

Is Brain Drain a Momentary Benefit or a Long-Term Disaster?

Outline

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② Arguments that ^{Manifest} Brain Drain is a Long-Term Disaster;

②.1 Burden on national expenditure

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②.8 Efficient political leadership is lost.

②.9 Calibre of people residing in a country falls.

③ Arguments which manifest that Brain Drain is a Momentary Benefit ;

③.1 Rise in inflows of remittances

③.2 Knowledge transfer upon their return

④ Conclusion

Post-dinner conversations in most urban middle-class households start these days with commentaries on the unstable politics ~~of~~ and abysmal economic situations and end with the concern about the youth exodus from the third-world countries to the seemingly greener pastures of the ~~first~~ first-world countries. This youth exodus is commonly known as brain drain, which refers to the migration of highly skilled intellectual and technical forces to foreign lands. ~~The~~ Brain drain is believed to be a long-term disaster ~~for~~ a country because it ~~off~~ has severe repercussions for the home country. Initially, it increases the burden on the national expenditure of a country. ~~Therefore~~ Furthermore, it results into the loss of skilled engineers and IT experts. ~~The~~ ~~also~~ The health sector of a country also suffers from the departure of doctors and nurses. Furthermore, the economy depletes due to the emigration of professionals across various

sectors. Additionally, investments in higher education is lost due to the influence of brain drain. Moreover, brain drain entails loss of strategic manpower from key positions. In addition, it leads to a lack of political representation for the younger generation. Moving forward, brain drain also damages the social and cultural tapestry of a country. ~~However~~ On the other hand, it is believed that brain drain is a momentary benefit for a country. ~~Because~~ ^{They argue that} due to brain drain the inflow of remittances rise, which fills external deficits. Although this foreign inflow is crucial to maintain foreign exchange reserves, but it is not a long-term solution. And countries are not run on ~~the~~ remittances. Hence, it can be deduced that brain drain is a long-term disaster, rather than a momentary benefit.

To begin, brain drain is believed to be a burden on national expenditure of a country. Because the state invests substantial amount of money in building human capital through ^{Public} schooling, heavily subsidized universities and professional training institutions. These individuals are trained to contribute to national development by serving in public institutions. However, when these professionals to developed countries for better livelihood, this investment is lost. Additionally, to fill this gap, which is created due to mass outflow of ~~good~~ skilled manpower, the government hires foreign experts at much higher costs, adding further burden on national expenditure. Such ~~events~~ ^{cycle} of events represents a double loss for a home country. According to the Associated Chamber of Commerce and Industry of India, Indian students studying or working abroad cost India as much as 17 billion dollars a year in lost revenue. Thus, brain drain results

into burden on national expenditure of a country.

On the other hand, it is believed that brain drain is a momentary benefit. Because of brain drain a country receives vast amount of remittances. These remittances help in filling large external deficits. Although this foreign currency ~~inflow~~ flow is crucial to maintain foreign exchange reserves, ~~but~~ it is not a long-term solution. Countries are not run on remittances. Any global economic shock can drastically change the situation. And most importantly, this migration comes with economic costs. Therefore brain drain is ~~is~~ not a momentary benefit, but it is a long-term disaster.

In a nutshell, it can be concluded that brain drain is a long-term disaster. Firstly, it ~~leads~~ tends to be a burden on economy, as skilled population emigration forces the government to hire foreign expert at higher rates. Furthermore, due to departure of doctors and nurses, health sector suffers. Moreover, country's ~~industrial~~ industrial and technological progress is halted due to loss of skilled engineers and IT experts. In addition, the calibre of people residing in the country falls which negatively affects the development of society. It also ~~results~~ results ~~into~~ into the loss of ~~£~~ investments in higher education because youth getting subsidised education in home country becomes an asset for a host country. However, others argue that it is a momentary benefit because it is a knowledge transfer upon their return to the home country. In contrast, according to a survey, ~~among~~ ~~among~~ those leaving

their home country never wants to comeback. Rather they chose to be an asset for the host country by providing their services. Hence, according to the witnesses provided in the essay, it can be argued that brain drain is a long-term disaster. However, brain drain can be turned into brain gain by applying certain policies and by introducing reforms such as providing ~~new~~ research and development infrastructures, better opportunities and a system of merit be adopted.