

## Socio-Economic Status of Returnees and Non-Migrants

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ARTICLE INFO	ABSTRACT
Received: 15 Mar 2025 Revised: 10 May 2025 Accepted: 18 May 2025	<p>Migration is often perceived as a consequence of development shortcomings or, even more concerning, as perpetuating a harmful loop where poverty drives the migration process. Instead of being viewed as a negative cycle, migration is now recognized as a beneficial dynamic where development is bolstered, not just in the receiving nation but also in the originating one. Returnee migration is one of the most important channels through which sending countries might benefit from them. Returnees, not only return with the capital but also the skills in several fields. Thus, in order to use both the skills and capital of returnees it is essential to have depth knowledge about the socio-economic aspects of the returnees. This study overviews the socio-economic well-being of the returnees in comparison to non-migrants. Moreover, it is also equally focused to find out the differences between returnees and non- returnees in social and economic terms. The study has been carried out at Palumtar Municipality of Gorkha District, where among 737 households 180 are chosen. Random sampling quantitative approach method has been implemented to assess the demographic and socio-economic status of international returnees to Nepal. Data collection was done through questionnaire. The statistical test result has also indicated that socio-economic status of returnees was better than that of non-migrants. Though, the socio-economic status of returnees found improved than non-migrants, Government should develop policies to utilize the knowledge and resources of returnees and in-depth research should be conducted to identify many socio-cultural issues of returnees.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> Returnee, Non- migrants, Socio-economic, t-test and policy.</p>

### INTRODUCTION

Migration refers to the movement of individuals or groups, involving a permanent or semi-permanent change in their usual place of residence. Typically, migration is defined across three dimensions: the scale of movement, the distance traveled, and the duration of the move (Pressat, 1985).

Traditionally, migration has been viewed as a symptom of developmental shortcomings, sometimes even exacerbating poverty by perpetuating a cycle of displacement. Yet, there's an increasing recognition that migration, whether within a country or across borders, can act as a route toward escaping poverty for numerous individuals in developing countries (Black, King, & Tiemoko, 2003).

Rather than being seen as a negative feedback loop, migration is increasingly recognized as part of a positive dynamic, fostering development not only in the destination countries but also in the countries of origin. Return migration stands out as a significant avenue through which sending countries can reap benefits. Returnees are acknowledged as catalysts for change, driving modernization processes in their home countries (King, 1986). They bring back not

only financial resources through remittances and savings but also social and human capital, including transnational networks, cultural values, and acquired skills and experiences (Thomas-Hope, 1999). Returnees are individuals who have spent a brief period living in a destination country before returning to their home country. The number of Nepali workers seeking employment abroad is steadily rising.

The socio-economic conditions of a country reflect the living standards of its people, encompassing access to essential services and dietary needs. The World Bank asserts that remittances, if invested wisely in productive projects, can be more beneficial than foreign direct investment. Hence, the collective investment of returnees has the potential to boost the economy and development of their home country. Returnees not only bring back financial capital but also possess valuable skills across various domains. Therefore, to effectively leverage both their skills and resources, a comprehensive understanding of the socio-economic landscape of returnees is crucial. This study aims to explore the socio-economic well-being of returnees, as well as to discern differences between returnees and non-returnees in social and economic terms. The investigation is centered in the Palumtar Municipality of Gorkha District.

Migration often stems from the pursuit of a better life, job prospects, or education, spurred by political and economic shifts, crises, or conflicts. Some individuals return to their home countries from abroad for various reasons. Skilled returnees play a pivotal role in bolstering knowledge-based economic development, countering brain-drain effects, particularly in developing nations (Iredale, et al., 2001). Remittances and repatriated savings are crucial in overcoming capital constraints and fostering human capital accumulation (Dustmann & Kirchkamp, 2002). Return migration's developmental potential has garnered attention from policymakers, recognizing the substantial contributions returnees can make to their home countries (Pécoud, 2018).

Although the close link between international migration and development is acknowledged (Tadesse, 2020), understanding their relationship remains limited, partly due to weak theoretical foundations (Massey, 2013). It's essential to cultivate a comprehensive comprehension of the relationship between migration and development, especially in a time characterized by rising human movement. Effective policies concerning return migrants require a deep understanding of their socio-economic implications post-return. Migration is often selective, with migrants perceived as more advantaged or capable than non-migrants, though consensus on the selectivity of return migration is lacking. Return migration's potential for development is hampered by complex interactions between migrants and their home communities (De Haas, 2010). While many returnees leverage their overseas experience to start businesses, others face limited opportunities, potentially hindering their development potential for source countries (Malik, et al., 2015; Vadean, et al., 2019). Nepal has witnessed diverse migration patterns, including nomadic movements, rural-to-urban migration, and displacement due to natural disasters and conflicts. Historical events, such as conflicts during the Rana regime and the Maoist insurgency, have significantly influenced migration. Understanding this history is crucial for comprehending the challenges faced by returnees, especially as their numbers increase. Socio-economic issues should take precedence over political agendas concerning returnees' capital. The socio-economic situation of returnees in the Palumtar municipality of Gorkha district, Nepal, warrants attention amidst these developments. The context of returnee is very important and the burning issue in Nepal as it is being socially and economically critical. Foreign employment and remittance is increasing day by day. Still it has not put forwarded in limelight of the academic field. As this study is the first attempt to study the returnee in Nepal, it is an input for policy makers to consider the impact of returnees when drafting policies and programs. There is significance difference between returnees and non- returnees. This study focused on demographic and compare socio-economic characteristics of returnees and non-migrants.

## **Conceptual Framework**

Returned migrants possess resources obtained either before their displacement or during their time in exile, which can prompt changes within the communities they return to. By leveraging both their tangible and intangible assets, returnees can make economic, political, social, and cultural contributions at both the micro and macro levels of society. While the research primarily examines the socio-economic aspects of returnees and non-returnees, the framework can arguably endorse the notion of enhanced conditions on a broader scale for returnees. Individuals have the capacity to utilize their resources, capital, and assets to actively advocate for themselves and others. This further

underscores that discussions on the general disparities between returnees and non-migrants, such as lifestyle, income and spending habits, sanitation facilities, property ownership, and asset sales, are pertinent.

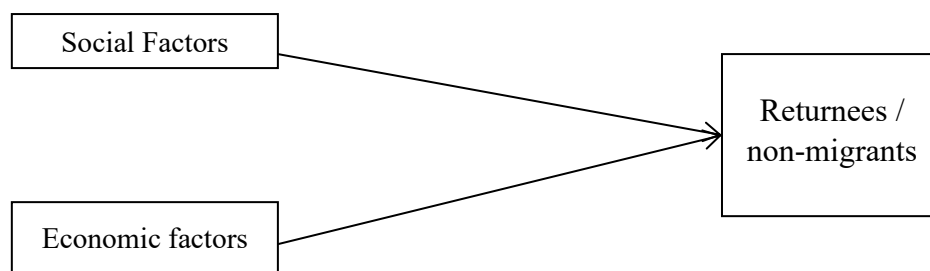


Figure 1: Conceptual framework to study socio-economic characteristics of returnees & non-migrants

It presents the various factors which show the differences between returnees and non-migrants in social and economic perspectives. It also aims to study the social and economic spectrum statistically where the framework can be useful to gain a holistic understanding of the idea.

## METHODOLOGY

This study endeavors to scrutinize the socio-economic status disparities between returnees and non-migrants. Employing a survey research design within quantitative descriptive analysis, it focuses on Palumtar, an urban area with significant migration flows, particularly towards Gulf countries. National census data highlight marked disparities in the working-age population by sex ratio. Data collection involved gathering household and population statistics, utilizing NHPC 2021 at the ward level. Interviews were conducted based on this data. The study adopts a positivistic research paradigm, emphasizing empirical observation and scientific methods to discern reality. Positivism asserts that reliable knowledge stems from empirical experiences, eschewing subjective interpretations. The research employs a quantitative approach, specifically a survey design, to encompass a broad subject pool for data collection. Conducted in 2020, this cross-sectional study incorporates descriptive and exploratory methodologies. Socio-economic factors such as rental income, property value, and utility consumption were examined through both descriptive analysis and hypothesis testing.

Primary data collection occurred through field surveys conducted from April to May 2022. Utilizing a systematic sampling technique, Ward number 4 was selected from Palumtar Municipality, comprising 1,042 households and 4,161 residents. This sample was stratified into three groups based on the old classification. Data analysis involved statistical methods including percentile calculations, t-tests, and chi-square tests. Comparative analysis among the groups "Aggregate," "Currently Employed," and "Returnee" was conducted using Excel for data entry and STATA software for analysis. Ethical considerations were paramount, ensuring participant consent and confidentiality throughout the data collection process.

## RESULTS AND CONCLUSION

### Demographic Characteristics

The demographic characteristics (information) of the study population. Major demographic indicators such as age, marital status, education and religion of the respondents were analyzed by sex.

#### Age Composition:

Age distribution is one of the major indicators for demographic analysis. Hence, age of the respondents is analyzed on 5 year's age group as presented on Table 1.

**Table 1:** Distribution of Population by 5 years Age Group and Sex

Age	Sex		Total (N)	Total (%)	Sex ratio
	Male	Female			
0-4	32	30	62	8	107
5-9	44	46	90	12	96
10-14	58	50	108	15	116
15-19	33	44	77	10	75
20-24	15	26	41	6	58
25-29	11	25	36	5	44
30-34	10	39	49	7	26
35-40	15	30	45	6	50
40-44	22	22	44	6	100
45-49	17	20	37	5	85
50-54	19	17	36	5	112
55-59	14	15	29	2	93
60-64	9	8	17	2	113
65-69	11	11	22	3	100
70-74	9	9	18	2	100
75-79	7	6	13	2	117
85+	8	5	13	2	160
Total	334	403	737	100	83

Source: Field Survey, 2022.

Among 737 people currently living at home during the study time, 403 were female and 334 were male. The sex ratio of the current population shows that male population with the age group between 15 years to 40 years has declined sharply in comparison to other age groups. It might be the effect of absentee population. The demographic parameters give the general idea about the child, adults, working age, reproductive age, schooling age etc. It is important for referral groups for migration and the employment.

**Table 2:** Demographic parameters

Parameters	Value	Formula
Child dependency ratio	63.26	$\frac{P(0-14)}{P(15-64)} * 100$
Working ratio	55.77	$\frac{P(15-64)}{P} * 100$
Aging dependency ratio	16.06	$\frac{P(65+)}{P(15-64)} * 100$
Child-aging dependency ratio	79.32	$\frac{P(15-14) + P(65+)}{P(15-64)} * 100$

Working age ratio (55.77) was higher than child dependency ratio (63.26) means that the population is in demographic dividend while aging dependency ratio (16.06) has indicated that the population is entering into the aged population and child-aging dependency ratio (79.32) has indicated that significant number of working age population is out of home.

### Educational Background

Education level of the population is one of the key indicators for determining the level of social development. Still many people from rural parts of Nepal are deprived form education opportunity and the working age people are forced for unskilled labor migration.

**Table 3:** Distribution of educational background

Educational Background	Sex		Total (%)	Total (N)
	Male	Female		
Never attended school	23.47	38.12	31.56	200
Attended school / college in past	31.19	26.37	28.53	198
Currently attending school / college	45.34	35.51	39.91	277
Total	301	373	100.00	675

Source: Field Survey, 2022.

Table 3 shows the educational background of male and female separately for the people of five years and above population. The study found that nearly one third (31.56%) of the study population had never attended the school while above a quarter (26.37%) had attended school/college in the past and rest were attending school/college for their education.

### Social Characteristics

Migration has been regarded as a pathway to enhance the socio-economic circumstances of individuals and families residing in resource-scarce regions (Anarfi, et al., 1999). Information was collected concerning asset ownership, possession of durable consumer goods, human capital development, financial assets accrued overseas, and homeownership.

### Housing and Household Assets

A house or dwelling unit is a self-contained, freestanding structure comprised of one or more rooms or spaces, typically covered by a roof and enclosed within walls or partitions extending from the foundation to the roof. It is intended for residential, agricultural, commercial, industrial, or cultural purposes, as well as for service provision. However, in numerous cases, a housing structure may not adhere to the aforementioned definition and may consist solely of a roof supported by rudimentary means. In many countries, people find shelter in garages, animal sheds, tents, temples, public buildings, dilapidated structures, and so forth. Therefore, the well-being of a household is contingent upon the quality and quantity of housing facilities available. For migration related research it is very important to study the characteristics of socio-economic condition of that area. In this study characteristic of household was compared between the returnees and the others who have not migrated or those who are not returned home for at least a year.

**Table 4:** Distribution of housing and household assets

Type	Returnees		Non-migrants		Total (%)
	Yes	No	Yes	No	
Household has own land	91.23	8.77	87.80	12.20	100.00
Dwelling owned	98.25	1.75	89.43	10.57	100.00
Rental part dwelling	33.33	66.67	9.57	90.43	100.00
Own other land or property	40.35	59.65	24.39	75.61	100.00
Own other assets	33.33	66.67	2.44	97.56	100.00
Value of sold assets	66.67	33.33	66.67	33.33	100.00
Total Number	57		123		180

Source: Field Survey, 2022.

Table 4 shows that household status of the returnees in every aspect was better than the non-migrants. In terms of having own land 91.23 percent of returnees had their own land in comparison to 87.80 percent of non- returnees. Likewise, more returnees (98.25%) had owned house than that of non-migrants (89.43%). However, same percentage (66.67%) of the household had reported of selling the household's assets.

## Housing Facilities

Facilities in the household show the status of household as well as of the respondents and the development of the area.

**Table 5:** Distribution of housing facilities

Type	Returnees			Non-migrants			Total (%)
	0	1	2	0	1	2	
Separate Kitchen	24.56	71.93	3.51	25.20	73.98	0.81	100.00
Flush Toilet / bathrooms	26.32	66.67	7.02	33.33	61.79	4.88	100.00
Piped water	38.78	60.00	-	54.12	45.88	-	100.00
Total Number	57			123			180

Source: Field Survey, 2022.

Regarding the household's facilities, both the returnees and non-migrants had similar percentage of kitchen types, for instance, having no separate kitchen of returnees (24.56%), non-migrants (25.20%), single kitchen of non-migrants (73.98%), and double kitchen non-migrants (0.81%). However, flush toilet/bathrooms facility and piped water facility of returnees were reported slightly better than that non-migrant.

## Occupation

Nepal is agriculture dominated country and it contributes more than any other production sectors in national economy. As like national scenario of occupation of people, the study area is also in the same trends. The following table shows the occupation status of family members of study households.

**Table 6:** Support on Job/ Business

Supported from	Returnees	Non -migrants	Total(N)	Total (%)
Relatives	22.22	40.00	4	28.57
Friends/neighbors	33.33	40.00	5	35.71
Other	33.33	20.00	4	28.57
Nobody helped	11.11	0.00	1	7.14
Total	9	5	14	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2022.

Table 6 portrays the support on Job/Business. Regarding, the support to run their job/business (occupation), the returnees were found more independent with 11.11 percent having no support in comparison non-migrants while 40 percent each from relatives and non-migrants had received support for their job/business.

## Types of Work

It is not easy to leave the house and family. People migrate for jobs and better income with uncertainty and difficult situation. The following table shows types of work they are engaged in.

**Table 7:** Distribution of types of work

Types of work	Returnees	Non -returnees	Total(N)	Total (%)
Wage job	77.78	100.00	12	85.71
Self-employment	22.22	0.00	2	14.29
Total Number	9	5	14	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2022.

The data revealed that 22.22 percent of the returnees were self-employed while non-migrants were self-employed. However, hundred percent non-migrants were engaged on waged job in comparison to 77.78 percent of returnees.



### Main Reason to Come Back

It is not easy to leave the house and family. People migrate for jobs and better income with uncertainty and difficult situation. Day to day we read and view the news of losing life or being disable as well as vulnerability in destination facing by the people who are for better jobs and more income, though people decides for migration. The following table shows the reason to return home.

### Economic Characteristics

It is commonly held that after years of labor and thrift, numerous migrants come back with substantial capital (Romankiewicz & Doevenspeck, 2014). To evaluate the financial status of the participants, they were queried about their ability to save money for their return and the amount saved, if any. Furthermore, the respondents were prompted to compare their overall socio-economic standing post-return with that of non-migrants.

### Property Valuation

Family income represents the overall status of household because income depends on education, occupation, opportunities and skill. The market value of a property is the price that would be negotiated between a willing buyer and willing seller in an arm's length transaction after proper marketing. The value isn't the current listing price or the amount of the most recent offer on the property. Generally, sales property is different values in different opinion.

**Table 8:** Distribution of property of sales value

Sales Value (Rs.)	Returnees	Non -migrants	Total(N)	Total (%)
0-1000000	22.81	31.58	49	28.65
1000001-5000000	40.35	41.23	70	40.94
5000001-10000000	1.75	13.16	16	9.36
10000001-20000000	21.05	5.26	18	10.53
20000001-50000000	8.77	7.02	13	7.60
above 50000000	5.26	1.75	5	2.92
Total	57	114	171	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2022.

The data from Table 8 revealed that 31.58 non-migrants and 22.81 percent of returnees had the property that worth less than Rs.1000000 while 41.23 non-migrants and 40.35 percent of returnees had the property that worth between Rs.1000001 and Rs.5000000. But, more returnees (21.05%) non-migrants (5.26%) had the property that worth Rs.10000001- 20000000 and similarly, more returnees (8.77%) non-migrants (7.02%) had the property that worth Rs.20000001- 50000000 and more returnees (5. 26%).Non-migrants (1.75%) had the property that worth above Rs.50000000.

### Income from Renting

The amount of money is collected by landlord from a tenant or group of tenants for using a particular space. Most business that lack the funds or credit standing to purchase their premises have to budget for the cost paying rental income on a periodic basis that is typically done monthly.

**Table 9:** Distribution of income rent

Rental received (Rs.)	Returnees	Non -migrants	Total(N)	Total (%)
0-5000	5.26	73.45	78	24.14
5001-10000	84.21	20.00	18	62.07
10001-15000	10.53	10.00	3	10.34
Total	19	10	29	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2020.

Table 9 revealed that nearly three quarter non-migrants earn less than Rs.5000 a month from renting while majority of returnees (84.21%) earn between Rs.5001 to Rs.10000 a month and nearly equal number of returnees (10.53non-migrants (10%) earn Rs.10001- 15000 a month.

### Statistical Test

The study has attempted to compare socio-economic aspects of returnees and non-migrants. These Hypotheses were tested by chi square test and paired two sample t- tests.

### Uniform Distribution of Study Population and Sample

In this analysis, chi square test is used to find out the significance of difference between two independent samples. The two independent samples considered in this study are Returnees (n=57) and Non-migrants (n=123). There is significant difference between returnees and non-migrants. The significance of difference between returnee migrants and non-migrants with respect to the sold assets considered in the present study was found out. The biasness has been checked through the land household.

**Table 10:** Distribution of study sample with respect to house on own land

Own land household	Returnees (N)	Non- migrants (N)	Total
Yes	52	108	160
No	5	15	20
Total	57	123	180

Pearson chi (value) = 0.4621 Pr = 0.497

The chi-square test statistics value is 0.4621. P value is 0.497 which is greater than level of significance 0.05. So, the null hypothesis is accepted or there is no significance difference between returnees and non-migrants. It proves the uniformity in collecting sample of both the returnees and non-migrants.

### Tests of Economic Dimensions

In this analysis, t test is used to find out the significance of difference between means of two independent samples. The two independent samples considered in this study are Returnees (n=57) and Non-migrants (n=123).

Returnees have better dimensions of economic factors than and non- returnees.

The significance of difference between the mean scores between returnees and non- returnees with respect to some economic factors variables considered in the present study was analyzed.

**Table 11:** Distribution of economic factors of returned and non-migrants

Economic factors	Nature of migration	Mean(Rs.)	Std. Err.	Std. Dev.	95% Conf. Interval	t value	P value
Sales value	Returnees	2714035	253478.3	1913719	2206257-3221813	12.98	0.0000
	Non-mig.	270965.8	45620.22	493458.2	180609.2-361322.4		
Rental Received	Returnees	11218.18	940.598	5403.324	9302.246-13134.12	6.127	0.0000
	Non-mig.	1638.462	664.0531	2394.277	191.6142-3085.309		
Rental paid	Returnees	5976.471	725.7802	4231.989	4499.86-7453.081	2.252	0.0153
	Non-mig.	400	200	346.4102	-460.530-1260.531		
Amount for paid water	Returnees	1427.035	354.8489	2679.051	716.1872-2137.883	3.538	0.0003
	Non-mig.	387.1951	114.4828	1269.676	160.565-613.8253		
Paid of Electricity	Returnees	2740.588	406.0776	2899.974	1924.957-3556.219	2.346	0.0102
	Non-mig.	1793.895	200.0589	1949.933	1396.673-2191.116		
Amount of paid facilities	Returnees	12892.69	690.1782	4976.946	11507.1-14278.28	7.527	0.0000
	Non-mig.	6111.25	559.6418	5249.905	4998.90-7223.599		
	Returnees	2.47619	.1904762	.8728716	2.078864- 2.87351	4.331	0.0000



Value of other Property	Non-mig.	1.56432	.1334769	.7310833	1.227009-1.772991		
Value of a year ago	Returnees	1.952381	.1459972	.669043 4	1.647836-2.256926	3.438	0.0006
	Non-mig.	1.333333	.1107273	.606478 4	1.106871- 1.55979		
Value of assets purchased	Returnees	4911000	663318	4088967	3566990 -6255010	6.364	0.0000
	Non-mig.	133333.3	75251.81	412171.2	-20573.9-287240.6		
Own other assets	Returnees	113333.3	44680.52	204751.9	20131.39-206535.3	2.070	0.0218
	Non-mig.	21666.67	19988.98	109484.2	-19215.39- 62548.7		
Own value of others assets	Returnees	706834.3	58774.51	347714.7	587390.1-826278.5	2.994	0.0025
	Non-mig.	97000	48569.54	84124.91	-111977.9-305978		

The results summarized in Table 11 revealed that p value was less than 0.05 for sales value, rental received, rental value, rental paid, amount paid for water, amount paid for electricity, amount paid for facilities, value of other property, value of assets purchased a year ago and own other assets. Hence the test result indicates that the null hypothesis has rejected and the alternative hypothesis has accepted or there was significant difference between the variables at five percent level of significance. It is statistically significant, thus, from the above mentioned variables; it can be proved that returnees have better economic status as compared to non-migrants.

## DISCUSSION

The results of this study clearly show that individuals who have returned to Palumtar Municipality experience notably better socio-economic conditions compared to those who never migrated. These benefits are evident in various measures such as home ownership, income from rentals, the value of their properties, and access to better facilities like piped water and flush toilets. This aligns with the broader perspective that return migration can act as a catalyst for development in countries of origin (King, 1986; Thomas-Hope, 1999). Returnees often bring back not only financial capital but also skills and social networks, which they invest in their local areas through business ventures and real estate projects (Dustmann & Kirchkamp, 2002; Romankiewicz & Doeverspeck, 2014).

The statistical significance of higher rental income, superior infrastructure, and larger asset portfolios among returnees suggests the successful exploitation of resources acquired overseas. However, these gains are not distributed evenly due to disparities in types of employment and educational attainment. Returnees are more likely to be self-employed, thus demonstrating their capacity for entrepreneurship, whereas non-migrants work mostly for wage labor, a reflection of the limited opportunities and skill levels available locally (Iredale et al., 2001; De Haas, 2010).

Curiously, the two groups appeared to have land and housing with more or less the same degree of security. However, the value of properties, both owned and sold, was significantly greater among returnees. This might be due to strategic reinvestment strategies and possibly inflation in the real estate market triggered by remittances (Malik et al., 2015). Additionally, the higher utility payments by returnees might bear testimony to better living standards rather than weighing them down with expenses (Pécoud, 2018). These disparities are strongly corroborated by the t-test results of the study.

However, some challenges remain. Many returnees still face problems with reintegration and may not always find an environment where they can utilize their skills to the fullest extent (Vadean et al., 2019). Furthermore, the social capital and knowledge network remain largely unleveraged due largely to lack of policy attention (Massey, 2013; Tadesse, 2020). Therefore, it becomes imperative that the Government of Nepal design and implement programs to target the inclusion of returnees as important stakeholders in the local development planning. The study brings to light the dual role of migration not only as a channel of upward economic mobility for individuals but also as a means of community level transformation, given that returnees are sufficiently supported.

## CONCLUSION

This study delved into the socio-economic status of returnees compared to non-migrants in Palumtar Municipality, Gorkha District, Nepal. Through demographic, social, and economic analyses, it became evident that returnees generally had better socio-economic conditions than non-migrants. Key findings revealed higher rates of property ownership, better housing facilities, and more independence in occupation among returnees. Statistical tests further supported these observations, indicating significant differences in economic dimensions between returnees and non-migrants. These results underscore the potential of return migration to contribute positively to the socio-economic development of sending countries like Nepal. However, it is imperative for policymakers to craft effective policies to harness the knowledge and resources of returnees, ensuring their successful integration and maximizing their contributions to national development. Additionally, further research is needed to explore socio-cultural issues faced by returnees and to inform targeted policy interventions.

## Author Contributions

Suresh Acharya and Bijaya Mani Devkota contributed to the study's conception, data extraction, data analysis, and drafted the manuscript. Arjun Kumar Khadka, Raju Malla, Suraj Bhattarai and Anju Thapa supported the preparation of the manuscript. At last, manuscript was critically revised by Bijaya Mani Devkota to ensure its quality and accuracy. All authors agreed to submit the article in its current form.

## Conflict of Interest

The authors declare no potential conflict of interest with respect to the research, authorship, and/or publication of this article.

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## Ethics Statement

Throughout the research process, ethical norms such as informed consent, confidentiality, and responsible data handling were strictly observed. All datasets used in the study are publicly, ensuring transparency and accessibility for verification and further research.

## Conflict of Interest

The authors declare no conflict of interest related to this study.

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