

**CAPITAL ACCESSIBILITY AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP AMONG
YOUTHS IN GASABO DISTRICT,
RWANDA**

A Thesis
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Kampala International University
Kampala, Uganda

In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of
Masters in Business Administration Management

By


MWENEDATA Olivier

MBA/42887/92/DF

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DECLARATION A

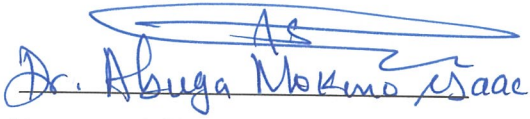
"This thesis is my original work and has not been presented for a Degree or any other academic award in any University or Institution of Learning".


MWENEDITA OLIVER
Name and Signature of Candidate

01 / 11 / 2012
Date

DECLARATION B

"I confirm that the work reported in this thesis was carried out by the candidate under my supervision".


Dr. Abiga Mokimo Isaac

Name and Signature of Supervisor


01/11/2012

Date

APPROVAL SHEET

This thesis entitled "**Capital Accessibility and Entrepreneurship among Youth in Gasabo District, Rwanda**" prepared and submitted by Mwenedata Olivier in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree Master of Business Administration has been examined and approved by the panel on oral examination with a grade of _____

Name and Sig. of Chairman

Dr. Abugha Musinguzi
Name and Sign of Supervisor

Bendegat
Name and Sig. of Panelist

Dr. Fred Kanyizi
Name and Sig. of Panelist

Name and Sig. of Panelist

Date of Comprehensive Examination: _____

Grade: _____

Name and Sign of Director, CHDR

Name and Sign of DVC, CHDR

DEDICATION

This report is dedicated to the Almighty GOD, to the researcher's family, brothers and sisters, to colleagues and friends indeed. It is out of their struggle that the researcher managed to succeed.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The research acknowledges the Lord Almighty God, without His inspiration, guidance and wisdom, the researcher would not have tackled or accomplished his studies.

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Last but not least, he also wishes to thank his family members, classmates and friends who provided him with vital moral, spiritual and financial support. I wish you all the best.

MWENEDATA Olivier

ABSTRACT

The study investigated Capital accessibility and Entrepreneurship among youth in Gasabo District, Rwanda, was guided by six research objectives that were set to: (1) to determine the profile of the respondents in terms of; age, gender, level of education, experience, (2) to determine the level of capital accessibility among youths in Gasabo District; (3) to determine the level of entrepreneurship among youths in Gasabo District; (4) to establish whether there is a significant relationship between the level of capital accessibility and entrepreneurship among youths in Gasabo District. The findings of the study indicated that male respondents (over 78%) were higher than female respondents (over 21%). This indicates a gender gap in Gasabo District-Rwanda, and this gap may be due to women not participating in entrepreneurship activities. Concerning marital status, the biggest portion of the respondents (over 66%) were still single and only 33% were married however. With respect to academic qualification, majority of the respondents (36.7%) were certificate holders, indicating that respondents are not generally qualified. Certificate holders were followed by diploma holders (36%) confirming the relative level of qualification. Regarding Name of the business, results indicate that majority of respondents (over 67%) in Gasabo District are carrying out sole trade businesses, and this can be due to low levels of capital among people in Gasabo District. And concerning number of years in business, majority of respondents (over 57%) have carried out businesses for 3-6 years. The findings also indicated that level of capital accessibility is generally low and this was indicated by the overall mean of 2.39. The lowest aspect of capital accessibility was; There are no terms and conditions in availing business capital to the (mean=1.59), yet the highest aspect of capital accessibility is; The government of Rwanda always take measures in protecting the youths from banks that tend to exploit them (mean=3.11). The level of youth entrepreneurship among youth in Gasabo District was also found to be generally low and this is shown by the overall mean of 2.29. The findings also indicated a positive significant relationship level of capital accessibility and youth entrepreneurship among people in Gasabo District, the sig. value was less than or equal to 0.05, which is the maximum level of significance required to declare a relationship significant. The researcher therefore recommends that the government of Rwanda should put no limit on the amount of money to be borrowed among the youth, and this will help them invest in different economic activities and hence increasing the level of capital assessment among youth in Gasabo District.

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ABBREVIATION

ILO	: International Labour ORGANISATION
MINIYOUTH	: the Ministry of Youth and Information Communication Technology
MINEDUC	: The Ministry of Education
NAPs	: National Action Plans
SEED	: Small Enterprise Development Programme
RQ	:Relevant Questions
SFB	: School of Finance and Banking
SMEs	:Small and Medium Enterprises
SPSS	:Statistical Package for Social Sciences
TQ	:Total Questions
UNDP	: United Nations Development Programme
Vs	: Versus
YBI	: Youth Business International
YEN	: Youth Employment Network

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CHAPTER ONE

THE PROBLEM AND ITS SCOPE

Background of the Study

The world's population is growing at a time when traditional, stable labor markets are shrinking. More than 1 billion people today are between 15 and 24 years of age and nearly 40 per cent of the world's population is below the age of 20. The ILO estimates that 47 per cent of all unemployed persons globally are young women and men and 660 million young people will either be working or looking for work in 2015 (Curtain, 2000).

Entrepreneurship and self-employment can be a source of new jobs and economic dynamism in developed countries, and can improve youth livelihoods and economic independence in developing countries. For young people in the informal economy, micro entrepreneurship is a bottom-up method for generating an income, self-reliance and a new innovative path to earning a living and caring for oneself (Harper, 2004).

Capital accessibility and training that leads to increased business creation and expansion is considered a viable employment strategy for youth globally. Advocates for youth entrepreneurship training see a multitude of benefits, although others have been more cautious. Many organizations in Rwanda have provided entrepreneurship training for more than ten years, and while some established programs attract large proportions of youth, training directed specifically at young people is limited. With no central agency coordinating entrepreneurship education and training and related data collection, the overall numbers of youth who have received this type of education and training remain unknown. Current estimates indicate that relatively few youth in the country take

advantage of the training and financial resources available for enterprise development; even smaller numbers start or expand enterprises after being trained (SFB, 2010).

In Rwanda, Employability addresses the necessity for youth to acquire entrepreneurial attitudes and skills so that they can move away from an expectation of “job for life” careers to a more flexible notion of a “portfolio” of careers, as required by the current structural conditions of the labor market. While the goal of encouraging youth to start businesses has been pursued in Rwanda over a long period, the goal of encouraging employability has received attention only relatively recently. However, most programs focused on youth currently appear to pursue both goals simultaneously. The efficiency and cost effectiveness of inculcating enterprising attitudes among (potentially) all school leavers while concurrently providing basic entrepreneurship training for those who have the interest and aptitude to engage in self-employment need to be carefully considered (MINEDUC,2010).

Currently, youth employers and their organizations have a central role in the identification (and subsequent design and implementation) of the appropriate education, training and general skills requirements that economies need. Business has a clear interest in ensuring that education and training creates the skilled labor force they will need for the future. Private sector growth is a key engine of Rwanda job creation and more than ad hoc measures are required to enable employers to create jobs for young people on a sustainable basis. In many countries, however, employers, often through their organizations, are also implementing or pioneering a number of initiatives to expand job opportunities for young workers, and to facilitate their integration into the labor market (UNECA (2005).

Statement of the Problem

Youth's entrepreneurship faces the problem of lack of access to finance where statistics from the general census (2002) revealed that the Rwandan population is mainly young. The findings further revealed that the young persons were mainly below 25 years old representing 67 % of the total population. The youths still face a lot of challenges in accessing the funds to support their businesses. Many youths cannot access financial institutions for funds because of high interest rates, even after the government compelling the banks to lower their interest rates for the youths. Failure for youths not being entrepreneurial will lead to being left jobless, and this may cause a number of them to resort to violence, rape, robbery etc. though there are number of factors that contribute to the difficulty in accessing capital from the Banks for the youths' small businesses, the researcher asserts that high interest rates and lack funds are to blame. It is against this background that the study sought to establish the relationship between the level of capital accessibility and entrepreneurship among youths in Gasabo District.

Purpose of the study

1. To test the null hypothesis of no significant difference and relationship between capital accessibility and entrepreneurship among youths.
2. To validate the theory of Stiglitz and Weiss (1981) to which the study was based.
3. To come up with new knowledge based on the findings of the study.

General Objectives

To correlate capital accessibility and entrepreneurship among youths in Gasabo District.

Specific Objectives

- i. To determine the profile of the respondents in terms of; age, gender, marital status, name of business, level of education, and experience in business
- ii. To determine the level of capital accessibility among youths in Gasabo District.
- iii. To determine the level of entrepreneurship among youths in Gasabo District.
- iv. To establish whether there is a significant relationship between the level of capital accessibility and entrepreneurship among youths in Gasabo District.

Research Questions

- i. What was the profile of the respondents in terms of; age, gender, marital status, name was business, level of education, experience?
- ii. What was the level of capital accessibility among youths in Gasabo District?
- iii. What was the level of youth entrepreneurship in Gasabo District?
- iv. Was there a significant relationship between the level of capital accessibility and entrepreneurship among youth in Gasabo District?

Null hypothesis

There was no significant relationship between capital accessibility and entrepreneurship among Youths in Gasabo District.

Scope of Study

Geographical Scope

The study was conducted in selected towns of Remera, Kacyiru, Kimironko, Gasyata and Kimihurura in Gasabo District, Rwanda. The reason being they are

urban centers where there are lots of youths with high levels of unemployment in Kigali city.

Theoretical Scope

The study was based on Stiglitz and Weiss (1981) theory of Credit Rationing in Markets with Imperfect Information. The theory states that that when there is sufficient uncertainty about a borrower, banks would turn down loans instead of simply asking for higher interest rates on the loans.

Content Scope

The study examined the levels of capital accessibility, youth entrepreneurship and the relationship between capital accessibility (independent variable) and entrepreneurship among youths (Dependent variable) in Gasabo District, Rwanda.

Time Scope

This study took a period of four months that is between May and September 2012.

Significance of Study

The findings of the study will help youth to apply entrepreneurial skills in a business hence making profits.

It will contribute to the strategies used to improve youth entrepreneurship in Gasabo which is still a big problem in Rwanda where a big number of youth are jobless.

The findings of the study will provide information to all youth and other stakeholders on how they can improve their skills and innovations in business environment.

The findings of the study will help policy makers, to streamline decisions making in effort to foster development.

The future researchers will utilize the findings of the study to embark on the related study.

Operational Definitions of Key Terms

Capital refers to money, property, assets; resources funds wealth and other deliverables which collectively represent the wealth of an individual or business.

Accessibility refers to the capability of bringing about a beneficial result or effect or the capacity of funds to be user friendly, ease to use or being of convenience to the people who intend or who is willing to use them.

Youth refers to the person who is between 14-35 years. These are characterized by passion to work and have a lot of demands visa-a-vie their income which is always limited.

Entrepreneurship refers to the process by which an individual scans the environment and identifies resources that can be turned into liquid money. Or that has value for money.

CHAPTER TWO

REVIEW OF RERATED LITERATURE

Concepts opinions, ideas from authors/experts

Capital

Capital is cash or goods used to generate income either by investing in a business or a different income property. It is also the net worth of a business; that is, the amount by which its assets exceed its liabilities. Furthermore, it is the money, property, and other valuables which collectively represented the wealth of an individual or business (Copyright, 2012).

Social capital

According to Goodwin (2005) social capital is often hard to define, but to one textbook it is the stock of trust, mutual understanding, shared values, and socially held knowledge that facilitates the social coordination of economic activity. Knowledge, ideas, and values, and human relationships are transmitted as part of the culture. This type of capital cannot be owned by individuals and is instead part of the common stock owned by humanity. But they are often crucial to maintaining a peaceful society in which normal economic transactions and production can occur (Joel, 2002.)

Another kind of social capital can be owned individually this kind of individual asset involves reputation, what accountants call "goodwill", and/or what others call "street creed," along with fame, honour, and prestige (Parker et al, 2006). It fits with Pierre Bourdieu's definition of social capital as "an attribute of an individual in a social context. One can acquire social capital through purposeful actions and can transform social capital into conventional economic gains" (Aumann, 1976).

Intellectual capital

A more recent coinage is intellectual capital, used especially as to information technology, recorded music, written material. This intellectual property is protected by copyrights, patents, and trademarks. This view posits a new Information Age, which changes the roles and nature of land, labour, and capital. During the Information Age (circa 1971–1991), the Knowledge Age (circa 1991 to 2002), and the Intangible Economy (2002–present) many see the primary factors of production as having become less concrete. These factors of production are now seen as knowledge, collaboration, process-engagement, and time quality (Joel, 2002)

According to economic theory, a "factor of production" is used to create value and allow economic performance. As the four "modern-day" factors are all essentially abstract, the current economic age has been called the Intangible Economy. Intangible factors of production are subject to network effects and the contrary economic laws such as the law of increasing returns.

Entrepreneurship

In economies in the early stages of transition, entrepreneurship is referred to as an important ingredient of structural change, since new domestic business (in addition to foreign direct investment) is essential to create enterprises that did not exist, or to revitalise those that were stagnant (Goodwin et al, 2005). Nowadays, entrepreneurship is often discussed under the title of the entrepreneurial factor, the entrepreneurial function, entrepreneurial initiative, and entrepreneurial behaviour and is even referred to as the entrepreneurial "spirit. The entrepreneurial factor is understood to be a new factor in production that is different to the classic ideas of earth, work and capital, which must be explained via remuneration through income for the entrepreneur along with the shortage of people with entrepreneurial capabilities. Its consideration as an entrepreneurial function refers to the discovery and exploitation of opportunities or to the creation

of enterprise. Entrepreneurial behaviour is seen as behaviour that manages to combine innovation, risk-taking and pro-activeness (Miller, 1983). While the burden for entrepreneurship cannot be levied only on the government of a country, it is the responsibility of the government to provide an environment conducive to existing entrepreneurs (Goodwin et al, 2005).

Steve Blank clearly describes four different types of entrepreneurship:

1. Small Business Entrepreneurship

Small businesses are grocery stores, hairdressers, consultants, travel agents, internet commerce storefronts, carpenters, plumbers, electricians, etc. They are anyone who runs his/her own business. They hire local employees or family. Most are barely profitable. Their definition of success is to feed the family and make a profit, not to take over an industry or build a \$100 million business. As they can't provide the scale to attract venture capital, they fund their businesses via friends/family or small business loans. (Steve, 2010)

2. Scalable Startup Entrepreneurship

These entrepreneurs start a company knowing from day one that their vision could change the world. They attract investment from equally crazy financial investors – venture capitalists. They hire the best and the brightest. Their job is to search for a repeatable and scalable business model. When they find it, their focus on scale requires even more venture capital to fuel rapid expansion. (Steve, 2010)

3. Large Company Entrepreneurship

Large companies have finite life cycles. Most grow through sustaining innovation, offering new products that are variants around their core products. Changes in customer tastes, new technologies, legislation, new competitors, etc. can create pressure for more disruptive innovation – requiring large companies to create entirely new products sold into new customers in new markets. Existing

companies do this by either acquiring innovative companies or attempting to build a disruptive product inside. Ironically, large company size and culture make disruptive innovation extremely difficult to execute. (Steve, 2010)

4. Social Entrepreneurship

Social entrepreneurs are innovators who focus on creating products and services that solve social needs and problems. But unlike scalable startups their goal is to make the world a better place, not to take market share or to create to wealth for the founders. They may be nonprofit, for-profit, or hybrid (Steve, 2010).

Youth entrepreneurship

Youth entrepreneurship as defined by Chigunta (2010) is the practical application of enterprising qualities, such as initiative, innovation creativity, and risk taking into the work environment, using appropriate skills necessary for success in that environment and culture. Youth's natural disposition for innovation and change make young people well suited for entrepreneurship, provided the community can give youth the right support to overcome their challenges and improve the odds of success.

A major constraint to the growth of entrepreneurship is lack of access to finance. Not only are there few micro-finance institutions in many countries, but those specifically targeted at youth are even fewer. A review of 902 organizations in 96 countries listed under the Microcredit Summit's Council of Practitioners revealed only 21 organizations with 'youth' in their title (Curtain 2000). Admittedly, there are credit schemes directed at young people in the mainstream microcredit organizations, but surveys reveal that youth are an underrepresented group. Lack of sufficient collateral, experience and biases further disadvantage young people.

Theoretical Perspectives

The study was based on Stiglitz and Weiss (1981) theory of Credit Rationing in Markets with Imperfect Information. The theory states that that when there is sufficient uncertainty about a borrower, banks would turn down loans instead of simply asking for higher interest rates on the loans. The fact that some entrepreneurs are denied credit is therefore not the important question with regard to the economic effects of capital access in an area. The question that must be answered is whether this is a reflection of an efficient banking system denying loans to entrepreneurs with projects that aren't good, or if this is an indication of entrepreneurs being denied the credit they need to carry out good projects. Prior to the late 1970s, it was widely believed that the former was the correct explanation; banks operated efficiently and loan turndowns saved the banking system and indeed the local economy by not financing bad projects.

According to data collected in the National Survey of Small Business Finances (NSSBF), administered by the Federal Reserve System, the document indicated that there was a big problem of small businesses accessing traditional capital sources. The results showed that the youngest firms in the NSSBF sample relied most heavily on loans from the owner and his or her family.

Stiglitz and Weiss (1981) in their theory however argued that entrepreneurs who are blocked from using the traditional debt capital market must seek alternative sources of financing. In this case the youth of Gasabo district can only rely on other sources of income other than relying on financial institutions. However, the theory does not cater for the poor of the poorest who may not be having any financial support from outside sources to begin an entrepreneurial activity.

Related Studies

Various studies conducted in this area accepted that there are many good reasons to promote entrepreneurship among young people.

According to Giannetti et al (2009) in their research entitled "Social interactions and entrepreneurial activity" found that; development of the financial sector and access to credit are important determinants of entrepreneurial success. At the individual level, the analysis suggests that more education is associated with a higher propensity to start a business, although not with a higher likelihood of success". As he continued, "entrepreneurship is linked to individual attitudes, such as a willingness to take risks, and that women, although less likely to attempt to set up a business, are no less likely to succeed than men when they try to be entrepreneurs. This may argue for policies targeted at encouraging potential female entrepreneurs."

Chen et al (2010) in their journal on the "geography of venture" capital indicated that insufficient capital was the most frequently cited reason for entrepreneurial failure.

According to Schnurr and Newing, (1997) in their research entitled "A Conceptual and Analytical Framework for Youth Enterprise and Livelihood Skills Development" 'youth entrepreneurship' is defined as the "practical application of enterprising qualities, such as initiative, innovation, creativity, and risk-taking into the work environment (either in self-employment or employment in small start-up firms), using the appropriate skills necessary for success in that environment and culture"

According to Benn (March 2000) in his research entitled "Improving Youth Livelihoods" youth are known to possess qualities of enthusiasm, motivation, enterprise, risk-taking, flexibility, energy, resourcefulness and willingness to try new approaches".

Youth entrepreneurship also promotes innovation and resilience as it encourages young people to find new solutions, ideas and ways of doing things through experience-based learning.

White and Kenyon (2000) in their research entitled "Enterprise-Based Youth Employment Policies, Strategies and Programmes" they found that, young entrepreneurs may be particularly responsive to new economic opportunities and trends. This is especially important given the on-going globalization process. It is increasingly accepted that youth entrepreneurs can present alternatives to the organization of work, the transfer of technology, and a new perspective to the market.

According to White and Kenyon (2000) they found that social and cultural identity is promoted through youth enterprises, as is a stronger sense of community where young women and men are valued and better connected to society. They note that youth enterprises give young people, especially marginalized youth, a sense of 'meaning' and 'belonging'. This can shape the identity of youth and encourage others to treat them as equal members of society. A popularization and democratization of entrepreneurship can allow the disadvantaged in society to succeed regardless of social or family background (OECD,2001), Putting the Young in Business: Policy Challenges for Youth Entrepreneurship

In this regard argues that the challenge for governments, NGOs and international bodies seeking to improve youth livelihoods is to "tap into the dynamism of young people and build on their strong spirit of risk-taking".

CHAPTER THREE

METHODOLOGY

Research Design

This study used a descriptive correlation design. The researcher was looking for a relationship between the independent variable and the dependent variable.

Research population

All the entrepreneurs in the town areas located in Gasabo District, Rwanda formed the population of the study. The target area was six (5) sectors with entrepreneurs and their enterprises in Gasabo District. Those sectors were Remera, Kacyiru, Kimironko, Gasyata and Kimihurura. Therefore, the total number of target population was 240 youth cooperatives and companies.

The total number of population is 240.

Sample size

The sample size was determined by slovin' formula, because the population size is known. That formula is given and explained as:

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + N(e^2)} = \frac{240}{1 + 240(.05)^2} = 150$$

Table 1:
Respondents of the study

Sectors	Total target population	Sample size
	Entrepreneurs	Entrepreneurs
REMERA	54	34
KACYIRU	69	44
KIMIHURURA	28	17
KIMIRONKO	49	30
GASYATA	40	25
Total	240	150

Source: primary data, 2012

Sampling Procedure

The researcher used purposive and stratified sampling. Purposive sampling was used to select respondents basing on the following inclusion criteria: either male or female, only those groups that were judged capable of providing the information that interested the researcher. Stratified sampling was used to select different groups from which respondents were selected. Simple random sampling was used to select respondents from the qualified groups.

Research Instrument

The research instruments in this study were a face sheet, questionnaire was used as a main instrument in collection of primary data along the research and it was used to obtain views and opinions of individual selected respondents in order to get the required information.

The response for the questionnaire on capital accessibility and youth entrepreneurship were the same in terms of scoring (4,3,2, 1), response mode for the level of public expenditure and Level of economic growth (strongly agree,

agree, disagree and strongly disagree), description and interpretation for Level of capital accessibility and Level of entrepreneurship among youth responses (Very high, high, low and very low).

Validity and Reliability of the Instruments

To ensure the validity and reliability of the instrument, the research employed the expert judgment method. After constructing the questionnaire, the researcher contacted experts in the study area to go through it to ensure that it measured what it was designed to measure and necessary adjustments were made after consultation and this ensured that the instrument was clear, relevant, specific and logically arranged. First, a pre-test was conducted in order to test and improve on the reliability of the questionnaire. Secondly, a content validity index (CVI) of 0.96 was obtained using the formula:

$$\text{CVI} = \frac{\text{The number of relevant questions}}{\text{The total number of questions}}$$

Calculations are indicated in the appendix (III). CVI which was greater than 0.70 thereby declaring the instrument valid. Reliability of the instrument was tested using the Cranach's coefficient alpha (α) and the results obtained $\alpha = 0.99$ (SPSS results) which was greater than 0.70 indicating that the instrument was highly reliable.

Data Gathering Procedures

The following data collection procedures were implemented:

A. Before the administration of the questionnaires

1. An introduction letter was obtained from the College of Higher Degrees and Research for the researcher to solicit approval to conduct the study from respective authorities.
2. When approved, the researcher secured a list of the qualified respondents from the departments' authorities in charge and selected through systematic random sampling from this list to arrive at the minimum sample size.
3. The researcher reproduced more than enough questionnaires for distribution.
4. The researcher selected research assistants who would assist in the data collection; briefed and oriented them in order to be consistent in administering the questionnaires.

B. During the administration of the questionnaires

1. The respondents were requested to answer completely and not to leave any part of the questionnaires unanswered.
2. The researcher and assistants emphasized the retrieval of the questionnaires within five days from the date of distribution.
3. On retrieval, all returned questionnaires were checked if all were answer

C. After the administration of the questionnaires

The data gathered were collated, encoded into the computer and statistically treated using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS).

Data Analysis

The frequency and percentage distribution were used to determine the demographic characteristics of the respondents. The mean and standard deviations were applied for capital accessibility and entrepreneurship among youth

an item analysis illustrated the strengths and weaknesses based on the indicators in terms of mean and rank. From these strengths and weaknesses, the recommendations were derived.

The following mean ranges were used to arrive at the mean of the individual indicators and interpretation:

A. For the levels of capital accessibility

Mean range	Respondent mode	Interpretation
3.26-4.00	Strongly Agree	Very High
2.51-3.25	Agree	High
1.76-2.50	Disagree	Low
1.00-1.75	Strongly Disagree	Very Low

B. For the levels of youth entrepreneurship

Mean range	Respondent mode	Interpretation
3.26-4.00	Strongly Agree	Very High
2.51-3.25	Agree	High
1.76-2.50	Disagree	Low
1.00-1.75	Strongly Disagree	Very Low

A multiple correlation coefficient to test the hypothesis on correlation (H_0) at 0.05 level of significance using a Pearson correlation coefficient; the regression analysis R^2 (coefficient of determination) was computed to determine the influence of the independent variable on the dependent variable.

Ethical Considerations

To ensure confidentiality of the information provided by the respondents and to ascertain the practice of ethics in this study, the following activities were implemented by the researcher:

1. The respondents' names were not reflected in this study.

3. The researcher acknowledged the authors quoted in this study through citations and referencing.
4. The findings were presented in a generalized manner.

Limitations of the Study

The researcher claimed an allowable 5% margin of error at 0.05 level of significance in view of the following threats to validity. Measures were also indicated in order to minimize if not to eradicate the threats to the validity of the findings of this study.

CHAPTER FOUR

PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF RESULTS

Demographic characteristics of the respondents

This chapter shows the demographic characteristics of respondents, the level of capital accessibility among youths in Gasabo District, the Level of youth entrepreneurship among youths in Gasabo District and the relationship between capital accessibility and the Level of youth entrepreneurship among youths in Gasabo District. The presentation here is based on data as collected from the field and as analyzed by the researcher. Respondents were asked to provide their age, gender, marital status, highest academic qualification, name of the business and number of years in business. Their responses were summarized using frequencies and percentage distributions as indicated in table 2;

Table 2A: Demographic Characteristics Of The Respondents

Category	Frequency	Percent
Age		
14-20	24	16.0
21-25	26	17.3
26-30	38	25.3
31-35	62	41.3
Total	150	100
Gender		
Male	118	78.7
Female	32	21.3
Total	150	100

Source: **primary data, 2012**

Table 2B: Demographic Characteristics Of The Respondents

Marital status		
Single	100	66.7
Married	50	33.3
Total	150	100
Highest education Qualification		
Certificate	55	36.7
Diploma	54	36.0
Degree	24	16.0
Masters	13	8.7
PhD	4	2.7
Total	150	100
Name of the business		
Sole proprietorship	101	67.3
Partnership	49	32.7
Total	150	100
Number of Years in a Business		
Below 2 yrs	19	12.7
3-6 yrs	86	57.3
7 yrs and above	45	30.0
Total	150	100

Source: **primary data, 2012**

Results in table 2 indicate that majority of respondents were in the age category of 31-35 years (41.3%), implying that most of the respondents in Gasabo District-Rwanda are youths.

Still results in Table2 indicated that male respondents (over 78%) were higher than female respondents (over 21%). This indicates a gender gap in Gasabo District-Rwanda, and this gap may be due to women not participating in entrepreneurship activities.

Concerning marital status, the biggest portion of the respondents (over 66%) were still single and only 33% were married however.

With respect to academic qualification, majority of the respondents (36.7%) were certificate holders, indicating that respondents are not generally qualified. Certificate holders were followed by diploma holders (36%) confirming the relative level of qualification.

Regarding Name of the business, results indicate that majority of respondents (over 67%) in Gasabo District are carrying out sole trade businesses, and this can be due to low levels of capital among people in Gasabo District. And concerning number of years in business, majority of respondents (over 57%) have carried out businesses for 3-6 years.

Level Of Capital Accessibility

The independent variable in this study was capital accessibility, for which the researcher wanted to determine its level. Capital accessibility operationalized using fifteen questions in the questionnaire, with each question Likert scaled between one to four, where 1=strongly disagree, 2=disagree, 3= agree and 4= strongly agree. Respondents were required to rate the extent to which the level of Capital accessibility is high or low by showing the extent to which they agree or disagree with each item. Their responses were analyzed using means as summarized in table 3;

Table 3 A: Level Of Capital Accessibility

Indicators of Capital Accessibility	Mean	Interpretation	Rank
The government of Rwanda always take measures in protecting the youths from banks that tend to exploit them	3.11	High	1
There are many banks giving business capital to many youths in	3.03	High	2
The government has made it possible to extent business capital within the reach of many youths	2.93	High	3
Many youths have found it easy to access business capital in Gasabo district.	2.80	High	4
The youths find little hurdle to get the funds when they apply for it.	2.77	High	5
Many financial institutions give loans youths even without	2.59	High	6
Many youths in Gasabo district find it easy to access business capital in groups than as an individual.	2.39	Low	7

Source: **primary data, 2012**

Legend: Mean range	Response mode	Interpretation
3.26-4.00	Strongly agree	Very high
2.51-3.25	Agree	High
1.76-2.50	Disagree	Low
1.00-1.75	Strongly disagree	Very low

Table 3 B: Level Of Capital Accessibility

The youths have always obtained funds at a fair interest set by the	2.31	Low	8
There is no limit on the amount of money to be borrowed by the youth	2.26	Low	9
There is enough allotment of youths' funds in Gasabo district.	2.24	Low	10
The financial institutions and the government always encourage youths to access funds in banks.	2.07	Low	11
The government of Rwanda has tried to harmonize borrowing conditions to the youths who need funds.	2.07	Low	12
Access of business Capital is very fast for the youths than other	1.92	Low	13
The youths of Gasabo district are aware of the existence of capital	1.90	Low	14
There are no terms and conditions in availing business capital to the	1.59	Very low	15
Average mean	2.39	Low	

Source: **primary data, 2012**

Legend: Mean range	Response mode	Interpretation
3.26-4.00	Strongly agree	Very high
2.51-3.25	Agree	High
1.76-2.50	Disagree	Low
1.00-1.75	Strongly disagree	Very low

The results in Table 3 showed that the level of Capital accessibility in Gasabo District-Rwanda is low and this is indicated by the average mean of 2.39. Results still indicate that the following aspects were rated high; the government of Rwanda always protect the youths from (mean=3.11); There are many banks giving business capital to many youths in Gasabo District (mean=3.03); The government has made it possible to extent business capital within the reach of many youths (mean=2.93); Many youths have found it easy to access business capital in Gasabo district (mean=2.80); The youths find little hurdle to get the funds when they apply for it (mean=2.77); Many financial institutions give loans youths even without (mean=2.59).

Still results indicate that aspects from 7-14 were rated low and these are; Many youths in Gasabo district find it easy to access business capital in groups than as an individual(mean=2.39);The youths have always obtained funds at a fair interest set by the (mean=2.31);There is no limit on the amount of money to be borrowed by the(mean=2.26);There is enough allotment of youths' funds in Gasabo district(mean=2.24);The financial institutions and the government always encourage youths to access funds in banks(mean=2.07);Access of business Capital is very fast for the youths than other(mean=1.92);The youths of Gasabo district are aware of the existence of capital(mean=1.90), and there was only one aspect which was rated very low; There are no terms and conditions in availing business capital to the(mean=1.59).

This finding indicates that the level of capital accessibility is low, which affected youth entrepreneurship in Gasabo District, Rwanda. This finding is in agreement with the finding from the survey carried out in United Kingdom (UK) by White and Kenyon (2000) among youths entrepreneurs. The study revealed that less than 14% of the youths participated in entrepreneurial activities because they could not access capital to start their business from the commercial banks.

Level of youth entrepreneurship

The dependent variable in this study was the level of youth entrepreneurship in Gasabo District. This variable was measured using 14 questions in the questionnaire, where by each question was Likert scaled between one to four, where 1=strongly disagree, 2=disagree, 3= agree and 4= strongly agree. Respondents were required to rate the extent to which the level of youth entrepreneurship in Gasabo District is high or low by showing the extent to which they agree or disagree with each item and their responses were analyzed using means as summarized in table 4;

Table 4 A: Level of youth entrepreneurship

Indicators of youths entrepreneurship	Mean	Interpretation	Rank
The businesses of the youths are now self-sustainable in Gasabo district.	3.27	High	1
The youths of Gasabo district have ventured in almost all key businesses in the district.	2.88	High	2
The youths of Gasabo district are contributed to economic development in the district.	2.87	High	3
The government now reaps huge sums of money on taxing	2.75	High	4

Source: **Primary data, 2012**

Legend: Mean range	Response mode	Interpretation
3.26-4.00	Strongly agree	Very high
2.51-3.25	Agree	High
1.76-2.50	Disagree	Low
1.00-1.75	Strongly disagree	Very low

Table 4 B: Level of youth entrepreneurship

The youths in Gasabo district have been able to eliminate poverty	2.60	High	5
The standard of youths' living has greatly changed over time in Gasabo district.	2.46	Low	6
The youths of Gasabo district have established development	2.43	Low	7
Many youths have acquired enough investment and development	2.16	Low	8
Many youths in Gasabo district are now employed in their projects	2.07	Low	9
The youths in Gasabo district have created many jobs and employed many people.	2.06	Low	10
There are many youths in Gasabo district who have acquired investment skills and are training other youths on investment.	1.99	Low	11
Many youths now employ many people in their businesses.	1.87	Low	12
The youths have been so innovative enough after accessing	1.85	Low	13
Many youths in Gasabo have successfully utilized the business capital that they got from the financial institutions.	1.75	Very low	14
Average mean	2.29	Low	

Source: **primary data, 2012**

The results in Table 4 showed that the level of youth entrepreneurship is relatively low, and this was showed by the average mean (mean=2.29), still results show that respondents agreed on the first five aspects (means from 3.27-2.60), still respondents disagreed on aspects 6-13 (means from 2.46-1.85). And there was only one aspect on which respondents strongly disagreed; many youths in Gasabo have successfully utilized the business capital that they got from the financial institutions. (Mean=1.75), and this indicates that many entrepreneurs in Gasabo District always find problems with this aspect.

This finding indicates that many youths entrepreneurship in Gasabo District always find problems with access to capital. This finding agrees with the evidence from Ghana where a survey of small scale entrepreneurs was carried by Osei (1993). It revealed that the youths within the age group of 15-25 owned only 5.5% of enterprises while majority of them had no entrepreneurial businesses at all since they had no collateral security to access capital from commercial banks.

Relationship Between The Level Of Capital Accessibility and Youth Entrepreneurship

The last objective in this study was to establish whether there is a significant relationship between level of capital accessibility and entrepreneurship among youths in Gasabo District, there for it was hypothesized that there is a significant correlation between capital accessibility and entrepreneurship among youths in Gasabo District. And to test this null hypothesis, the researcher correlated the mean indices on capital accessibility and those on youth entrepreneurship using the Pearson's Linear correlation Coefficient (PLCC) and results are indicated in table 5;

Table 5: Relationship Between The Level Of Capital Accessibility And Entrepreneurship

Variables correlated	R-value	Sig	Interpretation	Decision on Ho
Capital management Vs Youth entrepreneurship	.975	.000	Significant	Rejected

Source: primary data, 2012

The results from Table 5 indicated that there is a significant correlation between the level of capital accessibility and youth entrepreneurship, ($r = .975$, $\text{sig.} = .000$). Therefore considering these results, the null hypothesis was rejected and an alternative hypothesis upheld.

Regression Analysis Between Dependent Variable And Independent Variable

Table 6:
Regression Analysis Between Dependent Variable And Independent Variable

Variables regressed	R-squared	F	Sig	Interpretation	Decision on Ho
Youth Entrepreneurship Vs Capital accessibility	.950	2.655	.000	Significant effect	Rejected
Coefficients	Beta	T	Sig.		
(Constant)		8.856	.000	Significant effect	Rejected
Capital accessibility	.975	51.531	.000	Significant effect	Rejected

Source: primary data, 2012

Results in Table 6 show that youth entrepreneurship is significantly affected by the level of capital accessibility ($F=2.655$, $Sig=0.000$). The results indicate that all the youth entrepreneurship under analysis together is affected by 95% of the capital accessibility (adjusted $r^2 = 0.950$). This table explains that capital accessibility affects youths entrepreneurship in Gasabo District, Rwanda and this is indicated by Beta values (0.975).

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This chapter presents a summary of major findings, conclusions and recommendations plus the suggested areas that need further research.

Summary of the Findings

Demographic Characteristics of the respondents

This study indicates that most respondents were in the age category of 31-40 years of age (41%) and these were male (78%) who are single (66%), majority were Certificate holders (over 36%), 67% were sole proprietors and had stayed in their businesses for a period of 3-6 years (over 57%).

The level of capital accessibility

The study revealed that the overall mean of capital accessibility was 2.39 which was interpreted as low. There are no terms and conditions in availing business capital to the (mean=1.59), yet the highest aspect of capital accessibility is; The government of Rwanda always take measures in protecting the youths from banks that tend to exploit them (mean=3.11).

The level of youth entrepreneurship among youths

The study revealed that the overall mean of youth entrepreneurship is relatively low, and this was showed by the average mean (mean=2.29), still results show that respondents agreed on the first five aspects (means from 3.27-2.60), still respondents disagreed on aspects 6-13 (means from 2.46-1.85). And there was only one aspect on which respondents strongly disagreed; many youths in Gasabo have successfully utilized the business capital that they got from the financial institutions. (Mean=1.75), and this indicates that many entrepreneurs in Gasabo District always find problems with this aspect.

Relationship level of capital accessibility and youth entrepreneurship

The findings also indicated a positive significant relationship level of capital accessibility and youth entrepreneurship among people in Gasabo District, the sig. value was less than or equal to 0.05, which is the maximum level of significance required to declare a relationship significant and which is considered in social sciences.

Conclusions

Testing of hypothesis

Results revealed that youth entrepreneurship is significantly affected by the level of capital accessibility ($F=2.655$, $Sig=0.000$). The results indicated that all the youth entrepreneurship under analysis together is attributed to over 95% of the capital accessibility (adjusted $r^2 = 0.950$).

Validation of theory

The theory of Stiglitz and Weiss (1981) was proven relevant since it explained that the financial institutions would only provide financial access to entrepreneurs with sufficient information. However the theory did not cater for entrepreneurs who were very poor to afford access to financial support.

Contribution to knowledge

- i. Youths entrepreneurship has a significant correlation with capital accessibility.
- ii. Youths entrepreneurship is significantly affected by the level of capital accessibility.

Recommendations

- i. The researcher recommends that gender balance must be emphasized when providing capital to the youth for these entrepreneurial activities.
- ii. The government must also emphasis education among the youths since the level of education is still very low among the youths participating in entrepreneurial activities.

- iii. The government and financial institution should reduce restrictions that limit the youth from accessing loans to start their own small businesses. This will allow the youth to get involved in a number of innovative entrepreneurial activities.
- iv. The government should encourage the youth to invest in different economic activities, and this will increase on the level of youth entrepreneurship. The youth should also be taught on different entrepreneurial activities to avoid increase in unemployment level.
- v. The researcher recommends that the Government should make sure that there is enough allotment of youth funds in Gasabo district.
- vi. The government should put no limit on the amount of money to be borrowed among the youth, and this will help them invest in different economic activities and hence increasing the level of capital assessment among youth in Gasabo District.

Areas for further research

The research does not and cannot guarantee that the study was completely exhausted. In any case, the scope of the study was limited in accordance with the space, and objectives. It is therefore, suggested that a national research covering the whole country be undertaken, therefore prospective researchers and students should carry out research into the following areas:

1. Capital accessibility and social economic development among the entrepreneurs in Gasabo district.
2. Capital accessibility and social political stability of among entrepreneurs in Gasabo district Rwanda.
3. Entrepreneurship skills and peoples' productivity in Gasabo districts – Rwanda.
4. Capital accessibility and self-sustainability in Gasabo districts – Rwanda

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**KAMPALA
INTERNATIONAL
UNIVERSITY**

Ggaba Road - Kansanga
P.O. Box 20000, Kampala, Uganda
Tel: +256 - 414 - 266813 / +256 - 772 - 322563
Fax: +256 - 414 - 501 974
E-mail: admin@kiu.ac.ug
Website: www.kiu.ac.ug

**OFFICE OF THE HEAD OF DEPARTMENT, ECONOMICS AND
MANAGEMENT SCIENCES
COLLEGE OF HIGHER DEGREES AND RESEARCH (CHDR)**

Date: 25th September, 2012

**RE: REQUEST MWENEDATA OLIVIER MBA/42887/92/DF
TO CONDUCT RESEARCH IN YOUR ORGANIZATION**

The above mentioned is a bonafide student of Kampala International University pursuing Masters of Business Administration.

He is currently conducting a research entitled "**Capital Accessibilty And Entrepreneurship Among Youth in Gasabo District, Rwanda.**"

Your organization has been identified as a valuable source of information pertaining to his research project. The purpose of this letter is to request you to avail him with the pertinent information he may need.

Any information shared with him from your organization shall be treated with utmost confidentiality.

Any assistance rendered to him will be highly appreciated.

Yours truly,


Mr. Malinga Ramadhan
Head of Department,
Economics and Management Sciences, (CHDR)

NOTED BY:

Dr. Sofia Sol T. Gaito
Principal-CHDR

REPUBLIC OF RWANDA

Gasabo.....
Ref.No :.....

KIGALI CITY
GASABO DISTRICT
WEBSITE : www.gasabo.gov.rw
E-mail : gasabodistrict@minaloc.gov.rw
P O BOX 7066

RE : Permission

Mwenedata Olivier

Dear sir,

This is to inform you that your request of conducting a research in Gasabo District, Department of Youth, Culture and Sport has been accepted.

Any further information do not hesitate to contact the Director of the department mentioned above.

Yours truly


Ndizeye K. Willy

Mayor of Gasabo District

C.C

Director of Youth, Culture and Sport

APPENDIX II

TRANSMITTAL LETTER FOR RESPONDENTS

Dear Sir/ Madam,

As part of my degree course requirements for the award of Master's Degree Business at Kampala International University, I have to write a research paper. In this respect, I am carrying out a study on "**Capital Accessibility and Entrepreneurship among Youth in Gasabo District, Rwanda**". As a civil servant in the above mentioned district, you were selected to take part in this study. You are asked to answer the questions about that study in your district. The information you will provide through this questionnaire will be used only for the academic purpose and will be treated with confidentiality.

Thank you for your co-operation.

Yours faithfully,

MWENEDATA Olivier

APPENDIX III
INFORMED CONSENT

I am giving my consent to be part of the research study of Mr. MWENEDATA Olivier that will focus on emotional intelligence and leadership styles.

I shall be assured of privacy, anonymity and confidentiality and that I will be given the option to refuse participation and right to withdraw my participation anytime.

I have been informed that the research is voluntary and that the results will be given to me if I ask for it.

Initials: _____

Date _____

APPENDIX IV A

FACE SHEET: PROFILE OF THE RESPONDENTS

Put a tick (✓) in the provided space that corresponds to the correct answer.

1. Age:

_____ (1) 14-20 yrs

_____ (2) 21- 25yrs

_____ (3) 26-30yrs

_____ (4) 31-35yrs

2. Gender:

_____ (1) Male

_____ (2) Female

3. Marital status:

_____ Single

_____ Married

4. Education level

_____ (1) Certificate (A2)

_____ (2) Diploma (A1)

_____ (3) Bachelors (A0)

_____ (4) Masters

_____ (5) Ph.D.

5. Name of the business:

_____ (1) Sole proprietorship

_____ (2) Partnership

6. Number of Years doing a business

_____ (1) Below 2 yrs

_____ (2) 3-6 yrs

_____ (3) 7yrs and above

APPANDIX IVB

QUESTIONNAIRE TO DETERMINE THE LEVEL OF CAPITAL ACCESSIBILITY

Direction 1: Please write your rating on the space before each option which corresponds to your best choice in terms of **determining the level of capital accessibility among youths in Gasabo district**. Kindly use the scoring system below:

Response Mode	Rating	Description
Strongly Agree	4	Very high
Agree	3	High
Disagree	2	Low
Strongly Disagree	1	Very low

___1.Many youths have found it easy to access business capital in Gasabo district.

___2.The government has made it possible to extent business capital within the reach of many youths.

___3. There is enough allotment of youths' funds in Gasabo district.

___4. Many youths in Gasabo district find it easy to access business capital in groups than as an individual.

___5. The youths have always obtained funds at a fair interest set by the government and financial institutions.

-
- ___6. The youths find little hurdle to get the funds when they apply for it.
- ___7. Access of business Capital is very fast for the youths than other groups of people.
- ___8. There are no terms and conditions in availing business capital to the youths.
- ___9. The youths of Gasabo district are aware of the existence of capital funds in the district.
- ___10. There are many banks giving business capital to many youths in Gasabo district.
- ___11. Many financial institutions give loans youths even without collaterals.
- ___12. The government of Rwanda has tried to harmonize borrowing conditions to the youths who need funds.
- ___13. There is no limit on the amount of money to be borrowed by the youths.
- ___14. The financial institutions and the government always encourage youths to access funds in banks.
- ___15. The government of Rwanda always protect the youths from banks that tend to exploit them.

APPENDIX VB
QUESTIONNAIRE TO DETERMINE LEVEL OF ENTREPRENEURSHIP
AMONG YOUTHS IN GASABO DISTRICT

Direction: Please write your rating on the space before each option which corresponds to your best choice. Kindly use the scoring system below.

Response Mode	Rating	Description
Strongly Agree	4	Very high
Agree	3	High
Disagree	2	Low
Strongly Disagree	1	Very low

- ___1. Many youths in Gasabo have successfully utilized the business capital that they got from the financial institutions.
- ___2. The youths have been so innovative enough after accessing business capital in banks.
- ___3. The youths in Gasabo district have been able to eliminate poverty amongst themselves.
- ___4. The youths of Gasabo district have established development projects using the funds they borrowed.
- ___5. The standard of youths' living has greatly changed over time in Gasabo district.
- ___6. Many youths now employ many people in their businesses.
- ___7. Many youths in Gasabo district are now employed in their projects
- ___8. Many youths have acquired enough investment and development knowledge to run businesses

___9. The youths in Gasabo district have created many jobs and employed many people.

___10. There are many youths in Gasabo district that have acquired investment skills and are training other youths on investment.

___12. The government now reaps huge sums of money on taxing businesses in Gasabo district.

___13. The youths of Gasabo district have ventured in almost all key businesses in the district.

___14. The businesses of the youths are now self-sustainable in Gasabo district.

___15. The youths of Gasabo district are contributed to economic development in the district.

APPENDIX VI
CONTENT VALIDITY INDEX

	No of Judges	No items declared Valid	CVI
Level of capital accessibility			
The government of Rwanda always take measures in protecting the youth from banks that tend to exploit them	3	3	1
There are many banks giving business capital to many youth in	3	3	1
The government has made it possible to extent business capital within the reach of many youths	3	3	1
Many youth have found it easy to access business capital in Gasabo district.	3	2	0.67
The youth find little hurdle to get the funds when they apply for it.	3	3	1
Many financial institutions give loans youth even without	3	3	1
Many youth in Gasabo district find it easy to access business capital in groups than as an individual.	3	3	1
The youths have always obtained funds at a fair interest set by the	3	3	1
There is no limit on the amount of money to be borrowed by the youth	3	3	1
There is enough allotment of youths' funds in Gasabo district.	3	3	1

The financial institutions and the government always encourage youths to access funds in banks.	3	3	1
The government of Rwanda has tried to harmonize borrowing conditions to the youths who need funds.	3	3	1
Access of business Capital is very fast for the youths than other	3	2	0.67
The youths of Gasabo district are aware of the existence of capital	3	3	1
There are no terms and conditions in availing business capital to the	3	3	1
Average			0.96
Level of entrepreneurship			
The businesses of the youths are now self-sustainable in Gasabo district.	3	3	1
The youths of Gasabo district have ventured in almost all key businesses in the district.	3	3	1
The youths of Gasabo district are contributed to economic development in the district.	3	3	1
The government now reaps huge sums of money on taxing	3	3	1
The youths in Gasabo district have been able to eliminate poverty	3	3	1
The standard of youths' living has greatly changed over time in Gasabo district.	3	3	1
The youths of Gasabo district have established development	3	2	0.67
Many youths have acquired enough investment and	3	3	1

development			
Many youths in Gasabo district are now employed in their projects	3	3	1
The youths in Gasabo district have created many jobs and employed many people.	3	3	1
There are many youths in Gasabo district who have acquired investment skills and are training other youths on investment.	3	3	1
Many youths now employ many people in their businesses.	3	2	0.67
The youths have been so innovative enough after accessing	3	3	1
Many youths in Gasabo have successfully utilized the business capital that they got from the financial institutions.	3	3	1
Average			0.96

$CVI = \text{No of Items declared Valid} \div \text{No of Judges}$

$CVI = 0.96 + 0.96 \div 2$

$CVI = 1.92 \div 2$

$CVI = 0.96$

Reliability Statistics	
Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.988	29

RESEARCHER'S CURRICULUM VITAE

MWENEDATA Olivier

I. PERSONAL INFORMATION

Nationality: Rwandan / Marital status: Single. Date of birth: 20 December 1981

Cell: + 250-78 55 92 35

II. PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

Jan 2009 – 2011 G.S MUSAVE GASABO District

- School Headmaster, Kigali
- **2011 Up to now Education Officer GASABO District**

III. QUALIFICATION

From.....to.....	Institution/School	Main field of study	Degree/Diploma obtained
From January 2010 to May 2012	Kampala International University Kampala UGANDA	Faculty of Business Administration Department of Management.	Master's Degree in Business Administration (M.B.A). Option: Management
From January 2004 to October 2007	Catholic University of Rwanda (CUR)	Faculty of EDUCATION	Bachelor's degree in Psychology and Learning Administration
From 1995 to 2001	Groupe Scolaire APRED NDERA Secondary School	Option: ACCOUNTANCE	A' Level Certificate
From 1989 to 1994	MUSAVE Primary school	Primary studies	

IV. SPECIAL TRAINING

Key experience:

- **2004** Training on Rwandan history. Conflict resolution and management, patriotism, unity and reconciliation
- **2009** Training on Accountancy with VVOB project
- **2010** Training on Leadership development education and School Management
- **2012** Training in Good Governance

Computers skills

Programmes of windows, MS word, MS Excel, MS Power point and MS Access and some programming.

V. LANGUAGES:

	<i>Speaking</i>	<i>Reading</i>	<i>Writing</i>
French	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent
English	Fluent	Excellent	Fluent
Kinyarwanda	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent

Certification:

I, the undersigned, certify in all conscience that the information given above is true and sincere.

MWENEDATA Olivier

