

# Brain drain: causes and consequences

## Brain Storming

### Brain Drain

#### Causes

- Lack of career opportunities
- Declining Economy
- Rupee devaluation
- Outdated Educational Infrastructure
- Financial constraints
- Unfavourable living standard
- political turmoil

#### Consequences

- Loss of intellectual Minds
- Depletion of Industry
- Deterioration of International Image of the Country
- Terrible influence on teenagers
- Already struggling Economy becomes more vulnerable

# Outline

## 1. Introduction:

Thesis statement: Prominent causes include lack of career opportunities, Declining economy, outdated educational infrastructure, Unfavourable living standards and political instability whereas depletion of industries, loss of quality human capital, terrible influence on teenagers, deterioration of a country's image and vulnerability of a struggling economy are certain consequences.

## 2. Causes

### 2.1. Lack of career opportunities

- 2.1.1 Growth reluctant jobs
- 2.1.2 Unavailability of aspired jobs
- 2.1.3 Worthless income
- 2.1.4 Tight recruiting infrastructure to cater approach over merit.

### 2.2. Outdated Educational Infrastructure

- 2.2.1. University supply does not meet market demand
- 2.2.2. Poor academic and research infrastructure
- 2.2.3. No accountability for faculty
- 2.2.4. Public educational institute struggle to compete with private educational institutes.

### 2.3. Declining economy

- 2.3.1. Rupee devaluation
- 2.3.2. Inflation
- 2.3.3. Political Instability.

## 2.4. Unfavourable living standard

- 2.4.1. High crime rate in urban centers
- 2.4.2. Poor public healthcare infrastructure
- 2.4.3. Below par development of living conditions
- 2.4.4. Pathetic public management.

## 2.5. Unsupportive startup policies

- 2.5.1. poor investment opportunities
- 2.5.2. Unattended tax burden on businesses
- 2.5.3. Uncompetitive environment of Market

## 3. Consequences

### 3.1. Loss of Quality human Capital.

- 3.1.1. Results in loss of intellectual workforce
- 3.1.2. Burden on less intellectual people to drive the economy
- 3.1.3. Coming generation in the hands of poorly trained professionals

### 3.2. Depletion of Industries

- 3.2.1. slow economic growth
- 3.2.2. Goods and Services sector vulnerable to collapse.

### 3.3. Terrible influence on teenagers

- 3.3.1. Following the footsteps of elders, younger generations more prone to move abroad.

### 3.4. Deterioration of international image

3.4.1. Deserving individuals or students often treated with disregard abroad.

### 3.5. Households dependent on their family members abroad.

3.5.1. Procrastination of home family to work.

## The Essay

In the year 1970, Saiyed Atiq Raza a graduate of UET (University of Engineering Technology) Lahore, acquired a job at a public university in Lahore, as a lecturer. After the martial law was imposed in 1977, the intellectual environment at the university started to deteriorate causing political turmoil. As a result his wife who was also a lecturer, was one day dragged out to the class and beaten ferociously, due to her political biasness. In the aftermath of receiving consecutive death threats, the family decided to flee the country. Four decades later, Raza has become a pioneer in IT. His company manufactures and supplies semiconductor chips. The global chip market is expected to reach \$1.1 trillion in 2032 according to CMI (Custom Markets Insights). Bill Gates and Vinod Khosla found it worth while to meet him. There are hundreds of Pakistanis like

Raza, who left the country to live a better life and to get recognised for their talents. Some of the prominent causes of this brain drain are lack of career opportunities, unfavourable living standards, outdated educational infrastructure and political and economic instability whereas loss of quality human capital, depletion of industries, struggling economy, terrible influence on teenagers and deterioration of a country's global image are certain consequences.