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**RISKS, DEPRIVATION AND RE-INTEGRATION CHALLENGES OF THE  
DEPORTED LABOURS IN THE INFORMAL SECTORS OF PAKISTAN**

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**ABSTRACT**

Deported labours are the victims of structural deprivation, where they are subject to discrimination and exploitation in the local labour market of Pakistan. This study was undertaken to identify the role of macro structural factors associated with re-integration challenges to labour deportees in the informal labour market of their home country. A sample size of 322 deported labours was randomly selected from district Dir upper and Swat. The data was collected by using close-ended social survey and had been analyzed through univariate, bi-variate and multivariate levels. It was found that the lack of information system for employments, irrelevant jobs, minimum wages, long-hours working policies, lack of extra benefits for their jobs, seasonal employments, no jobs' protection and lack of occupational mobility in the informal sectors was strongly associated with re-integration challenges to labour deportees.

**Introduction**

Pakistan proceeded more than 10.48 million labour abroad since 1971 and mostly 96.15 percent labour went to Arabian Gulf Countries. Majority of them 0.275 million were proceeded for employment in KSA and 0.209 million labour proceeded UAE during 2017 and 2018 (Yousef, 2013; Pakistan Bureau of Emigration and Overseas Employment, 2018). Migration statistics indicated that Pakistan received back 544105 deportees from different parts of the world during the period of 2012 up to June 2017. Among them the highest 250052 numbers of migrants were deported by Saudi Arabia, followed by UAE 52058 and Oman 20415 (FIA, 2017). This indicated that the numbers of deported labours is increasing since 2012 (Ministry of Overseas Pakistanis and Human Resource Development, 2015). According to Kibria (2004), deportation is the process of officially and forcefully removing foreign citizens from the host

countries and sending them back to their countries of origin. While the re-

settlement process of the deported migrants into the economic, social and cultural structure in their own society who are forcefully expelled and return from overseas employment and is to be considered an integral part of return labour migration is understood as re-integration of the deported labour (Kuschminder, 2014).

Return migration phenomena can be explained through micro, meso and macro level analysis (Hunter, Luna and Norton, 2015). Micro theories analyze return migration through the individuals' personal desires, expectations and experience while meso level theories see migration is generated due to the influence of family and social networking (Faist, 2000; Cassarino, 2004). These theories ignore to study the role of macro-structural or situational factors, which force people for migration. Therefore, as a pessimistic view of migration, this study followed Dual Labour Market theory of the historical structural model (De Has, 2010), to investigate the issues. The Dual Labour Market theory was developed as a counter-reaction to the spread of the Neoclassical and Neo Economic of Labour Migration theories (Cassarino, 2004), which was found unable to explain continuous migration flows together with increasing problems of unemployment and poverty. In the famous book, *Birds of passage* Piore (1979) argued that the international labour migration is not motivated by push factors but inessentially it driven by pull factors. The dominant force for migration is the structural powers, demanded for specified types of flexible and chief labours in dual labour markets. He further urged that dual labour market consists of primary and secondary sectors, where the primary sectors which are well-paid are specified for influential and native workers. Whereas the secondary sectors are considered for low-wages, low-scale, unpleasant and uncertain jobs which are specified for migrants workers because such jobs are avoided by local and influential workers (Hagen-Zanker, 2008; King, 2012). Similar to the adjustment of immigrant in host countries within different worst segments in secondary sectors of the dual labour market, this study also hypothesizing that the local labour market creates different sectors for employments where deportees have difficulties to find out fine jobs.

Historically, informal labour market was considered as the only fine place for poor and uneducated people to secure employment but currently the lack of uniform structure of the informal sectors creates greater challenges for the deported labours to find out livelihood opportunities in their home country. For instance, Abarcar (2016) studying the Filipino labour market for returnees which demonstrated that the informal sector do not favor return migrants when similar non-migrant workers with the same set of skills and professional background are available. Abarcar (2016) further explain that employers in the informal sectors perceived return migrants as negative such as they are failed abroad, (King, Massoglia and Uggen, 2012) convicted for crimes and do not taking interest in working in local labour market. Dingeman (2018) studied that Salvadoran deportees facing lack of references and contacts to get employments in local labour market. There were no policies for hiring and firing of deported

labours in the informal sectors. Therefore, over half of them remained jobless and most of them depend on remittances despite their desires for independence. Golash-Boza (2014) stated that these deportees have limited options for survival in the informal sectors and many of them receive social and economic support from abroad. Similarly, Rooth and Saarela (2007) found that return migrants in Finland have over 10 percent higher unstandardized earnings in informal sectors than those who stay in the host country. In other research, Boodram (2018) concluded that the deportees face difficulties to re-integrate as they experience discrimination to locate employment in their home community. Brotherton and Barrios, (2013) stated that the capitalist in their home country also do not provide any livelihood opportunities on easy terms and condition but creates difficulties to secure employments in the informal sectors. Therefore deportees are systematically excluded from the local labour market.

Return migration and re-integration of returnees in their country of origin is a comprehensive process, which depends on various features and actors not simply a journey of returning home. The mode of return, *go back by force* to their home countries plays a vital role in shaping different outcomes (Dingeman, 2018). Most of the migration scholars researched out voluntary return, assisted return, refugees, rejected asylums’ return migration and their re-integration in their home country, while lesser attention has been given to investigate involuntary return migration especially the deportation of labour emigrants and their re-integration in home countries. The deportee experiences are very much different from voluntary returnees because deported population did not wish or were not ready to return. Based on the literature the following methods and procedures were adopted to find out the re-integration problems of overseas labour deportees.

**Research Methods**

A cross sectional study design to investigate the re-integration challenges of the deported labours in districts Dir upper and Swat, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Pakistan. A sample size of 322 was selected randomly from 1958 male labours, deported in 22-60 years of age from Arabian Gulf countries. The sample size was further allocated to each districts (see Table, 1) based on proportional allocation methods.

**Table:1. Allocation of Sample Size in each Distracts**

S. No	District	Population	Sample size
1	Dir Upper	1282	211
2	Swat	676	111
<b>Total</b>	--	1958	322

*Source: Overseas Pakistani Foundation (2016) and Pakistan Airport survey (2016)*

The primary data was collected by close-ended social survey, and the Alpha coefficient value was calculated at 0.8 for reliability analysis, which indicated that each elements of the tool was highly reliable, internally consistent and appropriate for indexation (Cohen, Manion and Morrison, 2007). The data were collected mostly in their respective homes and worksite of the deported labours. The researcher observed the ethical considerations while carrying out the study.

**Table: 2: Conceptual Framework**

<b>Independent Variable</b>	<b>Dependent Variable</b>
Lack of Uniform Structure of the Informal Sectors of the Home Country	Re- Integration Challenges to Labour Deportees

The data was analyzed through univariate, bi-variate and multivariate levels. Univariate level was used to calculate the responses in the form of frequencies and percentages, where at bi-variate level the dependent variable was indexed and then cross tabulated with the each statement of independent variable to check the association between them. Multivariate analysis was used in order to check the spuriousness and non-spuriousness of relationships between the dependent and independent variable for the Age, literacy and monthly income of the deported people. Statistical procedures such as Chi-square test as outlined by Tai (1978) and Odds Ratio analysis (Mary, 2009) were used to find out the strength and direction of association between the dependent and independent variable.

$$\chi^2 = \sum_{i=1}^r \sum_{j=1}^c \frac{(O_{ij} - e_{ij})^2}{e_{ij}}$$

Here,  $(\chi^2)$  = Chi-square for two categorical variables.  $\sum_{i=1}^r$  = Sum of  $i^{\text{th}}$  row  $\sum_{j=1}^c$  = Sum of  $j^{\text{th}}$  column.  $O_{ij}$  and  $e_{ij}$  = Show the observed and expected outcome, as noted by Chaudry and Kamal (1996). Sometime the assumptions of Chi-square test are violated in the data, to overcome these discrepancies the Fisher Exact test instead of simple chi-square test as devised by (Baily, 1982) was used:

$$\text{Fisher exact test} = \frac{(a+b)!(c+d)!(a+c)!(b+d)!}{N!a!b!c!d!}$$

Here  $a, b, c, d$  represented the observed numbers in four cells of contingency table and  $N$  representing the total number of observations. Odds ratio analysis was used to determine the strength and direction of an association between the risk factors and outcomes (Norton, Dowd and Maciejewski, 2018). Pearson chi-square test was used (Mary, 2009) to calculate odds ratio therefore, the each elements of independent variables were cross tabulated with the indexed dependent variable for possible outcome. The following procedure was used for the calculation of the odds ratio.

$$\text{Odds Ratio} = \frac{PG_1 / (1 - PG_1)}{PG_2 / (1 - PG_2)}$$

**Results about the Lack of Uniform Structure of the Informal Sectors of the Home Country at Univariate Level.**

Table No. 3 described about the frequencies and percentages of the responses regarding lack of uniform structure of the informal sector of the home country.

The results showed that, informal sector of local labour market was lacking information system about employments for (53.4 %) deportees, lacking proper programs to offer relevant jobs for (60.6 %) deported labour, lacking uniform wages polices for (57.5 %) deportees, long hours working policies for (56.2 %)

deportees and lacking extra benefits for (60.6 %) for deportees. Similarly, it offered only seasonal jobs for (60.6 %) deportees, which showing low productivity, lacking job protection and lacking occupational mobility for (55.9 %), (68.6 %) and (53.1 %) deported labours respectively.

**Table: 3: Respondents’ Perceptions about the Lack of Uniform Structure of the Informal Sectors of the Home Country**

<b>Lack of Uniform Structure of the Informal Sectors of Home Country</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Total</b>
There is no information system for deportees about the employments in the local labour market.	172 (53.4)	150 (46.6)	322 (100)
Local labour market have no programs to offer relevant jobs for deportees in the informal sector of the home country.	195 (60.6)	127 (39.4)	322 (100)
There is lack of uniform polices for wages distributions for deportees in local labour market.	185 (57.5)	137 (42.5)	322 (100)
There is also long hours working policies in domestic labour market.	181 (56.2)	141 (43.7)	322 (100)
Local labour market do not offer any extra benefits for deportees in the informal jobs of their home country.	195 (60.0)	127 (39.4)	322 (100)
Informal sectors offering only seasonal jobs in the local labour market of the home country.	195 (60.6)	127 (39.4)	322 (100)
There is low productivity for deportees in the informal jobs.	180 (55.9)	142 (44.1)	322 (100)
There is no job protection for deportees in the informal sectors of the home country.	221 (68.6)	101 (41.4)	322 (100)
There is no occupational mobility for deportees in the informal sectors.	171 (53.1)	151 (46.9)	322 (100)

*Values in the table shows frequencies and values in parenthesis representing percentage*

Association between Lack of Uniform Structure of the Informal Sector of the Home Country and Re-integration Challenges to Labour Deportees at Bivariate Level.

Table No. 4 elaborated the association between the “lack of uniform structure of the informal sectors of the home country” and “re-integration challenges to labour deportees”. The statement indicated that the lack of information system

about the employments in the local labour market was highly and significantly ( $P = 0.001$ ) associated with re-integration challenges to labour deportees. The odds ratio ( $OR = 2.214$ ) preserved positive association and indicated that the lack of information system about the employments in the local labour market generated 2.214 time more re-integration challenges for deportees than

information system are provided. Although, most of the deportees were of the view that local labour market had no programs to offer relevant jobs for deportees in the informal sector of the home country, where a highly significant ( $P = 0.000$ ) association was found with their re-integration challenges. The odds ratio ( $OR = 2.848$ ) maintained positive association and showed that the absence of relevant jobs for deportees in the informal sector of the home country created 2.848 time more re-integration challenges than offering relevant jobs. Similarly, it was observed that there was lack of uniform policies for wages distributions for deportees in local labour market, where a highly significant ( $P = 0.000$ ) association was found with their re-integration challenges. The odds ratio ( $OR = 2.851$ ) identified positive association and showed that the lack of uniform wages policies in local labour market created 2.851 time more re-integration challenges for deportees than had a uniform policies for wages distribution. Furthermore, it was perceived that there were long hours working policies in domestic labour market. The result indicated a high and significant ( $p = 0.000$ ) association with re-integration challenges to labour deportees. The odds ratio ( $OR = 2.364$ ) recognized positive association and exposed that long hours working policies in domestic labour market created 2.364 time more re-integration challenges for deportees than no long hours working policies. Although, it was observed that local labour market did not offered any extra benefits for deportees in the informal jobs in their home country, where a highly significant ( $P = 0.000$ ) association was found with the re-integration challenges to labour deportees. The odds ratio ( $OR = 3.264$ ) accepted positive association and indicated that offering no extra benefits for deportees in the informal jobs in their home country created 3.264 time more re-integration challenges for deportees than offered extra benefits. Although, it was detected that informal sectors was offering only seasonal jobs in the local labour market of the home country where a highly significant ( $P = 0.000$ ) association was found with the re-integration challenges to labour deportees. The odds ratio ( $OR = 2.753$ ) accepted positive association and believed that offering seasonal jobs in the informal local labour market created 2.753 time more re-integration challenges for deportees than offering no seasonal jobs. Again, it was detected that there was low productivity for deportees in the informal jobs where a highly significant ( $P = 0.000$ ) association was found with the re-integration challenges to labour deportees. The odds ratio ( $OR = 1.384$ ) acknowledged positive association and believed that low productivity for deportees in the informal jobs created 1.384 time more re-integration challenges for deportees than high productivity for deportees in the informal jobs. Moreover, it was identified that there was no job protection for deportees in the informal sectors of the home country, where it was highly and significantly

**Table 4: Association between Lack of Uniform Structure of the Informal Sectors of the Home Country and Re-Integration Challenges to Labour Deportees.**

Independent variable Lack of uniform structure of the informal Sectors	Responses	Dependent variable Re-integration Challenges		Total	Statistics of $\chi^2$ , P-Value, & OR
		Yes	No		
		There is no information system for deportees about the employments in the local labour market	Yes 155 (48.1)		
No	78 (24.2)	49 (15.2)	127 (39.4)		
Total	233 (72.4)	89 (27.6)	322 (100.0)		
Local labour market have no programs to offer relevant jobs for deportees in the informal sector of the home country	Yes 155 (48.1)	30 (9.3)	185 (57.5)	$\chi^2= 28.371$ P = 0.000 OR = 2.848	
No	78 (24.2)	59 (18.3)	137 (42.5)		
Total	233 (72.4)	89 (27.6)	322 (100.0)		
There is lack of uniform polices for wages distributions for deportees in local labour market	Yes 155 (48.1)	30 (9.3)	185 (57.5)	$\chi^2= 28.371$ P = 0.000 OR = 2.851	
No	78 (24.2)	59 (18.3)	137 (42.5)		
Total	233 (72.4)	89 (27.6)	322 (100.0)		
There is also long hours working policies in domestic labour market.	Yes 143 (44.4)	28 (8.7)	171 (53.1)	$\chi^2= 23.139$ P = 0.000 OR = 2.364	
No	90 (28.0)	61 (18.9)	151 (46.9)		
Total	233 (72.4)	89 (27.6)	322 (100.0)		
Local labour market do not offer any extra benefits for deportees in the informal jobs of their home country.	Yes 151 (46.9)	44 (13.7)	195 (60.6)	$\chi^2= 30.309$ P = 0.000 OR = 3.264	
No	82 (25.5)	45 (14.0)	127 (39.4)		
Total	233 (72.4)	89 (27.6)	322 (100.0)		
Informal sectors offering only seasonal jobs in the local labour market of the home country.	Yes 154 (47.8)	30 (9.3)	184 (57.1)	$\chi^2= 27.583$ P = 0.000 OR = 2.753	
No	79 (24.5)	59 (18.3)	138 (42.9)		
Total	233 (24.5)	89 (27.6)	322 (100.0)		
There is low productivity for deportees in the informal jobs.	Yes 141 (43.8)	39 (12.1)	180 (55.9)	$\chi^2= 6.368$ P = 0.000 OR = 1.384	
No	92 (28.6)	50 (15.5)	142 (44.1)		
Total	233 (72.4)	89 (27.5)	322 (100.0)		
There is no job protection for deportees in the informal	Yes 176 (54.7)	45 (14.0)	221 (68.6)	$\chi^2= 18.659$ P = 0.000	

INFORMAL SECTORS OF PAKISTAN sectors of the home country.	No	57 (17.7)	44 (13.7)	101 (31.4)	OR = 2.834	
	Total		233 (72.4)	89 (27.6)		233 (100.0)
There is no occupational mobility for deportees in the informal sectors.	Yes		151 (48.1)	30 (9.3)	185 (57.5)	$\chi^2 = 28.371$ P = 0.000 OR = 2.316
	No		78 (24.2)	59 (18.3)	137 (42.5)	
	Total		233 (74.4)	89 (27.6)	322 (100.0)	

Values in the table shows frequencies and values in parenthesis representing percentage. ( $\chi^2$ ) indicates chi-square value while (p) shows the level of significance.

associated (P = 0.000) with the re-integration challenges to labour deportees.

The odds

ratio (OR = 2.834) admitted positive association and understood that lack of job protection of deportees in the informal jobs created 2.834 time more re-integration challenges for labour deportees than had job protection. Again, it was investigated that there was no occupational mobility for deportees in the informal sectors where it was significantly associated (P = 0.000) with the re-integration challenges to labour deportees. The odds ratio (OR = 2.316) disclosed positive association and agreed that the absence of occupational mobility in the informal sectors created 2.316 time more re-integration challenges for labour deportees than have occupational mobility.

Association between the Lack of Uniform Structure of the Informal Sector of the Home Country and Re-integration Challenges to Labour deportees Controlling Age, Literacy and Monthly Income of the Respondents at Multivariate Analysis.

The influence of age on the lack of uniform structure of the informal sectors of the local labour market and re-integration challenges to labour deportees indicated that the deportees with the age of 23-30 years had a positive (OR = 4.889) and highly significant (P = 0.000) relationship between the aforesaid variables as shown in the (Table No. 5). Likewise, the relationship between aforesaid variables were positive (OR = 5.657) and highly significant (P = 0.000) for the deportees with 31-38 years of age. Similarly, the correlation of the above variables were positive (OR = 4.200) and highly significant (P = 0.011) for deportees with 39-46 years of age. Moreover, the deportees with age of 47-54 years had positive (P = 0.006) and significant (OR = 4.198) association between aforesaid variables. Further, the relationship between the above mentioned variables were found positive (OR = 6.224) and highly significant (P = 0.000) for the deportees with 55-62 and above years of age. The odds ratio indicated a none-spurious relationship for both deportees with 39-46 and 47-54 years age. The table further indicated that the lack of uniform structure of the informal sectors of the home country created a verity of re-integration challenges for various deported people according to their age. This restrictiveness systematically excluded deportees from getting employment within the informal sector of their country of origin.

The influence of literacy on the lack of uniform structure of the informal domestic labour market and re-integration challenges to labour deportees



showed that the literate deportees had positive (OR = 5.320) and highly significant (P = 0.000) relationship between aforesaid variables. Similarly, the relationship between aforesaid variables were positive (OR = 4.828) and significant (P = 0.000) for the illiterate deportees. The results indicated a strong association between the above mentioned variable, however, the odds ratio value indicated that the association between the lack of uniform structure of the informal domestic labour market and re-integration challenges to labour deportees was spurious. The results further disclosed that the lack of uniform

structure of the informal sector created greater re-integration challenges for literate deportees.

The influence of monthly income on the lacks of uniform structure of the informal sectors of the local labour market and re-integration challenges to labour deportees showed that the deportees with 10,000-20,000 monthly income had highly positive (OR = 9.600) and highly significant (P = 0.000) relationship between the aforesaid variables. Similarly, the association for aforesaid variables was positive (OR = 4.316) and highly significant (P = 0.001) for the deportees with 21,000-30,000 monthly income. Similarly, there was positive (OR = 1.333) and none- significant (P = 0.819) relationship between the after said variables for the deportees with 31,000-40,000 monthly income. Moreover, the relationship between above mention variables were weak positive (OR = 0.873) and none-significant (P = 0.863) for the deportees with 41,000-50,000 and above monthly income. The odds ratio values indicated that the relationship between the lacks of uniform structure of the informal domestic labour market and re-integration challenges to labour deportees was spurious when the monthly income of deportees was controlled. The odds ratio further indicated that the lacks of uniform structure of the informal domestic labour market created greater re-integration challenges for labour deportees with 10,000-20,000 and 21,000-30,000 monthly income as compared to other monthly income of the deportees in their country of origin.

**Table: 5: Association between the Lack of Uniform Structure of the Informal Sectors of the Home Country and Re-integration Challenges to Labour Deportees (Controlling Age, Literacy and monthly Income).**

Background variable	Independent variable	Dependent variable		Total	Statistics of $\chi^2$ , P-Value, & OR
		Re-integration challenges			
		Yes	No		
23-30 Years of Age	Yes	46 (47.9)	17 (17.7)	63 (65.6)	$\chi^2= 12.679$ P = 0.000 OR = 4.889
	No	10 (10.4)	23 (24.0)	33 (34.4)	
31-38 Years of Age	Yes	33 (40.7)	14 (17.3)	34 (42.0)	$\chi^2= 13.187$ P = 0.000 OR = 5.657
	No	10 (12.3)	24 (29.6)	34 (42.0)	
39-46 Years of Age	Yes	24 (42.9)	8 (14.3)	32 (57.1)	$\chi^2= 6.989$

	No	10 (17.9)	14 (25.0)	24 (42.9)	P = 0.011 OR = 4.200
<b>47-54 Years of Age</b>	Yes	26 (38.2)	15 (22.1)	41 (60.3)	$\chi^2 = 7.433$ P = 0.006 OR = 4.198
	No	8 (11.8)	19 (27.9)	27 (39.7)	
<b>55-62 and above Years of Age</b>	Yes	11 (52.4)	3 (14.3)	14 (66.7)	$\chi^2 = 16.255$ P = 0.000 OR = 6.224
	No	3 (14.3)	4 (19.0)	7 (33.3)	
<b>Literate</b>	Yes	76 (42.7)	28 (15.7)	104(58.4)	$\chi^2 = 27.196$ P = 0.000 OR = 5.320
	No	25 (14.0)	49 (27.5)	74 (41.6)	
<b>Illiterate</b>	Yes	64 (44.4)	29 (20.1)	93 (64.6)	$\chi^2 = 18.704$ P = 0.000 OR = 4.828
	No	16 (11.1)	35 (24.3)	51 (35.4)	
<b>10,000-20,000 Monthly Income</b>	Yes	80 (44.7)	30 (16.8)	110(61.5)	$\chi^2 = 44.262$ P = 0.000 OR = 9.600
	No	15 (8.4)	54 (30.1)	69 (38.5)	
<b>21,000-30,000 Monthly Income</b>	Yes	41 (42.7)	19 (19.8)	60 (62.5)	$\chi^2 = 11.146$ P = 0.001 OR = 4.316
	No	12 (12.5)	24 (25.0)	36 (37.5)	
<b>31,000-40,000 Monthly Income</b>	Yes	12 (37.5)	5 (15.6)	17 (53.1)	$\chi^2 = 0.052$ P = 0.819 OR = 1.333
	No	11 (34.4)	4 (12.5)	15 (46.9)	
<b>41,000-50,000 &amp; Above Monthly Income</b>	Yes	4 (36.4)	2 (18.2)	6 (54.5)	$\chi^2 = 0.030$ P = 0.863 OR = 0.873
	No	3 (27.3)	2 (18.2)	5 (45.5)	

### Discussions and Conclusion

It was observed that the lack of uniform structure of the informal sectors of the local labour market created re-integration challenges for the deported labours in their country of origin. This unstructured informal labour market created different segments within the informal sector, and adjustment in each segments created re-integration challenges for labour deportees in their home country as conformed by the descriptive and inferential statistics (see Table 3, 4, and 5). It was concluded that the informal sectors did not have extended information system for deportees to get employments while those jobs offered by informal sector were not relevant according to deportees. Therefore, they are restricted to receive minimum wages for long hours working in the segmented labour market. Similarly, informal sectors did not offered any extra benefits to deportees for their jobs because they offered only seasonal employments opportunities and their productivity became very low, while there were no jobs' protection and lack of occupational mobility in informal sectors of the secondary labour market, which putted deportees in the state of lower

productivity in their country of origin.

The study argued that actually, the re-integration challenges of the deported people in the informal sectors of their country were not due to their lack of personal abilities and skills rather complex structural policies of the dual labour market marginalized deportees to get well payed employments in local labour market. Re-adjustment in each sectors of the dual labour market is very challenging for deportees because each segments have discriminative and restrictive policies structure. Dual labour market theory was precisely explained this phenomenon and emphasizing that the migrants and other ethnic minorities

were specified to fill the specified vacancies of bad jobs in the secondary sectors of the informal labour market (King, 2012; Louis, 2013). This indicated that there was also the probability of different segments in the informal labour markets of the home country. The same comments were also presented by Abarcar (2016), Dingeman (2018), Kveder and Flahaux (2013), Collyer (2012) and stated that returnees facing difficulties to find out jobs in the local labour market in the country of origin after spending couple of years in the home country. While Majidi (2018) and Boodram (2018) concluded that discrimination in local labour market creates worse situation for returnees in their country of origin.

These structural forces create cheap and flexible labour, which are restricted to fill lowest segments according to the demand of the dual labour market. Deported people find themselves in various social position in their home country where the privileged deportees have a free choice by using “homemaking strategies” (Golish-Boza, 2014) while the disadvantageous deportees using “coping strategies” (Dingeman, 2018) to survive in the segmented labour market. The study argued that the disadvantageous deportees are often tracked on the routes of downward mobility over generations, while privileged deportees have more prospects to track the routes of upward mobility (Dingeman, 2018) in the dualistic labour markets. Future researches should be continue to highlight the impacts of anti-immigrants policies in both home and host countries, to put forward policies for the re-absorption of their returning citizens. A progressive and sustainable working condition should be provided for deportees in the informal sectors of the local labour market where it could be share information about the employments and should offer relevant jobs with appropriate working timing and wages. Deportees should facilitate with loan to starting up business, through which it could increase their productivities, job protection and promote their occupational mobility in their country of origin.

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