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**Topic :**

## Brain Drain: Causes and Consequences

**Essay Outline:**

### 1. Introduction:

**A. Definition of Brain drain**

**B. Importance of the issue**

**C. Thesis Statement :** Brain drain is a phenomenon driven by a combination of push and pull factors, resulting in significant social, economic, and political consequences for the country (source country), including talent depletion, reduced innovation capacity, and diminished global competitiveness.

### 2. Causes of Brain Drain:

**A. Push Factors:**

i. Political instability and conflict

ii. Economic factors : low salaries, limited jobs.

iii. Social and Cultural Factors : Poor conditions.

iv. Desire for higher education.

**B. Pull Factors:**

i. Political stability and peace.



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- ii. Better job prospects and Career opportunities.
- iii. Higher standard of living.
- iv. Educational and training opportunities

### 3. Consequences of Brain Drain:

#### (A) Economic consequences

- i. Loss of Human capital.
- ii. Reduced productivity
- iii. Decreased competitiveness.

#### (B) Social consequences:

- i. Talent depletion
- ii. Reduced innovation capacity.
- iii. Decline in development, and Health sector

#### (C) Political consequences

- i. Reduced global influence.
- ii. Diminished diplomatic leverage.
- iii. Decreased economic power.

### 4. Survey of Pakistan Institute of Development Economics (PIDE) 2023:

(A) Case study of Sarah Gilani

(B) Case study of Sameera Rabbani

(C) Statement of Maheen Ahmad

### 5. Solution and Strategies:

- i. Brain gain initiatives: Talent attraction pro



- ii. Improving economic conditions.
- iii. Improving job opportunities.
- iv. Enhancing educational and training opportunities.
- v. Encouraging innovation.
- vi. By political stability.

## 6. Conclusion

The "Brain Drain" phenomenon has a long history. In 1963, the Royal Society defined "brain drain" the exodus of British Scientists to USA, seriously jeopardizing the British economy, but this term eventually became of common use to describe the emigration of scholars and professionals from the third world countries. Because of the migration the investments made by these countries on the formation of their nations were used by the developed countries: the result was an unjust technological aid to the richer countries by the poorer ones.



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We should save skilled human resources for the better utilization of natural resources.

Youth are not useless they are used  
"Less" they are not careless they are  
cared "Less" — Sami Chinmayamanda.

The brain drain from Pakistan has a long history. During the 1960's to 1990's many skilled professionals and intellectuals left Pakistan due to political instability and economic uncertainty. Infact this trend continued throughout the 1990's upto the end of 20<sup>th</sup> century and even now persists.