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Exploration of Factors Shaping Youth Entrepreneur Development in Nepal

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ABSTRACT

The study aimed to evaluate the current state of youth entrepreneurship development in Nepal and investigate the relationship between various factors such as education training, entrepreneurial skills, access to finance, unemployment, perceived social norms, entrepreneurial motivation, and innovativeness with youth entrepreneurship development. Utilizing a quantitative research design, data was collected from a sample of 200 individuals actively engaged or aspiring in youth entrepreneurship in Nepal, employing a random sampling technique. Through Five-point Likert scale questionnaire, Descriptive Statistics, Correlation Analysis, Regression Analysis, and Reliability Test were utilized to analyze the data and explore the relationships and extent of impact among the variables. The findings indicate significant positive correlations between all pairs of variables examined, suggesting strong relationships between education training, entrepreneurial skills, access to finance, unemployment, perceived social norms, entrepreneurial motivation, innovativeness, and youth entrepreneurship development. Furthermore, the regression analysis revealed that education training, perceived social norms, and entrepreneurial motivation have statistically significant positive effects on youth entrepreneurship development, with innovativeness showing the strongest positive influence. However, entrepreneurial skills, access to finance, and unemployment did not significantly impact youth entrepreneurship development in Nepal. The study provides valuable insights for policymakers, educators, and stakeholders aiming to enhance the youth entrepreneurship ecosystem in Nepal.

1. INTRODUCTION

Entrepreneurship, as a catalyst for national progress, has become increasingly critical in addressing a myriad of challenges across the globe. Its impact resonates through poverty alleviation, resource optimization, education enhancement, healthcare advancement, unemployment reduction, and gender inequality mitigation (Parrish & Foxon, 2006; Frese & Gielnik, 2014). The multifaceted nature of entrepreneurship is particularly noteworthy in the context of Nepal, where the evolving landscape of entrepreneurial development holds both promise and challenges. This study navigates the intricate dynamics of entrepreneurship, focusing specifically on Nepal's entrepreneurial ecosystem, which is progressively gaining significance in both theoretical discourse and practical implementation (Shamsudin et al., 2017).

The role of entrepreneurship in Nepal extends beyond economic dynamism to offer solutions for combating unemployment and empowering individuals with economic independence (Gohmann, 2012). Within the informal economy, micro-entrepreneurship emerges as a grassroots approach, providing innovative avenues for sustainable livelihoods and self-reliance (Marques & Albuquerque, 2012). Nepali youth, increasingly recognizing these opportunities, are venturing into entrepreneurial pursuits, providing invaluable insights into the factors influencing success (Ezennia & Mutambara, 2002). Against the backdrop of global technological and scientific advancements, entrepreneurship becomes a key driver of economic growth, enabling individuals to leverage innovative technologies for employment creation and sectoral stimulation (Kickul et al., 2008; Rao & Reddy, 2012).

In this global context, there is a discernible emphasis on fostering youth entrepreneurship, a trend reflected in Nepal as the government and stakeholders actively shape entrepreneurship programs, targeting the nation's youth (Bushell, 2008). The entrepreneurial landscape in Nepal, particularly over the past decade, has witnessed a surge in initiatives led by the millennial generation. This surge, however, is accompanied by a need for understanding the factors contributing to both successes and setbacks (Bhattarai, 2022). Despite challenges related to financing, raw material access, and policy matters, the resilience of the entrepreneurial spirit in Nepal underscores the imperative of cultivating entrepreneurial ideas and skills for broader economic participation (Yadav et al., 2018). This study delves into the nuanced terrain of entrepreneurship in Nepal, highlighting the pivotal role of the youth in fostering economic growth and addressing unemployment within the unique socio-economic context of the country.

In the Nepalese context, young entrepreneurs face a spectrum of challenges, especially constrained financial resources, regulatory hurdles, limited market opportunities, and a deficit in mentorship (Irwin & Ibrahim, 2020). Financial constraints arise from stringent requirements by institutions, demanding collateral and strong credit backgrounds. The absence of mentorship compounds the issue, with a scarcity of experienced guides for industry insights. Regulatory complexities, a competitive market, and a lack of entrepreneurship-focused education further impede progress and the cultural norms favoring stable employment exacerbate the challenge

(Choudhary, & Patil, 2015). Mitigating these obstacles demands collaborative efforts from various stakeholders, emphasizing entrepreneurship-friendly policies, mentorship programs, access to finance, tailored education, and a supportive ecosystem (Borah, & Bhowal, 2023).. The study delves into the current state of youth entrepreneurship in Nepal, exploring the intricate relationships and impacts of education, skills, finance, unemployment, societal norms, motivation, and innovation on youth entrepreneurship development. To address the above phenomenon this study sets out the following objectives.

1. To assess current status of youth entrepreneurship development in Nepal.
2. To evaluate the relationship between education training, entrepreneurial skills, access of finance, unemployment, perceived social norms, entrepreneurial motivation, and innovativeness with youth entrepreneurship development in Nepal.
3. To analyze the impact of education training, entrepreneurial skills, access of finance, unemployment, perceived social norms, entrepreneurial motivation, and innovativeness on youth entrepreneurship development in Nepal.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW AND HYPOTHESIS DEVELOPMENT

Entrepreneurship, an intriguing and diverse concept, has captured the interest of scholars in fields like economics, management, and human resources for a significant period (Audretsch et al., 2015). Its complexity arises from the intricate and nonlinear paths of entrepreneurs within the business and economic realm. Entrepreneurship plays a vital role in driving economic growth, with entrepreneurs often being depicted as the architects of innovative businesses (Schumpeter, 1947; Baumol, 1968). Innovation emerges as a fundamental aspect, distinguishing entrepreneurs from small business owners by focusing on generating new value and exploring fresh ideas (Drucker, 1985). Entrepreneurship holds its importance beyond individual characteristics to include the presence of lucrative opportunities in the environment (Shane & Venkataraman, 2000). This comprehensive perspective positions entrepreneurship as a dynamic force involving the identification, assessment, and exploitation of unique opportunities, highlighting the distinct role of entrepreneurs in driving economic progress.

Youth entrepreneurship has emerged as a critical strategy in addressing the pervasive challenge of youth unemployment, a recognition (Fatoki & Chindoga, 2011). This approach gains particular importance in developing nations like Nepal, where a surge in youth unemployment calls for targeted interventions. The imperative for enhanced competitiveness in the era of globalization further amplifies the need for skills development and entrepreneurship, as emphasized by organizations such as Čočkalo et al. (2020) and Geldhof et al. (2014). Beyond merely reducing unemployment, youth entrepreneurship becomes a dynamic force, imparting skills and fostering a mindset crucial for navigating the complexities of the evolving global landscape. The significance of job satisfaction within a company cannot be overstated. An employee who is satisfied with their job is inclined to have reduced rates of absenteeism, make positive contributions to the company, and exhibit a willingness to

stay with the organization (Chalise, & Paudel, 2023). It is increasingly evident that nurturing entrepreneurial spirit among the youth is not merely a response to unemployment but a strategic investment in the future resilience and innovation of economies, contributing significantly to societal well-being and economic progress.

Ali et al. (2023) revealed varied relationships between perceptions of cognitive, economic, and social recognition across genders. Both male and female respondents' entrepreneurial probabilities were significantly influenced by factors like self-efficacy, knowledge about entrepreneurs, fear of failure, perceived opportunity, career choice, and social recognition. Addressing these factors could contribute to a more inclusive and supportive entrepreneurial ecosystem in India. Similarly Sendra-Pons et al. (2022), highlighted the non-uniform impact of institutional factors on entrepreneurship, indicating that diverse institutional configurations could lead to either the presence or absence of entrepreneurship. The study emphasized the importance of optimizing institutional environments to facilitate a shift from necessity-driven to opportunity-driven entrepreneurship, crucial for fostering innovation and economic development. In addition, Adhikari et al. (2021), emphasis on the socio-demographic descriptions and financial aspects of these enterprises, emphasizing the need to address financial constraints for sustainable growth in developing countries.

Positive impact of openness to change and self-efficacy on entrepreneurial culture, with creativity playing a significant mediating role (Danish et al., 2019). Further research emphasis the importance of fostering creativity to cultivate a robust entrepreneurial culture. Employees, through their expertise, dedication, and effort, play a crucial role in enhancing organizational effectiveness, profitability, and overall success, utilizing competent and motivated human resources to achieve the organization's objectives (Chalise, 2020). Nguyen et al. (2019) explored factors influencing entrepreneurial intentions among youths. The desire for success and challenge, attitude toward entrepreneurship, perceived behavioral control, experiences with entrepreneurship, and creativity positively correlated with entrepreneurial intentions. Understanding these factors is crucial for designing effective policies and educational programs to encourage entrepreneurial activities among Vietnamese youth. Tur-Porcar et al. (2018) examined factors affecting entrepreneurship and business sustainability and found that behavioral factors and business factors were identified as the most influential drivers of sustainable entrepreneurship. Ethical principles, values, and competitive intelligence played crucial roles in guiding actions towards achieving sustainability. Based on the above discussion the following hypothesis has been set out to test in the present study.

H₁: There is significant impact of education training on youth entrepreneurship development.

H₂: There is significant relationship impact of entrepreneurial skills on youth entrepreneurship development.

H₃: There is significant impact of access of finance on youth entrepreneurship development.

H₄: There is significant impact of unemployment on youth entrepreneurship development.

H₃: There is significant impact of perceived social norms on youth entrepreneurship development.

H₄: There is significant impact of entrepreneurial motivation on youth entrepreneurship development.

H₅: There is significant impact of innovativeness on youth entrepreneurship development.

3. RESEARCH METHODS

This research utilized a quantitative research designs to identify patterns, relationships, and associations between variables. This research concentrated on the youth of Nepal, specifically those currently managing businesses or contemplating entrepreneurial ventures. The study is based on sample of 200 individuals actively engaged or aspiring to participate in youth entrepreneurship within Nepal employing a random sampling technique. The primary source of data collection for the study was carefully selected to facilitate comprehensive data analysis. The questionnaire was thoughtfully crafted, incorporating a structured format that featured multiple-choice options and a Five-point Likert scale. The questionnaire has been crafted by taking the special reference with Nazri et al. (2016); Yadav et al. (2023); Lao (2017); Liñán et al. (2011). This instrument, in the form of a structured questionnaire survey, was adeptly designed to extract relevant insights from the respondents with modification for Nepalese context. Descriptive Statistics, Correlation Analysis, Regression Analysis, Reliability Test were utilize to analyze the data and carry the relationship and extent of impact among the variables under study. The data were analyzed using SPSS Version 25.

Model specification for the regression: The following multivariate regression analysis has been used.

$$Y_{YED} = \alpha + \beta_1 EDT + \beta_2 ENS + \beta_3 AOF + \beta_4 UEM + \beta_5 PSN + \beta_6 EMO + \beta_7 INO \dots\dots \text{Eq (1)}$$

Where,

YED = Young employment development, EDT = Education training,

ENS = Entrepreneurial skills, AOF = Access of finance, UEM = Unemployment

PSN = Perceived Social Norms, EMO = Entrepreneurial Motivation,

INO= Innovativeness, α = Intercept term, e = Error Term

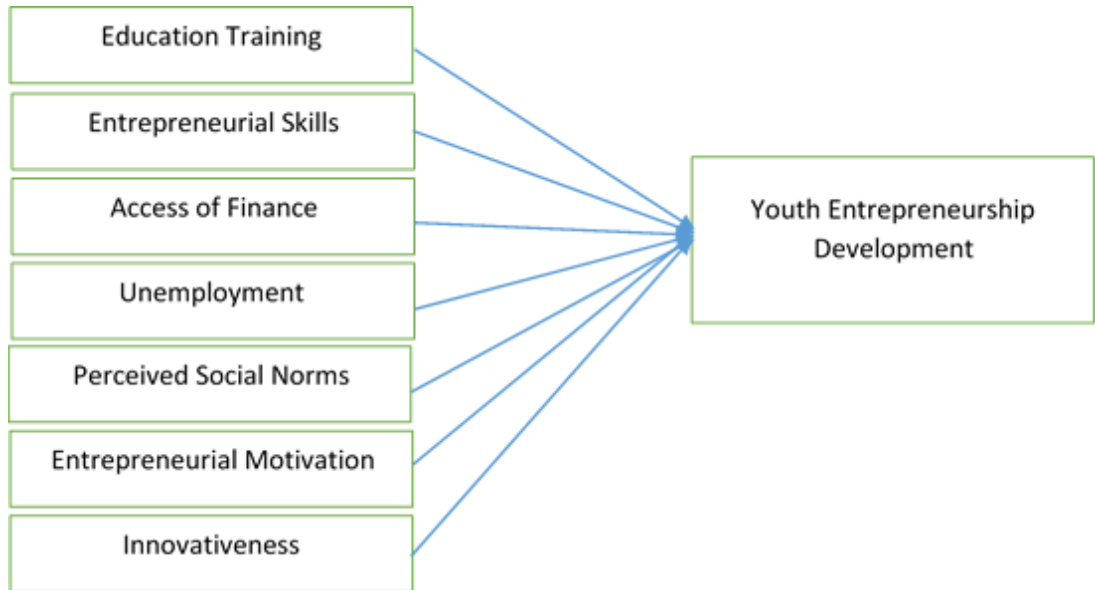
$\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3, \beta_4, \beta_5, \beta_6, \beta_7$ = Coefficients

Figure 1

Conceptual Framework of the Study

Independent Variables

Dependent Variable



4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Demographic Profile of Respondents

Table 1

Demographic Profile of Respondents

Variables		Frequency	Percentage
Gender	Male	117	58.5
	Female	83	41.5
	Others	200	100
Age Group in Years	Below 25	43	21.5
	26 to 30	88	44
	31-40	69	34.5
	Total	200	100
Education	SLC/SEE	23	11.5
	10+2	46	23
	Bachelors	64	32
	Masters or above	67	33.5
	Total	200	100

Permanent Address (Province wise)	Koshi	8	4
	Madhesh	12	6
	Bagmati	68	34
	Gandaki	56	28
	Lumbini	27	13.5
	Karnali	20	10
	Sudurpashchim	9	4.5
	Total	200	100
	Income Source	Salary/Wages	42
Business		34	17
Rental Income		38	19
Investment		42	21
Agriculture/Farming		27	13.5
Others		17	8.5
Total		200	100
Family Background		Government Employment	24
	Private Employment	35	17.5
	Self-Employment	68	34
	Business	47	23.5
	Investment	26	13
Total	200	100	

Source: Field Survey, 2023

Table 1 presents a detailed breakdown of the demographic profile of the 200 respondents in the study. In terms of gender, 58.5% identify as male, while 41.5% identify as female. Age-wise, 21.5% are below 25, 44% fall within 26-30, and 34.5% are in the 31-40 range. Education levels vary, with 11.5% having SLC/SEE qualifications and 33.5% holding master's degrees or higher. Geographically, Bagmati province has the highest representation at 34%, followed by Gandaki at 28%. Income sources predominantly include Salary/Wages (21%), Business (17%), Rental Income (19%), Investment (21%), Agriculture/Farming (13.5%), and Others (8.5%). Family background shows 34% in Self-Employment, 23.5% in Business, 17.5% in Private Employment, 12% in Government Employment, and 13% in Investment. These insights provide a comprehensive snapshot of the diverse demographics within the study.

Reliability Analysis

Table 2

Reliability Analysis

Code	Variables	Cronbach Alpha	No of Items
EDT	Education Training	0.758	7
ENS	Entrepreneurial Skills	0.747	7
AOF	Access of Finance	0.758	7
UEM	Unemployment	0.747	7
PSN	Perceived Social Norms	0.781	7
EMO	Entrepreneurial Motivation	0.770	7
INO	Innovativeness	0.768	7
YED	Youth Entrepreneurship Development	0.777	7

Source: SPSS Results Based on Field Survey, 2023

Table 2 summarizes the outcomes of a reliability analysis assessing the internal consistency of measurement scales for key constructs in the study. All the Constructs demonstrated strong internal consistency, with Cronbach's Alpha values ranging from 0.747 to 0.781. Each construct, comprising seven items or questions, proved reliable for integration into the research, ensuring robust and consistent measurement.

Summary of Descriptive Statistics

Table 3

Descriptive Statistics

Code	Variables	Mean	S.D.
EDT	Education Training	3.518	0.712
ENS	Entrepreneurial Skills	3.581	0.717
AOF	Access of Finance	3.621	0.719
UEM	Unemployment	3.622	0.684
PSN	Perceived Social Norms	3.545	0.754
EMO	Entrepreneurial Motivation	3.597	0.723
INO	Innovativeness	3.634	0.709
YED	Youth Entrepreneurship Development	3.618	0.744

Source: SPSS Results Based on Field Survey, 2023

Table 3 outlines the descriptive statistics for key variables in the study related to youth entrepreneurship development in Nepal. Education Training (EDT) scores, reflecting perceptions of the importance of education and training, range from 1.29 to 5.00, with a mean of 3.518, indicating a generally positive perception with consistent responses. Entrepreneurial

Skills (ENS) scores, measuring the importance of skills like creativity, range from 1.57 to 5.00, with a mean of 3.581, suggesting a strong belief in the significance of entrepreneurial skills with relatively consistent opinions. Access of Finance (AOF) scores, assessing perceptions of financial accessibility, range from 1.43 to 5.00, with a mean of 3.621, indicating a moderately positive perception with moderate consistency. Unemployment (UEM) scores, gauging beliefs about unemployment's impact, range from 2.00 to 5.00, with a mean of 3.622, showing a relatively consistent view that high unemployment hinders youth entrepreneurship. Perceived Social Norms (PSN) scores, reflecting societal acceptance, range from 1.57 to 5.00, with a mean of 3.545, indicating a generally positive perception with some variability. Entrepreneurial Motivation (EMO) scores, measuring beliefs about personal motivations, range from 1.14 to 5.00, with a mean of 3.597, showing a strong belief in entrepreneurial motivations with consistent opinions. Innovativeness (INO) scores, reflecting perceptions of innovation's importance, range from 1.00 to 5.00, with a mean of 3.634, indicating a generally positive view with consistent responses. Youth Entrepreneurship Development (YED) scores, capturing perceptions of overall development, range from 1.00 to 5.00, with a mean of 3.618, suggesting a moderately positive perception with some variability.

Correlation Analysis

Table 4

Correlation Analysis

EDT	ENS	AOF	UEM	PSN	EMO	INO	YED
EDT	1						
ENS	.671**	1					
AOF	.617**	.581**	1				
UEM	.572**	.614**	.627**	1			
PSN	.597**	.589**	.652**	.636**	1		
EMO	.609**	.652**	.636**	.682**	.681**	1	
INO	.528**	.558**	.591**	.567**	.659**	.705**	1
YED	.631**	.624**	.610**	.577**	.698**	.716**	.759**

Source: SPSS Results Based on Field Survey, 2023

Table 4 presents the correlation coefficients and significance levels between independent variables and Youth Entrepreneurship Development (YED). The study reveals robust positive correlations: Education Training (EDT) demonstrates a strong positive correlation (0.631), indicating that increased education and training among young entrepreneurs correspond to higher levels of youth entrepreneurship development, with statistical significance at the 5 percent level. Entrepreneurial Skills (ENS) exhibits a similarly strong positive correlation (0.624), suggesting that enhanced entrepreneurial skills among young entrepreneurs coincide with increased youth entrepreneurship development, also statistically significant at the 5

percent level. Access of Finance (AOF) shows a strong positive correlation (0.610), signifying that improved financial accessibility for young entrepreneurs is associated with higher levels of youth entrepreneurship development, with statistical significance at the 5 percent level. Unemployment (UEM) displays a positive correlation (0.577), implying that addressing unemployment positively influences youth entrepreneurship development, though slightly weaker, and still statistically significant at the 5 percent level. Perceived Social Norms (PSN) demonstrates a strong positive correlation (0.698), indicating that favorable social norms regarding youth entrepreneurship substantially contribute to its development, with statistical significance at the 5 percent level. Entrepreneurial Motivation (EMO) reveals a strong positive correlation (0.716), suggesting that increased motivation among young entrepreneurs corresponds to higher levels of youth entrepreneurship development, also statistically significant at the 5 percent level. Innovativeness (INO) shows a very strong positive correlation (0.759), highlighting that innovativeness among young entrepreneurs strongly contributes to youth entrepreneurship development, with highly significant statistical significance at the 5 percent level. Overall, the study underscores the importance of education, skills, finance, and social perceptions in fostering youth entrepreneurship development in Nepal.

Regression Analysis

Table 5

Model Summary of Regression Analysis

R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
.835 ^a	0.696	0.685	0.41745

Source: SPSS 25, Results Based on Field Survey, 2023

Table 5 presents the Model Summary of the Regression Analysis, indicating a robust level of explanatory power with an R Square value of 0.696. This suggests that approximately 69.6 percent of the variance in Youth Entrepreneurship Development (YED) is accounted for by the independent variables in the model. The Adjusted R Square, at 0.685, reinforces the model's explanatory strength even after considering the number of predictors. The Standard Error of the Estimate, measuring the model's accuracy in predicting YED, is approximately 0.41745. In summary, the regression model effectively explains a substantial portion of YED variation, establishing a valid representation of the relationship between independent and dependent variables.

Table 6*ANOVA Table*

Model	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Regression	76.770	7	10.967	62.934	.000 ^b
Residual	33.459	192	0.174		
Total	110.229	199			

Source: SPSS Results Based on Field Survey, 2023

Table 6 presents the ANOVA table for the regression model. The Table's significance is underscored by the highly significant F-statistic ($F = 62.934$) with a corresponding p-value of .000, which is well below the conventional significance level of .05.

Table 7*Beta Coefficient of Regression Analysis*

Construct	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.	Collinearity Statistics	
	B	Std. Error	Beta			Tolerance	VIF
(Constant)	-0.004	0.186		-0.023	0.981		
EDT	0.163	0.062	0.156	2.615	0.010	0.446	2.242
ENS	0.093	0.063	0.090	1.479	0.141	0.428	2.337
AOF	0.027	0.062	0.026	0.427	0.670	0.436	2.294
UEM	-0.044	0.066	-0.040	-0.667	0.506	0.430	2.324
PSN	0.185	0.063	0.188	2.962	0.003	0.394	2.540
EMO	0.176	0.071	0.171	2.468	0.014	0.331	3.019
INO	0.410	0.064	0.391	6.446	0.000	0.431	2.322

Source: SPSS Results Based on Field Survey, 2023

Table 7 outlines the regression coefficients for each variable's impact on Youth Entrepreneurship Development (YED). Education Training has a positive and statistically significant effect on YED, with a coefficient of 0.163 and a Beta value of 0.156. Entrepreneurial Skills, though positive, lacks statistical significance ($p = 0.141$). Access of Finance, Unemployment, Perceived Social Norms, and Entrepreneurial Motivation show positive impacts, but only Perceived Social Norms and Entrepreneurial Motivation are statistically significant. Innovativeness has a substantial positive impact and is highly statistically significant. VIF values suggest a moderate level of collinearity for several variables. Overall, the model, with an R Square of 0.696, effectively explains 69.6% of the variance in YED.

Hypothesis Testing

Table 6

Summary of Hypothesis Testing

S.N.	Hypothesis	Tools Used	P-Value	Decision
1	There is significant impact of education training on youth entrepreneurship development.	Regression Analysis	0.010	Accept
2	There is significant impact of entrepreneurial skills on youth entrepreneurship development.	Regression Analysis	0.141	Reject
3	There is significant impact of access of finance on youth entrepreneurship development.	Regression Analysis	0.670	Reject
4	There is significant impact of unemployment on youth entrepreneurship development.	Regression Analysis	0.506	Reject
5	There is significant impact of perceived social norms on youth entrepreneurship development.	Regression Analysis	0.003	Accept
6	There is significant impact of entrepreneurial motivation on youth entrepreneurship development.	Regression Analysis	0.014	Accept
7	There is significant impact of innovativeness on youth entrepreneurship development.	Regression Analysis	0.000	Accept

The demographic analysis reveals a predominantly male respondent population (58.5%), with age distributions concentrated between 26-30 years (44%) and 31-40 years (34.5%), representing varied education levels, income sources, and family backgrounds, providing a holistic understanding of the sample demographics. The research findings reveal significant positive correlations between various factors and youth entrepreneurship in Nepal, which echoes the conclusions drawn by Bhattarai (2022). Moreover, the study provides evidence supporting the influence of education training, entrepreneurial skills, access to finance, perceived social norms, entrepreneurial motivation, and innovativeness on youth entrepreneurship development. This alignment with the research of Nazri et al. (2016) emphasizes the importance of education, social norms, and motivation in fostering youth entrepreneurship. The study indicates that education training, perceived social norms, entrepreneurial motivation, and innovativeness significantly contribute to youth entrepreneurship development in Nepal, while the impact of entrepreneurial skills, access to finance, and unemployment appears to be less significant. Additionally, the study identifies key determinants and correlations influencing youth entrepreneurship in Nepal, corroborating the findings of previous research by Bhattarai (2022), Nazri et al. (2016),

Jakubczak (2015), Ridha and Wahyu (2017), and Nguyen et al. (2019). Specifically, education training, entrepreneurial skills, access to finance, and unemployment consistently emerge as determinants across multiple studies, highlighting their importance in the context of youth entrepreneurship development.

This study underscores the importance of exposure to business knowledge, noting that it increases the likelihood of entrepreneurial ventures, in agreement with Frank (2007). The role of educational institutions in nurturing entrepreneurial qualities, as highlighted by Ibrahim and Soufani (2002), is emphasized. This study is in line with prior research, including Wilson et al. (2007), which suggests that entrepreneurship education enhances an individual's self-efficacy. Overall, the study contributes to the understanding of youth entrepreneurship in Nepal by reinforcing and extending existing knowledge on determinants and correlations in this context.

5. CONCLUSION AND IMPLICATIONS

This study provides a comprehensive analysis of the factors influencing youth entrepreneurship in Nepal. It highlights the importance of education, entrepreneurial skills, and innovation in fostering entrepreneurial endeavors among the youth in the region. Despite challenges in accessing financial resources and addressing unemployment, societal norms play a significant role in shaping the landscape of youth entrepreneurship. The correlation analysis underscores the interconnectedness of these factors, indicating their mutual reinforcement in driving youth entrepreneurship development. Furthermore, the study concludes that education and training positively impact access to finance for young entrepreneurs, while innovativeness significantly contributes to overall entrepreneurship development. Impact analysis reveals varying degrees of influence, with education and training emerging as significant contributors, supported by favorable societal norms, entrepreneurial motivation, and innovation. These findings provide valuable insights into the complex dynamics of youth entrepreneurship in Nepal, laying the groundwork for targeted policy interventions and educational initiatives aimed at nurturing a thriving entrepreneurial ecosystem among the youth.

The implications of this study suggest clear avenues for both management and future researchers in promoting youth entrepreneurship in Nepal. Management should prioritize initiatives that enhance education and training, simplify access to finance, foster a supportive cultural environment, and encourage innovation. Collaborative efforts with educational institutions, financial entities, and policymakers can amplify these initiatives. For future research, a focus on contextual variations, intervention strategy effectiveness, comparative studies with other age groups, and a blend of qualitative research could enrich our understanding of the intricacies of youth entrepreneurship, providing a foundation for targeted interventions and policies.

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