

# Effect of Government Policy Framework on Entrepreneurial Development in Uganda: A Case of Kira Municipality

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A Research Report Submitted to the School of Business and Economics in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Award  
of a Masters Degree in Business Administration of Mount Kenya University

## DECLARATION

I, **NANKULA EDITER** affirm that this research report entitled, “The effect of *Government* policy framework on entrepreneurial development in Kira Municipality” is my own research and findings and has until date been of no see inform of presentation anywhere to any professional academic Upgrade before for analysis, approval as may be required.



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## **APPROVAL**

This research report entitled, “The effect of Government policy framework on entrepreneurial development in Kira Municipality” has been submitted to the University following my thorough verification and acceptance in line of my university supervisory role and I therefore subject it for examination.

Endorsed.....

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## **DEDICATION**

THIS REPORT IS DEDICATED TO DR. RUTH BIYINZIKA MUSOKE, GRANDS ERYASAFU, LATE ESEZA MAITEKI, MUM NAKAZIBWE HARRIET, AUNTIE NAMAYANJA, AND ABIGAIL TENDO NAJEMBA FOR THEIR UNWAVERING SUPPORT AND GUIDANCE.

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## ABSTRACT

The scrutiny of the study was to introduce the effect of Government policy framework on entrepreneurial development in Uganda focusing on the case of Kira Municipality. The study's specific intentions included; to highlight the effect of National ICT Policy on entrepreneurship development in Kira municipality, to establish the effect of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise Policy on entrepreneurship development in Kira municipality and to analyze exhaustively the effect of National Youth Policy pertaining to entrepreneurship development in Kira municipality. The study adopted a correlation research mechanism utilizing a sample size that constituted 35 staff members of Kira municipality where 31 respondents were considered discreetly. Stratified sampling was employed for the study. Quantitative data coded together from the sample communities were assessed, processed and later analyzed by assigned themes to identify the study variables and eventually represented using Statistical Data Packages for thorough analysis. The research utilized the use of Pearson Correlation Coefficients, regression analysis, descriptive tables showing means and standard deviation. The policy frameworks in place have a less and negative impact on promotion of entrepreneurship development with coefficient of MSMEs ( $r = -0.633$ ), innovations ( $r = -0.929$ ), sustainability ( $r = -0.756$ ) and skills development ( $r = -0.918$ ) to promote job creation and minimize job seekers. The coefficient of NYP ( $r = +0.345$ ), innovation ( $r = +0.875$ ), sustainability ( $r = +0.945$ ), skills development ( $r = +0.918$ ), among different policies in place were discovered respectively in line with entrepreneurship development among the youth. More emphasis needs to be addressed on these policies can be integrated in promoting the same.

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

DEDICATION	1977
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	1978
ABSTRACT	1979
LIST OF TABLES	1982
LIST OF FIGURES	1983
LIST OF ACRYNOMS	1984
CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION	1985
A. Introduction	1985
B. Background to the study	1985
C. Statement of the Problem	1986
D. Purpose of the Study	1986
E. Objectives of the Study	1986
F. Research Questions	1986
G. Significance of the Study	1987
H. Justification of the Study	1987
I. Scope of the Study	1987
➤ Geographical Scope	1987
➤ Content Scope	1987
➤ Time Scope	1987
J. Study Limitations and Delimitations.	1988
K. Assumptions of the Study.	1988
CHAPTER TWO: LITERATURE REVIEW	1989
A. Introduction	1989
B. Review of Theories	1989
C. Theoretical Framework	1990
D. Empirical Review	1991
➤ Entrepreneurship In Africa	1991
➤ Entrepreneurship In Uganda	1992
➤ The Effect Of National Ict Policy On Entrepreneurship Development	1993
➤ The Effect Of Micro, Small And Medium Enterprise Policy On Entrepreneurship Development	1994
E. Conceptual Review	1995
F. Research Gaps	1995
CHAPTER THREE: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY	1996
A. Introduction	1996
B. Rearch Design	1996
C. Study Population	1996
D. Sample Size And Selection	1996
E. Sampling Techniques And Procedure	1997
F. Data Collection Methods	1997
G. Data Collection Instruments	1997
H. Data Quality Control	1997
I. Procedure of Data Collection	1998
J. Measurement of Variables	1998
K. Data Analysis	1998
L. Ethical Considerations	1998
CHAPTER FOUR: RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS	1999
A. Introduction	1999
B. Demographic Data of Respondents	1999

➤ <i>Gender of Respondent</i>	1999
➤ <i>Response rate of respondent's feedback</i>	1999
C. <i>Discussion of individual objective results.</i>	2001
D. <i>Entrepreneurship development in Kira Municipality</i>	2009
E. <i>The Relationship between Policy Framework and Entrepreneurial Development</i>	2012
CHAPTER FIVE: SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS	2013
A. <i>Introduction</i>	2013
B. <i>Summary of the Result Findings</i>	2013
C. <i>Conclusion of Findings</i>	2015
D. <i>Recommendations for Practice</i>	2015
E. <i>Recommendations for Further Research in this Field of Study</i>	2016
REFERENCES	2017
APPENDIX I: QUESTIONNAIRE FOR RESPONDENTS	2019



**LIST OF TABLES**

Table 1:Distribution of respondents	1996
Table 2:Showing population, sample size and sampling technique	1997
Table 3:Showing findings on Subsidization of ICT Material Importation	2001
Table 4:Showing findings on sensitization on ICT use for business	2001
Table 5:Showing findings on investment in the internet infrastructure	2001
Table 6:Showing findings on Integration of the Communication Systems	2001
Table 7:Showing findings from Promotion of reliable and affordable ICT infrastructure	2002
Table 8:Showing finding from increasing penetration of ICT services	2002
Table 9:Showing findings from promotion of ICT industrial production	2002
Table 10:Showing findings from setting of ICT parks	2003
Table 11:Showing the findings from facilitation of research, product development and innovations	2003
Table 12:Showing the findings from the provision of infrastructural support to the development of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise	2003
Table 13:Showing the findings from promotion of ICT diffusion to the private sector	2004
Table 14:Showing the findings from the strengthened mechanism for monitoring and enforcement of Standards and Product Certification	2004
Table 15:Showing the findings from promotion of investments in standards and quality infrastructure	2004
Table 16:Showing the findings from promotion and encouraging of certification of MSMEs products and services	2005
Table 17:Showing the findings from the facilitation of MSMEs participation in local and international exhibitions	2005
Table 18:Showing the findings from the provision of training on marketing, trading systems and market intelligence feasibility studies	2005
Table 19:Showing findings from advocacy for increased accessibility to education and career guidance to the youth	2006
Table 20:Showing findings from promoting creation of youth skills centers in all districts	2006
Table 21:Showing findings from promotion of income generating activities among the youth	2006
Table 22:Showing findings from promotion of youth enterprise development through enterprise education	2007
Table 23:Showing findings from advocating for creation of a Youth Bank	2007
Table 24:Showing findings from provision of youth farmers with market information and agricultural extension services	2007
Table 25:Showing findings from establishing of loan scheme for youth students in Tertiary Institutions	2008
Table 26:Showing findings from promotion and support of youth institutions for peace and conflict resolution	2008
Table 27:Showing findings from establishment and strengthening of institutions dealing with youth development	2008
Table 28:Showing findings from advocating for increased resource allocation and support for youth programs	2008
Table 29:Showing findings from business startups in the municipality	2009
Table 30:Showing findings from business failure rate is low	2009
Table 31:Showing findings from entrepreneurs being equipped with enough skills	2009
Table 32:Showing findings from value added production	2010
Table 33:Showing findings from export production by small firms	2010
Table 34:Showing findings from individual business turnover rates	2010
Table 35:Showing findings from Entrepreneurs who are more innovative	2010
Table 36:Showing findings from modern technologies employed in business	2011
Table 37:Showing the findings from growth of capital base for most entrepreneurs	2011
Table 38:Showing the findings from the business survival rate	2011
Table 39:Showing the findings from Pearson's correlation relationship between policy frameworks (independent Variables) against entrepreneurial development (Dependent Variables)	2012

## LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1: Theoretical Framework	1991
Figure 2: Conceptual Framework	1995
Figure 3: Gender of respondents	1999
Figure 4: Sample distribution of respondents	2000
Figure 5: Years of service of respondents	2000

### LIST OF ACRYNOMS

(MDAS)	:	MINISTRIES, DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES
GDP	:	GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT
ICT	:	INFORMATIONN COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY
MSMESMICRO	:	SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES
NDP	:	NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN
NHPC	:	NATIONAL HOUSING AND POPULATION CENSUS
NIP	:	NATIONAL ICT POLICY
NYP	:	NATIONAL YOUTH POLICY
R & D	:	RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT
UBOS	:	UGANDA BUREAU OF STATISTICS
UNBS	:	UGANDA NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS
YLP	:	YOUTH LIVELIHOOD PROGRAM

## CHAPTER ONE INTRODUCTION

### *A. Introduction*

This study was to find out the exact in-depth role played by Government policy framework on entrepreneurial development in Uganda focusing on the case of Kira Municipality. The study variables include Government policy framework which is the dependent variable and entrepreneurship development which is the independent variable. Government policy framework was measured in form of policies including National ICT policy, Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise policy and National Youth Policy while entrepreneurship development was measured in form of skills employed, innovation and business sustainability.

All Uganda's after-independence National Development forums and action plan monetary projections have been emphasizing employment creation and promotion of advert productive employment among their cardinal objectives (Tsutomu Kobayashi, 2017). A number of rules and regulations have been instituted to generate employment including brief monetary and fiscal policies geared towards increasing the domestic supply of goods and services, lowering inflation rate pressures, and diverting the possibility of hiked balance of payments deficits (Young Leaders Think Tank, 2011). Apparently emphasizing a common fact that "within the field of entrepreneurship, the introduction and full practice of business yields and encourages economic growth and potential development. After realizing that, this paved a way for more emphasis on how government policies may be a back bone in implementing improved yet widely expanded entrepreneurial practice, and whether their results may be widely spread across countries with tremendous positive effects (Balunywa, 2009).

However much the government has structured in place a registered number of regulations aimed at conceivably alleviating the anticipated performance ratio of entrepreneurship development, entrepreneurs are still faced with a number of challenges which hinders their growth. The cost of doing business in Uganda, and Kira municipality in particular is persistently costly and financially draining owing to the lengthy and most cases is brought up by unnecessary bureaucracies required for one to establish and run a full quality and tax compliant business (Kira Municipality Financial Reports 2015/16). This therefore created the need for the study to identify the possible factual results brought about by the effect of Government policy framework on entrepreneurial development particularly in Kira Municipality.

This chapter deals with the thesis to the study, statement of the problem, the authenticity purpose and objectives of the study; anomaly would be research questions, hypothesis, justification of the study, general scope of the study and operational definitions.

### *B. Background to the Study*

Globally, the first pioneer business practioners can be said to have emerged to approximately nearly 20,000 years ago with the very first registered trading between humans having taken place in New Guinea precisely by 17,000 BCE, where nationals would attempting exchange obsidian for their never ending goods and wants such as farming equipment's, hides and skins, tools and food stuffs. This early type of entrepreneurship continued for more and more decades in fact, Hunter origin ethnicities would barter exchange items from different parts of their respective counties and sub counties to provide a productive profit for their tribes (Narcyz Roztocki, 2019).

The biggest genesis shifts in entrepreneurship at the event of the Agricultural Revolution, transpired over about 12,000 years ago. Agriculture paved away for people to start forming larger stationary societies and communities (thus the basis for modernization), which fostered a fresh page for development and developing towns including expansion of human entrepreneurship awareness & sensitization (Marcin Dąbrowski, 2018). Agriculture changed everything for humans, enabling the overall transformations of stable rather than migratory dispense populations and laying a constituency for extensive foundation for human populations to sparsely increase from 15 million to 7 billion in the millennia ahead (Laura Ryser, 2020).

Over the past five decades in Uganda, entrepreneurship has played a pivotal role in driving economic integration, fostering business development, and generating employment opportunities (Misener, 2015). This entails the strategic process of enhancing the economy by aligning emerging business prospects resulting from global changes and innovation with human and capital resources (Matthew Ayamga, 2018). Entrepreneurs are instrumental in this process, identifying and capitalizing on new opportunities through the establishment of innovative ventures.

Uganda stands out globally in terms of entrepreneurial activity, with the Uganda Global Entrepreneurship Monitor reporting one of the highest rates of early-stage entrepreneurial activity, involving approximately one in three adults nationally (GEM Uganda 2013, 2014, 2011, 2012). Remarkably, some of Africa's most prominent large-scale entrepreneurs and entrepreneurial families hail from Uganda, distinguishing themselves without relying on the exploitation of commodities like oil or minerals, as observed in other African regions (Balunywa, 2009).

Furthermore, significant efforts have been made to enhance entrepreneurship in Uganda, with substantial foreign aid and government funding dedicated to business skills training, support forums, and tutorials since the inception of the Millennium Goals in 2000 (Chigunta et al., 2005). The government, with a focus on small and medium enterprises (SMEs) and limited ventures, has streamlined development policies and regulations. This includes the National ICT policy and National Youth Policy, aiming to bolster the entrepreneurship sector. Recognizing the significance of the informal sector in SMEs and its role in poverty alleviation, the government has emphasized its importance (Kato, 1996). It is widely acknowledged that the natural habitat of entrepreneurship lies in small businesses, underscoring the crucial role of entrepreneurship in the development of small enterprises.

However, Uganda, and Kira municipality in particular are still faced with low rate of entrepreneurship development characterized by high costs of production, limited innovativeness by entrepreneurs, large limited skills, the endless list of required local licenses and their accompanied regulatory policies has also invented visible limitations for the local economy in terms of entrepreneurship development. Most local governments in Uganda especially Kira municipality have created variety of new taxes and formal unnecessary expenditures in the event of the period 2000 cutting through to the mid- 2015/2016 (Financial reports 2015/16). The absence of sensitization in matters concerning trader's compliance with licensing authorities and their various requirements has hindered growth of business and has in the long run registered a very rare low number of fully licensed business entities thus a greater limitation for the bigger percentage of the non-licensed entities to acquire or rather swiftly access financial resources, ready markets and potential growth in general. Although Unfortunately, no studies whatsoever have been undertaken to establish the effect of Government policy framework on entrepreneurial development in Uganda. It is against this background that research was conducted on the effect of Government policy framework on entrepreneurial development in Kira Municipality.

### *C. Statement of the Problem*

The Ugandan top most authorities under local government systems, established policies that were targeted at minimizing the cost of starting a business and legal proceedings pertained to legal business registration while in the very instance preserving the majority common interests and concerns including adherence to existing regulations that are geared towards maintaining swift monetary trade transactions curtailed in examples such as infrastructure development (Kira Municipality Financial Reports 2015/16).

However much the government has established a couple of dos and don'ts aimed at improving the percentage occurrence of trade, entrepreneurs are still faced with a number of challenges which hinders their growth. The cost value associated with the indulgence in doing business is still at a high rate anticipatorily due to the prolonged yet a vital bureaucratically proceedings expected for a national to envision, establish and run a business venture facility. In Kira Municipality there was a 28% decrease in the number of formally registered businesses between 2010 and 2016 of which the causes are not yet clear and no study has been carried out (Kira Municipality financial reports 2015/16). Most studies in entrepreneurship have been carried out from foreign countries and the few done from Uganda have not focused on government policies. This creates a contradiction on the relevancy of policies like, National ICT Policy, Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise Policy and National Youth Policy that were targeted towards promoting entrepreneurship development. Basing on this, it is therefore evident that this detailed discussion seeks to establish the after math results of Government policy framework on entrepreneurial development in Uganda focusing on the case of Kira Municipality.

### *D. Purpose of the Study*

The major reason for the study was to create a detailed explanation intended ideally to capture in-depth the effect of Government policy framework on entrepreneurial development, a case study in Uganda focusing on the particular core of Kira Municipality.

### *E. Objectives of the Study*

➤ *This Study was Streamlined Courtesy of the Various Intended Research Goals:*

- To establish the effect of National ICT Policy on entrepreneurship development in Kira municipality
- To establish the effect of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise Policy on entrepreneurship development in Kira municipality
- To scrutinize the effect of National Youth Policy on entrepreneurship development in Kira municipality

### *F. Research Questions*

➤ *The Subject was aimed at Answering all Questions as Stated Bellow;*

- Determine the effect of National ICT Policy on entrepreneurship development in Kira municipality?
- What is the effect of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise policy on entrepreneurship development in Kira Municipality?
- What is the effect of National Youth Policy on entrepreneurship development in Kira Municipality?

### G. Significance of the Study

#### ➤ *This Subject was Considered Beneficial Accordingly;*

The study findings shall constitute into local government top management appreciating issues surrounding the investment in Government policy framework on entrepreneurial development in Uganda. Furthermore, the findings were crucial for inventing improved researched effective and efficient regulatory policies essential for controlling the Government policy framework on Uganda and the findings will add to the already available knowledge.

Similarly, the detailed discoveries of this study was to help management of different organizations as it tries to articulate the factors that can cause inefficiency in Government policy framework and factors affecting on entrepreneurial development in Uganda. In respect to the subject at hand, the findings are value adding especially to both national and international business students as they was to avail a profound basis for conducting further research thus contributing and increasing to the available knowledge.

The findings of the study was to increase the technical knowhow on the side of the stakeholders and was to enable them to better appreciate the merits and demerits with an expert view of utmost all the loopholes existing in the prevailing policies in respect to Government policy framework and entrepreneurial development in Uganda so that they can provide necessary assistance in due time.

### H. Justification of the Study

The dominant research question was whether an effect exists between Government policy frameworks on entrepreneurial development in Uganda. This precisely challenging thorough original examination on Government policy framework policy as stated in various writings and quotations on entrepreneurial development in Uganda. This study explored the relationship between Government policy frameworks on entrepreneurial development in Uganda. Reynolds, Storey, and GEM studies had already exhausted the possible comparison although these studies unfortunately are macro early stages which make it difficult to establish the exact addition of an entrepreneur to economic development.

This study grants knowledge on the key role and actual statistics of entrepreneurship contribution to economic growth, talent and skill development. It also seeks to bring to light that at the expense of policy formulation benefits there is more factorial attributes to economic growth especially by risk takers who set up and finally carry out day to day business transactions. More to it, it broadens the fraternity between entrepreneurship activity and economic growth, a similar assumption paused by Schumpeter called “*creative destruction*”.

The study has also undone some of the complex threats in the Government policy framework on entrepreneurial development in Uganda. However, the study allows examining of the right business activity that results into entrepreneur growth and more business ventures prune to economic development and increased job creation which foster away to curb or ease the complexity in the matter.

### I. Scope of the Study

#### ➤ *Geographical Scope*

This subject was carried out in Kira town council headquarters which is located at Plot 2, Kyaddondo, Wakiso District located in the Central Region of Uganda approximately 14 kilometers (8.7 mi)

#### ➤ *Content Scope*

Specifically, the education course was to establish the effect of Government policy framework (National ICT policy, Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise policy and National Youth Policy) on entrepreneurial development in Uganda focusing on the case of Kira Municipality.

#### ➤ *Time Scope*

The research was confined to a specific timeframe spanning four years, from 2013 to 2016. This duration was chosen because during this period, the municipality implemented a substantial increase in taxes and charges, totaling around 6000, between the years 2000 and mid-2015/2016, as reported in the financial reports for the 2015/16 fiscal year. Notably, the majority of these newly introduced revenue mechanisms appeared to be in the form of licenses and user charges, as indicated by LPEM-FEUI in 2015. The chosen period provides ample scope for the study, aiming to capture pertinent and detailed information related to the subject under investigation.

*J. Study Limitations and Delimitations.*

The researcher faced limitations majorly curtailing from lack of cooperation by respondents while capturing the actual required research facts and appropriate research information. The fact that the study was undertaken within business hours, the researcher was to incur challenges such as inadequate time especially in the event of face to face interviews with the respondents, a difficulty resulting from the fact that respondents respond less or even don't respond at all during minute flash discussions conducted during rush busy hours thus indirectly making the entire research process appear weak, irrelevant, time wasting, an inconvenience and energy draining by the respondents. Nevertheless, the researcher aimed to address this issue by adopting a polite and humble approach, actively seeking the attention and audience of the respondents. In doing so, the researcher initiated a rapport-building process, articulating crucial reasons to convey that, through their responses, the respondents played a pivotal role in the entirety of the study. Emphasizing the urgent and indispensable need for their cooperation, the researcher encouraged the creation of a conducive environment that would facilitate their full and flexible participation in the subject matter.

And in case of no room or chance whatsoever for adjustment or full indulgence in the study by the respondents, appointments can be scheduled at a much more convenient time for anyone prone to be categorized as a potential or actual respondent and at the avail of such opportune time, it should be used exhaustively yet in the most tactful manner possible. Geographical Limitations: It is important to clarify that the study was conducted exclusively within the municipality of Kira, encompassing specific population segments. Consequently, the findings may lack comprehensiveness, and the results may not be applicable to a broader context. Nevertheless, the researcher took proactive measures to supplement this limitation by consulting experts with extensive knowledge of the study subject.

One challenge encountered by the researcher was the potential lack of genuineness among certain participants, leading to incomplete and less responsible responses to the administered tools. This posed a risk of generating uncoordinated data that could impact the overall quality of the study. To address this concern, the researcher prioritized assuring participants of the confidentiality of the information provided, fostering an environment conducive to open and honest responses. Institutional policy not being flexible to allow giving out their confidential information.

*K. Assumptions of the Study*

- The respondents understand the different Government policy framework procedures.
- The respondents not being conversant with the bureaucracy, policy compliance, Business Licensing policy and labor restrictions involved in Government policy framework.
- The respondents giving information that is relevant and reliable in this study.



## CHAPTER TWO LITERATURE REVIEW

### A. Introduction

The main divisions of this study presented a back ground shade on the material in comparison to the subject at hand precisely from sought of this chapter incorporates an examination of prior studies conducted by diverse scholars, as well as an exploration of theoretical perspectives pertinent to the topic. The review is conducted with a focus on the relevance of the study to establish the after results pertaining to National ICT Policy in respect to entrepreneurship development, to highlight the result occurrence of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise Policy on entrepreneurship development and to examine the effect of National Youth Policy on entrepreneurship development.

### B. Review of Theories

A series of theories have been assumed and invented by several academic students to elucidate the wide scope of entrepreneurship. The occurrence, legality and practicability of entrepreneurship are awarded a near and careful see through in this research report, however three theories was considered in this study.

#### ➤ Kirzner Theory

Kirzner expressively disagreed that originally the economy is unevenly balanced and the struggle among active entrepreneurs to succeed is a directive to equilibrium. Different from Neo-classical economists, Kirzner acknowledges that places where people often meet to buy and sell goods, in most cases do not give a clearer view or a perfect situational analysis and have no permanent knowledgeable ambassadors, implying that, in order to attain a tremendous change in the existing business patterns, entrepreneurs require motivators which motivators arise from the variances among market ambassadors in regards to their available information, expertise and skills. (Kirzner .1979)

In light to Kirzner, an alleviated skill and advancement in the technology used in the production or a slight change in consumer tastes & preferences results into a state of disequilibrium in the market where apparently existed a state of equilibrium. The presence of a balanced market causes incapacitation and a no required performance for an entrepreneur, indicating no barter trade thus no profit opportunities available considering each and every other individual was in position to engage in his/her own barter trade system. However, at the realization of market disequilibrium most individual barter trade systems become illicit and in appropriate or rather irrelevant to be carried out (Kirzner, 1997).

To this, Kirzner further laments that the absence of a favorable environment to carry on entrepreneurship discovery, innovation and upgrading since the occurrence of accurate successful market performance is directed and determined by the already existing market situations, analysis's and systems to forge away through for market profit opportunities for entrepreneurs thus a need for an exorbitant way of exorcism operation.

Kirzner establishes that the entire economy is in a persistent unevenly unbalanced state due to the constant uncertainties and changing trends often hitting the economy. Furthermore, to that, economic representatives continue to suffer from illiteracy and absolutely ignorance since they rely on the limited unsearched knowledge and lack additional research rapport and know of the already available information. Worldwide the active entrepreneur on discovery and exhaustively of new business ventures does away with the sought of amateurish and the shift from the not know how to the know which exerts the economy towards equilibrium, a dangerous stage that fosters no room for more entrepreneurial research and knowledge acquisition geared towards development (Kirzner, 1997).

#### ➤ Schumpeter Theory

Schumpeter highlights entrepreneurship as innovative and not a series of copycat fraternity. Schumpeter's innovation theory is more based on the sociological factors rather than economic factors and does not cater much about gaining of profits and the recognition that one gets for being an inventor in the field of entrepreneurship. Inversely, in detail light of Schumpeter's theory, the entrepreneur unseats the economy out of a stagnant state of equilibrium in which there is no involuntary unemployment but where marginal cost is equal to marginal revenue and price is equal to average cost. Following Schumpeter's two stage models of Approximation with the first approximation laying emphasis on the primary impact of innovating ideas while the second approximation deals with the subsequent response obtained from the application of the innovation. (Marz ,1999).

Dependent on the assumption that states "Schumpeter highlighted economic development using four major principles curtailing from 1) The Circular flow, 2) the role of the entrepreneur, 3) Business cycle process and 4) End of Capitalism, he further assumed that innovation in business is the major reason for increased investment and business fluctuations". The business practitioner necessarily does not have to invent new formulae for production activity but one who sieves and introduces new business ideas, forums and innovations and further devises practical means to better production processes using new and already existing formulas (Schumpeter 1983), This state of mindset implies that a majority shareholder is referred to be an entrepreneur only if he/she invents a new idea and is using new never heard of formula's to produce goods or offer services to the final consumer.



The entrepreneur in the long run shifts the prevailing economic system out of equilibrium by innovating new product lines, materials, sources of energy, transportation systems, production technological methods as well as changes in industrial organizations and opening up of new markets, thus rendering the already existing null and void. Hence, this is the process of creating a state of disequilibrium which Schumpeter envisioned to be the driving force geared towards economic development (Schumpeter.1989).

➤ *Knight's Approach (Knight, 1971)*

In conjunction to Knight, the major role played by the entrepreneur is to take on the risk and uncertainty evolving around the unique events, by so doing protecting all the remaining shareholders from the entrepreneur. Knight foresees the entrepreneur as prone to Risk, uncertainty and profit making. Also acknowledges the variance existing between risk and the possibility of uncertainty. The latter becomes uninsurable since it has a close fraternity to the occurrence of unique events e.g. a sudden change in consumer tastes and preferences. Therefore, the entrepreneur passes his judgement over the ever changing unique market situations, the prevailing business uncertainty in the economy, as well as the crucial role played by an insurance representative (Knight, 1942, 1971).

Knight explicitly disagrees that, entrepreneurs are the business owners and that they gain profits. Instead, he reckons that, in order to realize productive profits, the entrepreneur undertakes three main risks (ibid) (1) he invents productive shifts & innovations; (2) he blends into the sudden persistent moves in the economic environment; and (3) he assumes full responsibility of the results pertaining to the uncertainty occurrences in relation to the company or business entity (Knight & Cavusgil.1996).

*C. Theoretical Framework*

A series of theoretical frame works could be used to explain the after-math result of policy on entrepreneurship. However, we found Lundstrom's and Stevenson's "MOS model" (2005) as the most appealing theory considering right from its initial stages, it's concerned with entrepreneurship policy and the appropriate measures required to improve business practices through the different policy mechanisms.

There is a disagreement that the major cause for policy invention is to alleviate the occurrence levels of entrepreneurship activity which is realized through greater influence of the supply of new goods and services by more new entrepreneurs. Considering, Entrepreneurship policy is completely different from the normal business policies since it concentrates more on the already existing companies (Ren Thomas, 2018).

With a background basis of actual facts, the determinants of entrepreneurship are more eye catching as compared to those involved in entrepreneurship policy formulation, Ren Thomas et al invented that the percentage occurrence of entrepreneurship activity in any community can be described in details by the varying aggregated levels of incentives, opportunities and skills. As illustrated in the figure below, the entrepreneurial preferences are linked by Motivation, skills and opportunity hence (the MOS model). Government policy should ensure more improved people's skills, accessibility to incentives and availing of new and more entrepreneurial opportunities. In the proceeding section, the MOS model was presented more in detail.

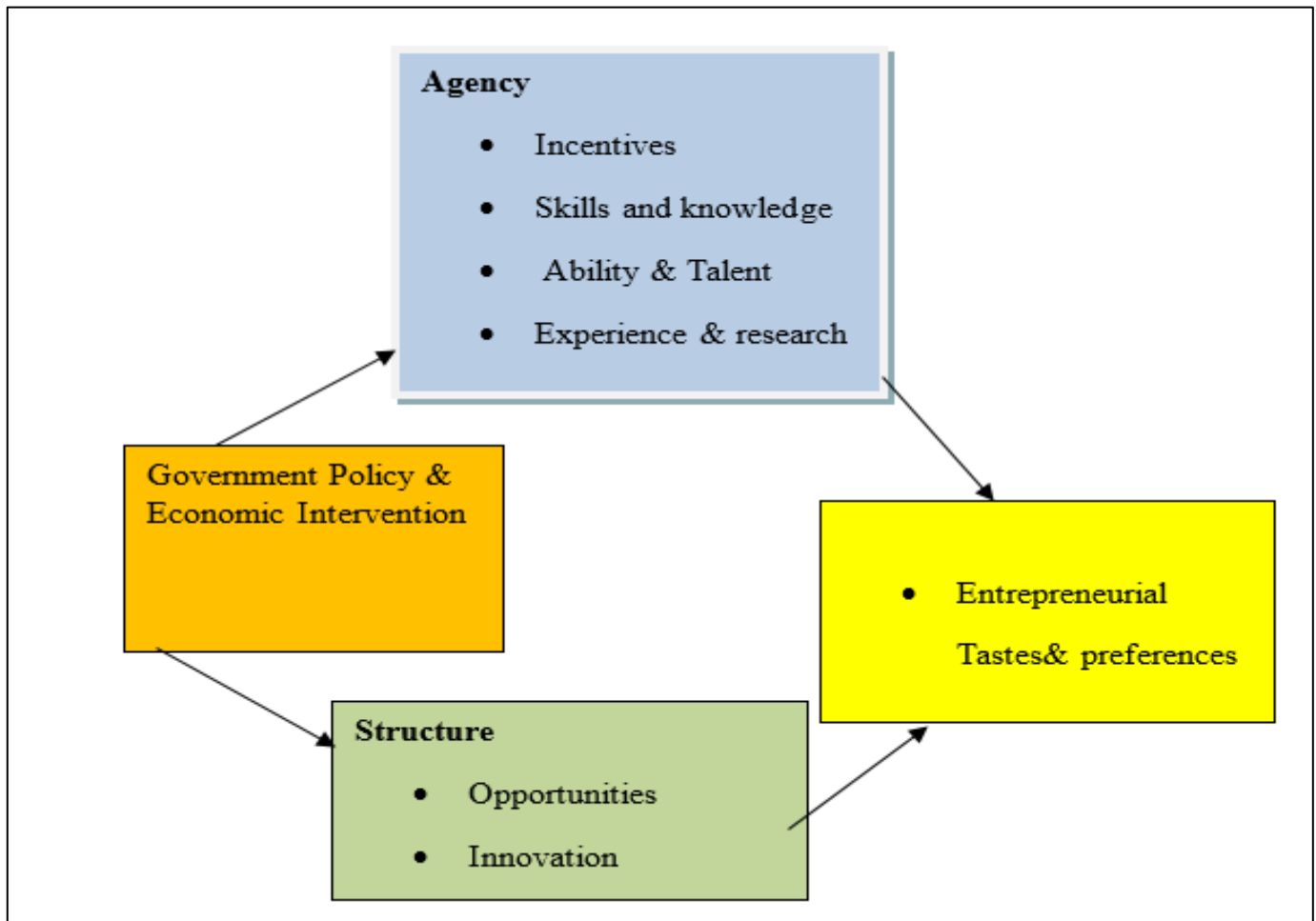


Fig 1: Theoretical Framework

#### D. Empirical Review

##### ➤ Entrepreneurship in Africa

Worldwide entrepreneurship has been related to employment creation, innovation and financial development & independence despite being long downplayed in Africa for the last three decades (Marsden 1992). Primarily Africa's largest limitation is the ever hyper youth (15-35 year olds) unemployment and participation of the few employed youth in small business sector that do not yield alleviated chances of employment but rather results into under employment and hence registers a bigger percentage level of chronic poverty (Schoof, 2006) while even productive research activity particularly covering fields concerning youth entrepreneurship in the African society, is of little or no trace whatsoever (Mintrom, 2019).

Despite entrepreneurship not being the absolute solution to youth unemployment, it still remains a sought of innovative strategy geared towards professionally benefiting and upgrading the vibrant youth thus raising the entrepreneurship occurrence and possibility among the younger generation group (Naor, 2017). An implication that risk taking individual personalities can be made through focused intended support and development that addresses the reality existence paused by risk taking, occurrence of uncertainties which apparently are 'perennial facts of life (Rhiannon Pugh, 2018).

Most countries constituted within the African Continent oversee the growth and spread of entrepreneurial activity as the only mechanism to attaining industrialization and economic development. (Montpellier Panel Report, 2014). An implication, various African continental countries are giving serious attention to detail so as to ensure tremendous entrepreneurship growth and development (Ottih, 2000). African natives worldwide have strained greatly over the past centuries, suffering persistently from chronic poverty, illiteracy, ignorance and poor health including no medical facilitation (Salomaa, 2019).

The unfortunate position of inborn African nationals elsewhere worldwide is assumed to be a great disadvantage which is why there is more sensitization awareness affirming that the policies geared towards the introduction and growth of native entrepreneurial activity is prone to productively alleviate the economic and social position of home grown African people worldwide (Samuel O, 2020).

Apparently entrepreneurship writing is particular and strict, concentrating on the masculine already economically well-established societies with enough entrepreneurship research that acknowledges gender, social class and ethnicity which has instead resulted into more real life challenges and anomalies (Capella, 2017). The event with Africa, is the high concentration put on the already existing economic limitations and the uncertain business environment, yet the influence caused by the external environment on entrepreneurial activity remains and is ambivalent, implying that too much concentration on the limitations at hand in itself robs natives of the in-depth understanding and analyzing the pragmatic micro actions that entrepreneurs' employ to succeed (Gibb, 2012).

This literature is important to equip the many youths with the necessary training for them to realize and invent new entrepreneurial ideas and opportunities considering the easy shortcut of merely eliminating environmental influential barriers may not completely reduce or solve the problem of chronic poverty both now and in the near future (Gibb, 2012). In addition, the business measures employed to generate business in West Africa discovered the huge gap caused by the impractical inadequate export business techniques used in less developed countries hence the conclusion that, the African entrepreneurship approach to identifying, establishing and operating businesses should be studied in-depth and the results should be applied in order that those with little or no access to current resources get to learn how to envision, start, run and sustain profitable firms even while operating in environments of scarcity and in the event of saturated Abundance (Fellnhöfer, 2017).

### ➤ *Entrepreneurship in Uganda*

The most of human character are intelligence and the unique art of business practice considering, aside from living souls the rest of the world's existence is a master mind product of human innovation, wisdom and the urge result of entrepreneurship activity. (Ottih, 2000), entirely, the principle of entrepreneurship has been translated and explained varyingly by the various scholars from multiple social science disciplines. (Bula, 2012)

From a psychologist view of expression, an entrepreneur is one who fully assumes a role that's accompanied with an action plan geared towards the satisfaction of his/her needs. Implying the desire to possess, achieve something, adventure, succeed at something or exist above authority without being subjected to a series of supervised routines (Abiola Babajide, 2020). And by so doing the role assumed by the entrepreneur yields positive profits and monetary/ asset value.

To an economist on the other side, an entrepreneur is likened and described as a factor of production. In the instance that, the entrepreneur collectively influences all the other factors of production and multiplies their original value to a greater value and in additional invents new ideas and shifts in productions and batches of new innovations (Ewert Aukes, 2018).

To a business personnel, an entrepreneur is one who learns of the existing risk and uncertainty involved in starting and operating a particular business and fully accepts it and proceeds to start up and run that very particular business venture (Nickels et al., 1999) an act that generates wealth through realized profits and seeks to devise meaningful means of how to fully utilize existing resources, minimize resource depletion and create more employment opportunities that others could benefit from (Vesper, 2009). Entrepreneurship is an indispensable ingredient in the cycle of economic development that doubles as a catalyst for market shifts and dynamics and factors new ideas, potential opportunities prone to fostering economic growth and higher levels of per capita income (Filion, 2011). Worldwide, more basis is placed on entrepreneurship for national growth and development, technology advancements and greater yet better employment opportunities as compared to the past instances (Ottih, 2000).

In the context of Uganda, foreign investors play a substantial role in the economy. However, the economic status of the foreign population in the country hinders native individuals from accessing essential resources for entrepreneurship, innovative ideas, opportunities, and overall economic development (Tiessen, 1997). This is despite the fact that native entrepreneurs are the original and rightful custodians of the indigenous cultural heritage and natural resources, which significantly influence the performance and success of entrepreneurial activities in their nation (Mapunda, 2007).

The Ugandan government has prioritized and emphasized the creation of a favorable environment for foreign direct investment, encouraging foreign donors to invest in various economic sectors to achieve increased economic growth and development (Bewayo, 2000). However, attracting foreign direct investment without concurrently strengthening local entrepreneurship and native self-made employment is insufficient and inadequate for the expected infrastructure development benefits. Therefore, it is crucial for Uganda to carefully link foreign investment with native business practices (Business in Development Network News, 2006). Accelerating indigenous entrepreneurship is recommended, as native entrepreneurs are well acquainted with the existing market gaps that need to be addressed at the national level (Yuzhuo Cai, 2018).

In 2004, Uganda gained recognition as the second most entrepreneurial country worldwide, based on the Global Entrepreneurship Monitor (GEM) countries' index, with an average business activity index of 31.6%. This indicates that, on average, 32 out of 100 Ugandans engage in at least one or two types of entrepreneurial activities (Omagor & Mubiru, 2008). Although most local entrepreneurs are actively involved in trade, up to 80% of them operate directly in the informal sector (Ocici, 2006). However, the informal sector operates without adherence to established rules, rendering it illicit and illegal, with the aim of evading taxes and regulatory burdens (Bewayo, 2000). Consequently, native entrepreneurs in Uganda find themselves in a disadvantaged position, given that the formal sector is largely dominated and managed by foreign investors (Galloway et al., 2005).

According to the Global entrepreneurship monitor's Uganda official report,(2004), It is stated that 30% of business activity run in Uganda often ends up static or put due to lack of entrepreneurship skills and ability to expand or take on risks as they may arise. This indicates that most local Ugandan business personnel lack the required entrepreneurship character and qualities to sustain their businesses and emerge as successful entrepreneurs. It should however be noted that with realistic goal setting and follow up are the key traits to successful entrepreneurship activity (Andrew Beer., 2019). The entrepreneurship center of Makerere University Business School (MUBS) identified the lack of entrepreneurship leadership and financial control skills as major setbacks that hinder Entrepreneurship growth and development in Uganda as compared to the sought managerial skills. In fact absence of the necessary entrepreneurship qualities and skills pauses major constraints in the establishment and development of a favorable business environment for native entrepreneurship to sprout (Segendo et al, 2001).

In addition to the necessary business traits and requirements need to consummate a successful business environment for profitable local entrepreneurship activity, pressures and forces from the external business environment also greatly affect and influence the success of indigenous entrepreneurship (Ishengoma and Kappel,2007) which external business Environment forces include inadequate capital, absence of skilled and up to standard manpower, managerial limitations, little or no knowledge of advanced technology for production, stiff and unhealthy competition from foreign investors, including stable performance of imported products as compared to the locally manufactured goods, poor infrastructural development among others that greatly and negatively affect possibilities of native entrepreneurship activity thus compelling the local entrepreneurs to pay more and strict attention to detail to the already existing and possible environmental forces so as to relate with them harmoniously and compete favorably in their indigenous markets (Will McDowall, 2013).

#### ➤ *The Effect of National ICT Policy on Entrepreneurship Development*

Worldwide, ICT has completely changed the entire participation of manufacturing, trade and general distribution of goods and services which has facilitated the birth of new business models and more production ideas thus huge tremendous changes pertaining to the way business ventures familiarize with consumers of their various goods and services (Baharestan et al., 2012).

The increased use of the internet and web based technologies have introduced the world to new, more and better communication means which in turn have forced the native media communication platforms such as TV and Radio stations, newspapers and telecommunications etc. to devise new yet relevant mechanisms and capture inspiring, factual, motivating & educating events to stay ahead of competition and still emerge as neutral and indispensable to their potential and final consumers (Ocici, 2006). Additionally, most sectors like trade, tourism, telecommunication, education, health, banking and commerce, environment, agriculture etc. Information communication technology advancements have paved away for all market players to access and globally share all sorts of relevant information no matter the sensitivity and keep up to date with their business transactions (Ghadamzanjalli, 2009) And locally, apparently utmost 95% if not 100% of Ugandan nationals use the internet on different web based platforms to communicate, learn and carry on their day to day business transactions (Uganda National ICT policy, 2012).

In fact, Different scholars worldwide reckon ICT to be a major key catalyst in a nation's life cycle both in the economic, social, legal and political as well as cultural development, Notably, ICT has also bridged the huge gap between full exercise of all existent human rights and has played a big role in ensuring freedom of expression and access to all sorts of information (Baharestan et al., 2012). The very many positive results and developments brought about by ICT as a back bone and major key player in the various country's economic, political and social transformation as clearly stipulated in the National Development Plan 2010/2015, in which ICT was recognized and confirmed to be one of the nation's so far most growing sectors. (Uganda National ICT policy, 2012).

Having been recognized and associated with a wide spread effect on economic growth and development as well as on other sectors within the nation, new ICT policies were developed particularly with the aim of backing and improving the nation's sought vision then (Bewayo, 2000) and enhancing the already existing haphazard policies and procedures in other sectoral areas pertaining to telecommunications, postal services, broadcasting, information technology and archives management services among others but not limited to Research and development programs (Crystal et al., 2010). Although apparently despite all the necessary policy development changes in place, there is a separate chapter on the emerging policy issues concerning areas of internet usage, information access and management, security, E- Government, ICT usage and introduction in sectors such as trade and commerce, education & training programs, health, tourism, agriculture, Environment among other sectors, with a deep understanding and assumption that each sub sector was to come up with its own detailed sector policy and another chapter that nurtures parts on priority programs, institutional frame work as well as monitoring and evaluation programs (Andrew Beer, 2019).

ICT has invested a platform for swift interchange of information and ideas between people with the internet making it very easy for anybody to set up and run a business without going through the unnecessary physical bureaucracies or process of first acquiring physical premises (Rasekh and Golkhany, 2012). In all aspects of life ranging from leisure, entertainment and finally to work related transactions, ICT's evidential growth and expansion has positively changed all other sectors and aspects of life including how things are done, produced and run (Rasouli and Noory, 2009). Other stay home mothers have gone to greater heights and have started up small internet based businesses that they run from home to earn a living and support their families without neglecting their home duties and parental roles while for the business catalysts as ICT continues help improve and enhance communication and social networks (Smith, 2009).

Over the past years, The EU has as per the (European Commission 2007) seemingly been working hard moving towards a service –oriented economy inspired and evolving around the exhaustive usage of ICT tools and communication mechanisms which the government went ahead to support fully as means of facilitating the emergency and development of new skills and ideas to meet the labour market needs and ever changing tastes and preferences of the EU citizens thus have to that effect gone further, introducing particular specialized ICT tools, entrepreneurial skills and programs that can easily be used especially by the youth hence curbing the problem of unemployment especially among the baby boomer age group that make up a big percentage of the general EU population. Continuing on the same topic, the European Union (EU) initiated a groundbreaking initiative called "New Skills for New Jobs – 2007," wherein the European Commission aimed to assist member states in the effective utilization of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) tools to enhance overall competency levels in the working population (European Commission, 2007).

The advent of modern ICT has facilitated a potential bridge between the business sector and higher education. This connection represents a significant opportunity to impart business competencies and entrepreneurship education to the youth, resulting in benefits for various stakeholders beyond just the students themselves (World Bank, 2012) (Hynes & Richardson, 2007). To ensure continuous enhancement of entrepreneurial competencies, effective and efficient learning methods should be implemented at all levels, regardless of the educational stage (World Bank, 2012).

As a result, educators should be compelled to stay informed and adept in teaching techniques that can be updated to meet the evolving needs and demands of the market. The adoption and utilization of ICT tools emerge as the most viable option and solution for this purpose (Galloway et al., 2005). It is essential to note that entrepreneurship education encompasses the acquisition of various business-related competencies, including the improvement of decision-making and research skills, as well as the proficient use of diverse ICT tools to create an enhanced working environment (DeFaoite et al., 2003).

#### ➤ *The Effect of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise Policy on Entrepreneurship Development*

The utmost clearest explanation of micro, small and medium enterprises curtail all business enterprises such as family-owned ventures, Sacco's & cooperatives, sole proprietorship businesses among others irrespective of whether they fall under the informal or formal sector including their legal and capital investment requirements (Ardic et al., 2011). Uganda Bureau of Statistics recently adopted the culture of classifying enterprises on the basis of the fulfillment of the either two or more utmost enterprise requirements e.g. venture capital and assets at hand, annual sales returns, skilled and unskilled labour quantities among others (UIA, 2008). Implying that, micro enterprises are those business entities employing a maximum of not more than 5 employees yet with a total number of assets not exceeding Ten million Uganda shillings. Nevertheless, small enterprises typically employ between 5 to 49 individuals, with total assets ranging from Ten million Uganda shillings to not exceeding one hundred million Uganda shillings. On the other hand, medium enterprises employ between 50 to 100 employees and possess total assets exceeding 100 million Uganda shillings but not exceeding Three hundred and sixty million Uganda shillings (UIA, 2008).

Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) constitute a driving force for Uganda's tangible economic development and, by extension, the global landscape (Rasekh and Golkhany, 2012). Their significant presence extends across all sectors, with 49% in the service sector, 33% in commerce and trade, 10% in manufacturing, and 8% in other sectors (Lutwama, 2008). Consequently, MSMEs play a crucial role in fostering innovation, wealth creation, and job opportunities in Uganda. Currently, over 2.5 million people, approximately 90% of the entire private sector, are employed in MSMEs, generating over 80% of the manufactured output, contributing to 20% of the gross domestic product (GDP) (Hynes & Richardson, 2007).

Aligned with Vision 2040, both the National Development Plan I (NDPI 2010/11-2014/15) and National Development Plan II (NDPII 2015/6-2019/20) recognize the vital role played by the private sector in achieving economic development. MSMEs are the backbone of technological innovation, development, and the production of new and improved products. They form a crucial sector in manufacturing, services, and agriculture/agro-businesses engaged in local, regional, and international business relations and transactions (Simrie et al., 2015). Statistics from the Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS) in 2010 underscore the indispensable contribution of MSMEs, positioning them as a potential catalyst for Uganda's economic enhancement. Despite the lack of a well-structured policy framework to fully unlock the growth potential of MSMEs for economic development (MFPED, 2011), the government, development partners, and the private sector have initiated various initiatives to promote and develop the MSME sector. However, these efforts have been characterized by fragmentation, lack of coordination, conflicting interests, and isolation (Uganda Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise Policy, 2015).

#### ➤ *The Effect of National Youth Policy on Entrepreneurship Development*

Numerous factors exert influence on entrepreneurial development within an economy, as outlined by Crystal et al. (2010). Frequently cited factors include state support for the sector, effective legislative backing, mechanisms for implementation, access to financial resources, and investment incentives (Small Business in Ukraine 1997). However, among these factors, one of the pivotal elements crucial for promoting the growth of entrepreneurial development in any country's economy is the prevailing taxation system and policies at a given time.



Research conducted across various countries indicates a correlation between high tax rates, the expenses associated with meeting taxation requirements, and auditing costs with the relatively smaller size of the entrepreneurial development sector (Omagor & Mubiru, 2008). For instance, in countries such as Ukraine, where the SME sector's taxation policy is considered overly burdensome on the taxpayer's taxable income, the sector's contribution to the GDP is limited to 5.5% (Analytical report on State Committee for Entrepreneurship Development 1997). Furthermore, in Ukraine, the share of operating SMEs among registered ones has been declining over several years: 49.4% in 1992, 47.7% in 1993, and 37.3% in 1994 (Small Business in Ukraine 1997).

According to Lutwama (2008), the Czech Republic with a milder taxation policy for entrepreneurial development but similar support policies for small and medium businesses, boasts a sector share of more than 50% in the official GDP (Materials of the Seminar «Development of Entrepreneurship» 2009). While the stark numerical contrast cannot be solely attributed to taxation policies, it is evident that proper taxation incentives, especially implemented early in the transition period, play a key role in promoting and enhancing the SME sector's overall performance (Lutwama, 2008).

#### E. Conceptual Review

The focal point of this study is entrepreneurship development, where entrepreneurship is defined as the capacity and eagerness to conceive, organize, and manage a business venture, navigating its associated risks to generate a profit. A quintessential example of entrepreneurship is the initiation of a new business. In the economic context, entrepreneurship, when combined with land, labor, natural resources, and capital, contributes to profit generation. The entrepreneurial spirit is characterized by qualities such as innovation and risk-taking, playing a vital role in a nation's ability to thrive in an ever-evolving and highly competitive global market. Those engaged in this pursuit are commonly known as 'entrepreneurs.'

For the purposes of this study, entrepreneurship development is construed as the application of skills, innovation, and practices that contribute to the sustainability of a business venture. The independent variable is Government Policy Framework. The components of Government Policy Framework in this study or dimensions are National ICT policy, Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise policy and National Youth Policy. The conceptual framework below shows the relationship between the independent and dependent variables (National ICT policy, Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise policy and National Youth Policy), dependent variables (skills employed, innovation and business sustainability) and the intervening variables (resource allocation, economic stability and political climate).

The study can be explained in the conceptual framework below:

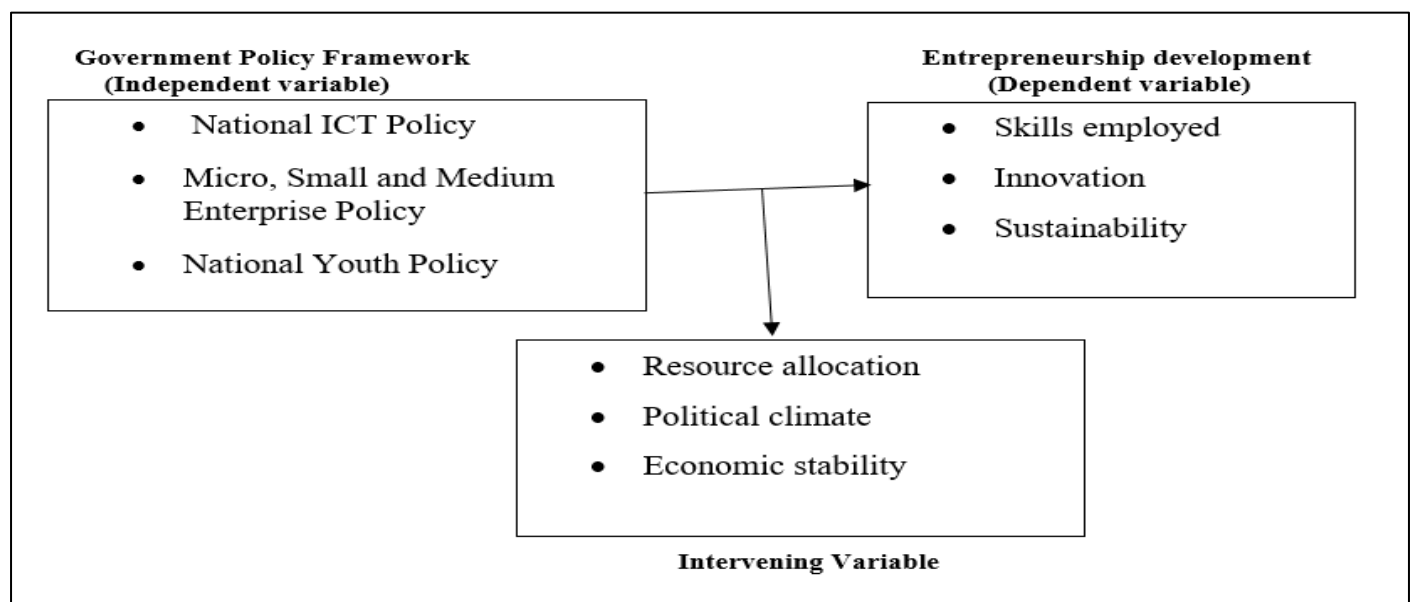


Fig 2: Conceptual Framework  
Source: Developed by the Researcher (2017)

#### F. Research Gaps

It can be noted from the literature that most researchers like Nguyen et al., (2010), Nkem & Mercy, (2014), Onwuka & Enyinna, (2014) who have researched on government policy and entrepreneurship were not specific on certain policies and most of the studies were not done in Uganda. In addition, no related study has been carried out in Kira municipality and this creates a contradiction on whether findings from foreign countries can apply in the context of Kira municipality. This leaves a gap regarding the effect of National ICT Policy, Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise Policy and National Youth Policy on entrepreneurship development.

## CHAPTER THREE RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

### A. Introduction

This chapter unveils the methodology employed in gathering, presenting, analyzing, and interpreting the data essential for addressing the research problem. Aligned with the research objectives and questions outlined in Chapter One, the methodology encompasses the following components: research design, study population, determination of the sample size, sampling techniques and procedures, data collection methods, data collection instruments, validity and reliability considerations, the process of data collection, and the analysis and measurement of variables.

### B. Research Design

The research adopted a correlation research design, as suggested by Cooper (2002), which is deemed suitable for comprehending the interplay and relationship between two variables. This design was chosen to intricately explore the causal connection between the impact of government policy frameworks and entrepreneurial development in Uganda, with a specific focus on Kira Municipality as the case study. Employing both qualitative and quantitative approaches, the correlation research design allowed the researcher to unveil the relationship between the two variables using statistical analysis.

Amin (2005) highlighted that qualitative designs offer detailed information, while quantitative designs involve the collection of numerical statistical data to provide factual insights into a given phenomenon. The advantage of the quantitative design lies in its ability to furnish numerical data and present findings through charts and tables. This research design, therefore, facilitates a comprehensive exploration of the intricate relationship between government policy frameworks and entrepreneurial development in the specified context.

### C. Study Population

Population, as defined by Kombe and Tromp (2006), refers to a collective of individuals, objects, or items from which samples are extracted for measurement, or a specific chosen group from which the sample is derived. The study population comprised staff members of Kira Municipality, encompassing various departments such as Finance and Accounts, Human Resources, Production and Marketing, Field Officers, ICT Department, Political Wing, and the Town Clerk's Office. This group comprised a total of 36 staff members, according to the Human Resource Report of Kira Town Municipality in 2013.

Table 1: Distribution of Respondents

Departments	Population
Accounts and finance	2
Human resource and Administration	4
Production and marketing	7
Field officers	7
Information Technology	3
Political wing	10
Town clerk's office	3
Total	36

### D. Sample Size and Selection

A sample is defined as a subset of elements from a population (Amin, 2005). The study's sample size was determined using the Krejcie and Morgan formula, as outlined by Amin (2005), as shown below:

$$s = \frac{x^2 NP(1 - P)}{d^2(N - 1) + x^2 P(1 - P)}$$

Here, S represents the required sample size,  $x^2$  is the table value of chi-square for 1 degree of freedom at the desired confidence level (3.841), N is the population size, P is the population proportion (assumed to be 0.50 for maximum sample size), d is the degree of accuracy expressed as a proportion (0.05).

Substituting the given values into the formula:

$$s = \frac{3.841 \times 36 \times 0.5(1 - 0.5)}{0.05^2(36 - 1) + 3.841 \times 0.5(1 - 0.5)} = \frac{3.841 \times 36 \times 0.5(1 - 0.5)}{0.05^2(36 - 1) + 3.841 \times 0.5(1 - 0.5)}$$

$$S \approx 32$$

Therefore, the study's sample size consisted of 32 respondents.

Table 2: Showing Population, Sample Size and Sampling Technique

Departments	Population	Sample	Sampling technique
Accounts and finance	2	1	Purposive
Human resource and Administration	4	4	Simple random
Production and marketing	7	7	Simple random
Field officers	7	6	Purposive
Information Technology	3	3	Simple random
Political wing	10	8	Simple random
Town clerk's office	3	3	Purposive
Total	36	32	

Source: Adapted from Krejcie & Morgan, (1970) and modified by the researcher

#### E. Sampling Techniques and Procedure

Stratified sampling was employed in selecting respondents. Stratified sampling technique identifies sub groups in the population and helps to select from each group to ensure equitable representation. It was to ensure sub group characteristics are catered for. This involved the division of a population of workers into smaller groups known as strata. The strata was formed basing on the departments where the workers belong. Random samples from each strata was taken in a number proportional to the strata's size as compared to the population. These subsets were then be pooled to form the sample. This method was used because it provides greater precision, saves money and can guard against an unrepresentative sample (Oso & Onen, 2008).

#### F. Data Collection Methods

The study utilized a questionnaire survey as its research method. A questionnaire survey involves a series of carefully selected questions and prompts designed to gather information from respondents (Kothari, 2005). In this case, a structured questionnaire with printed specific questions was administered to the participants. The choice of a structured questionnaire was made due to its convenience and the high likelihood of obtaining valid information in an impartial manner.

This method was selected as it is deemed appropriate for data collection, providing a greater assurance of anonymity for respondents. The questionnaire's flexibility, allowing respondents to fill it at their convenience, enhances the likelihood of obtaining valid information. Additionally, the questionnaire method is cost-effective and enables data collection from a broader demographic, as noted by Amin (2014). The decision to employ the questionnaire method was based on its convenience and the high probability of obtaining valid and sensitive information without overlooking important factual details.

#### G. Data Collection Instruments

Questionnaires were distributed to various employees of Kira Municipality. The nature of these questionnaires was quantitative, featuring open-ended questions. The structure of the questionnaire employed a five-point Likert standardized rating scale ranging from 1 to 5 (1-strongly disagree, 2-disagree, 3-neither agree nor disagree, 4-agree, 5-strongly agree). It was used because of its convenience and efficiency in collection of both the qualitative and quantitative data, covering a wider geographical physical scope (Sekaran, 2003, p. 69).

#### H. Data Quality Control

To ensure data quality control, various methods were employed during data collection to validate the findings. The questionnaires underwent a pilot test to assess their reliability, aiming to ensure that the questions were clearly understood by respondents and to eliminate any potential ambiguity.

#### ➤ Validity

Validity, defined as the accuracy and meaningfulness of inferences drawn from research results or the extent to which the analysis accurately represents the phenomena under study (Mugenda, 2010), was a crucial aspect considered in this study. Amin (2009) further characterizes validity as the ability to generate findings in alignment with theoretical and conceptual values. The instruments' validity was tested to ascertain whether they accurately measured the intended variables and to gauge the truthfulness of the results. This was achieved through a Content Validity Index (CVI) assessment, conducted with the assistance of expert judgment from the research supervisors. The Content Validity Index was determined using the formula:

$$CVI = \frac{\text{Number of item declared}}{\text{total number of items}}$$

Amin (2005) recommends accepting only variables scoring above 0.70 for Social Sciences. This process helped ensure the accuracy and reliability of the research measures and their alignment with the intended objectives.



### ➤ *Reliability of the Research Instrument*

Reliability, as defined by Amin (2009), refers to the degree to which an instrument consistently measures whatever it is intended to measure. To ensure reliability, the researcher assessed the internal consistency using Cronbach Alpha (Cronbach, 1951) based on the five-point Likert scale items. The pretest results were utilized to refine the instrument's items. Reliability testing aimed to evaluate the instrument's consistency, ensuring it measured consistently each time under the same conditions and with the same subjects. The questionnaire underwent a pilot test on a sample of 10 subjects in Kira Municipality, and adjustments were made to enhance its reliability. Notably, these 10 subjects were distinct from the 165 respondents in the final sample. Internal consistency (reliability) was further measured using Cronbach's alpha coefficient, accepting only variables with a coefficient value greater than 0.70 for social research (Amin, 2005), calculated using SPSS.

### *I. Procedure of Data Collection*

The data collection procedures for the study involved administering questionnaires. Throughout these procedures, protocol was meticulously observed, beginning with the presentation of introduction and permission letters to collect and compile data from both Mount Kenya University and Kira Town Municipality, respectively. This approach aimed to facilitate swift access to study elements and utilize existing reports when applicable, fostering trust and comfort among respondents. This approach encouraged them to freely express their views and actively participate in contributing to the research problem. Additionally, the instruments underwent pre-testing before the actual data collection process commenced.

### *J. Measurement of Variables*

Quantifying variables in a quantitative approach involves transforming attributes of conceptual framework variables into numerical quantities. As outlined by Amin (2005), measurement is the process of converting abstractly conceived concepts or variables into numerical values. In this study, a Likert Scale was employed. Key variables in the self-administered and researcher-administered questionnaires were measured on the Likert Scale (5, 4, 3, 2, 1) for strongly agree, agree, uncertain, disagree, and strongly disagree, respectively. Respondents selected responses that best described their reaction to each statement, with the responses weighted from one to five.

### *K. Data Analysis*

Quantitative data collected from the field underwent sorting, coding, and thematic representation related to the study variables. Subsequently, the data was entered into a computer using Statistical Package for Social Scientist (SPSS) software for clear and accurate data capture and analysis. The data analysis process involved editing, examining raw data for errors and omissions, and correcting necessary data for accurate findings. Initial editing occurred in the field during the scrutiny of completed physical or electronic questionnaires. Following central editing, questionnaires were then brought back for computer data entry, where SPSS software facilitated actual data capture and further analysis and management (Lind et al., 2006). Descriptive statistics such as mean, frequencies, and percentages were determined, and regression analysis was performed.

Qualitative data underwent assembly and preparation, primarily for comprehensive analysis, by sorting and coding into various themes as outlined in the key informant guide. The researcher thoroughly reviewed all data to gain a general understanding, coded responses, and generated themes for the analysis and interpretation of the data's meaning (Saunders et al., 2009).

### *L. Ethical Considerations*

The significance of ethical considerations in social research cannot be overstated, as highlighted by Cohen et al. (2007). Ethical considerations play a crucial role in protecting the integrity of the research process and the obtained data. To establish the researcher's credibility, an introduction letter from the School of Management Sciences, Mount Kenya University, was obtained. This letter authenticated the researcher as a registered member of the institution conducting fieldwork related to the investigated topic.

In order to do away with any misinterpretations whatsoever or negative sought assumptions regarding the study, a detailed synopsis of what the research entails, reason for carrying it out, the delicate urgency need for respondent's participation and how the findings were treated and finally put to use, was availed to Kira Town municipality administration as well as explained to the respondents. In order to get an informed consent, the researcher also conscientiously explained in person the purpose of the study and what contribution it hopes to give to Kira municipality in general and External Studies in particular.

The researcher was compelled by a confidentiality promise clause to the respondents as proof that the information provided by the respondent shall under no circumstance or default be disclosed to any other party for any reason other than the one stated by the questionnaire provided to enable freedom of speech, expression and heart felt opinions based on real life experiences or circumstances by the respondent without fear or hesitation.

## CHAPTER FOUR RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

### A. Introduction

This chapter examines how data have been acquired and the replies received from respondents by the researcher and the style of presentation and categorization has been analyzed. Critical examination and reporting of the demographics of respondents, education levels, individual traits and opinions were carried out. The results of this research will be discussed based on the findings and results on the relationship between policy frameworks and entrepreneurship development, to establish the effect of National ICT Policy, MSMEs Policy and National Youth Policy on entrepreneurship development in Kira municipality.

Conclusions in tabular style will be given for easy clarification and comprehension based on various demographic structures and study aims. The data from 130 respondents obtained was analyzed and their opinions presented.

### B. Demographic Data of Respondents

#### ➤ Gender of Respondent

The study covered both males and females, with women dominating the study at 55% (55) and males taking 45% (45) in the study. This was attributed to the great percentage of women being involved in creating up their own startup entrepreneurship programs and don't want to be left behind. These findings are shown in the pie chart in the figure 3 below.

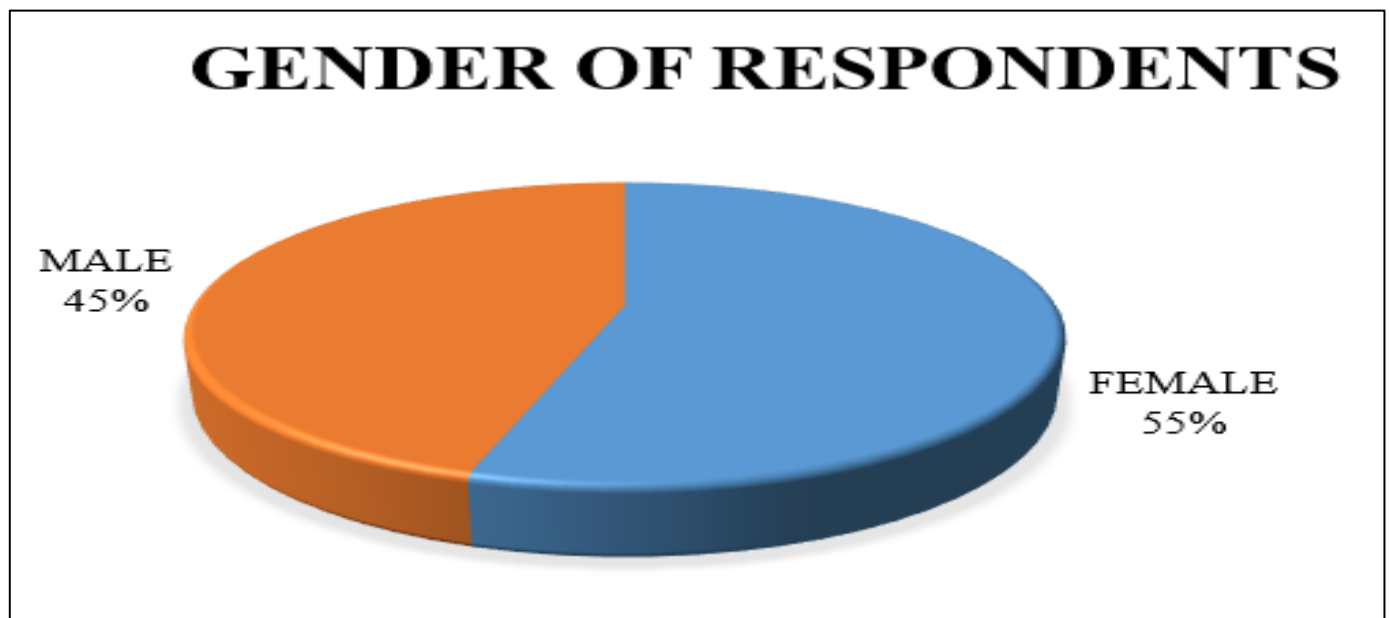


Fig 3: Gender of Respondents  
Source: Primary Data September, 2021

#### ➤ Response Rate Of Respondent's Feedback

A minimum sample size of 32 Kira Municipality staff members from the different departments that include; Finance and accounts department, Human resource, production and marketing, field officers, ICT department, political wing and Town clerk's office were involved in this study. Of these, 31 members accepted and returned the research tools representing 96.8% and one (1) person turned it down constituting (3.2%). This representation is enough for the basing on Saunders et al (2009), the response rate exceeds 70% which is supposed to be the reasonable sample size for any study to be carried out. The study was undertaken by 55% being women and 45% males in the study, this is line with MDGs that most startups are owned by females and their involvement in administration is key to both emancipation and entrepreneurship developments and implementation among MSMEs, without them, things are bound to change.

The findings also revealed that people involved in political activities are more willing to give their findings, data and views to help in promoting service delivery and improvement of contributing ideas that promote welfare of households among the citizens. This can be noticed from figure 3 as shown below, then followed by production and marketing department, field officers, human resources and administration department, CT department, Town clerk's office, and Accounting and finance department respectively.

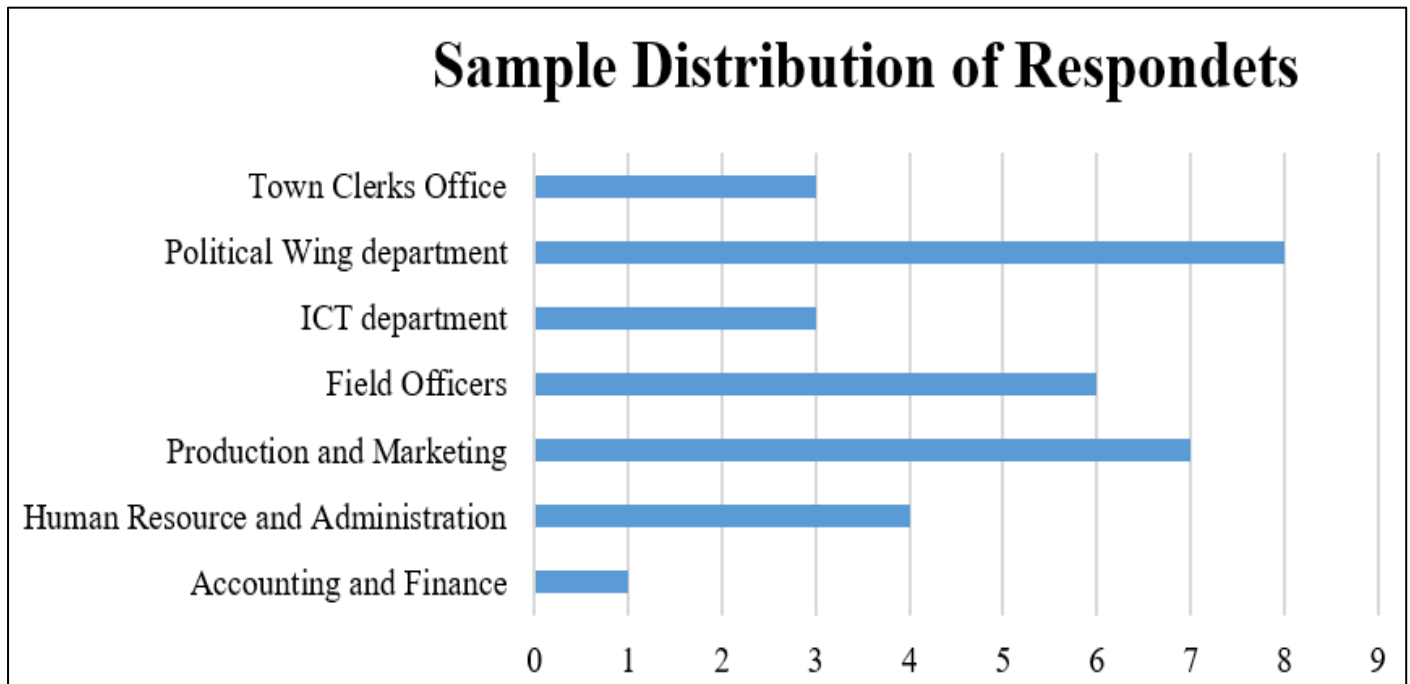


Fig 4: Sample Distribution of Respondents  
Source: Primary Data September, 2021

According to the data collected (Figure 4), more politicians are very interested in taking part in research-based finding than any other group, followed by production and marketing then field personnel, human resource and administration department, CT and Town clerk's office, and accounting department respectively.

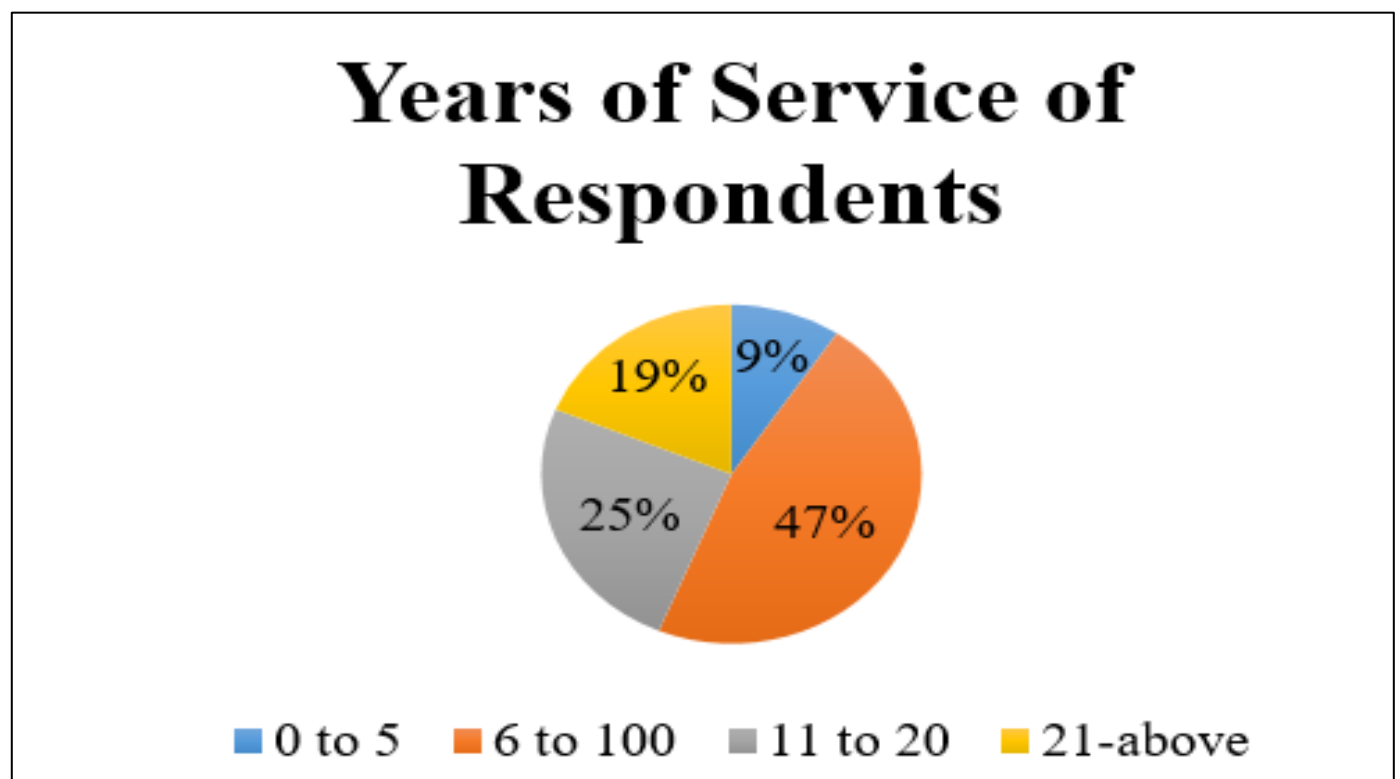


Fig 5: Years of Service of Respondents  
Source: Primary Data September, 2021

Data from findings (Figure 5), showed that respondents who have worked between 0 to 5 years were 9%, then 6 to 10 years were 47%, then 11 to 20 years were 25%, and lastly those above 21 years in business were 19%. There was a lot of willingness to work once the youth were interfaced with new ideas and opportunities for entrepreneurship.

*C. Discussion of Individual Objective Results*➤ *To Establish the Effect of National ICT Policy on Entrepreneurship Development in Kira Municipality.*

Table 3: Showing Findings on Subsidization of ICT Material Importation

<b>Subsidization of ICT Material Importation</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Response Rate (%)</b>
Strongly Disagreed	3	9.68
Disagreed	4	12.91
Not sure	2	6.45
Agreed	17	54.83
Strongly agreed	5	16.13
<b>Total</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Primary Data September, 2021

Table 3 above indicates that 70.96 % (22) of the 31 who accepted and participated of the respondent's agreed that there is subsidization of ICT Material Importation to promote entrepreneurship development related activities and programs. This can be done to deepen the use and of the involvement ICT to enhance and increase likely hood of youth to become self-employed and not rely on both private sector and government to offer them employment (Tracey Arklay, 2018)

Table 4: Showing Findings on Sensitization on ICT use for Business

<b>Sensitization on ICT Use</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Response Rate (%)</b>
Strongly Disagreed	9	29.03
Disagreed	7	22.58
Not sure	5	16.13
Agreed	6	19.36
Strongly agreed	4	12.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Primary Data September, 2021

Table 4 above indicates that 51.6% (16) of the 31 who accepted and participated of the respondent's disagreed that there is sensitization on ICT use for business in promoting entrepreneurship development related activities and programs. This has therefore hampered and slowed down on the increased access and usage of ICT in business management and data management among many entrepreneurs.

Table 5: Showing Findings on Investment in the Internet Infrastructure

<b>Investment in the Internet Infrastructure</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Response Rate (%)</b>
Strongly Disagreed	4	12.9
Disagreed	2	6.45
Not sure	4	12.9
Agreed	14	45.17
Strongly Agreed	7	22.58
<b>Total</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Primary Data September, 2021

Table 5 above indicates that 67.7% (21) of the 31 respondents who accepted and participated agreed that there is investment in the Internet Infrastructure in form of optical fibers and partnership other internet service providers to increase the accessibility and penetration of internet and linkage to businesses and persons in need to advance entrepreneurship development related activities and programs. This has therefore improved and increased internet band width, penetration, speed and access among many entrepreneurs.

Table 6: Showing Findings on Integration of the Communication Systems

<b>Integration of The Communication Systems</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Response Rate (%)</b>
Strongly Disagreed	11	35.48
Disagreed	6	19.36
Not sure	8	25.81
Agreed	4	12.9
Strongly Agreed	2	6.45
<b>Total</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Primary Data September, 2021

Table 6 above indicates that 54.8 % (17) of the 31 respondents who accepted and participated disagreed that there is no Integration of the Communication Systems whereas 25.81% were not sure. Since the respondents were largely comprised of women as seen from figure1 at 55% and are always eager to experiment and adventure into new things its truly demonstrates that communication systems integration is still a big challenge hindering entrepreneurship development at all sectors of the economy.

Table 7: Showing Findings from Promotion of Reliable and Affordable ICT Infrastructure

Promotion of Reliable and Affordable ICT Infrastructure	Frequency	Response Rate (%)
Strongly Disagreed	13	41.94
Disagreed	9	29.03
Not sure	7	22.58
Agreed	2	6.45
Strongly Agreed	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Primary Data September, 2021

According to data obtained in Table 7 Showing findings from Promotion of reliable and affordable ICT infrastructure it was observed that 70.9% of the respondents didn't consent to the agreement that government policy frameworks are in favor of promoting reliable ICT infrastructure, then 22.58% were not sure whether there is any existence of ICT infrastructure promotion at all, and only 6.45% were in agreement. It was so surprising that none of the respondents strongly agreed assertion indicating that promotion of a reliable ICT infrastructure was not in existence. This indicates that there is an existence in performance gap when it comes to usage and accessibility of a reliable ICT infrastructure and services affecting the development and growth of new entrepreneurship developments in Kira municipality making many entrepreneurs lag behind.

Table 8: Showing Finding from Increasing Penetration of ICT Services

Increasing Penetration of ICT Services	Frequency	Response Rate (%)
Strongly Disagreed	6	19.35
Disagreed	11	35.48
Not sure	7	22.58
Agreed	5	16.13
Strongly Agreed	2	6.45
<b>Total</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Primary Data September, 2021

According to data obtained in Table 8 Showing findings from increasing penetration of ICT services indicated that 54.83% of the respondents disagreed that there was less engagements by the government at increasing penetration of ICT services to the municipal areas leaving the work to private players resulting into increased pay and incurring a lot of exorbitant payments by entrepreneurs in trying to access and use ICT infrastructure making of very expensive affecting investment by new entry players with little capital in financing and sustaining there business ventures in the long run staying for a short period of time causing them to even celebrate their first birth day. The level of increasing penetration of ICT services stands at 22.58% according to those who agreed resulting into 22.58% penetration rate of ICT services still far below the recommended international standard basing on the millennium development goal of 2030. Hence an indication that ICT penetration and provision to municipal areas is still a challenging aspect in Uganda, an area that needs further intervention if entrepreneurship is to be promoted and reduce employment gap especially among the youth who occupy a big percentage of the population and also in the urban centers in the country.

Table 9: Showing Findings from Promotion of ICT Industrial Production

Promotion of ICT Industrial Production	Frequency	Response Rate (%)
Strongly Disagreed	9	29.03
Disagreed	8	25.81
Not sure	10	32.26
Agreed	3	9.68
Strongly Agreed	1	3.23
<b>Total</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Primary Data September, 2021

Table 9 above indicates that 54.84% (17) of the 31 respondents who accepted and participated disagreed that there is reduced promotion of ICT industrial production services either in Kira municipality or in the country at large. The proportion of the respondents in favor of the promotion of ICT industrial production services were 12.91% in agreement but still far below the disagreement proportion an indication that there is little effort put in place but different stakeholders at micro levels in promoting entrepreneurship services that fosters economic growth and revenue mobilization at municipal levels in the country. This therefore

demonstrates that government policies and policy frameworks are either not implemented or of no impact to the common person at grassroots levels.

Table 10: Showing Findings from Setting of ICT Parks

Setting of ICT parks	Frequency	Response Rate (%)
Strongly Disagreed	12	38.71
Disagreed	8	25.81
Not sure	5	16.13
Agreed	4	12.90
Strongly Agreed	2	6.45
<b>Total</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Primary Data September, 2021

Table 10 above indicates that 64.52% (20) of the 31 respondents who accepted and participated disagreed that there is no any setting up of ICT parks in Kira municipality given its location and the urban development that have involved over time and its accessibility within Wakiso district hosting about a population of over two (2) million people residing in the municipality according to Uganda Bureau of statistics (UBOS,2018) and National Housing and Population Census (NHPC,2010) or in the country at large ,data from Uganda Communication Commission (UCC,2020) indicates that there was not provision and setting up of any ICT industrial parks yet in the country, whereas 19.35% (6) agreed for fact that they just heard since they were plans to put them up in the near future. But this assertion of agreement and support to setting up ICT parks was ruled by data from UCC website. Hence an indication that there is little or no effort put in place but different stakeholders and leaders spearheading activities that promotes entrepreneurship development in the country basing on the case of Kira Municipality to enable the economic growth and revenue mobilization for unemployed Ugandans in the country. The above findings are in line with the study carried out on ICT integration and innovations revealed that for entrepreneurship business to compete favorable and advance its mission and vision prospects, ICT involvement bridges the gap through integration of innovation coupled with use of modern technology (Stevenson, 2010).

➤ *To Establish the Effect of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise Policy on Entrepreneurship Development in Kira Municipality*

Table 11: Showing the Findings from Facilitation of Research, Product Development and Innovations

Facilitation of Research, Product Development and Innovations.	Frequency	Response Rate (%)
Strongly Disagreed	9	29.03
Disagreed	3	9.68
Not sure	4	12.90
Agreed	12	38.71
Strongly Agreed	3	9.68
<b>Total</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Primary Data September, 2021

Table 11 above indicates that 48.39% (15) of the 31 respondents who participated agreed and consented that facilitation of research, product development and innovations are part and partial of Kira municipality to bring new product innovations that can improve on both the income and consumption capabilities of customers to promote further development of the municipality through contributions in form of taxes if new ventures are incorporated into taxable brackets. Further it can be noted that 38.71% (12) of respondents disagreed about facilitation of research, product development and innovations an indication that however much facilitation for R & D are in course, it's not sufficient to bring very many new entrepreneurship products that much the demand for the market. A lot still need to be done by the governments to increase their funding towards the same sectors (JinHyo Joseph Yun, 2017).

Table 12: Showing the Findings from the Provision of Infrastructural Support to the Development of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise

Provision of infrastructural support to development of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	Frequency	Response rate (%)
Strongly Disagreed	5	16.13
Disagreed	7	22.58
Not sure	2	6.45
Agreed	9	29.03
Strongly Agreed	8	25.81
<b>Total</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Primary Data September, 2021



Table 12 above indicates that 58.84% (17) of the 31 respondents who participated agreed and consented that provision of infrastructural support to development of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) was available but at minimal levels. These in agreement were supporting government interventions in promoting infrastructural support to development of MSMEs. Members verbatim said “*government contribution towards infrastructure for growth of MSMEs is given but it’s very small to bring on board many activities to engage all unemployed youth into working environment. Many incubations centers under construction are still incomplete due to insufficient funding*”. This information appears to be rhyming with 38.71% (12) who disagreed to the government provision of infrastructural support to development for MSMEs.

Table 13: Showing the Findings from Promotion of ICT Diffusion to the Private Sector

Promotion of ICT Diffusion to the Private Sector	Frequency	Response rate (%)
Strongly Disagreed	0	0.00
Disagreed	8	25.81
Not sure	3	9.68
Agreed	14	45.16
Strongly Agreed	6	19.35
<b>Total</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Primary Data September, 2021

Table 13 above indicates that 64.51% (20) of the 31 respondents who accepted and participated agreed that there is promotion of ICT diffusion to the private sector in Kira municipality or in the country at large being a representative sample of with respondents at Kira municipality being the bench mark. The promotion of ICT diffusion to the private sector has largely been dominated by Private players and funders like MTN Uganda, Airtel Uganda, and Roke Telecom and to less extent by the government authority NITA thought its ICT infrastructure doesn’t span beyond those living near its optical fiber linkage leaving away those living far away from its fiber optical link.

Table 14: Showing the Findings from the Strengthened Mechanism for Monitoring and Enforcement of Standards and Product Certification

Strengthened Mechanism for Monitoring and Enforcement of Standards and Product Certification	Frequency	Response Rate (%)
Strongly Disagreed	8	25.81
Disagreed	9	29.03
Not sure	3	9.68
Agreed	3	9.68
Strongly Agreed	8	25.81
<b>Total</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Primary Data September, 2021

Table 14 above indicates that 54.8 % (17) of the 31 respondents who accepted and participated disagreed that there is no strengthened mechanism for monitoring and enforcement of Standards and Product Certification in Kira municipality or in the country at large. This signifies the rate of many counters fake products on market from many entrepreneurs not licensed, monitored, and operating under other products brands due to lack of monitoring and standards enforcements in Kira Municipality.

Table 15: Showing the Findings from Promotion of Investments in Standards and Quality Infrastructure

Promotion of Investments in Standards and Quality Infrastructure	Frequency	Response Rate (%)
Strongly Disagreed	6	19.36
Disagreed	5	16.13
Not sure	2	6.45
Agreed	10	32.26
Strongly Agreed	8	25.81
<b>Total</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Primary Data September, 2021

Table 15 above indicates that 58.1% (18) of the 31 respondents who participated agreed and accorded that promotion of investments in standards and quality infrastructure of Kira municipality to bring new product improvements that can advance on growth and further development of Kira municipality were at center stage. Additionally, 58.07% cumulative respondents agreed that Kira Municipality has a department in charge of promoting awareness to advance investments and there are incentives in place for those capable of putting up infrastructure that can attract both local entrepreneurs and investors in Kira Municipality. Of the respondents, 35.49% of the respondents disagreed to the promotion of investments and quality infrastructure, many respondents commented that “*good infrastructure doesn’t favor low-income entrepreneurs, people with small capital will be chased away and*

*compelled to invest elsewhere reducing on capital investment and as well as revenue expenditure since the municipality tax collection base will reduce. It's largely contributed by low-income entrepreneurs".*

Table 16: Showing the Findings from Promotion and Encouraging of Certification of MSMEs Products and Services

Promotion and Encouraging of Certification of MSMEs Products and Services	Frequency	Response Rate (%)
Strongly Disagreed	2	6.45
Disagreed	6	19.36
Not sure	3	9.68
Agreed	12	38.71
Strongly Agreed	8	25.81
<b>Total</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Primary Data September, 2021

According to data obtained in Table 16 showing findings from promotion and encouraging of certification of MSMEs products and services indicated that 64.5% (20) of the 31 respondents agreed that there was engagement by government through municipality leadership encouraging entrepreneurs to consider certification of MSMEs products and services through collaborating with Uganda National Bureau of Standards (UNBS) to help them have access and gain increasing penetration of outside markets like supermarkets and export markets which can make entrepreneurs gain more income and revenue mobilization.

The level of increasing promotion and encouraging of certification of MSMEs products and services were supported by 64.52% of the respondents. Hence an indication that promotion and encouraging of certification of MSMEs products and services by municipal leadership and management was taking good strides in promoting local entrepreneurs since its occupied by largely the youth who occupy a big percentage of the population and also in the urban centers in the country.

Table 17: Showing the Findings from the Facilitation of MSMEs Participation in Local and International Exhibitions

Facilitation of MSMEs Participation in Local and International Exhibitions	Frequency	Response Rate (%)
Strongly Disagreed	8	25.81
Disagreed	6	19.36
Not sure	8	25.81
Agreed	6	19.36
Strongly Agreed	3	9.68
<b>Total</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Primary Data September, 2021

According to data obtained in Table 17 showing findings from facilitation of MSMEs participation in local and international exhibitions indicated that 45.16% (14) of the 31 respondents disagreed and 25.81% (8) of the 31 respondents were also not sure that there was facilitation of MSMEs participation in local and international exhibitions because there is not any budget provisions in the Kira Municipality budget or at National level. The government can only provide an enabling environment for one to manufacture / produce the products or services, get access to enabling certification and quality standards through collaborating with Uganda National Bureau of Standards (UNBS) , and then get access to information about international markets through Uganda Export and Promotions Board to help them have access and gain increasing penetration of outside export markets which can make entrepreneurs gain more income and market linkages.

The favor for increasing facilitation of MSMEs participation in local and international exhibitions were largely work for the private sector players and supported by 29.04% of the agreed respondents. Hence recommendation that facilitation of MSMEs participation in local and international exhibitions can be taken up by municipal leadership and management as opposed to being spearheaded by private sector alone and local entrepreneurs since it's the youth who occupy a big percentage of the entrepreneurial development have limited capital to fund both manufacturing and as well as product export promotion in the country.

Table 18: Showing the Findings from the Provision of Training on Marketing, Trading Systems and Market Intelligence Feasibility Studies

Provision of Training on Marketing, Trading Systems and Market Intelligence Feasibility Studies	Frequency	Response rate (%)
Strongly Disagreed	2	6.45
Disagreed	4	12.90
Not sure	3	9.68
Agreed	15	48.39
Strongly Agreed	7	22.58
<b>Total</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Primary Data September, 2021



Table 18 above indicates that 70.9% (22) of the 31 respondents who accepted and participated agreed that there is provision of training on marketing, trading systems and market intelligence feasibility studies, and 19.35% were in total disagreement to provision of training on marketing, trading systems and market intelligence feasibility studies. This has therefore improved and increased training on marketing, trading systems and market intelligence feasibility studies among many entrepreneurs.

➤ *To Scrutinize the Effect of National Youth Policy on Entrepreneurship Development in Kira Municipality*

In order to scrutinize the effect of National Youth Policy on entrepreneurship development in Kira municipality, a number of variables were looked at including the advocacy for increased accessibility to education and career guidance, promoting creation of youth skills centers, promotion of income generating activities and many others among the youth in Kira Municipality. After assessment using a Likert scale rating of 1 to 5 this was established.

Table 19: Showing Findings from Advocacy for Increased Accessibility to Education and Career Guidance to the Youth

<b>Advocacy for Increased Accessibility to Education and Career Guidance to the Youth</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Response Rate (%)</b>
Strongly Disagreed	2	6.45
Disagreed	3	9.68
Not sure	4	12.90
Agreed	14	45.16
Strongly Agreed	8	25.81
<b>Total</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Primary Data September, 2021

It can be observed that according to table 19 showing findings on advocacy for increased accessibility to education and career guidance to the youth in Kira Municipality, 70.97% of the respondents agreed that there was increased advocacy calling on the youth to get engaged in activities that promote entrepreneurship programs to curb on high unemployment rates in the municipality. This information is in line with Table 4.16 above indicates that 70.9% (22) of the 31 respondents who accepted and participated agreed that there is provision of training on marketing, trading systems and market intelligence feasibility studies, and 19.35% were in total disagreement to provision of training on marketing, trading systems and market intelligence feasibility studies. From cumulative computation, it can be observed that 70.97% overall were in agreement that there in increased advocacy for the youth to get involved in activities that promote creation of jobs for themselves. That's why youth demonstrations and incubations centers were constructed at Kyanja demonstration centre in Kampala Capital City Authority (KCCA) a neighboring place to Kira municipality.

Table 20: Showing Findings from Promoting Creation of Youth Skills Centers in all Districts

<b>Promoting Creation of Youth Skills Centers in all Districts</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Response rate (%)</b>
Strongly Disagreed	4	12.90
Disagreed	3	9.68
Not sure	2	6.45
Agreed	15	48.38
Strongly Agreed	7	22.58
<b>Total</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Primary Data September, 2021

According to table 20 above showing findings from promoting creation of youth skills centers in all districts, it can be observed that 70.96% of the respondents were in agreement which also proves the findings from table 20 above. Promoting creation of youth skills centers in all districts was taken as the best way youths can be further enhanced and their skills developed further to explore their hidden potential in business development and management.

Table 21: Showing Findings from Promotion of Income Generating Activities among the Youth

<b>Promotion of Income Generating Activities among the Youth</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Response rate (%)</b>
Strongly Disagreed	1	3.23
Disagreed	2	6.45
Not sure	2	6.45
Agreed	22	70.97
Strongly Agreed	4	12.90
<b>Total</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Primary Data September, 2021

It can be observed that according to table 21 showing findings on promotion of income generating activities among the youth in Kira Municipality, 83.87 % of the respondents agreed that there was increased promotion of income generating activities for the youth to get engaged in, in promoting entrepreneurship programs to minimize the high unemployment rates in the municipality. This information is in agreement with findings from Table 19 shows findings on advocacy for increased accessibility to education and career guidance to the youth in Kira Municipality and Table 20 shows findings from promoting creation of youth skills centers in all districts, it can be observed that 70.97 % of the respondents agreed which also proves the findings from table 19 above.

Table 22: Showing Findings from Promotion of Youth Enterprise Development through Enterprise Education

Promotion of Youth Enterprise Development through Enterprise Education	Frequency	Response Rate (%)
Strongly Disagreed	2	6.45
Disagreed	6	19.35
Not sure	3	9.68
Agreed	14	45.16
Strongly Agreed	6	19.36
<b>Total</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Primary Data September, 2021

According to table 22, the initiative by the Kira municipality management to advance the agenda for promotion of youth enterprise development through enterprise education was key. This corresponds to data above that 64.52% of the respondents accepted and agreed that promotion of youth enterprise development through enterprise education has helped the youth not only get involved in entrepreneurship development activities but has also helped on crime rate reduction.

Qualitative analysis of findings on the issue above highlighted that “many of the youth nowadays longer take drugs and teenager crime rates have significantly reduced since many of them are getting involved in youth ventures and financial programs that has held them busy”

Table 23: Showing Findings from Advocating for Creation of a Youth Bank

Advocating for Creation of a Youth Bank	Frequency	Response Rate (%)
Strongly Disagreed	18	58.06
Disagreed	9	29.03
Not sure	4	12.90
Agreed	0	0
Strongly Agreed	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Primary Data September, 2021

According to the findings from the table 23 showing findings from advocating for creation of a Youth Bank, 87.09% (27) of the 31 objected to the advocacy for creation of a Youth Bank. None of them accepted to creation of the Youth bank basing on the following qualitative assessment obtained below.

*Most of the youth previously were given money through Youth Livelihood Program (YLP) in partnership with some partner banks by the office of the prime minister, but the greatest problem the youth took the money as donations resulting into abuse of the fund. Hence creating a youth bank will compel the youth to mismanage the fund which might cause it to run into bankruptcy and closer. To avoid such the government has put in place other available channels where they can borrow money to invest into their own programs upon assessment by the respective banks where money was channeled in partnership with the microfinance support centre (MSC) that manages youth program investments and government money on behalf of ministry of finance and ministry for the Youth and children affairs.*

Table 24: Showing Findings from Provision of Youth Farmers with Market Information and Agricultural Extension Services

Provision of Youth Farmers with Market Information and Agricultural Extension Services	Frequency	Response Rate (%)
Strongly Disagreed	3	9.68
Disagreed	2	6.45
Not sure	2	6.45
Agreed	16	51.61
Strongly Agreed	8	25.80
<b>Total</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Primary Data September, 2021

Findings from the table 24 that has findings from provision of youth farmers with market information and agricultural extension services discovered that, 77.41% of the respondents agreed that there is provision of market information and agricultural extension services to the youth. This has rose the hope for most of the youth getting involved and engaged in youth entrepreneurship development in Kira municipality.

Table 25: Showing Findings from Establishing of Loan Scheme for Youth Students in Tertiary Institutions

<b>Establishing of Loan Scheme for Youth Students in Tertiary Institutions</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Response Rate (%)</b>
Strongly Disagreed	1	3.23
Disagreed	2	6.45
Not sure	1	3.23
Agreed	18	58.06
Strongly Agreed	9	29.03
<b>Total</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Primary Data September, 2021

According to findings on table 25 regarding establishment of loan scheme for youth students in Tertiary Institutions, it was discovered that 87.1% of the respondents agreed to the issue of an establishment of loan scheme for youth students in Tertiary Institutions. In contrast, it was revealed that the youth fund in place encompasses all whether at tertiary institution or not. The nature of ones works and profession is not manifested when it comes to issues of issuance of youth funds and youth capital.

Table 26: Showing Findings from Promotion and Support of Youth Institutions for Peace and Conflict Resolution

<b>Promotion and Support of Youth Institutions for Peace and Conflict Resolution</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Response Rate (%)</b>
Strongly Disagreed	12	38.71
Disagreed	9	29.03
Not sure	4	12.90
Agreed	4	12.90
Strongly Agreed	2	6.45
<b>Total</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Primary Data September, 2021

There is no interest by the relevant institutions and bodies in governance in trying to promote and support of youth institutions for peace and conflict resolution. This can be observed in table 26 above. It's indicated that 67.74% disagreed and whereas 12.90% were not sure about issues to do with youth institutions for peace and conflict resolution.

Qualitative assessment revealed that there was an atrocious conflict between youth whose entrepreneurship developments were inline and had similar trading products on market.

Table 27: Showing Findings from Establishment and Strengthening of Institutions Dealing with Youth Development

<b>Establishment and Strengthening of Institutions Dealing with Youth Development</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Response Rate (%)</b>
Strongly Disagreed	4	12.90
Disagreed	7	22.58
Not sure	2	6.45
Agreed	13	41.94
Strongly Agreed	5	16.13
<b>Total</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Primary Data September, 2021

According to table 27 above showing findings from establishment and strengthening of institutions dealing with youth development, 58.07% agreed that there is need to set up and establish institutions that can promote youth development programs and activities aimed at reducing poverty and engagement of the youth.

Table 28: Showing Findings from Advocating for Increased Resource Allocation and Support for Youth Programs

<b>Advocating for Increased Resource Allocation and Support for Youth Programs</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Response Rate (%)</b>
Strongly Disagreed	2	6.45
Disagreed	3	9.68
Not sure	3	9.68
Agreed	18	58.07
Strongly Agreed	5	16.13
<b>Total</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Primary Data September, 2021

Findings from table 28 showed that 74.2% of the respondents were supporting advocacy for increased resource allocation and support for youth programs. This would lead many youth to get engaged in income generating activities aimed at increased house hold income that has a positive impact on GDP and house hold per capita income in the near future. This is also in support as seen in table 26 above.

#### *D. Entrepreneurship Development in Kira Municipality*

For young company beginners in Uganda, access to formal financial services is still limited. Young people whose enterprises are incubated or undertaken typically do not have the required collateral, a credit history and a permanent job requirement. Microfinance has become a viable way to fund young people. Cash subsidies paired with business skills training resulted to an increase in ownership and revenues for micro-enterprises (UBOS, 2015).

In Kira Municipality, the Youth Livelihood Program (YLP) was intended to empower and raise the earnings of jobless and underemployed young people via training them into self-employed startup ventures. Discussions from entrepreneurship developments and its related issues are here below presented.

Table 29: Showing Findings from Business Startups in the Municipality

<b>Many Business Startups in the Municipality</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Response Rate (%)</b>
Strongly Disagreed	0	0
Disagreed	1	3.23
Not sure	3	9.68
Agreed	15	48.39
Strongly Agreed	12	38.71
<b>Total</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Primary Data September, 2021

According to table 29 above, 87.1% of the respondents agreed and believed that many business startups in the Kira municipality had spread rapidly but research has not been conducted to establish the consented factor attributed to the rise of very many businesses startup. The establishment of many business ventures among both the youth and elderly was due and timely.

Table 30: Showing Findings from Business Failure Rate is Low

<b>Business Failure Rate is Low</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Response Rate (%)</b>
Strongly Disagreed	11	35.48
Disagreed	2	6.45
Not sure	2	6.45
Agreed	9	29.03
Strongly Agreed	7	22.58
<b>Total</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Primary Data September, 2021

According to data from table 20, the findings are not support of the rate of business failure rates, 41.93% disagreed that business failure rate is low. 44.06% agreed that there is business failures, and these business failure can be dealt with in future. However, when opinions were thought from respondents, it was discovered qualitatively that the collapse of some of the business startups for entrepreneurs was not linked to policy frame work but high exorbitant payments in form of rent dues, and recurrent expenditures on utilities and taxes charged on the business community.

Table 31: Showing Findings from Entrepreneurs Being Equipped with Enough Skills

<b>Entrepreneurs are Equipped with Enough Skills</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Response Rate (%)</b>
Strongly Disagreed	15	48.39
Disagreed	6	19.36
Not sure	3	9.68
Agreed	5	16.13
Strongly Agreed	2	6.45
<b>Total</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Primary Data September, 2021

Findings from table 31 above indicates that most entrepreneurs have not been trained and equipped with enough skills to manage and run their startups and ventures successfully. This data is in line with findings from table 29 and table 31 that, however much training and skills for entrepreneurs has been in place transforming them into business management is still challenging resulting into business failure and collapse. 22.58% were in agreement of equipping Entrepreneurs with skills but the rate of measure can't be adduced that skills are enough and sufficient since training and skill acquisition is a continuous process.

Table 32: Showing Findings from Value Added Production

<b>Value Added Production has been Increasing</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Response Rate (%)</b>
Strongly Disagreed	8	25.81
Disagreed	7	22.58
Not sure	3	9.68
Agreed	10	32.26
Strongly Agreed	3	9.68
<b>Total</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Primary Data September, 2021

Table 32 indicates that the rate of value addition and production stands at 41.94% in favor of value addition. However, 48.39% objected to value addition. It was instead discovered that there was constants duplication and counter fakes in the make due to lack of enough research and development (R&D) among most entrepreneurs.

Table 33: Showing Findings from Export Production by Small Firms

<b>Export Production by Small Firms has Increased</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Response Rate (%)</b>
Strongly Disagreed	17	54.84
Disagreed	7	22.58
Not sure	2	6.45
Agreed	3	9.70
Strongly Agreed	2	6.45
<b>Total</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Primary Data September, 2021

Findings from table 33 indicates that export production by small firms has not significantly increased and improved, 77.42% of respondents objected. This assertion is in agreement to table 4.15 Showing findings from facilitation of MSMEs participation in local and international exhibitions indicated that 25.81% (8) of the 31 respondents disagreed and 25.81% (8) of the 31 respondents were also not sure that there was facilitation of MSMEs participation in local and international exhibitions because there is not any budget provisions in the Kira Municipality budget or at National level. Due to this factor, export production is still low.

Table 34: Showing Findings from Individual Business Turnover Rates

<b>Individual Business Turnover is Very High</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Response Rate (%)</b>
Strongly Disagreed	3	9.70
Disagreed	8	25.81
Not sure	3	9.70
Agreed	13	41.94
Strongly Agreed	4	12.90
<b>Total</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Primary Data September, 2021

According to table 34 above, 54.84% of the respondents agreed that individual business turnover rate if very high. This in conformity with findings from table 31 which indicated that most entrepreneurs have not been well trained and equipped with enough skills to manage and run their startups and ventures successfully. Thus, most of the training and skills used by entrepreneurs cannot transform them into business management practices for sustainable business growth becoming an impeding factor resulting into business failure and collapse.

Table 35: Showing Findings from Entrepreneurs who are More Innovative

<b>Entrepreneurs in the Area are More Innovative</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Response Rate (%)</b>
Strongly Disagreed	4	12.90
Disagreed	3	9.70
Not sure	5	16.13
Agreed	11	35.48
Strongly Agreed	8	25.81
<b>Total</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Primary Data September, 2021

Findings from table 35 shows that 61.29% of the respondents supported the notion that entrepreneurs are becoming more innovative in dealing with business startups and trying to attract customers towards their products and services. The level innovativeness are being supported by findings from table 32 which indicates that the rate of value addition and production stands at 41.94% in favor resulting into a breakeven point of margin of 41.94% rate of value addition. Innovation and value addition go together for the growth of entrepreneurship development.

Table 36: Showing Findings from Modern Technologies Employed in Business

Modern Technologies are Employed in Business	Frequency	Response Rate (%)
Strongly Disagreed	10	32.26
Disagreed	6	19.36
Not sure	0	0
Agreed	13	41.94
Strongly Agreed	2	6.45
<b>Total</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Primary Data September, 2021

According to findings from table 36, 48.39% of the respondents supported the argument that modern technologies are being employed in business startups and management. This is also in recognition of the findings from table 35 that that 35.48% of the respondents supported the notion that entrepreneurs are becoming more innovative in dealing with business startups and trying to attract customers towards their products and services. Innovation and use of modern technologies are synonymous factors to the quality of products and services any company or organization offers to its clients or consumers.

Table 37: Showing the Findings from Growth of Capital Base for Most Entrepreneurs

Capital base for Most Entrepreneurs has been Growing	Frequency	Response Rate (%)
Strongly Disagreed	2	6.45
Disagreed	3	9.70
Not sure	1	3.23
Agreed	19	61.29
Strongly Agreed	6	19.36
<b>Total</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Primary Data September, 2021

Findings from table 37 indicates that 80.65% of the respondents supported the growth of capital base for most entrepreneurs. This indicates that most entrepreneur's capital has been growing over time coupling by the use of new and modern technologies and innovations as seen from table 36, 41.94% of the respondents supported the argument that modern technologies are being employed in business startups and management. This is also in recognition of the findings from table 35 that that 35.48% of the respondents supported the notion that entrepreneurs are becoming more innovative in dealing with business startups and trying to attract customers towards their products and services. The combination of the two in any business to compete favorably and advance its mission and vision prospects is through integration of innovation coupled with use of modern technology (Stevenson, 2010).

Table 38: Showing the Findings from the Business Survival Rate

Business Survival Rate is High	Frequency	Response Rate (%)
Strongly Disagreed	4	12.90
Disagreed	3	9.70
Not sure	4	12.90
Agreed	15	48.39
Strongly Agreed	5	16.13
<b>Total</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Primary data September, 2021

Findings from table 38 indicates that the rate of business survival rate is high as supported by 64.52% of the respondents accepted that business survival rate is high though its can as well be seen from the table 34 that 41.94% of the respondents agreed that individual business turnover rate is very high as well. This in conformity with findings from table 31 which indicated that most entrepreneurs have not been well trained and equipped with enough skills to manage and run their startups and ventures successfully. It should be noted that the rate of survival and turnover is directly proportional. As entrepreneurs leave business other are yearning to begin, the rate of survival depends on the skills, innovation and use of modern technologies one employs.



*E. The Relationship Between Policy Framework and Entrepreneurial Development*

Table 39: Showing the Findings from Pearson's Correlation Relationship between Policy Frameworks (Independent Variables) Against Entrepreneurial Development (Dependent Variables)

	<b>National ICT Policy</b>	<b>Medium Small Micro Ent</b>	<b>National Youth Policy</b>	<b>Skills Dev't</b>	<b>Innovations</b>	<b>Sustainability</b>
National ICT policy (NIP)	1					
Medium, Small Micro Ent (MSME)	-0.633	1.000				
National Youth Policy (NYP)	0.345	-0.945	1.000			
Skills Dev't (SD)	0.057	0.737	-0.918	1.000		
Innovations	0.875	-0.929	0.756	-0.434	1.000	
Sustainability	-0.345	0.945	-1.000	0.918	-0.756	1.000

Source: Primary Data 2023 (Researcher)

Findings from the tables 39 show that there is a significant relationship among the different variables under test. MSME has a negative correlation with e coefficient  $r = -0.633$ , NYP with  $r = 0.345$ , SD with  $r = 0.057$ , innovation  $r = 0.875$  and Sustainability  $r = -0.345$  against national ICT policy (NIP). The NIP has a negative influence in relation to the sustainability and management of MSMEs in Uganda. The development of new ideas in establishing medium ventures in Uganda is not influenced by the putting in place the National Youth Policy (NYP) since it has a negative correlation coefficient  $r = -0.945$ . Skills development has an impact on the establishment of new MSMEs in Uganda, there is a moderate and positive correlation with a coefficient of  $r = +0.737$ , and sustainability with  $r = +0.945$  on the emerging of establishment of business startups in Kira Municipality. A Positive correlation between Youth policy framework and innovation in regard to entrepreneurial development had a coefficient level of  $r = 0.756$ , that implies there is the matching high level of entrepreneurial growth when there is a solid legislative framework, but the contrary is true that policy framework patterns differ Basheka et al (2012). If the policy framework is good, the development of entrepreneurship has a commensurate performance and the contrary results in different patterns in the collapse of businesses Basheka et al (2012).

## CHAPTER FIVE

### SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

#### A. Introduction

The study ends by summarizing the key conclusions on policy, regulatory framework and evidence from the preceding parts. Finally, we provide government and researchers with repetitive additions.

#### B. Summary of the Result Findings

After distributing the questionnaires, 31 members accepted and returned the research tools representing 96.8% and one (1) person turned it down constituting (3.2%) as shown from figure 1 above. This representation is enough for the basing on Saunders et al (2009), the response rate exceeds 70% which is supposed to be the reasonable sample size for any study to be carried out. The study was undertaken by 55% being women and 45% males in the study, this is line with MDGs that most startups are owned by females and their involvement in administration is key to both emancipation and entrepreneurship developments and implementation among MSMEs, without them, things are bound to change. The policy frameworks in place has a less and negative impact of MSMEs, innovations, sustainability and skills development to promote job creation and minimize job seekers. More emphasis needs to be addressed on these policies can be integrated in promoting the same.

##### ➤ *To Establish the Effect of National ICT Policy on Entrepreneurship Development in Kira Municipality*

According to the study, it was discovered that subsidization of ICT material Importation to promote entrepreneurship development related activities and programs is being continuously offered by the government with less taxation on all new ICT equipment but the level of penetration is still low. When subsidization of ICT equipment is realized, deepening the use and involvement of ICT to enhance and increase entrepreneurship activities among the youth to become self-employed creates a stable economy and none reliance on both private sector and government to offer them employment (Tracey Arklay, 2018).

The research study discovered that there is use of sensitization on ICT use for business in promoting entrepreneurship development related activities and programs. The rate of ICT penetration is slowly increasing overtime hampering and slowing down on the increased access and usage of ICT in business management and data management among many entrepreneurs.

There is existence of investment in the Internet Infrastructure in form of optical fibers and partnership over internet service providers to increase the accessibility and penetration of internet and linkage to businesses and persons in need to advance entrepreneurship development related activities and programs. This has improved and increased internet band width, penetration, speed and access among many entrepreneurs.

This indicates that there is an existence in performance gap when it comes to usage and accessibility of a reliable ICT infrastructure and services affecting the development and growth of new entrepreneurship developments in Kira municipality making many entrepreneurs lag behind.

Hence an indication that ICT penetration and provision to municipal areas is still a challenging aspect in Uganda, an area that needs further intervention if entrepreneurship is to be promoted and reduce employment gap especially among the youth who occupy a big percentage of the population and also in the urban centers in the country.

This therefore demonstrates that government policies and policy frameworks are either not implemented or of no impact to the common person at grassroots levels.

Hence an indication that there is little or no effort put in place but different stakeholders and leaders spearheading activities that promotes entrepreneurship development in the country basing on the case of Kira Municipality to enable the economic growth and revenue mobilization for unemployed Ugandans in the country.

##### ➤ *To Establish the Effect of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise Policy on Entrepreneurship Development in Kira Municipality*

Further it can be noted that 29.03% (9) of respondents also strongly disagreed about facilitation of research, product development and innovations, but cumulatively the disagreements amount to 38.71% an indication that however much facilitation for R & D are in course, it's not sufficient to bring very many new entrepreneurship products that much the demand for the market. A lot still need to be done by the governments to increase their funding towards the same sectors (JinHyo Joseph Yun, 2017).

The promotion of ICT diffusion to the private sector has largely been dominated by Private players and funders like MTN Uganda, Airtel Uganda, Roke Telecom and to less extent by the government authority NITA thought its ICT infrastructure doesn't span beyond those living near its optical fiber linkage leaving away those living far away from its fiber optical link.



*This signifies the rate of many counters fake products on market from many entrepreneurs not licensed, monitored, and operating under other products brands due to lack of monitoring and standards enforcements in Kira Municipality.*

Hence an indication that promotion and encouraging of certification of MSMEs products and services by municipal leadership and management was taking good strides in promoting local entrepreneurs since its occupied by largely the youth who occupy a big percentage of the population and also in the urban centers in the country.

Hence recommendation that facilitation of MSMEs participation in local and international exhibitions can be taken up by municipal leadership and management as opposed to being spearheaded by private sector alone and local entrepreneurs since it's the youth who occupy a big percentage of the entrepreneurial development have limited capital to fund both manufacturing and as well as product export promotion in the country.

➤ *To Scrutinize the Effect of National Youth Policy on Entrepreneurship Development in Kira Municipality*

From cumulative computation, it can be observed that 70.97% overall were in agreement that there is increased advocacy for the youth to get involved in activities that promote creation of jobs for themselves. That's why youth demonstrations and incubations centers were constructed at Kyanja demonstration center in Kampala Capital City Authority (KCCA) a neighboring place to Kira municipality.

Promoting creation of youth skills centers in all districts was taken as the best way youths can be further enhanced and their skills developed further to explore their hidden potential in business development and management.

That promotion of youth enterprise development through enterprise education has helped the youth not only get involved in entrepreneurship development activities but has also helped on crime rate reduction.

This has rose the hope for most of the youth getting involved and engaged in youth *entrepreneurship development in Kira municipality*.

In contrast, it was revealed that the youth fund in place encompasses all whether at tertiary institution or not. The nature of ones work and profession is not manifested when it comes to issues of issuance of youth funds and youth capital.

There is no interest by the relevant institutions and bodies in governance in trying to promote and support of youth institutions for peace and conflict resolution.

However, when opinions were thought from respondents, it was discovered qualitatively that the collapse of some of the business startups for entrepreneurs was not linked to policy frame work but high exorbitant payments in form of rent dues, and recurrent expenditures on utilities and taxes charged on the business community.

It was instead discovered that there was constants duplication and counter fakes in the make due to lack of enough research and development (R&D) among most entrepreneurs. The above observations are supported by Basheka et al (2012), who also claim that policy-oriented research and analysis on policy development, design and review in certain circumstances are limited. This influences the expected outcomes, or the long-term objectives they plan to achieve.

According to the findings most of the training and skills used by entrepreneurs cannot be transformed into good business management practices for sustainable business growth, thus becoming an impeding factor resulting into business failure and collapse. This is supported by the World Bank's (2014) "Doing Business" report showing that Uganda's business and regulatory environments hinder private investment and development. As a result, the majority of fledgling firms stay caught up in the informal sector and so hinder their entrepreneurial development potential. In addition, most of the policy areas now in place do not focus on certain MSME clusters, such as young people, handicapped people and women.

It was first important to assess the extent to which statistics and evaluation on National Youth Policy on entrepreneurship development have impacted on youth in Kira municipality and to which policy framework have been used for influencing young entrepreneurship policy in Uganda. From this crucial knowledge it may be suggested that scholars can successfully impact the young agenda in Uganda.

The findings revealed that however much Uganda has a comprehensive policy-making and management structure in regard to entrepreneurship development and is one of the leading countries with the youth at the center of entrepreneurial activities. All these youth activities have for long failed to celebrate their first birthday due to reduction in challenges created by financial literacy and comprehensive appealing policy frameworks that have limited capability as a result of good policy creation. In most situations, the ministries, departments and agencies (MDAs) are reliant on the technical expertise from external consultants whose information they can't implement.

### C. Conclusion of Findings

#### ➤ *To Establish the Effect of National ICT Policy on Entrepreneurship Development in Kira Municipality*

It was so surprising that promotion of a reliable ICT infrastructure was not in existence. This was noted with Pearson correlation model showing a negative coefficient in regard to nurturing and sustainability of MSMEs in Uganda. This indicates that there is an existence in performance gap when it comes to usage and accessibility of a reliable ICT infrastructure and services affecting the development and growth of new entrepreneurship developments in Kira municipality making many entrepreneurs lag behind. Hence an indication that ICT penetration and provision to municipal areas is still a challenging aspect in Uganda, an area that needs further intervention if entrepreneurship is to be promoted and reduce employment gap especially among the youth who occupy a big percentage of the population and also in the urban centers in the country.

One of the restricting factors impeding private investment and growth in Uganda is the business and regulatory environment of Uganda coupled with good ICT infrastructure. Most young companies are stuck in the informal sector, hampering the development potential of their entrepreneurship. Implementation of entrepreneurship was placed in the hands of private players making it difficult to control.

#### ➤ *To Establish the Effect of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise Policy on Entrepreneurship Development in Kira Municipality*

It can be concluded that putting in place some policies might not be the only yardstick to measure the performance and sustainability of MSMEs in Uganda. There was a negative coefficient among most policies in relationship with MSMEs. Activities resulting in promotion and encouraging of certification of MSMEs products and services by municipal leadership and management was taking good strides in promoting local entrepreneurs since it's occupied by largely the youth who occupy a big percentage of the population and also in the urban centers in the country. However, the facilitation of MSMEs participation in local and international exhibitions can be taken up by municipal leadership and management as opposed to being spearheaded by private sector alone and local entrepreneurs since it's the youth who occupy a big percentage of the entrepreneurial development have limited capital to fund both manufacturing and as well as product export promotion in the country.

Building capacities and supporting company growth in the areas of education, advice, information, business planning, marketing, advanced technology, communication and other services, micro, small and medium-sized enterprises are very dependent on BDS owing to their limited size and resources. For example, despite government support for business growth with fiscal incentives, there is a high link between business support and the sustainability of businesses among young people that allows businesses to develop with time in the form of mentoring, support networks, business clubs and incubators.

In-kind subsidies were better than unconditional cash subsidies and microcredit yields better labor market results than subventions, especially when participants received financial training. The impacts among men tend to be higher for the majority of the funding programs aimed at young men and women. This might imply that treatments with particular gender considerations should be created.

#### ➤ *To Scrutinize the Effect of National Youth Policy on Entrepreneurship Development in Kira Municipality*

According to the findings, there is no interest by the relevant institutions and bodies in governance in trying to promote and support of youth institutions for peace and conflict resolution. Findings revealed that supporting advocacy for increased resource allocation and support for youth programs need to be improved. This would lead many youths to get engaged in income generating activities aimed at increased house hold income that has a positive impact on GDP and house hold per capita income in the near future. The issue comes in the effectiveness of the processes involved. The majority of policies designed to support the growth of micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) are distributed across several departments and agencies of ministries (MDAs), this means that coordination across the several ministries is necessary for successful policy development and execution.

The cross-cutting problem of youth entrepreneurship impacts efforts in young people, employment and business. The majority is divided among several Ministries' departments and agencies with a view to boosting development for micro, small and medium-sized businesses (MSMEs). For business start-ups, cash handouts tend to work better than for business growth. Studies on average show that loans are usually better than grants, and that their effects in combination with training are higher. Micro-lending and entrepreneurial development grants frequently operate intuitively if the program also strives to make a difference who becomes an entrepreneur and why. As a consequence, access to finance is legitimate for young people who want to make business people a job and jobs for others and typically accomplishes labor market results (Worku, 2016).

### D. Recommendations for Practice

The contextual analysis results in several suggestions for government. Although some may go beyond the particular results of the study, they follow closely the tenor of the conclusions and should be taken into account in any public investments made in young entrepreneurs or in the development of interventions

The execution and integration of policies to support entrepreneurship among young people has frequently been poor. It's advised that governments link the entrepreneurs with the most successful delivery plans for young entrepreneurial services, whether through public supervisory institutes, cost-effectiveness and efficiency partnerships for public-private parties, or a national education and early sensitivity system.

The function of cabinet is vital; without an action plan, funds and a robust policy framework for work, entrepreneurship policy adoption will remain low.

Promoting credible evidence policymaking: The implementation of research, and especially research into politics and program design and implementation, should be taken seriously to enable effective program impacts and long-term sustainability. But not only facilitates monitoring and assessment of programs against political goals, it allows accountability for the value of money, validity of planning and patterns of expenditure. The necessity for evidence-based research to influence their design cannot be emphasized for organized and holistic long-term initiatives.

Enhance training skills in the informal sector for young people: Training must be relevant, and young people must show their readiness to be trained in order for the course, especially for young people who want informality, to be efficient. Prioritize the entrepreneurship content 'business component,' by guaranteeing, in the current curriculum and training courses, that the main focus is not on entrepreneurship as subject for passing, but also business training and development skills for youth involved in the informal sector.

In order to reduce the existing degree of informality, regulatory and administrative procedures must be minimized and simplified and support required to meet them must be maximized. It will be easier for young people to establish and operate their business by making tax payments easier.

Enhancing national planning authority (NPA) involvement: given the existence of numerous policy and regulatory framework frameworks designed to guide entrepreneurial activities across the nation, the government has to enhance its role in co-organizing young problems through its youth desk and its department of human resources. This improves the quality of the delivery of services as a one-stop youth center for business growth.

In addition to the loans and grants the young people get in their various programs, financial education and mentorship should be focused on business training and mentorship to achieve their aim of the Youth Venture Capital Fund (YVCF) and the Youth Livelihood Program (YLP).

#### *E. Recommendations for Further Research in this Field of Study*

Research should be conducted on how has entrepreneurship impacted on service delivery and changed youth mindsets between entrepreneurs and its institutional strengths and limitations.

Good research is often never a matter of policy and merely because researchers do not take the initiative in investigating and identifying creative ways of making their results relevant in the political context. There is need for research on how environmental factors influences entrepreneurship development among the youth in developing countries.

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## APPENDIX I: QUESTIONNAIRE FOR RESPONDENTS

**Dear Respondent,**

I am **Nankula Editer** a student of Mount Kenya University carrying out a study on “The Effect of Government Policy Framework on Entrepreneurial Development in Uganda”. I would very much appreciate your participation in this study. The information you provide was treated with confidentiality and only used for academic purposes. I thank you for participating in this study since your views were very important.

*(Tick the right option or fill the right answer in the spaces provided)*

• **SECTION A: BACKGROUND INFORMATION**

**1). What is your gender?**

☐

Male

☐

Female

**2). Which age bracket do you fall?**

☐

Below 25yrs

☐

26 -35yrs

☐

35 -50yrs

☐

Above 50 yrs

**3). What is your highest education level attained**

☐

Certificate

☐

Diploma

☐

Degree

☐

Postgraduate

**4). How long have you been in this area?**

☐

Below 5yr

☐

5- 10 years

☐

10- 20 years

☐

20 & Above

• **SECTION B: THE NATIONAL ICT POLICY IN KIRA MUNICIPALITY**

This section should be answered using the options: 1= Strongly Disagree, 2 = Disagree, 3 = Not sure, 4 = Agree and 5 = Strongly Agree. Please choose the option that best represents your response or perception.

No	Statements	1	2	3	4	5
1	There is subsidization of ICT material importation					
2	There is sensitization on ICT use for business					
3	Government has invested in the internet infrastructure					
4	There is integration of the communication, broadcasting and information infrastructure and systems					
5	There is promotion of reliable and affordable ICT infrastructure					
6	There is increasing penetration of ICT equipment, services and applications					
7	There is promotion of ICT industrial production and assembling					
8	There is setting of ICT parks to support research and development					
9	There is provision for standards and regulations for ICT					

In your own opinion, how has the National ICT policy impacted on the level of entrepreneurship development in Kira municipality?

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• **SECTION C: THE MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISE POLICY IN KIRA MUNICIPALITY**

This section should be answered using the options: 1= Strongly Disagree, 2 = Disagree, 3 = Not sure, 4 = Agree and 5 = Strongly Agree. Please choose the option that best represents your response or perception.

No	Statements	1	2	3	4	5
1	There is facilitation of research, product development and innovations.					
2	There is provision of infrastructural support to the development of Micro Small & Medium Enterprises					
3	There is promotion of sustainable production technologies for manufacture of value added products.					
4	There is promotion of ICT diffusion to the private sector					
5	There is a strengthened mechanism for monitoring and enforcement of Standards & Product Certification					
6	There is promotion of investments in standards and quality infrastructure					
7	There is promotion and encouraging of certification of MSMEs' products and services					
8	There is facilitation of MSMEs participation in local and international exhibitions					
9	There is provision of training on marketing, trading systems and market intelligence feasibility studies					
10	There is promotion and strengthening of linkages between MSMEs and financial institutions					
11	There is promotion of financial literacy training to entrepreneurs					
12	There is promotion of ethics and integrity in doing business					

In your own opinion, how has the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise impacted on the level of entrepreneurship development in Kira municipality?

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• **SECTION D: THE NATIONAL YOUTH POLICY IN KIRA MUNICIPALITY**

This section should be answered using the options: 1= Strongly Disagree, 2 = Disagree, 3 = Not sure, 4 = Agree and 5 = Strongly Agree. Please choose the option that best represents your response or perception.

No	Statements	1	2	3	4	5
1	There is advocate for increased accessibility to Education and career guidance to the youth					
2	There is promoting creation of youth skills centers in all districts					
3	There is promotion of income generating activities among the youth					
4	There is promotion of youth enterprise development through enterprise education					
5	There is advocating for creation of a Youth Bank					
6	There is provision of youth farmers with market information and agricultural extension services					
7	There is establishing of loan scheme for youth students in Tertiary Institutions.					
8	There is promotion and support of youth institutions for peace and conflict resolution					
9	There is establishment and strengthening of institutions dealing with youth development					
10	There is advocating for increased resource allocation and support for youth programmes					

In your own opinion, how has the National Youth Policy impacted on the level of entrepreneurship development in Kira municipality?

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• **SECTION E: ENTREPRENEURSHIP DEVELOPMENT IN KIRA MUNICIPALITY**

This section should be answered using the options: 1= Strongly Disagree, 2 = Disagree, 3 = Not sure, 4 = Agree and 5 = Strongly Agree. Please choose the option that best represents your response or perception.

No	Statements	1	2	3	4	5
1	There are many business startups in the municipality					
2	Business failure rate is low					
3	Most entrepreneurs are equipped with enough skills					
4	Value added production has been increasing					
5	Export production by small firms has increased					
6	Individual business turnover is very high					
7	Entrepreneurs in the area are more innovative					
8	Modern technologies are employed in business					
9	The capital base for most entrepreneurs has been growing					
10	Business survival rate is high					

In your own opinion, what can you say about the level of entrepreneurship development in Kira Municipality?

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**ETHICAL CLEARANCE CERTIFICATE**



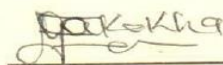
**SEPTEMBER 11, 2018**

**Ref. No. MKU/ERC/0993**

**CERTIFICATE OF ETHICAL CLEARANCE**

This is to certify that the proposal titled **“THE EFFECT OF GOVERNMENT POLICY FRAMEWORK ON ENTREPRENEURIAL DEVELOPMENT IN UGANDA; A CASE OF KIRA MUNICIPALITY”** Whose Principal Investigator is Mr Nankula Editer (MBA/2015/28863) has been reviewed by Mount Kenya University Ethics Review Committee (ERC), and found to adequately address all ethical concerns.

**Dr. Francis W. Makokha**  
**Secretary, Mount Kenya University ERC**

Sign:  Date: 12.09.2018

**Prof. Francis W. Muregi**  
**Chairman, Mount Kenya University ERC**

Sign:  Date: 13/09/18

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## MAP OF KIRA MUNICIPALITY

