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# Back to the Beginning: Background Perspectives on Return Migration from West Asia

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### Abstract

Return migration from West Asia has emerged as a significant socio-economic and demographic phenomenon, particularly for regions which has long-standing migration linkages such as India and Kerala. This article examines the historical foundations, determinants, and evolving patterns of emigration and return migration from West Asia, mainly focused on global level, Indian, and Kerala-specific contexts. Furthermore the article underscores the complex nature of the return migration, encompassing economic, social, and psychological aspects of reintegration, while distinguishing between voluntary and involuntary returns. Based on the examination of secondary data, policy documents, and migration surveys, this article investigates recent trends intensified by global disruptions including the COVID-19 pandemic and fluctuating oil economies. The analysis give emphasis on global and Indian contexts, but primarily focusses on Kerala, where significantly impacted by large-scale return migration has altered labour markets, remittance flows, and household well-being. Consequently, the article highlights the need for developing a comprehensive, context-specific reintegration frameworks to ensure that return migration serves as a catalyst of sustainable development and social cohesion.

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## 1. Introduction

The integration of return emigrants from West Asia is a multi-dimensional challenge that requires comprehensive and specific approaches. Such reintegration is not therefore just economic in nature, offering merely job placements and entrepreneurship opportunities, but also has social and psychological dimensions. For many, the challenge of social readjustment may be the major problem as changes in their home community have taken place in their absence (ILO, 2019). Recognizing and harnessing the potential of return emigrants may make it a win-win situation as such individuals enjoy benefits cumulatively and these stem from the communities they reunite with, ensuring sustainable development and social cohesion (Ruiz, I., *et al.* 2020).

This article attempts to unravel the complex dimensions of emigration with respect to the different types and manifold benefits associated with the phenomenon. Focus is placed specifically on the West Asian region with extensions to the global, Indian, and Kerala perspectives. In so doing, the effort

is to reflect the generalized scenario of emigration, explaining the peculiar challenges and opportunities in Store for returning emigrants upon reintegrating into their communities.

## 2. Foundations of Emigration

Emigration constitutes a remarkable phenomenon, representing the voluntary movements of the people of the region to resettle in their homelands. This phenomenon is prompted by a combination of economic, political, and social challenges or simply the pursuit of a better quality of life. Returnees to be considered here are those who were attracted by prospects for higher earnings, better living conditions, or political stability in their homelands (Koser, 2016).

Economic emigration becomes a common phenomenon, when people look for better employment opportunities to improve their living standards. Simultaneously, political persecution and war force people to move from their homeland in search of refuge. The migration decision is a complicated one, which

is said to be the outcome of various personal, social, as well as economic factors (Walmsley, *et al.*, 2013).

Emigration has wide ramifications, extending from the level of the individual to the cultural texture and demographic composition of both the country of origin and the country of destination. It is a main driver in the configuration of global demography and in binding different regions of the world together (Castles & Miller, 1998).

## 2.1 Determinants Shaping Emigration

The deep need for security, steady life conditions, and better money chances pushes people to take on the risks that come with moving abroad (Kumpikaitė *et al.* 2021):

- **Economic Concerns:** Shape choices when people think about returning home from West Asia. Because local jobs are scarce, many look elsewhere - low pay and weak economies push them out. Financial stability often guides these decisions - earning more matters most.
- **Persistent Unrest:** Marked by conflict, weak institutions, or limited rights - pushes people to leave their home nations. Instead of staying, some move across borders, aiming for places where laws function reliably (Kumpikaitė *et al.*, 2021).
- **Social Aspects:** Like bias, oppression, or public conflict often push groups or individuals to move back to their native lands. Facing unfair treatment due to identity - such as skin color, beliefs, or cultural background - makes daily life difficult; because of this, many opt to return where acceptance is stronger.
- **Environmental Issues:** Often drive migration, pushing populations from their homes due to unsafe or unstable conditions. Climate shifts intensify risks; higher seas and harsher weather alter land use patterns, making relocation unavoidable for many groups.
- **War or Riots:** Push many to leave. Elevated crime rates increase feelings of unsafety, pushing individuals to leave known environments in search of areas with less violence - places offering a chance at stability (Kumpikaitė *et al.* 2021).
- **Healthcare Problems:** Across West Asia, many face serious health system difficulties that push some to return home. Ultimately, individuals prioritize safety and wellness when deciding where to live, focusing on stability rather than just comfort (Kumpikaitė *et al.* 2021).

## 2.2 Types of Return Migration

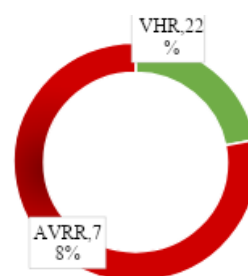
The phenomenon of return migration encompasses a multifaceted landscape, revealing itself through the lens of two prominent and discernible categories, each defined by unique characteristics and circumstances (IOM, 2015).

### a) Voluntary Return

The first type in migration studies is called voluntary return - it means going back to one's home country, a stopover place, or another state by personal choice, either with help or alone. This form includes cases where people decide freely to go back, regardless of whether they get assistance or act solo; what matters most is that the decision comes from them. Voluntary return highlights how crucial it is to honour each person's right to choose within migration processes (IOM

Glossary on Migration, 2019). Voluntary returns are characterized by two distinct forms, each encapsulating unique circumstances and support mechanisms (IOM, 2019):

- **Spontaneous Return:** Means people go back home on their own - no help from governments or aid groups. The move happens freely, driven by personal reasons rather than outside pressure (IOM Glossary on Migration, 2019).
- **Assisted Voluntary Return and Reintegration (AVRR):** Offers various types of help - administrative, logistical, financially - with focused support after arrival. By tackling post-return obstacles early, it increases chances for stable community inclusion (IOM Glossary on Migration, 2019).
- **Voluntary Humanitarian Return (VHR):** Refers to one form of voluntary repatriation - called voluntary humanitarian return. As a result, the process helps protect individuals while responding to severe risks. Therefore, it stands out as both practical and humane, offering real help amid complex mobility challenges (IOM, 2023).



Source: IOM, 2023.

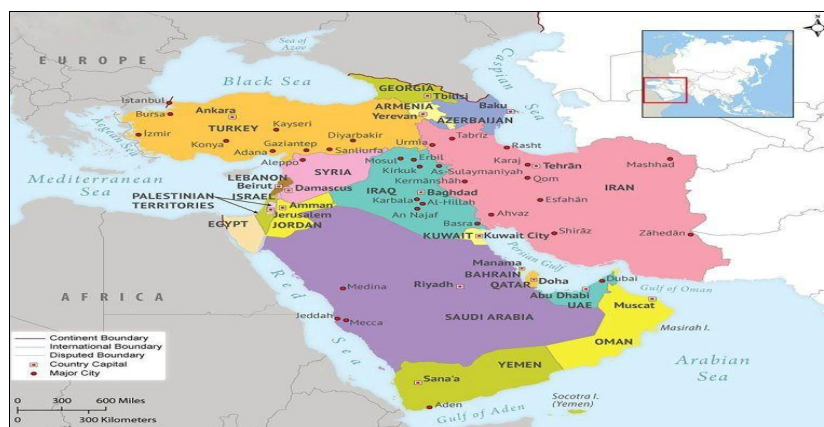
Fig 1: Percentage of types of emigrants

### b) Forced Return

The second major type of return migration is forced return, described as a movement driven by pressure - whether due to conflict, threats, or systemic instability - even if the causes differ across cases. Rather than voluntary decisions, this kind of return stems from conditions beyond individual control. Because these returns happen under pressure, individuals often face tough conditions when coming back (IOM Glossary on Migration, 2019).

## 3. Global Patterns and Trends in Emigration and Reintegration

The history of Western Asia is shaped by constant movement, showing deep patterns of migration - both chosen and forced - over the last hundred years. Because of shifting economies and politics, this area became home to major migrant groups and long-term displacement (De Haan, A. 2020). Among them are Bahrain, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Oman, Palestine, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syria, the UAE, and Yemen - distinct yet linked by the location. Despite contrasts, all contribute to a regional framework shaped by overlapping influences - not uniform, but interconnected through real-world dynamics (Gardner, A. 2010).



Source: PWOlyIAS, 2023

**Fig 2:** Map of West Asia

The oil boom's effect on the six Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) states played a key role in shifting migration patterns across Western Asia. This flow turned the region into one of the top destinations for foreign labour globally. Today, their economies and societies continue evolving due to varied migrant populations settling there (Levitt, P. 1998). Beyond labour migration, Western Asia faces large-scale internal displacement - many Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) move within the area itself. For instance, Turkey hosts the largest count of refugees globally; meanwhile, Syria generates the most displacements in the sub-region. Due to mixed patterns of forced and voluntary mobility, the region influences global discussions on survival, relocation, and change - not just locally but internationally too (Migration Data Portal, 2023).

### 3.1 Historical and Contemporary Movements of People: Western Asia

Western Asia, once home to early human settlements and cultural mixing, saw continuous population movements - from ancient migrations to the rise of farming and urban life (Fargues and De Bel-Air, 2015). Yemen and Egypt stood out as key providers of workers to Gulf states, their citizens often moving to Saudi Arabia for improved job prospects. Most migrants from Mashreq regions chose GCC countries as their destination. Iraq was different - not just sending workers to the Gulf countries, but also bringing in many migrant labourers, thanks to its oil-based economy (Kapiszewski, 2004). In the 1930s–1970s, major changes took place across the Gulf - mainly triggered when oil was found in six states from 1932 to 1967 (Fargues and De Bel-Air, 2015). In the years after 1973 - following their independence in 1971 - the Gulf countries saw a rise in movement across Arab nations, sparked by the 1973 Arab-Israeli conflict. After the war, economies improved sharply, due largely to rapidly increasing oil revenues. This rapid growth sparked huge need for workers from abroad - so much that foreign numbers jumped ten times over just fifteen years (Fargues and De Bel-Air, 2015). By 1996, compared to 1975, the share of Arabs among foreigners in GCC countries dropped sharply - from 72% to 31% (Shah, 2004). By the year 2004, roughly 14 million Lebanese lived outside the nation - four times more than those inside it (Khoury, 2004). In mid-2020, many people moving within Western Asia came from different parts of Asia - especially Southern, Western, and South-Eastern regions (UN DESA, 2020). Around 2000, foreigners made up about 70% of the workforce in GCC nations (Kapiszewski, 2004). The GCC became the third-largest migrant host region by 2014

(Fargues and De Bel-Air, 2015). Western Asia had the lowest share of female migrants globally at 35.3% in mid-2020 (UN DESA, 2020). Over 56% of West Asian migrants lived within the sub-region as of mid-2020 (UN DESA, 2020). Since 1989, about 20% of Georgia's population had emigrated (State Commission on Migration Issues, 2019).

### 3.2 Current Trends in Emigration from West Asia

The reasons people have been leaving West Asia lately have changed a lot over time and are affected by a variety of complicated social, economic, political, and natural factors (Ruiz, I., & Vargas-Silva, 2022). West Asia dealt with the problems caused by the COVID-19 pandemic by putting in place full and partial mobility limits (IOM, 2020). Stopping commercial flights made things worse for migratory workers who lost their employment during the outbreak. By April 30, 2021, more over six million Indians have returned to their home country, and most of them, 61 percent came back from countries in West Asia (Indian Ministry of External Affairs, 2021).

The pandemic made Lebanon's economy and politics worse, which caused an estimated 1.1 million refugees and Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) to become poor. Refugees also said that during this hard time, there were more child marriages, child labour, and domestic violence (World Bank and UNHCR, 2020). As of the middle of 2020, Western Asia's top country for foreign migrants is Saudi Arabia, with an unbelievable 13.5 million migrants. Notably, Saudi Arabia is third in the world for having the most migrants living in the country (UN DESA, 2020). An examination utilizing UN DESA statistics from 2020 indicates that over 56 percent of migrants originating from West Asian countries inhabit the sub-region itself. Turkey is the main destination, with 4 million migrants (UN DESA, 2020). In the Arab States in 2019, 41.4 percent of the workforce were foreign workers, while the world average is only 4.9 percent. The Arab States have the fewest female foreign workers, at under 20% (ILO, 2021). Lebanon received over \$6.6 billion in remittances in 2021, which is an immense 34.8% of its GDP. According to remittances as a share of GDP, Lebanon ranks third in the world, though remittances slowed down in 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic. By the end of 2020, there were about 11.9 million refugees and people seeking asylum in Western Asia. In late 2020, about 14.2 million people in Western Asia were living in displaced situations. Most of these moves were only caused by the Syrian civil war, with 1.8 million people forced to leave their homes in 2020 alone (IDMC, 2021). The IOM Missing Migrants Project says that more than 47,000



migrants perished while traveling from one country to another between January 2014 and January 2022. Over 23,800 people have died trying to cross the Mediterranean Sea, making it the most dangerous area to travel (IOM, 2022).

### 3.3 International Outlook on the Reintegration of West Asian Returnees

The return migration and reintegration of individuals from West Asia to their home countries is a complex process influenced by various causes. Successful reintegration of these returns into their home communities is essential for the general development of both the individuals and their respective countries (Lietaert & Kuschminder, 2021). Two key economic factors that determine return migration trends are job availability and better economic conditions in the home country. Changes in immigration laws and political events in the host nation can also make people decide to go back (Kuschminder, K. 2017). When refugees go back to their home country, they have to deal with a lot of problems that come with getting back to normal life, including getting used to the society again, rebuilding social networks, and looking for good job opportunities (Arowolo, O. O. 2000). For reintegration to last, those who come back must be able to support themselves, be secure in their social lives, and be mentally sound. The integrated approach to reintegration underscores the necessity for support, collaboration, and ongoing assessment at economic, social, and psychosocial levels (Setiadi, S. 2001). International laws and treaties make it clear that foreign workers have the right to go home and stay there. The International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families and the International Labour Organization's Recommendation No. 86 (Migration for Employment) say that these programs should happen. Piyasiri Wickramasekara (2019) says they work together to solve these tough situations. The ASEAN Guidelines on Effective Return and Reintegration of Migrant Workers aim to help foreign workers deal with the many problems they have when they try to get services that will help them go back to their home country and get used to living there again, with strong emphasis on gender-sensitive and all-encompassing services (Rahayu, 2018). Sri Lanka has created a Sub-Policy and National Action Plan on the Return and Reintegration of Migrant Workers to make sure that help is tailored to the individual requirements of returnees (ILO, 2018).

These measures will only succeed if governments, non-governmental organizations, and people who have returned from living abroad work together, highlighting how crucial it is to treat each person as a whole and make their reintegration process unique.

### 4. Emigration from West Asia to India

India has the most refugees in Western Asia. A lot of work is being done to get people back to their home nations. Over six million people were deported back to their home nation when the action finished on April 30, 2021. It's astounding that 61% of them are from different West Asian nations (Indian Ministry of External Affairs, 2021). This operation is really big, which shows how hard the Indian government is striving to help its citizens who live abroad.

#### 4.1 Evolving Ties between India and West Asia

India and West Asia have a long history of ties that go back thousands of years to the ancient Indus Valley civilisation. The historical link between India and West Asia includes the

cultural interaction that Arabs made possible, and the Maritime and Continental Routes were very important for this cultural interchange (Kenoyer, *et al.* 2005).

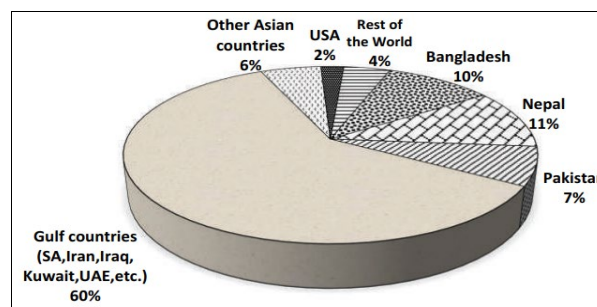
The use of the Indian rupee as the currency in the UAE, Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, and Qatar until 1957 shows how India has shaped history in the Gulf area. These examples show even further how the long history of relationships between India and West Asia has affected their relationship over the years (Acharya & Patel, 2021).

#### 4.2 Strategic Importance of West Asia for India

India's strategy sees West Asia as important because it helps the country's economy by being a main source of energy and a big market for Indian goods and services (Tumbe, C. 2020). There are about 8 to 9 million Indians living in West Asia, and they work in a wide range of jobs. Money sent to India from the Gulf countries totalled 38 billion U.S. dollars in 2017. GCC's "Look East" policy works in harmony with India's "Look West" policy, which brings about a strategic alliance between the two that goes beyond the borders of each group's home territory.

#### 4.3 Indian Emigrants from West Asia: Current Trends

As of April 30, 2021, India had helped more than 6 million of its people return, with 60% of them coming from countries in West Asia (Sengupta & Jha, 2020). One big thing about this group of people who moved back to India is that it is very hard for them to get back into the economy when they get back to India (Taukeer, M. 2017). The COVID-19 outbreak made people move back faster. Many Indians who lived in West Asia went back to India during the pandemic because of lockdowns, strict travel rules, and economic uncertainty (Sinha, J. 2020). When a lot of people come back to India, they have a hard time getting back to normal in their home towns. This often leads to underemployment or trouble finding a good job, becoming a big part of the larger problem of unemployment in India (Liao, K. A. S. 2019). This tough situation makes it very clear that we need wide-ranging rules and support systems that will help make sure that people who want to work here can easily get a job again (Banal, J. 2020).



Source: National Sample Survey, 2007-08

Fig 3: Emigration percentage from abroad

Table 1: Percentage of Return Migrants by Destination Countries 2020-21

Nations	Return Migrants (%)
United Arab Emirates (UAE)	59.3
Saudi Arabia	11.5
Qatar	9.93
Oman	9.08
Kuwait	3.46
Bahrain	2.94
GCC Countries	96.2
Non-Gulf Countries	3.79
Total	100.00

Source: Indian Express-News, 2021

When refugees return to their home states, they often bring a mix of good and bad effects. On the bright side, they might help the local economy by bringing back skills, experiences, and sometimes even money (Calabrese, J. 2020).

**Table 2:** Return migrants from West Asia: State wise (2020)

State	Repatriates	Percentage
Andhra Pradesh	33,413	2.63
Bihar	33,708	2.66
Delhi	228,705	18.02
Gujarat	24,502	1.93
Karnataka	61,380	4.84
Kerala	372,053	29.31
Maharashtra	96,796	7.63
Punjab	32,017	2.52
Rajasthan	32,709	2.57
Tamil Nadu	110,246	8.69
Telangana	66,518	5.24
Uttar Pradesh	116,009	9.14
India (Total)	1,269,549	

Source: Rajya Sabha Q&A session, 22 September 2020.

Kerala had the most people coming back, with 29.31% of all return migrants, followed by Delhi with 18.02%. The data demonstrates that return migrants are not spread out fairly throughout Indian states.

The COVID-19 pandemic has been horrible for people who moved back to India from Gulf countries, causing economic instability, social discontent, and issues for the government (Guadango, L. 2020). A number of people who were returning back to India were locked in difficult situations because of the government's harsh lockdown rules (Iyengar & Jain, 2020). When Gulf migrants come back to India, they face a lot of tough social and economic problems, mainly unemployment and underemployment, which were intensified by the COVID-19 crisis (Mitra, R. *et al.*, 2020). Even though the Vande Bharat Mission was ultimately successful, it got a lot of criticism for not taking action and coordinating well in the early phases of the lockdown (Economic Survey, 2021). The Indian government has put in place policies to help Gulf return migrants reintegrate into society through programs like SWADES and ASEEM (Yojana, 2021).

## 5. Return Migrants from West Asia: Kerala Context

Kerala has been trading with the Middle East via sea for a long time, enabling the exchange of goods, ideas, and customs due to its proximity to the Arabian Peninsula. Many individuals from Kerala work in West Asian countries, especially the Gulf, creating strong social and economic connections, with remittances playing a crucial role in the state's economy (Osella, F., & Osella, C. 2000). The discovery of large oil reserves in Eastern Arabia in the 1930s and large-scale extraction in the 1950s transformed Gulf countries into major oil exporters with rapid economic growth. Indian Muslims from Kerala became key contributors to the workforce that supported the economic growth of oil-rich Gulf nations (Govind Biju, 2008).

Remittances have had a significant impact on Kerala's economy, exceeding the state's revenue and government transfers in 2003, while also transforming social mobility among working and lower-middle-class migrants. The social status of migrants improved, with the "Gulf man" becoming a symbol of economic success and social mobility upon return (Peter *et al.*, 2020). Prominent Keralites such as M. A. Yousuf Ali, Joy Alukkas, B. Ravi Pillai, Azad Moopen, Shamsheer Vayalil, and others have made substantial contributions across

sectors including retail, healthcare, construction, and education in West Asia. Their success has strengthened economic and social ties between Kerala and West Asia, demonstrating the lasting impact of Gulf migration (The Economist, 2015). Most Keralites migrate to Gulf countries for short-term contract employment, and the absence of permanent residency rights ensures that return migration is inevitable once contracts end (Zachariah K. C., Rajan S. Irudaya, 2019). There has been a shift from unskilled migration to a more educated workforce from Kerala, with nearly 30% of migrants holding college degrees, making Kerala a major source of skilled labour for the Gulf (Purayil, M. P., 2020).

**Table 3:** Distribution of return emigrants from Gulf by year of return

Year	Percentage
Before 1980	0.2
1981-1989	1.8
1990-1999	7.2
2000-2004	5.2
2005-2009	9.1
2010-2014	18.1
2015-2019	30.9
2020-2023	27.5
Total	100.00

Source: Kerala Migration Survey, 2023

The year-wise distribution of return emigrants shows a sharp rise after 2015, particularly during and after the COVID-19 pandemic (Table 3.3).

**Table 4:** Trends in Return Migration, 1998-2023

Year	Estimates	Increase	Percent Increase
1998	739245	-	-
2003	893942	154697	20.9
2008	1157127	263185	29.4
2013	1252471	95344	8.2
2018	1294796	42325	3.4
2023	1790758	495962	38.3

Source: Kerala Migration Survey, 2023

Return migration trends indicate a significant increase between 2018 and 2023, marking the highest recorded return flow in Kerala's migration history (Table 3.4).

**Table 5:** Return Emigrants by Districts, 1998-2023

Districts	1998	2003	2008	2013	2018	2023
Thiruvananthapuram	118878	103059	215280	218945	93662	185695
Kollam	74106	69314	124066	127978	165504	158481
Pathanamthitta	54537	83502	60554	36285	54506	40921
Alappuzha	34572	43109	51024	70104	99929	99494
Kottayam	18164	28368	26448	33898	41775	74277
Idukki	5017	3766	3213	3242	6137	13472
Ernakulum	45028	74435	68860	69545	23929	151849
Thrissur	116788	86029	174655	103803	94279	239439
Palakkad	39238	55008	85318	12383	57664	92689
Malappuram	123750	141537	219736	299857	309881	351176
Kozhikode	60910	109101	72405	107491	151417	210288
Wayanad	3327	3852	1930	12581	12046	16509
Kannur	28263	45394	26416	109145	94457	106408
Kasaragod	16667	47468	27222	47212	89610	50062
KERALA	739245	893942	1157127	1252471	1294796	1790758

Source: Kerala Migration Survey, 2023

District-level data reveal that Malappuram consistently records the highest number of return emigrants, followed by Kozhikode and Kannur, while Idukki shows the lowest return figures (Table 3.5).

**Table 6:** Emigrants' Return Statistics by District: Gulf and Other Countries, 2020 – 2021 (COVID Period)

S. No.	District	Number of Return Emigrants
1	Malappuram	331946
2	Kozhikode	226433
3	Kannur	225849
4	Thrissur	121447
5	Thiruvananthapuram	134842
6	Kollam	114306
7	Palakkad	88944
8	Ernakulam	87693
9	Kasaragod	84186
10	Alappuzha	57708
11	Pathanamthitta	59075
12	Kottayam	43151
13	Wayanad	23284
14	Idukki	9923
15	Not Revealed *	142265

Source: RTI Information from NORKA ROOTS/25.10.2021

\* Returned immigrants who did not disclose their home district

During the COVID-19 period, Malappuram again recorded the highest number of returnees, highlighting district-level disparities in migration patterns (Table 3.6) (NORKA ROOTS, 2021).

**Table 7:** Return migration rate by sex, 2023

Sex	Percentage
Male	88.5
Female	11.5
Total	100.00

Source: Kerala Migration Survey, 2023

Return migration remains male-dominated, with men accounting for 88.5% of returnees compared to 11.5% females, reflecting long-standing gender norms in Gulf labour migration (Table 3.7) (Kerala Migration Survey, 2023).

**Table 8:** Economic impacts of Pre-COVID and Post-COVID Pandemic

Indicator	Pre- COVID-19	Post- COVID-19
Total remittances to Kerala (INR crore)	85,000 Cr. (2018)	72,000 Cr. (2023)
Share of households receiving remittances	38% (2018)	26% (2023)
Unemployment rate (Kerala)	9% (2018)	12.5% (2023)
Average monthly household income (with returnees)	Increased post-return in some families	Decrease in household-level remittance dependency, slight diversification into local income sources.

Source: KMS 2018 &amp; 2023, and Economic Review 2022-23

Post-COVID data indicate a decline in total remittances, household remittance coverage, and a rise in unemployment in Kerala, alongside early signs of income diversification among returnee households (Table 3.8) (KMS 2018 & 2023; Economic Review 2022–23).

The COVID-19 pandemic and oil price crisis severely affected Malayali migrants in the Gulf, raising concerns over mass return migration and its potential economic and social impacts on Kerala, though migrant resilience and social networks may help mitigate adverse effects (Rajeev, K. R. 2021). Kerala's heavy dependence on Gulf remittances-accounting for nearly 35% of the state's GDP-has exposed structural vulnerabilities, making economic diversification

essential for long-term stability (Purayil, M. P., 2020). Return migrants face multiple reintegration challenges including financial distress, lack of policy support, social isolation, family adjustment issues, and employment transitions, with financial constraints emerging as the most critical barrier (Sreejith, P. M., & Sreejith, S. 2021; B. A. Prakash, 2013). The Government of Kerala has implemented rehabilitation and reintegration initiatives through institutions such as NORKA ROOTS and the Kerala Non Resident Keralites Welfare Board, offering welfare schemes, financial assistance, and entrepreneurship support to empower return migrants and NRKs (B. A. Prakash, 2020; Economic Review, 2021; Economic Review, 2022).

## Conclusion

In conclusion, about emigration on a bigger scale in this article, looking at the world, India, and Kerala, focused on how return immigrants from West Asia were reintegrated into society. This first study sets the stage for a more in-depth look at how emigrants who return from West Asia to Homelands. This study aims to shed light on the complicated problems and chances that returnee migrants from West Asia face, with the purpose of offering important insights. This lays the framework for additional research and study on this vital topic.

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