

**SOURCES OF CONFLICT AMONG FEMALE MIGRANT
RETURNEES FROM THE MIDDLE EAST AND THEIR
FAMILY: THE CASE OF ADDIS ABABA**

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**A THESIS SUBMITTED TO
THE SCHOOL OF PSYCHOLOGY**

**PRESENTED IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE
DEGREE OF MASTER OF ARTS IN COUNSELING PSYCHOLOGY**

ADDIS ABABA UNIVERSITY

ADDIS ABABA, ETHIOPIA

JUNE 2018

Addis Ababa University

School of Graduate Studies

This is to certify that the thesis prepared by Kassahun Fita, entitled: *Sources of Conflict among Female Migrant Returnees from Middle East and their Family* and submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Degree of Master of Arts in Counseling Psychology complies with the regulations of the University and meets the accepted standards with respect to originality and quality.

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DEDICATION

I dedicate my thesis work to Melake- Mihret Zekaryas Haddis, the administrator of CMC St. Michael Church together with all his colleagues who initiated me to learn my Master's Degree through providing the required facilities and covering the whole financial cost of the academic years. Thank you very much for helping me. God bless you all and reward you in thousands of folds. At last, my special dedication goes to my lovely mother, Tirunesh Mulatu for her day and night prayers. I thank you (mam) from the bottom of my heart.

Acknowledgments

First of all, I would like to thank my advisor Dr. Abebaw Minaye for his intellectual comments and continuous support with good and friendly approach throughout the completion of this research paper effectively.

My sincere appreciation goes to my wife Lidya Tesemma for her creating sustainable work environment and supportive ideas of this research title; and I also thank my mother in law, Zewude Belete for her daily and motherly encouragement; and again I appreciate all my research participants who shared their time, thoughts and experiences for the success of this thesis.

My heartfelt thanks also go to my children Kassaye Adane and Bizuayehu Mitiku for their continuous support in writing, editing and also providing the cost of printing and photo copies of the entire study.

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List of Acronyms

AAU	Addis Ababa University
DIIS	Danish Institute for International Studies
GTZ	Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit
ILO	International Labor Organization
IOM	International Organization for Migration
ME	Middle East
MOLSA	Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs
NELM	The New Economics of Labor Migration
UNDESA	United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs

Abstract

Sources of Conflict among Female Migrant Returnees from the Middle East and their Family

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This study aims to investigate the family relationship with regard to conflict among female migrant returnees from the Middle East countries with their families taking the Capital City (Addis Ababa) as a case. In order to achieve the main objective of the study, a qualitative research approach was designed; a semi-structured interview guide and observation were also employed for data collection together with the available published and unpublished documents. Fifteen participants were recruited from both returnees and their families using snowball sampling technique. The research questions of the current study are based on manifestations of conflict, sources of conflict and psychological consequences of conflict. Findings: The major manifestations of conflict are divorce, discrimination and poverty. The major sources of conflict are infidelity, returning empty-handed and loss of money. Psychological consequences are depression, stress, loneliness or withdrawal, aggression and worries. The conclusions are mainly related with the health problems of the returnees as a result of the conflict. So, in both cases (at host and home), it is the returnees who became double victims. The recommendations strongly indicate that Governmental and private concerned bodies should provide counseling service, legal protection or legal aid to take the issue of conflict they faced with their families to the legal institution.

Key Terms: Migrant returnees, Returnees, Family and Conflict

Chapter 1: Introduction

This chapter gives the details on the background of the study, the statement of the problem, the research questions, the objectives of the study, the rationale of the study, the significance of the study, the scope of the study, the limitations of the study, the operational definitions of key terms, and the organization of the current thesis. At the beginning of this chapter, the background starts with the network of *migration, returnees* and their *families* as well as the role the families on migration process.

1.1. Background

Nowadays, migration has become a very serious social, political, economic issue in the world in general and in Ethiopia in particular. Ethiopia is a large source country for female domestic workers to the Middle East and the Gulf States (Fernandez, 2011). On the other hand, migration has a dynamic social process which leads to investigate the character of the relationship between the returnees and their families and the role of the family networks for the entire migratory process as well.

As Stark (1991) noted, the New Economics of Labor Migration (NELM) views migration as a *family or household strategy* for the purpose of mutual benefit on the remittances earned by the returnees in the host country. Therefore, at the beginning, both the migrants and their families are mutually responsible for any migration process, which means, initially, the family provides financial support for the journey and other facilities for the starting time expecting the remittances as *compensation*. According to the New Economics of Labor Migration, remittances are part of the mutual agreement between the migrant returnees and their families. Migration

decisions are explained by an “intra-familial implicit contract” based on an unwritten understanding about the benefits and obligations of the two parties (Stark & Lucas, 1988).

Furthermore, several migration studies have confirmed the important role of the families for emigration process as well as for arrival and integration in the country of destination. On the contrary, migrants may also remit financial means to maintain and strengthen the relationship with the relatives left behind and to prepare for their return (Boyd, 1989; Koser, 1997 & Brettell, 2003). The social network theory analyses the issue of family, friendship and community ties which link the sending and receiving countries as key ingredients in international migration framework (Massey et al., 2002 & Brettell, 2003).

Most importantly, studies remarked that people have been frequently migrating in search of food, place to stay, freedom, and security (Abebaw, 2013). Nevertheless, a large number of returnees are disappointed by their migration experiences. As Yemisrach, (2015) said; the false promise by brokers which draws an attractive image of life in the countries of destination was a driving factor that leads women to different problems. And she also mentioned that family members, friends and relatives have played a significant role in the decision of migration process. However, due to several reasons, many of these returnees eventually go home and become return migrants.

Consequently, Asmita (2012) said that for many returnees, going home is “a bittersweet experience. Re-unions were emotional; and families were relieved to see family members come home safely, but joy quickly turned to worries about making ends meet and returnees were embarrassed at coming home empty-handed”. In addition, some of the returnees also face difficulties with finding a place to live when they are back, because very often people sell their

houses before departing from their countries of origin. Therefore, after the return, they are either forced to live temporarily with relatives or live with their family in very cramped circumstances (IOM, 2002).

Thus, from the above background, we have seen the contribution of the families for any cost of migration process and their expectation on the remittances, the relationship of female migrants and their families in which both the families and the returnees have had mutual dependence on remittance as compensation and a strong linkage of the two; on the other hand, some of the findings indicate that most of the returnees confront various problems in the destination as well as in the home country while they return home.

Focusing on the above researchers' point of view, the researcher is encouraged to organize the main concept of the paper by raising the question as to what would be the conflict the returnees face after they return home with regard to their family. Thus, based on the issue of this conflict, the study of the current study is organized to dig out the sources and consequences of the conflict among female migrant returnees and their family.

1.2. Statement of the Problem

According to IOM (2010), the Middle East countries continued to be one of the fastest growing migrant receiving regions, with an annual average growth rate of the migrant stock equal to 3.8% between 2005 and 2010. Even though the rate of the receiving migrants is increasing from time to time, some studies indicate that most of Ethiopian women migrant returnees from different Middle East countries experience many problems such as sexual,

physical and emotional abuse, starvation, imprisonment, and difficulty adapting to a different culture (Kassahun, Abebaw & Waganesh, 2017).

Recent studies also show that the return migrants have a positive attitude towards migration to the Middle East; and their levels of readiness and risk perception towards unsafe migration were found to be below the expected average (Abewaw & Waganesh, 2017). As the studies above have indicated, the majority of Ethiopian female migrants are usually oriented to the positive side of the host country in a wrong way, which is totally contrary to what the research findings reveal.

Actually, there are some studies done by other researchers about migrant returnees in different ways. For instance, Abewaw and Waganesh (2015) have studied on mental health and somatic distress among Ethiopian migrant returnees from the Middle East; and Melaku (2014) has studied on family networks on the basis of return, reunification, reintegration of returnees; and also Woldamlak (2014) has devoted to show the studies on psychological conditions of migrant returnees from Middle East countries upon arrival at Bole International Airport.

Other studies like; exploring the psychosocial and economic experiences of Gulf States returnees of Ethiopian women domestic workers (Meskerem, 2011); the challenges and prospects of female labor migration to the Arab Middle East (Mesfin, 2011); experiences of trafficked Ethiopian domestic workers who returned from the Gulf States: implications for intervention and policy development (Abewaw, 2013); and aspects of Ethiopian return migration (Adamnesh, 2006), assessed the reasons of return migration and their situations and also the challenges regarding integration and contribution.

The above mentioned studies have initiated the researcher to conduct the research on migrant returnees. However, none of the studies considered the issue of conflict among female migrant returnees and their family as well as the sources and consequences of the conflict. So, the researcher has seen a gap that needs to be studied on the family aspect to identify family relationship with the returnees. Thus, this study will attempt to fill the gap by generating information on conflict related issue that will be raised among female migrant returnees and their family, because unless we examine the conflict which is going to be raised among female migrant returnees and their family, it will be a big problem or a source of any problem which in turn brings social crisis. Any problem related with the family case has a negative impact on the development of a society for family is a basic unit of a society. Based on the above reality, the study has focused on answering the following research questions.

1.3. Research Questions

1. What are the major manifestations of conflict among female migrant returnees and their family?
2. What are the major sources of conflict among female migrant returnees and their family?
3. What will be the psychological consequences as a result of the conflict?

1.4. Objectives of the Study

The major objective of the study is to investigate the common sources and consequences of conflict among female migrant returnees and their family.

Specific Objectives

1. To identify the major manifestations of conflict among female migrant returnees and their family
2. To explore the major sources of conflict among female migrant returnees and their family
3. To examine the psychological consequences as a result of the conflict

1.5. Rationale

I have often observed two couples in my village while they are quarreling to each other. When I tried to examine the case of their dispute, I heard that the woman was a returnee one empty-handed. She was living in Lebanon for about one year; she was not working well even the entire year properly rather she was forced to stay in jail due to facing a conflict with her employer. After one year, she was released from the prison and with the help of her friends in Lebanon she returned home. And again, she was facing a big conflict with her husband due to the returning empty-handed, because the initial cost of any migration process was covered by loan. Unfortunately, when I discussed on the issue of the conflict mentioned above with my wife she rather told me that she knew some of the returnees who have similar cases, because she is also a returnee from the Middle East (Lebanon); she stayed there for about ten years so that she has an access to know some of the returnees who have a problem with their families as a result I was initiated to work my research paper on migration area.

1.6. Significance of the Study

Thinking the positive side or the only benefit of the host country, the number of Ethiopian female migrants to the Middle East countries is increasing from day to day. In this respect, Anbesse et al., (2009) remarked that migrants initially left Ethiopia hoping to work and improve their lives. But from my personal experience, I have seen the reverse to what some individuals are returning empty-handed due to several reasons. This situation or coming empty-handed or being unsuccessful in the returnee's life is one of the signs of conflict among migrant returnees and their family.

Therefore, examining the sources and consequences of the conflict among female migrant returnees and their family are to be beneficial to the successful adjustment of family relationship as family is a cell of all social life.

On the other hand, identifying the main and deep problems of the returnees with their family is a big step to its solution, so that this research will be used as an input for other researchers, governmental and non-governmental organizations. And still it creates awareness about the various problems the returnees are facing at home country addition to the host country, which means, it may be a good evidence to aware those who have a potential to migrate.

1.7. Scope of the Study

As far as the main purpose of this study is investigating the sources and consequences of conflict among female migrant returnees and their family, the researcher purposely interviewed only the returnees who have the conflict with their family. Therefore, the study was limited on female returnees from the Middle East countries, who have a problem with their families and

also excluded male returnees from the same country as well as from the other part of the world. As the case study indicates the research only focused on the returnees found in Addis Ababa.

1.8. Limitations of the Study

Although the present study yielded a number of important findings, there are some limitations that must be taken into consideration when interpreting the results. As the research design is a qualitative one, the current study is more dependent on the knowledge of the researcher to explain the findings properly, in this respect the researcher has faced a limitation of substituting of English terms for some Amharic versions.

As to the researcher's knowledge is concerned, there are very little research literatures regarding sources and consequences of conflict among Ethiopian female migrant returnees and their families. Thus, lack of these materials has become a hindering factor in the study. The other limitation in this research is to get the consent of the family in order to participate in the interview; and also to some extent the returnees themselves have faced some similar challenges of reporting freely about their experiences.

1.9. Operational Definitions of Key Terms

Migrant Returnees: are people who move “back to their homelands to resettle” after staying some time in a destination country (Gmelch, 1980).

Returnees: Ethiopian female returnees who came from the Middle East countries to resettle permanently in their home country, more specifically, who decided to stay in Addis Ababa, the Capital City of the country for unlimited years starting six months.

Family: The term family in this paper refers to the families of the returnees mentioned above. According to Ethiopian context, family involves husband, wife and children, but in many cases it also contains parents-in-law and other relatives such as siblings, uncles, aunts and cousins. In general, family constitutes of people related by blood, marriage or adoption.

Conflict: In this study, the term conflict is used to describe behaviors that range from verbal disagreements and criticism to acts of physical aggression and then lead to negative consequences among female migrant returnees and their families.

1.10. Organization of the Thesis

This thesis contains six chapters. The first chapter deals with the introduction part of the study. The second chapter presents the review of related literatures. The third chapter deals with the research methods. The fourth chapter analyses the findings of the study acquired from both the returnees and their families. Chapter five presents the discussion part of the study based on major and selected findings. The last chapter (chapter six) covers summaries, conclusions and recommendations of the current study.

Chapter 2: Review of Literatures

This chapter presents an overview of the issues related to sources and consequences of conflict among female migrant returnees and their families through reviewing different research findings done by individual scholars. While reviewing the literatures, an effort is made to relate the contents of the part of the paper regarding the objectives and the research questions of this particular study.

Therefore, this section focuses on the following points: the concept of migration and return migrant, the female migrants, the Ethiopian female migrants to the Middle East, the perception of migrants to migration, the opportunities of returnees while they return home, the challenges of returnees following return, the psychological problems of returnees, the family's expectation to migration, the motives to return, the concept of the conflict and the types of conflict to identify what family conflict means.

2.1. Concept of Migration and Return Migrant

2.1.1. Migration

IOM (2011) defines migration as the movement of a person or a group of persons, either across an international border, or within a state. On the other hand, a recent study reported that people have been moving from their place of origin in search of better living environment; and some of the migrants have started residing permanently in their destinations while others lived in their destinations for only a short period and go back home. Accordingly, it can be said that migration is a circular process; and it implies not only leaving home but also return to home (DIIS, 2013).

2.1.2. Return migrant

Return migrant is a part of migration or it is a process whereby migrants return to their country of origin. According to IOM, the word return separately or in its general sense, means the act or the process of going back to the point of departure (IOM, 2011). Return migration is not always a matter of free choice: some return migrants were forced to leave by public authorities or because of some personal or natural disasters.

Regarding on this, Gmelch (1980, pp. 138) proposed three main types of return migrant on the basis of returnees. Accordingly, for the returnees who intended temporary migration, the time of their return is determined by the objectives they set out to achieve at the time of emigration. For the returnees who intended permanent migration but were forced to return, their preference was to remain abroad but because of external factors they were required to return. And lastly for the returnees who intended permanent migration but chose to return, failure to adjust and homesickness led to their decision to return.

Therefore, return migration is not always the natural outcome of a migration cycle or the equivalent of 'going home'. In addition, while return is meant to be permanent for some, others may have the intention to re-migrate one day (Van Houte & Davids, 2008). Based on the above clue, the researcher did not consider migrants who return home for a vacation or for an extended visit as return migrants rather only the returnees who decided to resettle home country for unlimited time (permanently).

2.2. Female Migrants

Out of 244 million international migrants, over 150 million are female migrant workers or 66.6 million being women migrant workers (UNDESA, 2016). The International Labor Organization reports that there are 11.5 million migrant domestic workers and over three quarters are female (ILO, 2015). Fernandez (2011) also found that Ethiopia is a large source country for female domestic workers to the Middle East and Gulf States. Thus, the above findings support the title of the current study why it is focusing on female returnees only.

According to the Ministry of Labor and Social affairs' report, out of the 460,000 legal migrants, between September 2008 and August 2013, about 94 percent were women domestic workers. And 79 percent were heading to Saudi Arabia, 20 percent to Kuwait and the rest to Dubai and other countries.

The reason for the high number of female migrants in official statistics on regular migration is mainly due to the greater opportunities they have for legal labor migration (mainly into domestic work) to the Middle East, while male migrants might need to resort to irregular channels due to lack of opportunity for legal migration (ILO, 2017).

2.3. Ethiopian Female Migrants to the Middle East

Ethiopia is one of a source country in Africa for men and women as well as children trafficked and smuggled for the purpose of forced labor, domestic servitude, sexual exploitation, prostitution and even to some extent organ harvesting (ILO, 2011). In the same way, like most African countries, Ethiopia is affected by the loss of human capital through the emigration of the highly skilled manpower (GTZ, 2003).

Drawing on MoLSA, Yemisrach (2015) indicated that women who migrated from Ethiopia use both the legal and illegal ways to enter into the Gulf States. She added that the legal way of migration is regularly processed by agents located within Ethiopia that has branch offices in the country of destination, so the women who would like to process their employment through legal way need to be registered in Ethiopia, the copy of their employment contract shall also be documented at MoLSA; whereas the illegal migration is facilitated by individual brokers or business people who are making money out of the employment of the domestic workers.

Young women from different parts of the country (Ethiopia) are trafficked for domestic servitude; primarily to Lebanon, Saudi-Arabia, Kuwait, UAE, Bahrain, Syria, and Yemen through legal and illegal agencies and transit routes (Rijken, Meron & Reisen, 2012). But in the initial time, as Mesfin (2011) argued that the main reason for Ethiopian women to migrate to the Arab World is to improve their living standard and sustain their families.

Meskerem (2011) added on this point that the past couple of years in particular is becoming common to see Ethiopian women traveling to Middle East countries looking for better work opportunities in order to resolve their economic problems by engaging in domestic work activities, because according to Yemisrach, (2015), the false promises by brokers, which draw an attractive image of life in the countries of destination were becoming driving factors that lead women to trafficking. On this regard, family members, friends and relatives had played a significant role in the decision making process.

2.4. Perception of Migrants to Migration

Abebaw and Waganesh (2017) have suggested that the returnees did not have much perception to migration and readiness for what the destination culture, language and work-nature required; and again, they said that the returnees' experiences related to migration had an effect on the level of his or her perception of risk and attitudes towards migration; that is why, many Ethiopian domestic workers suffer in the Middle East, partly because of their poor preparation for the work and lifestyle.

Quoting IOM (2010), Woldamlak (2014) noted that the increase of female migrants to the Middle East countries has specifically affected the socio-cultural dynamics in many rural areas as well as human resource in the countryside (GTZ, 2003). As he said, many families in the countryside would reserve their daughters, not for marriage, but for the brokers in the hopes of sending them abroad to work as domestic workers and send money to support the rest of the families at home.

Even though migration is usually a voluntary and planned choice of the individual, the reality might turn out to be very different from the original expectations. Too often the intended aspirations of the migrants do not materialize but many are trapped in trafficking. Young women are exploited as sex workers abroad, and in many cases they have been promised legitimate work at the destination but then forced into prostitution upon arrival (Kebede, 2001). Another study has also shown that trafficking and smuggling victims are largely affecting children and women because of the growth of the service and sex industry (Lutz, 2011).

2.5. Opportunities of Returnees while they Return Home

Returnees' success or failure is analyzed by correlating the reality of the home economy and society with the expectations of the returnee (Cassarino, 2004). In the current study, the main objective of the study examines the returnee's failure at home country through investigating the sources of conflict between returnees and their family. But regarding opportunities, some studies have found that some migrants accumulate resources for later investments in the home country (Yang, 2006), and again another evidence suggests that many migrants return home to take advantage of a higher return in their home country (Dustmann et al., 2011).

In many cases, the return decision is part of a migration strategy to move temporarily to accumulate savings and acquire skills and knowledge to use in their home country (Dustmann et al., 2011). In countries of origin, international migration contributes to poverty reduction at family level and to the development of human capital. Migrant remittances create multiplier effects in rural economies and can thus contribute to economic development (ILO, 2017).

Previous research findings stated that women tend to send a higher proportion of their income, even though they generally earn less than men. They also usually send money more regularly and for longer periods of time (IOM, 2004). By sending smaller sums more often, women tend to spend more on transfer fees. Another study said that some returnees largely spend their saving in consumption to raise the status and comfort to themselves and their family. It is common to see building houses. On the other hand, some of returnees spend their saving in building houses, driving better cars and other consumption purpose; as a result they may force to remigration (De Has, 2005).

Mentioning as a good opportunity or as a second largest source of external funding for developing countries, remittances or money transfers by migrants to their relatives or other persons in countries of origin are recognized by governments and international organizations as important tools for reducing household poverty and enhancing local development (IOM, 2004).

Historically remittances have tended to rise in times of economic downturns, financial crises, and natural disasters because migrants living abroad have a big intention to send more money to their families back home (Yang, 2006; Yang and Choi, 2007). And still the remittance-receiving households or other family members in Ethiopia used their cash reserves and thus avoided having to sell their livestock to cope with drought (Mohapatra et al., 2009).

2.6. Challenges of Returnees Following Return

While returning, migrant returnees face a number of challenges and often re-migrate or re-trafficked for labor in the Middle East or cities within Ethiopia. The biggest challenge for returning migrants is lack of job opportunities at home (IOM, 2011). According to Gmelch (2000), all returnees do not have the same experience in re-adjusting with the home society. Adamnesh (2006) said that the return migrants are experiencing several problems in re-adapting to life back home as a result of the society's expectation and the system as well.

Livelihood challenges are further complicated by the fact that migration constitutes an established livelihood strategy in many places, often realized through collective decisions and finance-pooling. The untimely return of a migrant may not only disrupt personal hopes and plans but also those of the migrant's family, especially if migrants or their families have fallen into debt (DIIS, 2013). On top of that involuntary return migration has severe consequences for migrants, their families and local communities (DIIS, 2013).

Mentioning Gmelch (2000), Dawit (2015) presented that the challenges for the returnees are high expectations of home societies, which is to mean showing positive change of the returnees as well as the stand for the betterment of societies as a whole. When the returnees fail to meet the expectation of societies, it results in frustration upon them. The other problem of the returnees is that they expect too much from their own society which does not fit with that of the actual situation on the ground.

Berhane (2003) mentioned two aspects while returnees are returning to a developing country. One is they may come from a region with relatively high living standards to a non-prosperous region characterized by few employment opportunities, low levels of education, and poor social service facilities. The other one is they may also come back from countries whose norms, values, and social structures are incompatible with those of the home country. Thus, the returnees face socio-economic and psychological challenges as they attempt to reintegrate into their home society.

Like many domestic migrant workers in the Middle East, Ethiopian female migrants experience diverse problems at the various stages of their migration; pre-departure, en route, in the destination, and even after return from the Gulf States (Abebaw, 2013). Migrants who return involuntarily and empty-handed from violent conflict or through deportation often face huge challenges in re-establishing their lives in their countries of origin (DIIS, 2013).

Regarding the challenges of returnees, IOM (2014) said that the returnees have experienced sudden reduction in household income; instead the opposite would have been occurred that means, it increased a household consumption or a general cost of living. On the other hand, it also mentioned that a quarter of the returnees have experienced social stigma,

which means the returnees faced a community sentiment in which they have failed their mission and their families; and they were also doomed to be dependents. In this respect, Asmita, (2012: pp. 30) mentioned some difficulties as follows:

Returnees found themselves in very difficult circumstances and commonly expressed sentiments of desperation, anxiety and frustration. The most common and obvious concerns were employment, financial support, daily expenses and housing. Returnees resorted to a variety of measures to make ends meet, including using savings and selling assets and livestock.

2.7. Family's Expectation to Migration

The social network theory often analyses family or household, friendship and community ties which link sending and receiving countries as key ingredients in international migration (Boyd, 1989; Massey et al., 2002; Brettell, 2003). According to this approach, migrants and their friends or relatives are connected through social relations across time and space. These networks disclose the significance of interpersonal ties or relationships between the returnees and their family members in determining on remittances.

As some findings showed the intention of families towards migration is high. In this regard, researchers mentioned that families of migrants had been initiated to sell their cattle and other means of livelihood in order to send their young daughters through a broker. As a result, these families go without any means of generating income. Instead, they wait until their child migrant sends money home, which in most cases could take some years or months. In worst cases, the migrants might be deported back without making money for the family or might be died along the way (Jureidini, 2010), cited in (Woldamlak, 2014); (IOM, 2010).

In addition to this, the study found that the families of migrant returnees only focus on the benefit, which means they only see the money their child or relative has sent to them. However, the vast majority of families fall deeper into poverty as they must sell their cattle, land or some fixed assets in order to send their children or relatives to Arab countries (Woldamlak, 2014). The same study remarked that many of the women are from very remote rural communities with little or no education so that having to manage large sums of money for the first time is proving to be difficult for many people; as a result, they are being taken advantage of by merchants, land lords, and family members. And again they encounter challenges when they do not fulfill their families' expectations.

So long as family ties often remain strong in the face of migration and a large proportion of migrants' income is devoted to remittances (Azam & Gubert, 2006), the transfers do not only occur between husbands and wives but also inter-generationally between adult children and older parents (Frankenberg & Kuhn, 2004). The remittances not only increase household consumption and improve living standards, but can also direct more resources to health-related investments and improve health utilization (Amuedo et al., 2007).

Mesfin (2011) has found that only five out of twelve women succeeded in improving their living standard when they returned home and the unsuccessful returnee women faced rejection by their families and the community as they failed to meet expectations to return with adequate material wealth and moreover, the returnees experienced shame, felt unproductive and faced outright rejection by their own kin and the local people.

2.8. Psychological Problems of Returnees

Meseret and Abebaw (2017) examined the mental health status of women returnees from domestic work in the Middle Eastern countries, in comparison with those in the process of migration. The returnee groups are highly vulnerable to psychological distress than those who are on the process to migrate in their experiences of both neurosis and psychosis.

The acculturative stressors and the nature of the work, and all other predictable and unpredictable factors that the migrants face may significantly impact mental and physical health functioning, and quality of life among these individuals (Meseret & Abebaw, 2017).

Some studies also found that migrant returnees from the Middle East deal with significant mental health distress and endorsed somatic symptoms in outpatient setting. This result supports the conclusion that mental health is a significant issue among migrant returnees in Ethiopia, with probably mental health problems present in nearly one in four (24.1%) returnee migrants and 23% of somatic symptoms ranging from mild to severe (Zelege et al., 2015).

Mental health and psychosocial distress are frequent among people who have faced adversity, such as exposure to abuse, exploitation, loss, displacement, and human trafficking. These mental health and somatic distress are common among Ethiopian migrant returnees from the Middle East (Zelege et al., 2015). Returnees found themselves in very difficult circumstances and commonly expressed sentiments of desperation, anxiety and frustration while they return home. The most common and obvious concerns are lack of employment, financial support, daily expenses and housing (Asmita, 2012).

Many deportees and emergency returnees suffer from health problems, post-traumatic stress, depression or other mental health issues which may deteriorate further in circumstances of a lack of treatment, social stigma or isolation, or if their families and local community do not understand or believe their experiences (DIIS, 2013).

A few qualitative case studies have been conducted to explore the experiences and psychological problems of migrant domestic workers who returned from different Middle Eastern countries. These studies revealed that at the tip of the cumulative oppressive experiences of migrants is mental distress (Abebaw, 2013). Post-migration stresses include culture shock and conflict, both of which may lead to a sense of cultural confusion, feelings of alienation and isolation, and depression (Bhugra & Ayonrinde, 2004).

2.9. Motives to Return

The aims to return home are related to personal, social, economic, family, and political reasons. Previous studies have indicated various factors to be used as motives to return back home. For instance, as some writers said; migrants thinking about returning are influenced by a number of factors and a complex set of feelings (Geraci, 2011; Lersner et al., 2008). The decision to stay or to return is intensely personal, as well as emotionally and socially charged (Mommers et al., 2009).

Migrant returnees may return back to home country due to many reasons but as some writers say, there are usually three types of motives for return (Haas & Fokkema, 2010; Lersner et al., 2008). These are the familial-personal reasons, the economic-occupational reasons and the social-patriotic reasons.

Push and pull factors represent another classification of motives. Push factors can be, for example, the lack of financial resources, an insecure migration status in the host country, discrimination or language barriers. Examples of pull factors include family ties, homesickness and national loyalty. According to Lersner et al., (2008), pull factors play a larger role than push factors in return-migration decisions.

Strong family ties and wish to join friends and family are significant factors motivating migrants to return. In addition, unfavorable and unexpected condition in the host country and an aspiration to enjoy better social as well as economic condition in the home county after accumulating enough funds are also important determinants of return (Ammassari, 2001).

As Dawit (2015) mentioned in his studies quoting Stalker (2005), the other most important deciding factor will be the situation in the home country. If the economic position improves then migrants will be motivated to return. Hence for the above studies, he indicated that one of the most striking examples is Ireland which has now become a country of immigrants.

At last but not the least, returning migrants (domestic workers) often return home after having faced severe abuses, traumatic situations or other serious events; and these returning migrant workers are divided into two categories: those who voluntarily return and those who are repatriated after experiencing some type of abuse (Meskerem, 2011; Woldamak, 2014).

2.10. The Concept of Conflict

So long as the present study regards to conflict among female migrant returnees and their family, the word conflict must be well understood from its theoretical issue. Literatures say that conflict is difficult to define, because it occurs in many different settings; however, they indicated its original meaning and said that it comes from the Latin word “conflictus” which means collision or clash. Some literatures say, the essence of conflict seems to be disagreement, contradiction or incompatibility; and it is also a struggle or contest between people with opposing needs, ideas, beliefs, values or goals. In relation to this, Roderick simply defines the term conflict as “incompatibility in the aims, goals or interests of two or more individuals, groups or other units” (Roderick, 1999, p.402).

Evidence shows that a conflict exists when any potential positions of two behavioral units are mutually incompatible that means a conflict is generally considered as a tendency to perform two or more incompatible responses at the same time resulting in emotional, mental and physical levels. If the interest of two parties is diverted or does not come together on the same line, the incompatible action may be originated within individuals or between two or more individuals or within groups or two or more groups (Emily & Thomas, 2007).

2.11. Types of Conflict

There are various types of conflict; among them the researcher has provided some of them to identify the appropriate type of conflict with regard to the present study after having the highlights of their differences and similarities.

2.11.1. Intrapersonal conflict

Intrapersonal conflicts are conflicts which occur within an individual as a result of frustration, anger, depression and confusion which could lead to aggression, erratic behavior or addiction and in extreme cases, suicide (Ross, 1993). This is the kind of conflict that has been described as man against self (Lamb, 2008) in which man continues to clash or battle with his mind and habits. Intrapersonal conflict can be considered as a person's inability to make a decision, because he or she starts an inner fight between good and evil or between reality and ambition. As it is mentioned above, intrapersonal conflicts are also a sign that a person is experiencing some sort of personal growth. Most probably, individual problems like frustration, anger and depression which lead to addiction and suicide are becoming *family conflict* directly or indirectly.

2.11.2. Interpersonal conflict

Interpersonal conflicts are conflicts that take place between two individuals. Examples include conflicts between couples in relationships, between superiors and subordinates in a work context, between students and teachers or professors, or between representatives of two or more cultural groups. Interpersonal conflict has been described as the situation in which the relationship is spoiled or two persons may be experiencing difficulty in working or living together with each other. This usually occurs due to different or incompatible needs, goals or styles (Kloke & Goldsmith, 2000). In the same way, the present study shows that there are two individuals who entered in a conflict. Therefore, the conflict between returnees and their family or conflict in couples is directly associated to interpersonal conflict since interpersonal conflict has taken place between two individuals.

2.11.3. Family conflict

Family conflict is a common and universal problem in the world. It takes place between father-son, mother-father, husband-wife and brother-sister or in some cases it may be occurred between cousin-cousin, nephew-uncle and sister-in-law or brother-in-law. In most cases, this conflict arises from crisis occasioned by familial roles, expectations and role conflict. There are different common factors either individually or collectively, which cause family conflict, such as extreme interests or cases like money, land, property, inheritance and other common things. However, severe conflict occurred between the two parents, affects children both directly and indirectly (Amato and Booth, 2001). Likewise, the sources of conflict mentioned in the present study are loss of money or some other fixed assets such as a building land, house, jewelries and other properties.

As we have seen above, it is difficult to imagine a conflict free society starting from the individual person. It is clear that each individual has unique personalities, perceptions and attitudes; and this uniqueness is becoming a major reason of the conflict that we encounter in our day to day life. Particularly, in the case of family, the life is very sensitive as it is mutually established. If there is any sense of incompatibility in the family with regard to (response, action, benefit, interest, goals and others), the problem is easily occurred. As we have mentioned in the background of the study, both the returnees and their families are mutually responsible for any migration process through providing financial facilities expecting the remittances as compensation; however, missing a single interest of this may lead to a big conflict.

2.11.4. Summary of Literatures

Through the available literatures regarding migration to the Middle East, the researcher has tried to show that Ethiopia is a major source of female domestic workers to the Middle East countries and also explored some of the challenges and opportunities the returnees faced in the host country as well as in the country of origin while they return home. Moreover, he has informed the perception of female migrants and their families into migration including the mutual dependence of the returnees and their family on remittances, psychological problems of the returnees, and the concept of the conflict together with its types.

Concerning the type of conflict, this study somewhat regards with the type of family conflict and to some extent, it refers to interpersonal conflict. On the other hand, the researcher has also revised some literatures that suggested a conflict as a cause of refuge in relation with civil war and other conditions which lead to migration. But all these inferred to as push factors to migrate to the host country, sometimes migrants may face a kind of conflict in the destination by the authorities of the destination itself but in the case of conflict among migrant female returnees and their families in the home country as to the researcher knowledge, little related work is done. Hence, so as to accommodate this information gap, the researcher tries to fulfill the gap through investigating the conflict among female migrant returnees and their families together with the sources and consequences of that conflict.

Chapter 3: Research Methodology

This chapter gives the details of the chosen research design, the research site and the selection of the research participants or target population. And also it gives an account of the sampling techniques, the data collection tools, the procedures of data collection from both the returnees and their families separately, the method of data analysis, the trustworthiness of the data, the challenges encountered during the fieldwork and the ethical considerations of the study are well presented.

3.1. Research Design

This study employed a qualitative research method because it is the most appropriate method to answer the major research questions of this study. The research questions of the current study focused on individual experiences and views which require meaningful and extensive information from the research participants. On the other hand, a qualitative research method allows understanding feelings, emotions and physical related actions that lead to facial expressions and gestures for more additional messages of the individual present condition (Ritchie & Lewis, 2003).

Bryman (2004) noted that a qualitative research method is very helpful in generating detailed information, because it allows the participants to discuss or elaborate their unique perspectives on what they consider to be the most relevant idea from their specific experience on the main issue. For instance, Creswell (2003) found that understanding about the subject matter acquired through direct association with the target group by direct face to face communication and listening to their life experience is a way to fit to the objectives of the study.

This research was followed by an explanatory approach and used an exploratory research design because the study has investigated some new findings which are not well addressed by previous researches and these findings also have a big step to contribute for further studies. On account of this, semi- structured interview questions were conducted to collect qualitative data and they were the primary sources of data for this study. The interviews were properly utilized to answer the following basic research questions:

- The major manifestations of the conflict
- The major sources of the conflict
- The consequences of the conflict

In the present study, among the two ways of qualitative data analyzing (framework analysis and thematic analysis), the second approach which is thematic analysis was chosen since it allows an exploratory perspective to shape the interpretation of the study in different directions (Attride-Stirling, 2001). Thus, the researcher tried to find out the major sources and consequences of the conflict among female migrant returnees from the Middle East countries with their families using this method.

3.2. Research Site

The study was conducted on female migrant returnees from the Middle East countries and residing in the Capital City of the country. The Capital City (Addis Ababa) was purposely selected as it is a destination of an international airport of the country and then all migrant returnees will first arrive at the Capital. On the other hand, based on the following reason the capital city is preferred as a study area for migration. Literatures indicate that Addis Ababa is a

residential area of many people gathered from each angle of the country for the purpose of either to live in it or to make it as a transit to foreign countries (UN-Habitat, 2007).

On top of this, the majority of the returnees will develop an intention to stay in it. “In contexts with high expectations regarding the economic outcomes of migration, the shame of returning empty-handed can be almost unbearable; therefore, some involuntary returnees choose to isolate themselves or ‘hide’ in larger cities to avoid gossip and social degradation” (DIIS, 2013, p. 3). From the current study itself, the researcher found some of the participants living in the Capital City but coming from different parts of the country.

Addis Ababa, the capital city of Ethiopia, was founded in 1886 by Menelik II. Today, the city is only 132 years old. Addis Ababa is located almost in the Centre of Ethiopia and it is in an altitude of about 2,400 meters above sea level. It is the seat of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA) and the African Union (AU), what makes call Addis Ababa as the capital and diplomatic Centre of Africa. The capital city continues to attract 90.000 to 120.000 new residents every year, mainly due to net immigration (UN-Habitat, 2007).

Addis Ababa hosts an estimated 3.238 million people, which is a 17 percent share of Ethiopia’s total urban population. It is one of the fastest growing cities on the continent. Its population has nearly doubled every decade. Currently, Addis Ababa is experiencing an annual growth rate of 3.8 percent and is estimated to reach 4.7 million inhabitants by 2030 (UN-HABITAT, 2017).

3.3. Participants

The target population for this study was categorized into two groups. The researcher used these two groups as primary and secondary participants. The primary participants of this study are only female migrant returnees from the Middle East countries who stayed at least three years in the host country serving as domestic workers and six months in the home country after return, and still residing in Addis Ababa.

One of the criteria to identify the primary participants was labeling time duration in the host country as well as in the country of origin. The necessity of labeling time duration had its own clue to achieve the main objectives of this study. For example, regarding the host country, the time duration may have some implications if the time is increasing, because it leads to tiredness, loss of energy, sickness, homesickness, exploitation and other relating things so that all mentioned above were properly reflected in the time of data collection in one way or the other; whereas raising the time in the home country; it is just to identify the returnees who came for living permanently from those who are coming for a while and visitation. Generally, the respondents had to meet the following inclusion criteria to participate:

1. They have to be female returnees from the Middle East countries after serving as domestic workers at least three years.
2. They have to be the returnees who are currently living in Addis Ababa at least six months and above.
3. Both married and unmarried female returnees have to be willing to express their life experience.
4. They have to be able to speak or communicate in Amharic.

On the other hand, secondary participants of this study were the families of the first participants who are directly associated with the issue. The researcher attempted to get the family participants using his family, the returnees themselves and close individuals to those family members so as to attain the consent of the family participants.

Patton (cited in Natnael, 2015) outlined that there is no set criterion for the accurate sample size in qualitative studies rather a non-probability sample is used in the study through convenience and snowball sampling techniques. This method is more important to generate relevant and meaningful information from research participants; and to elicit observational and analytical skills of the researcher rather than using the size of the sample. Snowball and convenience sampling techniques are the only feasible methods available when the researchers attempt to study hidden populations for whom sampling frames are not readily available.

In the present study, snowball sampling technique or friendship network recruitment was employed to get the potential participants. Initially, the researcher used his family (wife) and her close friends (returnees) as first referral to the first two participants (Alem and Amaru). And then, the first two participants were also asked to lead the researcher to other concerned respondents who have similar cases (conflicts). In this way ten female migrant returnees were recruited using this sampling technique.

3.4. Data Collection Instruments

As the research design is a qualitative one, the data was collected through interview guide and observation. For the primary participants a semi-structured interview guide consisting of sixteen items was developed and utilized by respondents. In general, the interview guide contained three phases; these are: Personal questions just to gather basic information; Major

questions which could help to dig out the factors or causes that lead to the conflict. So, the researcher has tried to identify the relationship between the returnees and their family, the purpose of sending money, the safety of savings, and what happened after the return; the Last phase is the conclusion which was involved in expressing of the researcher's gratitude for sharing their experience. The interview questions were initially written in English and then translated into Amharic.

Moreover, in the interview period nonverbal communication and personal observations of the researcher were properly conducted. Because, even though the interviewer has a prepared list of questions, the nonverbal communication is one part of the interview process. Thus, any external body feelings or gestures like anger, anguish, crying, being depressed and etc. observed in the participants are considered in the study. So long as the interview guide is flexible, the interviewees can respond freely in their words so that the interviewer has had an opportunity to raise some related things and clarify any ambiguity in the discussion of interview period.

On the other side, the same instrument but somehow different in content was provided to the family members to cross check the kind of the problem and fulfill the information gap. Hence, the interview guide prepared to the concerned family members contains the name of the family, the type of the relationship with the returnee and other major questions based on causes and consequences of the conflict.

3.5. Procedures of Data Collection

Initially, the researcher tried to find out the participants using snowball sampling technique. The first two participants [Alem and Amaru] were recruited through the researcher's family (wife) and her close friends (returnees). The remaining other participants were also selected

using the first two participants and others who came next, following this way friend chain relationship fourteen individuals were found, but through time only ten individuals gave their permission to participate in the interview, the other five declined back raising different personal reasons. However, once the remaining ten gave their permission, the researcher repeatedly called them to arrange a suitable place, date and time. After some calls, each participant presented on agreed date and time.

At the beginning of each interview, the interviewer introduced himself and briefly described the purpose of the study and confidentiality of the collected data; and then the participants were also allowed to express and introduce themselves freely. According to their choice, some of them preferred at the place where they are found currently. For instance, Meron and Zeritu preferred the place where they are using Holy Water at Entoto Kidane Mharet and Saris Abbo Monasteries respectively; and others preferred different places where they felt comfortable and safe in expressing themselves. After having permission from the participants about audio-recorder, the researcher used an electronic device (smart phone recorder) during the interviews; and took hand notes so as to collect what has been observed from the participants physically. The interviews were flexible and guided thematically according to the topics which have related issues with the returnees' experiences. Respondents were interviewed starting from February 5-15, 2018 through providing transportation cost and other facilities. Moreover, at the end of the interview, each participant was asked for permission to be contacted some other time to clarify vague responses.

The pilot study was conducted on three female migrant returnees from the Middle East countries and with those who have some conflicts with their families in relation to the money they sent to the family back home. In their response, all of the three participants described that

they are not happy with their families regarding the money they sent because the families consumed all the money they sent for saving purpose. The pilot study helped the researcher to be more familiar with the instruments proposed as a semi-structured interview guide and also to understand the flow of the questions and the main thematic issues or related issues with the reaction of the respondents at the time of data collection so that towards the end of each interview, the researcher asked each participant for feedback about the interview; that is why, he could make some changes to the interview guide to make it more useful and effective. In general, the researcher has conceptualized the total body of the questions even out of the prepared list of questions and then to examine the reliability of the instruments as they are relevant to gather the necessary data.

The researcher attempted to find out each family member of the ten returnees, but out of the ten returnees' family members only the five were voluntary to give their consent. The other five family members were not presented for interview. Three of them, who have a relationship with Beletu, Biritu and Selam are not found as their address were not found, even the individuals mentioned above could not have any access to find their addresses. The remaining two of the family members who are directly associated with Dasash and Fatuma were not willing for the interview. Even if, the researcher tried to convince them explaining the purpose of the study repeatedly, they rather firmly stood on the side of opposing the idea. Hence, the researcher decided to see the cases of the first five family members. The task was not easy even to convince the first five family members; nevertheless, through the devotion of my family and some returnees (close friends) telling them the purpose of the study repeatedly they gave their consent.

Every procedure what was made in primary participants also made here in the family participants which means the family interview guide consisted of fourteen items was prepared and translated into Amharic version. And also the fourteen interview questions were deducted or abstracted into nine thematic forms for the simplicity of analyzing. Accordingly, the section contains the type of the relationship between returnees and their families, the agreement of the families on the process of migration, the responsible body for the cost of migration process, identifying whether the returnees sent the money to the family, the previous and current relationship of the two parties, sources of the conflict from family's side, and finally the consequences of the conflict raised by the family members were properly addressed.

3.6. Method of Data Analysis

The data were analyzed using thematic analysis approach which refers to the process of identifying, coding and categorizing the primary themes (patterns) in the data (Creswell, 2003). Thematic network analysis is a coherent way of organizing the research data in relation to the specific research questions (Tuckett, 2005).

The present study was followed by explanatory approach using thematic network analysis which helps to condense all the information gathered into key themes or topics so that the data of each item with the same flow of content was sorted, categorized and analyzed. For the purpose of clarity and convenience, the primary collected data were transcribed, translated and further elaborated in to meaningful and patterned information.

Inductive-deductive approach for analyzing the findings was used in the present study, because in this paper, there are three basic issues or research questions to be studied. Among those basic issues two of them: (the sources and consequences of the conflict) were identified

through inductive-deductive approach. The major sources lead to the conflict referred to the deductive approach whereas the consequences lead to further consequences which referred to the inductive approach. The following possible ways are helpful to organize the data.

Raw data: As much as possible, the data were gathered through audio-recorder and using some hand-notes. Taking into consideration these two sources, the original expressions of the participants were well organized without any change. The transcripts were sorted with codes. And all the data, which were collected in Amharic language, were directly translated into English by the researcher.

Data coding: After reading and re-reading the materials, the researcher wrote some sort of summaries from each transcript to identify the issues mentioned frequently by the respondents. Then, the transcribed data really helped the researcher to see an overall sense of labeling of key topics, phrases, feelings, and activities as well.

Themes: The researcher created the general themes and summarized them with direct quotes in consistent with the study purposes as well as the research questions. Themes were identified through notifying similar and frequent statements across the codes available. But exemplary quotes from the transcriptions were presented to illustrate these themes. The interpretations of these themes were integrated into the interpretation of the results of the study.

3.7. Trustworthiness of the Data

Trustworthiness of a qualitative research is often referred to as the validity of the acquired data, because it is a process of inviting informants to review the categories or the themes for clarification. Accordingly, once the researcher gathered the raw data in Amharic version, he

invited the key informants to see the originality of the data; and he explained each theme meant or how each theme illustrated in the discussion part. Secondly, the researcher also translated the Amharic version into English version word by word in a simple way since the nine key informants were literate they had a possibility to see the new version as well. Finally, the researcher invited his senior personal friends to comment the themes or patterns.

3.8. Challenges Encountered during the Study

In carrying out this research work, I encountered some challenges. The first challenge was concerned with the returnees themselves. After they had given me the informed consent then through time, some of the participants failed to reveal the problem (secret) they have with their families. However, to my personal observation, I assumed that they are highly influenced by the family. The second challenge came from the family members, which means half of the family members were not voluntary to give their consent instead they totally objected me or they are not willing to participate in the interview. As I understood from their conversation, they suspected me as the one who gathers information and takes the issue to the court or to some legal bodies. So, to convince such people was quite a difficult process. But, out of ten family members I convinced five of them through discussions together with my referrals and close friends. Above all, as much as possible I had tried to establish a rapport before I start my data collection.

3.9. Ethical Considerations

Ethical considerations are the values of honesty, frankness and personal integrity as well as the responsibilities of the subject of the research in which consent, confidentiality and courtesy are measured (Walliman, 2006). Therefore, the researcher initially, explained the purpose of the study to potential participants so as to attain their consent; and showed them a

support letter which has informed the objectives of the study prepared by Addis Ababa University, School of Psychology to build trust on the researcher. And also, the researcher ensured the participants that any confidentiality of the interview will not be used other than this study. Finally, for the sake of avoiding any possible provocation of conflict with their families, the researcher tried to interview them (the returnees and their families) separately without informing the information of one individual (participant) to the other one (family member).

Chapter 4: Findings

This chapter deals with the findings of the study based on the acquired data in relation to the conflict among female migrant returnees from the Middle East (ME) countries with their families. The data was collected from both the returnees and their families. First, it focused on the returnees' side based on the following core points: explaining demographic characteristics of the participants, the reasons to return home, the returnees' years of stay at the destination and after return, sending money to their families back home, the purpose of sending the money, identifying whether the money sent by the returnees is saved, the relationship between the returnees and their families to identify the conflict, the major manifestations of the conflict, the major sources of the conflict, the consequences of the conflict especially regarding to psychological problems as a result of this conflict, and the efforts taken by the returnees to reduce the problem of divorce. Thus, the findings of the study from the returnees' side were organized under eleven thematic issues.

As there are two groups of participants [the returnees and their families], the findings of each group were presented sequentially; and then the discussion of the study was followed by the findings gathered from the participants with the help of the existing literatures. Nevertheless, in order to illustrate the findings, some significant points or direct quotations from the transcribed data were presented.

4.3. Findings from Returnees

4.3.1. Demographic Characteristics of the Participants

This study consisted of ten women participants whose ages range from 30 to 43 years. In terms of education, except one interviewee, all the other nine respondents are literate. Among the nine interviewees, five of them have completed secondary education and the other four interviewees are grade ten and below. Concerning religious affiliation, seven of the interviewees are Orthodox Christian followers and the remaining two and one are Muslim and Protestant respectively. As to the birth place, six of the participants were born in Addis Ababa whereas the remaining four were born in different parts of the country.

Regarding their marital status, the researcher examined the participants about their marriage before and after their migration. In this regard, out of the ten interviewees, five of them were married before migration and one of them after migration. The remaining four interviewees are single till the time of interview. When we come to the present situation, which means after return, four of the five participants mentioned above were divorced and lived alone as a result of the conflict, but the other one is on progress to resolve the problem with her husband and concerned ones. Therefore the following data showed only the current situation.

Regarding occupation, all the returnees had no jobs. The respondents mentioned two reasons. One is: initially they had an intention to create their own business at home for latter investment (Yang, 2006); but unfortunately due to their families' fault and negligence, the remittances sent for saving purpose was consumed and ran out; and all their endeavors became unrealized dream. The other one is: they were physically exhausted by losing energy, ability in

relation to health problems, capacity, work motivation, and feeling inferiority to the society as well.

Table 1:- Demographic characteristics of returnees, N=10

Participant (Pseudonyms)	Age	Religion	Marital Status	Occupation	Educ. Level /Grade/	Place of Birth	Current location
Alem	36	Protestant	Single	No	No Educ.	Gamo	Tafo
Amaru	38	Orthodox	Single	No	10	Addis Ababa	AratKilo
Beletu	32	Orthodox	Divorced	No	10	Wollo	Saris
Biritu	36	Muslim	Divorced	No	8	Harar	Ayat
Fatuma	34	Muslim	Single	No	10	Addis Ababa	Asko
Dasash	39	Orthodox	Divorced	No	12	Addis Ababa	Gofa
Mesay	38	Orthodox	Married	No	12	Addis Ababa	Gotera
Meron	43	Orthodox	Married	No	12	Gondar	Meri
Zeritu	40	Orthodox	Single	No	12	Addis Ababa	Piasa
Selam	35	Orthodox	Divorced	No	12	Addis Ababa	Karra

4.1.2. Reasons to Return Home

Respondents mentioned various reasons to return home. In this regard, out of ten interviewees, half of them cited tiredness as a major reason; and two of them mentioned sickness; and the remaining three respondents mentioned taking care of once family as a major reason to leave the host country. And again the above five interviewees reasoned out that they were highly exposed to many problems related to heavy and tiresome work; and they also

mentioned that the works they faced didn't fit with their abilities and capacities. Mesay explained more on the issue of tiredness as follows:

As any migrant, my aim in migrating to Arab countries was to earn money for better life, but the situation was the reverse, which means the problem relating with the work condition, the payment, the employers and others I saw in Arab was totally different from what I heard here in Ethiopia; especially, the work was not as easy as it was spoken here. I faced very tiresome jobs that couldn't fit with my age and ability rather they were more serious and worse due to its heaviness; and requires long hours. So I became very tired and returned home.

In addition to this, another respondent, coded by Fatuma, presented the following reason concerning with sickness. She migrated to Syria to earn money and lived there for about eight years and finally returned home because of illness. She continued to say:

I migrated to Syria for two times, in my first migration I have stayed for about five years. Within these five years I sent money to my families for the purpose of savings as well as consumption. Then, after my five years' stay I returned home, but since I got nothing at home, which means my family consumed all the money I sent, I was again forced to migrate to Syria. However, because of the less amount of payment in Syria, I decided to transit to Turkey. But on the border, I was caught by Syrian soldiers and taken into Jail. There was too much suffering there in the Jail, it was urine that we drank; and also I was kicked by the soldier on the side of my kidney and became a kidney patient, this was the reason to come back home.

4.1.3. Returnees' Years of Stay at the Destination and after Return

Table 2:- Returnees' years of stay and the countries from which the returnees returned

Returned women (Pseudonyms)	Returned from	Years of stay in the host country	Years of stay at home (After return)
Alem	Bahrain	10 years	4 years
Amaru	Qatar	11 years	2 years
Beletu	Dubai	10 years	1 & ½ years
Biritu	Saudi Arabia	8 years	4 years
Fatuma	Syria	8 years	6 years
Dasash	Bahrain	8 years	2 years
Mesay	Beirut	9 years	3 years
Meron	Beirut	9 years	2 & ½ years
Zeritu	Beirut	20 years	1 year
Selam	Dubai	9 years	3 years

The above table presents that the returnees came back home from different parts of the Middle East countries and the years of stay in the host country as well as in the home country after return. Most of the returnees stayed several years in the host country spending abundant of years. Zeritu recalls why she stayed twenty years:

Since my parents were sick and old-aged; I was forced to migrate to Lebanon so as to support them. So long as they didn't have any income, every livelihood like medical cost, daily consumption, and school fees for young boys and sisters were provided by me, there

were a lot of individuals under my protection. After some years, my parents passed away turn by turn while I was in Lebanon. I stayed for about 20 years, but within these years, I did nothing for my sake rather I did everything for the sake of my parents. In other words I sacrificed all my life for the interest of my parents. Even after my parents' death I continued to support the remaining families until they could be matured and self-independent.

As some literatures outlined, because of traditional gender roles, women migrants (especially single women) may be subject to particular pressure from their families to remit the largest part of their earnings to support their extended families back home. And again due to this pressure and their feelings of responsibility towards their families, women migrants may accept very difficult living and working conditions in the host country (IOM, 2004). The size of the family is an important factor to consider for a migrant's remittance behavior. In the case of the altruism approach, the presence of people whom migrants most care in the household of origin (parents, wives and children) will encourage them to remit larger amounts than other motivations (Lucas and Stark, 1985).

4.1.4. Sending Money to the Families Back Home

The researcher posed the question relating with the remittances the returnees sent. Asking for the money the returnees sent has its own clue so as to investigate the main causes of the problem. Accordingly, I first identified whether they send money to the family or not. As the respondents said; sending money to the rest of the families is the main *purpose*; and also the main *reason* even to migrate to other countries. Fatuma explained this as follows:

Even if the daily income in Syria was so poor, I devoted to work hard; and send the money I obtained through several ups and downs to my families; because it was my primary purpose to migrate to one of the Middle East countries. Therefore, I regularly sent some amount of money for their daily consumption as well as for savings.

All the other respondents had the same intention to send money for their families at home, because they revealed that their families are under different difficulties and poverty. Some of the research findings gave a clear indication that most returnees are from very poor families (Asmita, 2012). On this regard, Amaru notified the following:

Both my elder sister and I were living with our father in Arat Killo, our father was tired out working as a laborer and got old. Then, we all failed under a deep poverty; and suffered a lot until we had nothing to eat [losing a daily meal]; that is why, I migrated to Qatar. There in Qatar, having worked for eleven years I sent remittances for savings as well as for my family daily consumption.

4.1.5. The Purpose of Sending Money to the Families

The respondents sent the money they earned in the host country to their families for different purposes. These are savings, consumption, investment and others. Out of the ten participants eight of them sent money to their families for the purpose of savings and consumption (Hapteyes, 2016). And the remaining two participants sent money for investment (a building land for house, a condominium house, cars, business shop) (De Has, 2005) and for others to mean fixed assets such as necklace and jewelries. The above mentioned two respondents discussed on investment in the following ways:

I had no job here in Ethiopia and my husband was working in Garage zone with little income which didn't bring a change in our life. Hence, we agreed to earn money individually so that by agreement I migrated to Dubai to contribute my part. Initially, I sent the three months' payment, and then I continuously sent my monthly salary. With that money, he (my husband) bought a building land and constructed a beautiful house on it; and filled with well-organized furniture. He showed me the house and other things he did, taking its picture (Photo). Later on, I informed him my returning home, but he rather told me to extend my stay in order to buy a car, which was not my interest because I was very tired. However, I bought the car just to fulfill the interest of my husband. (Beletu)

The other participant, Biritu, added on this:

As my husband is a movable photographer, he earns money intermittently when the work is available. Since he had no regular job, we failed to manage our three children and we faced many problems for several years. Thus, to solve the problem, both of us discussed that I had to go to one of the ME countries; and then on agreement I decided to migrate to Saudi Arabia to contribute on behalf of me. So long as we have children, I sent money for their daily consumption but, since I had an intention to open a Photoshop, I purposely sent the money I got for the sake of opening a business center.

4.1.6. Identifying whether the Money Sent by the Returnees is Saved

Referring to the above findings, it is true that the respondents were sending money to the families for the purpose of savings in addition to consumption. As they repeatedly mentioned, they had an intention to create their own business at home (Yang, 2006). But to ensure whether

those savings are saved or not, the researcher asked the respondents to identify the issue of savings. As the findings show, all the respondents found their savings unsaved or it was consumed by the family. In this regard, the respondents explained as some of their family members used for their own personal use, consumption and others.

4.1.7. The Relationship between the Returnees and their Families

4.1.7.1. Before Return (at the destination)

As the respondents noted the relationship between family and migrants before return was good, because from the very beginning, the decision to migrate to the Middle East countries was based on agreement between the migrant and his/her family, which means starting from the discussion on migration process, both sides were voluntary for migration. Even at host countries, they continued in good contact peacefully through telephone and letters. One of the participants said that she had a good contact with her husband starting from the initial period to migrate and then in the host country as well. She presented the remaining as follows:

Dasash: Since I had two babies, I worked hard; and sent the money I got in the host country. In my eight years' stay in Bahrain, I had a regular contact with my husband very peacefully through telephone for the sake of knowing the condition of my husband and my babies; and the activities he performed. His response was good particularly to my babies as he treated them well in their dress, diet, hygiene; and even, he mentioned that they learned in private school so that he forced me to send a lot of money.

Therefore, both married and unmarried women who migrated to foreign countries in accordance with their families' advice indicated that their families were so happy while they were in the host countries.

According to the evidence obtained in this study, even if the relationship was good it was highly connected with the money the returnees sent, so that the life of some families was dependent on the money the returnees sent. Some family members were highly dependent on the money they got and made the returnees as their own income source as mandatory, so that they didn't allow them to return home rather to stay there, in the host country. In this regard, two of the respondents (Dasash and Meron) provided their own stories or reflections of what they faced from their families respectively:

When I raised a question about returning, my husband didn't accept me rather he pushed me to extend my stay there, in the host country. Unfortunately within this gap of time, he developed bad or unethical behavior, as I heard later, he became drug-addicted and used different substances so that the money I sent was not enough for his needs and also he didn't care of my children properly as he mentioned in the past section. But, only for the sake of his interest he always raised uncountable problems to get the money (Dasash).

Meron added some related issues on this:After some time, my husband became very wasteful of money together with my daughters for he made them free to do everything they like by the money I sent. He himself became alcohol and substance abuse; and began committing adultery with other sex workers. Therefore, so as to fulfill their needs they all (including my daughters) didn't support me to return home rather to stay there and send the money.

4.1.7.2. After Return (at home country)

The findings of this study showed that all the returnees faced various conflicts with their families as soon as they returned home; this implies that they had no good relationship with their families; and as a result of these conflicts they were exposed to other extended problems. To understand the sources and consequences of the conflict, it is better to present the major manifestations of the conflict citing some amazing and painful stories of some individual case.

4.1.8. The Major Manifestations of the Conflict

Basically, conflict has positive and negative implications or manifestations. But according to this study, only the negative manifestations were observed. In other words, the manifestations mentioned in this study were serious to lead the participants to extended family and personal problems such as separation/divorce, discrimination and physical health problems. The above mentioned manifestations of this conflict were mainly related with the kind of family relationship either through marriage or blood relationship.

4.1.8.1. Through Marriage Relationship

Regarding the relationship through marriage, the conflict was not limited to the spouses only; rather it extended to the rest of the families (children) (Strohschein, 2005). Among the married interviewees, three of them left Ethiopia while their children were between one or two years of age on average. However, since they started a distant life due to migration, their little children developed health problems, problematic behaviors or unethical behavioral changes. Two of the participants informed the following evidences:

Dasash: Due to lack of well treatment, my babies were exposed to many problems; especially my little boy became physically injured and also exposed to intestine problem. As my neighbors said, he [the father of the children] left them in closed house for two or three days without food and water. For this reason, by this time my little boy couldn't eat well.

Meron: After my return home, I raised a question about the money I sent; but they all (including my daughters) refused me to answer any thing. My daughters were totally changed in their behavior very badly and warned me not to disturb their father by asking a question. Indeed, I didn't have anything to say about my children, because they didn't know me well when I left Ethiopia. They only understand their fatherly love so that I am nothing for them or they couldn't accept me as their own mother. Finally, they said or gave me two alternatives either to live with them without raising any question about the lost things or to go out of the house.

The findings revealed that lack of parental control and supervision was one of the major causal factors which lead to behavioral, emotional, psychological and physical health difficulties among children (Sajid & Riaz, 2016).

4.1.8.2. Through Blood Relationship

The conflict through blood relationship also had its own manifestation on both vertical and horizontal relationship which results to separation and family disturbance. Amaru is a good example for this situation.

While I was in Qatar, my father and sister sent me a message as they are displaced from their residential areas and as they wanted money for the payment of a condominium house insuring that the condominium house is to be registered by my name; and I did all

they told me in conviction. At last, I returned home because of my tiredness; and my families also welcomed me starting Bole international airport with a good preparation. Later on, they told me that the house is not by my name and also that I am enough matured to live alone out of the house. To ensure that, I repeatedly asked for the savings as well as the condominium house, but in this time, my father told me that he is not my real father, so he had an intention to inherit the house and other properties to his real daughter (my sister mentioned above). Hence, I became so confused and stressed because in my life or belief I had no doubt in my families. Truly to say, I heard all these things after my return. Then, I forgot thinking about the lost money and the condominium house, because the most serious problem was my identity. Thus, I always asked saying who am I; where am I from and who are my real father and mother. This was a puzzle for me.

4.1.9. The Major Sources of the Conflict

The major sources of the conflict of this study were identified in relation to the kinds of the respondents who are associated with marriage and parents. For the participants whose cases are associated with spouses, the major sources are infidelity by one side (husband to wife) and loss of money whereas for the participants whose cases are associated with parents, the sources are loss of money by the other side [Parent] and the returning of returnee empty-handed.

As the findings show, five of the ten participants declared infidelity and loss of money as the major sources of the conflict, which are directly associated with their spouses. Four of the participants faced loss of money and other expensive properties (necklace and various golden jewelries) by their families and the other one participant mentioned returning empty-handed as a

major cause. The above major sources are conceptualized as (infidelity, loss of money and returning empty-handed). Thus, the researcher has summarized them as follows:

A. Infidelity/lack of faith by husband

Among the ten participants, five of them were married before they migrated to Middle East countries. Since they began to live a distant life and within that extended time gap, the other sides (the husbands) were exposed to commit fornication with other women (sex workers). Thus, due to their husbands being infidel, the returnee women entered into a big conflict. Except one woman, Meron, the other four participants (Beletu, Biritu, Dasash, and Selam) divorced their marriage with a particular case of infidelity of their spouses. As far as the cases are similar, the researcher presented some of them which are sternly tricked by their husbands.

Beletu: After all, I came back home and when I arrived at Bole airport I called to my husband to receive me by the new car I bought as he promised to do that. But he replied to me that he was busy so that I used a contract taxi, when I arrived, he was at home lying on sofa together with a beautiful woman who has a new baby. I was confused by the situation and totally shocked. I lost my confidence; and my heartbeat also increased. He didn't take a time to introduce me as she is his wife. However, I didn't know what happened next. I became faint but after some days, I realized myself and knew that my close friend (sister) has taken me to St. Arsema church so as to use Holly water; and there, the church fathers consoled me. Still now, I am attending their teachings, because I learnt from them that life is sustained and continued to be fruitful after a lot of sufferings, I don't know why he intentionally dishonored me like this; maybe he has an intention to make me mad. Indeed, my psychological and mental status was highly affected.

Biritu shared another painful story:

Before I left my country, both my husband and I agreed on my young sister to take care of my little children as a guardian. After eight years' stay in Saudi Arabia I returned home to live with my family; and they also welcomed me at airport. But when I arrived at home, I saw unexpected thing, which is, my husband bore a seven years daughter from my sister. When I heard this, I didn't recognize myself, I felt down on the ground, but they took me to a nearby hospital then I was referred to Amanuel hospital and stayed there for some time taking psychiatric and psychotherapeutic treatment and still now I am using the medication prescribed to me. When I came back home from the hospital both my husband and sister left my house and started to live alone in the new house they built by my money. I said my money because I suspect it. Our marriage was totally damaged, my vision, passion and etc. became a dream. My children came and visited me occasionally I had no one beside me, because I dissociated myself even from my parents. Because they knew the problem before me so once they knew the entire mistake; they would have a possibility to stop the occurrence of the problem. I was physically, mentally, socially and psychologically affected, but thanks to God I am fine with the help of the medication. If I didn't take the tablets I would be more depressed and stressed.

B. Loss of money

In this study, loss of money is common in every individual case of the conflict, which means all the participants faced a problem relating with the money they sent. Because, their families at home spent or consumed the money they received in terms of cash and denied some tangible assets like houses, cars, necklace and other jewelries.

C. Returning empty-handed

The other point indicated as a major source of the conflict is returning empty-handed that leads to be more shameful and almost unbearable to the returnee facing the challenges from the families and others (DIIS, 2013). Literatures say that returnees are embarrassed at coming home empty-handed (Asmita, 2012). Regarding this, Fatuma recalled as follows:

After I had faced an accidental problem on my kidney by Syrian soldiers I returned home empty-handed. My families also welcomed me for the time being but through time when they saw my situation (sickness) and my being empty-handed, they hated and removed me out of their home. When I was in the host country my parents were so happy because I sent money for them, but now I realized that they loved me for the sake of my money only. My fellows who knew my previous situation helped me to get medical services.

4.1.10. The Consequences of the Conflict

In this particular study, various consequences were investigated as a result of the conflict between the returnees and their families. According to the data obtained from the participants, each consequence overlapped one to the other. However, the researcher screened out as major consequences as follows:

- ❖ Health Problems
- ❖ Divorce/Separation
- ❖ Discrimination/Rejection
- ❖ Lack of Trust on Others
- ❖ Poverty/Financial/

A. Health problems

The findings informed three types of interrelated health problems as essential consequences of the conflict. These are: physical, mental and psychological abuse. Two of the participants (Beletu and Biritu) faced fainting or sudden falling to the floor as a result of unexpected ill treatment or stress. Their full stories are presented in the previous section. But the other participant, whose case is related with physical attack, failed with harmful physical abuse or faced infected body organs; as a result, she failed to bear a child.

Alem: After my ten years' stay in Bahrain, I returned home and asked my father for the money I sent to him. But he offended and warned me not to raise such a question, because he used all the money for his sake. When I repeatedly asked him, he rather beat me a lot on the side of my kidney and uterus; and finally I was exposed to kidney failure and removal of uterus through surgery. This physical abuse made me to be very stressful, which means I had a lot of worries and sustainable fear /anxiety/, for I had no chance to bear a child. Eventually, as a result of this bad situation I decided to be alone and I totally left my family (father).

In this regard, some writers said that uterus is a meaningful organ for both the woman as well as the society. Because, this reproductive organ (uterus) represents sexuality, fertility and motherhood, which means a fertile woman is more important and has a good place to handle the life of marriage (Leppert & Kjerulff, 2007).

Table 3: The indicators of the consequences on health problems

Consequences	Indicators
Physical	Infected internal body organs
Psychological	Loneliness Withdrawal Sadness/Depression Worries/stress
Mental	Fainting/sudden falling
Emotional	Anger/aggressiveness
Social	Lack of trust on others Lack of self-confidence

B. Divorce/separation

From the total female participants, half of them were married; and the conflict among these married women and their families (spouses) was definitely concerned with lack of faith [infidelity] by one side, in this case, the problem regarding ill manners or imprudence is directly associated with the husbands. From the married participants five of them were married before migration; however, except one interviewee the four interviewees divorced their marriage after return as a result of conflict. The case of the two individuals (Beletu and Biritu) was seen in the past section, but the other two cases about (Dasash and Selam) are to be presented under the topic of the efforts taken by the returnees to reduce the problems that they faced.

C. Discrimination/rejection

Here, discrimination is mentioned for some participants whereas rejection is mentioned for other participants. The study explored the issue of rejection or denial by the other side [parents] as another challenge between the returnees and their families, we can see the case of Amaru in the past section. There are some participants who experienced discrimination by their families. These participants (Fatuma and Mesay) were discriminated by their families due to the conflict (Bhugra & Ayonrinde, 2004). The reason of the former participant is returning home empty-handed; and the reason of the latter participant is loss of money and then verbal dispute with her aunt. The latter participant, Mesay, indicated how the problem was raised as follows:

Before I returned home, I told one thing to my Mam (aunt) that I want to be self-independent and to prepare essential things for my future life. But she promised that I am the only one (inheritor) of her properties. Nine years later, I returned home and started to live with her and raised the question about the promise she made, but she broke her promise and denied me all even what I have with her and also she removed me from the house; But I didn't understand why she hated me that much because she fired me from the house by police. Now, thanks to God after living some time alone, I am getting married. But, when I thought the past, I too regret, because I strived a lot in Arab but I became empty-handed today. This all made me stressed.

D. Lack of trust on others

Since the main problem of this study is connected with rejection or denial, infidelity or others, most of the participants have developed lack of trust on others, because lack of faith in others forced them to lose their own self-confidence and also failed in closing or having good

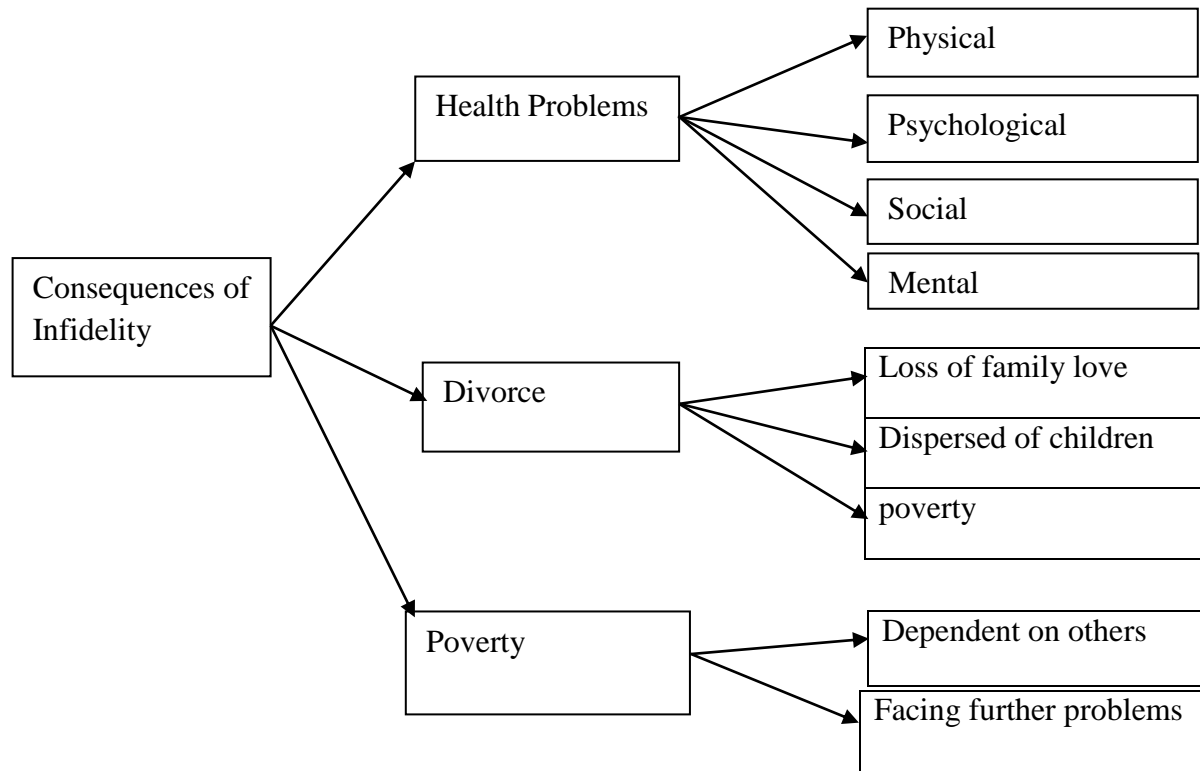
approach with others. Especially, the participants who have conflict with their husbands were mainly affected by this problem. On the basis of this issue, one of the participants clearly disclosed her feelings and experiences as follows:

Beletu: As a result of my husband's cheating, I hate all individuals; I don't know the reason behind but I merely hate all, because for me all seemed to be like him or they recall me what my ex-spouse did on me. It is me who know my problem or my internal feeling that no one shares it, so that I want to be alone or living alone (loneliness). I have not expected my husband to do such cruelties on me. He has totally affected my social approach with others. Since I have a sustainable fear in coming closer to others, I have withdrawn myself from any social life.

E. Poverty

Though, poverty is defined in different ways from different angles, in this study, it is only elaborated in terms of financial problem. Poverty is another challenge of life encountered by the participants. For this reason, the participants said in Amharic language “ሁርጅ እንዳልሰረሁ አግኝቼ እንዳላገኘሁ ሆኝኩ” which literally means “even if I worked hard, I became idle; and even if I got money, I became needy.” Nevertheless, in connection with the loss of money almost all the participants faced financial challenges. But among them, the life of the two participants (Biritu and Selam) is becoming more serious than others.

The following two figures have used to simplify the flow of the consequences of the conflict what we have seen so far in what way they are extended or diversified from a single problem to the other one on the basis of the two major and selected problems (infidelity and loss of money).

Figure 1:- The flow of consequences of the conflict due to infidelity

Particularly, as a result of the loss of money, the returnees are getting into different disputes with their families starting from the exchange of verbal attack or disagreement to the highest level of the conflict such as physical abuse, discrimination and rejection/denial which rather lead to further problems, so regarding this, the following figure implies how the flow of the consequences transfer or shift from one pick of the problem to the other.

Figure 2:- The flow of consequences of the conflict due to loss of money

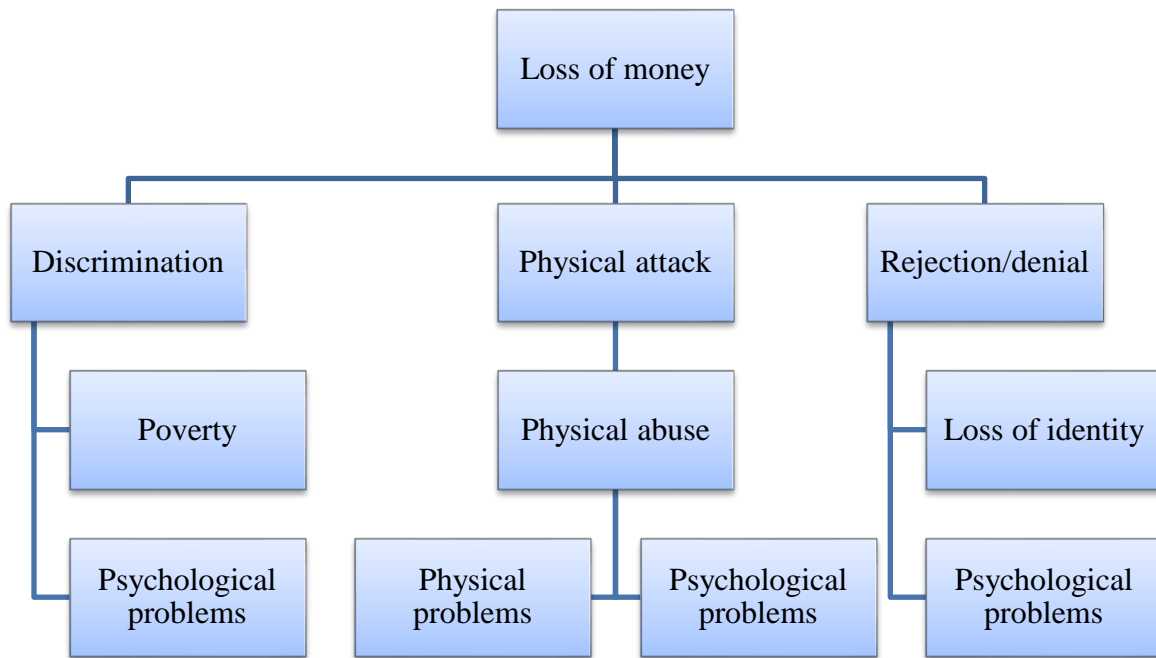


Table 4: Display of sources and consequences of conflict side by side

Causes	Consequences
Infidelity (husband to wife)	Divorce
Spending/losing of money (by parents)	Poverty/Financial/
Physical attack (by parent)	Physical abuse
Returning with empty-hand (returnee)	Discrimination
Being denied/rejected (by Parent)	Loss of identity

4.1.11. The Efforts Taken to Reduce the Problem of Divorce

There are some attempts taken by the returnees to adjust the problem that occurred between the returnees and their families. Some of the participants tried to maintain their marriage as much as possible, so that they were encouraged to forget the past and to start a new life in the future. Selam and Dasash are good examples for this particular issue. As Selam said:

When I heard many bad things about my husband, I didn't accept them as they are until I realized the truth. Even the things were real; I tried to forget them and wanted to start a new life with him; but he refused me totally, because I heard that he had another woman in secrete. Finally, I asked him for my money to return back but he denied me. As a result, I became mentally ill and also physically distorted because of anger and still I had felt very angry when I thought what he did on me. After return, I have been three years in Ethiopia with my mother whom I didn't serve (help) properly while I was in the host country. But today, I became dependent on her (mam) with some worries of social bad reflection or social discomfort.

Dasash emotionally added more details on it, being very anguished and crying a lot:

Truly to say, I was ready to forgive him for anything he lost and some evil things he did, but after my second coming to home country he mistaken again another problem regarding with committing fornication; and I assured that he has one child from another woman, However, I failed to endure this one, because I became more disturbed and stressed, so finally I decided to dissolute our marriage. As a result of this conflict I am facing many crisis in my family, I always regret my migration.

4.2. Findings from Family Members

The finding from family members was based on five family participants. Here, the researcher tried to approach the family members by introducing himself and briefly describing the purpose of the study and the confidentiality of the collected data, but only five of the ten family members were voluntary to give their consent. The other five family members were not presented in the interview. Two of them who have a relationship with Dasash and Fatuma were not willing for interview; and the other three who are directly associated with Beletu, Biritu and Selam were not found as their addresses was not found.

4.2.8. Type of the Relationship between the Returnees and their Families

This section started with the identification of the relationship between the returnees and their families. Therefore, the following table shows the type of the relationship that the family members have with the returnees.

Table 5:- Type of Relationship

Pseudonyms of Returnees	Pseudonyms of Family members	Relationship
Alem	Lemma	Father
Amaru	Fekadu	Father
Meron	Kebede	Spouse/Husband
Mesay	Worke	Aunt
Zerit	Fetene	Brother

The above table explains the relationship of each returnee with the families. Alem's father was living in Addis Ababa some few years ago while she was in the country side, but later on, she came to Addis Ababa to live with him, whereas Fekadu has two daughters including Amaru; before he revealed himself to Amaru as he was a father of adoption, everything was going well. Kebede and his wife, Meron were living in Eritrea for many years but unfortunately due to political reasons they had been displaced and deported back to Ethiopia. However after returning to their home home country, they failed under a deep poverty. Worke is an aunt of Mesay, so, from the very beginning of her infant age, Mesay grew-up under the protection of her aunt. And Fetene is a brother of Zeritu; he is the only son in the family members, so that he became as a representative of the whole families in connection with the money and other things sent by Zeritu.

4.2.9. The Agreement of the Families on the Process of Migration

The researcher provided a question about bilateral agreement on migration process. On this concern, the results showed that all the five family members agreed with the intention of migration. Especially regarding spouses, taking or insuring the consent of each side on the migration process was the most advisable one, so both the migrants and their families made a joint consent on the decision of migration process.

According to the New Economics of Labour Migration (NELM), migration is a collective decision made at the household level (Taylor & Martin, 2001). Therefore, coming to one decision on agreement, both sides had committed to avoid collective problems. In this study, the common problem for all family participants was poverty. One of the five family members, Kebede mentioned the following:

We were displaced families from Eritrea due to political issues and after we returned to our home country we moved from place to place to fulfill our basic needs particularly for our kids. However, to overcome all these difficulties and to bring a sustainable better life in our days and also setting as a plan of building a house, we all together discussed on the problem and came to one conclusion. Therefore, according to our discussion, my wife decided to migrate to one of the ME Countries and me to manage the rest of the families at home.

Belete (the brother of Zeritu) added:

We have large family members including other extended families. Our parents were too old and sick. So, we failed under a big poverty until we lose a daily meal. Except Zeritu all the other children were under age. The burden of managing the family members felt on the shoulder of Zeritu. Finally after a lot of discussion, Zeritu decided to migrate to Lebanon with the help of her close friend who lived in Lebanon.

In poorer households, remittances may mostly finance the purchase of basic consumption goods, housing, and children's education and health care (Adams & Page, 2005; Amuedo et al., 2007). This indicates that remittances are only targeted to meet specific needs of the recipients. The other family participant, Worke disclosed the reason to migration of Mesay as follows:

It is true that our main reason to migration is directly related to poverty, but since from the time my daughter failed at grade twelve she became idle and felt into a great confusion. In addition, I saw my neighbors used migration as a means of income so that I was encouraged to start the process of migration, because most of my neighbors' female children were found in Arab countries and also they sent some amount of money to their

families. Later on, I saw some better changes in the families' life so that I was too much motivated to send my only daughter.

Note: - Worke is Mesay's aunt but culturally and as the latter grew with her, she calls her my daughter.

4.2.10. The Cost-Coverage for Migration Process

Table 6:- Who covered the cost of migration process?

Pseudonyms of Returnees	Family Members	Cost Covered by
Alem	Lemma	Family
Amaru	Fekadu	Agency
Meron	Kebede	Loan
Mesay	Worke	Family
Zerit	Fetene	Close Friend

Lemma explained about the initial cost of migration that it was obtained by family contribution which means half of the cost was covered by him selling the cattle in the country and the remaining half was covered by the migrant herself. The cost for migration process to Amaru was covered by the agency found in the host county. First the agency paid in advance for migration process then it agreed to take the three months' salary of the migrant. Kebede explained that all the cost for migration process was covered by loan collected from different individuals. Worke said that she collected money from her sisters and sold her expensive jewelries to fulfill the whole cost of the migration process. On the other hand, Fetene expressed

about the cost of his sister's (Zeritu) migration process very amazingly as follows. He said that the whole cost was covered by her close friend living in Lebanon because she (her friend) knew everything about the family or in what situation they are found.

4.2.11. Ensuring the Money Sent by the Returnees to the Family

To understand whether the returnees send the money they earned in the host country to their families, the researcher attempted to find out a response from the families themselves. On this account, all the five family members assured that the returnees sent the money to them for savings as well as for consumption purposes (De Has, 2005; Asmita, 2012). But regarding the safety of the money they argued in different ways. For example, the two of the five family members (Lemma and Fetene) strongly argued that even if the money is not found in cash yet it is not lost, because they said that they performed different things by it. One of them, Lemma the father of Alem said:

Having informed her, I used the money to renew my existing house and also built some rooms in my compound by the money she sent, because in my belief everything what I have today will be hers by tomorrow, that is why I said I used the money rather than lost it. Above all, it should be clear that I was standing beside of her to share part of the cost at the beginning of migration (for the journey and anything else). Therefore, as far as I was contributing my part of the cost then I would be a mutual beneficiary on the part of the money she sent.

Fetene (the brother of Zeritu) added more:

Actually, my sister sent a lot of money, but most of the money was spent for medication of our parents and daily consumption. Nevertheless, informing her, I used only 50,000 birr to open a shop for wood work but observing all this what I did for my sake, she assumed that I lost all the money she sent to the family members. However, except the money I mentioned above, the other money she sent for our families' sake did not concern me.

Among the five family members, the last two participants did not use the money properly either to their own or to returnee's sake. They lost all the money for consumption and others. Worke, the aunt of Mesay recalls the following:

For the past many years, I had gone to Arsi, Ferekesa to pay homage (a gift of one ox) for wrong cultural practices yearly by the money she sent. Indeed, everything what I did during that time was for the sake of her health and coming back home safely and peacefully from the host country; and she (Mesay) also knew well all what I did.

Kebede also explained about the loss of money as follows:

I had no any substance problem before my wife migrated. But, after a distant life had been started, I eventually entered into substance use due to my friends' pressure then from day to day I was becoming substance addicted, that means I used a lot of alcohol, chewing chat, smoking and other substances; and finally I became more dependent on the money she sent.

4.2.12. The Previous and Current Relationship

4.2.12.1. The Previous Relationship

The previous relationship refers to the time before return. In this period, all the five family participants were happy and had good relationship with the returnees and also they had good contact through telephone and letters. As they said the major reason that helped to fasten the relationship were finance and other facilities provided by the returnees. To understand this, except one family member, the rest of the four family participants were not voluntary or they did not agree with the return of the returnees, they still expected more money. This shows that the relationship was depended on some benefit expectation. Fetene stated the following in this regard: “We all, family members are not pleased with the return of the returnee, because the families are not established well in life to be independent, so that we need more money from the returnee. But she suddenly came back home and offended us by doing that.”

4.2.12.2. The Current Relationship

The family participants disclosed that they have no good relationship with the returnees currently. Even if the main reason to dispute is the loss of money by the family members, in return the family participants indicated that the returnees themselves brought some bad behavioral changes. As they said, the returnees are becoming irritable, furious, and aggressive, then, the issue of conflict was getting too serious until each of them could not live together in the same house. One of the family participants, Worke, expressed the situation as follows:

My daughter (the returnee) was totally changed in her behavior. She insisted me to be offended every time. Sometimes, she cursed or insulted me, so that we were strongly entered in dispute until we couldn't live together in the same house. So long as I was becoming too much worried, I was enforced to remove her out of my house by the police.

Even the argument in some participants led to physical attack passing from oral fight. Lemma, the father of Alem explained the situation that led him to physical attack as follows:

Even if I told her the truth about the money, for what purpose I lost, she didn't listen to me. She rather considered me as a thief. As a father, I must be respected, but she didn't do that; instead she was abusing me by evil words repeatedly then I became very emotional and kicked her on the side of her body; and she was so sick for many times in the hospital. All this happened suddenly and emotionally. I still felt regret in doing those things; as a result of this we are separated to each other.

4.2.13. Sources of the Conflict from the Side of Family

The family participants raised the major sources of the conflict that occurred between them and the returnees. Accordingly, all the five family members mentioned the lost money as a major cause, which led to a serious conflict such as verbal attack, physical attack, loss of identity and being unethical. Based on these issues, some of the family members provided more details. Fekadu, the father of Amaru stated the following:

Since I was too old, she (Amaru) pushed me to transfer all the property including the condominium house only for her, but I had another daughter other than Amaru, and I said to her (Amaru) that the house is not only belonged to her rather to both of them, because both of them are equal to me. But she refused to accept the idea and to share

something to her sister. By this time, I became very emotional and forced to say that she is not my real daughter rather she is an adopted one. It is the first time to say this and this is a big mistake that I made in my life.

Kebede, Meron's husband reflected on the sources of the conflict as follows:

I didn't keep my commitment and responsibility to manage my daughters well, which means I didn't provide what is expected from me as a father in their personal, ethical and psychological development rather I was only giving them some amount of money we got from the returnee just to relax themselves. So, we all are not ethically good and spent all the money she sent freely.

4.2.14. The Consequences of the Conflict Raised by the Family

Members

The data collected showed that the five family members faced the following consequences, such as: family disturbance, loss of family love, loss of child-love, regret and separation. All the above were by the family side; or the consequences that the family members shared with the returnees equally; on the other hand, the family participants mentioned some additional consequences encountered by only the returnees. These consequences mainly related with the health problem of the returnees. These are: physical abuse, family identity crisis, mental disturbance, and some psychological problems. As the family members said, the conflict mainly affected the health of the returnees.

Chapter 5: Discussions

This chapter presents the discussion part of the study on major and selected findings focusing on the sources and possible psychological consequences of the conflict between the returnees and their families by describing and analyzing the current findings in relation to the existing literatures. The major and selected points for discussion in this section are: loss of money as a source of conflict between the returnees and their families, migration as a possible way to divorce, psychological consequences of divorce, psychological consequences of physical abuse [removal of uterus], psychological consequences of being faint and psychological consequences of loss of identity.

5.1. Loss of Money as a Source of Conflict between the Returnees and their Family

As the findings of this study show, almost all the respondents stated that they send money to their families back home for the purpose of consumption as well as savings (De Has, 2005). Evidence suggests that female migrant returnees tend to send a higher proportion of their income obtained in the host country, even though they generally earn less than men. They also usually send money more regularly and for longer periods of time (IOM et al., 2004). But the families of the returnees consumed the money the returnees sent for savings (Asmita, 2012; Habteyes, 2016).

In the study, the participants were both married and single female returnees. Thus, for the single respondents, the loss of money was reported as the main source of the conflict whereas for the married respondents, the money was used as a tool of bringing unethical or bad behaviors on the other side of the family members (husband and children).

The families of single respondents explained about the money they spent as they have a right to do consume the money, in other words, they expressed as they are mutually benefited as to they have equally shared money at the beginning of the migration process. In some respondents, the findings show that both sides [the returnees and their families] have fulfilled the money for the journey and other facilities during migration process. The family members, who supported or shared the initial cost for migration process, expected the remittances as compensation. For instance, the father of Alem, [Lemma] has an intention of mutual agreement to the remittances the returnee sent, because he explained about the money he spent as compensation to what he sold [cattle] during the starting time of migration.

A few studies indicate referring to the NELM, remittances are part of the mutual agreement between the family and the migrant (Stark, 1991). Research shows that the family provides preliminary financial support for the journey; in return, the migrants send part of their income to their families in the country of origin as compensation to the initial cost (Stark & Lucas, 1988).

5.2. Migration as a Possible Way to Divorce

In this study, migration is not mentioned directly as a reason to divorce rather as a possible way to divorce. As the participants repeatedly mentioned, it is because of migration, the close couples start to live a distant life, and then lack of faith or infidelity among the couples

emanates from one side [husband], as a result, four participants dissolve their marriage. It is common for couples that one partner migrates and the other stays in the country of origin. In the present study, females are available to migrate and males are at home to manage the rest of the families. Kim Caarls (2015) indicates that migration increases divorce risk when women migrate without their husbands.

Furthermore, the findings revealed the time and the place gap due to migration as a big problem for couples. Comparing the time before and after migration, the four participants whose marriage was broken preferred the time before migration, in other words they didn't prefer to migrate instead they are highly regretted on their migration decisions. As they disclosed, before migration their marriage was peaceful. As the present study revealed one of the results of migration was to affect the life of the couples.

5.3. Psychological Consequences of Divorce

The results indicated that the four participants who dissolve their marriage were exposed to depression, anxiety/worries, stress, anger and being loneliness. One of the respondents, Dasash said that both she and her two children are emotionally as well as psychologically affected. Children are highly sensitive to the quality of interactions between their parents. Literatures provide that divorce has psychological, economic and social impacts on the divorcees as well as on children. Sun (2001) has shown that children of divorced parents have more psychological problems than children kept in intact families with two biological parents. For both divorcees and children who are experiencing divorce, it can have both short-term and long-term effects.

Many children of divorced parents report that they have less life satisfaction and do not feel safe in their own environment compared to their peers from intact families (Sigrun, 2013). In addition to this, a study was conducted by Strohschein (2005) which found that children of parental divorce showed more depression and anxiety than children whose parents remained married.

The negative consequences of divorce are numerous in the current study, just to mention some of them; it starts from lack of family love, children treatment, and proper use of finance and so on. For this reason, if parents do not choose to handle their divorce with sensitivity, awareness and cooperation from both parties, their neglectful or reckless action can have a severe negative impact on their children. In the current study, almost all divorced women have experienced depression and distress.

5.4. Psychological Consequences of Physical Abuse

The findings show that one of the participants [Alem] faced a physical abuse as a result of the conflict with her father. This physical abuse was connected with the damage of her uterus after many attacks. Then, she was forced to pass through surgical process to remove the damaged uterus. The removal of uterus medically is known as hysterectomy. And also, from the medical point of view, a woman who undergoes hysterectomy faces a multitude of physical and psychosocial, emotional and social problems in the post-hysterectomy life.

In this respect, some of the writers described that women having hysterectomies have higher rates of depression and anxiety and also they may exhibit agitation, insomnia, non-specific anxiety, reduction of sexual functioning and psycho-somatic disorders than the rest of the population (Williams & Clark, 2000). More importantly, Cooper et al., (2009) reported that

women should be referred to psychiatrists just after hysterectomy than any other operation; and the most psychopathological reactions are depression and anxiety.

Alem mentioned some of the psychological consequences she encountered due to this removal of her uterus. As she said the consequences include worries, anxiety, depression, tendency to cry easily, short-tempered behavior and less self-confidence towards sexual life as a result of fearing sexual activity and her ability to achieve child bearing or procreation. Consequently, she also presented other physical distresses like tiredness, fatigue, muscular or joint pain and skin problems like dryness or lack of body elasticity.

5.5. Psychological Consequences of Being Faint (Sudden Falling)

As it is reported in the data analysis, the two participants (Beletu and Biritu) were suddenly falled on the ground due to high stress and losing some control of their bodies to the reactions of facing the unexpected things or moments from their husbands. The findings clearly show that they were not conscious to remember what happened at the moment.

In this regard, Beletu stated that she did not realize what happened when she failed on the ground but with the help of her close friend (sister), she could arrive at St. Arsema Church to use Holy Water. So long as she was becoming mentally ill, she used Holy Water and got a daily contact of advice and encouragement by the church fathers. She mentioned that it was a good time to bring a change in her life and to take away the problem she faced. A very similar event happened to the other participant [Biritu]. She was injured physically while she was falling to the floor; but she finally got treatment at Amanuel hospital. She is still using the tablets prescribed to her for she is under a deep depression and anxiety.

Psychogenic loss of consciousness is a medical term for a faint that can look like syncope. Most often, it can occur in young adults, as a result of stress or anxiety. In most cases psychogenic loss of consciousness is an involuntary reaction of the brain to pressure or distress. This can sometimes develop after people have experienced ill treatment or traumatic events (Kapoor, 2000). Syncope is also a medical term for fainting and it is a sudden or usually temporary loss of consciousness (LOC).

Researchers say that individuals may have a great fear to syncope; and the negative consequences of fainting may lead them to severe condition. Initially, a wide variety of conditions can trigger syncope or fainting including physical strain, psychological distress, dehydration, bleeding or pain (Kapoor, 2000). Emotional fainting may also occur in relation to a threat of injury. Patients with syncope or sudden falling also have a high prevalence of psychological distress, especially anxiety and depression (Linzer et al., 1991).

5.6. Psychological Consequences of Loss of Identity

The findings of this study showed that Amaru faced loss of identity or identity problem in relation to her father (Fekadu). Because her father denied or rejected her as she is not a real daughter to him. This happened after many years in which she believed him as a real father. As she said, it was the promised condominium house that causes the conflict and pushes the father to tell the reality or the hidden but the fact one. For many years, she didn't have any doubt with her father and sister and also believed them up to the moment she heard the entire hidden secret. However, when the father suddenly told her that she is not the a real daughter, she totally became more stressed and worried; and then through time, as a result of this conflict, worries, stress, depression and anger were becoming common in her life.

Parental acceptance-rejection theory says that children all over the world, irrespective of gender, age, cultural variations, and socioeconomic conditions need parental love and warmth for desirable social, psychological and emotional growth. Therefore, to bring such desirable conditions good parents often use various physical, verbal, and symbolic behaviors to express their feelings (Khaleque & Rohner, 2012).

It is true that rejecting one of the family members is affecting the quality of the affection bond between the parents and their children. Researchers defined the two extremes as parental acceptance and parental rejection. Parental acceptance refers to the parental love and care, whereas parental rejection reflects the neglect, detachment, negative attitude, and harsh or hostile treatment of parents towards their children (Khaleque & Rohner, 2012).

But the case of Amaru is not only the case of rejection but also the case of denial or betrayal, which leads to the exposure of many psychological problems. But some studies provide even children who perceive themselves as rejected by parents are likely to be psychologically maladjusted as compared to those who perceive parental acceptance (Sajid & Riaz, 2016)

The researcher has tried to relate the major findings (individual cases), particularly psychological consequences with the existing scholarly studies; however, these existing studies are not conducted in the same research area. As to the researcher knowledge, in relating the findings of the present study only a few studies are conducted. This shows that there are some limitations in the discussion part. On the other hand, if the same research would be conducted in quantitative or experimental method in order to find the *cause* and *effect*, it would be more beneficial for the adjustment of psychological problems.

Chapter 6: Summary, Conclusions and Recommendations

In this chapter, a brief summary of the present study, the conclusions and the recommendations are presented consequently based on the findings and the discussions made. And finally, some of the implications are suggested for practice and further researches.

6.1. Summary

The major objective of this study is to examine the sources and consequences of the conflict among female migrant returnees from the Middle East with their families taking the Capital City [Addis Ababa] as a case. More specifically, this study stands for answering the major research questions in order to describe the main challenges the returnees faced at home.

The following are the research questions:

1. What are the major manifestations of conflict among female migrant returnees and their families?
2. What are the major sources of the conflict among female migrant returnees and their families?
3. What will be the consequences of the conflict, particularly psychological consequences?

In this study, a qualitative research design was employed with snowball sampling technique and thematic analysis approach. A semi-structured interview guide prepared for both returnees and their families separately to cross-check the major sources of the conflict that occurred between them. The interview guide was somewhat different in terms of the number of items but they are well and properly administered in content to gather the necessary information from both concerned bodies. As far as the main purpose of this study was identifying the sources

and consequences of the conflict among female migrant returnees and their families, the researcher purposely interviewed only the returnees who have the conflict with their families. Therefore, this research paper was carried out on fifteen key informants, the first ten are female migrant returnees and the remaining five are the family members of the returnees. These fifteen key informants are selected using snowball sampling technique. The findings are:

- The major manifestations of the conflict
- The major sources of the conflict
- The consequences of the conflict

The major manifestations of the conflict are divorce, discrimination, physical attack or health problems. The major sources of the conflict are loss of money, infidelity by one side (husband), and the returning of returnee empty-handed. The consequences of the conflict are mainly related with the health problems (physical, mental and psychological), rejection, lack of trust on others, lack of self-confidence and poverty. Particularly, the researcher has identified psychological consequences such as depression, worries, stress, loneliness, sadness and aggressiveness. In addition to this, the discussion part of the study has mainly focused on psychological consequences of the conflict in relating with other studies. These are:

- Psychological consequences of divorce
- Psychological consequences of physical abuse
- Psychological consequences of fainting (sudden falling)
- Psychological consequences of loss of identity

6.2. Conclusions

Based on the findings of the study and the discussions made, the researcher drew the following conclusions regarding the sources and consequences of the conflict among female migrant returnees and their families.

The researcher has arrived at the conclusion that the relationship of the two parties is highly connected with the money and other facilities the returnees provided. But at the time of returning, the two parties entered into a big conflict due to the loss of money and other properties by the families. On the other hand, most of the family members of the returnees wanted more money, so that they pushed the returnees to extend their time to stay in the host country. In this regard, the researcher has also reached the conclusion that there is a kind of selfishness and negligence. For some family members there is lack of knowledge how to use money.

Furthermore, some of the returnees who returned home empty-handed faced social discomfort or bad reaction; and the respondents who lost their marriage faced lack of trust on others and minimized their social approach in society. In addition, for the married returnees, the consequences are not only limited to them but also to their children. Generally, the researcher has reached to conclusion that the impact of migration still follows the footnote of the returnees even at home to face additional problems, because this study reminds that the returnees encountered some problems with their families in the home country other than the host country. So, in both cases (at host and home), it is the returnees who became double victims.

6.3. Recommendations

As a result of this study, the researcher has arrived at the following major implications or recommendations involving some possible issues for practice as well as for further research works.

6.3.1. Recommendations for Practice

The initial source of the conflict mentioned in this study is directly associated with the loss of money by the families of the returnees. The receivers (families) have used the money to fulfill their own personal needs or goals. As a result, the senders (returnees) have lost their own benefits, values, goals or needs so that they have highly entered into contradictions or disputes with their families.

- From this research point of view, even if migration is not recommended as a good option, the migrant returnees should be given orientation by embassies and other concerned bodies how to use money or the way to save by providing bank service, this may help them to be programmed when they send money to the families back home. Because, some of the family members of this study are not committed to the returnees in conviction or in the way the returnees intended. On the other hand, if the money was sent without program, the family members will be dependent on that money and their expectations will increase from time to time; and they will not be motivated to work their own job; that was the result showed in this research paper.

- As other evidences show, the current study has also found that migration for married women is not advisable for the sake of marriage as well as children. Naturally; and in Ethiopian context children are more attached to their mothers. So, if mothers are far away from the family due to migration, children will not be controlled or managed properly rather they will be easily exposed to some physical, moral and psychological health problems. Therefore, parents should realize the negative aspect of migration at least for the sake of their children's growth.
- Starting from the findings of the current research, embassies and other private sectors should help teaching the potential returnees about the knowledge of entrepreneurship, way of savings, and business awareness by organizing them how to facilitate their own business activities when they come back home; and even this way of organization helps the returnees to control the problems they encountered at home individually. Generally, those mentally and psychologically affected women in the current study need legal protection, day to day follow up and psychological treatment; therefore, concerned governmental and private sectors should provide counseling service and also they must be provided a legal aid how to take the issue of conflict they faced with their families to the legal institution.

6.3.2. Recommendations for Further Study

- From my personal observations in the field of the study as well as from the finding itself, the ages of single returnees have run out so that they have a fear of getting married and ability to give a birth.
- The current study is only focusing on the returnees who are facing challenges with their families at home, but on the contrary, if a research is done with the returnees who have some opportunities at home will be an important area to fulfill the information gap on migration studies. With respect to the above two concepts the following areas are available to investigate:
 1. Examining the successful returnees or the opportunities the migrant returnees faced at home from the same country (ME)
 2. Comparative study on successful and unsuccessful migrant returnees
 3. The effect of spending several years at host country on marital ability and life of women

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APPENDICES

Appendix I

Addis Ababa University

School of Psychology

Informed Consent for Participants

I, who signed bellow, have been informed that this study is going to be conducted for the purpose of assessing the conflict among female migrant returnees and their family and particularly for identifying causes and consequences of the conflict. I am also informed that the information I give will be kept confidential and only used for the purpose of this study. Again, the researcher has made clear to me that I have the right not to respond to any question without my interest. Again, I am informed the possibility of feeling discomfort in the interview process. Hence, I agree to participate in the research voluntarily with the hope of contributing my part by giving any information regarding the conflict what I have faced so far with my family.

The code name of the participant _____

Signature _____

Date _____

Name of the Interviewer: _____

Signature: _____

Date: _____

Appendix II

Addis Ababa University

School of Psychology

Participant Interview Guide for Migrant Returnees

Dear participant,

My name is Kassahun Fita. I am a graduate student at Addis Ababa University, School of Psychology. I am conducting a study on causes and consequences of conflict among female migrant returnees from the Middle East with their family. The study has been approved by Addis Ababa University, School of Psychology to be conducted in partial fulfillment of the requirements of Master of Arts in Counseling Psychology. The study requires your genuine cooperation and response which are essential for this study. All information you will provide will be kept private and confidential. Once again, I really need your honest and genuine response to my questions so as to achieve the objectives of the study.

If you have any question after the interview, be free to contact me via +251-910 50 13 51.

Email: kassahunfita@gmail.com

Thank you for your time and cooperation!!

Interview Guide Questions for Returnees

Section One: Basic Information

1. Age -----
2. Sex -----
3. Religion -----
4. Marital Status (married or unmarried) -----
5. Occupation -----
6. Educational Status-----
7. Where were you born? -----

Section Two: Substantial Questions

1. From which part of the Middle East countries have you returned back home?
2. What is your reason to come back home?
3. How many years have you lived in country you migrated to?
4. Did you send the money you got abroad to your family?
5. If yes! For what purpose? For saving or for consumption please specify?
6. If you send the money for saving have you got it safe as you return back home?
7. If no! What is the reason behind?
8. Were your families happy while you were abroad?
9. If yes! Why?
10. Did you get a kind of welcome from your family when you return back home?
11. How long have you been here after you have returned home?
12. With whom are you living now?

13. By now, how do you see your relationship with your family?
14. Do you think that you have a good relationship?
15. If no; please mention the kind of problem/conflict or the main challenge you faced!!
16. What was the major cause of this conflict?
17. Did you face the negative impact or consequences on your life as a result of this conflict?
18. If yes; please mention some of the negative consequences you faced!!
19. What do you think can help to reduce this conflict?

Dear participant when you state the negative impact or consequences you have come across so far, you can use the following as a clue:

- ❖ Suppose, the consequences may be psychological, physical, emotional, mental, social abuse or other. So indicate the problems (consequences) that you have experienced in your life as a result of this conflict!!
- ❖ If you face psychological problems (abuses); are they related with a kind of stress, depression, anxiety or else as a result of this conflict? Please specify them properly!!

Thank you for your time and cooperation!!

Appendix III

Addis Ababa University

School of Psychology

Family Interview Guide Form

Dear Family Member,

My name is Kassahun Fita and I am a post graduate student in Addis Ababa University School of Psychology. I am conducting a thesis on conflict among female migrant returnees and their family: causes and consequences considering returnees from the Middle East in Addis Ababa. The purpose of this interview is to collect relevant information for the thesis I am doing as a partial fulfillment of Master of Arts in Counseling Psychology, in Addis Ababa University. To successfully accomplish my study, I need your cooperation and thus I respectfully request your genuine response in this study. The content of your responses are absolutely confidential that no one will have an access except me; I will use your responses only for the purpose of this research.

Thank you in advance for your cooperation!!

Interview Guide Questions for the Family Member

Introductory Questions

1. Would you please tell me your name?
2. What is your relationship with the returnee?

Major Interview Questions

1. Was it your will for the returnee to go to Abroad?
2. What was the reason behind the returnee to go to the Arab country?
3. Do you remember the years that the returnee spent in Arab countries?
4. Who covered the expense of her travel?
5. Did the returnee keep in-touch with the family members while she was abroad?
6. Is that your intention for the returnee coming back home?
7. Had the returnee sent money to the family while she was abroad?
8. If she had sent the money please mention the purpose!!
9. Again if she had sent the money for saving; have you kept it safe? If no state the reason!!
10. Is there any observed behavioral change on the part of the returnee? If so, what do you think as a reason behind that?
11. By now, is there peaceful relationship between the returnee and you? If no; what do you think the problem is? And
12. What do you suggest as the main cause of the problem?
13. Do you think that this conflict has negative impacts on you or on the returnee's life?
14. If there are some negative consequences please specify them!!

Thank You!!

በአዲስ አበባ ዩኒቨርሲቲ

በድህረ ምረቃ ትምህርት ቤት

የካውንስሊንግ ሳይኮሎጂ ትምህርት ክፍል

የፈቃደኝነት መሙያ ቅፅ:-

እኔ ከዚህ በታች ፊርማዬን ያስቀመጥኩኝ ግለሰብ የዚህ ጥናት አጥኚ ላቀረቡልኝ ጥያቄ በደረሰኝ ደብዳቤ ላይ ያለውን ሃሳብ ራሴ አንብቤ ወይም ሌላ ሰው አስነብቤ መረጃዎችን ያገኘሁ ስለሆነ እንዲሁም ያልገቡኝን ነገሮች ለመረዳት ጥያቄ የመጠየቅ ዕድሉንም ስላገኘሁ በተለይ በቃለ መጠይቁ ወቅት ማቋረጥ ከፈለኩ እንደምችልና ይህም በእኔ ላይ ምንም ችግር እንደማያስከትል ስለተረዳሁ በቃለ መጠይቁ ለመሳተፍ ተስማምቻለሁ። ሥለዚህ ከዚህ በታች እዚህ ጥናት ላይ ለመሳተፍ ፍላጎት እንዳለኝና የጥናቱ አጥኚ ለሚያነሱት ጥያቄ ማለትም ከአረብ ሀገር የሴት ተመላሾችና ቤተሰብ መካከል ያለውን ግጭትና ያስከተለውን ውጤት በተመለከተ ትክክለኛውን መረጃ ለመስጠት ያለኝን ፈቃደኝነት በፊርማዬ አረጋግጣለሁ።

የተሳታፊው ስም: _____

የተሳታፊው ፊርማ: _____ ቀን: _____

የጥናቱ አጥኚ ስም: _____

ፊርማ: _____ ቀን: _____

Appendix IV

በአዲስ አበባ ዩኒቨርሲቲ

በድህረ ምረቃ ትምህርት ቤት

የካውንስሊንግ ሳይኮሎጂ ትምህርት ክፍል

የተሳታፊ ቃለ መጠይቅ ፎርም (ደብዳቤ)

የተከበሩ ተሳታፊ

ስሜ ካሳሁን ፊጣ ሲሆን በአሁኑ ወቅት የማስተርስ ትምህርቴን በአዲስ አበባ ዩኒቨርሲቲ በካውንስሊንግ ሳይኮሎጂ ትምህርት ክፍል እየተከታተልኩ እገኛለሁ። የሳይኮሎጂ ትምህርት ክፍል የማስተርስ ተማሪዎች ከመመረቃቸው በፊት ጥናታዊ ጽሑፍ እንዲያቀርቡ ይጠየቃሉ። እኔም በዚህ ምክኒያት ከአረብ ሀገር የተመለሱትን ሴት እህቶቼን በተመለከተ ጥናታዊ ጽሑፌን ለመስራት መርጫለሁ። በመሆኑም የተከበሩ ተሳታፊ የሚሰጡኝ ማንኛውም መረጃ በምስጢር የሚያዝ ከመሆኑም በላይ በቃለ መጠይቁ የመሳተፍ መብትዎ የተጠበቀ ነው። ስለዚህ የጥናቴን ዓላማ ለማሳካት የእርስዎ ተሳትፎና ትክክለኛ ምላሽ እጅግ ወሳኝና ጠቃሚ ስለሆነ ለዚህ ጽሑፍ ውጤታማነት ትክክለኛውን መረጃ ብቻ እንዲሰጡኝ ስል በአክብሮት እጠይቃለሁ።

❖ ከቃለ መጠይቁ በኋላ ጥያቄ ካለዎት በሚከተለው ስልክ ቁጥር ሊያገኙ ይችላሉ።

ስልክ: 0910-50 13 51። Email: kassahunfita@gmail.com

በቅድሚያ ለሚደረግልኝ ትብብር ሁሉ ከልብ አመሰግናለሁ!!!

ለተመለሰ የተዘጋጀ ቃለ-መጠይቅ

ክፍል አንድ:- መሠረታዊ መረጃዎች

- 1. እድሜ: _____
- 2. ጾታ: _____
- 3. ሃይማኖት: _____
- 4. የጋብቻ ሁኔታ _____
- 5. ሥራ: _____
- 6. የትምህርት ደረጃ: _____
- 7. የት አካባቢ ተወለዱ: _____

ክፍል ሁለት: የቃለ መጠይቁ ዋና ክፍል

- 1. ከየትኛው የአረብ ክፍል ነው ወደ ሀገርሽ የተመለሰው?
- 2. ወደ ሀገርሽ ለመመለስ ምክኒያትሽ ምንድነው?
- 3. በአረብ ሀገር ስንት ዓመት ኖርሽ?
- 4. በስደት ያገኘሽውን ገንዘብ ወደ ቤተሰብ ትልኪ ነበር?
- 5. ገንዘቡን የምትልኪው ለምን ዓላማ ነበር ማለትም ለመቆጠብ ወይስ ለቤት ፍጂታ
- 6. ገንዘቡን ለመቆጠብ ከላክሽ በአግባቡ አግኝተሽዋል?
- 7. ካላገኘሽ ምክኒያቱ ምንድነው?
- 8. አረብ አገር በነበርሽ ጊዜ ቤተሰቦችሽ ደስተኛ ነበሩ ከሆኑ ለምን?
- 9. ሀገርሽ በተመለሽ ጊዜ ቤተሰቦችሽ መልካም አቀባበል አድርገውልሻል?
- 10. ሀገርሽ ከተመለሽ በኋላ ምን ያህል ጊዜ ሆነሽ?
- 11. አሁን ከማን ጋር ነው የምትኖሪው?

- 12. በአሁኑ ሰዓት ከቤተሰቦችሽ ጋር ያለው ግንኙነት ምን ይመስላል?
- 13. መልካም ግንኙነት አለኝ ብለሽ ታስቢያለሽ?
- 14. ከሌለ እባክሽን ችግሩ (ግጭቱ) ምን እንደሆነ ብትገልጭልኝ
- 15. የዚህ ችግር ዋና መንስዔ ምንድነው ትያለሽ?
- 16. ግጭቱ ያስከተለብሽ ጉዳት አለ?
- 17. ካለ እባክሽን በህይወትሽ ላይ ያስከተለውን አሉታዊ ተፅዕኖ ብትገልጭልኝ
- 18. የተከበሩ ተሳታፊ፡ የደረሰብሽን አሉታዊ ተፅዕኖ (ውጤት) ስትገልጩ የሚከተሉትን እንደ አማራጭ መጠቀም ትችያለሽ፡፡

ለምሳሌ፡ በግጭቱ ምክኒያት የደረሰብሽ ነገር ወይም ግጭቱ ያስከተለው ውጤት፡

- ሥነ-ልቦናዊ ጥቃት
- አካላዊ ጥቃት
- ስሜታዊ ጥቃት
- አዕምሮአዊ ጥቃት
- ማህበራዊ ጥቃት ወይም ሌላ ካለ በህይወትሽ ላይ የደረሰብሽን ሁሉ በግልፅ ብታስቀምጩ ይመረጣል፡፡

- 19. በተለይ በግጭቱ ምክኒያት ሥነ-ልቦናዊ ጥቃት ከደረሰብሽ ምን አይነት የሥነ ልቦና ችግር ነው የደረሰብሽ? ለምሳሌ ጭንቀት፣ ድብርት፣ የማያቋርጥ ፍርሃት ወይም ሌላ ካለ እባክሽን ለይተሽ ለማስቀመት ሞክሪ

ለተደረገልኝ ትብብር ሁሉ ከልብ አመሰግናለሁ!

Appendix V

በአዲስ አበባ ዩኒቨርሲቲ

የካውንሲሊንግ ሳይኮሎጂ ትምህርት ክፍል

የቤተሰብ ቃለ መጠይቅ ደብዳቤ

የተከበሩ የቤተሰብ አባል

ስሜ ካሳሁን ፊጣ ሲሆን በአዲስ አበባ ዩኒቨርሲቲ በካውንሲሊንግ ሳይኮሎጂ ትምህርት ክፍል የማስተርስ ድግሪ ተመራቂ ተማሪ ነኝ። በዚህ ትምህርት ክፍል በፀደቀልኝ ጥናታዊ ርዕስ መሠረት የመመረቂያ ጽሁፌን ለመስራት ያሰብኩት ከአረብ ሀገር ከተመለሱት ሴቶች መካከል ከቤተሰብ ጋር ያላቸውን ግንኙነት በተመለከተ ይሆናል።

ሥለዚህ የተከበሩ የቤተሰብ አባል ይህን ደብዳቤ ካነበቡ በኋላ በቃለ መጠይቁ የመሳተፍ መብትዎ በእርሶ ምርጫ ስለሆነ ደብዳቤውን ተቀብለውና አምነውበት የሚሰጡኝ መረጃ ለዚህ ጽሁፍ ወሳኝና ጠቃሚ ነው። ስለሆነም ለዚህ ጽሁፍ ውጤታማነት ትክክለኛውን ምላሽ እንዲሰጡኝ ስል በአክብሮት እጠይቃለሁ።

በቅድሚያ ለሚደረግልኝ ትብብር ሁሉ ከልብ አመሰግናለሁ!!!

ለቤተሰብ አባል የተዘጋጀ ቃለመጠይቅ

1. ስምዎትን ቢነግሩኝ
2. ከዕገሊት ወይም ከተመላሻ ጋር ያለዎት ዝምድና ምንድነው?

ዋና የቃለ-መጠይቅ ክፍል

1. ተመላሻ አስቀድሞ ወደ አረብ እንድትሄድ የእርሶም ፈቃድ ነበረ?
2. ተመላሻ ወደ አረብ እንድትሄድ ምክኒያቱ ምን ነበረ?
3. ተመላሻ በአረብ ሀገር ያሳለፈችውን ዘመን ያስታውሳሉ?
4. ለጉዞው ወጭውን የሸፈነው ማን ነበረ?
5. ተመላሻ ውጪ በነበረችበት ጊዜ ከእናንተ ጋር ትፃፃፍ ወይም በስልክ ትገናኝ ነበረ?
6. ተመላሻ ወደ ሀገሯ ለመመለስ የእርሶም ፈቃድ ነበረ?
7. ተመላሻ ውጭ በነበረችበት ጊዜ ገንዘብ ትልክ ነበረ?
8. የምትልክ ከሆነ ለምን ዓላማ ነበረ? ለመቆጠብ ወይስ ለቤት ፍጆታ?
9. ለመቆጠብ ከሆነ ገንዘቡ በአግባቡ ተቀምጧልን?
10. ካልተቀመጠ በምን ምክንያት እንደጠፋ ቢገልፁ?
11. ተመላሻ ከተመለሰች በኋላ የባህርይ ለውጥ አምጥታለች ካመጣች ምክኒያቱ ምንድን ነው ይላሉ?
12. በአሁኑ ሰዓት ከተመላሻ ጋር መልካም ግንኙነት አላችሁ? ከሌለ ምክኒያቱን ቢገልፁ
13. ለዚህም ችግር ዋና ምክኒያቱ ምንድን ነው ይላሉ
14. ይህ ግጭት በእናንተ ላይ ወይም በተመላሻ ላይ ያስከተለው ጉዳት አለ? ካለ ያስከተለው ጉዳት ወይም የግጭቱ ውጤት ምንድን ነው ይላሉ

ለተደረገልኝ ትብብር ከልቤ አመሰግናለሁ!

DECLARATION

I, Kassahun Fita, hereby declare that the thesis is the result of my own research work under the guidance and supervision of Dr. Abebaw Minaye; and has not been presented by anyone for any academic award in this university or any other university. All references used in this work have been duly acknowledged. I bear sole and full responsibility for any shortcomings of this research work.

Declared by:

Kassahun Fita Bussa

Signature _____

Date _____

Supervisor

Dr. Abebaw Minaye

Signature _____

Date _____