

" Aqsa Shameer

" Body Paragraphs of Brain drain "

Pakistan choose to emmigrate for a variety of reasons. These reasons have many facets and are intricate. The main cause is The Pakistan's dreath of economic and Career prospects. One of the main factor behind acceleration of brain drain is no job at homeland, skilled and educated people expect some good kind of job. But when they get no oppertunity that will reward their hard work and labour. They feel disappointed with their country. This disappointment triggers them to seach a good oppertunity elsewhere. In addition to poor job oppertunities, promotion procer in developing countries is also very slow. It takes several years to get promotions. Apart from that, mutilation of merit is a routine feature. Non-deserving people often replace deserving ones. These unfair factors force scientists and skilled people to leave the native country in search of better opportunities. Not only the job oppertunity and

promotions are the problem, poor wages are the main causes. The value placed for a scientist with an advanced level degree in Pakistan is Grade 17, with a salary that is even insufficient to meet the basic requirements of a family. Grabbing the opportunity, the advanced countries take away these people by offering them lucrative incentives. In this way, career prospects leads to brain drain.

Apart from career prospects, Educational concerns also triggers citizens to move aboard inadvertently. Several surveys reveals that the educational system of Pakistan will put its future into murky waters. Expenditure on education sector as percentage of GDP is much below than what it actually deserves.

Pakistan's Education Statistics 2021-2022

reports, compiled by the Pakistan Institute of Education, a government body, provides data on GDP percentage from 2021-2022 was behind as compared to 2011-2012. This reflects how the education sector

has been neglected. It is amazing to note that we are far behind in expenditure on education as compared to the countries that are not much economically sound; Bangladesh and Nepal. According to IMF, the migration rate (from Pakistan to OECD countries) of individuals with a tertiary education is more than seven percent, while for India it is about 2.7 percent. Moreover, lack of research labs and practical work also cause skilled and highly educated professionals to migrate. Unfortunately, the funds allocated for this purpose in Pakistan are very meagre, which often leads to brain drain. Over 30 percent of seats are vacant, mainly due to the fact that the researchers left the country for better research labs. Hence, several gifted people are prevented from pursuing their research interests and making contribution to the scientific community due to the country's inadequate lab facilities and funds for research and development. This frequently prompts them to look for chances in

abroad, where they can engage in cutting edge research and collaboration with bright people.

Political instability, political polarization, lack of policies, poor reform and social unrest are political prospects, people leave Pakistan for. on the top of that, lack of freedom of speech and poor democracies triggers minds of young people to settle in abroad. A country having political instability can neither provide good reforms nor good policies. Consequently, lack of policies and poor reform in educational, industrial and medical fields erodes trust on government. when individuals lose faith in the ability of their government to provide security, protect rights, establish new policies, foster career opportunities, they may seek chances in countries with stronger governance structure and institutions. Political instability can create an environment of insecurity and uncertainty. This can manifest in various forms such as civil unrest, violence

and unpredictable changes in government policies. Therefore, skilled people, especially those with families compelled to leave in search of more stable environment where they can plan their future with greater confidence. In the case of Venezuela, political instability characterized by economic crises, social unrest and authoritarian rule, had driven a significant brain drain in recent years. In this way, political stability can contribute significantly to emigration of highly skilled and talented individuals from a country due to various factors.

Another factor which contributes to brain drain is the poor infrastructure. Several gifted people prevented from pursuing their careers due to the country's inadequate infrastructure, lack of electricity, resources, poor roads, railway and airports; lack of institutes and developments in working places. In top of all, educational infrastructure matters a lot. In the case of Pakistan, only 15% of school in Balochistan have electricity, schools are lack of toilets. The teacher-student

ratio is 1:39. These conditions of educational infrastructure raised interests of parents to send their child to better schools. Quite obviously, foreign educational institutes became best options in these conditions. Other than this, electricity and gas facilities make lives of talented and hardworking people difficult. They prefer to start their life in an environment where they work hard and in return they could live an easy and more relaxed life. Moreover, in regions with inadequate infrastructure such as roads, railways and poor airports access to basic services of life became difficult. Very serious and patients in emergency lose their life due to poor conditions of roads. Thus a person who is compatible, hardworking and who can earn a handsome salary would never risk his and his loved ones' life in such a country with poor infrastructure. He will prioritize working in a more developed country. Hence it is proved that infrastructure can exacerbate

the conditions that drive brain drain.

Last but not the least; Social injustice which includes gender inequality, lack of law and order, crimes and The oppression of the oppressor are also serious causes of brain drain. One significant example from The history where immigration occurred due to social injustice is of Irish people. In mid-19th century, during the late 1840s, Ireland experienced a huge brain drain of highly skilled farmers and their educated families due to failures of their potato crops. The root cause behind immigration was social injustice. Neither other farmers nor The government supported them. Faced with dire starving conditions and social injustice, large number of skilled Irish farmers chose to emigrate to countries like The United states, Canada, Australia and The United Kingdom in search of better opportunities and chances of their survival. Likewise, another example of brain drain of Syrian skilled and educated people ~~due~~ was due to security threats. Because of

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Syrian Civil War in 2011, thousands of well settled Syrian people left their homeland to live a peaceful life. Hence, such kind of regional conflicts and family rivalries compell to seek refuge in neighbouring countries and beyond, causing brain drain. Furthermore, in some countries where gender inequality is prevalent, women may face significant barriers to pursuing their careers in STEMS fields, despite possessing the requisite skills and qualification. Thus, opening doors for brain drain on the basis of gender inequality.

Aqsa Shameer
Essay (Outlines)
Topic: Tourism in Pakistan
opportunities: challenges

Outlines

1. Introduction:

- definition of
- significance of

2. Main Body:

(A) Opportunities

2.1. Northern areas

2.1.1. K2, Baltoro glaciers of Skardu

2.1.2. Kalash Valley

2.1.3. valleys; Naran, Karan, Hunza, Neelum

2.2. Opportunities in cultural & heritage sites

2.2.1. cultural festivals of Chitral valley

2.2.2. Forts; Fort Munro, Lahore Fort etc

2.2.3. Museums showing ancient cultures

2.2.4. Horse and cattle shows, Lok Virsa Mela

2.3. opportunities in religious tourism etc

2.3.1. Mosques; faisal mosque; badshahi

2.3.2. tombs & shrines of saints.

2.3.3. temples & churches for christians.

2.4. opportunities in sports events.

2.4.1. tournaments of hockey & cricket etc

2.4.2. seaside games; fishing, swimming

2.4.3. games at hill stations i.e; rock climbing

2.5. opportunities in food festivals and tourism

2.5.1. karachi eat festivals.

2.5.2. Street food attraction

2.5.3. Traditional & seasonal foods charm

(B) challenges for tourism in Pakistan

2.6. Terrorism & Law and order.

2.6.1. security and safety of tourists.

2.6.2. poor law enforcement.

2.6.3. behaviour of religious extremists.

2.7. Absence of tourism management entity

2.7.1. low priority & poor investment

2.7.2. lack of inter departmental coordination

2.7.3. lack of hospitality

2.8. Untrained public

2.8.1. misguidance from public side

2.8.2. Racism beliefs

2.8.3. hatred on The basis of religion.

2.9. Visa and money issues

2.9.1. Difficulty in issuance of visa

2.9.2. Money exchange problems

2.9.3. Lack of temporary bank accounts

2.10. Poor infrastructure

2.10.1. railways & roads

2.10.2. flight schedules & tickets

2.10.3. Poor conditions of public transports.

3. Solutions to These Challenges.

3.1. Good investment on infrastructure

3.2. Law & order enforcement

3.3. Improvements in tourism management entities.

4. Conclusion

4.1. Recap of key points

4.2. Concluding thoughts

Aqsa Shameer

Paragraph writing

Topic:

Lack of human resources in higher education

Last but not the least, lack of human resources spoiled higher education every now and then. Universities cannot afford permanent faculty members due to lack of resources. Universities hire visiting faculty, which only focus on the number of lectures. What seems clear is that, quality of education is neglected in this regard. This is the worst discrimination against the educated youth. Moreover, the universities are short of staff. Resultantly, focus of teacher on teaching often wades off inadvertently. This effects not only the smooth working of institutes but also negatively effects its efficacy. On the other hand, universities are lack of teachers training programs. Quite obviously, the decades old hired teachers teach with same teaching style that they had at day one. Teacher never bothered in polishing their teaching skills regarding to the

new technologies. It is transparently clear that teachers training programs are exceptionally necessary. Consequently, the monitoring and checks on the performance of permanent faculty is equally important. Like in most of government universities, faculties do not focus on teaching rather they spend time in enjoying colleagues company. Such behaviors not only effect student's future but also the image of institutes. Therefore, increase in human resources both as regard to educational institutes and HEC are imperatively important.