

Brain Drain: Causes and Consequence

OUTLINE

(1) Introduction

(a) Definition of Brain drain

(b) Thesis statement: Brain drain driven by economic, educational, political and personal factors leads to significant consequences including a shortage of human capital, weakened public services like health and education, dependence on remittances, and a decline in innovation and research.

(11) Causes of Brain Drain

(1) Economic Factors

(1.1) Higher Salaries abroad, Better Career opportunities

Example: Pakistani IT Professionals moving in the USA, Engineers in the Middle East.

(2) Educational Factors

(2.1) Superior educational facilities, Advanced Research and Development opportunities.

Example: Pakistani students pursuing higher education abroad, Scientist and Researchers moving to western countries for R & D facilities.

(3) Political and Social Factors

(3.1) Political Instability and Corruption,

Better social security and health care

Example: health care professionals leaving Pakistan due to political unrest and

corruption, healthcare professionals

migrating to countries with better

social security systems.

(4) Personal Factors

(4.1) Improved quality of life, family reunification

Example: families relocating to developed countries and joining them abroad.

countries and joining them abroad.

(III) Consequences of Brain Drain

(1) Shortage of Human Capital

(1.1) Loss of skilled workforce and its economic output.

(2) Weakened Public Services

(2.1) Healthcare sector: Shortage of medical professionals

(2.1.1) Deterioration in healthcare quality

(2.2) Education sector: Loss of teachers and educators to foreign institutions.

(2.2.1) Decline in educational standards

(3) Dependence on Remittances

(3.1) Reliance on money sent back by emigrants

(4) Decline in Innovation and Research

(4.1) Reduced technological and academic advancements.

(iv) Strategies to mitigate Brain Drain

(1) Political Stability

- Implementing consistent and transparent policies.

(2) offering Employment and better living standards

- Creating jobs, Improving salaries and working conditions.

(3) Investing in Healthcare, Education, and Technology

(v) Conclusion

THE ESSAY

In the early 2000s, Dr. Aysha Ahmed, a Pakistani neuroscientist, made a groundbreaking discovery in neurodegenerative diseases. However, inadequate funding and resources in Pakistan compelled her to move to the United States, where she achieved significant advancements in Alzheimer's and Parkinson's research. Her departure exemplifies the profound impact of brain drain. The migration of highly skilled and educated individuals from less developed to more developed countries is a global phenomenon. A recent study shows that out of 59 million migrants in OECD countries, 20 million are highly skilled, with many originating from South Asian countries such as Pakistan, Sri Lanka, and Bangladesh. Brain drain, driven by economic, educational, and political and personal factors, leads to loss of skilled human capital, weakened public services like health and education, reliance on remittances, and a decline in innovation and research.