Brain Drain - OUTLINE

Introduction:

Brain drain is the immigration of high intellectuals to foreign countries. It's main reasons include economic instability, poor bureautic and administative policies, lack of educational and research centers and political volatility. It's consequences include lack of intellectuals, decrease in population, loss of tax revenue and loss of confidence in economy.

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1.1 Explaination of brain drain.

1.2 Comparisson with previous years.

2.1 Causes of brain drain.

2.1.1 Economic instability.
   a. unemployment
   b. less facilities.
   c. desire to earn more.

2.1.2 Bereacratic and Administrative policies.
   a. unfair decisions and inequitable policies.
   b. widespread nepotism.
   c. Discrimination.

2.1.3 Political volatility.
   a. Political pressure and restrictions
   b. lack of freedom of speech.
   c. volatile governments.

2.1.4. lack of educational and Research centres

3.1 Consequences of brain drain.

3.1.1 Positive consequences.
   2. Foreign remittance.
   b. loss in population

3-2 Negative remittance consequences
a. lack of experts.
b- loss of revenue.
c- loss of confidence in economy.

4- Conclusion.

THE ESSAY.

In early 2000s, Foreign Embassy titled Pakistan land of engineers and doctors but now Pakistan is badly reputed and get much of labour visas. Brain drain is the immigration of highly skilled persons from their native countries. This is a common issue of third world countries where people leave their native country to seek better opportunities in first world countries. Pakistan is notable third world country with this phenomenon of Brain drain. Pakistan produced significant amount of skillful people who left the country in order to make more money and better acknowledgement of their skills and of work. Significant amount of people left country in 2009-11 then in 2015-16 and now highest amount in 2022-24 till date. Brain drain is the immigration of high intellectuals in foreign countries. It's main reasons include economic instability, poor beoruacratic and administrative policies, lack of educational and research centres. It's consequences include lack of intellectuals, decrease in population, loss in tax revenue and loss of confidence in economy.