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KEYWORDS	ABSTRACT
Entrepreneurship, Youth Unemployment, Pakistan, Governmental Policies, SDGs Initiatives	<p>The purpose of this study is to assess how entrepreneurship contributes to decrease of youth unemployment in Pakistan and how well government policies and initiatives support youth-led enterprises. A significant section of Pakistan's population, aged 18 to 35, and faces restricted employment options, making youth unemployment a serious socioeconomic problem. Pakistani government has launched a number of programs, including the Prime Minister's Youth Program and Kamyab Jawan Program. The study collected survey data from 390 respondents in different parts of Pakistan using quantitative research design. Although government measures have had good impact on entrepreneurial intents, issues including difficult loan applications, restricted financial resources. To improve program efficacy, many responders underlined necessity of more robust institutional support and streamlined procedures. The findings of this study provide significant information for extracting the essential information & reaching the desired conclusion and making decisions. To increase financial access, the findings of the study suggest enhancing public-private collaborations, bolstering entrepreneurship education, and streamlining loan application processes. To guarantee a long-lasting effect on the youth employment and economic growth in Pakistan.</p>
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INTRODUCTION

Entrepreneurs are leaders who create novel concepts that drive economic activity, entrepreneurs have always been essential to economic development. Through capital formation, job creation, and wealth distribution that promotes development and growth, they are in charge of combining factors of production (Mehboob, Ali, Hassan, Ullah, Akhtar, Tariq & Mehboob, 2025). Unemployment has

recently gained lot of attention and is expanding quickly on global scale. Unemployment happens when an individual actively seeking work is unable to obtain employment, this covers only those who are willing to work and are either employed and looking for work (Tunio, Chaudhry, Shaikh, Jariko & Brahmi, 2021). The younger people are far more affected by employment problems than older people are; prolonged unemployment for young people can have negative effects and result in “demoralized workers” and rejection from the job market (Ahsan & Ashfaq, 2023). The United Nations defines youth as those who are between the ages 15 and 24. Thus, the rising rates of youth unemployment are having complicated implications on Pakistan, a nation with the fast-expanding youth population.

Pakistan has one of the highest rates of youth unemployment in the world, and a sizable section of its young population struggles to find respectable employment despite having varying educational and skill levels. This concerning trend restricts young people’s potential economic contributions and sparks socio-political instability, increasing pre-existing issues with poverty, inequality, and social exclusion (Zahid, Durrani, Shah, Ahmed & Muhammad, 2023). Beyond only financial difficulties, youth unemployment has far-reaching consequences that include psychological suffering, social exclusion and heightened vulnerability to political instability and radicalism (Asif, Asghar, Younis, Mahmood & Wang, 2018). Therefore, country’s political stability, social cohesiveness, and chances for long-term progress may be seriously risked if youth unemployment is not reduced (Ahmed & Imran, 2024). This study aims to analyse the role of entrepreneurship and Youth Unemployment in Pakistan, focusing on the governmental policies and practices. At numerous ways, entrepreneurial activity has a significant impact upon the nation’s overall growth process. The majority of jobs are created by small firms founded by enterprising individuals, thus many of whom go on to establish massive companies.

LITERATURE REVIEW

The process by which an individual and group of individuals, regardless of the resources currently under control, employ the coordinated efforts and means to explore chances to generate value and expand by satisfying needs, wants through invention and uniqueness is known as entrepreneurship (Stoica, Roman & Rusu, 2020). In the eyes of some who interpret these terms differently, “enterprise involves measures to encourage the workers to become entrepreneurs and educate them with the necessary skills to make a business successful (Kim, Tarabishy & Bae, 2018). This study aims that the entrepreneurs need resources and better environment to expand their business. When the resources are enough for then they make successful business and fulfil their needs (Kobia & Sikalieh, 2010). The creation of a contemporary theory of the entrepreneurship remains a challenge for the area of entrepreneurship. The evolution of contemporary theories of the entrepreneurship over the last two decades has focused on either the individual entrepreneur or opportunity recognition. Thus, in the meantime, economics has produced a number of theoretical ideas, including a rediscovery of the Schumpeter’s work.

However, assumptions from both individual recognizing the opportunities and economics have been treated as if they are interchangeable because it is unclear which the theoretical presuppositions entrepreneurship academics employ in their work. This study highlights that the development of

theory in realm of entrepreneurship has been hindered by this lack of conceptual differentiation. Young generation use their own ideas rather than the theories (Alvarez, 2005). The unemployment, especially among young people, is one of main problems that nations around the world face (Lek, Vendrig & Schaafsma, 2020). For many emerging nations, including Pakistan, joblessness among young people has been a serious problem. The primary goal of this study is to investigate variables influencing Pakistan's young employment rate (Ahmed & Imran, 2024). Pakistan's high youth unemployment rate is caused by inadequate future-oriented counselling and a lack of institutions that could advise young students upon career paths that would best suit the needs of the nation. In other nations where unemployment rates are lower, young people are adequately entertained and guided towards careers that will likely provide them with new opportunities for achievement and prosperity in future.

This study examines that youth unemployment in Pakistan is just because of lack of opportunities and less interest in carrier counselling (Qayyum & Siddiqui, 2007). One of the biggest issues facing Pakistan and its youth is issue of youth unemployment. The state and other interested parties must concentrate on giving young people better access to education and career options in order to solve this issue. In order to generate new employment, government should also concentrate on improving business and investment climate (Alam, Kousar & Rehman, 2019). Only then will Pakistan's youth have a more promising future. This study highlights that the government should made policies that give benefits to youth. To reduce the youth unemployment, start their own business for better living standards (Asif, Asghar, Younis, Mahmood & Wang, 2018). Empowered youth are a source of future leaders, via business ownership & youth development alone, may guide their communities, societies, and entire nations toward the excellence and well-being. The majority of respondents believe that youth social entrepreneurship empowers young people in terms of their abilities, talents as well as general confidence.

This study highlights the vital life skills that are beneficial for one's own growth and community responsibilities (Khalid & Asad, 2019). Unemployment problem, particularly youth unemployment, is one of the most urgent issues facing Pakistan's government and policy makers. The fundamental issue is that more and more young people are graduating from high school, college, and universities each year and are looking for work because they can't always rely on both the private and public industries to provide them with employment opportunities. As a result, entrepreneurship is often seen alternative solution to their unemployment. The reasons for inspiring entrepreneurship among young people are starting their own businesses, working for themselves, and hiring others. This study aims that the entrepreneurship is only solution to youth unemployment, reducing unemployment by applying some useful strategies which is beneficial for the youth entrepreneurs (Bokhari, 2013). Economists and academics have suggested business ownership as an answer to the global problem of unemployment. The desire of recent graduates to start their own business is greatly influenced by the entrepreneurship.

The goals and perceptions of students to be entrepreneurs have been the subject of various studies. It outlines seven factors a lack of work prospects, higher earnings, greater flexibility, family business experience, and higher living standards that function as obstacles to entrepreneurship and inspire

religious academics to pursue it (Khalid & Asad, 2019). Financial constraints, the lack of business information, lack of government backing, marketing difficulties, increased competition, and English language are six main obstacles that are identified. Looking ahead, future pathways should focus on creating more enabling ecosystem that not only provides financial support but fosters creativity, resilience, and business acumen amid the young individuals. Thus, this study assists academics and policymakers in facilitating market access and provide viable answers to entrepreneurial problems in order to integrate these students into the economy (Khan, Shah & Ali, 2022). The policy makers should stop supporting the establishment of generic start-ups and instead focus on businesses with the growth potential, as many governments view the entrepreneurship as the cornerstone of their economy industrialization.

It is the fact that these policies encourage people to start marginal businesses that are likely to fail or have minor economic impact in addition to creating small number of jobs (Khalid, Raza, Sawang & Sontawin, 2022). Nevertheless, the success of any nation's entrepreneurs depends mostly on the policy behaviour of government, and since most governments, particularly in developing nations, are working to attain economic prosperity, they constantly implement supportive policy programs in various forms, such as fiscal, financial, and infrastructure. The study aims to assess the government policies have positive impact the entrepreneur activities (Obaji & Oluju, 2014). Entrepreneurship is closely associated with a nation's prosperity, economic growth, and well-being. This procedure was completed by examining Pakistan's local setting and the function of the government from the perspective of business owners. Thus, in order to understand why Pakistan has not established an entrepreneurial culture despite the introduction of the self-employment's arrangements by several government regimes, the current study aimed to ascertain entrepreneurial scenario as experienced by the entrepreneurs.

The goal of the study is to scientifically evaluate the phenomenon of entrepreneurship in Pakistan in an effort to close this gap (Qamar, Tanveer, Ansari, Qamar & Gull, 2023). Despite the United Nations' efforts to involve all public and private players in achieving the 2030 Agenda, traditional corporations' contributions have so far been found to be insufficient. As a result, social companies have become a viable option for addressing societal demands through business opportunities. Still, by creating a unique grading system, this study seeks to close the gap caused by lack of specialized instruments to evaluate the contribution of social enterprises to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) (Diaz & Ariza, 2022). Sustainable entrepreneurship by demonstrating how the actions and incentives of entrepreneurs determine how much of an impact their activity has on attaining sustainable development. More exactly, we look at how entrepreneurs motivated by opportunity and necessity impact the economic, social, and environmental aspects of sustainable development, which are built around the 17 sustainable development goals, particularly 8 and 9 (Dhahri et al, 2021).

Over the past ten years, there has been a renewed emphasis on the role that entrepreneurship plays in promoting long-term economic growth and enhanced well-being. The effect of entrepreneurship on economic progress, with the clear consequence of rising rates of unemployment and poverty. The corpus of research that clarifies important tactics for successful entrepreneurship. Framework for an

entrepreneurial ecosystem that emphasizes significance of firm & institutional level characteristics in creating efficient entrepreneurial ecosystem and optimizing economic growth gains. This study examines Proactive and strategic measures to guarantee dynamic and aspirational entrepreneurial mind-set that will support job creation and economic expansion. In order to accomplish these goals, important policy guidelines highlight the role that governments can play in fostering economic evolution that affects the entrepreneurial environments (Opute, Kalu, Adeola & Iwu, 2021). By addressing structural barriers as well as strengthening institutional support, entrepreneurship can become a transformative force in reducing youth unemployment and driving sustainable economic growth in Pakistan.

Research Hypotheses

- H1: The Governmental policies have positive relationship with entrepreneurship development in Pakistan.
- H2: The entrepreneurship effective training has the positive relationship with the employment opportunities.
- H3: Entrepreneurship development moderate relationship amid governmental policies and youth unemployment
- H4: The entrepreneurship opportunities mediate relationship amid institutional support and youth unemployment.
- H5: The policy implementation moderates relationship between entrepreneurship & employment outcomes.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This study was employed Quantitative approach, descriptive analytical in nature. Following the methodology was used in this study. The population of this study consisted of youth who started or are running businesses, aspiring or existing youth entrepreneurs, and university graduates looking for entrepreneurial opportunities because it focused on governmental policies and practices related to entrepreneurship and youth unemployment in Pakistan. (Ages 18–35) in different areas to gauge their knowledge of, access to, as well as experiences with entrepreneurship initiatives. The study's minimum sample size, determined by Cochran Bach Formula, was 385 with a 95% confidence level; nonetheless, 390 responses were obtained Youth in Pakistan between ages of 18–35. This includes recent graduates without jobs, independent servicers & would-be business owners who are directly impacted by the government entrepreneurship regulations and youth employment program. The principal data collection tool for research was self-completed structured survey. The questionnaire was designed to assess to better understand the relationship between youth unemployment and entrepreneurship in Pakistan, this study focused on laws and policies that support young people in launching own firms.

Using quantitative research approach, data collected from 390 respondents offer important insights on the viewpoints, challenges, and effectiveness of policy solutions. Section 1st was used to provide background data to respondents, included respondents include, gender, region, age, education, and employment status. These serve as independent background variables for analysis. Demographic

information helped to facilitate subgroup analysis & ensure that there was accurate representation in response sample. The drive of section 2nd is to collect Knowledge of entrepreneurship is divided into two sub-parts. Entrepreneurship awareness and interest and part II is related to governmental policies and support. The first three items (SB6-SB8) measure entrepreneurship awareness and personal interest using a simple Yes/No format. The next four items (SC9-SC12) assess respondents' awareness of and interaction with government policies and programmers, in Yes/No format. Thus, there were 7 statements grouped into six categories in the study where each represents the theme as outlined below:

1. Youth perspective on entrepreneurship
2. Governmental practice and challenges

In the study, the respondents indicated their level of agreement with each statement using a five-point Likert scale that includes: SA = Strongly Agree, A = Agree, N = Neutral, DA = Disagree, SDA = Strongly Disagree.

The reliability of a research tool is crucial for improving the quality of the study. The same is true for validity, that is crucial when choosing one of the four categories of research tools: construct, criteria, predictive, and content. The expert opinion typically determines both face validity and content validity. In this connection, the preliminary version of the instrument was created with the study's requirements in mind. In the second stage, the questionnaire's items were combined and a plain form was thus created.

Table 1 Case Processing Summary

	N	%
Cases valid	390	100.
Excluded	0	.0
Total	390	100.

Table 2 Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	No of items
.736	14

In the current study, two methods were used to analyze the questionnaires from the desire sample. First, the mean score was calculated for each statement in the questionnaires. Second, the arithmetic mean and standard deviation of intended sample were determined by analyzing the respondents' questionnaires to determine Pakistan's degree of youth unemployment and entrepreneurship from different dimensions.

RESULTS & DISCUSSION

To better understand relationship between youth unemployment and entrepreneurship in Pakistan, this study focused on practices and policies that support young people in launching their own firms. Using quantitative research approach, data collected from 390 respondents offer important insights on viewpoints, challenges, and effectiveness of teen policy solutions. The socioeconomic reality of

Pakistan & contemporary theoretical perspectives is taken into consideration when interpreting the empirical findings.

Demographic Information

Table 3 Gender-Based Frequencies

	Frequency	Percent	Mean	SD
Male	117	30.0		
Female	270	69.2		
Prefer not to say	3	8	1.73	.593
Total	390	100.0		

The table-3 showed that the women made up 69% of the responders while men made up 30%. This implies that both genders were properly represented in study, allowing for thorough understanding of Pakistani youth perspectives toward unemployment and entrepreneurship in diverse contexts and situations.

Table 4 Location-Based Frequencies

	Frequency	Percent	Mean	SD
Punjab	297	76.2		
Sindh	15	3.8		
KPK	15	3.8	1.74	1.441
Baluchistan	9	2.3		
Islamabad	54	13.8		
Total	390	100.0		

Table 4 Shows 76% of respondents were from Punjab, 3% from Sindh, 3% from KP, 0% from Gilgit-Baltistan, and 13% from Islamabad, according to the province split. This indicates that the bulk are from Punjab, highlights sample geographical variety and improves study findings' generalizability throughout Pakistan.

Table 5 Age-Based Frequencies

	Frequency	Percent	Mean	SD
less than 18	3	.8		
18-24	111	28.5		
25-30	258	66.2	2.77	.615
31-35	9	2.3		
35-above	9	2.3		
Total	390	100.0		

The table 5 Shows that surveyed, 28% were in the 18–24 age range, 66% were in the 25–30 age range, 2% were in the 31–35 age range, and 2% were beyond 35. This suggests that young people, who are study's main focus, make up the majority of replies for extracting the desired information to reach conclusion.

Table 6 Qualification-Based Frequencies

	Frequency	Percent	Mean	SD
Matric	18	4.6	2.53	.813
Intermediate	187	47.9		
Bachelors	165	42.3		
MS/MPhil	8	2.1		
PhD	6	1.5		
Other	6	1.5		
Total	390	100.0		

Table 6 revealed that 48% of respondents had a bachelor's degree, 42% had a master's degree, and 4% had recently finished intermediate or lower schooling. This implies that the respondents were sufficiently educated to offer informed lookouts on issues related to jobs, governmental regulations, and entrepreneurship.

Table 7 Employment-Based Frequencies

	Frequency	Percent	Mean	SD
Full time employed	162	41.5		
Unemployed & seeking job	156	40.0	1.86	.932
Self-employed and running business	35	9.0		
Student	37	9.5		
Total	390	100.0		

Table 7 reveal that 40% of respondents were unemployed, 41% were employed, and 8% were self-employed or running their own business and 9% were students. This suggests that respondent's job statuses are diverse, which highlights standing of looking at entrepreneurship as viable remedy for adolescent unemployment.

Entrepreneurial Awareness

Table 8 Future Business Start-up Intentions of Youth

	Frequency	Percent	Mean	SD
YES	348	89.2	1.11	.310
NO	42	10.8		
Total	390	100.0		

90% of respondents said they would personally like to launch own company within next five years, while 10% said they had no interest in doing so, young people in Pakistan have great desire to start their own business.

Table 9 Family Experience in Entrepreneurship

	Frequency	Percent	Mean	SD
YES	315	80.8	1.19	.395
NO	75	19.2		
Total	390	100.0		

Table 9 shows the results, 81% of respondents said that a member of their immediate family parents or siblings had experience in entrepreneurship, while 19% said that no one had. This implies that a young person's motivation and awareness of entrepreneurship may be significantly influenced by their family history.

Table 10 Youth unemployment a major issue

	Frequency	Percent	Mean	SD
YES	378	96.9		
NO	12	3.1	1.03	.173
Total	390	100.0		

Table 10 shows that Just 4% of respondents disagreed with the overwhelming majority (96%) who said that teenage unemployment is a significant problem in their community. In this connection, this emphasizes how serious young unemployment is and supports the study's applicability in particular research context.

Governmental Policies

Table 11 Awareness of Government Programs

	Frequency	Percent	Mean	SD
YES	303	77.7	1.23	.440
NO	84	21.5		
Total	390	100.0		

In the current study, the table 11 Shows that the findings, 21% of the respondents were unaware of government entrepreneurship programs, whereas 78% of respondents were. Despite a reasonably high level of knowledge, a significant percentage of young people are still unaware of the programs that are offered

Table 12 Application for government financing Assistance Program

	Frequency	Percent	Mean	SD
YES	240	61.5	1.40	.525
NO	147	37.7		
Total	390	100.0		

In the current study, the table 12 shows that the analysis, 38% of respondents had not applied for a government-sponsored company loan or program, compared to 62% who had. This implies that a weighty portion of young people are open to sharing in government-sponsored entrepreneurship diverse programs.

Table 13 Accessibility of Government Support for Youth

	Frequency	Percent	Mean	SD
YES	279	71.5	1.28	.452

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NO	111	28.5
Total	390	100.0

In the current study, the table 13 shows the analysis, 38% of respondents had not applied for a government-sponsored company loan or program, compared to 62% who had. This implies that a weighty portion of young people are open to partaking in government-sponsored entrepreneurship diverse programs.

Table 14 Participation in Government Funded Entrepreneurship Training

	Frequency	Percent	Mean	SD
YES	246	63.1		
NO	144	36.9	1.37	.483
Total	390	100.0		

In the current study, the table 14 Shows that findings, 63% of respondents had taken part in the workshops or training on the entrepreneurship that was financed by the government, whereas 36% had not. Thus, this implies that even though there are training opportunities, the participation can still be increased

Youth Perspective

Table 15 Preference for Entrepreneurship over Traditional Employment

	Frequency	Percent	Mean	SD
Strongly disagree	36	9.2	3.81	1.032
Disagree	3	.8		
Neutral	27	6.9		
Agree	258	66.2		
Strongly agree	66	16.9		
Total	390	100.0		

In the current research study, the table 15 shows that the research, the majority of respondents (83%, including agree & strongly agree) thought that launching the business was preferable to waiting for a normal job.

Table 16 Promotion and Outreach Limitations of Government Business Loan

	Frequency	Percent	Mean	SD
Strongly disagree	21	5.4		
Disagree	4	1.0	3.81	.819
Neutral	38	9.7		
Agree	294	75.4		
Strongly agree	33	8.5		
Total	390	100.0		

Table 16 shows that findings demonstrated that although government entrepreneurial initiatives are successful, 83.5% of respondents agreed or strongly agreed that they do not adequately raise

youth awareness and inspire them. This draws attention to difference between outreach initiatives and policy drafting.

Governmental Practice & Challenges

Table 17 Administrative Barriers in Accessing Government Loans

	Frequency	Percent	Mean	SD
Strongly disagree	9	2.3		
Disagree	39	10.7		
Neutral	3	0.0	3.92	.621
Agree	309	79.2		
Strongly agree	30	8.5		
Total	390	100.0		

In current research study, table 17 Shows that the majority of respondents (88.5%) agreed or strongly agreed that applying for government business loans is extremely challenging and time-consuming. This suggests that the adolescent engagement may be discouraged by procedural obstacles. 3.92 is the mean value.

Table 18 Government Role in Promoting Entrepreneurial Education

	Frequency	Percent	Mean	SD
Strongly disagree	15	3.8		
Disagree	30	10.0		
Neutral	9	2.0	3.92	.755
Agree	285	73.1		
Strongly agree	51	13.1		
Total	390	100.0		

In current research study, the table 18 Shows that there is substantial support (86.2%) for giving entrepreneurship education top priority in educational establishments. This implies that in order to better prepare young people for careers in entrepreneurship, curriculum changes are necessary in particular context.

Table 19 Strengthening public private partnership for entrepreneurial growth

	Frequency	Percent	Mean	SD
Strongly disagree	15	3.8	3.84	.711
Agree	40	11.5		
Neutral	5	1.5		
Agree	303	77.7		
Strongly agree	27	6.9		
Total	390	100.0		

Table 19 shows that findings, 84.5% of participants agreed, strongly agreed that more robust public-private partnerships might increase Pakistani young entrepreneurship, highlighting significance of cooperative methods.

Table 20 Limited Access to Finance as a Barrier to Youth Entrepreneurship

	Frequency	Percent	Mean	SD
Strongly disagree	9	2.3		
Disagree	7	1.8		
Neutral	26	6.7	3.92	.658
Agree	312	80.0		
Strongly agree	36	9.2		
Total	390	100.0		

In current research study, the table 20 shows that the analysis, 89.9% of respondents agreed or strongly agreed that one of the largest obstacles to young people in Pakistan launching a business is inadequate access to financing. This emphasizes that one of the biggest challenges is money in the particular situations.

Table 21 Entrepreneurship Promote Sustainable Growth in Pakistan

	Frequency	Percent	Mean	SD
Strongly disagree	12	3.1		
Disagree	50	13.1		
Neutral	1	0	3.88	.709
Agree	285	73.1		
Strongly agree	42	10.8		
Total	390	100.0		

The findings show that despite young people's rising educational attainment, youth unemployment is still a major issue. Even with bachelor's and master's degrees, many respondents said they were unemployed or in a hazardous position. This information lends credence to the theory that Pakistan's unemployment rate is mostly caused by structural causes rather than education. Each year, there is an increase in the number of new graduates entering labor force yet the labor market has not been expanded to meet this demand. Consequently, rather than relying on conventional employment using wages, entrepreneurship becomes an option when it comes to job creation. This is in line with the concept of human capital, which is that although education enhances the potential output in a person, good employment experiences require favorable economic structures. The most important results of survey are that young Pakistanis are positive about and well aware of entrepreneurship. However, despite the excellent business ideas, lack of true involvement in business ventures exists. Young people believe that entrepreneurship can reduce unemployment. Entrepreneurship in itself is a very trending activity. There is some awareness among people of the presence of government policy. There are still great disparities in access and implementation. The structural problems limit practical outcomes.

CONCLUSION

The current study investigated the correlation existing between unemployment among the youth and entrepreneurship with a focus upon the implications of government practices and policies. The quantitative findings indicate that the enormity of entrepreneurship can play a significant role in reducing the unemployment issue. With appropriate resources, the high level of interest of young

people in entrepreneurial careers demonstrates that they are ready to play their role in economic development. The findings of current research study indicate that entrepreneurship is a potentially successful approach towards reducing unemployment when applied in a supportive context. Policy should respond to infrastructure, mentorship, skill building, institutional productivity and financial assistance. In this linking, these elements can result in the long-term development, innovation, and job creation when combined. Finally, teenage empowerment with entrepreneurship is not only an economic strategy but also a developmental one. Therefore, by strengthening institutional support structures and regulations, Pakistan can transform the demographic potential to the benefit of the country development.

Recommendations

1. The government agencies should initiate national awareness campaigns using digital media, educational institutions. The programs must ensure that youth across different socioeconomic and geographic backgrounds are conscious.
2. Loans to the youth should be simplified and less collateral & flexible repayment terms should be offered. The administrative delays can be reduced and transparency and access can be increased with digital application platforms.
3. There is need to have more training facilities, particularly in undeveloped and rural regions. The programs must be emphasis on employable skills like marketing, financial literacy, use of technology and management of innovation.
4. The government agencies should use one-window service platforms and accelerated business registration processes. In this connection, the bureaucratic barriers will be cleared, and more youth will then to start their own businesses.
5. In order to ensure equal access to business opportunities, poor neighborhoods should receive training programs and targeted funding to enhance entrepreneurial ecosystems by providing capital, market connections, and mentorship.

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