

Third comes the political instability which lead to brain drain. This political inequality is one of the key cause of ethnic and religious conflicts. Numerous ethnic groups experience feelings of exclusion and marginalisation from political process, which has resulted in resentment and anger. Particularly the discrimination between the ethnic groups. For instance, the Mohajir community has long complained of discrimination at the hands of predominantly punjabis establishment. They are poor community and have little access to basic services like health and education. This lead them to move towards other countries where they have equal access like of commodities like the other ethnic groups. The ethnic violence

is also influenced by religious differences. Muslims from Shia and Sunnis ^{sects} make up the most of the population. The violence between these two sects has been an ongoing issue from many years. ^{For instance} A recent dispute of land in Kurram's district of Pakistan. The issue is in between Shia ^{majority} and Sunni- ^{majority} Community tribes. This land dispute led to fighting. That ~~result~~ ^{ended} in killing 46 people and almost injuring 200 more. Then such type of violence destabilize regions, making them unsafe for professionals and educated individuals. Political instability also weakened the institutions. The judiciary, Police and the bureaucracy ^{can} ~~may~~ all suffer

from the political instability.
This may cause people to lose faith in government institutions. For instance, corruption and politicization have weakened the credibility and independency of the judiciary in Pakistan. The corruption and inefficiency among the police and security force have made it more difficult to uphold law and order and guarantee the safety of the populace. Hence, the ethnic and religious violence and inefficiency of institutions enforces the individuals to do brain drain.