

Day: _____

Date: _____

Topic:

Brain Drain is Better than

Brain in the Drain

Outline

1 Introduction:

- (i) Hook
- (ii) General Statement
- (iii) Thesis Statement

2- Why Brain Drain is Better than Brain in the Drain

- (i) For better opportunities
- (ii) To avoid social unrest
- (iii) To avoid political turmoil in the country
- (iv) For better education.
- (v) For better health-care facilities
- (vi) To save oneself from the hazardous impacts of pollution.
- (vii) Brain drain also helps to improve economy.

3- Measures to Reduce Brain Drain:

- (i) Increase investment in certain areas of the economy
- (ii) offers competitive wages

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(iv) Pave the way for legal and social reforms ~~settled in mind~~

(iv) Improve the quality of resources such as healthcare and housing.

1- Conclusion:

The Essays

The term 'Brain Drain' was first used by the United Kingdom in 1960 when the skilled work force started emigrating from the developing countries to the developed countries (post world countries). It refers to the situation when a highly qualified and well trained people leave their country to permanently settle down in other countries. It is also known as human capital flight. With the beginning of globalization, ideas, opinions, skills in the form of labour started being exchanged between the nations. Brain Drain is better than Brain in the Drain because of many reasons. A few of them are highlighted as: it provides better opportunities, it is a way of avoiding the social unrest in one's own country, it helps individuals

with the employment opportunities in Pakistan and leaving it for better opportunities. Because if one gets good opportunities and facilities in his own country then why would one leave it.

Remorsefully, the youth of Pakistan are being forced to ^{leave} the country.

Second comes the most serious concern which is compelling Pakistanis to leave the country; the surging social unrest. Because, social unrest causes instability among low-to-middle-income nations. It eventually leads to the flight of academicians, healthcare professionals and skilled workers. A sense of uncertainty and volatile environment have been created in Pakistan due to ethnic, political and sectarian tensions. This drives the educated and skilled workforce to seek refuge in more peaceful

and stable countries. Resultantly it becomes the main reason to push the individuals to migrate to socially stable and strong countries. Therefore, instead of wasting these intellectual potential and mental faculties, youth prefers to leave the country and settle down in a more stable and peaceful countries.

Third, comes the political turmoil in developing countries like Pakistan that is forcing people to leave the country. The Political instability adversely affects the socio-economic, politico-religious and productive environment. Apparently, the majority of the people leave the country in compulsion rather than pleasure due to the volatile situation of Pakistan's economy. It is also evident from the report of World Bank; the foreign reserves of the country sunk below 3.7 billion

dollars. Its currency has devalued to around PKR 270 a dollar. The inflation rate rose upto 26 percent. A spiraling hike in the energy prices have further worsened the situation. All these factors lead to socio-economic difficulties while pushing the people to leave their motherland. It can safely be commented that professionals often leave the country to seek better economic prospects as well as the environment where they say of the people is considered important. Despite being a democratic country, Pakistan has failed to make people that their opinion matters. Thus, Political instability is playing a significant role in compelling people to leave their beloved motherland.