

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

## Outline

### ① Introduction

### ② Arguments that <sup>Manifest</sup> Brain Drain is a Long-Term Disaster;

Plz diversify your argument

②.1 Burden on national expenditure

②.2 Loss of skilled engineers and IT experts

②.3

②.4 Depletion of economy

Has lost

②.5

Investment in higher education

②.6

Shortage of strategic manpower

②.7

Damages socio and moral tapestry

②.8

Efficient political leadership is lost

②.9

Calibre of people deciding in a country falls

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

③.1 Rise in inflow 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 ~~young people in the third-world countries~~ to the seemingly greener pastures of the ~~young people in the third-world countries~~ Plz cut short sentences from here...these are too long

is commonly known as brain drain, which refers to the migration of highly skilled intellectual and technical forces to foreign lands. Brain drain is believed to be a long-term disaster ~~for a country~~ because it ~~of~~ has severe repercussions for the home country.

increasing the burden on the national

expenses of a country. Furthermore, it

results into the loss of skilled engineers and IT experts ~~in 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~~

**Has lost**  
sectors. Additionally, investments in the higher  
education sector is also a major influence  
of brain drain. Moreover, brain drain entails  
loss of strategic men power 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~~   
hence, it is believed that brain  
drain is a momentary benefit for a  
country. ~~Because of~~ <sup>They argue that due to</sup> 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.  
As countries are not run on ~~the remi-~~  
Hence, it can be deduced that  
brain drain is a long-term disaster, rather  
than a momentary benefit.

**Avoid writing in passive plz**

To begin, brain drain is believed to be a burden on national expenditure of a country because the state invests substantial amounts of money in building human capital through <sup>Public</sup> Schooling, heavily subsidized universities and professional ~~etc~~ associations. These individuals are trained to contribute to national development by serving in public institutions. However, with these professionals to developed countries for better livelihood, this investment is lost. Additionally, to fill this

gap, which is created due to massive loss of skilled labor force, the government hires foreign experts at much higher costs, adding further burden on national expenditure. Such <sup>cycle</sup> ~~series~~ of events represent a 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 rupees 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 a <sup>brain drain is a</sup> momentary benefit. Because

of brain drain a country receives

various amounts of remittances. These

here

remittances help in filling large external

deficits. Although this foreign currency

revenue flow is crucial to maintain

foreign exchange reserves, ~~but~~ it is not

a long-term solution. Countries are not

run on remittances. Any global econ-

omic shock can drastically change the

situation. And most importantly, this migra-

tion comes with economic costs. Therefore

brain drain is not a momentary benefit, but

it is a long-term disaster.

In a nutshell, it is a loss to the country that brain drain is a loss to the country. Firstly, it 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 and technological progress is halted due to loss of skilled engineers and exports. In addition, the calibre of people residing in the country falls, which negatively affects the development of society. This also leads to loss of investments in higher education because youth getting subsidized education in home country becomes an asset for a host country.

However, it is argued that it is a monetary benefit because it is a kind of investment in return to the home country. In U.S.A. according to a <sup>recent</sup> survey, among those leaving

their home country nor wants to comeback. Rather the ~~they~~ ~~they~~ to be an asset for the host country by providing ~~giving~~ their services. Hence according to the witness 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 forms such as providing ~~new~~ research and development infrastructure, better opportunities and a system of merit be adopted.