

"RECONNOITERING THE PSYCHOLOGICAL INFLUENCE OF COVID-19 REVERSE MIGRANTS IN THE FACE OF FINANCIAL UNCERTAINTY: FROM CATASTROPHE TO COMPLICATION"

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Abstract

This paper reviews the complex psychological environment often characterizing COVID-19 reverse migrant's financial reality. Cohort: Today many find themselves at a stand of economic uncertainty as soon as they get back to their homes after the outbreak. It dissects for the reader the emotional lives of these people and how the crisis has affected them psychologically.

Through interviews and questionnaires, the study documents how reverse migrants, who are both confronting the pandemic and economic challenges, have diverse experiences. Consequently, the research illustrates critical psychological issues such as increased anxiety, stress and feelings of disorientation and exile. This also discusses the resiliency of migrants and survival techniques in coping with problems specifying special characteristics in migrants that enable them to adapt to difficult circumstances.

Furthermore, he investigates what part played by social and community supporting structures as factors that help to ease the pressure of financial insecurity on an individual's emotional state. The study might help readers understand how economic conditions and psychological health interconnect during the COVID-19 pandemic and other crises.

The findings of this study should be useful to policy makers, psychologists, social workers, and community leaders by providing information on how they might better address the psychological experiences of reverse migrants, in order to provide more effective and focused assistance where it is needed most.

Keywords: COVID-19 Reverse Migration, Financial Instability, Displacement Stress, Socioeconomic Challenges, Psychological Resilience

Introduction

The COVID-19 epidemic illustrates exceptional conditions which will remain unique throughout the globe in the future. The epidemic has affected the lives of individuals across the globe in more ways than would be said to have influenced their health directly. It has also triggered interactional sequence of social as well as economical implications. Still unmentioned but equally relevant is the main experience of reverse migrants or the individuals who had to leave their home country because of the economic insecurity.

For many migrant workers this was a bitter reality as the countries went through lockdowns, job losses and economic crises. The appeal of the 'modernist' values which the metropolitan

centres embodied – progress and the enhanced quality of life and economic prosperity – was cruelly stripped away. This was a strong push factor in overall economical upheaval that saw people go back to their areas of origin, dwelling places. Getting home, however, meant more than changing addresses; it was also an intricate and sometimes rough negotiation of the mental geography that the epidemic had carved.

In order to comprehend the composite range of emotions, psychoses, and practices of the COVID-19 reverse migrants it is pertinent to explore their psychological arena. It is not the clear cut as the normal victims going through a phase of crisis then coming out of it, it is as if many layers have to be untangled.

To understand the extent of psychological stress of reverse migration, it is necessary to find out about the first jolts that hit these people when the pandemic pulled down the stability they got in the metros. The economy, and better yet, their pivotal direction in life was ceased by their jobs, friendships, and what seemed to be a normal and healthy life. A feeling of filming as well as the feeling of stress were both elicited regarding change from the large city to their hometowns; it made them closer to something familiar – yet at the same time made them feel anxious and uncertain of the future.

Additionally, a complex sentimental situation was observed after the restore of the community and family ties. The stress of family expectations, societal opinions, and additional anxiety as to what the next day held was the down side of reuniting with family and friends. The psyching up was complicated by the psychological paradox that had to be negotiated with a deft diplomacy between the dream of going home and the realities of no job.

Now people that had once lived in these communities saw shifts in social relations as they attempted to begin anew in the face of economic instability. Their homes' earthbound and often even provincial values were at odds with what they wanted to achieve after being raised in big city environments: a peculiar psychological battle ensued. It further complicated their minds with the tough struggle of cultural heritage, and the need to rise above the cultural lag.

The reason why we decided to carry out this investigation is to understand the multifaceted mental state that COVID-19 reverse migrants go through. Understanding of the psychological transition from a crisis to a dilemma might be easier if one learns more about their emotional problems, resources, and coping strategies. And what we would like to do with all the stories that come from this phenomena of the COVID-19 pandemic happening across the world is present these stories in a empathetic manner so that audiences around the world can gain a better understanding of people and therefore be more compassionate.

Literature Review

A new age of difficulties has begun with the worldwide spread of the COVID-19 pandemic, which has had far-reaching consequences for people, places, and countries. A major consequence that has arisen as a result of economic uncertainty is the phenomenon of reverse migration, which is one of several. This literature review explores previous studies to provide a thorough grasp of the emotional landscape that COVID-19 reverse migrants experience and the many obstacles they encounter as they move from one crisis to another.

Pandemic Effects on Migration and Their Economic Consequences:

Numerous studies have examined the monetary effects of the COVID-19 epidemic on migratory trends throughout the world. Many migrant workers had to go back to their home countries when lockdowns and economic downturns happened all of a sudden (Koser and

Martin, 2020). This study's complex mental landscapes had their origins in the ensuing financial uncertainty, which prompted many to go backwards.

Stress on the Mind During Difficult Times:

The effects of the epidemic on mental health and the emotional toll it took have been extensively documented. Globally, people are dealing with elevated stress, anxiety, and depression levels, according to Holmes et al. (2020). Individuals experiencing reverse migration have additional psychological challenges as they cope with the virus's terrifying potential, the loss of their livelihoods, and the unknowns of their future.

Looking Back: How Social Support Plays a Role:

Many accounts of reverse migration centre on people going back to their home countries. Research by Ajduković and Ajduković (2021) and others using a social support framework emphasises the crucial importance of community and family bonds in times of crisis. When people return home, they often discover social networks and emotional support systems that may help them adjust to conflicting expectations, but they can also be a cause of stress.

The Interplay Between Culture and Society:

For reverse migrants, the mental landscape is greatly enriched by the junction of personal goals with social and cultural forces. Glick Schiller and Salazar (2013) delve into the psychological dilemma that might arise when traditional expectations and urban norms collide. This conflict becomes even more acute when people try to balance their dreams and goals from city life with the limitations of their hometowns.

Strategies for Coping and Resilience:

Many studies have looked at how people deal with adversity and how resilient they are. To further understand the adaptive techniques that reverse migrants may use to deal with the difficulties of economic uncertainty and social expectations, it is instructive to read Masten's (2018) research on everyday magic and resilience.

Reverse migration has been impacted by the economic effects of the epidemic, namely in relation to job losses and financial uncertainty. The devastating effects of unexpected unemployment on people's mental health have been highlighted in research by Aldrich and Meyer (2020). People desire economic stability in their home countries, and migration becomes a coping mechanism—albeit one fraught with uncertainties—as they leave.

The Function of Networks and Technology:

Many have wondered how technological advancements have affected the lives of reverse migrants. Oudshoorn and Neven (2016) pointed out that people going through reverse migration may find technology to be both helpful and harmful to their mental health. The use of digital communication to stay connected with urban lifestyles and networks may bring both positive and negative aspects to one's mental health.

Interventions in Mental Health and Government Policy:

The mental health therapies and government policies that affect reverse migrants greatly affect how difficult their lives are. After massive migration, specific mental health assistance is necessary, according to research by Desai and Patel (2020). The mental health of people dealing with the challenges of reverse migration may be better supported if governments take a look at current policies and responses.

Experiences of Reverse Migration and Intersectionality:

The experiences of reverse migrants are profoundly impacted by the intersectionality of several identities, including gender, caste, and social class. The psychological dilemma that people experiencing reverse migration confront may be better understood via an intersectional lens, which builds on the research of Crenshaw (1989) and Collins (2015).

The Effects on Mental Health Over Time:

The development of long-term support networks for reverse migrants depends on our understanding of their mental health outcomes. A study conducted by Steel et al. (2009) provides valuable insight into the possible long-term impacts of relocation on mental health. The mystery that reverse migrants encounter is long-lasting, and understanding it requires looking at how mental health has changed throughout time.

Formation of Narrative and Identity: Reverse migrants' mental landscape is greatly influenced by the formation of narratives and identities. This part delves into the ways in which people use storytelling to make sense of their experiences, looking at the research of narrative identity scholars including Bamberg (2012) and Riessman (2008). The stories that come out of people's experiences with reverse migration are important for comprehending the psychological dilemma that migrants endure and for building their identities.

Discrimination in Society and Mental Health:

Both the sending and receiving communities may be judgmental and stigmatizing towards those who undergo reverse migration. Link and Phelan's (2001) research on the social determinants of mental health highlights the effect of stigma on psychological health. In order to design effective treatments and support systems, it is crucial to comprehend the role that society views play in shaping the mental landscape.

Systems of Psychosocial Support:

How successfully reverse migrants are able to access and make use of psychosocial support networks is a key indicator of their mental health. The significance of these networks in overcoming difficult situations is shown by research on resilience and social support conducted by Ungar (2011). In order to understand how people deal with moving from a crisis to a paradox, it is helpful to look at the part that social networks play.

An International Comparison of Patterns of Reverse Migration:

A comparative study of reverse migration trends worldwide might provide useful insights, even if the emphasis is usually on particular locations. To comprehend the role of geopolitical, cultural, and economic variables in the dynamics of reverse migration, one might look to the research on global migration patterns conducted by Skeldon (2012). By comparing various circumstances, we may get a better understanding of the specific difficulties encountered by COVID-19 reverse migrants.

Negative Effects on Children's Mental Health and Family Life:

Families, and especially children, are deeply impacted by reverse migration. This part delves into the complex relationships between children's, parents', and the family's overall psychological health by reviewing Bronfenbrenner's (1979) work on ecological systems theory. The complex mental landscape of reverse migrants may be better understood by seeing the family as an ecological system.

Embracing Different Cultures:

Returning to one's home country and assimilating into its culture is a crucial part of the reverse migration journey. How people deal with cultural shifts and adjust to new settings is clarified

by Berry's (1997) acculturation theory. The ways in which reverse migrants cope and the difficulties they may have while reintegrating into their native communities might be better understood by looking at cultural adaptability.

Inequalities in health care, especially in the availability of mental health treatments, have a major impact on the psychological environment experienced by those migrating backwards. Marmot (2005) highlights the role of social variables in shaping health outcomes. If we want to build mental health support systems that work for everyone, including reverse migrants, we need to know how healthcare access inequities interact with the specific problems they confront.

The Effects of Cultural Disturbance on Emotional Health:

As Gudykunst (2005) explains, reverse migration brings the idea of cultural remoteness into sharp focus. Many migrants experience mental distress due to the apparent disparity between their home community's cultural standards and those of the city they departed. Complicating our comprehension of their mental landscape is the analysis of the effects of cultural remoteness.

Stability and Flexibility in the Economy:

How people deal with financial instability when migrating backwards depends heavily on their economic resilience and adaptation. Looking at Rodrik's (2014) research on economic resilience may help shed light on how policies and institutions in the economy can either help or hurt people's capacity to weather economic storms. Gaining a grasp of the financial aspect enhances the investigation of the path from crisis to dilemma.

The Public's View of Media Representation:

It is impossible to ignore the impact of the media on public opinion on reverse migrants. According to Entman (2012), media portrayals shape public perception and add to the social milieu in which returning migrants must negotiate. To better comprehend the external factors that contribute to the psychological dilemma faced by reverse migrants, it is important to investigate the effects of media narratives on their mental health.

How Migration and Climate Change Intersect:

The terrain of reverse migration is further complicated in certain locations by the junction of migration and climate change. Findings from the study of climate-induced migration by McLeman and Smit (2006) give light on the role of environmental variables in population shifts. The study's scope is expanded by gaining an understanding of the connectivity between climate-related migration and the mental health issues experienced by returnees.

The Digital Gap and Access to Technology:

According to Warschauer (2003), reverse migrants may experience a decline in mental health as a result of the digital gap, which creates inequalities in access to technology. Certain people may be left out when they rely on digital platforms for communication and economic prospects, which may make them feel even more alone and add to the psychological dilemma. By looking at technology inclusion, the research takes on a more modern tone.

How Regulatory Actions Affect Mental Health:

In reaction to the outbreak, governments throughout the world have taken different stances. A whole-of-society approach is crucial in crisis management, according to research by Kickbusch and Leung (2020). Governmental activities form the psychological topography of individuals

returning to their areas of origin, and understanding this requires examining how policy responses affect the mental health of reverse migrants.

Returning to one's area of origin during the COVID-19 epidemic presents specific obstacles for persons enduring forced relocation, impacting their mental health. Steel et al. (2009) offers a paradigm for understanding the persistent psychological impacts of displacement via their research on the mental health of refugees and forcibly displaced people. To better understand the complex experiences of people in this setting, it is helpful to look at how forced displacement and reverse migration interact with one another.

Impact of School Disruptions on Mental Health:

School closures and other changes in learning modalities brought about by the pandemic may have a profound effect on the mental health of families and individuals who have returned from migration. Understanding how educational upheavals add to the psychological dilemma experienced by reverse migrants is crucial, as shown in the research on the long-term impacts of early childhood experiences conducted by Shonkoff et al. (2012).

Effects of Mental Health Issues That Occurred Before:

The reverse migration process is especially difficult for those who already have mental health issues. In order to comprehend the psychological landscape, it is crucial to take into account pre-existing issues, as shown by the study conducted by Thornicroft et al. (2011) on the subject of mental health and migration. An important aspect of the research is to investigate the interaction between pre-existing mental health issues and the difficulties of reverse migration.

Views on Reverse Migration from Different Generations:

As a result, people of various ages deal with the psychological dilemma of reverse migration in their own unique ways. The life cycle perspective, as proposed by Settersten and Ray (2010), offers a framework for understanding the reactions and coping mechanisms of people at various life phases upon returning home. The varied mental landscapes inside reverse migration may be better understood by looking at it through the eyes of different generations.

Reintegration and the Function of Social Capital:

Reverse migrants' ability to tap into social capital—defined by Putnam (2000) as a community's networks and relationships—is essential to their successful readjustment to society. An individual's ability to face the difficulties of returning home may be better understood by looking at how social capital affects mental health. The research gains a community-based viewpoint by analysing the function of social capital.

Consequences of Participation in the Informal Sector:

In order to make ends meet, many returning migrants work in the shadow economy, which brings both opportunities and risks. The effects of such participation on psychological health may be better understood via the study of informal economies conducted by Portes and Haller (2005). Adding a financial component to the research is looking at how the informal sector affects the mental landscape of those who go backwards.

Cultural Capital's Impact on Coming to Terms with One's Identity:

Bourdieu (1986) proposed the idea of cultural capital, which includes people's access to and understanding of many cultures. One important but little-studied facet of reverse migration is the role of cultural capital in the process of negotiating one's identity. One way to get a more comprehensive understanding of people's mental landscape is to learn how they use cultural capital to deal with the psychological dilemma.

Gap in Previous Studies

A lot of research has been done to study the lives of people who face reverse displacement due to Covid-19 pandemic. But limited study was done on the factors which created psychological impact on the minds of such people. Further most of the studies were found in context of locations out of India and no work was found for such people in India with a special mention of Lucknow. Lucknow being the capital of UP with 71 districts with 106747 villages and it was reported that by 11 May, 184 trains had brought 2.26 lakh migrant workers from other states. Thus, it becomes very important to study about their psychological well being and their perception about the reasons of their problems.

Research Methodology

The mental landscape of COVID-19 reverse migrants may be better understood by using a mixed-methods research strategy, which combines quantitative and qualitative approaches. A thorough grasp of the topic is made possible by this. Interviews, questionnaires were a part of this research.

Survey Questionnaires: A structured questionnaire was used for survey to gather numerical data on indicators of mental health, economic difficulties, and demographic details.

Extensive Interviews: A subgroup of participants and interviews were chosen to learn about their stories, experiences, and ways of coping.

Sampling: The sampling technique used was purposive sample. Data was collected from 121 migrants from 46 district who have migrated backwards because of the COVID-19 in the year 2020 to 2022.

Inferential statistics: Methods such as Mann Whitney U test (a non parametric equivalent of t-Test) was used to investigate potential links between variables, with a focus on economic and mental health indicators. Study participants were asked to reflect on their experiences as COVID-19 reverse migrants in the face of financial insecurity. This allowed for a more nuanced and comprehensive examination of their mental landscape.

Hypothesis: Following hypotheses were proposed looking at the gaps in the literature

H01: The family feels improvement of its socio-economic status as compared to pre Covid times creates changes in Psychological Impact.

H02: Earning members of the pre-displaced family were provided with job after displacement creates changes in Psychological Impact.

H03: Getting jobs helped household to overcome its poverty creates changes in Psychological Impact.

Data Analysis

Data analysis is essential for researching the mental topography of COVID-19 reverse migrants and drawing relevant conclusions from obtained information. Quantitative analysis provides a numerical picture of the phenomenon by revealing patterns and relations across variables like economic circumstances and measures of mental health. The study's validity and comprehensiveness can be measured and gives a more complete picture of the difficulties reverse migrants encounter in an economic climate of uncertainty.

The first step was to check the normality of the data. This step is done to decide what tests to be applied on the data. Depending on the normal distribution of the data parametric or non parametric data is to be decided. It was found that the data for the current study is non normal. Which was found using K-S test. The p value was found to be less than .05 displaying that the

data was non normal. Thus, Mann Whitney U test was conducted in place of t-test. This test is conducted to find whether a categorical variable creates any difference on a scaled variable. The criteria is that the categorical variable has two groups only.

Felt isolated when displaced	.000 ^c
Discriminated by other people who were not displaced	.000 ^c
Suffer with the feeling of rootlessness	.000 ^c
Were you mentally prepared for displacement?	.000 ^c
Suffer with the feeling of identity crisis	.000 ^c
Depressed because of displacement	.000 ^c
Stressed because of displacement	.000 ^c
Dissatisfied because of displacement	.000 ^c
Sense of insecurity of displacement	.000 ^c
Social status affected because of displacement	.000 ^c
Did you have attachment with your ancestral property	.000 ^c
Felt agitated against Government for putting Lockdown	.000 ^c

Table 1: Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test

H01: The family feels improvement of its socio-economic status as compared to pre COVID times creates does not changes in Psychological Impact.

On conducting Mann Whitney U Test it was found that family feels improvement of its socio-economic status as compared to pre COVID times creates a difference on Were you mentally prepared for displacement?, Dissatisfied because of displacement, Did you have attachment with your ancestral property.

Were you mentally prepared for displacement? was impacted by family feels improvement of its socio-economic status as compared to pre COVID times. Those who were impacted were the ones who were not mentally prepared.

Since some of the parameters were found to be significant the proposed *hypothesis was rejected* proving The family feels improvement of its socio-economic status as compared to pre COVID times creates a changes in Psychological Impact.

	Were you mentally prepared for displacement?	Dissatisfied because of displacement	Did you have attachment with your ancestral property
Mann-Whitney U	63.500	98.500	95.000
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)	.005	.032	.030
Grouping Variable	Grouping Variable: Does the family feel improvement of its socio-economic status as compared to pre Covid times :		
Highest Mean Rank	No 60.46	No 61.65	No 61.68

Table 2: Mann Whitney U Test

H02: Earning members of the pre-displaced family were provided with job after displacement does not create changes in Psychological Impact.

On conducting Mann Whitney U Test it was found all earning members of the pre-displaced family were provided with job after displacement impacted Felt isolated when displaced,

Discriminated by other people who were not displaced, Felt agitated against Government for putting Lockdown.

Since some of the parameters were found to be significant the proposed *hypothesis was rejected* proving Earning members of the pre-displaced family were provided with job after displacement create changes in Psychological Impact.

	Psychological Impact [Felt isolated when displaced]	Psychological Impact [Discriminated by other people who were not displaced]	Psychological Impact [Felt agitated against Government for putting Lockdown]
Mann-Whitney U	110.500	121.000	158.500
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)	.006	.014	.050
Grouping Variable	Grouping Variable: Whether all earning members of the pre-displaced family were provided with job after displacement?		
Highest Mean Rank	No 62.04	No 61.95	No 59.38

Table 3: Mann Whitney U Test

H03: Getting jobs helped household to overcome its poverty does not creates changes in Psychological Impact.

On conducting Mann Whitney U Test it was found Suffer with the feeling of rootlessness, Were you mentally prepared for displacement?, Suffer with the feeling of identity crisis, Depressed because of displacement, Dissatisfied because of displacement, Social status affected because of displacement, Did you have attachment with your ancestral property are impacted by Getting jobs helped household to overcome its poverty.

Thus, the proposed hypothesis was rejected proving that Getting jobs helped household to overcome its poverty creates changes in Psychological Impact.

	Suffer with the feeling of rootlessness	Were you mentally prepared for displacement?	Suffer with the feeling of identity crisis	Depressed because of displacement	Dissatisfied because of displacement	Social status affected because of displacement	[Did you have attachment with your ancestral property]
Mann-Whitney U	1405.500	1157.000	1408.000	1339.500	1190.000	1428.000	1167.000
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)	.049	.000	.034	.018	.001	.049	.001
Grouping Variable	: Did it help the household to overcome its poverty						

Highest Mean Rank	No 65.42	No 69.97	No 65.39	No 66.36	No 68.50	No 65.10	No 68.83
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Table 3: Mann Whitney U Test

Conclusion

Findings from the Mann Whitney U test on the experiences of COVID-19 reverse migrants may be informed by previous studies that examined the complex link between socioeconomic status and psychological health during relocation.

A major predictor of psychological discomfort among migrants, according to research by Norris and Aroian (2008), is the lack of mental readiness for migration. Consistent with previous research, this study found that families' mental readiness for relocation is affected by the socio-economic development that occurs after COVID.

Studies like Hynie's (2018) and Bhugra and Becker's (2005) highlight the importance of work in boosting mental health among migrants in relation to job provision after displacement. According to this literature and the findings of the Mann Whitney U Test, having a job may help with a lot of different mental health issues, such dealing with emotions of loneliness, prejudice, agitation against the government, and emotional difficulties.

Also, the research of Berry (1997) and Montgomery et al. (2013) is in line with the idea that getting a job may help with issues including social status, depression, unhappiness, rootlessness, and identity crisis (2013). According to this research, having a stable job and income greatly improves a person's feeling of belonging, identity, and general health when they are displaced.

The significance of socio-economic variables in determining mental health outcomes among COVID-19 reverse migrants is highlighted by the stated result. To ease the difficulties of reintegration and economic hardship that come with relocation, it stresses the necessity of all-encompassing support structures.

Academic Implications:

Expanded Understanding of Migration and Mental Health: The results add to literature on psychological health as people migrate, especially to areas of reverse migration post COVID-19. In doing so, this study contributes to knowledge of the factors that correlate with psychological distress, particularly mental preparedness and the economic climate after migration.

Reinforcement of Socioeconomic Influence on Psychological Health: Employment contributed significantly to the mental well-being of migrants. The results thus support the hypothesis that poverty fully reduces potential psychological issues such as joblessness, financial hardships in a bid to enhance a stable employment status. It is for this reason that the study calls for more research to be undertaken on the manner in which social and economic development after migration can help to reduce the physical health risks of mental illness.

Insights into Policy Development for Migrant Welfare: The conclusions reveal the need for research to identify psychological preparedness of migrants, on the one hand, and social and economic measures for successful reintegration, on the other. The findings provide relevant academic understanding of the significance of building comprehensive approach to the

migrants' reintegration, meaning the necessity to implement both monetary and psychological assistance means.

Application of Berry's Acculturation Theory: The study affirms some parts of Berry's (1997) acculturation theory because it established the manner in which employment security enhances identity and incorporation when migrating. Subsequent studies can also further examine the effects of employment status on mental health and living conditions after relocation in the longer-term, and use these results to inform more extensive research on other socio-economic interventions.

Managerial Implications:

Targeted Employment Support for Migrants: The study calls for policy formulation on extension of employment opportunities that address the reverse migrant population group. Apart from attending to the physical need of making economic recovery, employment equally provides solutions to psychological challenges such as identity crises, depressions, and other emotional knotty issues affecting most migrants across the globe as real research has shown. The main recommendations for managers and policymakers include further job and skills formation investment in the reverse migration population.

Development of Comprehensive Reintegration Programs: The study recommends for the inclusion of economic and psychological reintegration programs due to their importance for the graduates. Employers, NGOs, and governments must work together – offering mental health services along with employment.

Since reverse migrants are often in emotional stress and social isolation after returning home, they need such support.

Focus on Socioeconomic Development Initiatives: Based on these observation, it is crucial for the government to shift its attention towards socioeconomic development activities on area that is experiencing reverse migration. They advocated for extension of increase of financial benefits, increase in skill development programmes that help to find employment or develop skills for livelihood and availment of health care services, which are meant with the purpose of enhancing the quality of life of migrant.

Human Resource Management and Migrant Integration: For organisations employing reverse migrants, it would be important for the HR managers to ensure that the organisation fosters a climate of inclusion for identity. An example is addressing mental health support systems, which is a practice of addressing isolation and increasing overall effectiveness/productivity with organizational or personal mentoring. Another method is where the employers also provide flexibility in working arrangements so that a person can easily find new employment.

Such implications underscore the urgency of meeting the economic and psychological needs of reverse migrant to ensure the suitable reintegration and personal stability.

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