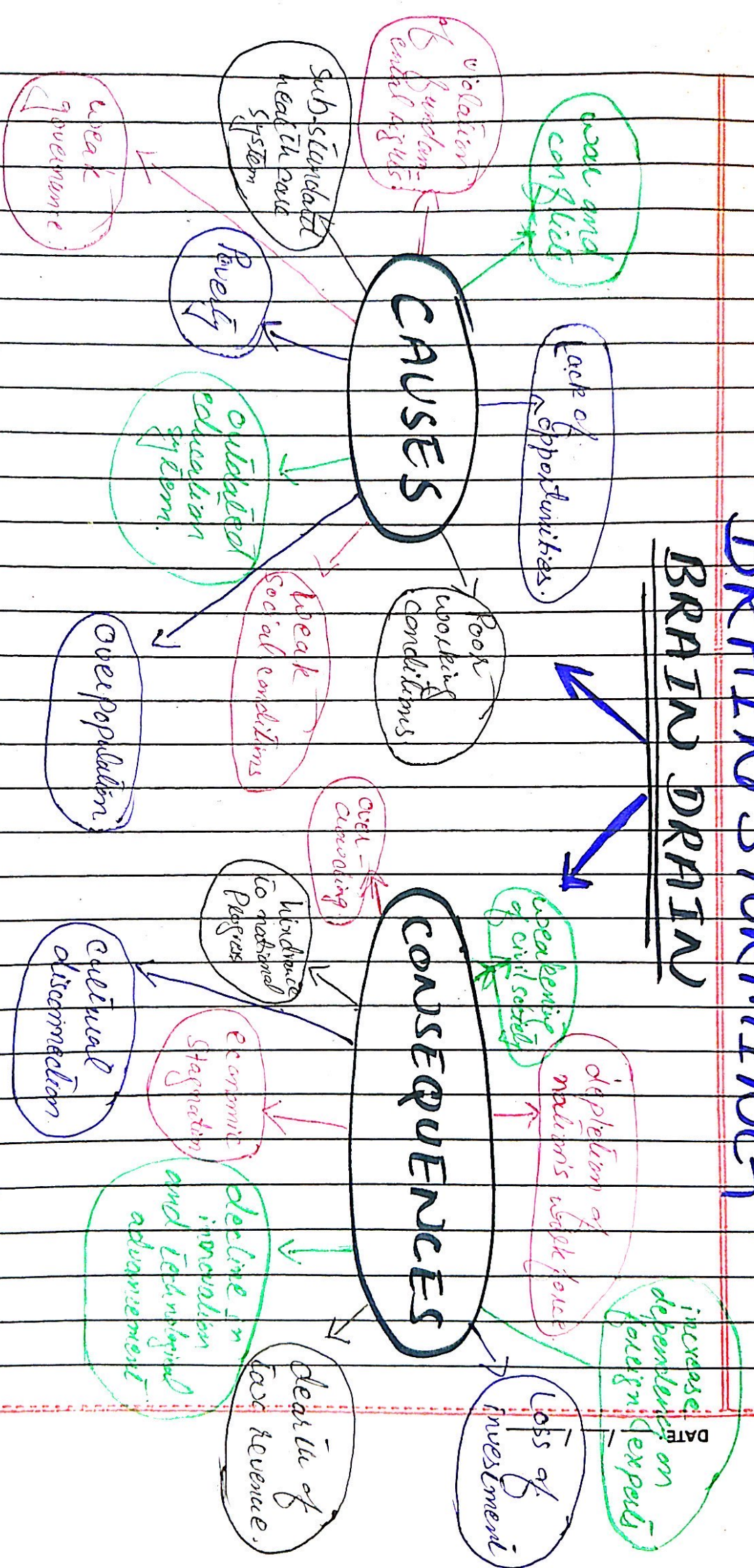


BRAIN STORMING

BRAIN DRAIN



TOPIC:

BRAIN DRAIN? CAUSES AND CONSEQUENCES

OUTLINE

1 Introduction:

- 1.1 Hook
- 1.2 Supporting sentences
- 1.3 Thesis Statement

2 What is brain drain?

- 2.1 Examples from developing world.

3 Causes of brain drain:

- 3.1 Lack of opportunities
- 3.2 Poor working conditions.
- 3.3 Outdated education system
- 3.4 Weak social conditions.
- 3.5 Weak governance.
- 3.6 Over population

- 3.7 Poverty
- 3.8 Sub-standard health care system
- 3.9 Violation of fundamental rights.
- 3.10 War and conflicts within and with other states.

3 Consequences of brain drain:

- 3.1 Depletion of nation's work force.
- 3.2 Loss of investment spent on education and professional development
- 3.3 Decrease of tax revenue
- 3.4 Decline in innovation and technological advancement
- 3.5 Economic stagnation for the source countries.
- 3.6 Cultural disconnection in both the sending and receiving countries.
- 3.7 Hindrance to national progress
- 3.8 Over-crowding in the host countries.
- 3.9 Weakening of civil-society
- 3.10 Increase dependency on foreign experts.

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4 Conclusion:

4.1 Thesis restated, &

4.2 Concluding thoughts



THE ESSAY

According to Peter Drucker, "The ultimate resource in economic development is people. It is people, not capital or raw materials that develop an economy."

So, this is the importance of individuals in uplifting the socio-economic condition of a state. Generally, brain drain refers to the transfer of human capital from developed to developing countries. It has become a major issue for many developing nations. The brain drain is caused by a number of factors. The absence of employment options is the main factor. Moreover, low pay and unfavourable working conditions compell the professionals to look for opportunities elsewhere. Deficiencies in education system, economic instability, social limitations and political turmoil can all be the contributing

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factors. Besides all these causes there are several detrimental repercussions of brain drain on developing nations. Highly skilled individuals frequently leave the country, resulting in a sizeable loss of human capital. Moreover the investment on

These professionals by governments also gets wasted. ^{not only} The brain drain leads to the loss of revenue but causes a general decline in productivity and innovation as well. Furthermore it leads to economic stagnation, cultural disconnection and slow national development. Areas that see brain gain become overcrowded and brain drain not only weakens the civil society but increases the dependency on foreign experts. So, human capital is the most powerful element of a state.
