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## Role of Education, Empowerment and Policy Initiatives in Shaping Youth Entrepreneurs in Karnataka: A Study

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### Abstract

*Unemployment and poverty are significant issues in India due to the growing population and lack of entrepreneurial education. Entrepreneurs and entrepreneurship are the pillars of every nation's economy, forming the foundation on which economic prosperity is built. The youth of a nation represent the most probable source of future entrepreneurs, serving as a valuable asset to society. However, many universities focus on providing traditional or theoretical education instead of job-oriented learning. Many youths graduate from different streams but lack the necessary skills to start and manage ventures effectively. Nowadays the attitude of the youth has shifted, with many aspiring to become entrepreneurs due to factors such as family economic conditions, the need for employment, social recognition, personal motivation, expanding market, government policies and schemes, as well as awareness and training programs. To combat unemployment, the Government of India established the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship, which plays a key role in addressing the mismatch between the demand and supply of skilled labour. Through its policies, schemes, and Entrepreneurship Development Programs nationwide, the ministry aims to strengthen vocational and technical training systems, enhance skill development, foster innovation, and prepare the workforce for both present and future job opportunities. Similarly, the Government of Karnataka adopted a proactive approach in 2016 by establishing the Skill Development, Entrepreneurship, and Livelihood Department to address the state's skilling needs. This initiative aims to equip the youth of Karnataka with employable skills as part of an ambitious mission to enhance their livelihood opportunities. The present study focused on the role of education, particularly entrepreneurship education, in empowering youth through various policies, schemes, and program initiatives aimed at fostering their sustainable growth and enabling them to become successful entrepreneurs in the country. The study recommends that policymakers, non-governmental organizations, and the government revise and update policies and schemes to promote entrepreneurship while enhancing entrepreneurship education. This alignment with the evolving business environment aims to empower youth, strengthen national security, and foster economic development, ultimately contributing to the nation's sustainable growth.*

**Keywords:** Youth Entrepreneurship, Education, Empowerment, Government policies and Schemes

### 1. Introduction:

In today's rapidly evolving world, trade and business are essential for economic development, with entrepreneurs playing a key role in reducing economic disparities and driving innovation. For entrepreneurship to flourish, governments must implement and optimize policies and schemes that

support entrepreneurs. However, many existing initiatives remain underutilized, emphasizing the need for better execution to ensure entrepreneurs can benefit from them. In India, Karnataka State stands out for its significant contribution to socio-economic and cultural development, blending modernity and tradition in governance. The state's focus on inclusive growth,

innovation, and citizen welfare has led to the introduction of targeted schemes aimed at empowering SC/ST entrepreneurs by addressing financial, educational, and systemic barriers. These initiatives not only uplift marginalized communities but also contribute to broader economic growth and social progress, fostering a sustainable and prosperous society. Karnataka has become a hub for innovation, research, and development in entrepreneurship, providing ample opportunities for entrepreneurs to advance their ideas and adopt cutting-edge technologies.

The state is one of India's fastest-growing regions, emerging as a major industrial centre. However, youth unemployment and underemployment continue to be significant challenges, exacerbated by a lack of skills, work experience, and financial resources. Skill development programs play a crucial role in boosting entrepreneurial abilities, financial access, and income generation, enabling youth to start sustainable businesses.

Collaborative efforts help empower marginalized groups, promoting inclusive and resilient communities. Education is vital in tackling poverty and unemployment, with a growing emphasis on entrepreneurship education to drive job creation and economic growth. Such education equips individuals with essential skills, including financial, digital, managerial, marketing, and communication competencies, enabling them to manage new ventures effectively and generate financial returns. Karnataka's government has implemented various policies, schemes, and skill development programs to support youth entrepreneurs, such as concessional interest rates, subsidies, funding for infrastructure, and market assistance. These initiatives foster empowerment and drive economic growth.

Despite these efforts, the number of young entrepreneurs remains low compared to adults, due to factors such as lack of skill development, limited awareness of policies, low self-confidence, and insufficient risk-taking abilities. To address these gaps, government departments can enhance youth entrepreneurship through education, training, mentorship, and targeted policy interventions, ensuring that young entrepreneurs thrive in a competitive business environment.

## 2. Entrepreneurship

Entrepreneurship involves assembling resources and leveraging innovative ideas to start and sustain businesses, aiming for long-term profitability and organizational goals. Authors like Frank H. Knight and Peter Drucker emphasized risk-taking, while Bolton and Thompson highlighted the entrepreneurial focus on creating value through innovation. Robert Hisrich and Michael Peters viewed it as creating something new by assuming risks and earning rewards. Richard Cantillon associated entrepreneurs with managing uncertainty in pricing, and Joseph Schumpeter defined it as introducing novel products, methods, and approaches—coining the term "creative destruction."

Entrepreneurship drives economic growth, innovation, and job creation across business, social, and technological domains. Social entrepreneurship prioritizes societal and environmental challenges, emphasizing sustainability and responsibility. Education fosters entrepreneurial mindsets, instilling adaptability, resilience, and problem-solving skills to navigate challenges. By nurturing innovation and value creation, entrepreneurship remains vital for economic development, societal progress, and addressing evolving global needs.

### 3. Youth Entrepreneurship

Youth are the dynamic personalities who having their innovative ideas to start the new venture with utilising the locally available factors of production to gain self-employment and creating job opportunities to their young individuals with the objective of sustainable socio-economic development of the country. Entrepreneurship is not just invention; it's a methodical, professional discipline of doing new effects in a unique way. Youth entrepreneurs conduct their energy and creativity into creating value through gambles that address challenges and seize openings in society (Drucker, 1985). Entrepreneurs are innovators who introduce change within markets by developing new products, production methods, or business models. Youth entrepreneurship refers to the younger generation's engagement in innovation, risk-taking, and economic activities that foster growth and drive societal transformation (Schumpeter, 1934).

#### Education and Empowering Youth to Become Entrepreneurs

Education is the systematic process of acquiring knowledge, skills, human values, and intellectual values through various methods, including teaching, training, research, and self-study in schools, colleges, and universities, as well as informal environments such as homes and communities. It prepares individuals to think creatively and solve current problems effectively, enabling them to lead a dignified life in society. Beyond the academic perspective, it also enhances personal development, ethical understanding, and cultural awareness. By empowering individuals with tools for lifelong learning, education serves as a cornerstone for personal fulfilment, economic progress, and

societal advancement. Karnataka's Skill Development Policy focuses on training and employment for job seekers. The Karnataka Skill Development Corporation aims to benefit 12.5 lakh individuals in five years. Initiatives include school-level vocational training, ITI upgrades with TATA Technologies, international workforce migration, and advanced technology training in AI, automation, and robotics. The National Skills Qualification Framework (NSQF), implemented via the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) for classes 9-12, integrates vocational courses with standard curricula, fostering employment-oriented skills and competencies. The Department of State Educational Research and Training (DSERT) provides academic guidance to improve primary and secondary education quality, promoting universal literacy through extensive mass education programs. It emphasizes social responsibility, legal requirements, and risk management while fostering awareness of factors affecting business success. By promoting self-employment, it addresses unemployment among graduates, enabling them to establish and sustain their own enterprises.

### 4. Objectives of Entrepreneurship Education

- To equip youth with the skills and knowledge necessary for self-reliance, profitability, and self-employment, enabling them to establish careers in small and medium enterprises.
- To foster creativity and innovation, helping individuals identify new business opportunities and manage businesses effectively.
- To train graduates in risk management, empowering them to handle uncertainty in their ventures and promote industrial

and economic growth, particularly in rural and underdeveloped areas.

- To prepare graduates to take on the challenges of starting and managing businesses, thereby reducing unemployment, poverty and regional imbalances within the state.
- To develop graduates' abilities to create employment opportunities for others, increase GDP, GNP and transform locally available resources into finished goods sold at reasonable prices.

### **Skill Gaps as Obstacles to Youth Entrepreneurship**

Skill development through vocational education is a process aimed at understanding aspirations and planning occupational opportunities for skilled youth. The lack of essential knowledge, abilities, or training among young individuals hinders their ability to successfully start or sustain entrepreneurial ventures. These points are explained below:

**Lack of Financial Literacy:** Many youth and women from rural areas aspire to start and manage businesses but lack knowledge in financial planning, budgeting, and accessing credit. This gap makes it difficult for them to effectively manage - finances, secure funding, or explore investment opportunities. As a result, they often fail to sustain their businesses and are unable to inspire others to pursue entrepreneurship in rural areas.

**Inadequate Technical Skills:** The education system in India has more focus on theoretical oriented curricula instead of job oriented education. Therefore, the students from commerce and management students with having the graduation certificate from the reputed universities will failed to make youth into successful entrepreneurs. The

practical oriented education from the different level of education system will help to produce more number of entrepreneurs across the country with introducing the technology based and innovative teaching pedagogy in the curricula, because youth required the knowledge mastering emerging technologies such as digital marketing, software development, or AI, which are crucial for modern startups.

**Poor Business Management Skills:** Skills are essential for achieving success in the highly competitive business environment. Mastery of advanced technology, innovative ideas, digital marketing, digital transactions, customer attraction, quality services at reasonable prices, and effective promotion strategies are crucial for managing a business and attaining the desired profit.

**Weak Communication and Networking Skills:** Many young entrepreneurs have innovative ideas but fail to succeed in business due to weak communication and networking skills, which are critical for establishing and running a new venture in today's competitive era. Building strong networking channels can support them at every stage by connecting them with experts in their specific business field. Additionally, community support and guidance can play a vital role in nurturing and developing these young entrepreneurs.

**Limited Market Knowledge:** The success of a business depends on effective marketing strategies and the acceptance of goods or services by target customers. Therefore, awareness of marketing skills, understanding consumer behavior, and staying informed about market trends are crucial for becoming successful entrepreneurs. Without these factors, young entrepreneurs are likely to struggle and may

fail to survive in the competitive business environment.

**Lack of Problem-Solving and Critical Thinking Skills:** Entrepreneurs with practical education in entrepreneurship, who possess the ability to solve problems through critical thinking and make the best decisions from available options, can easily overcome challenges in their business. However, many young individuals lack the ability to analyse problems, evaluate potential solutions, and adapt strategies in dynamic business environments due to the lack of practical-oriented education, which hinders their entrepreneurial success.

**Lack of Leadership and Team-Building Skills:** Entrepreneurship education plays a crucial role in developing leadership qualities among young entrepreneurs. Those who complete entrepreneurship programs at reputed institutions and participate in training initiatives organized by government departments gain enhanced leadership and team-building skills, fostering entrepreneurial growth. However, the absence of these skills often leads to difficulties in motivating teams, which ultimately impacts productivity and overall business success.

**Limited Exposure to Practical Experience:** Education through practical methods such as internships, mentorships, hands-on learning, and the "learning by doing" approach enhances the ability of young entrepreneurs to refine their innovative ideas with support from experts, government officials, and training institutions. Access to financial assistance further helps them build strong businesses. However, many young entrepreneurs lack opportunities for internships, mentorships, or hands-on learning, which are crucial for bridging the gap between theoretical

knowledge and practical application. This is often due to their limited participation and lack of self-confidence in taking business risks.

**Lack of Awareness of Government Schemes and Policies:** Both the central and state governments in India have introduced various policies and schemes to promote youth entrepreneurship. These initiatives offer training and mentorship, financial assistance, adequate infrastructure, and marketing support for their products. However, many young entrepreneurs hesitate to establish new businesses or expand existing ones due to a lack of awareness about these government policies, subsidy schemes, and other available support systems.

**Cultural Constraints and Mindset Challenges:** Many youths from rural areas face a fear of failure, lack risk-taking ability, and prefer traditional career paths over entrepreneurship, despite having innovative ideas, often due to cultural constraints. According to the GEM Report (Global Entrepreneurship Monitor India Report, 2022-23), 78% of young Indians are confident in their entrepreneurial skills, placing India fifth globally in this regard. However, 54% still fear failure, ranking India as the fifth highest globally in this category.

## **6. Role of State Government Schemes and Policies in Empowerment of Youth Entrepreneurs**

State government plays a crucial role in the empowerment of youth entrepreneurs by providing them with access to financial resources and services. Here are some key aspects of the role of government in this context are:

- a. **Financial Inclusion:** Financial institutions namely, KSFC, KVGB,

KSSIDC, etc., aim to bridge the financial gap by providing small loans and financial services to individuals who are often excluded from traditional banking systems.

- b. **Access to capital:** Youth entrepreneurs often lack collateral or a credit history, making it difficult for them to secure loans from conventional financial institutions. Governmental departments namely, Department of Social welfare, Department of Tribal welfare and so on offer smaller, collateral-free loans, making it easier for these entrepreneurs to access the capital they need to start or expand their businesses.
- c. **Capacity building:** Financial institutions through the Government of Karnataka sponsor offer training, skill development, and capacity-building programs to empower youth entrepreneurs. These programs can enhance their business acumen, managerial skills, and overall entrepreneurial capabilities.
- d. **Community development:** Government of Karnataka has the potential to contribute to the overall development of youth communities. By supporting entrepreneurs within these communities, government can create a positive ripple effect, leading to economic development, job creation, and improved living standards.
- e. **Entrepreneurial empowerment:** Government of Karnataka ensure youth entrepreneurs to take control of their economic destinies. It empowers them to start or expand their businesses, generate income, and break the cycle of poverty. This empowerment goes beyond just

financial aspects, fostering a sense of self-reliance and confidence.

- f. **Promoting inclusive growth:** Government of Karnataka contributes to inclusive economic growth by reaching out to marginalized sections of society. It ensures that youth entrepreneurs are not left behind in the economic development process, promoting a more equitable distribution of resources and opportunities.
- g. **Social impact:** Government of Karnataka has the potential to address social issues such as poverty, unemployment, and social exclusion within youth communities. By fostering entrepreneurship, it can create a positive social impact and contribute to the overall well-being of these communities.

## 7. Government Policies and schemes Driving Education and Skill Development Youth entrepreneurship

The Government of India and state governments have introduced various policies to enhance entrepreneurial education and skill development programs for empowering youth entrepreneurs. The Skill Development, Entrepreneurship, and Livelihood (SDEL) Department has implemented programs significantly advancing skill development and employment opportunities. Plans are underway to introduce skill training at school levels, ensuring vocational training centers are established in all schools and colleges (Economic Survey of Karnataka-2023-24). Government policies and schemes aimed at empowering youth entrepreneurship are listed below:

Si. No.	Name of the scheme	Purpose
<b>Government of India</b>		
1.	Atal Incubation Centre (AIC)	Launched in 2016 by NITI Aayog, the scheme funds up to ₹10 crore over five years, supporting entrepreneurs across sectors. Applicants must establish a minimum of 10,000 sq. ft. infrastructure.
2.	National Small Industries Corporation Subsidy	NSIC subsidy offers two financial benefits: Raw Material Assistance for purchasing materials domestically and internationally, and Marketing Assistance to boost sales. It also supports loans for SMEs aiming for growth or expansion.
3.	MSME Market Development Program	The program supports market expansion for MSMEs through international events, trade fairs, and road shows, covering travel, half accommodation, and 75% of participation charges for registered startups.
4.	MUDRA loans	MUDRA loans provide business finance to micro-business units, supporting underserved startups in sectors like trading, manufacturing, and services to foster growth and participation.
5.	Swarojgar Credit Card scheme	The scheme offers loans up to ₹25,000 to small business owners such as fishers, homemakers, and shopkeepers. The card is valid for five years and can be renewed based on performance.
6.	Coir Udyami Yojana	The scheme aims to establish coir units across India, offering financial assistance up to ₹10 lakh, with a credit term not exceeding 25% of the project value. Eligible entities include entrepreneurs and joint ventures.
7.	NABARD's refinancing program	NABARD's refinancing program provides financial support to lending institutions in agricultural areas, fostering growth for rural enterprises, including handicraft industries, rural institutions, and agricultural setups.
8.	Venture Capital Scheme	The Venture Capital Scheme, run by the Small Farmers Agribusiness Consortium, aims to boost agricultural production and marketing, with eligible businesses requiring a minimum value of ₹50 lakh to participate.
9.	Credit Link Capital Subsidy Scheme	The Credit Link Capital Subsidy Scheme, launched by the Government of India, helps SMEs enhance productivity through technological upgrades in sales, marketing, and delivery, reducing production costs to improve competitiveness.
10.	Standup India	Launched in 2016, the Standup India program, driven by SIDBI, promotes entrepreneurship by offering loans up to ₹1 crore, covering 75% of the total project cost for SMEs.
11.	Electronic Development Fund (EDF)	The Electronic Development Fund (EDF) provides financial assistance to startups and small businesses in the electronics and IT sectors through equity, debt, and other funding options.
12.	Make in India initiative	The scheme aims to boost manufacturing and entrepreneurship by fostering a supportive environment for investment, innovation, skill development, and providing incentives for establishing

		manufacturing units.
13.	National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM)	Launched in 2011, the National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM) aims to reduce poverty by promoting self-employment and entrepreneurship in rural households, providing skill development, credit access, and micro-enterprise support.
14.	Pradhan Mantri Employment Generation Programme	The Programme combines PMRY and REGP, providing financial assistance to establish new micro-enterprises and create employment opportunities in both rural and urban areas.
15.	Credit Guarantee Fund Scheme for Startups (CGSSS)	Offers startups credit facilities without collateral or third-party guarantees, with the government providing a credit guarantee cover to banks and financial institutions.
16.	Technology Business Incubator (TBI) Scheme	Provides startups with infrastructure, mentoring, networking, and financial assistance to establish and operate incubators.
17.	BIRAC Biotechnology Ignition Grant Scheme	Supports biotech startups by providing early-stage funding and assistance to validate innovative ideas and technologies.
18.	National SC/ST Hub	Supports SC/ST entrepreneurs by facilitating access to finance, markets, and capacity building.
19.	Export Promotion Capital Goods Scheme	Offers duty-free imports of capital goods to export-oriented startups, promoting exports.
20.	Udyog Aadhaar Registration	Provides MSMEs with a unique identity, simplifying the registration process and enabling access to various benefits and schemes.
21.	Skill India Mission	Focuses on equipping youth with skills to foster entrepreneurship, enabling them to become job creators rather than job seekers.
22.	Digital India	Aims to create a digitally empowered society by enhancing digital infrastructure and services, benefiting startups in the digital sector.
23.	Single Window Clearance	Simplifies business setup by providing startups with a streamlined system for obtaining licenses, approvals, and registrations in various Indian states.
24.	National Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) Policy	Encourages innovation and entrepreneurship by fostering a supportive environment for protecting and commercializing intellectual property.
<b>Government of Karnataka</b>		
25.	Karnataka Digital Economy Mission	The purpose of KDEM is to accelerate the digital economy by fostering innovation in tech sectors and supporting young entrepreneurs.
26.	Karnataka Udyog Mitra	The purpose of this initiative is to simplify business setup by providing a single-window clearance system, reducing bureaucratic barriers for first-time entrepreneurs.
27.	Nipuna Karnataka	The Karnataka government's ₹300 crore 'Nipuna Karnataka' initiative, in collaboration with KEONICS and KDEM, aims to



		empower youth with industry-relevant IT skills, improving opportunities and industry outreach.
28.	Chief Minister's Kaushalya Karnataka Yojane	The scheme targets skill development for 5 lakh youth annually, with equal distribution between SDEL-managed schemes and initiatives by other government departments and agencies.
29.	Unnati Scheme	The Scheme supports young entrepreneurs, especially SC/ST individuals, with financial assistance up to ₹50 lakhs for developing technological applications in manufacturing.
30.	Rajiv Gandhi Entrepreneurship Programme	The scheme supports start-ups by providing young entrepreneurs ₹25,000 monthly for a year, helping them focus on innovative manufacturing and take entrepreneurial risks.
31.	Electronics System Design and Manufacturing	Karnataka has emerged as a hub for electronics, fostering start-ups and large enterprises in ESDM. Supportive policies and resources enable young entrepreneurs to thrive in this expanding sector.
32.	Automotive and Clean Mobility Innovations	Karnataka's automotive industry is evolving, driven by young entrepreneurs pioneering clean mobility solutions. Start-ups innovate in electric vehicles and technologies, exemplified by the indigenous 'Reva,' creating new opportunities.
33.	ELEVATE Program	The program provides grants and funding to innovative start-ups in Karnataka, supporting young entrepreneurs in scaling ideas to market-ready solutions and advancing manufacturing.
34.	Karnataka Start-up Policy 2022-2027	The Karnataka Start-up Policy 2015-2020 aimed to promote digital start-ups, drive innovation, and offer funding and resources, including support through the Bangalore Bio-Innovation Centre.
35.	The New Industrial Policy 2020–2025	This policy aims to foster entrepreneurship in manufacturing and industrial sectors by offering financial incentives, emphasizing rural startups and key industries.
36.	Karnataka Chief Minister's Self Employment Scheme	The scheme aims to promote self-employment, empower youth, reduce unemployment, and boost Karnataka's economy through financial support.
37.	Interest Subsidy Scheme for SC/ST	The scheme aims to empower SC/ST entrepreneurs in Karnataka by providing interest subsidies for establishing or modernizing enterprises.
38.	Samrudhi Scheme	Enables SC/ST members to secure branded dealerships/franchises, fostering retail entrepreneurship with up to Rs. 10 lakh support.
39.	Airavatha Scheme	Assists SC/ST beneficiaries in owning taxis through UBER, offering Rs. 5 lakh subsidy and training for self-employment.
40.	ISB Scheme	Provides SC/ST entrepreneurs with subsidies ranging from 50% to 70% of project costs to fund industries, services, and businesses.
41.	Self-employment Direct Loan Scheme	Supports ST individuals in rural dairy farming and urban small businesses with Rs. 1 lakh assistance, split between subsidy and loan.
42.	Svavalambhi Sarathi Scheme	Aids ST youth and women in acquiring vehicles and equipment for self-employment with up to Rs. 4 lakh subsidy support.
43.	The Micro Credit	The scheme, introduced by the Department of Social Welfare,

	Scheme (Prerana)	empowers SC women through loans and subsidies, fostering group-based livelihood activities.
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Source: Prepared by the author

## 8. Key Dimensions for Shaping Youth Entrepreneurship

Some of the external and internal factors that influence the shaping of youth into entrepreneurs include a combination of economic, social, political, and cultural aspects. These factors create the context in which entrepreneurs start, grow, and sustain their businesses

**Entrepreneurial Financing:** The state government always supports young entrepreneurs by providing funding and subsidies through various government schemes via the formal banking system, fostering their ability to start and manage new ventures. Additionally, the government, along with non-government institutions and other investors, provides financial assistance to budding entrepreneurs and should work to build this supportive culture for the long term.

**Government Policy:** The rules and laws created by the government to regulate entrepreneurship should be in favor of youth entrepreneurs, covering everything from the application process to evaluation, to promote youth entrepreneurship. The policy should offer tax exemptions or rebates for youth entrepreneurs, SC/ST entrepreneurs, and women entrepreneurs who run small-scale businesses. This culture will help increase the number of entrepreneurs in this sector.

**Government Entrepreneurial Programs:** The programs should also reach rural entrepreneurs, enabling them to benefit from these skill development initiatives, which are essential for starting and managing new ventures. This can be achieved by

implementing the programs at the Gram, Taluk, and Jilla Panchayat levels. Many rural entrepreneurs, particularly women and individuals from the SC/ST community, lack awareness of government subsidy schemes and grants available for purchasing land and machinery to start new ventures.

**Entrepreneurial Education:** There is a need to enhance creativity, confidence, risk-taking ability, self-sufficiency, and personal initiative among students at various educational levels, including school and post-school stages. At the higher education level, offering advanced training and resources—such as workshops, college seminars, conferences, classroom curricula, and professional certifications—is essential for promoting youth entrepreneurship. Additionally, vocational, professional, and continuing education systems must provide comprehensive preparation for starting and expanding new ventures. The data reveals that 75.5% of India's population perceives good opportunities to start businesses, ranking India seventh among 49 economies (Global Entrepreneurship Monitor India Report, 2022-23).

**Research and Development (R&D) Transfers:** The development of any sector depends on research and development, which plays a crucial role in creating commercial opportunities for young entrepreneurs, enabling financial growth and business expansion through their innovative ideas. Advancements in science and technology, supported by government subsidies, can have a positive impact on new and growing firms. The government programs, R&D transfers, and cultural and social norms as key enablers of entrepreneurial growth (The National Expert Survey, GEM, 2022-23).

**Commercial and Professional Infrastructure:** The government demonstrates strong performance in developing commercial and legal infrastructure, with a focus on property rights and services that support new and growing businesses. These services include the availability of contractors, suppliers, legal consultants, marketing agencies, IT services, and reliable banking facilities.

**Ease of Entering Markets and Understanding Market Trends:** The government has simplified registration and licensing processes, making it easier for young entrepreneurs to start businesses. Market trends encompass factors such as regulations for starting a business, the dynamics of company interactions, and the sale of goods and services to consumers. India boasts a robust market environment that fosters entrepreneurship, enabling young people to launch innovative products and services.

**Physical Infrastructure:** Essential services such as transportation, electricity, water, affordable workspaces, markets, and internet access are vital for running a business. The government has developed the necessary infrastructure to support young entrepreneurs in starting and managing their ventures, thereby fostering entrepreneurship. With 78% of the population believing that starting a business is easy, India ranks sixth globally in ease of doing business (Global Entrepreneurship Monitor India Report, 2022-23).

**Social Attitudes and Cultural Values Supporting Entrepreneurship:** Society's attitudes, such as valuing social recognition and striving for a better standard of living, significantly influence entrepreneurship. Social and cultural norms in India promote

innovative business practices, personal wealth creation, and income growth, contributing to a supportive entrepreneurial environment. A key strength lies in India's national culture, which emphasizes the importance of individual responsibility in shaping one's own life.

## 9. Conclusion:

Youth economic empowerment requires skill development opportunities that drive inclusive growth and reduce inequalities. Promoting entrepreneurship requires tackling outdated curricula, inadequate training, and limited global collaborations. Revamping educational programs, improving hands-on training, and building stronger international partnerships are key actions to achieve this objective. Education and training are pivotal in creating a robust entrepreneurial ecosystem, emphasizing enhanced learning opportunities and resource infrastructure for young innovators. In Karnataka, marginalized communities such as SC/ST, OBC, and women face significant challenges in accessing opportunities for self-employment and economic advancement. By equipping individuals with essential skills and resources, it is possible to empower both individuals and communities, thereby contributing to broader socio-economic development. The Government of India and various state governments have introduced numerous schemes, policies, and training programs through governmental departments and financial corporations to enhance entrepreneurial skill development and promote youth entrepreneurship. The government has established global collaborations to improve vocational education by adopting international models and encouraging industry involvement. Joint secretariats will facilitate knowledge sharing, research, and innovative training

initiatives. Foreign entities will contribute to the development of skill centers, curriculum design, and training programs. Additionally, exchange programs for educators, administrators, and students will strengthen capacity building. To boost entrepreneurship in India, particularly in Karnataka, efforts are being made to update government policies and provide financial support for both new and existing entrepreneurs while simplifying the processes for starting and growing businesses. The government should strengthening capacity-building programs to create a more supportive environment for business creation and expansion. Make entrepreneurship education mandatory in higher institutions. Equip technical colleges, train teachers, organize skill programs, reduce industrial costs, and promote agriculture with government support to drive innovation, job creation, and economic growth.

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