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# Brain drain in Pakistan: a temporary advantage of limitless loss

## Outline

### 1. Introduction

Thesis statement: Brain drain in Pakistan is resulting in a limitless loss although it may yield temporary advantages.

Factors causing brain drain include current economic and political conditions along with others prevailing in the country. But, better socio-economic policies and steps can be taken to produce fruitful results.

### 2. Why brain drain in Pakistan is perceived as a limitless loss

### 3. Factors leading to brain drain in Pakistan

a) Pervasive unemployment causing frustration in the youth

b) Political instability existing in the country

c) Economic Crisis leading to exodus of the youth to seek better opportunities abroad

d) Rising militancy in the country

e) Lack of research and opportunities for better quality education

f) Significant challenges faced by the women in the work environment

g) Fewer career options

### 4. Impacts of brain drain on Pakistan

a) Loss of skilled labour

b) Severe challenges to health care

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- System
- c) negative impacts on research productivity
  - d) adverse effects on the country's social fabric
  - e) Hinders progress within country
  - f) Scarcity of expertise in different fields

#### 5. Possible strategies to avert the limitless from brain drain

- a) Initiatives to develop an environment that encourages youth to stay in the country
- b) Encouraging small and medium enterprises to create local jobs
- c) Incentives to entice skilled labour back
- d) Provision of better education and training opportunities

#### 6. Conclusion

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## Essay (Intro + Crunch Paragraph)

Pakistan is a country which is blessed with many rivers, mountains, minerals, natural gas reserves, coal and salt mines as well as there is well-fertile agriculture land with multi-seasonal products. Despite these and many other resources Pakistan is facing the brain drain because of not utilizing the assets it holds and many other factors. These factors contributing to brain drain include the pervasive unemployment that causes frustration in the youth. Alongwith, this unemployment, political instability and economic crisis worsen the situation. Further, rising militancy resulting in terrorist activities recently has become another reason. Like these factors, fewer career options, challenges to women and lack of research and better quality education do the same job. These factors result in loss of skilled labour as well have adverse effects on the country's social fabric. Moreover, It hinders the progress of the country from scarcity of expertise in different fields. It also does have implications on the research productivity. Initiatives to develop an environment that encourage youth to stay in country and incentives to entice skilled labour back can be proved fruitful to avert brain drain. Small and medium

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enterprises and provision of better education and research opportunities are also possible approaches. In a nut-shell, it can be said that brain drain in Pakistan is resulting in a limitless loss although it may yield temporary advantages. Factors causing brain drain include current economic and political conditions along with others prevailing in the country. But, better <sup>socio-economic</sup> policies (policies)<sup>x</sup> and steps can be taken to produce fruitful results.

Pakistan is among one of those populous countries whose majority of population consists of youth with median age of 20.6 years. With this youth bulge which can be <sup>come</sup> (proved as) an asset for Pakistan, but highly skilled people are now preferring to move abroad resulting in brain drain. According to a PIDE economist, Faheem Jahangir Khan, 67 percent of Pakistani youngsters want to leave Pakistan. The Bureau of emigration and overseas employment estimates that since 1971, over 10 million Pakistanis have gone abroad for employment, and in 2022, 800,000 left Pakistan for employment overseas. At these times, when majority population in Europe and China is aging, the youth in Pakistan can participate in the development of their own country rather serving societies abroad.

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