

Contribution of Skill and Knowledge of Return Migrant Workers in Economic Productive Sectors

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Abstract

This study focuses on contribution of skill and knowledge of return migrant workers in economic productive sectors. It examined of acquired learn skills and knowledge are transferred by migrant workers from origin and the destination country. In the study areas, the purposive sampling method was used. However, census method, was used only the purpose of selecting are identifying household survey in the study area. It includes those migrants who have migrated to foreign employment at least stay 6 months for work for the last 5 years. However, from the total selected households were taken total 275 of the migrant respondents. Primary and secondary data were used in this study. In this study, both descriptive and analytical analysis approach were used. Similarly, qualitative information and quantitative data were used for this study purpose. Pilot survey was also conducted for purpose of selection of household. The study indicated that the majority of respondents were concluded to establish in agriculture / livestock. Similarly, higher volumes of migrant workers found in less than 2 lakha investment of remittances to established in enterprise. In large number of respondents haired two and three or more workers only part time work purpose. However, most of enterprises involved one worker regularly. In large numbers of respondents earn income higher less than twenty thousand per month in enterprise business. Majority of migrants purchased their earning income money on basic needs and to pay loans. Furthermore, most of respondents changed to improve in livelihood for basic needs of household family/ community. So, the research can be conducted skills and knowledge transformation on productive works for economic contribution purpose.

Keywords: migrant, worker, skill, knowledge, economic, productive, enterprise

Introduction

Migration is motivated by economic reasons for livelihood purpose from origin to highly industrialized urban town center because there is highly developed technology for infrastructure. It has enhanced provides opportunities to get high salary earn income. In working duration, migrants learned different types of new skills and knowledge with doing works, there are differential income facilities. When as they have returned their home, they uses their gain new skills, knowledge, remittance, expertise, experience, and technology their home, which has reflected in the direct and indirect transformation of the socio-economic

growth in nation. The newly achieved skills, knowledge, technology, and expertise help to run enterprises. It creates new domestic employment opportunities. Self-employed involve in enterprise, which contributes to easy to fulfilling the basic need for the uplift of livelihood, reduce poverty rate and economic growth in homeland.

Therefore, labor migration trend started from Gurkhas regiments (Gurkhali Army) and civil service for economic purpose 200 years ago in Nepal (Thapa & Sharma, 2013). Migration is determined by differential income wages facility, economic growth and the probability of getting job opportunities. Poor households are able to diversify their incomes and ensure their survival (Harris, 2003; Ellis & Harris, 2004; Shrestha, 2019). So, most of migrants are migrating for purpose of better their happiness and quality of family life in the future. Thus, rapidly flow of labor migration in Nepal after the 1980s, liberalization of the economy encouraged foreign employment. Gulf countries' economic growth is oil-driven, and a new political movement of democracy in Nepal has enhanced highly fluctuant foreign employment to gulf countries. IOM (2021) described that migrants transfer human, financial, and social capital to their home country. First, individual migrants learn new skills and knowledge as well as confidence of living that the non-migrants may not have. Second, migrants when returned to home contribute financial capital to both migrant's household and home countries. Third, migrants contribute also to enhance social capital of their family in the society at origin. Work migration emerges broadly through de-motivation and expectation.

Foreign Policy of Nepal (2077) described that mainly focused on effective utilization of skills and knowledge, technology, remittances, and expertise linked with economic development-related activities for productive work and to reduce poverty, increase national GDP, and uplift the livelihood of the household family in the National Interest. It promoted self-employed and connection as an entrepreneur after m return to Nepal. It is efficient skills and knowledge training facilities in the destination country. It promoted financial literacy knowledge to migrant workers and their families, allowing them to make the most productively use of remittance. Nepal Migration Report (2020) reflected that about 59 percent of lower-skill migrants are abroad, but about 26 percent of returnees are from India and Malaysia followed by 43 percent from gulf countries. Nepal Labor force survey 2018 shows that only 44.2 percent of returnees were employed, 14 percent in unemployed, and 42 percent of return migrant workers were not participating in the labor force.

Ziblion (2013) describes that the highly skilled returnees contributed to skill transfer and positive effects on potential economic development through brain gain, and brain circulation in homeland. Development theory concerns returnees migrants helps to increase national economic growth and share of national GDP uplifts livelihood, such as diffusion of modernization through expanded entrepreneurship development in their homeland (de Haas, 2008). Economic Survey, (2020) showed that total of about 592.42 billion; remittance significantly contributes to 25 percent of national GDP and poverty alleviation through migrant's workers in Nepal. FLPB (2018) showed that poverty rate has reduced from 31 percent to 24 percent, demonstrating the improved livelihood inflow of remittance in Nepal. Shrestha (2006) described that foreign employment contributes to poverty reduction through remittance. It is promoted to encourage official transfers of remittance and skill and knowledge of the returnees for the country's economic development.

Porumbescu (2015) described that the new economy and neoclassical economics of migration theory reflect on gaining economic purpose through industrialization, infrastructure, and technology. Although a large volume of business centers creates different skills and job opportunities, there is a higher demand for job opportunities in the international labor market to generate an economy. Neoclassic economic theory explains wage differences "in the labor market for income determined by the motivation of markets. The migration-related indicators in the sustainable development goals (2030) are aides, the reintegration of returnee migrants, and encouraging entrepreneur development through productive works. It reflects the positive impact on household families and the nation's policy strategy. It signifies the government strategy of a solid national economic mechanism and *Sammridi Nepal Sukhi Nepali* through the quality of skilled human resources for productive activities in the nation.

Return migrants contributes in economic growth, creating new job opportunities and self-employment at local levels through productive work through enterprises development. It also supports to government programmed and policy. They helps to get different types of skill s experience certificate after back in homeland from aboard which is supports self-employment or find high wages jobs in homeland. Thus, all the potential productivity gained from using financial and social remittances, experience, skills, exposure and networks, and knowledge acquired aboard are captured by the return workers for local and national development, among all the migrant workers. Remittances contribute to the national economy in ways such as developing likewise to develop the national domestic product, reducing poverty, and improving the quality of migrant's household livelihood in their homeland. The macro level of remittance is used for entrepreneurship and productive investment in business sectors, such as increasing job opportunities and income for the people. However, it is a challenge for the government to use remittances for productive investment and encourage the training of families of migrant workers. Then they can undertake small enterprises business. It is a positive reflection to support generating new skills, job opportunities, and support to improve the domestic economy in nation.

Objective of Study

To examine the contribution of skill and knowledge of return migrant workers in economic productive sectors in homeland

Research Method

In the study areas, the purposive sampling method was used. However, the census method was also used to select sample households. However, only 275 returnee migrants were included Belbari Municipality Ward No. 10 in Morang District. It included returnee migrant workers who have stayed for minimum 6 months duration to fewer than 5 years of work. Primary and secondary data used in this study. Mix method was applied for data collection purpose in this study whereas; Quantitative data through observations, interviews, and questionnaires were analyzed from field surveys. Pilot survey was also conducted for purpose of selection of household. Similarly, qualitative information used gathered through key informant interviews (KIIs) and field observation. It used a purposive sampling method. Both descriptive and analytical analysis approach were used in this study. After the research, Data were entered into the SPSS software program.

Result and Data Presentation

Contribution of Skill and Knowledge Return Migrant Workers Established of Enterprises

This study examines the enterprise established by returnees in Nepal, which is analyzed according to the caste/ethnicity of respondents. High proportion of returnees returned from abroad and engaged in various skills occupations for work. Majority of migrants establish in agriculture /livestock and transported and vehicles, sales and service enterprises in the homeland. However, most respondents did not establish enterprises because of poor economic households, families, and unemployment, which is as follows below.

Table 1

Number and Percentage Distribution of Return Migrant Workers Establish on an Enterprise According to Caste /Ethnicity

Characters	Brahmin/Chhetri		Janajati		Dalit		Other		Total Number
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	
Construction	1	25.0	3	75.0	0	0	0	0	4
Agriculture /Livestock	11	40.7	16	59.2	0	0	0	0	27
Sales and service	7	58.3	5	41.6	0	0	0	0	12
Hotel/Restaurant	6	54.5	4	36.3	1	9.0	0	0	11
Transported and vehicles	7	53.8	6	46.1	0	0	0	0	13
Manufacturing /general worker	1	33.3	2	66.6	0	0	0	0	3
Electrician/ Maintain operator	0	0	3	100.0	0	0	0	0	3
Carpenter/Painter	3	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Other	0	0	1	100.0	0	0	0	0	1
Total	36	46.8	40	51.4	1	1.3	0	0	77

Note. Field Survey, 2019

Table 1 describes overall in total, 77 numbers of return migrants were established for an enterprise. However, overall, large volumes of 51.4 percent (40 no.) of Janjati migrants established enterprise and followed by 46.8 percent (36 no) Brahmin/ Chhetri and at least of Dalit and other caste were found because of fewer involvement in participation. Similarly, big volumes of 59.2 percent (16 no.) of Janjati were established in agriculture /livestock and followed by 40.7 percent (11 no.) of Brahmin / Chhetri because of easy to work because of traditional occupation, manage and survive livelihood of household family. Comparatively, slightly higher (7 no.) of Brahmin/ Chhetri and 46.1 percent (6 no.) of Janjati were transported and vehicles, sales and service because manage big amount investment but it easy to earn money and good market in local areas. Therefore, majority of Janjati were established in agriculture related sectors, but Brahmin / Chhetri were non- agricultural sectors likewise transported and vehicles sales and service hotel/ restaurants because of more profitable and business high demand of in markets and easy to earn money for this enterprise. But to established a big amount of invest money than agriculture enterprise. However, key informant interviewers and field observation showed that government ensures and supports soft loan scheme through policy of plan to utilization of gain returnee migrants skills and knowledge in productive works for modernization of agriculture/ livestock sectors. It

creates environment of investment and provides financial and technical supports to establish enterprise for survival livelihood through productivities of works in homeland.

Economic Contribution of Remittances through Returnee Migrants in Establish Enterprise

This study shows the contribution of remittances in enterprises in terms of the sex, age group, caste/ethnicity, and education level. Therefore, most of the respondents had invested less than two lakh remittances and started in enterprises. For this purpose, the researcher has two lakhs of money. Therefore, they used in having remittances in this enterprise for productive works.

Table 2

Number and Percentage Distribution of Contribution of Remittances invest Established in the Enterprise in Homeland

Character	Less than 2 Lakh		Greater than 2 Lakh		Total
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number
Sex Group					
Male	56	77.7	16	22.2	72
Female	2	100.0	0	0.0	2
Age Group					
< 25 year	4	100.0	0	0.0	4
25-50 year	52	76.4	16	23.5	68
>+ 50 year	2	100.0	0	0	2
Caste/ Ethnicity					
Brahmin /Chhetri	25	71.4	10	28.6	35
Janajati	32	84.2	6	15.8	38
Dalit	1	100.0	0	0.0	1
Other	0	0	0	0.0	0
Education Level					
Literate	3	75.0	1	25.0	4
Primary	41	82.0	9	18.0	50
Secondary	14	70.0	6	30.0	20
10+2 Higher	0	0	0	0.0	0
Total	58	78.3	16	21.6	74

Note. Field Survey, 2019

Table 2 shows in total, 74 migrant workers, who have used remittance for enterprise, while majority of migrant workers 78.3 percent (58 no.) of respondents invested remittance in less than 2 lakhs followed by (14 no.) of migrants invested in 2-4 lakh for this enterprise because of lack of invest of money and highly risk of investment environment. In sex groups, according to sex group, in total (56 no.) of male migrants invested large amount of remittance in less than 2 lakhs and in 2-4 lakh, than female in enterprises because of big volumes of participants in migrant workers. Highly age of 25-50 groups (52 no.) of migrants have invested less than 2 lakhs and (14 no.) of migrant workers have invested 2- 4 lakhs in remittance because of problems of government policy and plan. According to the caste/ethnicity groups, in large volumes of migrant workers have included Janjati and followed by Brahmin /Chhetri used in less than 2 lakhs remittance because they have no investment money in this running enterprise for instance (32 no.) of Janjati and (25 no.) of Brahmin / Chhetri. However, Brahmin /Chhetri were used 2-4 lakhs remittance such as (8 no.) of Brahmin /Chhetri and (6 no.) of Janjati migrants. According to the education level, most of primary migrant workers have invested less than 2 lakhs after than secondary migrant workers because of problem of market management likewise (41 no.) of primary and (14 no.)

of secondary migrant workers. But, numbers of migrant workers were very fewer but percentage represents in big figure in all groups. However, key informant interviewers and field observation reflected that the most of the migrants were invested less than 2 lakhs because of problems of investment money, lacks of government investment environment and problem of markets managements.

Economic Contribution Size of Workers Haired in Enterprises in Homeland

This study describes the distribution size of migrants haired in terms of workers in this running enterprise. Similarly, majority of higher proportion of respondents are having in terms of two and more than three workers haired in this enterprise and the minority of return migrants were having in terms of one worker haired in enterprise. It analyzed according to sex, age group, and caste /ethnicity and education level.

Table 3

Numbers and Percentage Distribution of Contribution Size of Workers Hired in an Enterprise in Homeland

Character	One worker		Two worker		Three / more worker		Total
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number
Sex							
Male	21	28.8	26	35.6	26	35.6	73
Female	0	0.0	1	50.0	1	50.0	2
Age group							
< 25 year	1	25.0	2	50.0	1	25.0	4
25-50 Year	20	29.0	24	34.8	25	36.2	69
50 + Above	0	0.0	1	50.0	1	50.0	2
Caste/ Ethnicity							
Brahmin / Chhetri	3	10.3	14	48.3	12	41.4	29
Janajati	13	34.2	11	29.0	14	36.8	38
Dalit	5	71.4	2	28.6	0	0.0	7
Other	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.4	1
Education Level							
Literate	2	50.0	1	25.0	1	25.0	4
Primary	17	34.0	19	38.0	14	28.0	50
Secondary	2	9.5	7	33.3	12	57.1	21
10+2 Higher	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Total	21	28.0	27	36.0	27	36.0	75

Note. Field Survey, 2019

Table 3 shows that in total 75 migrant workers, most 36 percent (27 no.) of respondents haired two and three / over three works and 28.0 percent (21 no.) of migrants haired one worker. However, most of the migrants were haired one worker regularly in running enterprise. However, most of the workers were included construction and agricultural sectors, where there were part-time workers. Similarly, in sex groups, whereas of 35.6 percent of male migrants (26 no.) have haired in terms of two and three / more than three works due to in agriculture and construction need more workers. But (21 no.) of respondents (28.8%) have haired in terms of one worker in running enterprise Thus, a large of 25 no. of return migrants were having in terms of three / more three than worker haired followed by 24 no. of respondents hired two worker and 21 no. of migrants haired one worker in age groups of 25-50. In caste/ ethnicity groups, But, about 48.3 percent (14 no.) of Brahmin/Chhetri and 14 no of Janjati (36.8%) were haired three / more than three worker, 13 no. of Janati haired one worker and (11 no.) two workers followed by Brahmin/Chhetri.

According to level of education, majority of primary respondents hired two and more than three workers for big numbers 19 of primary respondents hired two workers such as 17 no. of migrants hired one worker and 14 no. of migrants hired three or more than three workers. But, secondary level of (12 no.) of respondents have hired in terms of three more than three workers and (7 no.) of respondents hired two workers in running enterprises and followed by secondary level, 17 no of respondents have hired one workers. However, key informant interviewers and field observation argued that most of the interviewers were involved in self-employee and other family members to get part-time workers and seasonal workers highly workers demand in markets in agriculture and construction sectors.

Contribution of Migrant Workers Earning Income level from Running Enterprise

This study shows that returnee migrants established enterprise after return in homeland. Thus, they have worked in this running enterprise. From this enterprise, most of the respondents were earned less than twenty thousand per month, Rs. 20000–39,999, but very fewer of migrants were earned above forty thousand per month from running enterprise. Most of the migrants were earned income money through enterprise and they received income per month.

Table 4

Numbers and Percentage Distribution of Contribution Income Level Per Month From the Enterprises in Homeland

Migrant Worker	< Rs.20,000		Rs. 20000 – 40,000		Above Rs. 40,000		Total
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Sex Group							
Male	35	48.6	30	41.7	7	9.7	72
Female	1	50.0	1	50.0	0	0.0	2
Age Group							
< 25	1	25.0	3	75.0	0	0.0	4
25-50	34	50.0	27	39.7	7	10.3	68
Above + 50	1	50.0	1	50.0	0	0.0	2
Caste / Ethnicity Group							
Brahmin /Chettri	13	44.8	9	31.0	7	24.1	29
Janajati	21	56.8	16	43.2	0	0.0	37
Dalit	2	28.6	5	71.4	0	0.0	7
Other	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	1
Education level							
Literate	2	50.0	2	50.0	0	0.0	4
Primary	25	51.0	22	44.9	2	4.0	49
Secondary	9	42.9	7	33.3	5	23.8	21
Above + 10+2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	36	48.6	31	41.9	7	9.5	74

Note. Field Survey, 2019

Table 4 describes that 74 respondents were earned income money through running enterprises. Overall 48.6 percent (36 no.) of respondents earned income higher less than Rs. 20, 000 per month followed by 41.9 percent (31 no.) of migrants earned between Rs. 20,000-40,000 because of more benefits and profit of additional self-employment and other family members, highly demand of markets. But very fewer 9.5 percent (7 no.) of migrants were earned more than Rs. 40, 000 per month. According to sex groups, most 48.5 percent (35 no.) of males earned income money less than Rs. 20.000 per month followed by between Rs. 20.000–40,000 from 41.7 percent (30 no.) of migrants and 9.5 percent (7 no.) of migrants

were earned above Rs. 40,000. But, 25-50 age groups of respondents earned income money than all age groups such as 34 no. of migrants earned less than Rs. 20,000 and 39.7 percent (27 no.) of migrants earned Rs. 20,000–40,000 per month and 10.3 percent (7 no.) of workers were earned above 40,000 per month. According to caste groups, most of Janjati were earned more income money. For instance, 56.8 percent (21 no.) of Janjati earned less than Rs.20,000 per month and 43.2 percent (16 no.) of Rs. 20,000–40,000 per month through enterprise.. However, about 44.8 percent (13 no.) of Brahmin / Chhetri earned less than Rs. 20,000 per month, 42.9 percent (9 no.) Rs. 20,000–40,000. But at least of 24.1 percent (7 no) of respondents were earned more than Rs. 40,000 per month. Majority of migrants were primary education level and followed by secondary level, likewise, 51.0 percent (25 no.) of primary level of migrants earned in below Rs.20,000 and 44.9 percent (22 no.) of primary between Rs. 20,000–40,000. Similarly, secondary level of respondents 33.3 percent (9 no.) were earned above Rs. 20,000, (7 no.) of respondents were earned between Rs.20,000–40,000 and 23.8 (5 no.) of respondents earned below Rs. 40,000 per month. Therefore, key informants of interviewers and observation described in overall groups, most of the respondents were earned income less than Rs. 20,000 per month in running enterprises because it provides more production and service facilities easy to manage, self employers supports others family members and small amount of invest money in this running enterprise.

Return Migrants Expenditure of Their Earning Income Money in Household Family Through Enterprises

Table 5 illustrates that return migrants engage in enterprise whereas they earned income and save money from their enterprise. Thus, they have purchased their earning money various qualities and livelihood purpose of their household's needs. However, majority of returnee migrants purchased fulfill the basic need for household purpose and to pay loan from enterprises analyzed according to caste/ethnicity.

Table 5

Number and Distribution of Return Migrants Expenditure of the Earning Income in Households Family From Enterprises

Characters	Brahmin/ Chhetri		Janajati		Dalit		Other		Total Number
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	
Full fill basic need	28	37.8	38	51.3	7	9.5	1	1.4	74
To pay loan	28	37.8	38	51.3	7	9.5	1	1.4	74
Invest in any enterprise	20	43.5	21	45.7	4	8.7	1	2.2	46
Buy vehicles /Electrical goods	6	25.0	13	54.2	4	16.7	1	4.2	24
Buy land/building construction	9	60.0	4	26.7	2	13.3	0	0.0	15
Invest agricultural / Livelihood stock	9	32.1	19	67.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	28
Other	3	60.0	2	40.0	0		0	0.0	5

Note. Field Survey, 2019

Table 5 examines that total 74 no. of respondents were employed on productive work in enterprise. They earned big amount of income money through enterprises. However, overall, most Janjati purchased their household needs for the quality of livelihood of the household family followed by Brahmin / Chhetri, but minority of respondents were in Dalit and other caste. Majority of migrants purchased their earning income money on basic needs and to pay loans. However, very fewer amount of money invested in buy land/building

construction and other sectors, for instance highly 51.3 (38 no.) percent of Janjati respondents purchased basic needs of household and to pay loan, 45.7 percent (21 no.) of invest enterprise and 67.9 (19 no.) agricultural /livelihood stock. But by 38.5 percent (28 no.) of Brahmin/Chettri were invested basic needs and to pay loan such as 43.5 (20 no.) of migrants invested an enterprise and 60 percent (9 no.) of respondents purchased buy land/building construction and 32.1 (9 no.) of migrants invested in agricultural / livelihood stock. But minority 9.5 percent (7 no.) of migrants were in Dalit and other caste. Overall caste /ethnicity groups, numbers of respondents are very small but percentage represents very high. Key informant interviewers and field observation shows that in large volumes of respondents purchased on fulfill basic needs and paying loans for household livelihood such as extend invest in running enterprises, buy vehicles /electrical, buy land/building construction invest agricultural / livelihood stock and other sectors.

Contribution of Use Skills and Knowledge Change to Improve Migrants of Household Family /Community

This research describes that use of skills and knowledge contributes to improve the livelihoods of households and communities, which analyzes according to sex, age groups, caste/ethnicity, and level of education. Significantly, very lower volumes of migrants use skills and knowledge to improve their livelihoods and community from running enterprise. But most respondents do not improve their household/community. However, most return migrants have changed to improve the basic needs/ livelihood of households, followed by a change in socio-economic.

Table 6

Numbers and Percentage Distribution of Returnee's Gain New Skills and Knowledge Contribute to Change Their Household Family/ Community through Running Enterprise

Character	Change Socio-economic growth		Change utilization of Skill and Knowledge		Change Livelihood for Basic Needs		Total Number
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Sex Group							
Male	6	30.0	2	10.0	12	60.0	20
Female	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Age Group							
< 25 year	2	66.6	0	0.0	1	33.3	3
25-50 year	4	23.5	2	11.7	11	64.7	17
>+ 50 year	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Caste/ Ethnicity							
Brahmin/Chetri	2	20.0	1	10.0	7	70.0	10
Janajati	1	16.6	1	16.6	4	66.6	6
Dalit	2	66.6	0	0.0	1	33.3	3
Other	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1
Education Level							
Literate	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Primary	3	25.0	1	8.33	8	66.6	12
Secondary	3	37.5	1	12.5	4	50.0	8
10+2 Higher	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Total	6	30.0	2	10.0	12	60.0	20

Note. Field Survey, 2019

Table 5 comprises total, about 20 respondents who used of skills and knowledge contribute to change and improve their household/ community, whereas 12 no. of the

respondents were changed to improve in livelihood for basic need, 6 no. of migrants in socio-economic growth and 2 no. of migrants utilization of skills and technology. Similarly, an increasing proportion of male changed to improve household/ community, for instance 12 no of respondents improved to change of livelihood and 6 no. of migrants in socio - economic growth. Such that, in the 25-50 age groups of respondents (11 no.) changed to improve livelihood and 4 no. improved socio- economic growth. Therefore, most Brahmin / Chhetri (7 no.) changes in primary livelihood for basic needs due to at least involvement of respondents displays percentage shows in large, followed by 4 respondents of Janjati. Therefore, the primary level of respondents (8 no.) improved to change in livelihood for basic needs due to increased volumes of involvement, followed by 4 no. secondary level of respondents found to change in livelihood for basic needs. So, key informant interviewers and field observation claimed that highly respondents changed their improving livelihood for basic needs however, at least of respondents only improved their utilization of skills / technology due to contribute of their skills and knowledge because it helps to improve the quality and good cheap production and provide service facilities, social network, and relation with friends, cooperatives, facilities to credit sales and services to customer in community, but most of the skills / technology are not uses productive works because it is highly expensive cost to invest enterprises and also problem available for these skills job opportunities in homeland.

Discussion

Majority of return migrant workers are established agriculture /livestock enterprises when they return their home followed by transported and vehicles, sales and service and hotel / restaurant respectively. But researcher claimed agriculture government has not supported to soft loan package, financial, skills /technology to return migrants. They have faced problems, high risked and also not safe, secure of their investment money in these enterprises. Thus they are unhappy with their enterprises, loss their business due to lack of investment, high expensive to pay raw materials, labour cost, government tax and others services. Government has not helps to supports markets management for distributes productive works for enterprises. Therefore, most of return migrants are trying to back to new attractive destination place. Investments environment are created by government as a result they have physical and mental torched, they have not sufficient of invest money. They involved in self-employee and other family members get part-time workers. They have not proper earning income form part time works. Most returnee workers have earned more than twenty thousand per month but not only from running enterprises had improved their production and service facilities to their homeland. Majority of return migrants were expenditure to purchase basic need and to pay loan, extending invest enterprise, to buy land, construction of building for quality of livelihood of household family purpose, they are not living better their quality of livelihood of their family now because of insufficient of fulfill basic needs, but they are facing miserable condition day by day due lack of investment of environment. Large volumes of return migrants have been improving change their household livelihood and socio- economic status. However, it is positive reflection socio-economic related activities in communities on productive works related activities. It has contributed national economic growth as a share of GDP, reduces the poverty rate and uplifted of livelihood household in the homeland through entrepreneurship development in homeland. But there is research gap between the programs

offered by the government of Nepal to returnees and the proper utilization of skills, knowledge, and experiences by returnees. Furthermore, the available facilities for returnees are not returnee friendly. The government has launched different packages of soft loans and self-employee programs and utilizes the gain of skills and knowledge of returnees and aspirant migrants. However, the efforts and packages of the government are not adequate for returnee migrants. Due to this, migrant workers do not feel comfortable. They are starting micro-business, entrepreneurship, or engaging in any profession. Thus, a conducive and proper environment for returnee migrants to utilize their skills and knowledge has not been created by the government. Therefore, most workers are used on unproductive work. So, This study on the skill and knowledge transforms of return migrant workers has focused on skills and knowledge transformation in productive works in nation.

Conclusion

Majority of respondents established in agriculture / livestock due to governance incentive in modernization of agriculture/ livestock sectors through policy. Overall, of big volumes of respondents were invested in less than 2 lakh investment of remittances to established in enterprise because of easy to established low amount of invest money and insufficient of economic problems. In large number of respondents haired two and three or more workers but most of workers were only part time work purpose, however most of enterprises involved one workers regularly because self employee and support other family/ relatives members. In large volumes of respondents earn income higher than twenty thousand per month in enterprise business because of self-employee and supporting other family members, invest low amount of money, self-marking, and transportation in local markets. Most of respondent were expenditure to purchased fulfill basic needs for household livelihood purpose and to pay loan. The big volumes of respondents changed to improve in livelihood household family/ community because which supports too easy to maintain basic needs for survival livelihood of household family. It supports very cheap and easy to buy available credit from local market / village.

Signification of This Study

The significant of this study reflects the positive impact on household families and the nation's policy strategy. It signifies *Sammridi Nepal Sukhi Nepali* through the quality of skilled human resources for productivities of entrepreneur's activities in the nation. Similarly, the Nepal government has prioritized domestic employment creation to ensure the Nepalese people. It contributes to improving household family and national domestic product (as a share of GDP). While the gained new skills and knowledge exchanges lives contributing to socio-economic development in origin to destination country. It will help to revise foreign employment policy and suggested policy information. This study will supports to contribute changing fulfill basic needs livelihood of households family in nation. It will suggest to local level of development plan strategy and to prepared action plan to local government level. It helps to contribute of returnee migrants for their reintegration and entrepreneur development for their productive involvement in the national economy for achieving happy Nepali and prosperous Nepal.

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