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Effect of Youth Enterprise Development Fund on Entrepreneurial Development in Ainamoi Sub-County, Kericho County, Kenya

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Abstract:

The role of Youth Enterprise Development Fund (YEDF) is intended to be readily available source of funding for entrepreneurial projects by youth, it effects remains a challenge. The study aimed at investigating the effect of the youth enterprise development fund on the entrepreneurial development in Kenya. The study was guided by the following objectives; to determine the effects of training on entrepreneurial development, to analyze the effects of linkages on entrepreneurial development and establish the effects of provision of business development services on entrepreneurial development. The study was guided by neoclassical theory and Alfred Marshall's theory. The study adopted a survey research design and was conducted in Ainamoi Sub County in Kericho County, Kenya. The target population consisted of 569 youths. The study sampled 230 respondents; questionnaires were used in data collection, to test reliability it employed the use of Cronbach's alpha coefficient. Data collected was analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistics. Analyzed data was presented using tables and figures. The study found that there was a significant relationship between training on entrepreneurial development ($p=0.000$); there was a significant relationship between linkages on entrepreneurial development ($p=0.000$); there was a significant relationship between provision of Business Development Services (BDS) on entrepreneurial development ($p=0.000$). The study concluded that entrepreneurship training influenced entrepreneurial development; when youth enterprises are linked by YEDF to a large enterprise, youth enterprises will learn from them; Business Development Services (BDS) is important because it contribute to development goals such as economic growth, employment generation as well as poverty alleviation. The study recommended that YEDF training programmes on entrepreneurship should be enhanced and be made compulsory before any group is funded.

Keywords: YEDF, entrepreneurial development, training, business development services, linkages

1. Introduction

1.1 Background of the study

Entrepreneurs all over the world are considered as central players in economics. Many factors come into play when starting a business, ultimately determining the success or failure of the enterprise (Olawe & Garwe, 2010). The factors could be financial, social, technological, human resource related or even based on the development of the product. Small enterprise assistance programmes, whether aimed at start-ups or existing enterprises, can only reach a very small number of the total youth population (Mateev & Anastasov, 2010).

Effective entrepreneurship development is characterized by adaptability, duty, great neighborhood contacts and an essential however impalpable component of motivation. Given the correct blend of inspiration, thoughts, and openings, youth are more than ready to set up gainful and imaginative organizations. Whereas the underlying premise is that employment can be achieved by enhancing access to financial resources, entrepreneurship policies should focus on entrepreneurial development too. Youth Enterprise Development Fund (YEDF) has been the most intricate and consider exertion by the Kenyan Government in endeavoring to address the issue of youth joblessness by creating youth undertakings to make employments. The subject on Youth Enterprise Fund has not been profoundly investigated and one needs to depend on government reports to get an understanding into the program as obviously portrayed from writing (Fadahuni, 2012).

Globally, through these youth development fund programs, youth have figured out how to begin and manage reasonable organizations and accomplish budgetary freedom and dependability. Despite this reality, there is a long haul need to create methodologies to empower youth to get to all the more fulfilling and gainful work. There is likewise an inclination to regard youth as a homogeneous gathering, which could wind up segregating some youth who can't satisfy

YEDF prerequisites, for example, strategy for success development, an enrolled gathering and a current ledger (Fajnzyber, 2009). For example, in Britain, the Prince's Trust Enterprise Program is for individuals who have a business thought they need to investigate, are matured 18-30, jobless or working under 16 hours for every week. Administrations gave incorporate; Advice on work alternatives, business abilities training, business arranging support, start-up advance financing, continuous help from a volunteer business tutor, access to expert help, including free legitimate administrations and, on the off chance that one needs to begin a business, access to an extensive variety of free and marked down items and administrations (Sharma, 2011).

In Africa, sixty-two percent of the population, that is more than 600 million young people are below the age of 25 with no signs that population growth will slow in the decades to come (Awasthi, 2009). Today, Africa finds itself in a precarious position on this most important issue. Youth unemployment is three times the world's overall average. The World Bank found that young people under 25 years represent three-fifths of sub-Saharan Africa's unemployed population and 72 percent of the youth population lives on less than \$2 a day (Manono, 2010). This has necessitated many nations in Africa to establish youth development funds that will empower youths to create employment opportunities and boost national food security. A good example is South Africa that established the National Youth Development Agency (NYDA) in 2011, with the command of; propelling youth improvement through direction and support to activities crosswise over divisions of society and circles of government, leaving on activities that try to propel the financial development of youth and creating and planning the execution of the Integrated Youth Development Plan and Strategy for the nation.

In Kenya, more than 15 million individuals live beneath the destitution line, with more than three million delegated jobless. Youth represent around 55% of the jobless in Kenya, suggesting that joblessness is an overwhelmingly youth issue (Mullumba, 2002). The quickly expanding youth joblessness levels have been bothered by changes in monetary strategies. Hence, finished the previous decade, there has been an unfaltering movement from formal to casual part business, prevalently known as 'Jua Kali'. Optional negative impacts, for example, the methodical disintegration of the social estimation of training, wrongdoing, prostitution, and medication mishandle have expanded as an immediate outcome (Ouma, 2002). Across the board destitution remains a basic development challenge in Kenya. Youth are especially influenced by joblessness, absence of legitimate lodging (especially in the urban zones) and wellbeing challenges. Destitution influences instructive levels and kids from poor foundations have been known to be considerably less prone to go to class than those of rich families. Poorer instructive levels infer poorer odds of productive business (Amenya, 2011). The GoK of Kenya considered the possibility of institutional financing to furnish youth with access to back independent work exercises and entrepreneurial aptitudes development as a method for tending to joblessness and destitution which basically are youth issues (GoK, 2009). This YEDF idea depends on the introduce that empowering youth venture improvement activities are probably going to have the greatest effect on work creation (MOYAs, 2010).

1.2. Statement of the Problem

YEDF contribute over 50% of new jobs created every year in Kenya (Economic Survey, 2015). While little evidence exists that these firms owned by the youths grow into medium-size firms, many of these firms have the potential to grow and add one to five employees (Fadahunsi, 2012). The fund has continued to diversify its product base by focusing on interventions that are more responsive to the needs of the youth and are geared towards addressing specific challenges facing young entrepreneurs (MOYAs, 2010).

Despite the fact that YEDF could be a preferred source of funding among the youths, the effect of the fund remains a great challenge. Most youths have not been properly trained in business development and entrepreneurial skills and have not been linked to appropriate markets for their product. Therefore, the plan by the government to reduce unemployment among the youth through Youth Enterprise Development Fund seems to have hit a dead wall due to low growth of youth enterprises. The economic development of the youth has been slower than expected, leading to prolonged gross socio-economic disparities between the youth and the rest of the population. It is important to fully understand what constitutes and drives entrepreneurial development if such activities are to be motivated.

Whereas studies conducted in other countries have attributed lack of entrepreneurial dynamism to a deficiency in factors that influence entrepreneurial development, studies in Kenya mainly concentrate on failures of micro and small enterprises. However, the local studies do not refute the fact that some businesses have fallen victim to failure due to other factors such as poor legal and regulatory frameworks, family business influence, gender, and infrastructure. These additional factors make the Kenya context somewhat complex and difficult; different from those of developed countries. It is, therefore, necessary to conduct a study in Kenya to determine the extent to which entrepreneurial development is conditioned by YEDF. Therefore, this study sought to assess the effect of youth enterprise development fund on entrepreneurial Development in Ainamoi Kericho County, Kenya.

1.3. Purpose of the Study

The purpose of this study was to assess the effect of Youth Enterprise Development Fund on entrepreneurial Development in Ainamoi Sub-County Kericho County, Kenya.

1.4. Specific Objectives of the Study

The specific objectives of this study were:

- To determine the effect of training on entrepreneurial development in Kericho County, Kenya.
- To analyse the effect of linkages (market and other firms) on entrepreneurial development in Kericho County, Kenya.

- To establish the effect of the provision of business development services on entrepreneurial development in Kericho County, Kenya.

1.5. Research Hypotheses

- HO₁: There is no significant relationship between training and entrepreneurial Development in Ainamoi sub County, Kenya
- HO₂: There is no significant relationship between linkages (market and other firms) and entrepreneurial Development in Ainamoi Sub County, Kenya
- HO₃: There is no significant relationship between provision of business development services and entrepreneurial Development in Ainamoi Sub County, Kenya

1.6. Justification of the Study

The Government and policy makers utilized the results from this study in the plan and improvement of a structure on the impact of the YEDF influencing the entrepreneurial development in Kenya. This was because the aftereffects of the research bring out training angles, for example, the nature and kinds of preparation offered, which thus may prompt huge changes in the policy of training by business improvement administrations providers. This was not just valuable to singular coaches and associations giving training. The results of the study contributed towards filling the information gap on the subject matter. It is hoped that the findings of the study made valuable additions to the literature in the field of youth enterprise development fund and entrepreneurial development.

1.7. Scope of the Study

In content, the study focused on the effect of youth enterprise development fund on entrepreneurial development in Kenya a case study of Ainamoi Sub County in Kericho County. The variables to be assessed included; training, linkages and provision of business development services. The study was conducted for a period of three months from the months of January 2018 to April 2018.

2. Literature Review

2.1. Training and Entrepreneurial Development

The importance of entrepreneurial training as one of the key ingredients for entrepreneurial growth has been recognized worldwide. Several studies have pointed out that training contributes positively to the growth and performance of enterprises. Basically, entrepreneurship development training programs enhance entrepreneurial skills amongst entrepreneurs. Munene (2013) established that entrepreneurial training enables enterprise operators to adopt better management practices such as profit retention, good customer relations, timely and loan repayments and structured bookkeeping. Njoroge (2012) observed that business enterprise training is a noteworthy determinant in the development and survival of ventures.

Karanja (2014) showed that most of the youth begin their own organizations because of absence of formal work open doors instead of development. He uncovered that lion's share of the youth face challenges while getting to accounts from monetary establishments which frustrate execution. In view of the results, the study infers that entrepreneurial training is led to improve the execution of youth ventures since great money related administration is basic to the achievement of any business and without it, a business can be set for disappointment from the begin. In light of the results, the study prescribed that advertisements banks ought to reexamine the youth credit necessities and strategy with a specific end goal to decrease credit get to hindrances.

2.2. Linkages (Market and Other Firms) on Entrepreneurial Development

Linkages are any upstream or downstream, formal or causal relationship that happens amongst associations and its nearby accomplices. These linkages can be on the nearby or worldwide scale. Kemunto (2014) found that YEDF plays an important role in improving youth enterprises through the positive and significant relationship revealed by market linkages and access to credit.

2.3. Provision of Business Development Services on Entrepreneurial Development

Business Development Services (BDS) might be characterized as those administrations and items offered to business people at different phases of their business improvement travel, from business thought development the distance to development and development of the business (UNDP, 2004). Okeyo (2014) revealed that there is a positive connection between business improvement administrations and execution. He additionally showed that business improvement administrations influence the entrepreneurial introduction of the examined firms. imando, Sakwa, and Njogu, (2012) surveyed the effect of business development benefits on endeavors in country Kenya: The examination prescribes that MSEs Players ought to be prepared on the administration abilities, budgetary arranging, and the monetary administration for them to survive and have a focused edge with the contenders.

2.4. Theoretical Framework

2.4.1. Neoclassical Theory

The theory was originally introduced by Thorstein Veblen and later used by John Hicks, George Stigler, and others (Stigler, 1994). A theory utilized as a part of financial matters that recognizes the components important for the development of an economy. It underlines the three factors that impact the development of an economy, which incorporates capital, accessibility of work and innovation. It expresses that a transitory balance can be accomplished when capital size, labor, and innovation is fittingly balanced. The theory additionally expresses that impermanent harmony varies from a long-haul balance, which does not include any of the three components.

In relation to this study, the neoclassical theory identifies three factors that influence the growth of an economy, which includes capital, availability of labor and technology. It points out that for a temporary equilibrium to be achieved in any economy, the capital size, labor and technology have to be appropriately adjusted. It is relevant to this study as it identifies capital as one of the key factors that influence the growth of an economy.

2.4.2. Alfred Marshall's Theory of Entrepreneurship

According to the theory of entrepreneurship by Alfred Marshall (1990); his Principles of Economics held land, labor, capital, and organization as the four factors of production, and considered entrepreneurship as the driving factor that brings these four factors together. Marshall built up his theory from earlier examinations. Although there is an exclusive constrained accord about the characterizing qualities of business enterprise, the idea is nearly as old as the formal teach of financial aspects itself. The term business visionary was first presented by the mid eighteenth century French financial specialist Richard Cantillon. In his compositions, he formally characterizes the business visionary as the specialist who purchases methods for generation at specific costs so as to join them into another item (Schumpeter, 1951). Presently, the French financial expert J.B. Say added to Cantillon's definition by including business visionaries must be pioneers. Say guarantees that a business visionary is one who unites other individuals with a specific end goal to assemble a solitary profitable life form (Schumpeter, 1951).

2.5. Conceptual Framework

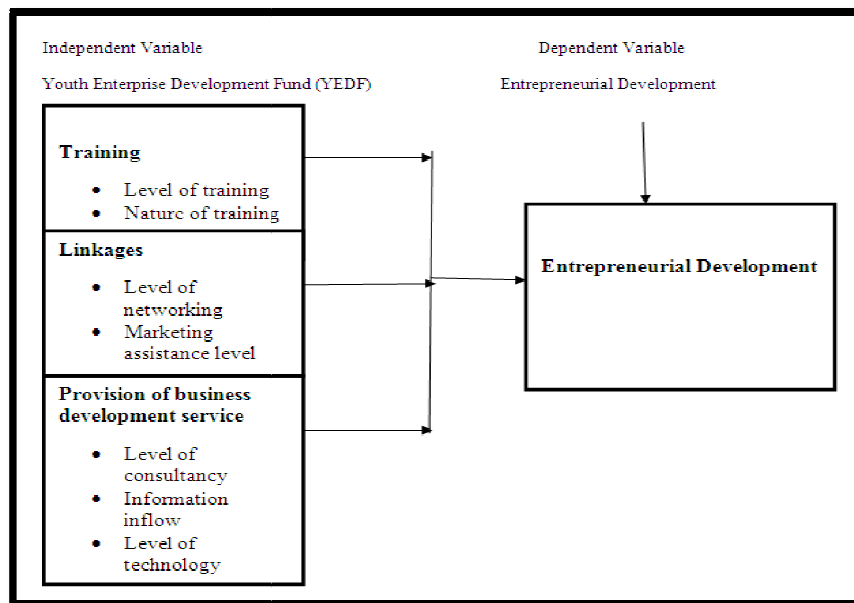


Figure 1: Conceptual Framework

The above conceptual framework shows the relationship between the independent and the dependent variable. The independent variable was Youth Enterprise Development Fund (YEDF) whereas the dependent variable was entrepreneurial development. Youth Enterprise Development Fund (YEDF) was studied under the constructs of training, linkages and provision of business development services. The dependent variable was measured by the elements of employment generation; increase profitability and increase sales and net income.

2.6. Identification of the Knowledge Gap

Government's policy towards entrepreneurial development is one critical factor into thought when taking a gander at the open doors entrepreneurial improvement have for development. In any case, notwithstanding the hugeness related with these organizations and the various approach activities presented by African governments amid the previous decade to quicken entrepreneurial improvement in the African district, the execution on entrepreneurial development is frustrating (Atsede et al., 2008).

The administration of Kenya has bolstered entrepreneurial development by giving an empowering situation and bolster programs that build up the part. There are government policy programs outfitted towards the help and subsidizing of little endeavors through an assortment of financing offices and foundations, one of them being YEDF. YEDF has propelled credits worth 5.2 billion Kenya shillings to 144,000 youth undertakings in Kenya (YEDF Status Report, 2011). Nonetheless, the Fund has not had a huge effect on entrepreneurial development (Gudda and Ngoze, 2009).

The reserve's goal was to give on-lending to the youth ventures, draw in and encourage interest in miniaturized scale, little and medium arranged business framework that is useful to youth undertakings, bolster youth-situated smaller scale, little and medium endeavors to create linkages with huge endeavors and encourage advertising of items and administrations of youth ventures both in household and global markets. The reserve additionally gives Business Development Services to youth ventures (YEDF, 2011). Be that as it may, it stays obscure, the degree to which YEDF have prevailing with regards to tending to entrepreneurial improvement and bolster challenges looked by youth endeavors.

There was an assortment of writing that tried to convey to the fore the difficulties the reserve countenances and why most of the young are progressively swinging to the store to back their entrepreneurial exercises. Different investigations focused on the structure of the reserve that makes it a favored wellspring of fund. This study sought to assess the contribution of youth enterprise development fund on entrepreneurial Development in Kericho County, Kenya.

3. Research Methodology

3.1. Research Design

The study adopted a survey research design. The survey research design was selected for its ability to collect varied responses from the respondents with an aim of properly understanding the issues under study. The study was conducted in Ainamoi Sub County in Kericho County.

The study targeted all the youthbeneficiaries for Youth Enterprise Development Funds in the year 2015/2017. The target population consisted of 579 youths in Ainamoi Sub-County.

3.2. Sample and Sampling Procedures

A sample size of 230 respondents was selected for the study. The study employed random sampling to select 230 youths of Ainamoi Sub-County. Simple random sampling was used to avoid biases and every individual to have an equal chance to participate in the study. The sample size of the study was calculated using the formula below as recommended by Fisher et al (2003):

$$nf = \frac{n}{1 + \frac{n}{N}}$$

Where;

if = Sample size (when the population is less than 10,000).

n = Sample size (when the population is more than 10,000); 384.

N = Estimate of the population size; 579

The sample size for the respondents

$$nf = \frac{384}{1 + \frac{384}{579}}$$

The desired sample size was therefore comprised of 230 respondents.

3.3. Data Collection Instruments

The study used primary data which was collected through self-administered questionnaires.

3.4. Validity of the Research Instruments

Keeping in mind the end goal to discover substance and face validity, the study was presented to the supervisors in the University for Scrutiny and advice. The substance and impressions of the instruments were enhanced in light of the instructor's recommendation and remarks.

3.5. Reliability of the Research Instruments

The investigation utilized Cronbach's alpha coefficient to gauge the interior consistency of the results. When in doubt an estimation of $\alpha > 0.7$ was utilized to decide whether the information is sufficiently dependable for every one of the informational indexes where α is the thing being tried for unwavering quality. The reliability results were as tabulated in table 3.1

Objective	Coefficient	Number of Items
Training	0.898	4
Linkages	0.704	4
Provision of BDS	0.781	4

Table 1: Reliability Results

3.6. Data Analysis and Presentation

The data collected was analyzed both qualitatively and quantitatively. Qualitative analysis was done thematically to analyze data collected for interview schedules. This exploration utilized multiple regressions as a technique for analyzing the data. In its simplest form multiple regression analysis involves finding the best straight-line relationship to explain how the variation in an outcome (or dependent) variable, Y, depends on the variation in a predictor (or independent) variable, X. Once the relationship is estimated, it is possible to use the equation:

$$Y = B_0 + B_1X_1 + B_2X_2 + B_3X_3 + e$$

Where:

X = the independent variables

B_0 = Constant

X_1 = Training

X_2 = Linkages

X_3 = Provision of BDS

Y = the dependent variable (Entrepreneurial development)

B_1 , B_2 , and B_3 = Independent Variable Coefficients

e = Margin error

3.7. Ethical Considerations

To guarantee that the study agrees to the ethical issues relating to study undertaking, a consent to carry out the study was sought for from the different authorities. A full divulgence of the considerable number of exercises concerning the examination was disclosed to the authorities and this included the study expectation which was just for learning purposes. A high state of secrecy and confidentiality was observed, and the results of the investigation were just submitted to the University and Ainamoi Sub-County. An introductory letter was likewise sought from the University to fill in as proof of the evidence behind the examination. In regard for the informants and so as to shield them from abuse coming about because of the information they gave for the exploration; data presentation was done such that it was not connected to people who gave it aside from by the researcher who may have a need to look for elucidation amid examination of information.

4. Results and Discussions

4.1. Introduction

The study sampled and issued questionnaires to 230 respondents but data was collected from 228 respondents. This represented 99.1% response rate.

4.2. Demographic Information of the Respondents

The study sought to determine the respondents' gender, age, level of education. The study results were as follows:

Gender	Frequency	Percent
Male	192	84.2
Female	36	15.8
Total	228	100
Age	Frequency	Percent
Under 20 years	30	13.2
21-25 years	88	38.6
26-30 years	65	28.5
31-35 years	45	19.7
Total	228	100
Education level	Frequency	Percent
Certificate	10	4.4
Diploma	23	10.1
Bachelor's degree	139	61.0
Master's Degree	56	24.6
Total	228	100

Table 2: Demographic Information of the Respondents
Source: Researcher (2018)

The study findings on gender indicated that 84.2% of the employees were male while 15.8% were female. The study results on the age of the respondents indicated that 13.2% were aged below 20 years, 38.6% were of age between 21-25 years, 28.5% were of age between 26-30 years and 19.7% were of age between 31-35 years. The study results on

the level of education of the respondents revealed that 24.6% had masters' degree, 61.0% had bachelors' degree, 10.1% had diplomas and 4.4% had certificates.

4.3. Inferential Statistics

The study performed ANOVA and regression analysis to estimate the relationships between the study variables. The study results were as tabulated in table 4.20 and table 4.21.

Model Summary						
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. The error of the Estimate	F	Sig.
1	.833 ^a	0.694	0.688	0.32371	126.161	0.000 ^b

Table 3: ANOVA Model

The ANOVA model indicated the simple correlation was 0.833 which indicates a degree of correlation. The total variation in entrepreneurial development was 69.4% explained by youth enterprise development fund (R Square=0.694). The study results further revealed that the ANOVA model predicted entrepreneurial development significantly well ($p=0.000^b$). This indicated the statistical significance of the regression model that was run and that overall the regression model statistically significantly predicted the entrepreneurial development (i.e., it was a good fit for the data).

Coefficients					
Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
1 (Constant)	0.484	0.127		3.821	0.000
Training	0.300	0.035	0.396	8.486	0.000
Linkages	0.249	0.028	0.347	8.801	0.000
Provision of BDS	0.196	0.034	0.260	5.718	0.000

Table 4: Relationship between YEDF and Entrepreneurial Development
A. Dependent Variable: Entrepreneurial Development

The regression equation generated for the study was as follows.

Y (Entrepreneurial development) = 0.484 (Constant) + 0.300 (Training) + 0.249 (Linkages) + 0.196 (Provision of BDS) + 0.224 (Std Error).

From the regression equation, training was the most important variable to entrepreneurial development contributing 39.6% to entrepreneurial development followed by linkages with 34.7percent. Provision of BDS contributed 26.0% to entrepreneurial development.

The regression equation further revealed that there was a significant relationship between training on entrepreneurial development ($p=0.000$); there was a significant relationship between linkages in entrepreneurial development ($p=0.000$); there was a significant relationship between provision of BDS on entrepreneurial development ($p=0.000$).

4.4. Hypotheses Testing

In this section, the study sort to establish the relationship between the study variables. The study used chi square to test the relationship between the study variables;

The first study theory was;

- H_{01} : There is no statistically significant relationship between training and entrepreneurial development at $p \leq 0.05$ significance level. The study findings indicated that there was a significant relationship between training and entrepreneurial development ($p=0.000$). Comparing this value (0.05) with alpha, in this case 0.000; since the "sig." level is less than alpha, the results are significant. Therefore, the researcher rejected the null theory that there is no statistically significant relationship between training and entrepreneurial development. The alternate theory there is a statistically significant relationship between training and entrepreneurial development was accepted. This implies that there was a significant relationship between training and entrepreneurial development.

The second theory was;

- H_{02} : There is no statistically significant relationship between linkages and entrepreneurial development. The study results showed that there was a significant relationship between linkages and entrepreneurial development ($p=0.000$). Comparing this value (0.05) with alpha, in this case 0.000; since the "sig." level is less than alpha, the results are significant. Therefore, the researcher rejected the null theory that there is no statistically significant relationship between linkages and entrepreneurial development. The alternate theory there is a statistically significant relationship between linkages and entrepreneurial development was accepted. This implies that there was a significant relationship between linkages and entrepreneurial development.

The third theory was;

- H_{03} : There is no statistically significant relationship between provision of BDS and the entrepreneurial development. The findings of the study revealed that there was a significant relationship between provision of BDS and entrepreneurial development ($p=0.000$). Comparing this value (0.000) with alpha, in this case 0.005; since the "sig." level is less than alpha, the results are significant. Therefore, the researcher failed to accept the theory that there is no statistically significant relationship between provision of BDS and entrepreneurial development. The alternate theory there is a statistically significant relationship between provision of BDS and entrepreneurial development was accepted. This implies that there was a weak significant relationship between provision of BDS and entrepreneurial development.

4.5. Discussion of Findings

4.5.1. Effect of Training on Entrepreneurial Development

The study found out that entrepreneurship training has an influence on the growth of youth project. The study findings pointed out that among the sampled youth, the entrepreneurial business knowledge and skills acquired as result of entrepreneurship training by YEDF had a positive effect on the running of the group project. These findings are in agreement with findings by Kisunza and Theuri (2014) who found out that despite the fact that YEDF could be a preferred source of funding among the youths, accessing it remained a great challenge. Most youths have not been properly informed on how this fund can be accessed. Munene (2013) observed that entrepreneurial training enables enterprise operators to adopt better management practices such as profit retention, good customer relations, timely and loan repayments and structured bookkeeping. Furthermore, Njoroge (2012) asserted that entrepreneurship training is a major determinant in the growth and survival of enterprises.

4.5.2. Linkages (Market and Other Firms) and Entrepreneurial Development

The study findings indicated that majority of the respondents were of the view that if linked by YEDF to a large enterprise, youth enterprises will learn from it. Graham et al., (2014) found that social networks lead to customer acquisition and a deeper understanding of customer needs, foster enterprise development in a competitive environment and are a source of competitive advantage for enterprises. Moyi, (2003) established that entrepreneurs who refer their clients to other firms also stand a higher chance of receiving referrals from elsewhere. Lee & Tsang, (2001) also support this by saying that some studies in China examined the effect of an entrepreneur's networking development on venture performance and generally found a positive relationship between networking and venture performance. Gudda and Ngoze (2014) posited that through collaborations and strategic partnerships, business incubators can support the successful development of entrepreneurial projects of youth business ideas through an array of business support resources and services.

4.5.3. Provision of Business Development Services and Entrepreneurial Development

The study results revealed that majority of the respondents were of the view that the focus on BDS is important because it can contribute to development goals such as economic growth, employment generation as well as poverty alleviation. These findings were supported by Gachuru & Mwirigi (2014) who showed that the young enterprise development fund is yet to have a huge effect. The disposition of the youth towards advances is poor and their insight level on the young reserve is low. Mmbasu et al., (2015) set up that there was a huge connection between advance reimbursement rate and the level of instruction of the recipients, capital contributed, preparing in business administration and conjugal status.

5. Conclusions and Recommendations

5.1. Conclusions

Entrepreneurship training has an influence on the growth of youth group project. Training enables the youth to acquire the most desired skill needed which is to keep financial records of the businesses followed as well as to market the products of the businesses.

The study concluded that when youth enterprises are linked by YEDF to a large enterprise, youth enterprises will learn from it. Linkages provide tremendous opportunities for youth enterprises to improve their technology as well as their products. Linkages bring with it marketing assistance in the form of new markets and marketing capabilities for youth enterprises.

The study also concluded that BDS is important because it contributes to development goals such as economic growth, employment generation as well as poverty alleviation. BDS generally seek to raise the profitability and enhance the growth and competitiveness of enterprises, which directly raise incomes.

5.2. Recommendations

Based on the study findings after the data analysis, the following recommendations were made: The YEDF training programmes on entrepreneurship should be enhanced and be made compulsory before any group is to be funded. This will ensure that the youths will be able to make the right decisions on investments as well as on the proper

accounting of their financial resources. The implementation of any YEDF programme should be preceded by youth groups' training approach on how they would run their businesses once they start their Youth group project. As much as the government needs comprehensive information about any youth group to be funded there should be a better way of ensuring that instead of committing the youths to rigorous procedures like the social development officer and the chief, the YEDF officer should be able to ascertain the genuineness of the group by paying them a visit. The national youth council should be given the mandate of registering youths in the respective locations where they are represented. The study also recommended that Youth Enterprise Development Fund loans be structured in a way that youths would be able to access loans of low amounts as individuals instead of being funded in groups.

6. Suggestions for Further Research

This study focused on the effect of youth enterprise development fund on entrepreneurial development in Ainamoi Sub-County, Kericho County, Kenya. It would be beneficial to study the best strategies for disbursement of the funds to maximize its effectiveness. To have a more authoritative source of the status of enterprise development youth creation in the counties, there should be a cross-sectional study in as many constituencies as possible. Further research should be undertaken to establish on the effect of proper financial planning on the growth of youth-owned enterprises. This is suggested with an assumption that those youth enterprises that carry out proper financial planning are likely to prioritize their allocation of funds to those high profit-earning activities and hence result to more income which, when plowed back into the enterprise, will lead to the growth of the enterprise.

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