

**A STUDY ON POST RETURN LIFE OF MIGRANT LABOURS
FROM GULF: SPECIAL REFERENCE TO
SREENARAYANAPURAM GRAMA PANCHAYAT**

Dissertation

*Submitted to the University of Calicut in partial fulfillment of the requirement
for the award of the Degree of Master of Arts in Economics*

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DECLARATION

I, **JISITHA K J**, do hereby declare that the project entitled **A STUDY ON POST RETURN LIFE OF MIGRANT LABOURS FROM GULF: SPECIAL REFERENCE TO SREENARAYANAPURAM GRAMA PANCHAYAT** is an authentic record of work carried out under her guidance of **Dr. JESLA GALIBDEEN. P**, Assistant professor, Department of Economics. I further declare that this report has not previously formed the basis for the award of any degree, diploma or similar title at any other university.

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CHAPTER 1
INTRODUCTION

INTRODUCTION

Migrant labours are those who move from their place of origin to another place within the country or outside the country in search of meaning full employment. Migrant labourers are most vulnerable and exploited group of informal workers and have not received any attention in the labour policy. The GCC countries including Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, Qatar, Oman, Baharain and Kuwait. Return migrant labours refers to individuals who previously worked in other regions or countries worked in other regions or countries and have returned to their native country. Over the past few decades, Kerala has experienced substantial growth in emigration return migration dramatically increased particularly from gulf country. Kerala has received much attention since the 1970s, given the large number of emigrants to the Gulf countries due to the 'Oil Boom' and the subsequent flow of returnees from the same countries (Zachariah et al., 2002).

India is a country with a sizable working population. The population of young people in the age range 15-34 is rising but employment opportunities increase has not been increasing with population increase. People are forced to migrate to abroad for seeking jobs. The number of Indian workers migrating to Gulf countries is high. The most reasons for the return migrants are the migrants are most vulnerable during financial crisis compared to domestic residents due to the strict control policy implemented by the allocated country. Those people spent an experienced a significant portion of their working lives abroad, often in search of better economic opportunities in their later life.

Gulf migration implies the investment programmed by the oil-production Arab countries, an increase in demand for labour these oil producing countries. Permitted by immigration of labours from other countries. The procedure lead to the large scale of emigration of workers from India to Gulf countries. The main reason for the migration to the Gulf is the employment opportunities and resources available there. Indicate the main effects of gulf migration are greater income levels for families, which lead to increased consumption, asset acquisition and decision- making power contributes to the overall reduction of poverty in Kerala.

Return migration is initiated by various informal factors and leads to various effects understanding the motivations that underlie migrants decision to return to their home countries or move to another country is important for preparing migration policies

Employment Obstacles: Many returnees struggle to find jobs that fit their abilities and aspirations. The local job market frequently cannot offer the same level of income or job satisfaction as the Gulf, resulting in underemployment or unemployment. Prolonged absences can strain family bonds. Reintegrating back into family life can be difficult with changes in family roles and relationships.

Health Issues: The tough working conditions in the Gulf frequently result in health difficulties for returnees, such as chronic illnesses and mental health issues. Access to adequate healthcare in Kerala is becoming increasingly important. Returnees frequently have higher social status due to their perceived achievement overseas. This can create social tensions and unsustainable expectations.

Psychological Impact Reintegration Stress: Many returnees face psychological distress when they reintegrate into local society. Moving from a high-income to a low-income environment might be tough.

Identity Crisis: The transition from a respected overseas worker to a local returnee might cause a sense of loss and an identity crisis.

Support and Policy Systems Government Programmes: The Kerala government has implemented a number of programmes to aid returnees, including cash assistance, skill development programmes, and entrepreneurial support initiatives.

Non-governmental organisations (NGOs) Several non-governmental organisations (NGOs) assist returnees with resettling by providing counselling, job placement assistance, and advocating for better policies.

Recommendations Skill Development: A greater emphasis on skill development and vocational training customised to the needs of returnees can help them find work and succeed as entrepreneurs.

Economic Policies: Policies that encourage long-term investment and entrepreneurship among returnees can aid in the effective integration of their savings into local economies.

Community Programmes: Developing community programmes to aid in social reintegration and provide support networks for returnees.

Return migration means returning to the home land, voluntarily or forcefully. Migrants may return to their land after their migrant life. Refugees may return to their country once peace is re-established. Ravenstein says each current of migration produces a compensating counter current. The migrant returning home after 10 or 20 years of residence in another country is not the same person who left the country years back. Work experience abroad is a very important matter of concern. Work experience is relevant both in case of duration and type of skill (Vlase, 2011; Jean Pierre Cassarino, 2004; Callea, 1986).

The Government of Kerala is implementing plans under the guidance of NORKA (NORKA website). NORKA is entrusted to take care of the activities of emigrants. They have implanted rehabilitation plans for the return migrants. NDPREM (Norka Department Project for returned emigrants) is planned to help the return emigrants to find a reasonable steady income for their livelihood. They have close contacts with Government embassies/ consulates. They are providing insurance care for NRKs. If any emigrant has legal issues abroad they can contact NORKA for help. They are conducting skill acquisition programmes for the people who are ready to emigrate. What we need is the fruitful implementation of the plans and emigrants/ returnees whole hearted support for the success of the programmes.

As we have seen earlier return emigration was not a planned return for majority of the migrants. They were forced to return because of many factors. Recession was one of the main reasons which compelled them to return. Health problems also played a major role in forcing them to return. Family requirements should be taken into consideration among the other important criteria. They were forced to go back by all of these reasons. Analyzing the motivations for moving and returning together will be fascinating. The mother land's high population density, high unemployment, low salaries, poor living conditions, etc. are the main causes of migration. Difficulties also arose when the recession struck the wealthy Gulf economy. Among the reasons people leave the Gulf region include unemployment, low investment, nationalization of open positions, etc. There were a number of things that drew emigrants to the Gulf countries, including their wealth, high standard of living, and greater employment prospects. However, the appeal of the Gulf region declines when projects are canceled and expenditures are curtailed.

The aim of the research represents the post return life of migrant labourers from gulf. Then analyse the financial situation of return migrants including asset, investment, savings, and income in their later life. Return migration their current employment status. They face various challenges and opportunities as they transition into retire or for other reasons and continue to work in their home country. The challenges may include, healthcare access, social integration, financial security and adopting a different life style.

OBJECTIVES

- To study financial situation return migrants including income, savings and policies in their later part of life.
- To study the security of return migrant labours.
- To examine the Present Status of employment and facilities.

IMPORTANCE OF STUDY

This study focuses on the post-return life of migrant labourers from the gulf. Their financial situation returns to migrant including income, savings and policies in their later part of life. The early migrants are returning home for a lot of reasons. How they overcome the afterlife of return migration.

METHODOLOGY

The research methodology adopted for carrying out the study is mainly primary and secondary data.

The primary data have been collected from 50 respondents in Sreenarayanapuram grama panchayat through a questionnaire, those return migrant labourers from the gulf.

Secondary the method adopted in the present study is the simple random sample method. Referred from books, and journals, Google.

LIMITATIONS

The sample was selected from a study conducted by limited people. The study is limited to selected area. Some respondents do not answer the question. The data is collected only from the memory of the respondent. Non-availability of accurate data is the main constraint faced during the time of data collection. So there are some sampling errors.

CHAPTER 2
LITERATURE REVIEW

LITERATURE REVIEW

The process of returning to one's home nation or place of origin after spending a considerable amount of time abroad is known as return migration. The return could serve as an initial step to other mobility associations. Return migration is also known as reverse migration, U-turn migration, counter stream migration, and retro migration. The economic effects of return migration at the household level upon return, the returnees' occupation, their health, and their adaptation to society are the four main categories into which the study of return migration falls.

- **Oberai (1989)** A study about on the determinants and consequences of return migration in the explained 4 main reasons – failure to combine into the host country, individuals favoured for their home country, accumulation of savings, availability of employment opportunities in the home country.
- **Zachariah (2001)** the study about in the gulf return migrants in Kerala. The brought significant amounts of foreign remittances into the state, a sizable portion of which went toward building homes, buying consumer durables, buying gold and paying for weddings.
- **Prema A Kurien (2001)** study shows that more and more countries around the world are turning to short term international migration to solve their labour shortage problems. By hiring a stock of temporary and cheap international labour, countries save on their social and educational expenditure and also solve the problem of keeping their culture intact. Labour importing countries always impose a variety of restrictions on international workers about the length of stay and the admittance of dependants. Thus unskilled and semi skilled workers in particular are only given a contract of few years at a time and in most cases family members are not permitted to join the migrant as dependents. Consequently short term migrants are oriented toward their home countries, visiting frequently and living spending minimum so that they can remit a large portion of their income to their families.
- **Ravi Srivastava and S K Sasikumar (2003)** A study about in 'An overview of migration in India, its significance and important problems' focuses on large-scale migration, both domestic and foreign, and how they affect the country's ability to expand economically and reduce poverty in many of its regions. The study

demonstrates that in certain regions of India, migrants make up three of every four households. Migration of labour is a complicated phenomenon. The length, place of origin, final destination, and characteristics of migrants vary. Longer workdays, subpar housing and working circumstances, social isolation, and limited access to necessities are all occasionally associated with migration. Migrant labour influences labour markets in the destination, bringing down labour costs. Migration also has an impact on the labour market in the country of origin. Earnings from migration have an impact on investments, income, and spending habits. They also alter relationships within households and communities.

- **Prakash C Jain (2005)** The study analysed the historical background of Indian migration to these nations. It claims that economic and cultural ties have existed between India and the Gulf region from the time of the Indus Valley Civilization.
- **P S Nair (2005)** The study shows that Kerala has become a key hub for exporting human resources to the oil-rich Gulf countries in south Asia in his paper “Migrant labourers from Kerala and the impact on household economy.” Kerala’s socioeconomic situation has improved as a result of this. The study demonstrates that Muslim migrants outnumbered Hindu and Christian immigration. Muslims were more likely to be from the countryside than Hindus were from cities. The author discovers that building a house was the average migrant household’s top objective. The bulk of these homes, according to him, are located in rural areas. Only a small portion of the households, meanwhile, possessed any arable land.
- **Hilary Benn’s (2007)** The study about, “Moving out of poverty – making migration work better for poor people,” movement has long been a way of life for a large number of people worldwide. But migration’s size changed as a result of globalization. Thanks to developments in communications and transportation, individuals are now more aware of opportunities abroad and find it easier to go. The demand for cheap, unskilled labour as well as skilled labour is rising due to globalization, especially in wealthier nations whose populations are aging.
- **Dumont and Spielvogel (2008)** A study about in Research from developing nations has shown that a sizable percentage of migrants who left their home country with a specific goal in mind and saved money will attempt to launch their own small business when they return. The best method for overcoming issues with labour return is this.

- **Abdul Azeez and Mustiary Begum (2009)** In the study about the contribution to the development of both sending as well as receiving countries even though the contribution to sending country is significant. The contribution of migration to development can be seen at family level and community level. At family level migration may improve household earnings, food, health, housing and educational standards. At the community level, improvement can be seen in health, education, sanitation and infrastructure benefiting both migrant and non-migrant households. The paper also states that poverty, unemployment, low wages and poor standards of living in India caused many Indians to migrate to Gulf to explore the new opportunities.
- **Davis (2009)** A study about migration express a combination political, socioeconomic, and communication difficulties are some of the challenges that encounter on their journey, and these might have a direct or indirect impact on their health.
- **Ruben (2009)** A study about in returning migrants display their “achievement” by excessively spending their savings on several unnecessary and useless things as a way of showing that they understand that they must eventually go again. This frequently comes across as a psychological payback to people who had mistreated them in the days leading up to their leaving.
- **Daniel Richard Vernazza (2010)** The study Explains the reasons for migration in his book Essays on the Causes of Migration. He contends that a person’s relative income is what drives them to relocate. Two important determinants of migration are wealth and relative income. He also talks on the causes that compel people to go back to their own country. Certain considerations, such as emotional ties to the location and its people, attachment to one’s motherland, and others, prevent people from moving. These elements always compel such people to return to their motherland, even after they have immigrated.
- **Vijay Korra (2010)** A study about in appraisal from census 2001’ stresses that short duration migration has played a crucial role in enabling rural people to cope with the consequences of agrarian distress and devastated rural economic conditions. The major driving forces behind migration are acquiring better employment opportunities and a better living standard. The study detailed the patterns of short duration migrants. About three lakhs migrants were short duration

migrants in that period. They did not stay more than one year at their destinations. These short duration migrants are predominantly male migrants.

- **Brucker (2011)** A study about It comes to international migration, migrants make significant contributions to the economic growth of their host nations. Receiving nations embrace foreign labourers that are talented, unskilled, or semi-skilled as an affordable and an extra labour force to carry out their development initiatives. There is a labour shortage in the highly developed countries, both in terms of quantity and skill. The receiving countries can limit wage inflation and advance their economics by utilizing affordable important labour. However, the presence of affordable foreign labourers in a receiving society can also lead to a high rate of underdevelopment among local residents and a significant outflow of remittance, which can negatively impact the economy in the destination nations, it can occasionally lead to political and social instability.
- **Yang (2011)** A study in after using up all of their savings, returnees are placed back in their previous position. More adjustment issues arise in their community as a result of their impacting social and economic standing.
- **Ziesemer (2012)** A study about in the emigration of both skilled and unskilled workers has both a positive and negative impact A positive effect of migration in home countries is receiving remittances from emigrants. It accelerate the growth of the nation's economy and improve the standard of living migrant families.
- **Mohamed Imran Khan (2012)** The study examined as a multifaceted phenomenon impacted by environmental, social, political, and geographic variables. With 25 million Indians living overseas, India has the second-largest diaspora in the world, per this survey. It is often noted that returnees can contribute significantly to the economic development of the sending countries by encouraging the transfer of the managerial and technological know-how they acquired during their migration, in addition to investing the money they have amassed in the country of migration. When they return home, they use the information they gained while overseas to lessen technology lock-ins that are already in place.
- **Neha Kohli (2013)** A study examines how the downturn in the Gulf region will severely impact India in "Developments in the Gulf region: Prospects and Challenges for India in the next two decades." It claims that political unpredictability, indigenization policies, internal demographic pressure, and economic downturn could all have a detrimental effect on Indian migrants

employed in Gulf Cooperation Council [GCC] nations. It describes potential future events, the bilateral and multilateral steps the Indian government has made to promote beneficial migration to the area, the socioeconomic and cultural effects of migration on India, and the ramifications of a significant number of migrants returning from the Gulf.

- **Muhammed Jabir MM (2014)** The study examines the phenomenon of return migration from other countries and the reintegration procedures involved. Kerala is the state in which the majority of return migrants reside in the country, and it serves as a research location for this topic. For a very long time, Kerala has been a significant supply of human resources for foreign nations. The goal of the study is to learn about policy measures and the difficulties associated with reintegrating return migrants into Kerala state.
- **Meng and Yamauchi (2015)** A study about in emigration has not made any positive impact on the productive sectors of the economy, it has increased investments in the tertiary sector, especially in education, health, and communication.
- **Sudhadevi Naresh (2015)** The study discusses the push and pull factors that cause migration in her work, “Indian Migration to Gulf Countries: Issues and Challenges.” The lack of labour in Gulf countries was made up for by Indian immigration. It also considers the numerous government initiatives for migration as well as policy and program changes.
- **M. M. Ruksana (2016)** A Study on Kerala Economy’, deals with the educational attainment of emigrants and the impact of remittances to the economic development of Kerala.
- **Kumar (2016)** A study on the subject of economics, they can be crucial for the transfer of skills and bring with them valuable contacts and expertise from elsewhere. Returning to their villages, emigrants spread ideas and culture, which sparks social and economic transformation.
- **Nidheesh M K and Rahul Chandran (2016)** The study about in return of the Gulf Malayalees is the most recent Issue that they are dealing with. It’s the collapse in the price of crude oil. According to the publication, it’s a major issue for Kerala’s economy. Numerous Malayalee migrants have already experienced job loss, and many more are seeing pay reductions.

- **Madhu G R and Uma H R (2016)** The study examines the factors that influence the migration of Indians to the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) countries. The study discovered that the variables impacting the emigration flows from India to GCC nations include GDP, exchange rate, population of origin and destination countries, language, and distance between origin and destination countries.
- **Masood Gheasi and Peter Nijkamp (2017)** The study shows that current theories on worldwide migration and the long-term implications of migration in Foreign Direct Investment. They provide a quick summary of the reasons behind international migration and its effects, with particular reference to FDI. According to the study, there is a statistically significant positive correlation between foreign direct investment and international migration.
- **Anju Bala (2017)** A study about Migration in India-Causes and Consequences,” on the reasons behind and effects of migration in India. A sizable portion of India’s rural population moves to cities in quest of better job prospects and living circumstances. Despite being in urban regions, they typically reside in marginal villages with little infrastructure.
- **Goud and Sahoo (2019)** A study about emigration has led to a labour shortage in some economic sectors, it has also contributed to lower rates of poverty and unemployment in the exporting countries. The rise in land, construction material, and other consumer goods costs is a major indicator of the negative effects of emigration, which have a variety of social implications.

RESEARCH GAP

The study focused on the post-return life of migrant labourers from the Gulf. Many studies have focused on migration from the Gulf, but very few have examined the post-return lives of these labour migrants. The afterlife of the returnee is explained by this study. The research focuses on their income, savings and policies etc. There have been few longitudinal studies that look at returnees’ socioeconomic integration over time. Psychological and Mental Health Effects There are insufficient studies on returnees’ mental health difficulties, such as stress, depression, and anxiety.

CHAPTER 3
OVER VIEW

RETURN MIGRATION

An important phase of migration that has now started receiving attention is the return migration phenomenon and socio-economic adjustment of returnees in their home society. Return migration has always been less discussed and less distinct features of the full migration process. Returnees return with an improved financial condition and bring socio-economic changes to the home society. The main aim of emigration is improving one's economic conditions, but the causes for return are numerous and complex (Prakash 2013). Both individual and social factors play an important role in case of homeward flow.

Types of Returnees

Return of failure – A return of failure is defined as one in which the returnee is unable to adjust to the new language, culture, and customs of the host country or is unable for dealing with the mental impact of being away from familiar surroundings and close friends. They have a hard time integrating themselves into the receiving society and adjusting to the host society.

Return of Retirement – This refers to retired migrants who made the decision to go back home to buy a house and some property so they could live out their senior years.

Return of conservation – This include migrants 1who intended to bring enough cash back to their home country. Conservative returnees typically focus just on meeting their own needs due to their goals and approaches. Instead of attempting to change the society they left behind before migrating, they work to keep it the same.

POLICIES RUN BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA CONCERNING INDIAN MIGRANTS TO THE GULF COUNTRIES

Pravasi Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PKVY): The Pravasi Kaushal Vikas Yojana aims seeks to improve emigrant workers' abilities in certain job roles in order to promote employment abroad. Building capacity in areas such as skill development, certification with international standards, assessment, curriculum, and learning materials is all part of it. First, the emphasis is on jobs that are in demand in the ECR countries: construction workers, drivers, and domestic helpers.

Pravasi Bharatiya Bima Yojana (PBBY): The Pravasi Bharatiya Bima Yojana (PBBY) is a required insurance scheme for the welfare of overseas workers in ECR countries. It gives an insurance cover of up to Rupees 10 lakhs in work-related death or permanent disability cases. Insurance is accessible with a one-time premium of Rupees 275 and Rupees 375 for two and three years.

Mahatma Gandhi Pravasi Suraksha Yojana (MGPSY): The Mahatma Gandhi Pravasi Suraksha Yojana (MGPSY) is a specially developed a social security program for abroad Indian workers who are unskilled or semi-skilled and who hold ECR passports and work in ECR nations. It facilitates and motivates Indian workers abroad to contribute in the following ways: (a) save money for their return and resettlement in India During the time of employment abroad, (b) accumulate pension funds (c) and get free life insurance.

E-migrate System: The e-Migrate project is a transformational initiative of the Government of India to automate the current emigration procedures. It is an internet-based platform created to help Indians who want to work abroad emigrate. The system links the Ministry of External Affairs' passport system, insurance companies, migrant workers, foreign employers, project exporters, insurance agencies, Indian Recruiting Agents (IRA), Protector General of Emigrants (PGE) and Protectors of Emigrants (PoEs), and the Bureau of Immigration (BoI). It is mandatory for all foreign employers to register with the e-Migrate system. In addition to requesting a permit to hire directly or through online recruiting agencies, they can increase the system's demand for Indian workers. For each type of work, the foreign employer is required to disclose the terms and circumstances of employment at the time of registration.

Migration Resource Centres: In order to offer information, direction, assistance, and counseling to potential migrants and Indian workers abroad, the government established Migrant Resource Centres (MRCs), which are walk-in counseling centres located in major source states. These resources offer guidance to the public on all facets of working abroad, including legal and regulatory needs, documentation and procedures, policies, and challenges encountered during the hiring process. Kochi, Hyderabad, Gurgaon, Chennai, and Lucknow all had MRCs established.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INITIATIVES ON INDIA MIGRATION POLICY

SWADES

Skilled Workers Arrival Database for Employment Support (SWADES) to conduct a skill mapping exercise and provide employment opportunities to the returning citizens under the vande Bharat Mission. This is a joint initiative of the Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship, the Ministry of Civil Aviation and the Ministry of External Affairs which aims to create a database of qualified citizens based on their skillsets and experience to tap into and fulfil the demand of Indian and foreign companies.

MADAD (MEA in Aid of Diaspora in Distress)

It is an online portal agency set up by the Government of India where the grievances regarding court cases, transportation of mortal remains, salary dues, return from abroad, any other help from home country, etc. are dealt with. Grievances regarding passports and visas are not considered.

Pravasi Bharatiya Bima Yojana (PBBY)

Pravasi Bharatiya Bima Yojana (PBBY) was launched in 2003 and was amended in 2006, 2008, and 2017. This insurance scheme is available to all Indian Citizens who apply for and obtain an emigration clearance as required under the Emigrant Act, 1983 (31 of 1983), between the age group of 18-60 years whilst they stay abroad for the purpose of employment only, for the period of cover as stated in the schedule attached to the policy. This is a compulsory insurance scheme that protects Indian migrant workers seeking overseas employment to Emigration Check Required (ECR) countries. In the event of Accidental death or permanent disablement during currency of the policy leading to loss of employment while in employment abroad - Capital Sum Insured Rs. 10 lakhs. Hospitalization benefits cover in India for an amount not exceeding Rs. 50,000, for all occurrences during the policy period, in the event of death or permanent total disability of the insured. Maternity benefits shall however not be available under this extended cover to the insured's spouse.

Pravasi Bharatiya Sahayata Kendras (PBSK)

This is a welfare initiative provided by the Government of India for the return migrants when they are in need. This is a significant initiative taken by the Ministry of External Affairs (MEA). The head of this scheme is working in Dubai since 23 November 2010. For the operational and access convenience of expatriates, Govt of India shifted the operations of PBSK to the premises of the Indian Consulate from Nov 1, 2020.

Indian Community Welfare Fund (ICF)

Established in 2009, the Indian Community Welfare Fund (ICWF) aims to assist overseas Indians in distress and emergencies in most deserving cases', i.e. on a trial basis. ICWF is also instrumental in the immediate evacuation of Indian citizens from conflict zones, countries affected by natural disasters and other challenging situations. ICWF is expanding to all Indian missions and posts abroad in view of its wide range of benefits.

POST-RETURN LIFE OF MIGRANT LABOURER'S FROM THE GULF: THE WORLD SCENARIO

The post-return life of migrant laborers from the Gulf reflects a global challenge with profound economic and social implications. Countries heavily reliant on remittances, such as India, Bangladesh, the Philippines, and Nepal, have witnessed a significant influx of returning workers amidst the COVID-19 pandemic. In the period between June and December 2020, nearly 1.2 million workers returned to India from the Gulf, increasing unemployment and straining the economy as remittance flows decreased. According to the World Bank's study on global remittances, the pandemic has caused a severe fall, which has an impact on national economies and household incomes in these regions. Governments have started a number of programs to assist laborers who are returning to the workforce. Examples of these programs are Bangladesh's reintegration efforts and India's "SWADES" program, which both aim to provide job opportunities and skill development. The abrupt change in living and working conditions exacerbates social reintegration obstacles, which continue despite these efforts and include psychological adjustment problems and stigma (World Bank, 2021; International Labour Organization, 2021).

Organizations such as the International Organization for Migration (IOM) are pushing for comprehensive support networks to help returning migrants in their efforts to solve these issues. Legal problems like unpaid pay and access to medical care make their process of reintegrating into society even more difficult. Because labor migration occurs on a worldwide scale, sending and receiving nations must work together to manage returnees' reintegration. In order to mitigate the long-term effects on both individual livelihoods and broader economic stability, sustainable solutions that leverage the skills and experiences of returnees for national development are imperative (IOM, 2021; Human Rights Watch, 2021).

POST-RETURN LIFE OF MIGRANT LABOURER'S FROM THE GULF: THE KERALA SCENARIO

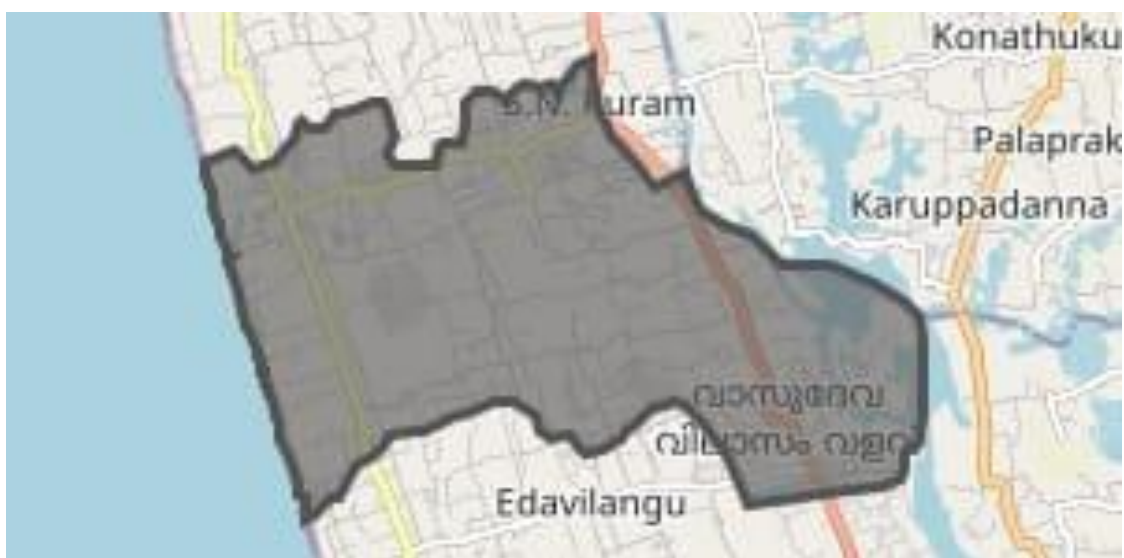
Kerala, an Indian state, has a long history of migration to the Gulf countries. Many Keralites have sought jobs in the Gulf region due to greater job opportunities and higher pay. According to the Kerala Migration Survey, there are 22 lakh migrant workers from Kerala, 90% are in Gulf Cooperation Council countries. About 2.1 million immigrants are registered as foreign residents in the KMS 2018, with nearly 90% of them employed in Gulf nations. The migratory corridor that has developed over time provides the Kerala government with a significant amount of financial help. For many families in Kerala, remittances from the Gulf are essential (Rajan and Zachariah, 2019). An estimated 1.43 million people were expected to have returned to Kerala between May 2020 and April 2021, with the majority citing financial hardship, job loss, or other personal difficulties as their cause for leaving (Rajan and Pattan, 2022b; Rajan and Akhil, 2022). The Kerala government established Non-Resident Keralite Affairs (NORKA) in 1996 to guarantee the welfare of migrants. Over time, returnees have found more use for NORKA as a venue for assistance and guidance. The Pravasi Bhadratha – PEARL and Pravasi Bhadratha – MEGA programs were newly launched to provide financial assistance to the returnees during COVID-19, in addition to the already-existing NORKA rehabilitation initiatives like Santhwana. Kerala boasts one of the most extensive and traditional systems for managing foreign migrants in the nation, but the efficacy of these initiatives has not yet been thoroughly investigated. However, the return of these migratory labourers carries with it a unique set of issues and dynamics that have an impact on their lives as well as Kerala's

socioeconomic fabric. Economic Impact: Migrant labourers generally invest their resources in real estate, small enterprises, and education for their children.

The COVID 19 pandemic has forced a whopping 8.7 lakh expatriates from Kerala to return home, most of them from the gulf region. The majority of 5.67 lakh cited job loss as the reason for it (Economic Times, 2021). According to the official data of NORKA, the total returned emigrants from 2020 May to October 2021 was 1751052. Among those returning from overseas, Malappuram had the highest number at 331964 followed by Kozhikode at 226433 and Kannur at 225849 and Thrissur at 121447 (NORKA, 2021,)

PROFILE OF THE STUDY AREA

Sreenarayanapuram is a village in Mathilakam Block in Thrissur District of Kerala State, India. It belongs to the Central Kerala Division. There are a total of 3 villages under the Sree Narayana Puram grama panchayat. It is located 30 km towards the South of the District headquarters in Thrissur. Guruvaoor, kodungallur, chendamangalam, and Ashtamichira are the nearby cities of sreenarayanapuram. People in this village have very kind personalities. The total population is 37959 and the households are 9350 (in 2022). This place is on the border of the Thrissur District and Ernakulam District. It is near to the Arabian Sea. There is no railway station near SN Puram in less than 10 km. Malayalam is the Local Language here. Sreenarayanapuram Pin code is 680665 and the postal head office is puranattukara. This panchayat has a total of 18 schools.



Data: Q16134870 Sreenarayanapuram Grama Panchayat. Map

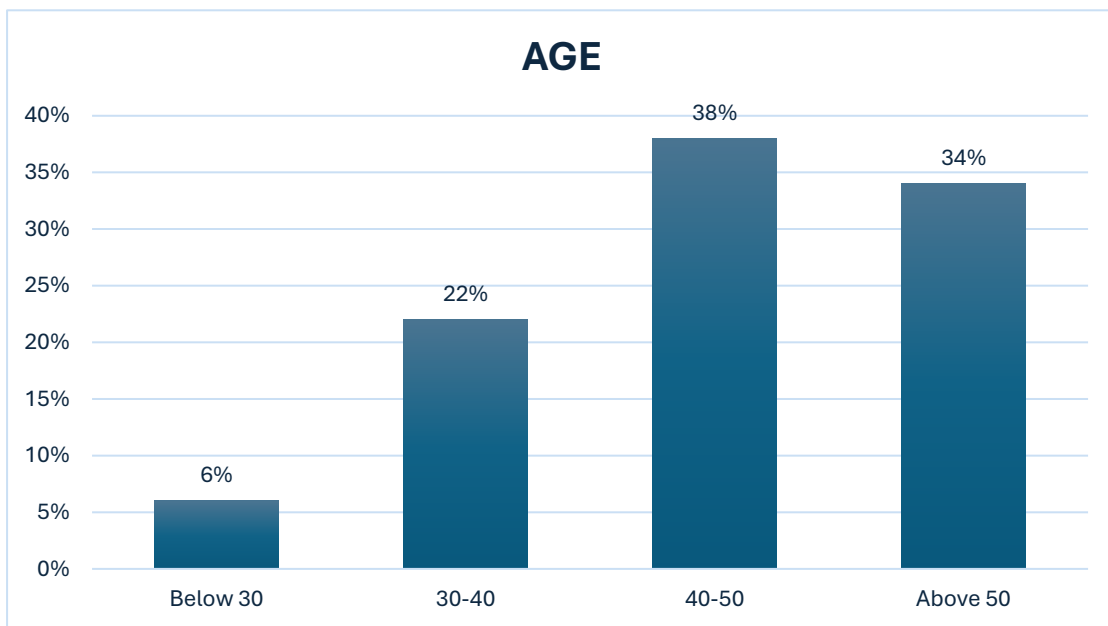
CHAPTER 4
DATA ANALYSIS

TABLE 4.1 AGE OF RESPONDENT

Age	No. Of respondent	Percentage
Below 30	3	6
30 – 40	11	22
40 - 50	19	38
Above 50	17	34
Total	50	100

Source -primary data

FIGURE 4.1



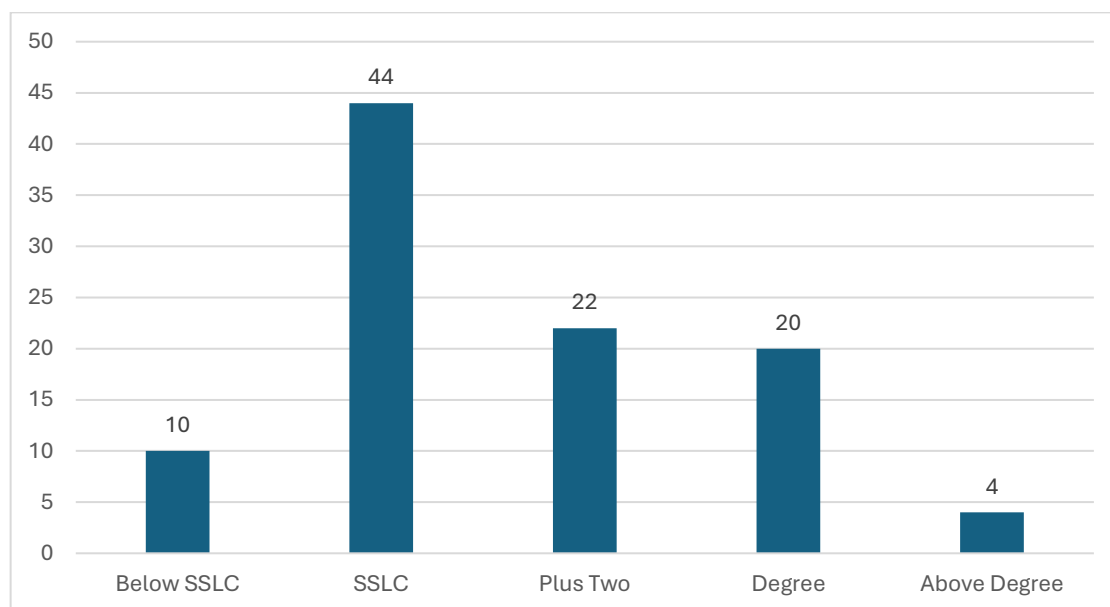
INTERPRETATION – from the table above, 3 respondents are in the age group of below 30, (6%). 11 respondents are in the age group of 30 – 40, (22%). 19 respondents are in the age group of 40 – 50, (38%). 17 respondents are in the age group of above 50, (34%).

TABLE 4.2 EDUCATION QUALIFICATION

Education qualification	No. Of response	Percentage
Below SSLC	5	10
SSLC	22	44
Plus Two	11	22
Degree	10	20
Above Degree	2	4
Total	50	100

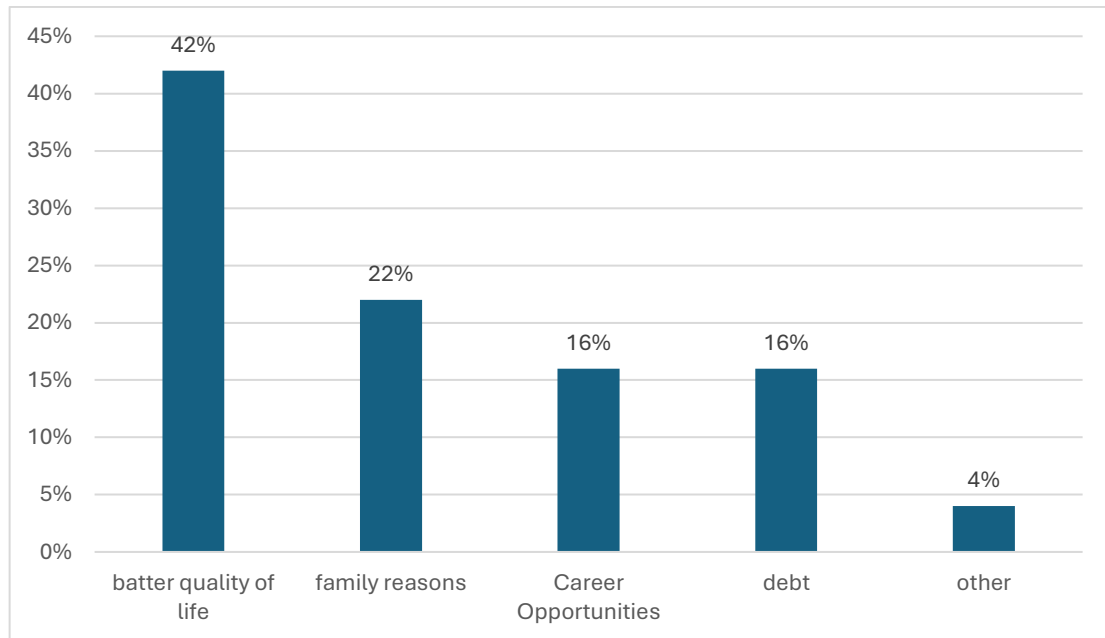
Source – primary data

FIGURE 4.2



INTERPRETATION – from the table above, 5 respondents education qualification are below SSLC, (10%).22 respondents education qualification are SSLC, (44%). 11 respondents education qualification are Plus Two, (22%). 10 respondents education qualification are Degree, (20%).2 respondents education qualification are Above Degree, (4%).

FIGURE 4.3 PRIMARY REASON FOR MIGRATING TO THE GULF REGION



Source – survey field

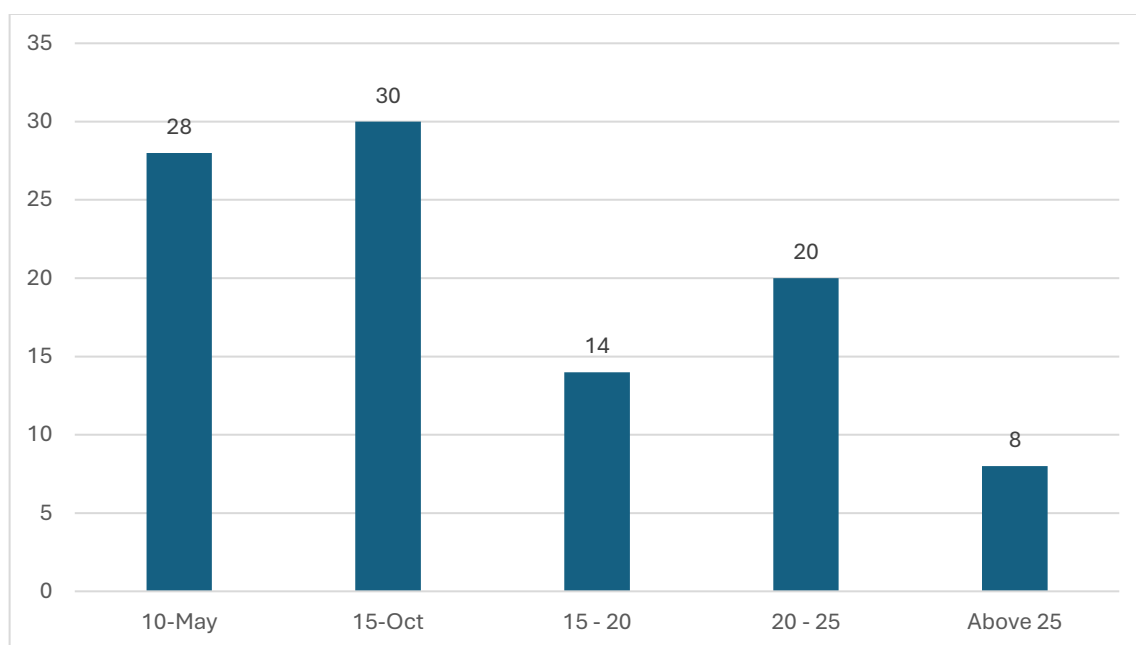
INTERPRETATION – from the above figure, 21 respondents primary reason for migrating to the gulf region is better quality of life, (42%). 11 respondents primary reason for migration to the gulf region is family reasons, (22%). 8 respondents primary reason for migrating to the gulf region is career opportunities, (16%). 8 respondents primary reason for migration to the gulf region is debt, (16%). 2 respondents primary reason for migration to the gulf region is other, (4%).

TABLE 4.4 HOW MANY YEARS WORKED IN THE GULF REGION

How many years worked in the gulf region	No of respondents	Percentage
5 - 10	14	28
10 - 15	15	30
15 - 20	7	14
20 - 25	10	20
Above 25	4	8

Source – primary data

FIGURE 4.4



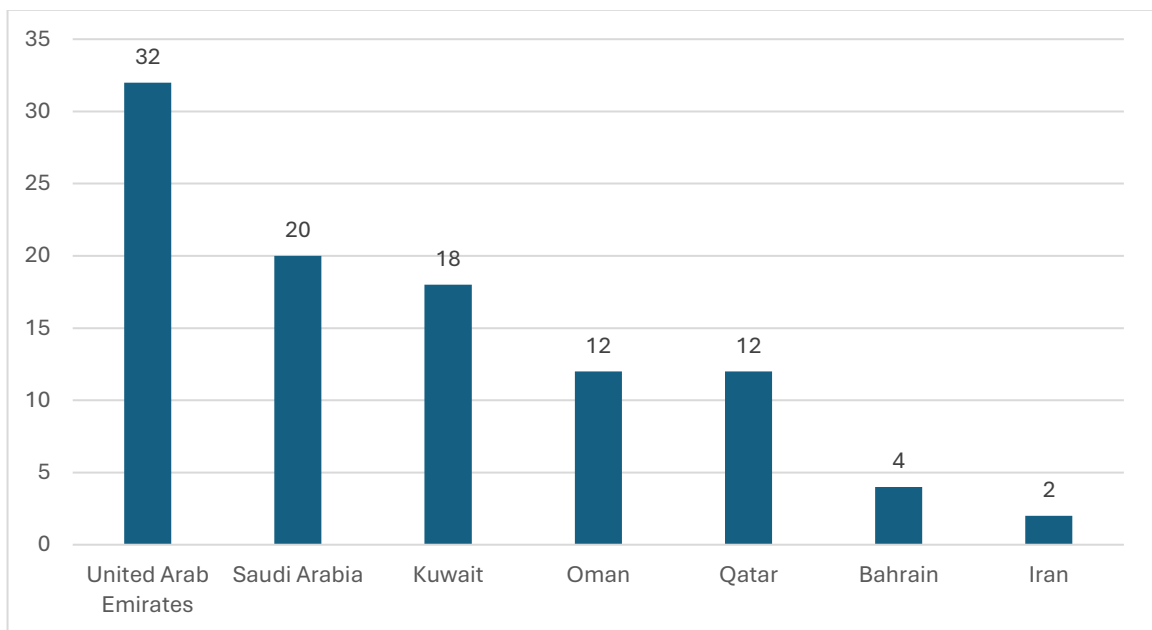
INTERPRETATION - From the table above, 14 respondents work in a 5 to 10 years in a gulf region, (28%). 15 respondents work in 10 to 15 years in a gulf region, (30%). 7 respondents work in 15 to 20 years in a gulf region, (14%). 10 respondents work in 20 to 25 years in a gulf region, (20%). 4 respondents work in above 25 years in a gulf region, (8%).

TABLE 4.5 WHICH COUNTRY YOU WORK IN GULF REGION

Which country you work in gulf region	No of respondents	Percentage
United Arab Emirates	16	32
Saudi Arabia	10	20
Kuwait	9	18
Oman	6	12
Qatar	6	12
Bahrain	2	4
Iran	1	2

Source – primary data

FIGURE 4.5



INTERPRETATION - From the table above, 16 respondents are work in United Arab Emirates in a gulf country, (36%). 10 respondents are work in Saudi Arabia in a gulf country, (20%). 9 respondents are work in Kuwait in a gulf country, (18%).6 respondents are working in Oman in a gulf country, (12%). 6 respondents are work in Qatar in a gulf country, (12%). 2 respondents are work in Bahrain in a gulf country, (2%).

TABLE 4.6 BEFORE MIGRATION YOU HAVE ANY DEBTS

Before migration you have any debts	No of Respondents	Percentage
Yes	41	82
No	9	18

Source -primary data

INTERPRETATION – From the table above, 41 respondents have before migration debts, (82%). 9 respondents have No debts before migration (18%).

TABLE 4.7 WHAT WAS YOUR JOB IN GULF REGION

What was your job in gulf region	No. of response	Percentage
driver	8	16
mechanic	14	28
engineer	4	8
business	5	10
others	19	38

Source- primary data

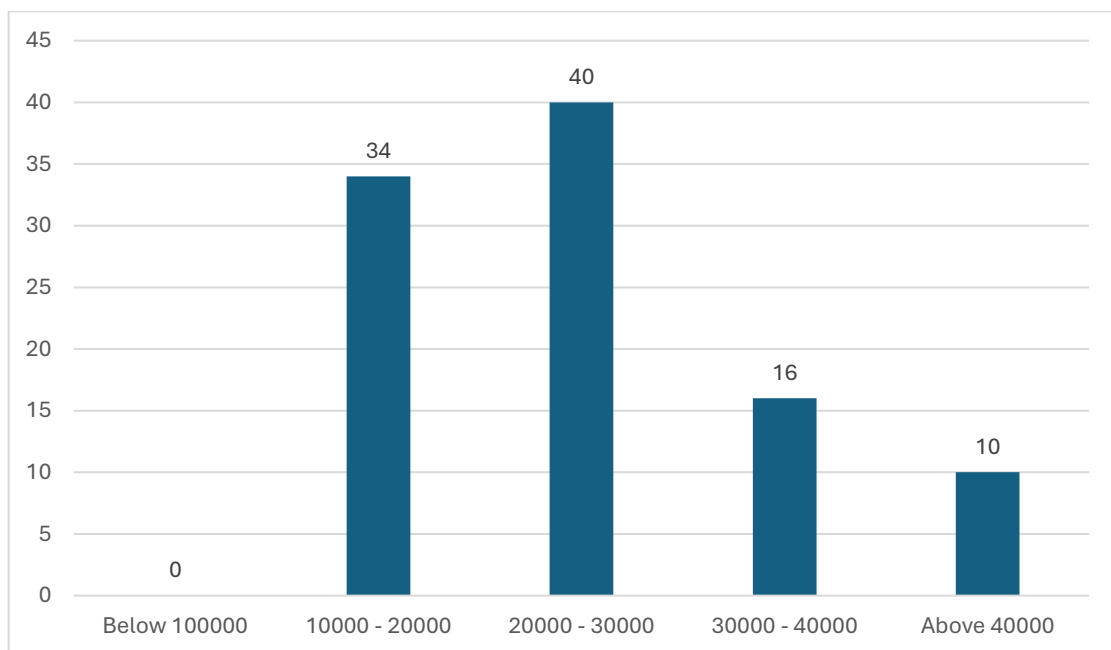
INTERPRETATION - The majority of respondents in the Gulf region, according to the survey, worked as mechanics (28%), and in “others” (38%). Involved in business (10%), engineering (8%), and driving (16%) were smaller percentage.

TABLE 4.8 MONTHLY INCOME (BEFORE RETURN MIGRATION)

Monthly income	No of Respendence	Percentage
Below 100000	0	0
10000 - 20000	17	34
20000 - 30000	20	40
30000 - 40000	8	16
Above 40000	5	10

Source – primary data

FIGURE 4.8



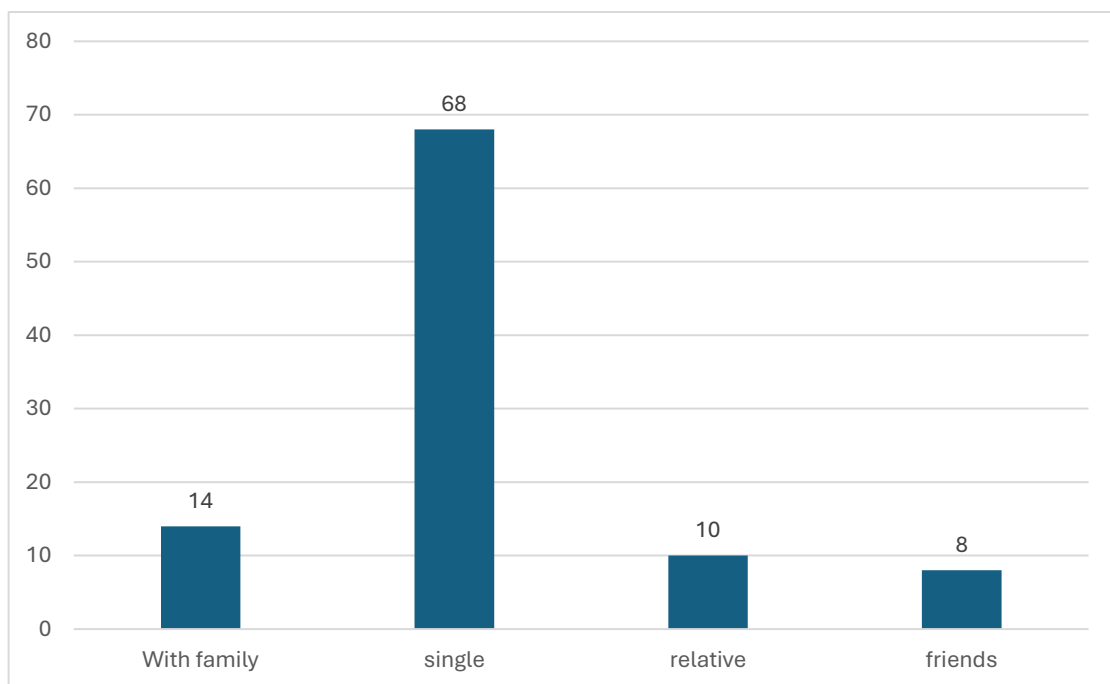
INTERPRETAION - The majority of respondents (74%) have a monthly income between 10,000 and 30,000, with the largest group (40%) earning between 20,000 and 30,000. A smaller proportion (10%) earns above 40,000.

TABLE 4.9 WHOM YOU STAYED WITH IN THE GULF

Whom you stayed with in the gulf	No of Respendence	Percentage
With family	7	14
single	34	68
relative	5	10
friends	4	8

Source – primary data

FIGURE 4.9



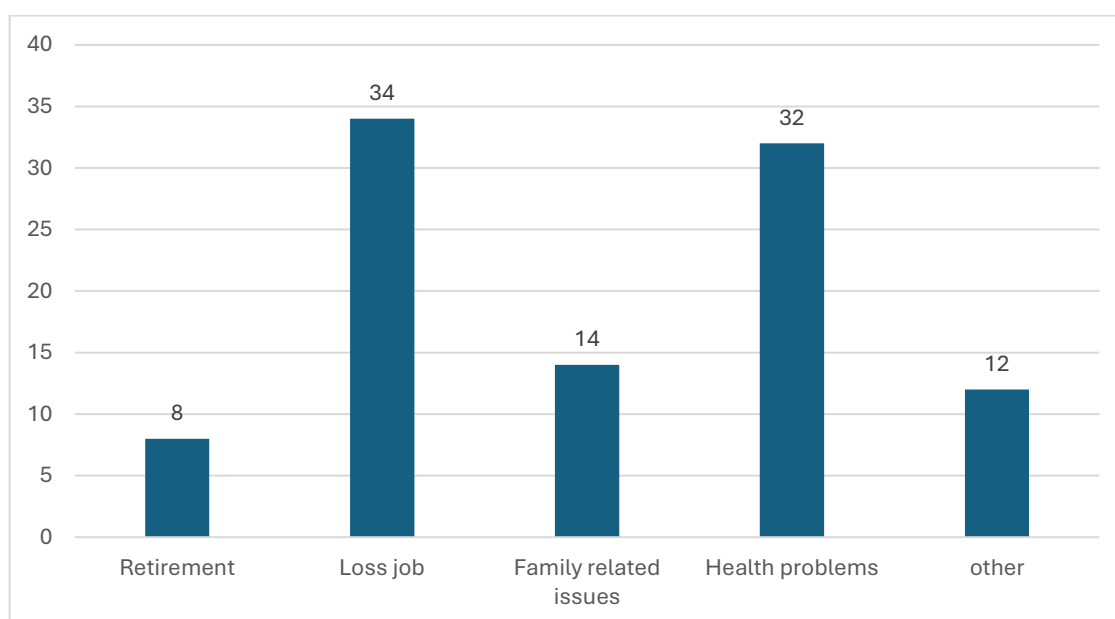
INTERPRETATION - The majority of respondents in the Gulf were single (68%), followed by those staying with family (14%). A smaller percentage stayed with relatives (10%) or friends (8%).

TABLE 4.10 MAIN REASON OF RETURNING HOME COUNTRY

Main reason of returning home country	No of respondece	Percentage
Retirement	4	8
Loss job	17	34
Family related issues	7	14
Health problems	16	32
other	6	12

Source- primary data

FIGURE 4.10



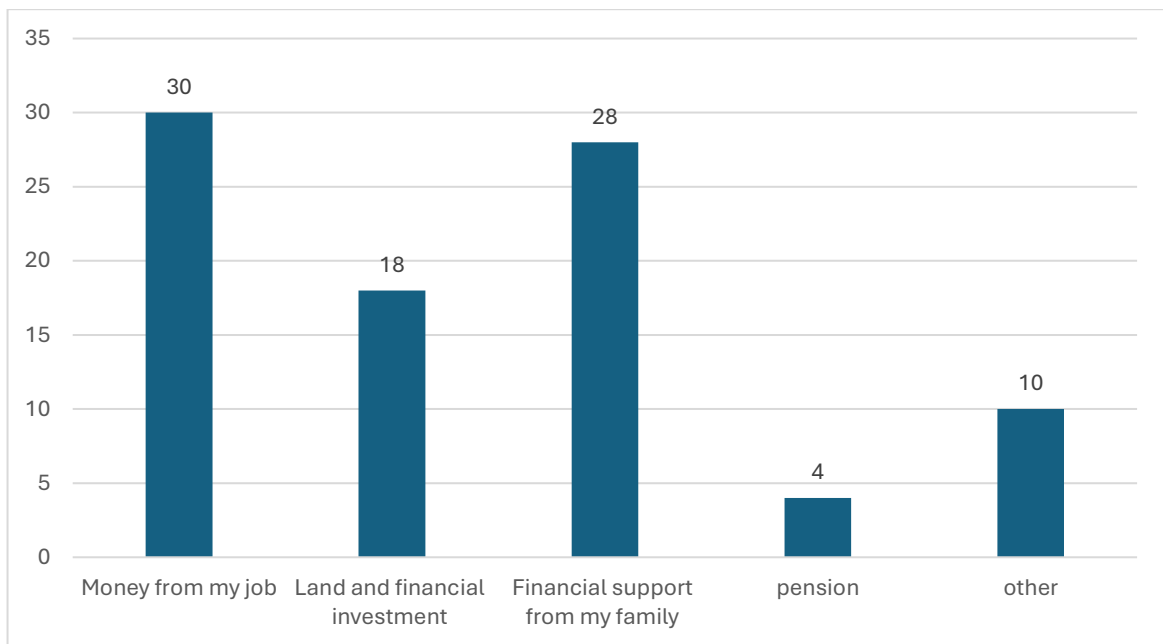
INTERPRETATION - The primary reasons for returning to their home country were job loss (34%) and health problems (32%). Family-related issues (14%) and other reasons each accounted for (12%), while retirement was the least common reason at (8%).

TABLE 4.11 MAIN SOURCE OF INCOME AFTER RETURN MIGRATION

The main source of income	No of respondece	Percentage
Money from my job	15	30
Land and financial investment	9	18
Financial support from my family	14	28
pension	2	4
other	20	10

Source – primary data

FIGURE 4.11



INTERPRETATION - The primary source of income for respondents was money from their job (30%), followed by financial support from family (28%). Land and financial investments provided income for 18%, while pensions accounted for just 4%. Other sources made up 20% of the responses.

TABLE 4.12 CURRENT JOB AFTER RETURN

Do you have any current job	No of response	Percentage
Yes	38	76
No	12	24

Source -primary data

INTERPRETATION – From the table shows that, the respondents, 76% currently have a job, while 24% do not have a job at the moment.

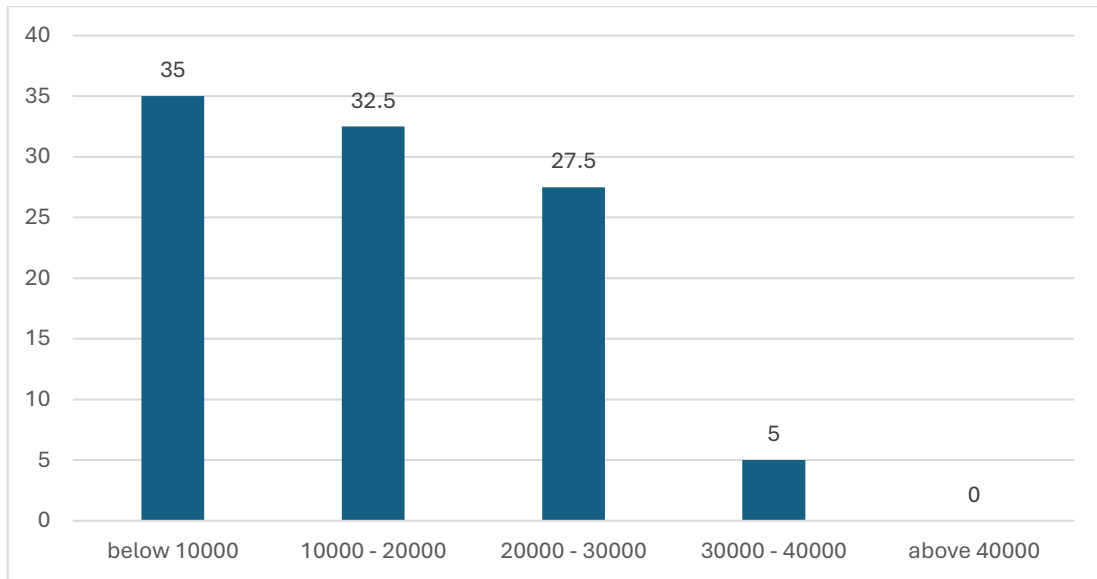
TABLE 4.13 IF YES, WHAT TYPE OF JOB ARE YOU DOING NOW

If yes, what type of job are you doing now	No of Respondents	Percentage
Daily wage	11	27.5
driver	8	20
business	9	22.5
other	12	30

Source – primary data

INTERPRETATION – From the table shows that, 27% of respondents are now doing the job in daily wage, 20% of respondents in driver, 22.5% of respondents are doing business, 30% of respondents in other.

FIGURE 4.14 MONTHLY INCOME (AFTER RETURN MIGRATION)



Source – survey field

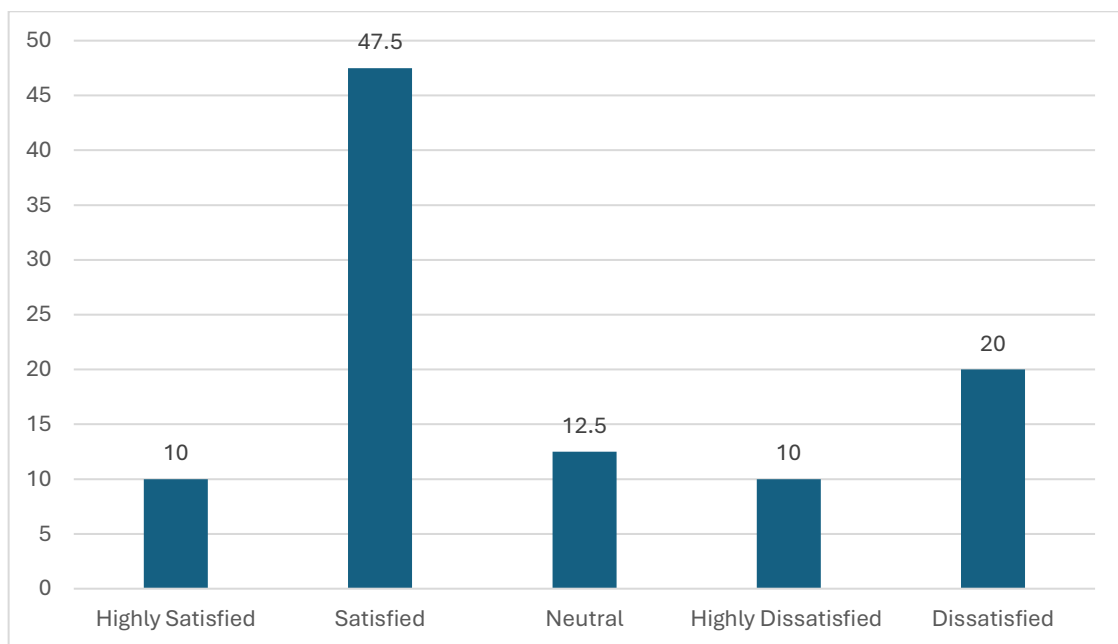
INTERPRETATION – From the figure shows that 35 % of respondents have below 10000 monthly income after return migration, 32.5 % of respondents have 10000 – 20000 monthly income, 27.5% of respondents have 20000 – 30000 monthly income, 5% of respondents have 30000 – 40000 monthly income.

TABLE 4.15 SATISFIED WITH THIS JOB

Satisfied with this job	No of response	Percentage
Highly Satisfied	4	10
Satisfied	19	47.5
Neutral	5	12.5
Highly Dissatisfied	4	10
Dissatisfied	8	20

Source – primary data.

FIGURE 4.15



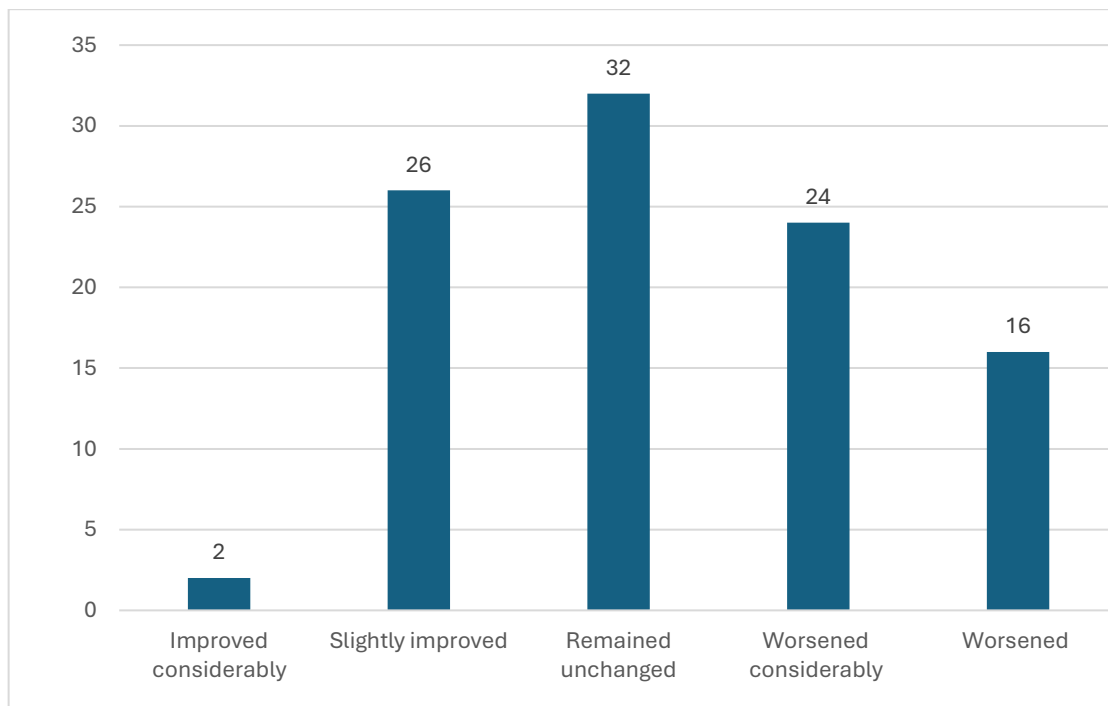
INTERPRETATION – From the table shows that 47.5% of respondents are satisfied with their current job, while 20% are dissatisfied. 10% are highly satisfied and another 10% are highly dissatisfied. 12.5% are neutral regarding their job satisfaction.

TABLE 4.16 FINANCIAL CONDITION CHANGED COMPARED WITH WHEN YOU LIVED ABROAD

financial condition changed compared with when you lived abroad	No of response	Percentage
Improved considerably	1	2
Slightly improved	13	26
Remained unchanged	16	32
Worsened considerably	12	24
Worsened	8	16

Source – primary data

FIGURE 4.16



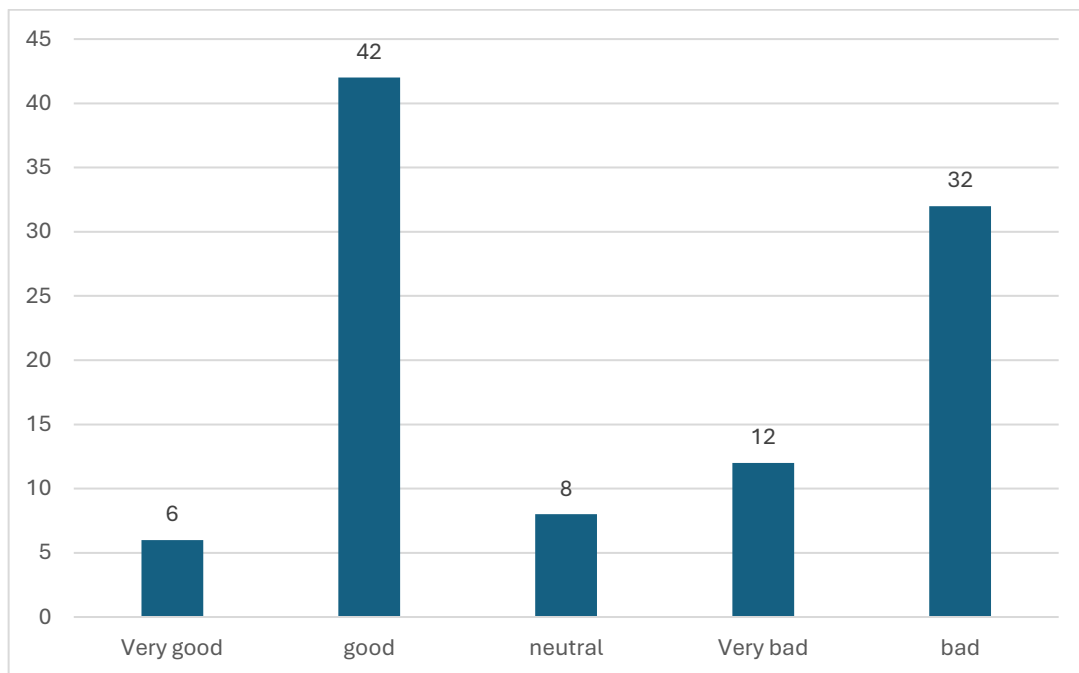
INTERPRETATION – From the table shows that the respondents reported their financial condition as either unchanged (32%) or slightly improved (26%) compared to when they lived abroad, with fewer indicating considerable improvement (2%) or considerably worsened, (24%). Worsened, (16%).

TABLE 4.17 PHYSICAL HEALTH HAS BEEN SINCE YOUR RETURN FROM GULF

Physical health has been since your return from gulf	No of respondents	Percentage
Very good	3	6
good	21	42
neutral	4	8
Very bad	6	12
bad	16	32

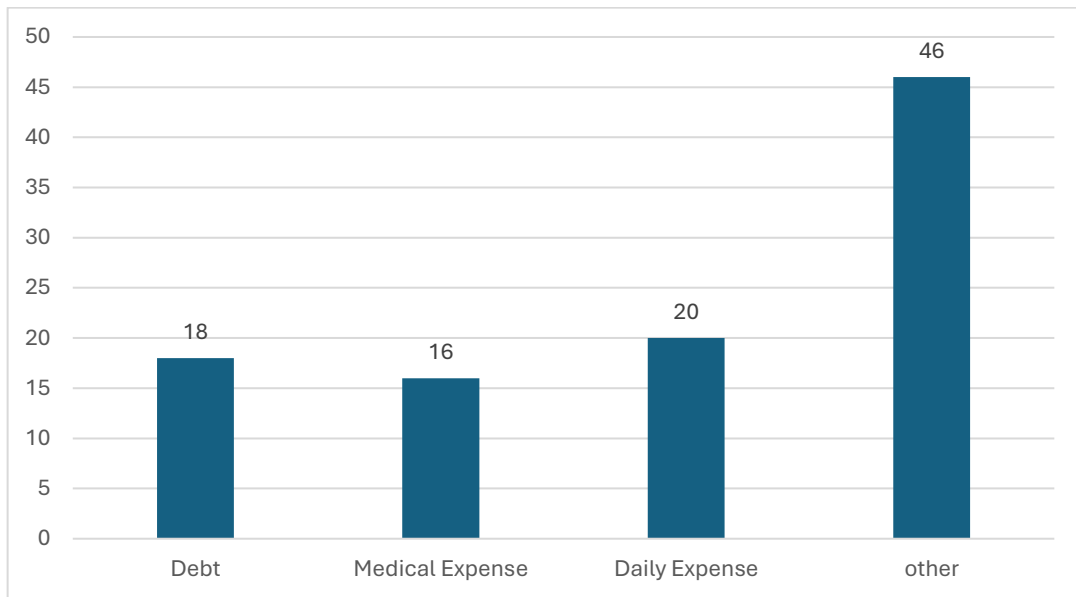
Source – primary data

FIGURE 4.17



INTERPRETATION: From the table above ,3 respondents physical health been since the return from gulf was very good (6%). 21 respondents have good health condition, (42%). 4 respondents have neutral health condition, (8%). 6 respondents very bad physical health condition, (12 %). 16 respondents have bad health condition, (32%) since return from gulf.

Figure 4.18 FINANCIAL CHALLENGES YOU WERE CURRENTLY FACING



Source – survey field

INTERPRETATION: From the figure financial challenges were currently facing 18% of debt 16% of medical expenses, 20% of other.

TABLE 4.19 DO YOU HAVE ANY SAVINGS

Do you have any savings	No of respondents	Percentage
Yes	38	76
No	12	24

Source – primary data

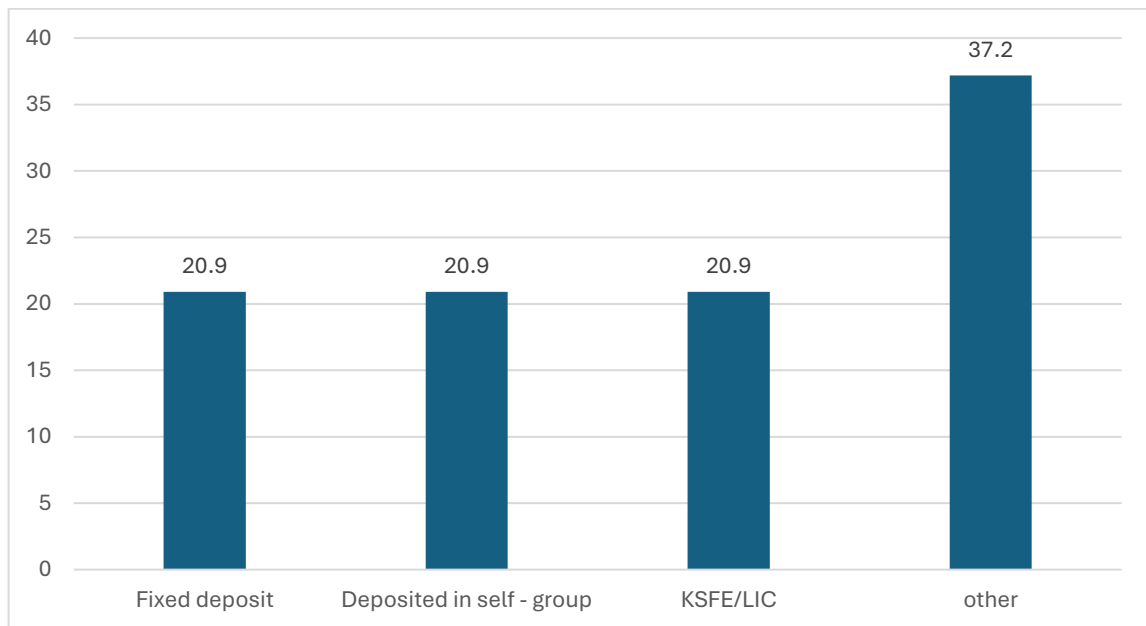
INTERPRETATION- From the table shows that 76% of respondents have their savings, 24% of respondents have no savings.

TABLE 4.20 TYPE OF SAVINGS

Type of savings	No of respondents	Percentage
Fixed deposit	9	20.9
Deposited in self - group	9	20.9
KSFE/LIC	9	20.9
other	16	37.2

Source - primary data

FIGURE 4.20



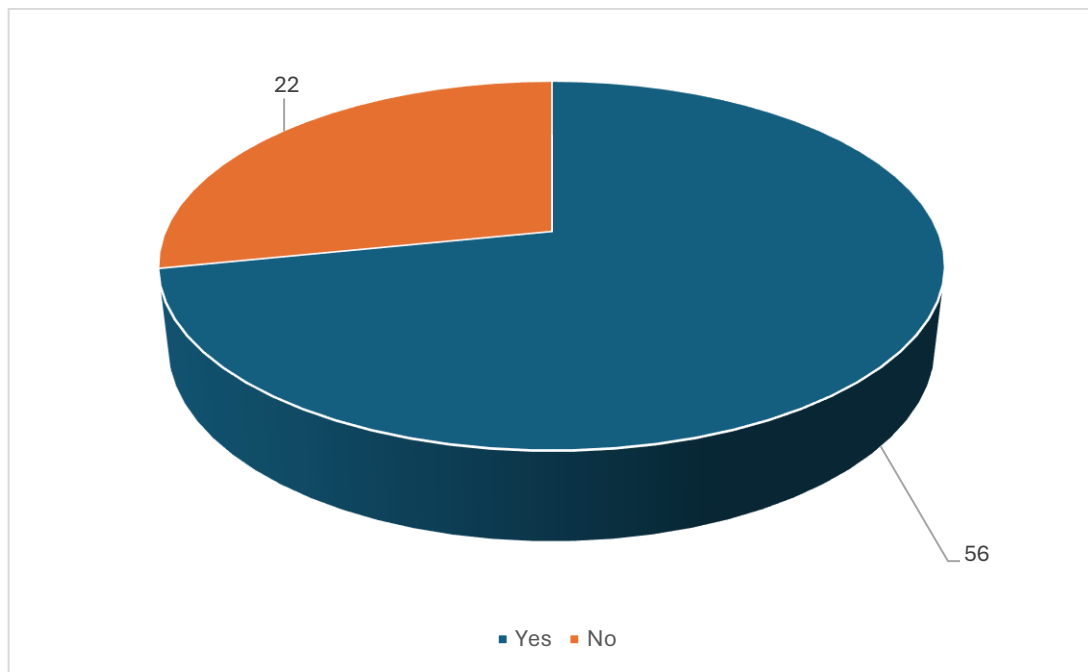
INTERPRETATION- From the table shows that 20.9% of respondents have savings in fixed deposits, 20.9% of respondents in deposited in self – group, 20.9% of respondents in KSFE/LIC, 37.2% of other.

TABLE 4.21 AFTER RETURN MIGRATION YOU HAVE ANY DEBTS

After return migration you have any debts	No of respondents	Percentage
Yes	28	56
No	44	22

Source – primary data

FIGURE 4.21



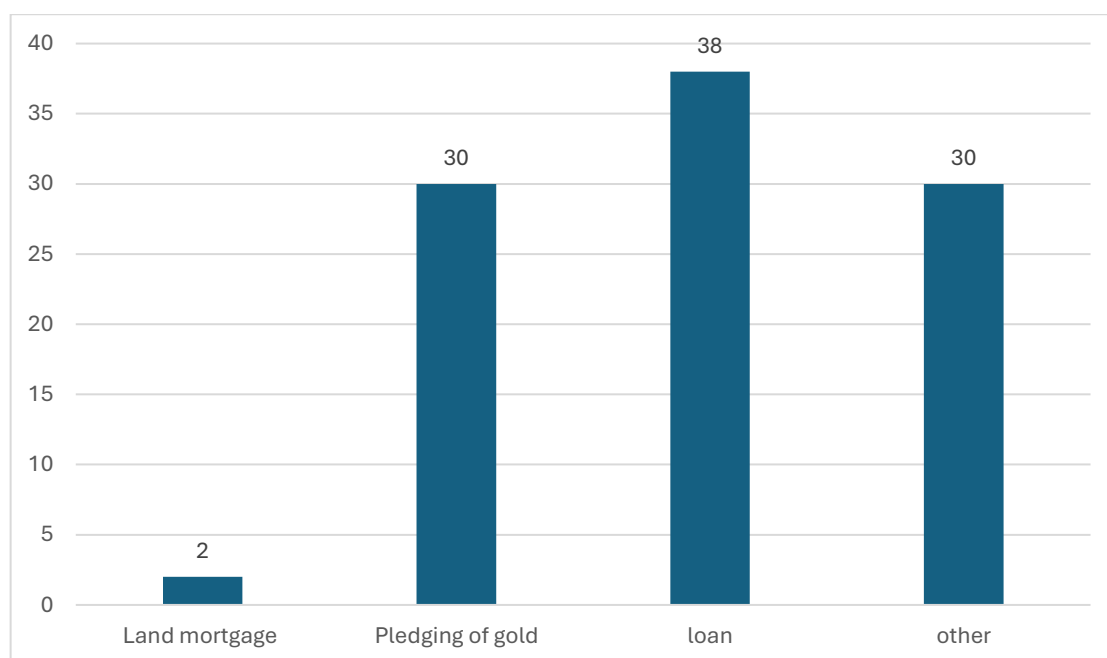
INTERPRETATION- From the table shows that 56% of respondents have debts after returning from migration, while 22% do not have any debts.

TABLE 4.22 FORM OF LIABILITY

Do you take any form of liability	No of respondents	percentage
Land mortgage	1	2
Pledging of gold	15	30
loan	19	38
other	15	30

Source – primary data

FIGURE 4.22



INTERPRETATION - From the table above shows, that a significant portion of respondents rely on loans (38%) and pledging gold (30%) as forms of liability. A minimal percentage (2%) resort to land mortgages, while another 30% utilize other forms of liability. These findings highlight varied financial strategies among respondents.

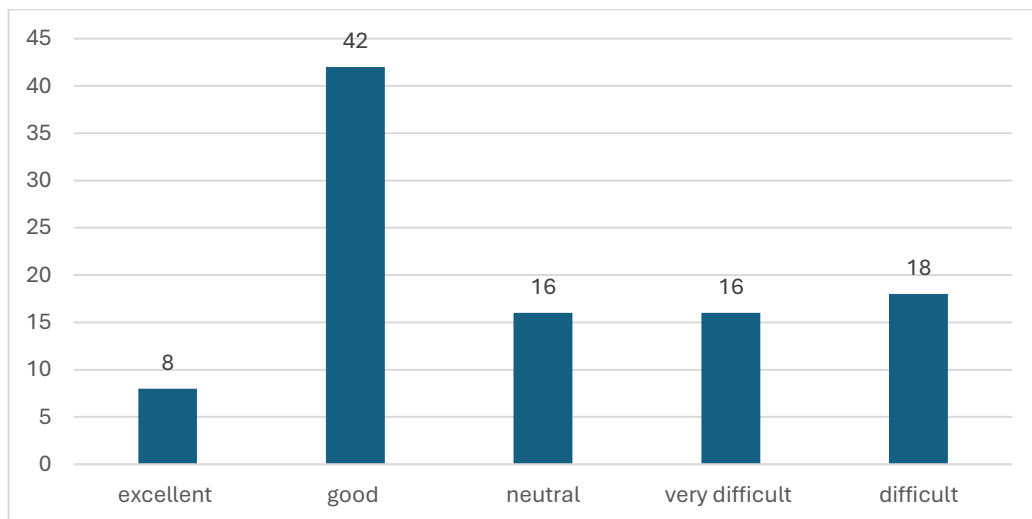
TABLE 4.23 DO YOU TAKE ANY POLICIES FOR LATER LIFE

Do you take any policies for later life	No of respondent	percentage
Yes	30	60
No	20	40

Source – primary data

INTERPRETATION - From the table above shows,60% of respondents have taken policies for later life ,40% of respondents not take any policies for later life.

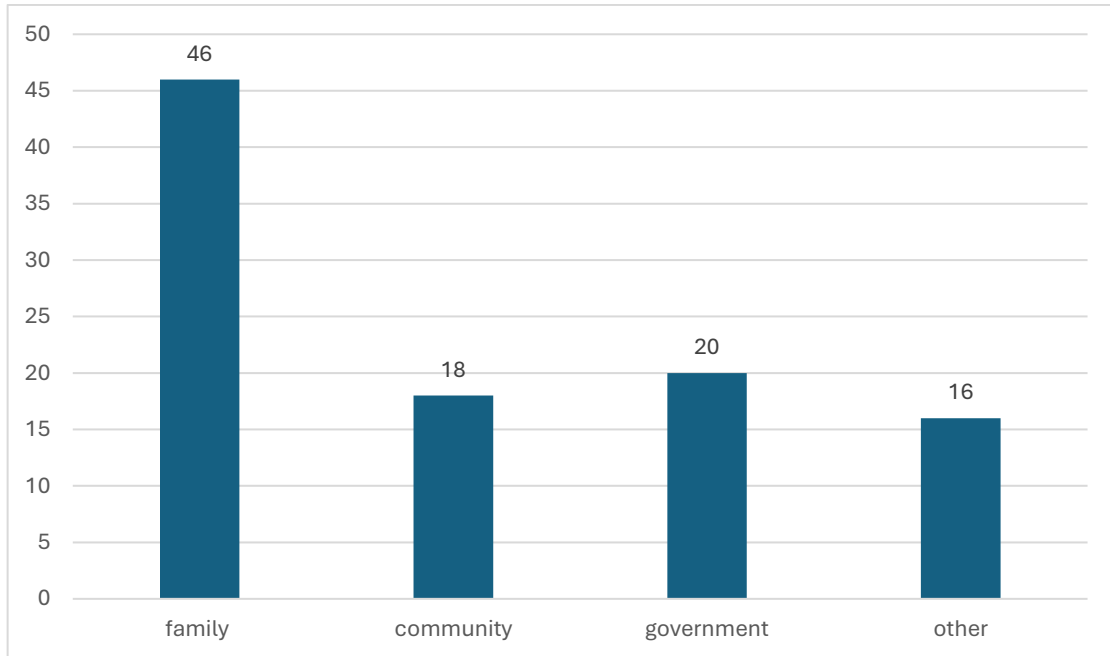
FIGURE 4.24 MANAGING FINANCIAL AFTER RETURNING



Source – survey field

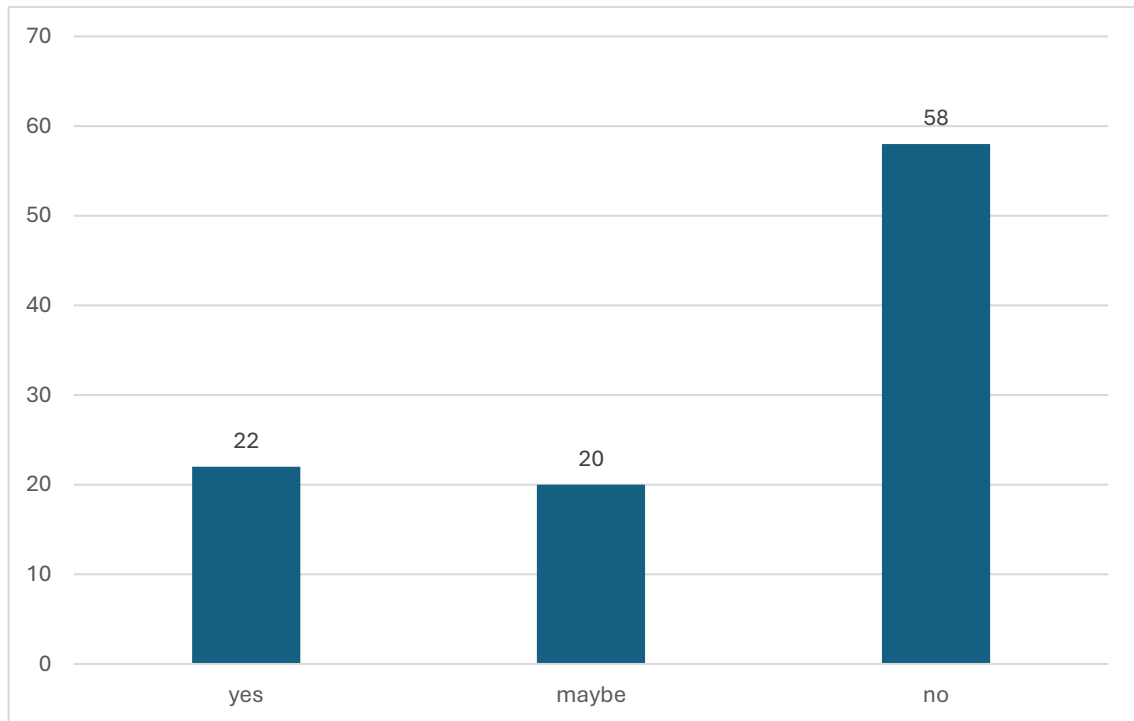
INTERPRETATION - From the figure shows that 8% of respondents managing financial after returning in excellent,42% of good,16% of neutral,16% of very difficult,18% of difficult.

FIGURE 4.25 ASSISTANCE FROM FOLLOWING SOURCE SINCE YOUR POST – RETURN PERIOD OF MIGRATION



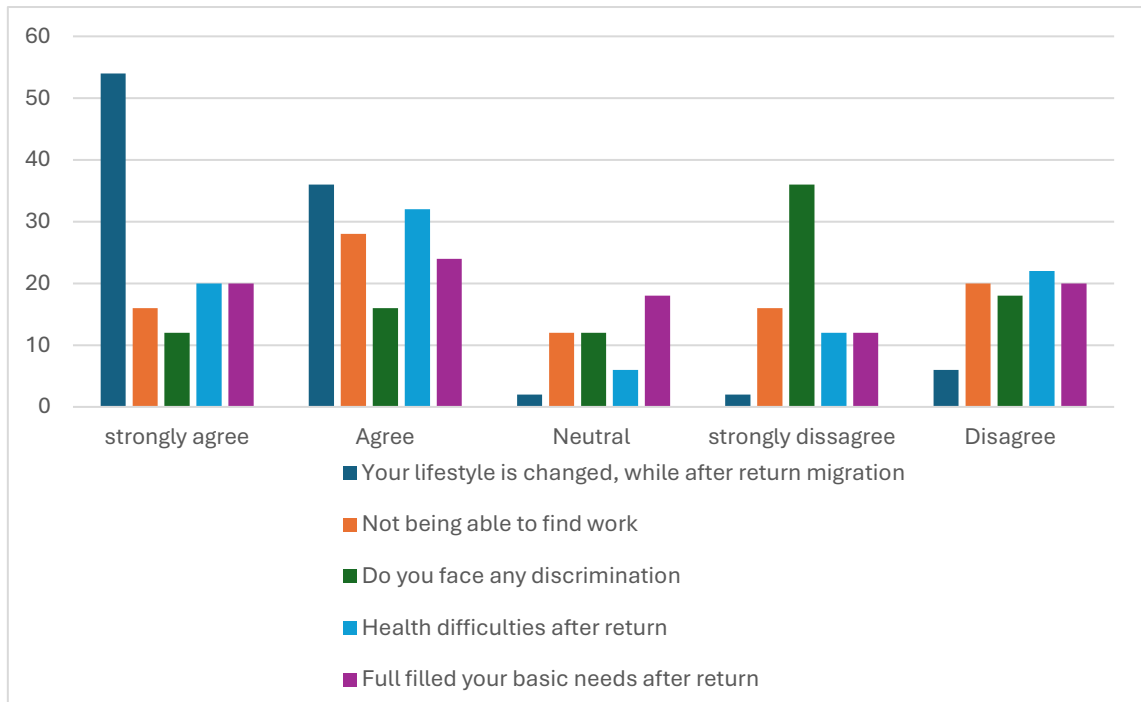
INTERPRETATION - From the figure shows that 46 % of respondent assistance from following source since your post – return period of migration of family,18% of community,20% of government,16% of other.

FIGURE 4.26 DO YOU PLAN TO SEEK EMPLOYMENT ABROAD AGAIN IN FUTURE



INTERPRETAION - From the figure above, respondents plan to seek employment abroad again in future selected (22%). 20 % of respondents from maybe 58% of selected respondents from No.

FIGURE 4.27 AFTER RETURN MIGRATION



INTERPRETATION: The figure shows that, after returning to their home countries, 90% of respondents changed their lifestyles, which had a big impact on their day-to-day activities. Notable employment issues include 44% of workers having difficulty finding employment. 52% of respondents are concerned about health issues, however 36% strongly disagree that they experience prejudice. 44% of respondents agree or strongly agree that meeting basic needs is a mixed experience, while 32% disagree or strongly disagree.

CHAPTER 5
FINDINGS, SUGGESTIONS AND CONCLUSION

FINDINGS

- 60% of responses belong to the age group of below 30, 22% of them belong to 30 – 40, 38% belong to 40 – 50, 34% belong to above 50 Years.
- 68% peoples are staying in single in a gulf country,14% of people staying with family ,10% peoples staying relatives,8% of people staying with. Friends In a gulf country.
- 82% of people's have debt in a before migration ,18% of people do not have any debt in before migration.
- From 50 respondents 34% of income between 10000 – 20000, 40% of monthly income between 20000 -30000,16% of monthly income between 30000 – 40000, 10% of monthly income between above 40000 (before return migration).
- 34 % of respondents reason returning to the home country is loss job, 32 % of returning home country was health problems, 14% of reasons of returning family related issues,8% of reasons to return retirement, 12% of returning reason are other.
- 30% of Main source of income from return is money from my job, 28% of financial support from my family, 18% of source of income from land and financial investments.4% from pension,10% of income from other sources.
- 76% of respondents have currently job in after return migration, 24% of respondents have no job.
- 10% of peoples are Highly satisfied with current job after return migration, 47.5% of people's are satisfy with current job, 12.5% of people have neutral, 10% people's are highly dissatisfied with current job, 20% of people's are dissatisfied.
- Only 2% of respondents are improved considerably reported that the financial condition compared with they live abroad, 26% experienced a slight improvement in their financial condition, 32% of respondents have no change in their financial condition, 24% considerably worsened their financial condition, 16% of worsened.
- 6% of respondents have very good physical health has been since the return from gulf, 42% of respondents have good health, 8% respondents have no change,12 % respondents have very bad physical health condition, 32% respondents have bad health condition since return from gulf.
- 18% of respondents have facing Financial challenges were debt, 16% of medical expenses, 20% of other.

- A significant portion of 38% respondents rely on loans, 30% of pledging gold as form of liability. 2% of respondents belong to land mortgages, while another 30% utilize other forms of liability. This finding highlights varied financial strategies among respondents.
- 60% of respondents have taken policies for later life, 40% of respondents do not take any policies for later life.
- Out of 50 people, 8% of people managing after return in excellent, 42% of people are financial managing was good, 16% of people have no change, 16% of people have difficulty, 18% of people have managing financial after returning was very difficult.
- 46% of respondents belong to family to assistance from the post return period of migration, 18% of support from community, 20% of respondents reply on assistance from government, 16% of from other.
- 22% of migrants was plan to seek employment abroad again in future, 20% of respondents from maybe, 58% of respondents are not plan to seek employment abroad again in future.
- The lifestyle has changed after return migration. A significant majority (90%) of respondents agree or strongly agree that their lifestyle changed after returning from migration. Difficulty finding work after returning. Approximately 44% of respondents faced challenges in finding employment upon returning. Experience discrimination after return a notable 28% of respondents reported experiencing discrimination after returning from migration. Health difficulties after return are More than half of the respondents (52%) encountered health issues following their return from migration. Fulfillment of basic needs after return. The responses varied, indicating mixed experiences in fulfilling basic needs after returning from migration.

SUGGESTIONS

- Numerous programs have been implemented by the government to improve the lives of both newly arrived people and returned immigrants. The government's intentions and programs, however, remain unknown to either group. Therefore, actions should be made to inform the public on government policies and programs. Returnees and all other forms of emigrants must be included in welfare programs.
- It would be better to coordinate the activities by availing the loan and services for return migrants through Akshaya Kendras.
- Another focus is the physical and mental health of their dependents, because many of them suffer owing to the loss of income. Psycho-social counselling can be provided to the dependents of expatriates. Dependents of expatriates should also have access to social benefits.

CONCLUSION

In Conclusion, return migration from the Gulf has shown diverse impacts on individuals across financial, employment, health, and social dimensions. While some have managed well financially and socially, others have faced significant challenges, indicating a complex transition process requiring tailored support mechanisms and planning. The post-return life of migrant laborers presents a complex and often challenging reality. Despite a high rate of re-employment, many returnees face significant job dissatisfaction and financial instability, with a considerable number relying on loans and various forms of liabilities to make ends meet. Health issues are prevalent, with many reporting deterioration in their physical condition upon return discrimination and difficulties in finding employment add to their struggles, further complicating their reintegration into their home communities. Financial support from family and government is crucial, yet it often falls short of addressing the substantial economic and health challenges faced by these individuals. The majority of returnees perceive a change in their lifestyle, indicating that the migration experience has a lasting impact on their daily lives.

Despite these hardships, only a small fraction express the intention to migrate again, suggesting a general sense of disillusionment with the migration experience. Overall, the return migration process highlights significant issues that need to be addressed to improve the well-being and integration of return migrant laborers from the Gulf. Return of migrant workers from the Gulf creates both opportunities and challenges for Kerala. The difficulties that migrants encounter in their pre-and post-return home economies and health. The difficult process of migration and return. Significant difficulties including debt, declining finances, and health challenges persist even though many were able to find work and some degree of financial security after returning. The research emphasizes the value of community and family support for the reintegration process. By addressing economic, social, and psychological factors via specific policies and support systems, the state may harness the potential of these returnees to contribute positively to its development. Emigrants are persons who labour abroad since it is not profitable for them to do so at home. They are working abroad while compromising their happiness in life. They are separated from their loved ones. They traveled abroad with high expectations. Unfortunately, current developments in the Gulf obliged them to return to Kerala. The Gulf countries are now in a recession. Nationalization measures implemented by several

governments in the region also forced people back to their motherland. The majority of responders felt uneasy with their situation. These people require better living conditions to meet their everyday needs. Unfortunately, our state continues to fall behind in development.

Returned emigrants face the challenge of rehabilitation. They want to be satisfied with their family working here. However, the circumstances in the state do not support them. They are unhappy with their homecoming. Most people don't want to return to the Gulf. Our state offers a range of educational options to our students. However, no career prospects exist here. People can seek work elsewhere and repay the state with remittances. After hard years of working abroad, these people can return home to rest. This is exactly what is happening in Kerala right now. We all know it. As we all know, it is time to make a change. Without change, the state cannot move forward, especially in the coming years when many returnees will return. Return migrants often encounter difficulties in finding suitable employment matching their skills acquired abroad this mismatch can lead to underemployment or unemployment, impacting their socioeconomic status.

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QUESTIONNAIRE

1. Name:
2. Ward:
3. Age:
 - Below 30
 - 30 – 40
 - 40 – 50
 - Above 50
4. Gender:
 - Male
 - Female
 - Other
5. Martial status:
 - Married
 - Unmarried
6. Education Qualification:
 - Below SSLC
 - SSLC
 - Plus two
 - Degree
 - Above degree
7. What was your primary reason for migrating to the gulf region?
 - Better quality of life
 - Family reasons
 - Career opportunities
 - Debt
 - Other
8. How many years did you work in the gulf region?
 - 5 – 10

- 10 – 15
- 15 – 20
- 20 – 25
- Above 25

9. Which country you work in gulf region?

- Qatar
- Kuwait
- Oman
- Iran
- Bahrain
- Saudi Arabia
- United Arab Emirates

10. Before migration you have any debts?

- Yes
- No

11. What was your job in gulf region?

- Driver
 - Mechanic
 - Engineer
 - Business
 - Other

12. Monthly income (before return migration)

- 10000 – 20000
- 20000 – 30000
- 30000 – 40000
- 40000 – 50000
- Above 50000

13. Whom you stayed with in the gulf?

- with family
- single

relative

friends

14. What is the main reason of returning home country?

Retirement

loss job

family related issues

Health problems

other

15. What is the main source of income after returning?

Money from my job

land and financial investment

financial support from my family

pension

other

16. Do you have any current job?

Yes

No

17. If yes, what type of job are you doing now?

Daily wage job

Driver

Business

Other

18. Then monthly income?

10000 – 20000

20000 – 30000

30000 – 40000

40000 – 50000

Above 50000

19. Are you satisfied with this job?

- Highly Satisfied
- Satisfied
- Neutral
- Highly Dissatisfied
- dissatisfied

20. In your opinion, how was your financial condition changed compared with when you lived abroad?

- Improved considerably
- slightly improved
- remained unchanged
- worsened considerably
- worsened

21. How was your physical health has been since your return from gulf?

- Very Good
- Good
- Neutral
- Very Bad
- Bad

22. Are there any financial challenges you were currently facing?

- Debt
- Medical Expense
- Daily Expense
- Other

23. Do you have any savings?

- Yes
- No

24. If yes, Type of savings?

- Fixed Deposit
- Deposited in self-group

KSFE/LIC

Other

25. After return migration you have any debts?

Yes

No

26. Do you have any form of liability?

Land

pledging of gold

loan

other

27. Do you take any policies for later life?

Retirement plan

Term life Insurance

Health Insurance

Other policies

28. How are you managing financial after returning?

Excellent

Good

Neutral

Very difficult

Difficult

29. Did you get any kind of assistance from the following source since in your post –
return period of migration?

family

community

Government

other

30. Do you plan to seek employment abroad again in future?

Yes

Maybe

No

31. Are you satisfied with your current living conditions?

Highly Satisfied

Satisfied

Neutral

Highly Dissatisfied

Dissatisfied

32. Satisfaction level

	Highly satisfied	Satisfied	Neutral	Highly Dissatisfied	Dissatisfied
Are you satisfied your current standard of living compared with your former standard of living when you were living aboard					
After return of govt support					
Current working conditions					
The current level of salary of return					
Financially are you satisfied					
How was your relationship to the community that you are part of since your return migration					
How was your relationship to the community that you are part of since your return migration					

33. After return migration

	Strongly agree	Agree	Neutral	Strongly disagree	Disagree
Your lifestyle is changed, while after return migration					
Not being able to find work					
Do you face any discrimination					
Health difficulties after return					
Full filled your basic needs after return					