



RESEARCH PAPER

Push and Pull Factors Driving International Migration: Insights from Pakistan

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ABSTRACT

This paper makes an effort to review Pakistani International Marxism from both a positive and a bad perspective. Economic challenges, a lack of employment possibilities, and inadequate governance are the primary reasons why people leave Pakistan; on the other hand, the three main ones that pull them to remain are the possibility of better employment elsewhere, stable governance, along with elevated standards of living. Using additional information from the authority's publications, scholarly research, and internet sources, the analysis completes a previously undocumented economic aspect of migration. It highlights the dual character of movement: on the one hand, money from overseas are essential to Pakistan's financial system, but there are also significant issues with brain drain and employment incompatibilities. In order to give students a better knowledge of the dynamics of the migration of people, the study used qualitative approaches to identify some patterns and characteristics of the migration process. The report ends with actionable suggestions intended to reduce the strain on compelled migration, instill fresh optimism in the domestic setting, and engage foreigners in Pakistan's projects for development. Policymakers can create tactics that will transform migration from an indicator of a systemic breakdown to a tool of economic sustainability by understanding the true causes of displacement. In an effort to add to the growing corpus of research on Pakistani migration patterns, this report provides a broad assessment for the future administration of its difficulties as well as possibilities.

KEYWORDS Migration, International Migration, Brain Drain, Remittance, Push and Pull Factors, Globalization

Introduction

International migration has become a significant pillar of the modern world due to globalization, influencing sending and receiving countries alike. For Pakistan, a country troubled with a myriad of socio-economic challenges and situated in a geopolitically crucial location, the economic impact of migration is important to note. This research explores the impact of international migration on Pakistan's economy with a specific focus on remittances, household welfare, and economic development. The migration could be in terms of populations looking for better employment opportunities, improved quality of life or security. Migration has provided various economic benefits including skills formation of the labor force, culture exchange, and distances remittances, which affect the national economy, however it also imposes some challenges. The Economic Domain These challenges are most pronounced in the economic domain, where migration affects national growth, income inequality, and work markets.

In Pakistan, there are multidimensional economic consequences of migration. The country is a significant source not only of emigrants but also of refugees. Remittances from overseas Pakistanis are crucial for household incomes and a major source of inflows

into the economy, with a big contribution to the country's foreign reserves. However, it is Pakistan's dual nature as both a sending and receiving country that further dims its economic outlook, particularly related to managing public finances, labor markets, and economic growth. The arrival of refugees, especially from Afghanistan, adds to the pressure on Pakistan's social and economic architecture, and forces the already wrangled economy to face yet another strain.

Pakistanis often leave their home country due to dire living conditions, rather than seeking an improved existence. Due to excessive unemployment, limited prospects, limited public services, and social pressures, individuals may seek a better future abroad. More prosperous nations offer greater jobs, security, learning, and living conditions, which attracts people. This study explores the factors that push and pull that motivate Pakistanis to seek employment or settle overseas. This study explores the impact of external as well as internal factors on choices concerning migration. Our goal is to provide simple yet profound explanations of migration's core causes for lawmakers, scholars, and the public. The research investigation aims to promote domestic possibilities in Pakistan and reduce the amount of people leaving for superior possibilities globally.

The paper examines the Push-Pull model approach to identify the political, social, and economic variables that drive global migration from the Islamic Republic of Pakistan. The analysis aims to gain an improved awareness of the patterns of migration by identifying the key reasons that motivate individuals to relocate to another country. This study offers practical and beneficial policy consequences for policymakers and scholars in Pakistan, providing solutions to migratory issues and maximizing the expected benefits for prosperity.

Literature Review

People moving abroad in search of improved socioeconomic prospects are the root cause of this worldwide problem. In nations with low wages, workers frequently look for higher-paying occupations in order to avoid poverty, unequal access to resources, and a lack of jobs. The intricate relationship between migrations and economic growth, however, is frequently ignored by traditional models, especially in developing nations like Pakistan. Examining how movement affects urban as well as rural families over a long period is the goal of this study. It aims to give an insight about how migration reshapes communities and household composition which in turn adds up in understanding of migration as a driver in Pakistan (Farooq, 2014).

When people do not find jobs locally or their economy does not provide enough opportunities for the populace, many try to find jobs outside their national borders and remit money back home, which is a significant source of income for their families. Migration is considered a catalyst for development, illustrated by the enormous global flow of remittances, which reached \$283 billion. Hence, Pakistan is one of the major remittance-receiving countries in the world and there was a huge wave of labor migration to Middle East during 1975–1982 as there was an unprecedented rate of economic growth in the Middle East region. It also examines how remittances are utilized and their broader implications for household development (Iqbal, 2014).

The article investigated the relationship between immigration and insecurity in South Asia and beyond. It demonstrated how refugee-warrior groups enhance regional security tensions, implying that movement, particularly compelled departures, might

have been serious consequences for regional stability. Countries thought to pose the largest migratory threat, such as Russia, the United States, India, and Central Asian nations, may not host the bulk of Afghan refugees. The study also found that the remarks of regional, national, and global actors to the refugee crisis could have contributed significantly to the security challenge as immigration itself. However, there was a void in the literature regarding the interconnectedness of migration, relocation and safety (Cheema, 2023).

It's examined the advantages and disadvantages of Pakistan's engagement in the Afghan War, with a particular emphasis on the political and economic ramifications from housing millions of Afghan refugees. Pakistan's infrastructure and resources have been put under pressure by the refugee crisis, especially in border areas. The report offered a thorough examination of the financial cost and political unrest associated with migration, but it mostly concentrated on state-level security issues, leaving a vacuum in knowledge of the wider consequences for human security. The long term effects of migration on human security need to be thoroughly examined because issues like social integration, resource availability, and employment for both natives and migrants are still not fully comprehended (Hilali, 2010).

The study focused mostly on European nations, even though it emphasized that how vulnerable borders are to growing migratory movements and how difficult it was to control them. This emphasis ignored the ways in which migration affects human security in developing nations such as Pakistan, where the flood of refugees and migrants has profound social and economic ramifications. The extant body of research falls short in providing a comprehensive analysis of the particular human security issues like employment, social cohesiveness, and access to essential resources that Pakistan faces as a result of international migration. By concentrated on the more significant effects of migration on human security in Pakistan, this study seemed to close this gap (Guild, 2005).

Labor migration from less developed countries to industrialized nations is widespread phenomenon, with remittances playing a significant role in supporting the economies of sending countries. Pakistan, as one of the largest recipients of remittances, has seen considerable attention given to the economic contributions of migration, particularly in terms of household income and living standards. However, there is a noticeable gap in research focusing on the socio-cultural and economic impacts of migration on the families left behind, particularly in rural areas like the Punjab province. The findings aim to provide insights into how remittances can be better utilized for long-term development and how migration can be better managed for the benefit of families in rural Pakistan (Azhar, 2007).

Migration in South Asia is a multifaceted process with economic, social and cultural drivers. This is more than just the economic plan; this is the life-changing plan for every person, family, every state. Migration frequently reconfigures identities, subverts established hierarchies and invites new modes of being. Migration is characterized by uneven flows of power and resources between the center and periphery, between those who migrate (rural to urban and interstate) and those that do not, and between migrants and host communities. Migrants returning to their homelands are rife with contemporary customs, products, and worldviews that are met with both reverence and animus by established systems. Even though through migration may come new ways to foster economic upliftment, cultural interchange, and self-exploration, migrants also face emotional and psychosocial challenges, as well as power imbalances and an

inadequate access to resources. Hence, a nuanced understanding of South Asian migration necessitates an examination of historical political and economic contexts, indicating the importance of transcending blanket assumptions around the phenomenon (Garder, 2003).

Pakistan shows an upward trend in migration amongst skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled workers with high proportions of international migration between countries in over the years. As one of the world's largest remittance receivers, remittance inflows contribute significantly to the national economy. This plays an important role in imports as well as exports of country, so these are important for financial stability of Pakistan. In an attempt to lessen the number of unemployment, the government has worked to ease labor migration by signing agreements with Saudi Arabia, Qatar, and Malaysia all of which are in need of more foreign labor. The main conclusions of this study are that unemployment is the leading cause of migration and that not only does migration significantly influence unemployment in both the short and long term. This evidence implies that it is important for policymakers to prioritize policies that foster economic growth in the real sector to alleviate unemployment and thus mitigate migration (Ahad, 2015).

Pakistan's geo-strategic position and political instability have positioned the country as a key country in international migration flows. Nonetheless, the country had struggled to develop an overall migration policy because existing measures were piecemeal or incomplete. Such a delay has complicated the management of migration streams, the protection of migrants' rights and the overall alignment of the benefits of migration with national development goals. There was a lack of understanding of the barriers to the formulation and implementation of policy in Pakistan, and limited exploration of how an integrated policy framework could lead to better management of migration flows and risk mitigation. Future studies should examine barriers to policy approval and how to research ways of overcoming them (Mackenzie, 2005).

The research on remittances and international migration in South Asian countries found that they play a crucial role in alleviating inequality and poverty in the region. Low income nations should lobby the World Trade Organization (WTO) for a visa program that would help workers to migrate from poor to rich economies, the study advised. This would have increased remittance flows, fortified national foreign reserves, and provided financial relief. However, the study neglected the broader effects of human security, focused mainly on the monetary consequences of migration. This highlighted a gap in the literature and calls for more comprehensive studies to understand the effects of migration, particularly in light of human security concerns (Siddique, 2016).

While there is substantial literature on worldwide migration, few studies examine the as sociopolitical as well as economic backdrop of movement from Pakistan. Few studies give a detailed overview of the variables influencing individual migration, especially in the Islamic Republic of Pakistan. Moreover, shifting decisions are often made without considering the personal factors involved. There is a gap in the literature with reference to research that, from a push-pull perspective, reflects the variegated realities shaping Pakistani migrants' experiences. In light of these gaps, this is a primary content analysis on push/pull factors in determining international migration flows from Pakistan and aims to provide a base for further research on the topic and suggest potential policy interventions.

Material and Methods

This study uses a qualitative research methodology to investigate the push and pull causes of foreign migration in Pakistan. Its additional resources include government agencies, research papers, the peer-reviewed reputable national publications, and government records. Particular concentration is given to sources that investigate the economic, communal, and ideological components of migration trends. In addition to historical materials, internet-based databases and electronic investigation platforms are employed to search for the most recently published research and publications. The research will use an extensive quantity of secondary information to identify crucial patterns and subtler aspects of migrant decision-making, providing a fuller picture of the potential and challenges confronting Pakistan's migration-related pattern.

Results and Discussion

Push and Pull Factors in Pakistan's Migration Trends

Migration is a significant phenomenon in the history of world. Humans have been relocating from region to region for economic, cultural, or political causes since their inception. Migration is typically explained by means of place and time. "The movement of a person or people from one country, locality, place of residence, etc., to settle in another." (Source: Oxford English Dictionary). It is described as the migration of people in a geographical boundary, such as a village, a city, district, or country, where they change their regular abode. There are two sorts of migration: internal migration, which occurs when migrants relocate inside their own country, and international migration, which occurs when migrants reside outside of their home country for no less than a year. The notion of "migrant" refers to a wide spectrum of people, such as those driven into exile, which is related to the idea that individuals migrate willingly or unwillingly.

Global migration has emerged as a significant economic challenge in recent years. The movement of people across international borders has steadily risen, with migrants now representing over 3% of the global population. Conflicts and natural disasters have recently driven refugee numbers to levels unseen in decades. Migration pressures are expected to persist and potentially grow, both in the short term due to large populations of internally displaced individuals and in the long term as a result of demographic shifts, globalization, and environmental challenges. Therefore, understanding the patterns, root causes, and economic impacts of migration is essential for crafting effective policies for both sending and receiving nations.

Migration presents a number of challenges, but when conditions are conducive to it, it can also generate benefits for both home and host countries. Its economic effects are spread out unevenly through Justice is served. Migration shows little impact on labor market outcomes in the host country according to studies. At first, this can come with economic costs associated with spending on basic needs food, shelter, integration programs but these costs decline as migrants contribute to the workforce. Migration can in the long run also help ameliorate problems of aging populations facing many receiving countries. For people of origin, emigration can mean a loss of workers and skilled professionals, but also represents an opportunity through remittances, trade and capital inflows.

There is no one theory that fully describes the economic consequences of international migration, particularly in Pakistan. Instead, we have many disparate theses, often arrived at separately and deriving from other fields. To understand the economic impact of movement on Pakistan including how it affects employment opportunities,

remittances, and human resources a broader, multidisciplinary approach is needed. Migration is a multifaceted phenomenon and has multidimensional impacts on Pakistani economic benefits so no theoretical perspective alone can effectively explain the full extent of migration phenomenon.

Push- pull theory, neoclassical economics, and human capital theory are key concepts used in this chapter to examine the economic implications of mobility across borders in Pakistan. These theories help to understand the motivation of immigration, and why immigration never ends. The chapter examines each of the theories in detail, illustrates its presumption, and its connections to the financial realities of Pakistan. Finally, it provides a framework for understanding the effects of migration in the economy of Pakistan in the context of globalization.

International Migration

International Migration is important to history of human and development of human society. People migrating across administrative domains inside a country or across borders has played an important role in societal transformations. Migration must be classified in order for us to comprehend it better. There are two sorts of migration: internal migration, which happens within a country, and international migration, which occurs over borders internationally. Internal migration's procedures, causes, and results differ significantly from those of international migration. The first type is a response to a country's socioeconomic geographical factors, whilst the latter is tied to global sociopolitical and electoral circumstances, including these countries' emigration and immigration laws and policies.

A migrant is any person who is moving or has moved across an international border or within a State away from his/her habitual place of residence, regardless of (1) the person's legal status; (2) whether the movement is voluntary or involuntary; (3) what the causes for the movement are; or (4) what the length of the stay is (IOM 2019).

Internal migration is the movement of individuals within an entity. Understanding the concept of internal migration is crucial for assessing a country's growth. People are continuously on the rush, and their movements can vary. Distances covered range from a few to many kilometers. Movements that do not include an irreversible alteration of dwelling contrast from migration, that includes relocating to a new location and starting a new life. Internal migration is classified into four types based on their route of move among rural and urban areas. There are four types of migration: rural to rural, urban to urban, urban to rural, and urban to urban.

Historical & Recent trends of Migration

International migrants are people who move to another country and live there. According to this implication, international migrants exclude travelers, business travelers, spiritual travelers, or people seeking health care who undertake millions of trips to other nations each year. International migrants are defined as foreigners who stay in a foreign nation for an extended period of time. The number of permanent international migrants (those living in foreign countries for more than a year) has consistently increased. The United Nations Population Division reported that only 75 million people met the threshold in 1965, increasing to 84 million by 1975 and 105 million by 1985. In 1990, the most recent year with accurate international data, there have been approximately 120 million migrants worldwide. Figures from selected nations show that

worldwide migration grew at a similar rate throughout the 1990s. In 2000, a total 150 million people worldwide were foreign migrants (Wickramasinghe, 2016).

Asians, particularly Indians, Pakistanis, Bangladeshis, Filipinos, Sri Lankans, and Indonesians, primarily migrate to the Middle East, while Malaysia and Thailand receive a substantial number of immigrants and emigrants due to their strong economies. The key aspects of Asia's migrant flux include: Asia is divided into five subdivisions. In the central region of Asia, the Russian Federation was a major migrant center in the Soviet era, but after Russia was disrupted, Kazakhstan became the primary migratory hub. Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan are the primary senders in the center of Asia, with the Republic of Kazakhstan serving as the primary recipient. Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, and the United Arab Emirates were the most popular hosting countries in West Asia, sometimes known as the Gulf countries (Deshingkar, 2006).

Theoretical Framework

Scholars categorize international migration theories based on factors such as source, trends in migration, essential fields of study, and their relevance in the current context. This part examines these classifications and particular hypotheses that apply to global migration. Migration concepts are classified according to the different viewpoints described above. Many authors of literature have attempted to categorize ideas under various topics, which are briefly reviewed below: categorize migratory ideas as micro-level, macro-level, and meso-level. Micro-level concepts examine migration decisions from an individual's perspective, including preferences and aspirations. Macro-level theories analyze migration choices based on the country's financial framework. At the meso-level, migratory decisions are influenced by familial ties, societal networks, circle of friends, and restricted minority populations, falling in the two previous theories.

Micro-level: Neoclassical, Micro-Migration Theory, Behavioral Models, Theory of Social Systems, Push and Pull Factors. Meso-level theories include social capital, cumulative causation, institutionalism, network theory, and new economics of labor migration. Macro-level: Neoclassical Macro Migration Theory, Migration as The System, Double Labor Market Theory, Global System Theory, and Mobility Transitions. Migration theories offer a comprehensive understanding of people's movements. This could be due to financial, social, legal, ideological, ethnic, or other factors. Ideas on international migration offer scientific insights into migration patterns and linkages. This article provides a quick overview of popular theories on international migration, which can be related to the abovementioned ones (Massey, 1993).

Push-Pull Factor Theory & Impacts of International Migration on Economy: Implications for Pakistan

Migration is usually defined as an inevitable or semi-persistent change in residence. Pushing and pulling factors are factors that may urge people to relocate to another place or compel them to leave their previous residences, investigate the causes for migration. These can be monetary, political, cultural, or ecological. Factors that push are conditions that can push individuals to leave their hometowns and are linked to the nation from which they move. The push factors include a lack of sources of income, hunger, overpopulation, deteriorating living conditions, deforestation, famines/droughts, fear of governmental oppression, insufficient medical care, decrease in prosperity, and emergencies. Pull factors are the reverse of push forces; they grab people to a specific region. Pull factors for an area include employment prospects, greater

standards of living, easy access to land, political and philosophical freedom, more valuable academic and social structures, improved access to communication and transportation, an atmosphere of relaxation, and safety.

The push-pull idea is recognized as a groundbreaking approach to explaining migration across time, but it has also been criticized. Researchers argue that identifying most significant positive and negative characteristics at both arrival and departure might be challenging. Furthermore, intervening hurdles make it difficult for statisticians to distinguish between large and minor influences. Lee's Push-Pull theory provides limited actual direction for decisions and policies in emerging nations (Statistics, 2021).

Everett Lee's push-pull model conveys a framework for understanding migration patterns by distinguishing the elements that drive people away from their home nation (push factors) from those that draw them to a new area. This framework has particularly significant for Pakistan as it demonstrates the complex interaction of all of the elements that influence international migration trends.

Model of Push-Pull Factor Theory

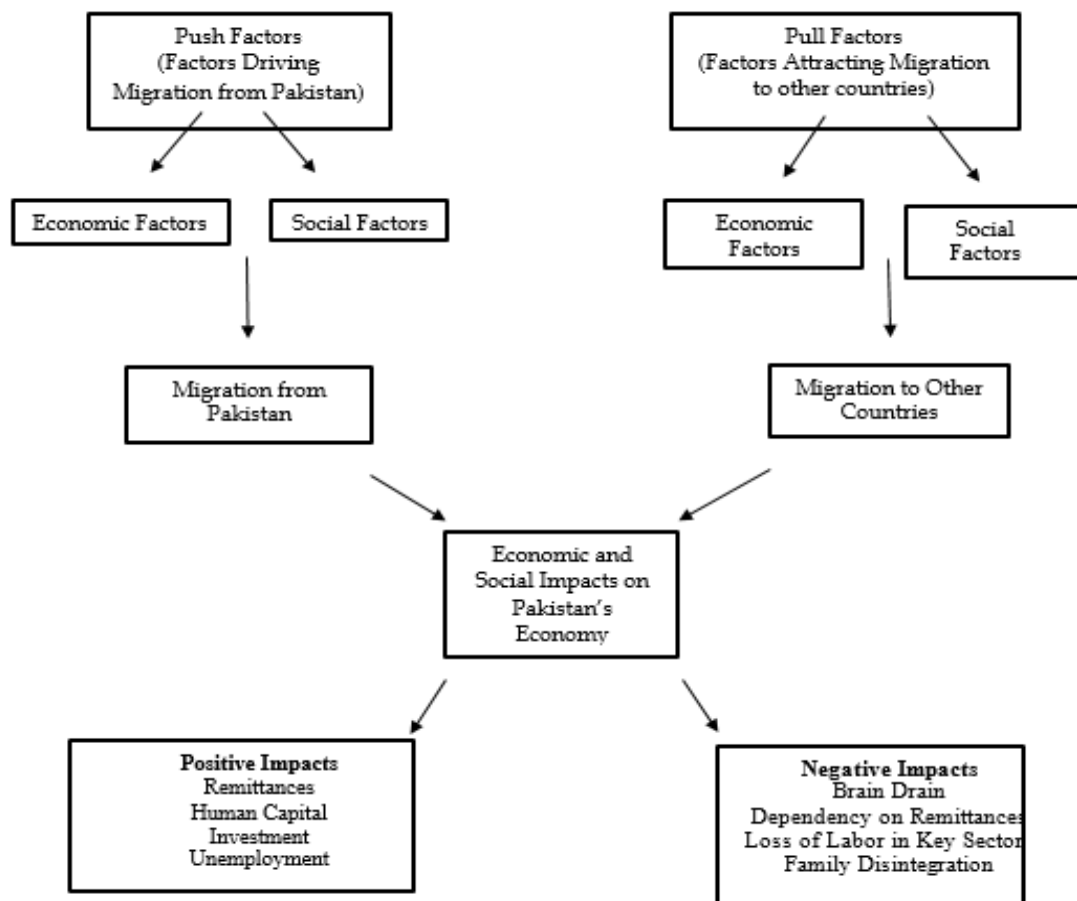


Figure 1 Model of Push-Pull Factor Theory

An Overview to Push-pull Theory in Migration

Everett S. Lee established the push-pull hypothesis, which divides variables determining migration into two categories: **push factors** that drive citizens to leave their

native nation and **pull factors** which entice them to relocate. In Pakistan, push causes include economic issues including poverty, political unrest, and security concerns, as pull ones comprise greater work possibilities, higher earnings, and superior living circumstances in destination nations.

Push factors influencing migration from Pakistan

Several push factors urge Pakistanis to go abroad, several of which have serious consequences for Pakistan's economy:

Economic Challenges

Unemployment rate in Pakistan and limited job opportunities are major push factors. Stagnate earnings and lack of economic growth pushes many people around the world in search of better work fortunes.

- Unemployment and underemployment.
- Low salaries.
- Little job Development.

Security issues and political instability

Politics turmoil, insecurity and fear of violence push people on to safer places. This volatility endangers individual security, but also stunts economic potential.

- Political Instability.
- Security Issue and Violence's.

Lack of infrastructure and social services

- Insufficient Medical care and Education Systems.
- Shortage of Basic Infrastructure.

Social Factors

Racism inadequate medical care, inadequate schooling all enhance the impulse to migrate. Families often look for better lifestyles and educational opportunities for their children in stable countries.

- Culture and gender issues.
- Environmental variables.

Pull Factors That Encourage Migration to Other States

The pull factors include the circumstances and possibilities in the targeted nations that entice Pakistani migrants. These nations provide variables that Pakistan might lack, influencing the transfer of immigrants and its economic consequences for Pakistan.

Job Opportunities

Countries such as the Gulf nations, Canada, and Australia provide enticing career opportunities with higher earnings, attracting a large number of Pakistani migrants. The strong demand for skilled labor in these countries works as a major draw.

- Economic Opportunities Higher Pay and Better Jobs.
- Advanced Career Opportunities.
- Better Working circumstances

Political Security and Safety

- Political Stability.
- Security.

Better Living Standards

The prospect of higher living standards, having access to great medical care, and educational institutions entices people looking for a better life.

- Medical and Educational institutions.
- Social Assistance Programs.

Economic Implications for Pakistan

Positive Impacts

Remittances

International migration generates considerable infusions of into Pakistan, which benefits the economy. These remittances help to increase household income, alleviate poverty, and promote economic development.

1. One of the most significant economic benefits of migration is the flow of remittances. According to the World Bank, Pakistan is one of the largest recipients of remittances in the world, particularly from the Middle East, the UK, the USA, and Europe. In 2023, remittances accounted for around 8-9% of Pakistan's GDP.
2. These remittances are crucial for boosting consumption, improving living standards, and supporting small businesses in Pakistan. They also help improve access to education, healthcare, and housing for migrant families.

Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) and Economic Ventures:

Overseas Pakistanis frequently engage in commercial initiatives and assets in Pakistan. The diaspora's contacts and investments can help facilitate the immigration of foreign direct investment, particularly in technology, industrial, and real estate industries.

Negative Impacts

Brain Drain versus Brain Gain

While out-migration might cause brain drain (the loss of qualified professionals), there is also the possibility of brain development if migrants take back abilities and capital. Policymakers must foster an atmosphere where talented migrants return and contribute in local economies.

1. Since medicine, engineering, information technology, etc. are the basis of productivity, the brain drain means that there will be a demand for trained experts in Pakistan as well. So this can lower national productivity & the ability of country to develop creativity and growth in prime industries.
2. The lack of highly skilled and qualified people decreases the chance of knowledge transfer and business creation which supports economic development.

Dependency on Remittances

Heavy dependence on remittance could render the economy vulnerable. Factors such as changing global labor markets or immigration laws can adversely affect these money flows so these countries will need to diversify in order to continue growing economically.

Remittances while a need for survival, if over-relied on, create an unsustainable economic model. Such large-scale unemployment can mean trouble for Pakistan and especially the farms and small economic regions if remittances drop due to the global financial crunch, changing migration policies or even economic turmoil in host countries. Heavy dependence on remittances could even stifle local innovation and entrepreneurship, since families who receive such payments may be less motivated to engage in local economic life.

Social and demographic concerns

1. Such movement of younger, working-age individuals often causes demographic mismatches. Fathers are separated from mothers, workers work in pairs without their partners, or even entire families separate, all of which can be a strain on senior citizens or others left behind, as well as creating problems for domestic workers and social agencies.
2. The outward migration of youth may leave behind a "devitalized the hinterland" that lacks the human capital needed for local economic development.

Impact on Regional Labor Markets

Considering the number of Pakistanis that would be travelling abroad, there will be a temporary shortage of workers in some sectors. This may lead to increases in wages throughout the local marketplace or make it difficult to output in industries that are dependent on physical labor (International Monetary Fund, 2015). Push-Pull Factor Theory illustrates the phenomenon of international migration from Pakistan by noting the factors that push people out of the country as well as those that pull them to certain destinations. The economic impact on Pakistan of this exodus is a double-edged sword. On the other hand, purpose of assistance carries significant economic benefits in aspect of payment, expansion of human capital, and getting better diaspora investments. Alternatively, it could lead to a shrinking pool of skilled workers, overreliance on transfers, and demographic imbalances. To effectively harness the positive effects, Pakistan needs to nurture an environment, conducive for the employment of skilled professionals, entrepreneurial ventures, and mitigate its dependence on migration to drive its economy forward.

Conclusion

The paper aimed to provide insight on the underlying socioeconomic and governance challenges through investigating the main push and pull factors influencing foreign migration from Pakistan. Many Pakistanis now rely heavily on immigration as a means of subsistence in their quest for improved prospects, safety, and living standards outside. Although transfer of funds are an important source of assistance for the national economy, emigration also causes a loss of skilled people for both local businesses and the country overall. It's critical to understand how migration is a reflection of both domestic institutional problems as well as foreign opportunity, and it's not just a question of personal preference. Migration is beneficial to Pakistan if it is handled effectively. However, this calls for all-encompassing approaches—methods of addressing the shortcomings at home while also aiding emigrants abroad. Economic growth, effective governance, skilled worker investment, and overseas community's participation are all essential policy improvements. Both of these sources could be turned off at the same time, or they may circulate freely, by fostering an atmosphere in which Pakistanis have the power to make changes and optimistic about their prospects in their own country. The idea of sustainable options must be firmly based on an awareness of the true reasons for shifting populations and then dealt with in manners which demonstrate compassion and foresight for each individual concerned while also demanding sustained dedication.

Recommendations

A balanced strategy must be adopted for the future in order to address the issues that are emerging and make every effort to create an environment that is favorable to migrant as well as migration specifications. The following recommendations are meant to both alleviate the outside influences that push people to relocate and increase the advantageous forces that, if ignored, could turn their loss into an unavoidable catastrophe. In addition to documenting the core causes of foreign relocation from the Islamic Republic of Pakistan it may do more to address them. The subsequent suggestions are offered in light of the pull/push dynamics mentioned above:

Expand Economic Prospects

In Pakistan, government agencies might work to provide secure, lucrative employment throughout the nation, particularly for our young people. The financial constraints that drive people to seek opportunities in the United States can be lessened by making specific expenditures in marketplaces, primarily engineering production, farming, and educational opportunities.

Strengthen Public Administration and governance

People will depart if public safety, medical care, schooling, or government are inadequate. The federal government may gradually restore lost confidence and influence people's perceptions about traveling overseas by strengthening public decision-making, accomplishing things with fairness, and offering dependable essential services which the public relies on.

Encourage entrepreneurship and skill development

Large-scale instructional courses centered on the competencies required by the regional and global labor markets could offer locals additional work options in higher-

paying settings. Encouraging start-up businesses with funding and training opens the door to keeping skilled workers.

Develop the infrastructure

The problem could potentially be filled if Northern along with Southern China are united. Development initiatives that address local poverty by enhancing medical care, schooling, and facilities have the potential to create a new balance in China as well.

Safe and Legal Migration

Since mobility is an essential component of globalization, government resources needs to be dedicated to establishing legal, secure, & accessible pathways for anyone wishing to work abroad. We can ensure improved rights for our workers abroad by negotiating mutually beneficial deals with recipient nations.

National Advancement of Pakistani Emigrants

It is challenging to measure the future potential of Pakistani populations abroad. In order to support Pakistan's growth and development, the authorities must create policies that encourage investment, information sharing, and talent transfer efforts among Pakistan's community.

Emphasis on Empowering Youth

Due to the fact a significant portion of migrants are young people, more attention needs to be paid to strengthening them by job counseling, educational reform, as well as novel programs that foster a sense of enthusiasm and national belonging.

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