

**EFFECTIVENESS OF PRIME MINISTER EMPLOYMENT PROGRAM WITH
REFERENCE TO BUTWAL SUB-METROPOLITAN CITY**

A

Collaborative Research Report

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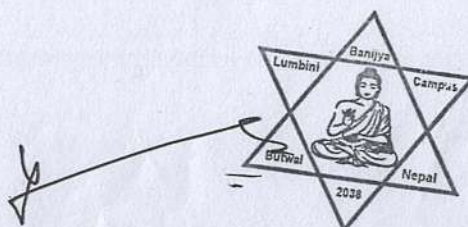
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Butwal

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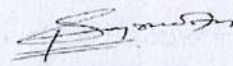
Certification of Authorship

We hereby corroborate that I have researched and submitted the final draft of Collaborative Research Report entitled **"Effectiveness of Prime Minister Employment Program with Reference to Butwal Sub-metropolitan City"**. The work of the Collaborative Research Report has not been submitted previously nor has been proposed and presented as part of requirements for any other academic purposes. The assistance and cooperation that we have received during this research work has been acknowledged. In addition, we declare that all information sources and literature used are cited in the reference section of the Collaborative Research Project Report.

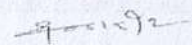
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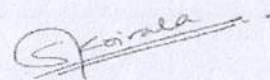
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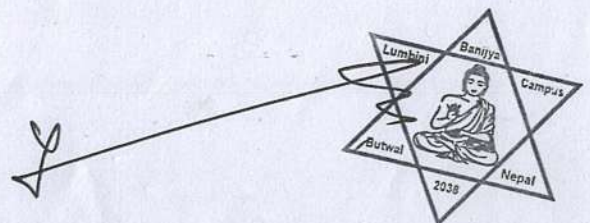
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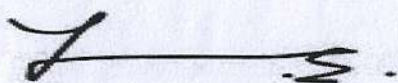


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Approval Sheet

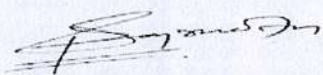
We have assessed the Collaborative Research Report titled **"Effectiveness of Prime Minister Employment Program with Reference to Butwal Sub-metropolitan City"** presented by Asst. Prof. Pitambar Sapkota, Asst. Prof. Naba Raj Bhandari, Asst. Prof. Santosh Mani Lamichhane and Asst. Prof. Sunil Koirala. We confirm that the Collaborative Research Project Report meets the required standards and is deemed acceptable.



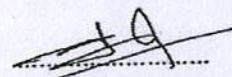
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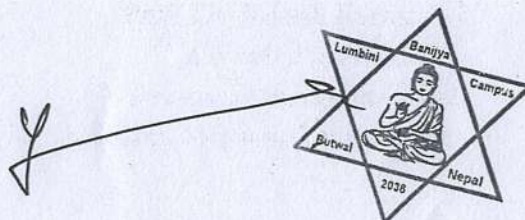


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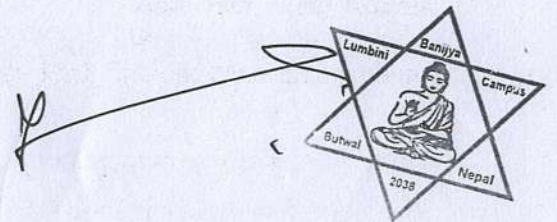
Additionally, we acknowledge with much appreciation the crucial role of our family members and friends for their continuous encouragement and support.

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Abstract

This study evaluates the effectiveness of the Prime Minister Employment Program (PMEP) in Butwal Sub-Metropolitan City by using survey based descriptive methodology. A total of 264 out of 779 people employed under the program in Butwal area were taken as sample by following convenience sampling technique. The study examined the effectiveness in terms of participation of different group of society in the program, awareness of the participants regarding PMEP, working days sufficiency, availability of working equipments, payment and contribution of the program in community infrastructure development. The results demonstrate a mixed impact, showing strengths in community engagement and perceived benefits. However, the results also revealed areas for improvement in job quality, working days and earnings. Based on findings it is recommended to enhance the quality of job, total working days and remuneration to make program attractive and sustainable.

Keywords: *Effectiveness, Employment Program, PMEP*

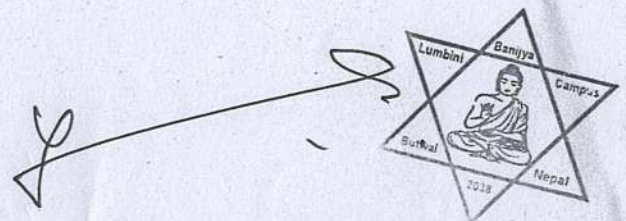


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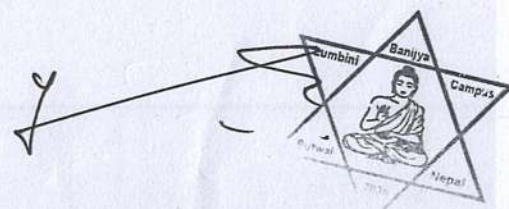
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Abbreviations

LBC	Lumbini Baniyya Campus
PMEP	Prime-Minister Employment Program
TU	Tribhuvan University
UGC	University Grants Commission



Chapter I

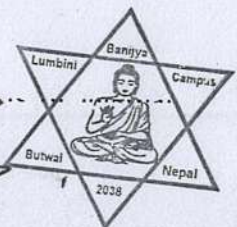
Introduction

1.1. Background

Effective employment generation is a fundamental driver of economic growth, particularly in regions like Rupandehi District of Nepal, where sustainable development is a pressing need. As highlighted by Upadhyaya et al. (2011) the absence of inclusive policies that address the aspirations of the populace and bridge the gap between expectation and achievement can lead to internal conflicts and hinder socio-economic progress. In this regard, The Government of Nepal has issued the Right to Employment Act, 2075 B.S. to implement the right to employment under Article 33 of the Constitution of Nepal. Subsection (1) of Section 8 of the Act provides that the Government of Nepal, State Government and local level can conduct the necessary employment programs and Subsection (3) provides that other provisions related to the operation of the program shall be as prescribed.

In addition to the implementation of the right to employment, the Prime Minister's Employment Program has been designed as a joint program of the union, state and local levels to contribute to economic development by creating sufficient employment opportunities within the country and making maximum use of the available manpower. Implementation of the right to employment and including various aspects of internal employment promotion were approved by the Government of Nepal Council of Ministers on 25/10/2075 B.S. This program, which was duly launched by the Honorable Prime Minister on 01/11/2075 B.S., aims to achieve the following objectives: -

- Providing necessary employment services and assistance to unemployed persons to guarantee minimum employment.
- To promote and expand internal employment by developing skilled and competent human resources.
- Creating more employment opportunities through coordination and cooperation between government, private, cooperative and non-government sectors.



- Making necessary policy and structural arrangements for internal employment creation.
- To contribute to the construction, upgrading and expansion of public infrastructures.
- To identify new areas of employment by researching studies related to internal job creation.

Youth Employment Transformation Initiative Project

In order to improve the results of Nepal's employment services and labor market, Youth Employment Transformation Initiative Project is being implemented with the concessional loan support of the World Bank. This project is associated with the Prime Minister's Employment Program and aims to create employment opportunities and increase the access of the target group to the available job opportunities, increase the income of the workers and improve the living conditions of the target group.

Purpose of the Project

- To increase the access to employment of the target group by developing and expanding employment services, facilities and systems,
- creation of employment opportunities,
- To reduce the rate of unemployment through the promotion of employment services.

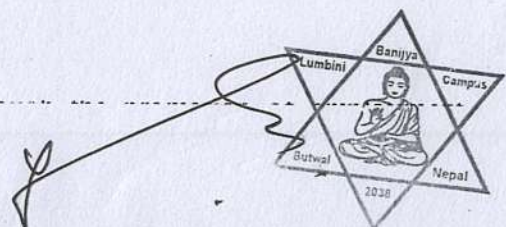
Components of the Project

Component 1: Strengthening of employment promotion systems and services

- Increase access to employment opportunities;
- Developing a national employment management information system.

Component 2: Improving labor market attainment for vulnerable groups:

- Maintenance and upgrading of community infrastructure and creation of short-term employment in public service delivery,



- To improve the employability of the beneficiary.

Component 3: Project Management, Monitoring and Evaluation and Capacity Building:

- To enhance managerial, monitoring and evaluation and institutional capacity for project implementation.

Component 4: Special Conditions: Conducting necessary employment activities during epidemics and other emergencies.

A financing agreement was made between the Youth Employment Transformation Initiative Project and the World Bank (International Development Association) on November 27, 2019, to strengthen employment promotion systems and services, improve labor market outcomes of the vulnerable, and project management, monitoring, and evaluation and capacity building.

The Prime Minister Employment Project (PMEP) was launched in Nepal as a flagship program to address the issue of unemployment in the country, particularly targeting the youth population. Butwal Sub-metropolitan city, Rupandehi, located in the western part of Nepal, was chosen as one of the pilot local government area for the implementation of this project. The PMEP aims to provide employment opportunities to the marginalized communities and those facing economic hardships in the region. Through the creation of various job opportunities in sectors such as agriculture, infrastructure development, and tourism, the project seeks to alleviate poverty and reduce dependency on foreign remittances. As such, assessing the impact of the PMEP in Butwal Sub-metropolitan city, Rupandehi is crucial to understanding its effectiveness in achieving its objectives and informing future policy decisions in the realm of employment generation in Nepal.

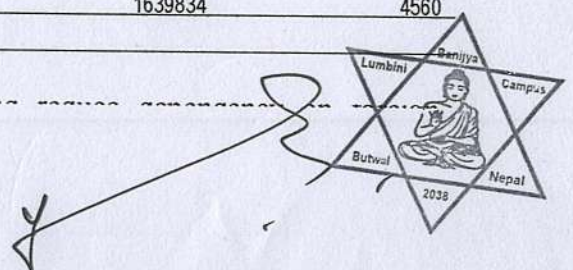
Table 1

Position of Employment Under PMEP

Panel A: National Statistics

S.N.	F/Y	Listed Unemployed	Workers Under PMEP	Working Days	Total Projects
1	2080/81	885154	36728	1487228	9924
2	2079/80	841379	92496	7174599	13728
3	2078/79	708245	165980	12216578	18137
4	2077/78	752448	186508	13811104	16033
5	2076/77	363312	103500	1639834	4560
Total			585212		

FIGURE 1: THE PROJECT COULD BE ACHIEVED BY 3 MONTHS AND 10 DAYS



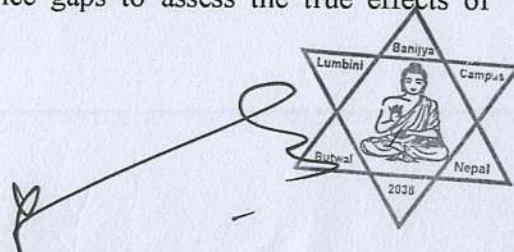
<i>Panel B: Butwal Statistics</i>					
6	2080/81	984	34	667	22
7	2079/80	725	241	12867	11
8	2078/70	220	3	174	2
9	2077/78	2122	296	12108	14
10	2076/77	1028	205	3244	9
Total			779		

Note. Adopted from Prime Minister Employment Program, Ministry of Employment and Social Security, Government of Nepal web portal on 5/25/2024.

1.2 Problem Statement

Power dynamics and stakeholder influence play a crucial role in the effectiveness of development initiatives. Understanding how different actors within the project exert their power and influence is vital for ensuring equitable resource distribution and a positive impact on vulnerable communities, particularly smallholder farmers. The Multilevel Stakeholder Influence Mapping (MSIM) tool, as discussed in (Chaudhury et al., 2013), can aid in revealing these complex relationships and promoting transparency within the adaptation regime. Furthermore, the success of government programs, like the farm mechanization program described in (Phuyal et al., 2023), highlights the importance of aligning initiatives with the actual needs of the target geography. By considering the dynamics of power, influence, and local contexts, the background of the Prime Minister Employment Project can be better understood and evaluated in terms of its potential impact on agricultural productivity and community development in Butwal Sub-metropolitan city, Rupandehi.

In the context of the assessment of the effectiveness of the Prime Minister Employment Project in Butwal Sub-metropolitan city, Rupandehi of Nepal, it is crucial to consider the dynamics of power and influence within adaptation regimes as highlighted in (Chaudhury et al., 2013). Understanding the power structures that govern the implementation and outcomes of development initiatives is essential to ensure equitable distribution of resources and benefits, particularly in vulnerable communities. Furthermore, as discussed in Lafortune et al. (2020) evidence-based approaches are vital for monitoring and evaluating the social and economic impacts of projects like the Prime Minister Employment Project. The case study of Butwal Sub-metropolitan city, Rupandehi demonstrates the importance of bridging evidence gaps to assess the true effects of



development interventions on local communities. By incorporating insights from both citations, the assessment in Butwal Sub-metropolitan city, Rupandehi can adopt a comprehensive approach that considers power dynamics, evidence-based evaluations, and community impacts to provide a nuanced understanding of the project's effectiveness and implications for sustainable development strategies in the region.

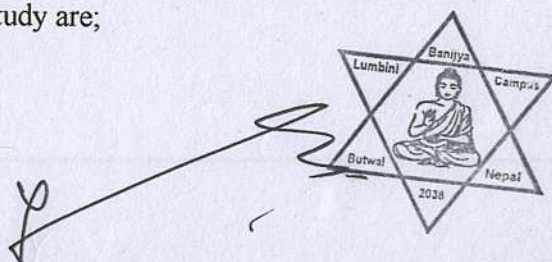
The implementation of the Prime Minister Employment Project in Butwal sub-metropolitan city has been met with both successes and challenges. One of the key achievements of the project has been the creation of new job opportunities for local residents, particularly in sectors such as agriculture, tourism, and small-scale industries. These employment opportunities have not only helped reduce unemployment rates in the region but have also contributed to the overall economic growth of the district. However, the project has faced obstacles such as delays in disbursement of funds, lack of proper monitoring mechanisms, and limited access to training programs for job seekers. To address these challenges and maximize the impact of the project, it is essential to enhance coordination between government agencies, allocate sufficient resources, and provide continuous support and training to beneficiaries. By doing so, the Prime Minister Employment Project can further stimulate sustainable development and improve the livelihoods of individuals in Rupandehi District (Khanal, 2013).

1.3 Research Questions

- What is the situation of engagement on PMEP as per the gender, education, marital status, size of family members, disability condition, earnings of family members
- What is perception of workers engaged under PMEP regarding the effectiveness of program?
- Does PMEP contribute to the society's infrastructure development?

1.4 Objectives of the Study

The major objective of the study is to analyze the effectiveness of Prime Minister Employment Program launched in Butwal Sub-Metropolitan City by government of Nepal. However, the specific objectives of this study are;



- To identify the engagement of workers as per the gender, education, marital status, size of family members, disability condition, earning of family members on PMEP.
- To examine the effectiveness of PMEP from the point of view of workers engaged in.
- To evaluate the perception of society on PMEP with regard to infrastructure development.

1.5 Rationale of the Study

The study is beneficial to different stakeholders of a nation such as federal government, provincial government, local government, and community. this study provides valuable insights to the program executor of the federal government, state government, and local bodies to evaluate the strengths, weaknesses, and perceptions of participants and communities regarding the program. it helps to make necessary adjustment in program by which effectiveness of program is high and targeted people get the benefits.

1.6 Limitation of the Study

- The study area is Butwal Sub-Metropolitan City.
- Study used only descriptive statistical tools for performing analysis.
- The effectiveness of PMEP was examined by using the repose of participants only.
- Participants' responses with regard to working days sufficiency, quality of work, safety materials availability, counseling and support, monitoring of job, job assistance, etc were deployed as measuring factors of effectiveness.



Chapter II

Literature Review

2.1 Theoretical Review

Human Capital Theory

Human capital theory posits that investments in education and training increase an individual's productivity, leading to higher earnings and better employment outcomes (Becker, 1964). Employment programs that focus on skill development, vocational training, and education are grounded in this theory. Empirical studies have shown that such programs can improve employment prospects and earnings, particularly for disadvantaged groups. For instance, Card et al. (2018) conducted a meta-analysis of active labor market policies and found that training programs had significant positive effects on employment and earnings.

Social Network Theory

Social network theory emphasizes the role of social connections and networks in obtaining employment (Granovetter, 1973). Employment programs that facilitate networking opportunities, mentorship, and job placement services leverage this theory to improve job matching and access to employment opportunities. Granovetter's (1973) seminal work highlighted the importance of "weak ties" in job searches, suggesting that programs fostering diverse networking opportunities can be particularly effective.

Labor Market Segmentation Theory

Labor market segmentation theory suggests that the labor market is divided into distinct segments, often based on factors like race, gender, and education, which impact employment opportunities and outcomes (Doeringer & Piore, 1971). Employment programs aiming to bridge these segments through affirmative action, targeted training, and placement services address structural barriers in the labor market. Research by Holzer and Neumark (2000) indicates that targeted programs can reduce disparities and improve employment rates for marginalized groups.



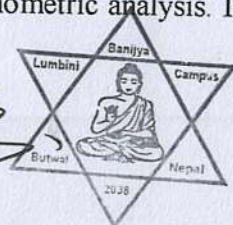
Evaluation Methods

The effectiveness of employment programs is often evaluated using randomized controlled trials (RCTs) and quasi-experimental designs. RCTs are considered the gold standard as they control for selection bias, allowing for causal inferences about program impact (Bloom, 2005). Quasi-experimental designs, such as difference-in-differences and propensity score matching, are also widely used when RCTs are not feasible.

2.2 Empirical Review

Choudhury and Ghosh (2015) opined that unemployment is a major issue in India, because of its larger size of population. Engaging the younger generation in legal economic activities presents a significant challenge for the government. In order to tackle this, several programs are implemented with the assistance of apex bodies. Banks are also setting targets to support budding entrepreneurs by offering loans under certain conditions. The Prime Minister Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) is one such initiative that provides credit-linked facilities. This program aims to assist unemployed individuals in rural and urban areas to start their own ventures by offering training, subsidies, and loans at concessional rates. It is crucial for unemployed youth to enhance their skills to start businesses and seize these opportunities to generate income and create local employment, thereby addressing regional imbalances and contributing to overall development.

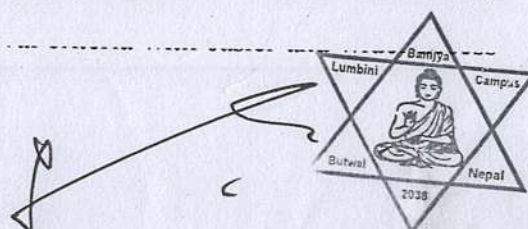
Bansal et al. (2019) analyzed the role of Prime minister employment generation programme (PMEGP) in creating employment opportunities through micro-entrepreneurial activities. The paper also investigated the relationship between number of units assisted under the scheme; margin money subsidy utilized and employment opportunities created in 6 different zones of the country, namely - North zone, South zone, East zone, West zone, Central zone and North East zone - for the period of 2009 through 2016 using panel data analysis. The study estimated employment opportunities created (EEOC) as dependent variable and number of units assisted (NOU) and Margin Money Subsidy Utilized (MMSU) as explanatory variables for analyzing their effect on EEOC; employing various statistical analysis including descriptive statistics, ordinary least square (OLS) regression, regression equation statistics and econometric analysis. It



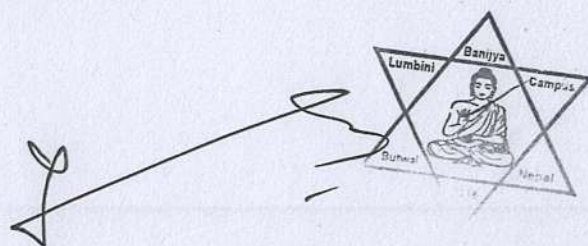
can be concluded that number of units assisted (NOU) is significant determinant for generating employment opportunities whereas Margin Money Subsidy Utilized (MMSU) is insignificant. Micro-small and Medium Sized Enterprises (MSMEs) in India are facing problems due to untimely financial support from the government.

Entrepreneurs in India are experiencing difficulties as a result of the Government's failure to provide timely financial assistance. The creation of productive and well-paid jobs is a critical element of the battle against poverty, which the PMEGP has kindly addressed by establishing a financial assistance system for the jobless and economically inactive. PMEGP has been proven to be a successful livelihood tool in reducing unemployment, poverty, and social and economic disparities among participants. Many educated young people, including women, have benefited from this programme in order to live decent lives in society. PMEGP assists in the resolution of operational and initial fund issues. PMEGP encourages entrepreneurs to innovate and come up with new business concepts. The government According to the findings of this study, the Government should enhance funding under the PMEGP to improve job possibilities in rural regions, therefore contributing to overall GDP growth. The Government should focus on decreasing and modifying the strict nature of capital criteria and conditions to provide entrepreneurs with easier and wider access. . To raise awareness of the schemes among entrepreneurs, exhibitions and programme should be organized. The Bank should focus on modifying the stringent nature of the project and loan approval criteria with easier and wider access to beneficiaries of PMEGP. Banks should establish a special desk for the PMEGP lending plan in various locations to foster an entrepreneurial environment. This study shows that PMEGP programme assistance can improve youth empowerment (entrepreneurial development) in the Nagpur district (Wadichar et al., 2022).

Khatiwada and Dahal (2023) conducted a study to examine the contribution of Prime Minister's Employment Programme (PMEP) to the Rural Economy of Nepal focusing on four key areas: agriculture activities, employment generation, women's participation, and involvement of local governments. The findings from the review of evidence do not support the effectiveness of PMEP. The program has struggled to fulfill its promise of providing employment, with low levels of actual employment compared to the number of registered individuals. Furthermore, the program heavily focuses on road and community



infrastructure development, neglecting the crucial agriculture sector. Local government participation falls short of the target against the budget allocation to the local level. On a positive note, PMEP has demonstrated effectiveness in increasing women's participation and engaging youth and productive labor force into work. The PMEP program faces significant challenges, including inadequate employment opportunities, limited expenditure, insufficient involvement of local governments, and short duration of employment (less than 100 days). These issues have hindered the program's effectiveness compared to initial expectations. To enhance the effectiveness of PMEP as poverty alleviation strategy, governments should establish clear policy goals and design programs accordingly. It is crucial for all levels of government to engage in a constructive dialogue, thoroughly review the design and implementation of PMEP, address empirical gaps and challenges, and seek practical solutions for its successful execution. The ultimate goal is to eradicate poverty and unemployment in Nepal by ensuring a comprehensive and well-implemented program.



Chapter III

Research Methods

3.1 Research Design

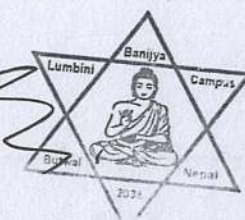
This study is based on a descriptive research design. Descriptive research design has been used to describe the features of data related to effectiveness of Prime Minister Employment Program in the context of Butwal Sub-metropolitan city, Rupandehi.

3.2 Population, Sample and Sampling Design

The population of this study includes all the people who were involved under the prime minister employment program in Butwal sub-metropolitan city as well community people where the program was executed. The total population of employed people under this program is known because they are registered in different wards of Butwal sub-metropolitan city. But beneficiary of community are not known. The sample size is taken 264 by using the formula developed by (Solvin, 1960). The Slovin's Formula is given as; $n = N/(1+Ne^2)$, where n is the sample size, N is the population size and e is the margin of error. Convenience sampling technique has been used for approaching respondents and to collect the required data.

3.3 Nature and Sources of Data

This study is based on quantitative nature of primary data. The primary data has been collected from the persons employed under the prime minister employment program in Butwal sub-metropolitan city, Rupandehi as well as the community in which the program was executed. The data was collected using a mixed method from respondents in terms of structured interview mode and a five-point Likert scale as 1 – strongly disagree, 2 – disagree, 3 – neutral, 4 – agree and 5 – strongly agree. the questionnaire has been developed to collect two types of information including general information i.e. demographic details and details relating to the effectiveness of the prime minister employment program.

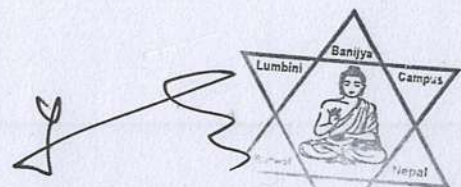


3.4 Tools for Data Collection

Primary data has been collected by using structured questionnaire. Questionnaire is developed in mixed method i.e. interview mode and five point Likert scale mode. The questionnaire has three section. First section has developed to collect the demographic information of respondents. The second section has developed to collect the direct employment and its effectiveness related questions focusing the prime minister employment program. Third section includes the perception of society with regard to the contribution of PMEP to infrastructure development.

3.5 Methods of Analysis

Data collected from survey were analyzed using descriptive statistical methods. Before conducting any statistical analysis, the data were meticulously reviewed to ensure accuracy and completeness. For this the data were entered in SPSS software available in the library of Lumbini Banijya Campus. Once the data has been entered into the SPSS software data editing tool was applied and central editing process were completed. Data has been analyzed by using descriptive statistical tools like; Frequency distributions, central tendencies and dispersions of the variables under study. Measures of central tendency were applied for calculating and identify the central point of the data for each variable. Likewise, for a measure of dispersion standard deviation was used to assess the variability within the dataset. Furthermore, frequencies and percentages were calculated for categorical variables to understand the distribution of different categories of variables.



Chapter IV

Data Presentation and Analysis

This chapter presents facts and information on the effectiveness of the Prime Minister Employment Program in meeting the goals outlined in the introduction chapter.

4.1. Demographic Profile of Respondents

4.1.1 Gender of the Respondents

In this study, 264 respondents participated from Butwal Sub-Metropolitan City.

Table 2

Gender of Respondents

Gender	Frequency	Percent
Female	147	55.7
Male	117	44.3
Total	264	100.0

Table 2 provides a breakdown of the respondents by gender for a survey on the Prime Minister Employment Program in Butwal Sub-Metropolitan City. Here is a detailed explanation of the information presented. The survey on the Prime Minister Employment Program in Butwal Sub-Metropolitan City had a total of 264 respondents. Out of these, 147 were female, making up 55.7% of the total respondents. The remaining 117 respondents were male, accounting for 44.3% of the total. This distribution indicates a higher participation of females compared to males in this particular survey.

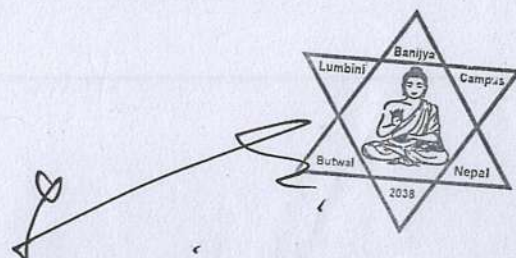
4.1.2 Community of Respondents

Table 3

Engagement of Community

Community	Frequency	Percent
Brahmin	46	17.4
Dalit	58	22.0
Janjati	94	35.6
Marginalized	38	14.4
Other	28	10.6
Total	264	100.0

The table 3 provides a breakdown of the respondents by caste/ethnicity for a survey on the Prime Minister Employment Program in Butwal Sub-Metropolitan City. Here is a detailed explanation of the information presented. The survey on the Prime Minister



Employment Program in Butwal Sub-Metropolitan City had a total of 264 respondents. The largest group of respondents belongs to the Janjati category, making up 35.6% of the total (94 respondents). Dalits are the second largest group, comprising 22.0% of the respondents (58 respondents). Brahmins make up 17.4% of the respondents (46 respondents). Marginalized groups account for 14.4% of the respondents (38 respondents). Respondents categorized as Other make up 10.6% of the total (28 respondents).

This distribution indicates that the Janjati group had the highest representation in the survey, while the Other category had the lowest.

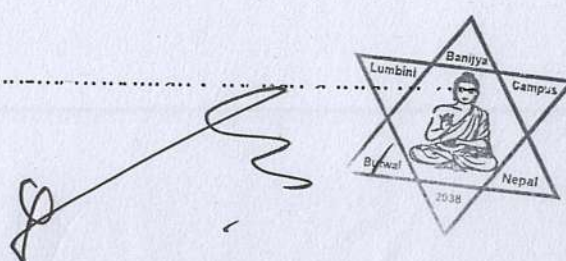
4.1.3 Age Group of Respondents

Table 4

Age Group

Age Group	Frequency	Percent
18-24 Years	25	9.5
25-29 Years	93	35.2
30-40 Years	102	38.6
41 and Above	44	16.7
Total	264	100.0

Table 4 provides a breakdown of the respondents by age group for a survey on the Prime Minister Employment Program in Butwal Sub-metropolitan City. The survey on the Prime Minister Employment Program in Butwal Sub-metropolitan City had a total of 264 respondents. The largest age group of respondents is 30-40 Years, making up 38.6% of the total (102 respondents). The second largest age group is 25-29 Years, comprising 35.2% of the respondents (93 respondents). The 41 and Above age group accounts for 16.7% of the respondents (44 respondents). The smallest age group is 18-24 Years, making up 9.5% of the total (25 respondents). This distribution indicates that the majority of the respondents are within the 25-40 years age range, with the highest representation from the 30-40 years group. The 18-24 years age group had the lowest representation in the survey.



4.1.4 Marital Status of Respondents

Table 5

Marital Status

Marital Status	Frequency	Percent
Married	157	59.5
Unmarried	107	40.5
Total	264	100.0

Table 5 provides a breakdown of the respondents by marital status for a survey on the Prime Minister Employment Program in Butwal Sub-metropolitan City. The survey on the Prime Minister Employment Program in Butwal Sub-metropolitan City had a total of 264 respondents. Out of these, 157 respondents are married, making up 59.5% of the total respondents. The remaining 107 respondents are unmarried, accounting for 40.5% of the total. This distribution indicates that a higher proportion of the respondents are married compared to those who are unmarried.

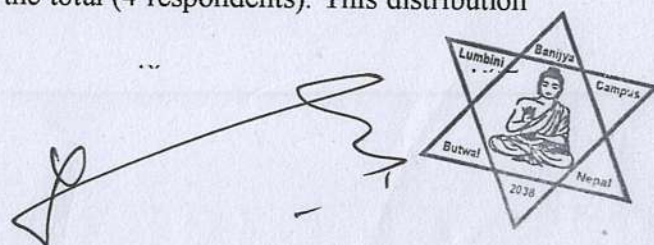
4.1.5 Education Level of Respondents

Table 6

Education Level

Education Level	Frequency	Percent
Primary	37	14.0
10 th Pass	116	43.9
+2 Pass	67	25.4
Bachelors Pass	40	15.2
Masters and above completed	4	1.5
Total	264	100.0

Table 6 provides a breakdown of the respondents by their educational qualifications for a survey on the Prime Minister Employment Program in Butwal Sub-metropolitan City. The survey on the Prime Minister Employment Program in Butwal Sub-metropolitan City had a total of 264 respondents. The largest group of respondents has completed 10th grade, making up 43.9% of the total (116 respondents). The second largest group has passed +2 (higher secondary), comprising 25.4% of the respondents (67 respondents). Respondents with a primary level of education make up 14.0% of the total (37 respondents). Those who have completed a bachelor's degree account for 15.2% of the respondents (40 respondents). The smallest group of respondents has completed a master's degree or higher, making up 1.5% of the total (4 respondents). This distribution



indicates that the majority of the respondents have completed 10th grade, with a significant portion also having higher secondary education. Very few respondents have attained a master's degree or higher.

4.1.6 Family Size of Respondent

Table 7

Family Size

Family Size	Frequency	Percent
One	37	14.0
Two	49	18.6
Three	40	15.2
Four	74	28.0
More Than Four	64	24.2
Total	264	100.0

Table 7 provides a breakdown of the respondents by the number of family members for a survey on the Prime Minister Employment Program in Butwal Sub-metropolitan City. Here is a detailed explanation of the information presented. The survey on the Prime Minister Employment Program in Butwal Sub-metropolitan City had a total of 264 respondents. The largest group of respondents has four family members, making up 28.0% of the total (74 respondents). The second largest group consists of respondents with more than four family members, comprising 24.2% of the respondents (64 respondents). Respondents with two family members account for 18.6% of the total (49 respondents). Those with three family members make up 15.2% of the respondents (40 respondents). The smallest group of respondents has only one family member, representing 14.0% of the total (37 respondents). This distribution indicates that the majority of the respondents have families with four or more members, with the highest representation from families with exactly four members. Families with only one member have the lowest representation in the survey.

4.1.7 Earning Members in the Family of Respondents

Table 8 provides a breakdown of the respondents by the number of working members in their families for a survey on the Prime Minister Employment Program in Butwal Sub-metropolitan City. Here is a detailed explanation of the information presented. The survey classifies respondents into four categories based on the number of working members in their families: One, Two, Three, and More Than Three.

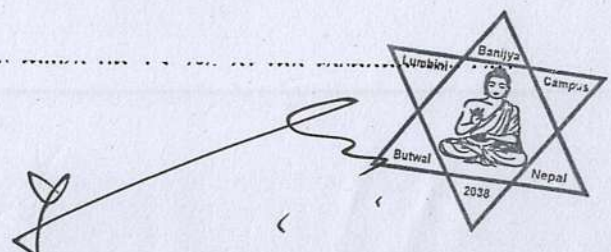


Table 8*Working Members in the Family*

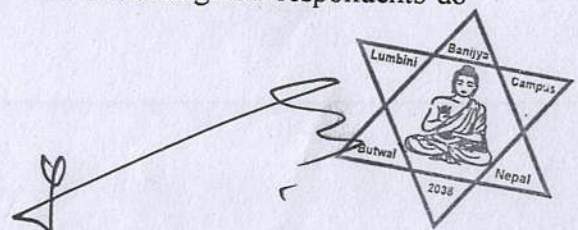
Working Members	Frequency	Percent
One	74	28.0
Two	83	31.4
Three	70	26.5
More Than Three	37	14.0
Total	264	100.0

The largest group of respondents has two working members in the family, making up 31.4% of the total (83 respondents). The second largest group consists of families with one working member, comprising 28.0% of the respondents (74 respondents). Respondents with three working members account for 26.5% of the total (70 respondents). The smallest group of respondents has more than three working members, representing 14.0% of the total (37 respondents). This distribution indicates that the majority of the respondents' families have either one or two working members, with the highest representation from families with two working members. Families with more than three working members have the lowest representation in the survey.

4.1.8 Disability, if any**Table 9***Disability*

Disability	Frequency	Percent
Yes	26	9.8
No	238	90.2
Total	264	100.0

Table 9 provides a breakdown of the respondents by their disability status for a survey on the Prime Minister Employment Program in Butwal Sub-metropolitan City. Here is a detailed explanation of the information presented. The survey classifies respondents into two categories based on disability status: Yes (those with a disability) and No (those without a disability). The survey on the Prime Minister Employment Program in Butwal Sub-metropolitan City had a total of 264 respondents. Out of these, 26 respondents have a disability, making up 9.8% of the total respondents. The remaining 238 respondents do



not have a disability, accounting for 90.2% of the total. This distribution indicates that the vast majority of the respondents do not have a disability, while a small percentage (less than 10%) of the respondents reported having a disability.

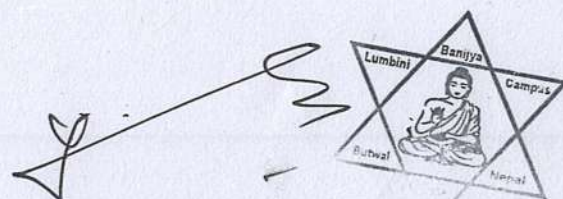
4.1.9 Family Income of the Respondents

Table 10

Family Income

Family Income	Frequency	Percent
Less than Rs. 10,000	36	13.6
Rs. 10,000-Rs. 20,000	43	16.3
Rs. 20,000-Rs. 30,000	113	42.8
Rs. 30,000-Rs. 40,000	50	18.9
More than Rs. 40,000	22	8.3
Total	264	100.0

Table 10 provides a breakdown of the respondents by their family monthly income for a survey on the Prime Minister Employment Program in Butwal Sub-metropolitan City. The survey classifies respondents into five income categories: Less than Rs. 10,000, Rs. 10,000-Rs. 20,000, Rs. 20,000-Rs. 30,000, Rs. 30,000-Rs. 40,000, and More than Rs. 40,000. The survey on the Prime Minister Employment Program in Butwal Sub-metropolitan City had a total of 264 respondents. The largest group of respondents falls into the Rs. 20,000-Rs. 30,000 income category, making up 42.8% of the total (113 respondents). The second largest group consists of respondents with a monthly income of Rs. 30,000-Rs. 40,000, comprising 18.9% of the respondents (50 respondents). Respondents with an income of Rs. 10,000-Rs. 20,000 account for 16.3% of the total (43 respondents). Those with a monthly income of less than Rs. 10,000 make up 13.6% of the respondents (36 respondents). The smallest group of respondents has a monthly income of more than Rs. 40,000, representing 8.3% of the total (22 respondents). This distribution indicates that the majority of the respondents have a family monthly income in the Rs. 20,000-Rs. 30,000 range, while the fewest respondents report a family monthly income of more than Rs. 40,000.



4.1.10 Monthly Income of Respondent before Joining PMEP

Table 11

Per Month Income

Monthly Income	Frequency	Percent
Nil	48	18.2
Less than Rs. 5,000	77	29.2
Less than Rs. 20,000	84	31.8
Rs. 20,001- Rs. 30,000	55	20.8
Total	264	100.0

Table 11 provides a breakdown of the respondents by their income before joining the Prime Minister Employment Program (PMEP) in Butwal Sub-metropolitan City. The survey classifies respondents into four income categories before joining PMEP: Nil, Less than Rs. 5,000, Less than Rs. 20,000, and Rs. 20,001- Rs. 30,000. The survey on the Prime Minister Employment Program in Butwal Sub-metropolitan City had a total of 264 respondents. The largest group of respondents had an income of less than Rs. 20,000 before joining PMEP, making up 31.8% of the total (84 respondents). The second largest group consists of respondents with an income of less than Rs. 5,000 before joining PMEP, comprising 29.2% of the respondents (77 respondents). Respondents with no income (Nil) before joining PMEP account for 18.2% of the total (48 respondents). Those with a monthly income between Rs. 20,001 and Rs. 30,000 before joining PMEP make up 20.8% of the respondents (55 respondents). This distribution indicates that the majority of the respondents had some level of income before joining PMEP, with the highest representation from those earning less than Rs. 20,000. A significant portion of the respondents had very low income or no income at all before joining the program.

4.1.11 Occupation of Respondents before Engaged in PMEP

The table 12 provides a breakdown of the occupation status of respondents before their engagement in the Prime Minister Employment Program (PMEP) in Butwal Sub-metropolitan city. In the survey conducted in Butwal Sub-metropolitan city, 31 respondents, accounting for 11.7% of the total respondents, identified themselves as self-employed.

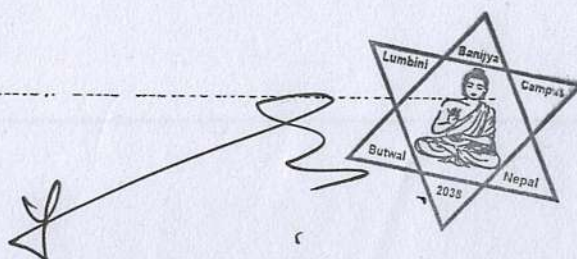


Table 12*Occupation Before Engaged in PMEP*

Occupation Before	Frequency	Percent
Self-employed	31	11.7
Wage Employment	173	65.5
Unemployed	60	22.7
Total	264	100.0

These individuals were likely entrepreneurs, freelancers, or small business owners. According to the survey findings, 173 respondents, making up the majority at 65.5% of the total respondents, were engaged in wage employment before participating in PMEP. These individuals could have been working in various sectors, such as government, private industry, or nonprofit organizations, holding positions ranging from entry-level to managerial roles. The data indicates that 60 respondents, representing 22.7% of the total respondents, were unemployed before their involvement in PMEP. These individuals were likely looking for job opportunities and may have been seeking support and training provided by PMEP to enhance their employability and secure stable employment.

It highlights the presence of self-employed individuals, those engaged in wage employment, and those who were unemployed, indicating the program's reach across different segments of the population and its role in supporting individuals from various occupational backgrounds in their professional development and employment endeavors.

4.2 Awareness of PMEP

It is also pertinent to understand the youth's awareness on the PMEP program aspects, like sectors in which sector is imparted, eligibility criteria for employment in the PMEP, Working location, and Counseling fee. The analysis on these aspects are presented in each of the following subsections, as in the table presenting the youth's awareness regarding the availability of job on interested sector under the PMEP in the table below:

4.2.1 Sector of Interest Awareness

Table 13 shows that out of the 264, 133 respondents (50.4%) knew that employment is provided in the sector or industry they are interested in.

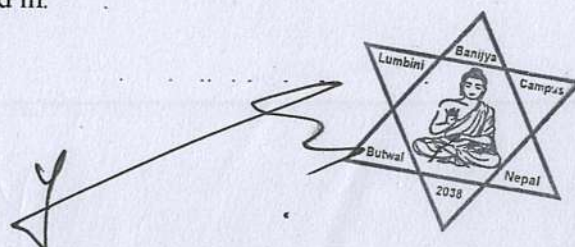


Table 13*Sector Interest Awareness*

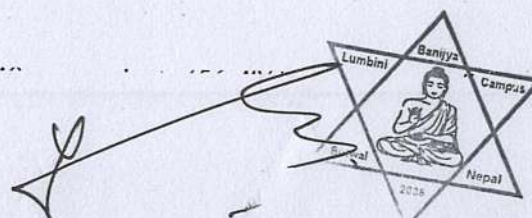
Job of Interest	Frequency	Percent
Yes	133	50.4
No	131	49.6
Total	264	100.0

The remaining 131 respondents (49.6%) did not know that employment is provided in their sector or industry of interest. The responses are almost evenly split, with a slight majority of respondents being aware of the employment opportunities in their area of interest. This distribution indicates that awareness of employment opportunities in respondents' sectors or industries of interest is nearly evenly divided among the participants in the survey.

4.2.2 Eligibility Criteria Awareness of Respondents**Table 14***Eligibility Criteria Awareness*

Criteria Awareness	Frequency	Percent
Yes	149	56.4
No	115	43.6
Total	264	100.0

Table 14 depicts that out of the 264 respondents, 149 respondents (56.4%) were aware of the eligibility criteria for enrollment in the employment program. The remaining 115 respondents (43.6%) were not aware of the eligibility criteria. This distribution indicates that a majority of the respondents were aware of the eligibility criteria for enrollment in the employment program, with more than half of the participants indicating awareness. However, a significant portion of the respondents, nearly 44%, were not aware of the eligibility criteria.



4.2.3 Location of Work Awareness of Respondents

Table 15 presents data from a survey conducted in Butwal Sub-metropolitan city regarding the awareness of local residents about the location of working areas under the Prime Minister Employment Program.

Table 15

Location of Work Awareness

Location Awareness	Frequency	Percent
Yes	151	57.2
No	113	42.8
Total	264	100.0

The survey results show that a majority of respondents (over half) were aware that the working areas for the Prime Minister Employment Program were located in their locality. However, a significant minority (nearly 43%) were not aware of this information. This data highlights the level of awareness among the residents of Butwal Sub-metropolitan city regarding the local implementation of the employment program.

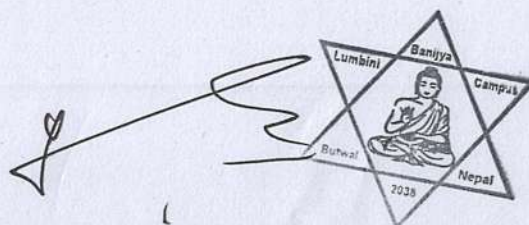
4.2.4 Counseling Fee Awareness of Respondents

Table 16

Counseling Fee Awareness

	Frequency	Percent
Yes	147	55.7
No	117	44.3
Total	264	100.0

Table 16 provides data from a survey conducted in Butwal Sub-metropolitan city about residents' awareness of the fee of counseling services provided under the Prime Minister Employment Program (PMEP). The survey results show that a majority of the respondents (over half) were aware that the counseling services provided under the PMEP were free. However, a significant minority (nearly 44.3%) were not aware of this benefit. This data indicates the level of awareness among the residents of Butwal Sub-



metropolitan city regarding the free counseling services available through the Prime Minister Employment Program.

4.3 Beneficiaries Perceptions on PMEP

It is also pertinent to understand the employee perceptions regarding the benefits of the PMEP. The table presents the perceptions of employees regarding the benefits obtained from the PMEP based on different perspectives in the table below;

4.3.1 Perceived Benefits

Table 17

Perceived Benefits

Perceived Benefit	Frequency	Percent
Job	124	47.0
Self Employment Assistance	140	53.0
Total	264	100.0

Table 17 presents data from a survey conducted in Butwal Sub-metropolitan city regarding the perceived benefits of participating in the Prime Minister Employment Program (PMEP). The survey results indicate that the majority of respondents (53.0%) believed that receiving assistance for self-employment was a benefit of participating in the PMEP, while a significant portion (47.0%) believed that obtaining a job was also a benefit. This suggests that there is a perceived dual benefit from the program, catering to both job seekers and those interested in self-employment opportunities.

This data sheds light on the perceived benefits of the Prime Minister Employment Program among the residents of Butwal Sub-metropolitan city, reflecting their expectations regarding job opportunities and self-employment assistance through the program.

4.4 Job Interest and Aspiration Analysis

4.4.1 Sectoral Job Interest of Respondents

Table 18 presents data from a survey conducted in Butwal Sub-metropolitan city regarding the sectors or industries of employment that respondents were interested in as part of the Prime Minister Employment Program (PMEP).

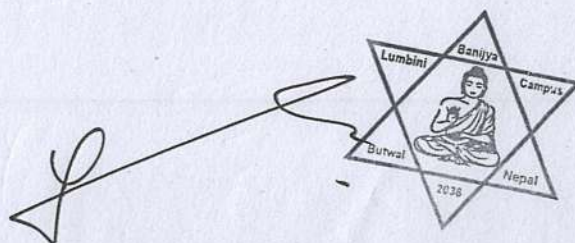


Table 18*Sector of Job Interest*

Sector	Frequency	Percent
Service	101	38.3
Construction	39	14.8
Waste Management	30	11.4
Others	94	35.6
Total	264	100.0

The percentages illustrate the proportion of respondents interested in each sector or industry relative to the overall number of participants. 38.3% of respondents were interested in the service sector. 14.8% of respondents were interested in the construction industry. 11.4% of respondents were interested in waste management. 35.6% of respondents were interested in other unspecified sectors or industries. This data provides valuable insights into the preferences and interests of potential participants in the Prime Minister Employment Program in Butwal Sub-metropolitan city, which can inform program planning and implementation strategies to better align with the needs and aspirations of the community.

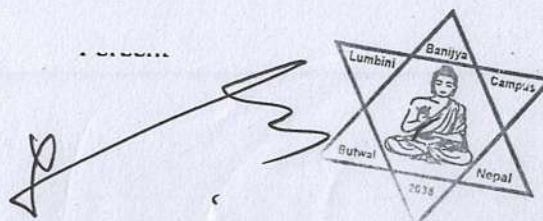
4.4.2 Job Aspiration of Respondents**Table 19***Job Aspiration*

	Frequency	Percent
Yes	153	58.0
No	111	42.0
Total	264	100.0

The table 19 provides data from a survey conducted in Butwal Sub-metropolitan city regarding residents' aspirations for participating in the Prime Minister Employment Program (PMEP).

The survey results indicate that a majority of respondents (58.0%) expressed aspirations to participate in the Prime Minister Employment Program. However, a significant minority (42.0%) did not have aspirations to participate in the program.

This data provides insights into the level of interest and aspiration among the residents of Butwal Sub-metropolitan city regarding participation in the Prime Minister Employment



Program, reflecting the potential demand and enthusiasm for such employment initiatives in the community.

4.5 Effectiveness of the Program

The study measures the effectiveness of PMEP on the basis of several aspects as presented below;

4.5.1 Days Employees Engaged in PMEP

Table 20

Days of Employees Engaged

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
How many days did you get involved in PMEP?	264	5	100	47.00	23.042
Valid N (listwise)	264				

Table 20 provides statistical information regarding the duration of involvement of participants in the Prime Minister Employment Program (PMEP) in Butwal Sub-metropolitan city. The minimum duration of involvement reported by participants is 5 days, while the maximum duration is 100 days. The average duration of involvement in the PMEP among participants is 47.00 days. The standard deviation measures the dispersion or variability of the duration of involvement around the mean. In this case, the standard deviation is 23.042 days, indicating that the durations of involvement among participants vary from the mean duration by approximately 23.042 days on average. Overall, this statistical information offers a quantitative understanding of the duration of involvement of participants in the PMEP in Butwal Sub-metropolitan city, which can help in assessing program effectiveness and planning future interventions.

4.5.2 Working Days

Table 21

Employees Working Days

	Frequency	Percent
up to 35 working days	99	37.5
36 to 65 working days	104	39.4
66 to 100 working days	61	23.1
Total	264	100.0

Table 21 provides data on the distribution of participants in the Prime Minister Employment Program (PMEP) in Butwal Sub-metropolitan city based on the number of working days they were involved in. The data reveals the distribution of participants



based on the duration of their involvement in the PMEP. A significant portion of participants (39.4%) were involved for 36 to 65 working days, followed closely by those involved for up to 35 working days (37.5%). A smaller proportion (23.1%) were involved for the longest duration, between 66 to 100 working days. This breakdown provides insights into the engagement levels of participants in the PMEP, indicating the range of durations for which individuals were actively involved in the program. Such information can be valuable for program evaluation and future planning, ensuring effective utilization of resources and maximizing participant engagement.

4.5.3 Perceived Effectiveness of PMEP with respect to Employees

Table 22

Descriptive Statistics of Perceived Effectiveness

Responses	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Quality of the job obtained under PMEP	264	1	5	2.81	1.014
Earnings generated under PMEP	264	1	5	2.86	.786
Working days were sufficient	264	1	5	2.85	1.139
Working location	264	1	5	3.12	.859
Safety materials in work place	264	1	5	3.05	.851
Sufficient working materials	264	1	5	3.11	.854
Supervisor was supportive	264	1	5	3.04	.980
Supervisor was innovative	264	1	5	3.09	.949
<i>Counselling</i> /orientation before performing the job	264	1	5	3.09	.933
Day to day monitoring of the job performance	264	1	5	3.08	.948
I will recommend this PMEP (JOB) to others.	264	2	5	3.21	.828
Valid N (list-wise)	264				

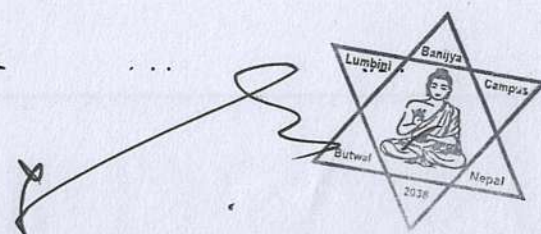


Table 22 depicts that the mean rating of 2.81 suggests that, on average, participants had a below-average or slightly negative perception regarding the quality of the job obtained through the PMEP. With a mean rating of 2.86, participants had also a slightly negative perception regarding the earnings generated through the PMEP. The mean rating of 2.85 suggests that, on average, participants were dissatisfied about the working days provided under the PMEP were sufficient. However, the perception of respondents on other variables such as working location, safety materials in the workplace, sufficient working materials, supportive supervisor, innovative supervisor, counseling/orientation before performing the job, and day-to-day monitoring of job performance were above average. Similarly, the positive aspect upon working environment or working place depends upon whether worker recommends same job for other or not. In this regard, the mean rating of PMEP job recommendation by participant 3.21 indicates that, on average, participants were slightly inclined towards agreeing that they would recommend the PMEP job to others. The PMEP program from the point of view of employees will be effective if there is provided relatively long working days, quality of job and higher remuneration to the workers.

4.5.4 Perception of Participants Regarding PMEP

Table 23

Selection of Area after PMEP Job

Job After PMEP	Frequency	Percent
Self-Employment	130	49.2
Wage Employment	134	50.8
Total	264	100.0

Table 23 reveals that there is a nearly equal distribution of aspirations among participants of the Prime Minister Employment Program in Butwal Sub-metropolitan city, with roughly half (i.e. 49%) **want to involve in self-employment after the completion of this Job** and the other half (50.8%) aiming for traditional wage-based employment opportunities. This suggests a diverse range of career goals and aspirations among the program participants.

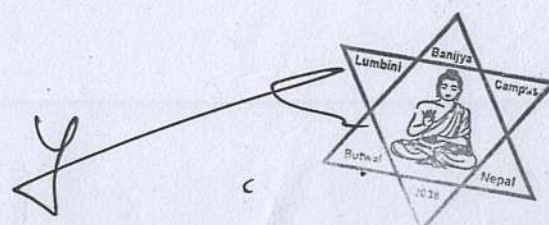


Table 24*Acquire of Skills as per Enrollment in Job*

Skill Enhanced	Frequency	Percent
Yes	144	54.5
No	120	45.5
Total	264	100.0

Table 24 results suggest that a majority of the participants (54.5%) in the Prime Minister Employment Program in Butwal Sub-metropolitan city feel that they were able to acquire the skills they enrolled for. However, a significant portion of respondents (i.e. 45.5%) also reported not being able to gain the desired skills, indicating potential areas for improvement or further support within the program.

Table 25*Assistance after PMEP Job*

Job Assistance by PMEP	Frequency	Percent
Yes	133	50.4
No	131	49.6
Total	264	100.0

As per the table 25, 133 respondents, representing 50.4% of the total surveyed individuals, reported receiving assistance in finding employment through the program. The data shows that 131 respondents, making up 49.6% of the total surveyed individuals, stated that they were not provided with placement assistance. This suggests that while some participants benefited from placement support, there is also a portion of the participants who may require additional assistance or improvement in this aspect of the program.

4.6 Effectiveness of PMEP from the Societal Perspective

Table 26 provides descriptive statistics for participants' perceptions regarding various aspects related to infrastructure and the Prime Minister Employment Program (PMEP) in Butwal Sub-metropolitan city. The mean rating of 3.17 suggests that, on average, participants felt somewhat moderately benefited from the infrastructure maintained through the PMEP. With a mean rating of 3.15, participants were also somewhat moderately involved in the project selection process implemented through the PMEP.



Table 26*Descriptive Statistics for Effectiveness of PMEP from the Societal Perspective*

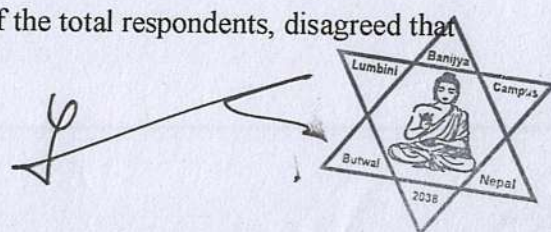
Descriptive Characteristics	I am benefited from the infrastructure maintained through PMEP?	I participated in the project selection process implemented through PMEP.	I think it is appropriate infrastructure, to give the most priority through PMEP?	I think the PMEP model is supportive for the development of infrastructure?
Mean	3.17	3.15	3.09	3.22
Std. Deviation	0.769	0.807	0.886	0.949
Minimum	1	1	1	1
Maximum	5	5	5	5

The mean rating of 3.09 suggests that, on average, participants had a slightly neutral or moderately positive perception about the appropriateness of infrastructure to give the most priority through the PMEP. With a mean rating of 3.22, participants generally leaned towards agreeing that the PMEP model is supportive for the development of infrastructure. Overall, these descriptive statistics provide insights into participants' perceptions regarding infrastructure and the PMEP in Butwal Sub-metropolitan city, highlighting areas where perceptions are more positive. It indicates that beneficiary of society has positive perception on PMEP, which depicts the effectiveness of program from the view point of society.

Table 27*Perception of Local Beneficiary on Infrastructure Maintenance*

Response	Frequency	Percent
Strongly Degree	1	0.4
Disagree	55	20.8
Neutral	107	40.5
Agree	100	37.9
Strongly Agree	1	0.4
Total	264	100.0

Table 27 indicates a varied range of perceptions among participants i.e. local community regarding the extent to which they believe they benefited from the infrastructure maintained through PMEP. One participant, which represents 0.4% of the total respondents, strongly disagreed that they benefited from the infrastructure maintained through PMEP. 55 participants, comprising 20.8% of the total respondents, disagreed that



they benefited from the infrastructure. 107 participants, accounting for 40.5% of the total respondents, held a neutral or average perception regarding whether they benefited from the infrastructure. 100 participants, representing 37.9% of the total respondents, agreed that they benefited from the infrastructure. 1 participant, which also represents 0.4% of the total respondents, strongly agreed that they benefited from the infrastructure. This suggests a diverse range of experiences and opinions among respondents regarding the impact of PMEP

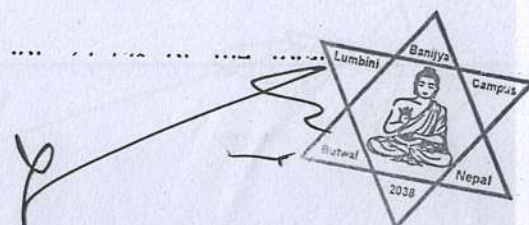
Table 28

Perception of Local Beneficiary on Appropriateness of Infrastructure Selection

Response	Frequency	Percent
Strongly Degree	3	1.1
Disagree	80	30.3
Neutral	73	27.7
Agree	105	39.8
Strongly Agree	3	1.1
Total	264	100.0

The table 28 provides a breakdown of participants' responses regarding appropriate infrastructure has given the most priority through PMEP in Butwal Sub-metropolitan city. 3 participants, which represents 1.1% of the total respondents, strongly disagreed that the appropriate infrastructure has given the most priority through PMEP. 80 participants, comprising 30.3% of the total respondents, disagreed that the appropriate infrastructure has given the most priority. 73 participants, accounting for 27.7% of the total respondents, held a neutral or average perception regarding whether the appropriate infrastructure has given the most priority. 105 participants, representing 39.8% of the total respondents, agreed that the appropriate infrastructure has given the most priority through PMEP. 3 participants, which also represent 1.1% of the total respondents, strongly agreed that the appropriate infrastructure has been given the most priority.

Table 29 suggests a diverse range of opinions among participants regarding the effectiveness of the Prime Minister Employment Program (PMEP) model in supporting infrastructure development in Butwal Sub-metropolitan city. While a significant portion of participants (approximately 46.2%) either agreed or strongly agreed that the PMEP model is supportive, a notable proportion (27.7%) expressed disagreement or a neutral



needs to address the inconsistencies in work duration and improve job quality and earnings to enhance its overall effectiveness and impact on employment and economic stability.

5.2 Recommendations

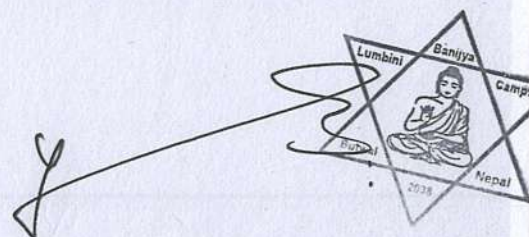
Recommendations for Improvement of PMEP Effectiveness

For the Government of Nepal:

- **Increase Funding and Resources:** Allocate more financial resources to ensure the program can provide consistent and longer-term employment opportunities.
- **Enhance Job Quality:** Implement standards to improve the quality of jobs offered, ensuring they meet the expectations and needs of the participants.
- **Expand Skill Development Programs:** Offer more comprehensive training and skill development initiatives to better prepare workers for diverse job sectors.
- **Improve Awareness Campaigns:** Conduct more extensive awareness campaigns to ensure participants are well-informed about job availability, eligibility criteria, and job locations.
- **Monitor and Evaluate Effectively:** Establish robust monitoring and evaluation mechanisms to regularly assess program performance and make necessary adjustments.
- **Facilitate Post-Program Employment:** Create partnerships with private sector companies to facilitate job placements for participants after completing the program.
- **Address Gender and Community Disparities:** Ensure equitable opportunities for all genders and communities, focusing on inclusion and reducing any disparities.

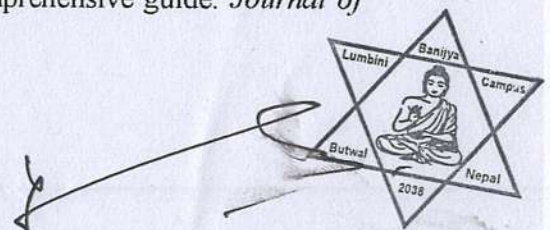
For Butwal Sub-Metropolitan City:

- **Localize Training Programs:** Develop training programs tailored to the specific needs and opportunities within the local job market.



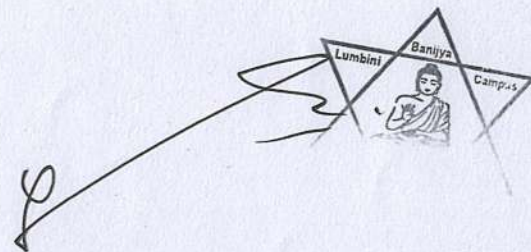
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Questionnaire

A Study of the Effectiveness of the "Prime Minister Employment Program" (PMEP) in Butwal Sub-Metropolitan City

This questionnaire aims at collecting information on the "A Study of the Effectiveness of Prime Minister Employment Program". Such information is being collected as part of a Collaborative research project between the Lumbini Banijya Campus, Butwal-11, and Kalika Multiple Campus, Pokhara-11, Nepal.

You are requested to spare some of your valuable time to fill the questionnaire. The information provided would be used for academic purposes only and at any stage, the identity of the respondent shall not be disclosed.

We appreciate your participation in the survey. Thank You.

Research and Development Department
Lumbini Banijya Campus, Butwal

Research Management Cell
Kalika Multiple Campus, Pokhara

Section A: Demographic Information

Name:

District:

Gender:

Female	Male
--------	------

Community

Brahmin Dalit Janjati Marginalized others

Age Group

18-24 years	25- 29 years	30- 40 years	41 and above
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Marital Status

Married	Unmarried
---------	-----------

Education

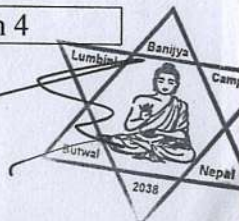
Primary	10th Pass	+ 2 Pass	Bachelors Pass	Masters and above completed

Family Size(members)

1	2	3	4	More than 5
---	---	---	---	-------------

How many earning members are there in the family?

1	2	3	More than 4
---	---	---	-------------



The income of the Family(per month) in Rs.

Less than Rs.10,000	Rs.10,000- Rs.20,000	Rs.20,001- Rs.30,000	Rs.30,000- Rs.40,000	Morethan Rs.40,000

The income of the participant before joining PMEP (p.m.) in Rs.

Nil	LessthanRs.5,000	LessthanRs.10,000	Rs.20,001- Rs.30,000
-----	------------------	-------------------	----------------------

Are you a person with a disability? i) Yes ii) No

Your Occupation (before PMEP Program)

Self-employed	WageEmployment	Unemployed
---------------	----------------	------------

How many days did you get involved in PMEP?

.....

Section: Employment awareness

Did you know that employment is provided in the sector/industry you are interested in?

Yes	No
-----	----

Were you aware of the eligibility criterion for the enrollment of the employment?

Yes	No
-----	----

Did you know that working area were located in your own locality?

Yes	No
-----	----

Did you know that the PMEP counselling is free?

Yes	No
-----	----

Which benefits will you get after PMEP?

Job	Self Employment Assistance
-----	-------------------------------

Were you aspiring for this program?

Yes	No
-----	----

Which sector/industry of employment you were interested in?

.....

Please rate the quality of the following parameters on the scale of 1-5.

Poor - 1, somewhat good - 2, Good - 3, Very good - 4, Excellent - 5

Statement	Poor	Somewhat good	Good	Very good	Excellent
Quality of the job obtained under PMEP					
Earning generated under PMEP					



Working days were sufficient					
Working location					
Safety materials in work place					
Sufficient working materials					
Supervisor was supportive					
Supervisor was innovative					
Counselling/orientation before performing the job					
Day to day monitoring of the job performance					

I will recommend this PMEP (JOB) to others.

Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree

Section: B Infrastructure

Infrastructure Development under PMEP (Questions to be asked to the society)

- I am benefited from the infrastructure maintained through PMEP?
Strongly Agree Agree Neutral Disagree Strongly Disagree
- I was participated in the project selection process implemented through PMEP?
Strongly Agree Agree Neutral Disagree Strongly Disagree
- I think it is appropriate infrastructure, to give the most priority through PMEP?
Strongly Agree Agree Neutral Disagree Strongly Disagree
- I think the PMEP model is supportive for the development of infrastructure?
Strongly Agree Agree Neutral Disagree Strongly Disagree

Section: C Perception

What do you want to do after the completion of this Job?

Self Employment	Wage Employment
-----------------	-----------------

Are you able to gain skills for which you have enrolled?

Yes	No
-----	----

Were you provided any assistance in placement?

Yes	No
-----	----

Thank You



EFFECTIVENESS OF PRIME MINISTER EMPLOYMENT PROG...

By: Asst. Prof. Pitambar Sapkota /Asst. P...

As of: May 27, 2024 11:22:18 AM
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