

BRAIN DRAIN IN PAKISTAN: A TEMPORARY ADVANTAGE OF LIMITLESS

LOSS

Outline:

1) Introduction

Thesis Statement:-

Brain drain is not really a source of temporary advantage in terms of limitless loss. Because this segment of society is the qualified and literate one and it contributes ^{majorly} to the decline of GDP growth by immigration. However, it can be averted by good governance policies, meritocracy, providing job opportunities and ^{introducing} new ventures etc.

Just elaborate the key term in second paragraph

2) How brain drain is a temporary advantage of limitless loss?

3) Brain drain in Pakistan is a temporary advantage of limitless loss (Thesis)

a) It ~~contributes~~ / poses a serious decline in growth of Pakistan.

b) It leads to the shortage of qualified and educated employees.

c) It The immigrants do not later return to Pakistan

d) It affects the global competition of Pakistan with contingent countries

e) It sabotages the image of Pakistan in other countries/worldwide, indirectly.

4) Brain drain is not a temporary advantage (Antithesis).

a) It does not retards the growth of Pakistan.

b) It develops the skills of them by moving abroad. → Phrase it properly

c) Mostly, the immigrants later consider Pakistan to return. Improve structure

d) It does not affect the ~~may~~ global competition of Pakistan with other countries.

e) It does not sabotage the image of Pakistan worldwide ~~indirectly~~ definitely.

5) Brain drain is ~~really~~ a temporary advantage ^{in long terms.} (Synthesis)

a) Although it seems true that it does not retard the growth, but, in fact, it ~~acts~~ plays ~~role~~ for the nosediving of the growth.

b) Although it develops their skills, but in Pakistan it ~~really~~ leads to the paucity of the skilled and educated labors.

c)

c) Although ^{majority of} ~~them~~ later return to Pakistan; but still the whole skilled and educated Pakistanis' do not return.

d) Although, shortly it does not affect the global competition of Pakistan; but in the long run it really is the case.

e) Although some countries do not consider Pakistan a ^{terrorist} ~~resourceless~~ country; but (in the long run^x it) really is the case.

Not linked to brain drain

6) Conclusion

Do not repeat the same ideas in thesis, antithesis and synthesis

ESSAY

Since its inception in 1947 Pakistan had been the victim ^{lack of} of a devoted and indigent leadership. The result was that Pakistan's institutions whether they were health sector, education sector, governance and administrative sectors ^{etc.} could not grow in their fields enough to cater to the growing needs of its natives. The ultimate result is that ~~we~~ natives which are educated and got expertise in their fields even cannot find job opportunities, employments in Pakistan. So, they had to move abroad in order to find better standard of living, employments, opportunities etc. This brain drain in Pakistan is really a source of temporary advantage in terms of limitless loss. Because this segment of society is the qualified and literate one and it ~~contributes~~ ^{majorly} to the decline of GDP growth by immigration. However, it can be averted by providing job opportunities, good governance policies, ~~meritocracy~~, and introducing new ventures. The brain drain is really a temporary advantage of limitless loss because it contribute

Structure mistake here

to a serious decline in the growth of Pakistan, it leads to the shortage of qualified and educated employees, the immigrants do not return to Pakistan later, it affects the global competition of Pakistan with other countries and it sabotages the image of Pakistan worldwide.

There are number of factors which support that it is a temporary

Do not switch to past tense from present tense frequently

Write in a single tense

According to ^{latest} ~~an~~ ^{report} Pakistan's economy suffers as brain drain reaches record levels in 2023 reported that a record-breaking 800,000 Pakistanis left the country in the first half of 2023 and the particular concern is that among these emigrants, at least 100,000 are highly skilled professionals including doctors, engineers, IT experts and accountants which could contribute in Pakistan's progress if stayed there. In addition to this, it can result in the tax collection reduction which is necessary to facilitate the growth of the country. Moreover, it results in the loss of intellectuals. It can lead to the loss of

innovative ideas for Pakistan.

After discussing ^{briefly} that how it is a temporary advantage of limitless loss, let's now move on to the justifications. Brain drain not only in Pakistan but also in many other countries ^{faces} serious decline in the growth of ^{that countries and similarly} Pakistan. Because a large number of intellectuals and trained labors do not stay in Pakistan to add to its GDP by manufacturing products and goods which can be exported to other countries to add complement its economy and earn revenue.

There are many countries in the world like China, India etc which earn a large amount of income by these experts and intellectuals. For example, China's largest source of income is manufacturing services etc. and it has earned in these sectors through employing its highly intellectual, skilled and expert youth. (China's Economy, as a link business. Com). In this way, brain drain if not controlled contributes to the decline in the growth of Pakistan.

Just like decline in GDP, another loss towards which it leads is the

shortage of qualified and educated employees. Because when doctors, engineers, IT experts, gamers etc, do not find good incomes, business ventures, and discover nepotism they migrate to foreign countries for the pursuit of better employment opportunities, research, good standard of living etc. This large/massive departure results in the shortage of doctors, engineers, and trained labors within that country and thus contributing to more crises in that country like in the health sector, education sector etc. For example, according to the official documents from the Bureau of Emigrants, during 2022 5,534 engineers, 18,000 associate electrical engineers, 18,000 2500 doctors, 2000 computer experts, 6800 accountants etc left the country (Country's brain drain situation accelerated in 2022, tribune.com.pk). In this way, brain drain creates shortage of qualified and educated employees.

Just like shortage of qualified and trained labor, brain drain another limited loss is that the immigrants later do not return to Pakistan. Because

really lagged behind the India in the field of space research, with India successfully launched and landed its rover on the South Pole of the moon. In this way, it has affected the global competition of Pakistan with neighbouring countries. Just like impact on global competition, another limitless loss of it is that it sabotages the image of Pakistan worldwide. Because, when the natives of that country ask about the reasons of quitting Pakistan, they argue that political and economic instability is the root cause for their immigration. as this causes a decline in the direct foreign investment in Pakistan, further worsening the future of the residents of Pakistan. For example, South Asia's economic outlook (2020) showed that Pakistan had a growth rate of 1.9%. In comparison with Bangladesh (8.4%), Afghanistan (3.9%) and India (4.2%) which was primarily due to political instability in Pakistan. In this way, it sabotages the image of Pakistan worldwide and further aggravating its economic

woes.

After presenting arguments in favor of thesis that it is a limitless loss, now switching to the anti-thesis arguments which say that it is ^{not} a temporary advantage.

Brain drain does not retard the growth of Pakistan. Because, in order to grow exponentially, Pakistan needs remittances for which they are major pedigree beneficiaries.

Pakistan receives a major portion of ^{remittances} revenue / dollar influx through them ^{which is required to proceed}. For example, at \$19.3 bn, Pakistan is the fifth country in the

world that receives the most remittances every year (Remittances, mrc.org.pk), and this influx of dollars can be utilized

to foster growth in Pakistan. In this way, Brain drain does not retard the growth of Pakistan, rather it bolsters its growth and facilitates prosperity.

Just like sending remittances and contributing to the growth, another positive side of brain drain is that it develops the skills in them.

Because Pakistan's education standards are so poor, research is

So out-dated that this segment of society cannot develop the modern and innovative skills by staying in Pakistan. In order to develop these advanced skills, they migrate to other countries to acquire these demanding skills and expertise in their fields and can earn Pakistan a good name for producing such a brilliant and ingenious people. For example, approximately 1327 Pakistani students studying in leading universities of Korea, having excelled in their fields such as science, medicine, IT, engineering etc. Similarly Pakistani professionals, although a handful, are working in leading corporations such as British American Tobacco, General Motors, Samsung, LG etc. (Profile of Pakistani Community in South Korea, pkembassy.or.kr)

In this way, brain drain's advantage is that they can develop advanced skills and later can create a great impact on Pakistan. Just like skill developing, another advantage is that majority of them return to Pakistan and invest in various areas. Because, they become financially stable enough to

and their quench for earning a high income, better standard of living has already materialized, and they do not have the further need to stay there. These Pakistanis' on return can invest in many areas to help make Pakistan prosperous. For example, Prime Minister Imran Khan launched Roshan Apna Ghar Program on Aug 27, 2021 to attract foreign investment from overseas Pakistanis' so that Pakistan's trade deficit which stood at \$31 bn during fiscal year 2021 could be reduced. Such type of initiatives can really work to get the country on its track to progress and prosperity. ^(PM launches same charter scheme for overseas Pakistanis, arabnews.pk) In this way, they can later return to Pakistan and invest in various areas to set Pakistan on its way to prosperity, progress and sustainable development.

Just like ^{its} ~~their~~ participation to lead the country towards progress another benefit is that ^{it} ~~they~~ does not affect the global competition of Pakistan with other countries. Because although they take part in the sustainable growth, development of other country but (later) can also

playing their role in the growth of Pakistan while staying there through working online for the development of Pakistan. This can help Pakistan's transition towards the path of development. For instance, overseas can start small businesses or invest in existing ventures. This will allow them to contribute to the local economy, create job opportunities and establish a source of income. (Investment Opportunity for Overseas Pakistanis, linkedin.com) - In this way, they can help Pakistan to compete globally with other countries by not affecting its economy.

Just like not affecting the global competition of Pakistan with other countries, it does not sabotage the image of Pakistan worldwide for lack of availability of job opportunities. Because, many Pakistanis have earned their name in various fields and the natives of that country really admire Pakistan for producing such creative, imaginative, and brilliant brains. They can elevate the tarnished image of Pakistan and ultimately can help in facilitating and bolstering investment in Pakistan. For instance, in 2022, remittance

payments made up almost 8.69% of the country's GDP in 2022 (Remittance to Pakistan, borgenproject.org, 3rd Sep, 2023). This means that they have their hands in elevating the global image of Pakistan ^{in its path to a developed country}. In this way, ^{it} does not sabotage the image of Pakistan globally.

After presenting arguments in the support that it is not a temporary advantage, now switch to the arguments that it is definitely a temporary advantage in the long run. Although it seems true that it does not retard the growth; but in fact, it plays role for the nosediving of the growth. Because in case, of dwindling remittances, they can lead towards the negative growth of the country and in fact, it only address the ^{Negative growth} economy of Pakistan temporarily.

It has been observed recently in Pakistan. For instance, in the fiscal year 2021-2022, remittances totaled \$31.2 bn, whereas in comparison, there has been seen the negative trend in fiscal year 2022-2023 in remittances from various countries including

VAE, Saudi Arabia, and many more.

(Remittance to Pakistan borgenproject.com, 2023)

• On this way, it leads towards the negative growth of the country.

Just like retarding growth, there it's another disadvantage in the anticipated future is that it leads towards the paucity of the skilled and educated labor and can impact the overall growth of Pakistan.

Because, there scarcity can lead Pakistan toward many more challenges and crises, like in the sector of health, education, entrepreneurship, IT etc.

It has been seriously witnessed in Pakistan. For instance, in Pakistan there is already scarcity of educated and skilled doctors, engineers, IT experts etc, and there large

immigration recently (in 2023) can further overburden these sectors in Pakistan and create a ^{growing} loop of challenges in

Pakistan. Similarly, for example, the availability of a physician was standing at per 1000 people in 2019 according to the World Bank Collection of development indicators (Pakistan - Physicians - 2023 Data

2024 Forecast 1960-2019 Historical

(tradingeconomics.com), and this huge immigration arrival recently has further declined

the availability of the physicians. In

this way, it really leads to the paucity of skilled and educated labors and stymie the progress of Pakistan.

Just like paucity, another disadvantage in the long run is that later although majority may return or return, but the whole percentage do not return. Because

many later do not find Pakistan suitable to return for many reasons like security, lack of resources, lack of trust in the political leadership of Pakistan due to corruption, political instability, terrorism etc. This can prove a

major blow to the flailing Pakistan's economy. For instance, from 2001-2009, Pakistan incurred the direct and indirect cost due to incidents of terrorism amounted to \$50.10bn which is equivalent to

3508.8 billion (An economic impact of political instability, scienceimpactpub.com).

In this way, these outward situations cause the loss of trust in this educated and

skilled labour force and decline the prospects of their rearrival. Just like decline in the prospects of its rearrival, another blow the Pakistan's detracked economy has is that it can definitely affect the global competition of Pakistan. Because, it may be possible that (the) due to busy schedule and shortage of time, it may not like/prefer to increase their income by investing in Pakistan. This ^{situation} can have serious repercussive effects for Pakistan's global competition in terms of services, manufacturing, products etc. For instance, India's ^{only} IT sector's income/revenue was many times larger than Pakistan and even the exports of OPEC countries in 2022.

Similarly, in 2021, India ranked 41 in the Economic Complexity Index (ECI 0.61), and 14 in total exports (\$403B). That same year, Pakistan ranked 87 in the Economic Complexity Index (ECI -0.55), and 66 in total exports (\$32.7B) (India and Pakistan Trade, oec.world). On this way, it can

affect the global competition of Pakistan.
Just like affecting the global competition,
another bad implication for Pakistan is
that it sabotages the image of
Pakistan in the long run. Because, ^{as} other
countries started considering Pakistan a
terrorist country ^{post 9/11} and ^{brandrain} also
strengthened their such sort of image. It's
implications are still evidenced as can
be seen in the form of lack of Foreign
Direct Investment, lack of confidence in
Pakistan's residents/natives because of this
terrorist labelled image. For instance, in
2005, The FDI (net) inflow was 3.66%
of GDP but decreased to 0.36% of
GDP in 2015 (Effect of terrorism on
economic growth in Pakistan: an empirical
analysis, tandfonline.com, 2019). In this way, it
affects the GDP and sabotages
the image of the country indirectly.
In the nutshell, brandrain has
many and multifaceted serious implications
in the long run although it
provides temporary advantage in the
form of remittances only. Brain drain
is really a source of temporary

advantage in terms of limitless loss. Because this segment is the qualified and literate one and it majorly contributes to the decline of GDP growth by immigration. However, it can be averted by good governance policies, meritocracy, providing job opportunities, and introducing new ventures etc. It contributes to the decline of growth of Pakistan, leads to the shortage of qualified and educated employees, decline in prospects of its rearrival, affects the global competition, and sabotages the image of Pakistan indirectly. To overcome this limitless loss, Pakistan needs to invest in its youth by bringing foreign investment, encouraging ^{will} and implementing policies that fosters the growth of the country and ^{all these steps} would act as a bottleneck to their departure.

