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Theoretical analysis of migrant motivations to entrepreneurship

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Abstract

This paper is formulated based on prior studies on migrant entrepreneurs while taking into account their motivation to become entrepreneurs in the host country. The analysis shows a diverse research nature of migrant entrepreneur's motivations to engage in entrepreneurship in the host countries mostly coming from emerging markets specifically Asian countries and in particular south-east Asia, countries such as India, Bangladesh, China, Sri-Lanka, and Pakistan to settle in Australia, New Zealand, The UAE, The U.S, Canada the UK, and Germany and the Netherlands. We also found that most of their reasons for venturing in entrepreneurship were lack of job opportunities that fit their skill sets, discrimination in workplaces, skills, and ease for starting online businesses and talent to exploit business opportunities in the host country. At the end, we presented the results in form of a theoretical model, illustrating the motivational factors for migrant entrepreneurs to engage in entrepreneurship in the studied host countries.

Keywords: Migrants, Migrant entrepreneurs, Migrants' motivation, entrepreneurship

JEL codes: F22

INTRODUCTION

Amid political turmoil and economic crisis triggering migrant policy debates in most migrants receiving countries such as the U.S, the U.K, Germany and Australia among others stand to end debates predominantly about migrants and migrant entrepreneurs. Even though there is evidence stretching over decades that migrants evolved to entrepreneurs contributing massively to the economic growths of their host countries and extending to home countries. It is significant to remember the most recent events involving migrants that led to government shutdown in the U.S, which was directly affected by the disagreements between the Democrats and the Republicans, in Germany, Angela Merkel losing the majority votes in her fourth-term and had to form a coalition government and not forgetting the bitter Brexit referendum results that was partly affected by the “Leave Group” migrants rhetoric’s. On the other hand, the increased influx of migrants into the USA and the European Union countries has motivated the literature responses are both discipline and area centric and mostly considered the migrant as a recipient of migration policies and programmes (Elo & Vemuri, 2016).

In all the events mentioned above, all the countries involved are the top migrants receiving countries in the world, for example, the US received 46.6 million, Germany 12 million and The UK 8.5 million (UN, 2015). While at the same time most economically beneficiaries of migrant entrepreneurs. These cases and several debates motivated series of research in academia across the globe. Most importantly, it shows migrant entrepreneurs have the potentials to propel economic growth in various sectors of the host countries and home country. For example, cases such like Chinese migrant entrepreneur that facilitated the internationalization and entry of Chinese companies into Hungary and central Europe (Wong & Primecz, 2011), also, (Figueira, Caselli, & Theodorakopoulos, 2016) suggest there is scope for migrant entrepreneurs to play an essential part in engendering cosmopolitan transformation.

Home countries are also known to have benefitted hugely from their emigrants leaving in more favourable economies in form of remittances and investments, which contribute significantly in fostering economic development in the home countries. In the economic development perspective, remittances can be of use for both consumption and investment purposes, which further encourages the demand for goods and services, and contributes to economic development. It has played a decisive role in enhancing the social and economic conditions of the recipient’s families consequently contributing to the gross domestic product (GDP) (Barai, 2012).

This article aims to highlight migrants’ motivation to become entrepreneurs in their host countries.

First, the main definitions, used in this article are presented. Later, migration theories, explaining migrants’ contribution are explained. Migrant entrepreneurs’ evolution and motivation to start business and challenges, which these entrepreneurs face in host countries, are highlighted after this.

We did a rigor analysis of several cases of migrant entrepreneur’s activities that are perceived to have contributed to the economic development of their host countries; the study stretched from most of the OECD countries that host a large number of migrants from mostly the developing and underdeveloped countries particularly in Southeast Asia.

THEORETICAL ANALYSIS OF THE MAIN DEFINITIONS

Meaning of international migrants

In general, international migration can be defined as the physical movement from one geographic point to another (Agozino, 2000), crossing national borders (Boyle, Halfacree, and Robinson 1998). The UN specifies a migrant as 'any person who changes his or her country of usual residence' (United Nations 1998), with the country of usual residence' representing the place where the person has the centre of his life (United Nations 1998).

Furthermore, in addition to the above definitions, The International organization for Migration (IOM, 2011), defined a migrant as anyone who is moving or has moved across an international border or within a State away from his/her habitual place of residence, irrespective of (1) the person's legal status; (2) whether the movement is voluntary or involuntary; (3) what the causes of the movement are; or (4) what the length of the stay is.

Definition of entrepreneurship

The word "entrepreneur" has a different meaning for different people. However, it is more logical looking at the concept of entrepreneurship as a process, and the individual involved in as an entrepreneur who can determine, organizing and exploiting business opportunities in order create and manage an organization.

Shane and Venkataraman (2000) defined entrepreneurship as "the process by which 'opportunities to create future goods and services are discovered, evaluated and exploited'". Shane (2000), highlighted several key points that followed from using this definition. For instance, the definition does not explicitly require that an entrepreneur must be a firm founder. A common assumption in the research relating to entrepreneurship allows for the fact that innovative ideas for goods and services can come from anywhere in the organizational hierarchy and not just from the top (i.e., business owners or founders) Shane and Venkataraman, 2000).

Definition of migrant entrepreneurs

Due to the lack of an internationally agreed definition of a migrant entrepreneur. In this paper, migrant entrepreneurs are defined as those foreign-born business owners "who seek to generate value through the creation or expansion of economic activity, by identifying new products, processes or markets" (OECD, 2008). Standard practice in the entrepreneurship literature is to assimilate entrepreneurs to the self-employed, whether or not they employ other persons. This approach is followed throughout the paper, where the terms self-employed and entrepreneur are used interchangeably.

Theories used to explain motivation to migrate

Research on migration and international mobility is primarily centred on two economic views (Elo & Vemuri, 2016). The first side of it is associated with the cost and liability or the controlling the negative influence of the exodus (e.g. Collier 2013) while the second part of the narrative is the side of diaspora resources, the assets (e.g. Tung 2008). In summary, both sections of the theories are linked with the push and pull factors focusing on the causes and factors that push people to migrant and the other pull side presenting the perceived benefits one could get while living in the host country.

These theories are surrounded with both negative and positive social-economic implications on either side, which triggered many studies resulting to a multitude of migration theories and in particular theories of labour migration. Even though the focus of this paper is more on migrant entrepreneur's motivations for entrepreneurship, we first have to consider their motivation to migrate before we may have a clear understanding of their motivation to engage in entrepreneurship in their host countries. That being said, we briefly highlight theories (see Table 1) explaining events that motivate migration taking into account the Classical theory of labour migration (Lewis, 1954), which lay emphasis on the oversupply of labour in an economy. Lewis assumptions points to over populated countries or region with low resources to sustain standard of living taking into account the lack of proper utilization of the available resources in such economies. This theory relates to the Dual Labour Market Theory (Piore, 1979) which explains the main reasons that are related to pull factors that exist in developed economies. Another essential theory (New Economics of Migration (Stark and Bloom, 1984) Relative Deprivation Theory lay emphasis on the wage differences between two countries or regions, which is also linked, to labour demand and supply, the implications of these theories are the push and pull that motivate people from low wage countries to migrate to countries with higher wages.

Collectively, these theories explained the push and pull factors that motivate people to migrate to other regions. In many cases, these correlates with the events that took place in the recent decades where a large number of young people from developing countries have been constantly moving to the developed countries in search of better life opportunities.

Table 1. Economic theories of migration

Economic theories of migration	Authors
Classical	Lewis, 1954
Neo-classical	Harris and Todaro, 1970
Keynesian	Hart, 1975
Dual Labour Market Theory	Piore, 1979
Neo-classical	Sjaastad, 1962; Todaro, 1970; Borjas, 1980
Value expectancy	DeJong and Fawcett, 1981
New Economics of Migration	Stark and Bloom, 1984

Source: own study.

The decision to use these theories is simply the fact that, they are the fittest theories explaining the factors that caused people to migrate from home to host countries. We consider migrant entrepreneurs have much in common when it comes to push and pull factors of moving from home to host countries.

In a broader sense, we will lay more emphasis on the theory of "Mixed embeddedness" by (Kloosterman, van der Leun, & Rath, 1999) and (Harney, 2006), which was formulated to fill up the gaps that existed in the theoretical models of previous theoretical models of migrant business enterprise. Specifically, the theoretical perspective of their theory explains immigrant entrepreneurship in specific host countries concerning studies that stretched some economic years while taking into account both genders and some generations. It is argued that, while the "mixed embeddedness" illuminates gives a more comprehensive explanation than previous theoretical models (Peters, 2002).

The argument presented in this theory explains the embeddedness helps elaborate how migrants involvement in the migrant social network and the social-economic and politico-institution environment in their host countries plays a pivotal role in the economic development of their host countries. Building on this, we further explore the literature to define what we consider as economic contributions of migrant entrepreneurs. Explicitly, we lay more emphasis on the types of economic inputs such as their role in the increased competitiveness and innovation in SMEs sector, increased fiscal revenue for the host countries, increased internationalization through transnational linkages, increased employment possibilities for ethnic/minority individuals to say the least.

Evolution process of migrant entrepreneurs

Several studies within the literature demonstrated the emergence of migrant entrepreneurs from initial immigrant status to migrant entrepreneurs, (Ren, and Liu, 2015). Internationally, migrants always elvove either by their legal status or from workers to entrepreneurs (Fee and Rahman, 2014). Despite the limitations such as East-Asian and South-East Asian countries discouraging permanent residence of migrants (Piper, 2004).

It is vital to recongnize the motivation of migrant entrepreneurs trying to settle in their host countries while looking at their elvoving processes. Migrant entrepreneurs ability to adopt using their social networks “international and local” coupled with key drivers that lead to decisions to start and run small in rural areas while relying on local firms and international social networks. In a study by (Eimermann and Kordel, 2017), shows lifestye migrants in rural Slovenian Goriška region and the Swedish county Värmland impact social-economic changes.

However, transnational entrepreneurship is not limited to the South Asian migrants, other migrant groups are also engaged in entrepreneurial activities in South Korea such as Filipinos, Indonesians, Vietnamese, Thais, and the Chinese from East Asia and South-East Asia and Nigerians from Africa (Fee and Rahman, 2014). Of these migrant groups, the transnational entrepreneurship of Nigerian migrants is a case in point. The number of Nigerian migrants is lower than that of other migrant groups mentioned above. Approximately 4,000 Nigerian migrants came to work in South Korea between 1985 and 2005 (Kim, 2014). Despite their small population in the country, some Nigerian migrant entrepreneurs have been involved in transnational businesses (Zhou, Xu, and Shenasi, 2016) in the country’s leading tourist district Itaewon in Seoul. The Nigerian entrepreneurs are mostly street vendors at Itaewon selling various African handicrafts and artifacts (Rogerson, 2014). Apart from tourists, around 30,000 American troops living close to Itaewon are also a strong customer base for their products, (Kim, 2014; Fee and Rahman, 2014).

Migrant entrepreneurs integration and success, (Andrejuk, 2017) highlights a unique case of EU- 15 and the EU 12 migrants entrepreneurs in Poland which shows cultural differences also play a role in the success of migrant entrepreneurs. Immigrants from the UK and Spain attract customers by employing their cultural heritage while the immigrants from the EU-12 succeed in their business when they fully integrate in the host communities. In Australia, (Azmat and Fujimoto, 2016) shows Indian women entrepreneurs experiences and entrepreneurial success depend massively in their family embeddeness and cultural heritage. Their study suggest that Entrepreneurship among Indian MWEs is a complex phenomenon influenced by their being an Indian, a woman

and a new Australian, all of which interact and influence their family dynamics and entrepreneurial experience. Ethnic enclaves and social networks (Williams, and Krasniqi, 2018) also provide a good support for immigrant entrepreneurship background as seen in the study of Chinese and Turkish speaking communities in London, (Bloch and McKay, 2015; Renzulli et al., 2000). Another study of female migrant entrepreneurs in Vienna (Mobility and embeddedness) also suggests family roots influence female migrant economic and social activities. It is important to recognize how important social-cultural capital can influence entrepreneurship among migrant entrepreneurs, (Dannecker, and Cakir, 2016; Rogerson and Mushawemhuka, 2015).

In a real comparison of 2000 Indian migrant entrepreneurs in Australia by (Chavan and Taksa, 2017), suggest, human and social capital influence the success of those Indian migrant entrepreneurs' adaptation and establishment in their businesses which are mostly in the service sector. It is imperative to acknowledge the ones with niche and ethnic focus businesses depend on their ethnic groups for success as well as their educational and professional experiences was a huge factor for their quick success (Chavan and Taksa, 2016). Similarly, The Koreans migrant entrepreneurs in Australia mostly running restaurant businesses as self-employment practice also relied on their community ethnic funds and pre-existing networks for starting and running a business. (Song, 2013).

In addition, migrant entrepreneurs from South-East Asia demonstrated quick adaptation to their host communities by identifying their markets targeting ethnic populations, similar to the above mentioned cases, Bangladeshi migrant entrepreneurs target over 30,000 Bangladeshi migrants living in South-Korea with a targeted lucrative market of temporary and mobile migrant workers whose priorities in consumption behaviour are halal food, multimedia entertainment, and telecommunication and travel facilities. They opened halal grocery shops and restaurants and set up telecom outlets and travel agencies to cater to an ethnic market.

In many cases, migrant entrepreneurs have repeatedly demonstrated that creativity and knowledge is the key to survival and success. For instance, (Chu 2018) study shows that less established migrant entrepreneurs utilize design copying in China as a tool for market survival. Even with limited formal education in fashion, resources and merchandising, migrants claimed success in delivering the right styles and trends at the right time to keep their businesses afloat. According to Chu, these competing practices constitute 'paradoxes of creativity', dynamics that highlight creativity as a fluid cultural category that is always subject to tensions and contestations (Chu, 2018; Murphy, 1999).

Table 2 shows, that migrant entrepreneurs evolve on different levels and their entrepreneurial process also follows a similar pattern, as highlighted in the above table. The stages of their entrepreneurial journey start from the conditions that push and motivate them to engage in entrepreneurship, which are considered positive and sometimes negative. From there, they move to the preparation level which involves savings, sourcing financial capital, and gathering knowledge of their various markets etc. The third level involves the implementation, thus, business registration, recruitment of employees, understanding their customers, industry knowledge, production and promotion, business strategies and problem solving guidelines are designed at this level among other things. When finally their business shows signs of success, expansion strategy is mapped out at this level as shown in the fourth level of their entrepreneurship process.

Table 2. Migrant Entrepreneurs entrepreneurial process.

Entrepreneurial process of migrant entrepreneurs						
Stages	Preparation		Implementation			Expansion
(Condition lead to entrepreneurship)	Savings, loans and learning skills		Business registrations, setting up business space and employment			Getting into new zones and international markets
Lack of jobs, Highly competitive job markets, lack of skills in certain cases, lack of language skills, cultural differences, discrimination in work places, determination to grow, entrepreneurial spirit, knowledge of the business, Internet business skills, discover opportunities in the markets etc.	Market knowledge	Business knowledge	Customer knowledge	Business knowledge	Industry knowledge	Customer knowledge
	Analyse and planning		Strategies, problem solving and communication			Problem solving, develop new businesses
	Entrepreneurial determination, self-belief and optimism		Entrepreneurial determination, self-belief, problem solving and energy			Entrepreneurial & affiliation, problem solving, energy and creativity
	Trust	Market information	Trust, introductions and Credibility	Promotion Product/Services Feedback	Promotion Product/Services Feedback	Information New Markets Opportunities

Source: own study.

Motivational factors influencing migrants to become entrepreneurs

In figures, in 2017, The UN international migration reports indicated there are 258 million international migrants worldwide, that is a massive increment from 220 million in 2010 and 173 million in the year 2000 (UN, 2017). Among the 258, In 2017, of the 258 million international migrants across the world, 106 million were born in Asia. While Europe was the region of birth of the second largest number of migrants (61 million), followed by Latin America and the Caribbean (38 million) and Africa (36 million) see figure 2 (UN, 2017).

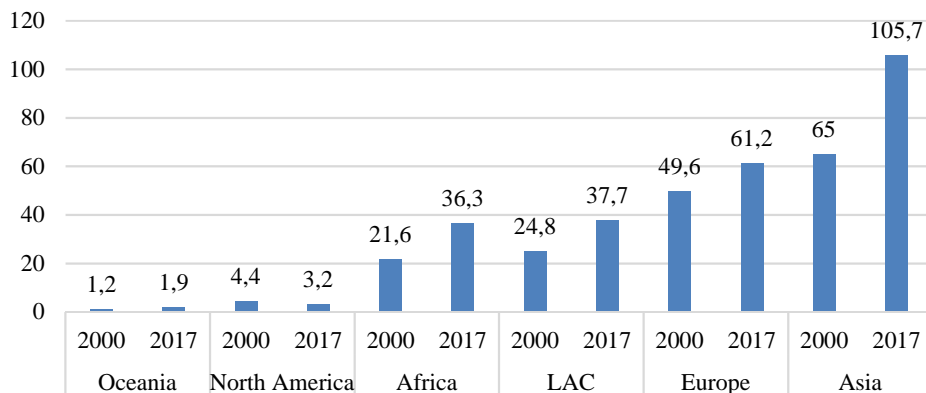


Figure 1. International migrants 2000 and 2017, in millions.

LAC means Latin America and the Caribbean.

Source: UN, 2017.

Among those migrants, they are classified into four distinct sections namely as Refugee, Labour migrants, Migrant entrepreneurs, and expatriates migrating for different motives such as seeking for greener pastures in more developed countries, displaced by war or persecution based on cultural and religious believes and some for business purposes. Hence, this paper aims to analyse the literature on migrant entrepreneurs motivation; we focus only migrant entrepreneurs.

In many cases, migrants face numerous challenges, for instance, the case of Nepali migrant entrepreneurs in Finland (Tamang, 2015). These factors collectively motivate them to change their economic status in their host countries. Figueira et al. (2016) in their paper stated, central to the growing interest in migrant entrepreneurship is the considerable benefits it may generate not only for ethnic groups in the urban population but, more generally, for the host economy as well. By compensating structural imbalances in the host country's labour market, migrant entrepreneurship is essential in creating employment opportunities for migrants and alleviating social tensions (Baycan-Levent and Nijkamp, 2009). A study in Aberdeen, Scotland investigated the drivers, motives, and attitudes that led to ethnic minorities starting successful start-ups, the results reveal some interesting, influential factors that lead to the successful start-up decision. These include a positive mind-set, self-efficacy, steadfast determination, knowledge of the market and local business culture and sound financial management (Ullah, Rahman, Smith, & Beloucif,

2016). Interestingly, their samples stretched across 25 ethnic entrepreneurs from a variety of nationalities and cultures originating mainly from the Indian subcontinent region. They include entrepreneurs from India, Bangladesh, Pakistan, Sri Lanka and some others. Their motivations vary according to their culture, traditions, religion and other environmental factors influencing on their decision to start-up (Ullah et al., 2016). In Norway, (Munkejord, 2017) argued, the motivating factor among female migrant entrepreneurs is because of difficulties in finding jobs within the Norwegian labour market. In addition, the author stated three more reasons in particular as follows, primarily because of the growth and feminization of rural immigration (Simard and Jentch, 2009). Secondly, it is because of the increase of (immigrant) women entering the labour market, some of them as business owners (Pio, 2007; Collins and Low, 2010; Ramadani et al., 2015; Ramadani, 2015). Thirdly, it is because of a gradually more favourable opportunity structure for ethnic micro, small and medium-sized businesses in various geographical spaces (Volery, 2007). Other motivational factors for migrants entrepreneurship include, several aspects related to the immigrants themselves such as education, generation, migration background, social capital as personal aspirations, as well as aspects related to the host country such as the economic situation, immigrant and labour market policies and spatial characteristics (Dana and Morris, 2007; Welter, 2011). Samaratunge et al., (2015) in a study of migrant entrepreneurs in Australia, the authors highlighted that entrepreneurship provides a way for immigrants to survive in their new homeland. It can be prompted by the difficulties faced in adapting and other forms of discrimination encountered or by demand for ethnic products and services with expanding ethnic communities. In Australia, a quarter of those who are self-employed are foreign born (Collins, 2008; Collins and Low, 2010). However, their findings indicated that, for these ethnic entrepreneurs, their entrepreneurial activity results from a dynamic match between local market opportunities and the specific ethnic resources available to them at the time of the founding. The self-employment decision was not prompted by a lack of human capital but an inability to use that human capital in alternative means of employment at specific points in time. A similar study shows that Online businesses have been identified as means of starting a business with limited resources, (Anwar & Daniel, 2016) for example, they obviate the need to rent or buy commercial premises (Anwar and Daniel, 2014; Van Gelderen et al., 2008). Also, study of American entrepreneurs finds the questions regarding motivation for self-employment were open-ended, giving the participants the chance to list as many issues as deemed necessary and relevant in their decision to start their business (Omar, 2011). All the participants were in total agreement that the mentioned motivational factors are the reasons that they entered self-employment or entrepreneurship. These factors include difficulties in finding a job, thus feeling at a disadvantage in the US job market. Difficulty in the previous job also was mentioned as a push factor; the lack of English skills was not, however, mentioned as a motivator for self-employment.

All the above literature indicated a strong motive for migrant entrepreneurs to venture into entrepreneurship in their host countries.

One more motivational factor could be highlighted as motivating factor for migrants' entrepreneurship. Skill set is a serious motivating factor to engage in entrepreneurship for everyone including migrant entrepreneurs. With the emergence of digital marketing and traditional educational qualifications among migrants increased, it impact their

entrepreneurial decision making processes. Based on this analogy, we borrowed a well crafted entrepreneurial capabilities based on their ethnicity found in host countries (Moremong-Nganunu, Ding, and Arenius, 2018).

Entrepreneurial capabilities vary among migrant entrepreneurs partly because of their origins and social networking in their host and host countries, these varies in terms of opportunity recognition, managerial innovation skills, service innovation skills and reactivity according to (Moremong-Nganunu, Ding, and Arenius, 2018).

Table 3. Level of entrepreneurial capabilities by ethnic group

Ethnic Group	Opportunity recognition		Managerial Innovative Skills		Service Innovative Skills		Reactivity	
	Low to medium	High	Low to medium	High	Low to medium	High	Low to medium	High
Arabian	52.0	48.0	68.0	32.0	60.0	40.0	60.0	40.0
African	43.3	56.7	55.2	44.8	49.3	50.7	50.7	49.7
Asian	35.5	64.5	45.2	54.8	48.4	51.6	41.9	58.1
South Asian	30.0	70.0	46.7	53.3	36.7	63.3	36.7	63.3
Total	40.5	59.5	53.6	48.4	48.4	51.6	47.7	52.3

Source: Rametse, N., Moremong-Nganunu, T., Ding, M. J., & Arenius, P. (2018).

Migrants skills set vary based on their origin and those variations are classified under opportunity recognition, managerial innovative skills, services innovative skills and reactivity. In all the criteria, South Asians have a higher index in opportunity recognition, service innovative skills and reactivity.

In summary, all the motivational factors are categorized into positive and negative factors. The positive factors been the perceived opportunities sported by migrants which elevate their entrepreneurship spirit such as professional skills, knowledge of the products and markets, IT skills, large population of the ethnic group, ease of doing business in the host country, economic stability, support from the host country, family and social networks (Chavan and Taksa, 2016; Song, 2013; Chu 2018; Eimermann and Kordel, 2017) while on the other hand, negative factors consist of conditions that push them to engage in entrepreneurship such as lack of jobs, discrimination at work places, lack of skill set for certain jobs, language barrier, segregation and lack of integration programs in the host country, high competitive labour market among others, (Bodolica & Spraggon, 2008; Omar, 2011; Billore, 2011; Panayiotopoulos, 2008 and de Vries, 2012).

Table 4. List of motivational factors for migrants entrepreneurship

Positive motivational factors for entrepreneurship	Negative motivational factors for entrepreneurship
Professional skills	Lack of jobs
Knowledge of the products and markets	Discrimination at work places
IT skills	Lack of skill set for certain jobs
Large population of the ethnic group	Language barrier
Ease of doing business in the host country	Segregation
Economic stability	Lack of integration programs in the host country
Support from the host country	High competitive labour market
Family and social networks	Gender inequality

Source: own study.

Challenges migrant entrepreneurs face in host countries

Having gone by the motives behind migrant entrepreneurs to migrate, this section highlights and presents the difficulties faced by migrant entrepreneurs to integrate into their host countries. The past fifteen years indicated considerable interest in the area of international human resource that sprawl over in different categories but interlinked to migrants' perceived problem both in workplaces and their business environments in the host country. Though migrant women contribute to the economic development (Bodolica & Spraggon, 2008) of both their host and home countries through remittances they send back home and the advancement of their skills, gender inequality that can be a significant factor in determining women migration. Another study on Indian immigrant entrepreneurs in New Zealand identified typical Indian ethnic minority traits such as adaptability, strong work ethic and predisposition for employment; and barriers such as discrimination and job dissatisfaction. However, the study also revealed country-specific characteristics such as a lack of enclaves, differing business drivers and a market orientation that matched a New Zealand context (de Vries, 2012). Other issues described based on the push factors as disadvantage theory (Light, 1979) points out that low wages, rampant unemployment, and underemployment, scarcity of the necessities of life, and challenging political climates which results in labour market discrimination can push ethnic groups to entrepreneurship. This approach sees immigrant's groups as being forced into self-employment given their low prospective returns in wage/salary work, because of discrimination, language barriers, incompatible education or training, and blocked promotional paths (Omar, 2011).

Similarly, legal and political rights are considered as a significant issue preventing migrant entrepreneurs' willingness to integrate. For instance, Panayiotopoulos's study of Turkish immigrant entrepreneurs in the European Union stipulates that continuity seems to lack citizenship and political civil liberties for the majority of Turkish speakers and their failure to influence the political system compared with other people. The change appears in the expansion in the number of enterprises and perhaps more significantly in the growing economic differentiation between enterprises regarding scale and purpose. One definite conclusion is that a lot of the entrepreneurs have broken out of the economic margins regardless of the political constraints faced by them (Panayiotopoulos, 2008). The legal issues are seen to predominantly affect migrant entrepreneurs in the host countries and limit their potentials to create and run businesses. This is seen to be visible mostly in the U.K, Germany, France and the US where the political framework has engulfed migration as politicians frequently using migration policies as a political tool pointing to migration factors as a threat to economic growth while convincing citizens to believe migration is a negative investment to their national economies.

Other findings show barriers for migrant entrepreneurs were depicted in a study carried out in Japan by (Billore, 2011), indicated significant deterrents faced by Indian women entrepreneurs in Japan are attributed to socio-cultural influences, lack of government initiatives and support facilities were identified. The analyses show that, although respondents began their stay in Japan as housewives, they shed their image with time, used their talents and diversified into a different role without sacrificing family duties, while also creating employment opportunities for both natives and immigrants.

The finding of the papers above has significantly affected migrant entrepreneurs across borders for centuries without no significant efforts by the host countries to solve those problems ones and for all. In the economic perspective, these barriers do not only affect migrant entrepreneurs but also hurts the global economy as those issues limit the opportunities for migrant entrepreneurs to start and run their business and consequently contributing to the economic development of their host and sending countries.

Although the literature has provided in-depth analysis on those issues, it is essential for the concern institutions to consider those structural changes in the affected countries to improve the conditions of migrant seeking entrepreneurship opportunities. As suggested, the practical implications of the study draw attention to problem areas where changes in governance structure and social acceptance can create a more viable environment for immigrant entrepreneurs in Japan (Billore, 2011). The selected publications prove the studies relating to migrant entrepreneurship have received significant attention covering a wide range of ethnic groups in also all the continents and migrant entrepreneurs of diverse cultural background, which reinstate the prominence, and importance of the study. Even though they highlight similar problems and opportunities exploited by migrant entrepreneurs, there are variations in focus and targets of each of the study analysed.

CONCLUSION

This paper aimed to highlight migrants' motivation to become entrepreneurs in the host country while looking at their motivational factors, challenges and their motives to venture into entrepreneurship in their host countries and subsequent social-economic contributions to their host countries. The research analysed covered a wide range of sample consisting of various ethnic groups living in the economic stable countries such as the UK, the US, The Netherlands, Australia, Canada, Germany, New Zealand and the UAE.

We found out that most of the studied groups of migrant entrepreneurs were mostly from the south-Asian countries such India, Bangladesh, China, Sri-Lanka, and Pakistan. Their motivation to start businesses, or take up the entrepreneurial role was partly dependent on their skill sets, knowledge of their chosen market, ethnic background and social networking ties, ease of starting and doing business in the host countries, educational qualification were mostly the positive motivational factors while on the other hand challenges faced such as lack jobs matching their capabilities, discrimination in work places, lack of language skills and high competition in the labour market.

Apart from the economic push-pull theories, we also discussed the theory of mind-embeddedness that helps to elaborate how migrant involvement in the migrant social network and the social-economic and politico-institution environment in their host countries plays a pivotal role in the economic development of their host countries. With this, we build the paper based on what the literature presented on migrant entrepreneurship motivations to engage in economic activities in their host countries.

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