

Received : 25 July 2024, Accepted: 15 September 2024

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.33282/rr.vx9i2.52>

## Political Instability and Brain Drain from Pakistan (2018–2023)

1. Fahid Tanveer Mphil Scholar

2. Dr. Ali Shan Shah

Assistant Professor, Department of Political science, Government College University Faisalabad

3. Ayesha Gulzar

4. Syed Muhammad Ahtisham ul Hassan Mphil Scholar (Corresponding author)

5. Khalid Saeed PhD Scholar

6. Muhammd Rizwan Haleemi PhD Scholar

7. Wajeeha Begum Mphil Scholar

### ***Abstract***

*Brain Drain from Pakistan investigates the relation of political instability, focusing on the time period of 2018 to 2023. Employing a comprehensive research approach, this study synthesizes evidence from a diverse range of sources, including prior studies, official government and international reports. A mixed-methods approach, combining both qualitative and quantitative data, is used to analyze the components that drive the highly skilled and educated individuals from the country and evaluate the impact of brain drain on Pakistan's development. The findings identify specific political instability components that contribute to brain drain and illustrate the motivation and decision-making processes of highly skilled and educated emigrants. The findings contribute to the existing knowledge on brain drain and political instability; they offer important insights for migration researchers, economists, and policymakers to mitigate the negative effects of brain drain to maximize the benefits for all stakeholders.*

Keywords: Brain drain, Economic growth, Human capital, Migration, Political instability

### **Introduction**

Pakistan is home to 241.49 million people (PBS, 2023), with a remarkable demographic profile where a significant majority of its population, over 60%, lies below the age of 30, making it one of the youngest nations in the world. This vibrant and energetic youth bulge is a valuable asset,

but also a challenging responsibility. The country's education sector is equally impressive, boasting 262 universities and degree-awarding institutions(HEC Pakistan).

However, since its inception in August 1947, Pakistan has struggled with persistent political instability, which has hindered economic growth, deterred regional and foreign investors, and minimized people's savings, earning capacity, and purchasing power (Hussain and Shear, 2024). This instability has also led to inflation, unemployment, and social unrest, creating uncertainty and ambiguity among the public (Ali et al., 2022).

Political instability has far-reaching consequences, including high inflation, a high unemployment rate and a large trade deficit during the period of 2018 to 2023. Pakistan's GDP growth rate has experienced a dramatic decline, plummeting from a 5.5% in 2018 to a dismal - 0.2% in 2023 (ADB).

Pakistan's inflation rate has risen sharply from 4.7% in 2018 to 29.2% in 2023 (ADB). This means things have become much more expensive, making it harder for people to afford basic necessities, and the value of money has decreased significantly. “Inflation jumped to 29.2% in FY2023, a 5-decade high, due to higher food prices resulting from flood-induced supply disruptions and import controls, increases to administered energy prices, and currency depreciation (ADB).”

Pakistan's unemployment rate rose from 5.8% in 2018 to 8.5% in 2023 (IMF). Unemployment among graduates and more qualified individuals is significantly higher, far exceeding the overall unemployment rate (Ahsan & Khan, 2023). Unless Pakistan's political and economic situation improves, unemployment is likely to worsen further.

This leads to widespread unemployment, low wages, and a lack of opportunities, forcing many to seek better prospects abroad. As a result, Political instability not only hinders economic growth but also triggers a brain drain, as highly skilled individuals flee to more stable shores. This exodus of talent perpetuates a vicious cycle of poverty and stagnation, depriving Pakistan of its best and brightest minds and hindering its development potential.

The sociopolitical unrest has led to a brain drain from low and middle-income countries, such as Pakistan. The term "brain drain" refers to the international transfer of human capital resources, and it applies mainly to the migration of highly educated individuals from developing to developed countries (Docquier & Rapoport, 2012). Recent data from the Bureau of Emigration and Overseas Employment (BEOE) reveals a staggering 862,625 Pakistanis proceeded abroad for employment in 2023, the highest number since 2016 and the second-highest ever recorded. Furthermore, official records indicate that among those who traveled overseas in 2023, a significant proportion comprised highly qualified (22,760), highly skilled (45,687), and trained workers and laborers (314,932) (BEOE, 2023).

A rapidly growing concern about the brain drain and political instability in Pakistan, there is a notable research gap into the relationship of these phenomena, especially in the context of Pakistan from 2018 to 2023. This study aims to investigate the reasons behind the brain drain including how political instability contribute to brain drain in Pakistan, and its impact on Pakistan's economic, social and political development. This research intends to give significant insights for economists, politicians, migration experts, and all other stakeholders in order to address these crucial concerns.

## **Methodology**

Despite its significance, research on Pakistan's brain drain is limited, relying too heavily on a single data source (BEOE). This article aims to provide a comprehensive picture by exploring the exodus of highly qualified individuals from Pakistan between 2018 and 2023. The study investigated political instability and brain drain. This research synthesizes evidence from prior studies on the topic, examining their methodology, results, and conclusions, as well as official government websites and international organizations including the Asian Development Bank (ADB), Australian Government Department of Home Affairs, Bureau of Emigration and Overseas Employment (BEOE) - Government of Pakistan, Higher Education Commission (HEC), Home Office (UK), Institute of International Education, International Monetary Fund (IMF), International Organization for Migration (IOM), United States Department of Homeland Security, Eurostat, and Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada (IRCC). The data were

presented in numbers and percentages. Since the data were sourced from publicly available databases and organizations, no ethical approval was required.

### **Brain Drain from Pakistan (2018-2023)**

Brain drain is a big problem for Pakistan. It's when talented and educated individuals leave their home country for better opportunities elsewhere. This has been happening in Pakistan for decades, but the past few years (2018-2023) have seen a huge spike in migration.

Pakistan has a historical migratory trend influenced by socioeconomic factors. The first significant exodus from Kashmir took place in 1965, With the construction of Mangla Dam, which displaced an incredible 110,000 individuals from small towns like Mirpur and Dadyal (Terminski, 2015). In order to find employment and meet labour shortages, many of these migrants travelled to industrial areas in north-west England, such as Bradford, Newcastle, or Rochdale. Between 1965 and 1970, the prospect of employment in Northern England attracted over 50,000 migrants from these areas.

In 1971, East Pakistan separated from West Pakistan and became an independent state called Bangladesh. In the same year, an institution named Bureau of Emigration and Overseas Employment (BEOE) was founded. The main purpose of this institution is to keep an eye on the emigrant workers and maintain their records. From that day to today, the BEOE has been responsible for maintaining the records of the Pakistani citizens working abroad.

However, a great number of Pakistanis leave the country illegally, which is not mentioned in the official records. This creates ambiguity in understanding the problem in its full scope. estimated that every year thousands of Pakistanis leave the country with irregular channels, mostly relying on smugglers and human traffickers, and face dangerous conditions in their destination countries.

According to the 2023 International Organisation for Migration (IOM) report, 8,595 Pakistani citizens crossed the Western Balkan and Eastern Europe terrain, while 9,382 reached the (EU) through land and sea. This report also breaks down into the states, with the highest transit record in Croatia (4,981) and arrival in Italy (7,867). The notable point is that the exact counting of irregular migrants is difficult because they try to evade and are not shown in official records.

The top destination countries for Pakistani migrants during 2018-2023 period have been Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, United States, Canada, United Kingdom, and Australia. These countries offer better economic opportunities, political stability, and social security, attracting highly skilled and educated individuals from Pakistan.

A significant brain drain of highly qualified and skilled professionals from Pakistan is evident between 2018 and 2023 (see Table 1). The data shows:

- A steady increase in the number of highly qualified migrants, from 16,105 in 2018 to 22,760 in 2023, indicating a growing trend of brain drain.
- Highly skilled professionals also exhibit a similar trend, with a significant increase from 9,779 in 2018 to 45,687 in 2023.
- The total number of migrants has also increased steadily, from 382,439 in 2018 to 862,625 in 2023, indicating a significant brain drain of skilled and unskilled workers.

Table 1: Brain drains of highly qualified and skilled professionals from Pakistan (2018-2023)

Year	Highly Qualified	Highly Skilled	Skilled	Semi-Skilled	Unskilled	Total
1971-2017	280918	514798	5701404	1260265	5781672	13539057
2018	16105	9770	142486	56208	157870	382439
2019	15525	9899	285960	64900	249592	625876
2020	5121	3745	103226	17284	95837	225213
2021	7396	6563	131348	28384	114589	288280
2022	17976	20865	347733	84660	361105	832339
2023	22760	45687	314932	86593	392653	862625

Source: BEOE

Below mentioned points are based on the research report "Pakistan's Emigration: Trends & Insights" (Ahmed, 2024).

- BEOE's data shows that 96% of Pakistani migrants from 1971 to 2023 went to the Persian Gulf region, mainly Saudi Arabia and UAE.
- However, this data only tells part of the story, as it excludes migration to other popular destinations like the UK, US, Canada, Australia, and European countries.
- The data only reports cumulative annual migration flows, without tracking returning migrants, which is significant given the lack of naturalization pathways in Gulf countries.
- BEOE's data primarily covers workers, omitting family reunification, education, asylum seeker movements, and paths to permanent residence in other countries.

### **International Student Mobility: A Key Driver for Pakistani Students**

Pakistani students, mainly young males from lower to middle-income families(Bashir & Wali, 2023), are pursuing higher education in developed countries like the USA, UK, Canada, Australia, and European nations. They face significant sacrifices, including loans, selling properties, and navigating complex visa processes and immigration policies. Many graduates in Pakistan and enroll in master's programs abroad, often at higher costs than in their home country. The dream of a better life outweighs top grades(Behlol & Hukam Dad, 2021), and in 2023there was a significant increase in Pakistani students seeking education and career opportunities abroad. These students are drawn to Western nations attractive opportunities and programs, such as Australia's Skilled Independent visa, Canada's Express Entry program, and Post-Study Work programs etc.

Table 2: Permanent Migrant Places Granted to Pakistani Nationals in Australia, 2019-20 to 2022-23

Migration Category	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
Employer Sponsored	403	326	360	420
Skilled Independent	451	231	117	583

Migration Category	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
State/Territory Nominated	674	573	688	908
Regional	1,223	762	1,358	1,754
Global Talent (Independent)	169	276	221	212
Total places granted (including other categories)	4,136	4,121	3,734	4,927

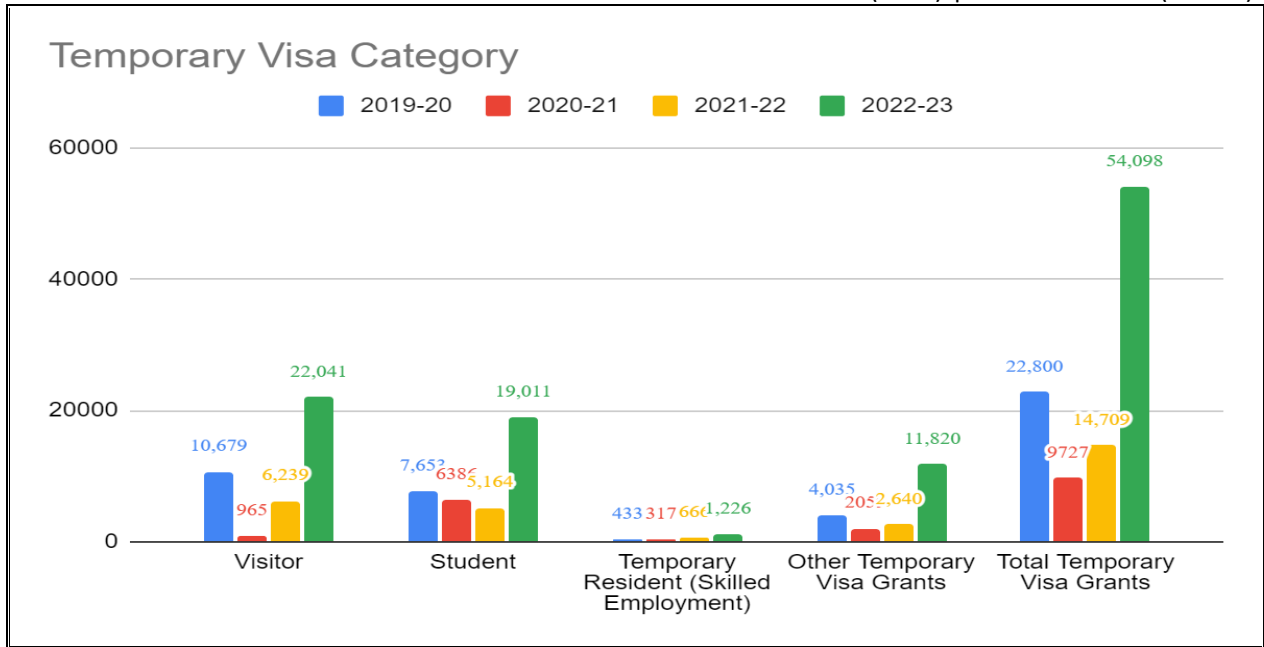
Source: Australian Government - Department of Home Affairs

The data on permanent migrant places granted to Pakistani nationals in Australia from 2019-20 to 2022-23, categorized by migration stream, reveals a significant brain drain from Pakistan, particularly in the Skilled Independent, Global Talent, State/Territory Nominated, and Employer Sponsored categories (see Table 2).

A closer examination of the data shows a significant increase in Skilled Independent migration, with a 69% rise from 2019-20 to 2022-23; Global Talent migration has seen a substantial increase of 214% during the same period. Additionally, State/Territory Nominated migration has increased by 90%, and Employer Sponsored migration has also risen significantly.

The data reveals a significant brain drain from Pakistan to Australia, with highly skilled professionals in engineering, IT, accounting, and medicine making the move. In 2022-23 alone, 295 accountants, 96 electrical engineers, and 80 software programmers migrated to Australia under the Skill Stream program, representing Pakistan's loss of its best and brightest minds.

Figure 1: Temporary Visas Granted to Pakistani Nationals in Australia, 2019-20 to 2022-23



Source: Australian Government - Department of Home Affairs

The data on temporary visas granted to Pakistani nationals in Australia from 2019-20 to 2022-23 reveals a significant increase in specific categories. Student visas have seen a notable increase, rising from 7,653 in 2019-20 to 19,011 in 2022-23, reflecting a 148% increase over the period. Temporary resident visas (skilled employment) have also shown significant growth, increasing by 183% from 433 in 2019-20 to 1,226 in 2022-23. This growth indicates that Australia has emerged as a premier destination for Pakistani migrants, solidifying its reputation as a hub for talented individuals seeking opportunities abroad (see Figure 1).

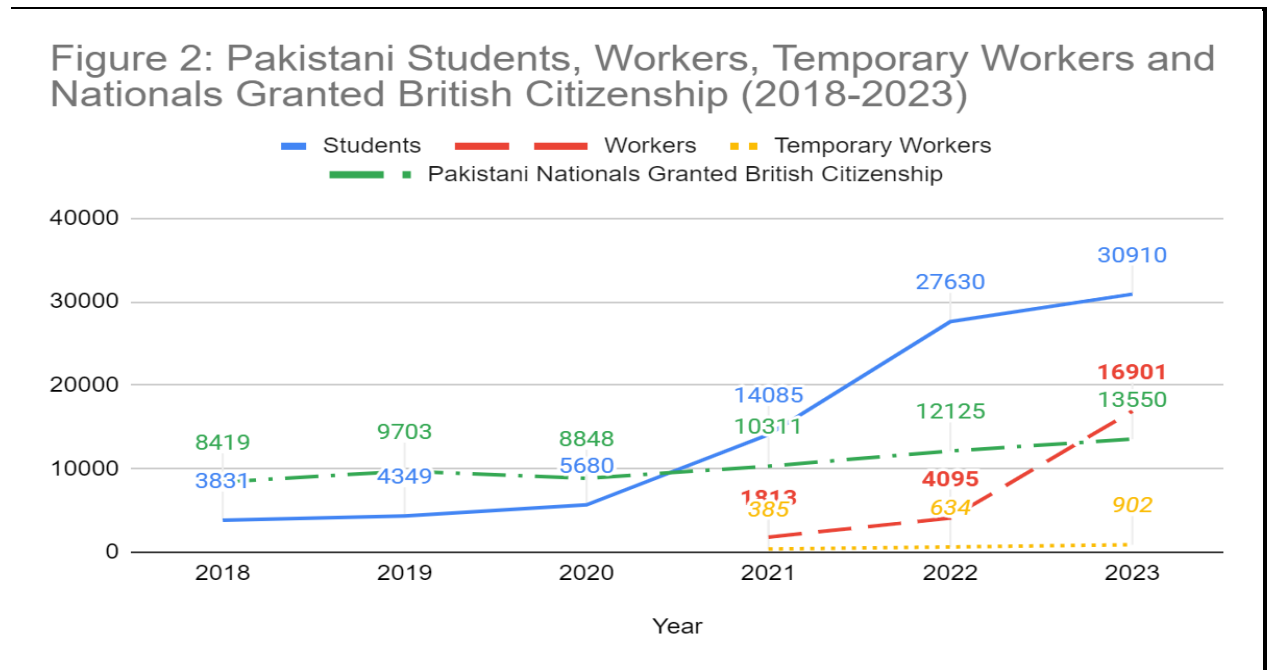
According to the Home Office, UK's Immigration System Statistics, the number of study visas granted to Pakistani nationals skyrocketed from a mere 3,831 in 2018 to a staggering 30,910 in 2023, representing a monumental increase of over 700% and indicating a sharp rise in the country's pursuit of international education, particularly in the UK.

The number of entry clearance visas granted to Pakistani workers and temporary workers in the UK increased significantly from 2021 to 2023. The data indicates a massive increase of 832% in the number of visas granted to workers. The worker visa category primarily includes visas for skilled professionals and health and care workers, highlighting the UK's demand for Pakistani



talent in these critical fields. Meanwhile, the number of temporary worker visas also increased, but to a lesser extent. (Figure 2)

The data reveals a steady rise in the number of Pakistani nationals granted British citizenship through naturalisation from 2018 to 2023. Notably, the number of grants surged by 155% over the five-year period, culminating in 13,550 Pakistani nationals becoming British citizens in 2023.



Source: Home office, UK, Immigration System Statistics.

The (Table 3) provides an overview of US immigration and naturalization statistics for Pakistan from 2018 to 2022, including the number of immigrants admitted, occupations, nonimmigrant admissions, and naturalizations."

- The table shows a decline in immigrant admissions from Pakistan between 2018 and 2020, followed by an increase in 2021 and 2022. In 2022, 11,777 Pakistani nationals obtained lawful permanent residence in the USA.

Table 3: US Immigration and Naturalization Statistics for Pakistan (2018-2022)

Category	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Label	Description
Immigrant Admissions by Region and Country of Birth	15,802	13,921	10,474	9,691	11,777	Number of immigrants admitted to the US from Pakistan	Total admissions from Pakistan (2018-2022)
Immigrant Admissions by Occupation	2,271	2,266	2,506	1,949	2,880	Admissions of Pakistani professionals	Immigrant admissions by occupation, including professionals (doctors, engineers, scientists, etc.)
Nonimmigrant Admissions (Students and Exchange Visitors)	11,922	12,253	6,830	9,771	15,286	Pakistani students (F-1 visas) and exchange visitors (J-1 visas)	Nonimmigrant admissions, including students and exchange visitors
Nonimmigrant Admissions (Temporary Workers and Workers with Extraordinary Ability/Achievement)	1,898	1,913	1,387	1,122	2,364	Temporary workers (H-1B visas) and workers with extraordinary ability/achievement (O1, O2)	Nonimmigrant admissions, including temporary workers and workers with extraordinary ability/achievement
Naturalizations by Country of Birth	10,418	13,080	9,975	12,377	18,006	Total naturalizations of Pakistani citizens	Naturalizations of Pakistani citizens as US citizens (2018-2022)

Source: Author's calculation based on data from the 2018-2022 Yearbook of Immigration Statistics, U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Office of Immigration Statistics.

- The data reveals that a significant number of Pakistani professionals, including doctors, engineers, scientists, and others, were admitted to the US between 2018 and 2022 and obtained lawful permanent residence status.
- The table also highlights a substantial number of Pakistani students and exchange visitors who entered the US on nonimmigrant visas (temporary visas), particularly F-1 and J-1 visas, with 15,286 entries in 2022.

- Furthermore, the data shows a notable number of temporary workers and individuals with extraordinary ability or achievement from Pakistan were admitted to the US on H-1B and O1/O2 visas.
- Finally, the table indicates a significant increase in the naturalization of Pakistani citizens as US citizens between 2018 and 2022, with a total of 63,856 naturalizations occurring during this period.

The number of Pakistani students pursuing higher education in the US has exhibited a consistent upward trend, rising from 7,957 in the 2018-2019 academic year to 10,164 in 2022-2023, representing a significant growth of 28% over the four-year period (Open Doors Report, 2023).

Table 4: Canadian Immigration Statistics for Pakistan (2018-2023)

Year	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Study Permit Holders	3920	4005	3440	4640	6370	8135
TFWP Work Permit Holders	165	200	205	185	420	1005
Admissions of Permanent Residents	9490	10795	6230	8480	11600	11860
Admissions of Permanent Residents under Express Entry	3525	4690	2295	1685	4005	3640

Source: Author calculation from (IRCC) dataset.

The (Table 4) shows the number of Pakistani citizens who have obtained study permits, work permits, and permanent residency in Canada from 2018 to 2023.

- **Study Permit Holders:** This category shows the number of Pakistani students who obtained study permits for Canada, increasing steadily from 3,920 in 2018 to 8,135 in 2023.
- **TFWP Work Permit Holders:** This category represents the number of Pakistani citizens who obtained work permits under the Temporary Foreign Worker Program (TFWP), showing a significant increase from 165 in 2018 to 1,005 in 2023.
- **Admissions of Permanent Residents:** This category includes the total number of Pakistani citizens who became permanent residents of Canada, rising from 9,490 in 2018 to 11,860 in 2023.
- **Admissions of Pakistani Citizens as Permanent Residents under Express Entry:** This category reveals a steady flow of talented individuals leaving Pakistan, with the number of Pakistani citizens obtaining permanent residency through the Express Entry program fluctuating from 3,525 in 2018 to 3,640 in 2023, indicating a consistent exodus of skilled professionals.

Europe has emerged as a hotspot for Pakistani students, with a significant surge in enrollments. Pakistani students are increasingly pursuing tertiary education in Europe, which encompasses undergraduate (bachelor's) to postgraduate (master's and doctoral) studies. Master's programs are particularly popular, attracting a large number of Pakistani students, followed by bachelor's and doctoral programs. Germany, Italy, Finland, Sweden, and Hungary are among the popular destinations, with some countries experiencing slight fluctuations in enrollment. This trend indicates a growing preference for European education among Pakistani students seeking to pursue higher education abroad. (See Table 5)

The statistics on first-time asylum seekers from Pakistan in the EU-27 countries (Table 6) only tell part of the story, as they only account for formal asylum applications. However, many more individuals may be entering Europe without proper documentation or overstaying their visas, making it difficult to track their numbers. Despite these challenges, the data suggests that Pakistanis continue to seek refuge in Europe, with a record number of first-time asylum applications in 2022 and a likely surge in 2023. This trend may be linked to the brain drain

phenomenon in Pakistan, as highly skilled and educated individuals may be seeking better opportunities in Europe, contributing to the country's talent drain. The top destinations for these first-time asylum seekers are Italy, Greece, France, Germany, and Hungary, which often serve as entry points for those seeking permanent residence or transit to other European countries. But here's the thing, we don't have enough information about the education and skills of these irregular migrants. So, it's hard to say for sure how much of a brain drain Pakistan is actually experiencing.

Table 5: Students from Pakistan Enrolled in Tertiary Education in Europe (2018-2023)  
Data available up to 2022

Year	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
European Union - 27			12,460	13,665	16,233
Germany	-	-	5,837	6,260	6,989
Italy	1,339	791	936	1,804	2,601
Finland	675	628	618	802	946
Sweden	806	877	1,056	1,004	1,412
Hungary	469	715	878	923	1,076
France	410	491	502	493	481
Poland	182	216	253	305	308
Spain	138	187	192	205	254
Others	1,625	2,092	2,188	1,869	2,166

Source: Eurostat, [https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database?node\\_code=educ\\_uae\\_mobs02](https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database?node_code=educ_uae_mobs02)

Table 6: First Time Applicant Asylum Seekers from Pakistan in the EU 27 (2018-2023)

Country	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
European Union (27)	23,245	24,345	15,910	21,040	32,905	30,440
Italy	7,445	7,305	4,960	6,880	11,370	16,685
Greece	7,185	6,420	3,515	3,415	2,555	1,965

France	3,070	4,610	3,555	3,730	3,765	3,275
Germany	2,210	2,175	1,015	1,255	1,595	2,635
Austria	160	255	145	1,315	7,900	1,410
Netherlands	310	395	265	445	875	640
Ireland	240	205	85	55	240	620
Spain	360	495	700	1,415	485	890
Cyprus	580	1,120	490	995	2,000	325
Romania	25	50	195	400	790	1,205
Others	1,945	1,715	1,400	1,985	3,065	3,350

Source: Eurostat, <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/migration-asylum/asylum/database>

### **The Cycle of Brain Drain and Political Instability:**

Political instability is like a roadblock that prevents a country from moving forward economically. It scares off foreign investors, regional businesses, and even local entrepreneurs, who don't want to take risks in an unstable environment. This leads to poverty, inflation, and unemployment, which are like red flags for talented and skilled individuals. They start looking for opportunities abroad, leading to a brain drain that weakens the country's workforce and slows down economic growth. This, in turn, increases poverty, unemployment, and social unrest, causing frustration and uncertainty among the people. This situation fuels even more political instability, creating a vicious cycle where the talented people seek opportunities elsewhere, further weakening the country's institutions and economy. It's a downward spiral that's hard to escape, but addressing political instability is the first step towards breaking the cycle.

### **Consequences of Brain Drain:**

“The brain drain produces many more losers than winners in developing countries (Docquier, 2014).” The consequences of brain drain are far-reaching and have significant impacts on a country's development, exceeding the available supply of highly qualified professionals. From an economic perspective, brain drain results in a substantial loss of investment in education and training, reduced economic growth and productivity, and decreased tax revenue. The departure of

highly skilled individuals also leads to demographic imbalance, cultural impact, and social fragmentation, as the best and brightest minds leave the country.

Furthermore, brain drain reduces a country's competitiveness in the global economy, decreases innovation and R&D, and leads to political instability. The loss of skills and expertise is a significant blow to a country's human capital development, reducing its capacity building efforts and decreasing knowledge transfer and technology diffusion. However, remittances from emigrants contribute significantly to Pakistan's GDP, providing economic freedom and improving educational outcomes.

Developed countries benefit from origin countries' investment in highly skilled workers, while origin countries lose precious human capital and waste resources. Brain drain may lead to long-term implications for institutional quality and demographic transition, as the working-age population shifts to older ages. While brain drain has some upsides, like brain gain and remittances, the downsides often outweigh the benefits. So, it's super important for countries to have policies that keep talented people from leaving and encourage brain gain. This way, they can minimize the negative effects of brain drain and keep their country moving forward. It's all about finding a balance that works.

### **Conclusion & Recommendations**

In conclusion, this study has investigated the relationship between political instability and brain drain in Pakistan from 2018 to 2023. The analysis of migration data from various countries reveals a significant brain drain of highly skilled and educated individuals from Pakistan, attributed to political instability, economic conditions, and better opportunities abroad. The findings underscore the need for policymakers to address the push factors driving brain drain, invest in education and talent retention strategies, and create a favorable business environment to encourage entrepreneurship and innovation. As a policy advice, it is important to establish and maintain a proper migration data managing system, that covers all the aspects of the migration, including returns, student mobility, etc. By mitigating brain drain, Pakistan can harness the potential of its highly skilled workforce, drive economic growth, and achieve sustainable development.

## References

- Ahsan, H., & Khan, M. J. (2023). Disaggregating the graduate unemployment in Pakistan (PIDE Knowledge Brief No. 100). Pakistan Institute of Development Economics. <https://pide.org.pk/research/disaggregating-the-graduate-unemployment-in-pakistan/>
- Ahmed, J. (2024, February). Pakistan's Emigration: Trends & Insights (Knowledge Brief No. 2024:112). Pakistan Institute of Development Economics. <https://file.pide.org.pk/pdfpideresearch/kb-112-pakistans-emigration-trends-and-insights.pdf>
- Ali, M., Ateik, A. H., Zainol, S. B., Azizzadeh, F., Aljounaidi, A., Subhan, M., & Islam, M. S. (2022, December 22). Current political crisis impacts on Pakistan's public life: An economic case study regarding the present situations in Pakistan. *Sarc. Jr. Eco. Bus. Man.*, 1(10), 13-18. <https://ssrn.com/abstract=4315022>
- Asian Development Bank. <https://www.adb.org/news/economic-reforms-critical-strengthening-pakistan-recovery-adb#:~:text=According%20to%20the%20Asian%20Development,effect%20and%20inflationary%20pressures%20ease.>
- Australian Government Department of Home Affairs. (n.d.). Pakistan country profile. Retrieved June 4, 2024, from <https://www.homeaffairs.gov.au/research-and-statistics/statistics/country-profiles/profiles/pakistan>
- Bashir, F., & Wali, G. (2023). Understanding Student Emigration Trends from Pakistan. *Journal of Business and Economic Options*, 6(1), 16-28. DOI: <https://resdojournals.com/index.php/jbeo/article/view/230>
- Behlol, M. G., & Hukam Dad. (2021). Educational Migration as a Brain Drain: Curse or Boon for Pakistani Universities. *Journal of Research in Social Sciences*, 8(1), 35–47. <https://doi.org/10.52015/jrss.8i1.66>
- Bureau of Emigration and Overseas Employment (BEOE)- Government of Pakistan (n.d.) Accessed April 26, 2024. <https://beoe.gov.pk/>



Docquier, F. (2014). The brain drain from developing countries. *IZA World of Labor*, 31, 1–10.

<https://doi.org/10.15185/izawol.31>

Docquier, F., & Rapoport, H. (2012). Globalization, brain drain, and development. *Journal of Economic Literature*, 50(3), 681–730. <https://doi.org/10.1257/jel.50.3.681>

Higher Education Commission. (n.d.). Recognized Universities and Degree Awarding Institutions. Retrieved June 16, 2024, from <https://www.hec.gov.pk/english/universities/Pages/recognised.aspx>

Home Office, UK. (2024, February 29). Immigration system statistics, year ending December 2023. Retrieved from <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/immigration-system-statistics-year-ending-december-2023>

Hussain, S., & Shear, F. (2024). The Economic Costs of Political Instability: Evidence from Pakistan. *Business Review*, 19(1), 1-23. <https://doi.org/10.54784/1990-6587.1554>

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada. (n.d.). Open data portal [Data files]. Retrieved from [https://search.open.canada.ca/opendata/?owner\\_org=cic&page=1&sort=metadata\\_modified+desc](https://search.open.canada.ca/opendata/?owner_org=cic&page=1&sort=metadata_modified+desc)

Institute of International Education. (2023). Open Doors Report on International Educational Exchange. Retrieved from <https://opendoorsdata.org/data/international-students/all-places-of-origin/>

International Organization for Migration. (May 2024). DTM Pakistan | Nationals from Pakistan in Europe – 2023 Snapshot. IOM. [https://dtm.iom.int/sites/g/files/tmzbdl1461/files/reports/PAK\\_2023\\_Migrant%20Presence\\_FMS\\_Final.pdf](https://dtm.iom.int/sites/g/files/tmzbdl1461/files/reports/PAK_2023_Migrant%20Presence_FMS_Final.pdf)

Terminski, B. (2015). Development-induced displacement and resettlement: Causes, consequences, and socio-legal context. *Ibidem-Verlag Haunschild*. (ISBN: 3838207238, 9783838207230)

Remittances Review

September 2024,

Volume: 9, No: S 4, pp. 883-900

ISSN: 2059-6588(Print) | ISSN 2059-6596(Online)

United States. Department of Homeland Security. (2023). Yearbook of Immigration Statistics, 2018-2022. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Office of Homeland Security Statistics.