hypothesis is elevated, so there is no link between the desires and the curriculum that the young people have followed.

It is also used for the Education variable, which is divided into four categories: curricula, labs, methods and training (each of which is calibrated with Likert scale), there are no distinctions between categories in the taking consideration to built their own business . So if we refer to correlative correlation for qualitative data, we get coefficients of correlation that are irrelevant, so we can say that the way of education does not affect business, This is evident since the weight of the interviewees falls on young people who still did not have graduated from a university.

Analysis of the factor Social and cultural behavior towards youth entrepreneurship

If we refer to the cultural factor that is divided into categories, gender differences, age differences from society, age differences from institutions and lack of support. The analysis shows that the most influential factor is age discrimination by the institution, the value of the statistics is 12,032 which indicates that there is a connection between this factor and the desire to become entrepreneur. The value of the non-parametric correlation coefficient in this case is 0.198 and is of importance with a 5% significance level, which indicates that increasing the confidence level in institutions increases and the desire to do business

Analysis of the Factor's Role of Financing in Entrepreneurship Development

If we refer to the financing factor that consists of: personal savings, credit procedures, banking system perceptions and economic climate there is no distinction between categories because the test value is 2.425 and shows that there is no difference between the

4 categories. If we refer to correlation coefficients there is no significant relation between this factor and the desirability, which was not expected by us. But by referring to young people it is obvious that the biggest barrier remains the institutions and not the way of financing this venture.

Factor Analysis The Role of Administrative and Legal Factors

If we refer to the administrative factor that consists of: taxation, copyright and lack of transparency there is no distinction between categories since the test value is 1,680. The strong correlation correlation .290 ** is between the lack of transparency and the desire to do business. So young people think that if the actions were more transparent then the desire for entrepreneurship would increase.

Analysis by Factor Business Assistance Factor

If we refer to the business assistance factor that consists of: lack of contacts, lack of consultancy, lack of training and lack of infrastructure there are differences between the categories where the lack of training and the lack of necessary infrastructure for Albanian youth dominate. While the correlation coefficients for these two variables are: -.249, and .253. So there is a negative link between the lack of training, if there is a drop in the pattern, there will be an increase in the desire for entrepreneurship. The positive link lies between the lack of infrastructure and the desire to be an entrepreneur.

Recommendation

In addition to introducing entrepreneurship education, the Youth Entrepreneurship Strategy should address the issue of building Entrepreneurship's Clarity and Culture among young people. Creating an entrepreneurial spirit among young people can be done with the help of media and communication. The organization of awareness programs, orientation camps, group discussions, specific campaigns, promotion of Youth Entrepreneurship events on all potential platforms, and setting youth prizes and competitions are some of the effective ways to build a culture of culture Youth Entrepreneurship. Youth Meetings, Seminars, Conferences, Festivals, fairs, and the use of print media in the form of brochures, banners, magazine coverage and interviewing successful entrepreneurs and new beginners in the media and many more PR exercises are sure to build awareness and enthusiasm among young people and to change the perception of entrepreneurship in the family, society as well as at the individual level. There are also some simulation games and business-based competitions that invite young people to participate in business plans. These are of course important to nurture young entrepreneurs who are already interested and committed to starting their business and are pursuing business management education to equip themselves.

It is theoretically that an important part of learning in an individual occurs through role models. It is a fact that every young person or individual grows by having one or more models that they try to imitate in all aspects. Some values, patterns of thinking, attitudes are influenced by the personal characteristics of the individual. For this reason, the engagement of young people and Successful entrepreneurs as Youth Rescue Ambassadors would be one of the best strategies to motivate and build the culture of Youth Entrepreneurship among young people. When a young entrepreneur gets a reward, his story of success becomes known to everyone. Seeing that someone who gets entrepreneurship and continues to become a successful entrepreneur makes other aspirants safer to prove his or her own fate to get started. Success always encourages people to take risks and help families and society accept the idea of encouraging young people to take entrepreneurial ventures. Industry engagement and successful business entrepreneurs in addressing youth, promoting youth entrepreneurship, interaction with youth in schools, colleges, and all other platforms can create an affective and collective way of developing an environment that helps develop and develop through Youth Entrepreneurship

Conclusion

Entrepreneurship is a complex process that includes personal factors that identify with the individual's character, social and cultural factors, economic and political factors. The Entrepreneur for some authors is identified with the term "risk taking" for other authors as persons who "manage the risk". Entrepreneurship makes a significant contribution to the economy of a country and needs support and incentive for young people. In the study conducted to the students of the Faculty of Economics, University of Tirana, 125 students found that 38.4% of them do not want to create a venture, while 61.6% of them appear to want to do business, this shows the desire of young people is great to give their contribution to different aspects of Albanian society. In line with the factors that were taken into account to identify the barriers faced by young people to create their own entrepreneurship in the case of the Albanian youth do not see a connection between the desire to be entrepreneur and the Education Factor, so we can say that the nature of education does not affect business desire. If we take into consideration the Social and Cultural Factor, the most influential factor is discrimination of age by institutions and increasing the level of trust in institutions increases the desire to do business. If we refer to the Financing Factor that consists of: personal savings, credit procedures, banking system perceptions and the economic climate there is no distinction between categories. But by referring to young people it is obvious that the biggest barrier remains the institutions and not the way of financing this venture. If we are referring to the Administrative Factor, we see that there is a positive relationship between lack of transparency and the desire to do business, so young people think that if the actions are more transparent then the desire for entrepreneurship will increase. While we will address the Factor of Business Assistance, we see that the lack of training and the lack of necessary infrastructure have a direct impact on the desire to do business. Entrepreneurship can be considered as "breathing" for young people. The employment of youth in public institutions poses many problems, bureaucracy and job vacancies are often fictitious. Based on the results of the corruption report published by Transparency International (2017), Albania ranks 91 / 180, so it is necessary to encourage innovative ideas and their stimulation should be a process that needs to be implemented consistently.

References

- [1] Ulrich Schoof. "Stimulating Youth Entrepreneurship: Barriers and incentives to enterprise start-ups by young people" published by International Labour Organization
- [2] Caird, S. (1990) 'What does it mean to be enterprising?' British Journal of Management.
- [3] CEDEFOP (1981) "The integration of young people in society and work in life" CEDEFOP, Berlin, Germany
- [4] Board of Trade (1992) 'The strategy for skills and enterprise'. Guidance for the Secretary of State for Employment and the President of the Board of Trade. Department of Trade and Industry
- [5] <http://www.doingbusiness.org/rankings>
- [6] <http://www.instat.gov.al/al/statistika/t%C3%AB-dh%C3%ABnat-mikro/>
- [7] <http://cdinstitute.eu/web/wp-content/uploads/2015/10/t-150427-text-al.pdf>
- [8] Filion, L.J. (2011) Defining the entrepreneur. In: Dana, L.-P. (Ed.) *World Encyclopedia of Entrepreneurship*. Cheltenham, UK and Northampton, MA, USA, Edward Elgar: 41-52.
- [9] Peters Hisrich. 1998 *Entrepreneurship*, Irwin McGraw-Hill, U.S.A., p.14.
- [10] <https://www.transparency.org/country/ALB>
- [11] Canedo, Julio C.; Stone, Dianna L.; Black, Stephanie L.; and Lukaszewski, Kimberly M., "Individual Factors Affecting Entrepreneurship in Hispanics" (2014). *Journal Articles*. Paper 101.
- [12] Fatoki, O. and L. Chindoga, 2011. An Investigation into the Obstacles to Youth Entrepreneurship in South Africa. *International Business Research*, 4(2): 161-169.
- [13] <http://aida.gov.al/faq/fondi-ne-mbeshtetje-te-sipermarrjeve-te-reja-startup>
- [14] Giacomini, O., F. Janssen, M. Prueett, R.S. Shinnar, F. Llopis, B. Toney, 2010. Entrepreneurial intentions, motivations and barriers: Differences among American, Asian and European students. *International Entrepreneurship & Management Journal*, 7: 219-238.
- [15] Mitton, D. G. (1989). The complete entrepreneur. *Entrepreneurship: Theory and Practice*, 13, 9-19.
- [16] OECD 2006, 'Understanding Entrepreneurship: Developing Indicators for International Comparisons and Assessments', Paris.
- [17] Bygrave, B, Zacharakis, A. (2008). *Entrepreneurship*, John Wiley & Sons, NJ.
- [18] Beattie, R. (1999). The creative entrepreneur: a study of the entrepreneur's creative processes.
- [19] Bygrave, W. D., & Hofer, C. W. (1991). Theorizing about entrepreneurship. *Entrepreneurship Theory and Practice*, 16(2), 13-22.
- [20] Garavan, T. N., & O'Connell, B. (1994). Entrepreneurship Education and Training Programmes: A Review and Evaluation - Part 1. *Journal of European Industrial Training*, 18(8), 3-12. Gartner, W. B. (1989).
- [21] Gorman, G., Hanlon, D., & King, W. (1997). Some research perspectives on entrepreneurial education, enterprise education and education for small business management: A ten year review. *International Small Business Journal*, 15(3), 56-77.
- [22] Rahmawati, F., Hasyati, A., & Yusran, H. L. (2012). The obstacles to being a young entrepreneur. *The 2012 International Conference on Business and Management*, (pp. 462-472). Phuket, Thailand.

- [23] Reynolds, P. D., Bygrave, W. D., Autio, E., Cox, L. W., & Hay, M. (2002). *Global Entrepreneurship Monitor 2002 Executive Report*. London Business School.
- [24] E. A. Dioneo-Adetayo (2006) Factors Influencing Attitude of Youth Towards Entrepreneurship, *International Journal of Adolescence and Youth*, 13:1-2, 127-145, DOI:10.1080/02673843.2006.9747970
- [25] Urban, B. (2007). A framework for understanding the role of culture in entrepreneurship. *Acta Commercii*, 7, 82-95.
- [26] Business Albania(2011),” Identifying problems and barriers encountered by business in Albania and road design for their removal”
- [27] http://databaza.instat.gov.al/pxweb/sq/DST/START__PKP/PKP131/?rxid=21a9d75b-af50-44a7-97df-92d1af596d22
- [28] <http://www.instat.gov.al/al/temat/tregu-i-pun%C3%ABs-dhe-arsimi/pun%C3%ABsimi-dhe-papun%C3%ABsia/>
- [29] <http://www.instat.gov.al/al/temat/tregu-i-pun%C3%ABs-dhe-arsimi/arsimi/>
- [30] <http://www.instat.gov.al/al/temat/tregu-i-pun%C3%ABs-dhe-arsimi/pagat/>

