

In the name of Allah,

the Beneficent, the Merciful

**Tehran, Islamic Republic of
IRAN**

Home, Sweet Home, But ...;
Merits and Demerits of Migration:
A Case of the I. R. of Iran

A paper submitted to EROPA
(Eastern Regional Organization for Public Administration)

By: Ahmadreza
ASHRAFOLOGHALAEI
Senior Expert, Lecturer
oghalae@mporg.ir, oghalae@isu.ac.ir,
oghalae110@yahoo.com

Introduction:

- **Migration outcomes:**

- Capital flight**

- Brain Drain**

Capital flight

- ✧ change of economic conditions within a country
- ✧ a desire to diversify the type of investments that make up the financial portfolio
- ✧ the confidence of the investor in the domestic economy

Brain Drain

Push factors:

1. Under employment,
2. Economic under development;
3. Low wage/salary,
4. Political instability;
5. Over production and under utilization or HQM;
6. Lack of research and other facilities;
7. Lack of freedom;
8. Discrimination in appointment and promotion;
9. Poor working facilities;
10. Lack of scientific tradition and culture;
11. Unsuitable institution;
12. Desire for a better urban life;
13. Desire for higher qualification and recognition;
14. Better career expectation;
15. Lack of satisfactory working conditions.

Brain Drain

Pull factors:

- 1) Better economic prospects;
- 2) Higher salary and income;
- 3) Better level of living and way of life;
- 4) Better research facilities;
- 5) Modern educational system and better opportunity for higher qualifications;
- 6) Prestige of foreign training;
- 7) Intellectual freedom.
- 8) Better working condition and better employment opportunities;
- 9) Relative political stability;
- 10) Presence of a rich, scientific and cultural tradition;
- 11) Attraction of urban centers;
- 12) Availability of experience/supporting staff;
- 13) Frequent chances of a lucky break in life;
- 14) Technological gap;

Dualism as a cause of brain migration:

Developed countries (DCS)

- 1) Wage level high;
- 2) Absorptive capacity high;
- 3) Labor shortage;
- 4) Demand labor high;
- 5) Education very costly;
- 6) Education planned;
- 7) Population growth low;
- 8) Mass consumption stage of development;
- 9) Opportunity cost of labor high;
- 10) Marginal productivity of labor high;
- 11) Labor more/less fully employed;
- 12) High quality manpower essential;
- 13) Rate of profit very high as a whole in the economy;
- 14) High rate of economic growth;
- 15) Capital intensive production;
- 16) Technologically rich and exporter of technology.

Less Developed countries (LDCS)

- 1) Wage level low;
- 2) Absorptive capacity low;
- 3) Labor surplus;
- 4) Demand for labor low;
- 5) Education cheap;
- 6) Education unplanned;
- 7) Population growth high;
- 8) Primary stage of development;
- 9) Unemployment and under-employment prevailing;
- 10) High quality manpower not so essential;
- 11) Rate of profit very low as a whole in the economy*
- 12) Low rate of economic growth;
- 13) Technologically poor and importer of technology.

Socio-Psychological factors

Brain Drain

Is Not Always Negative

Reducing Brain Drain

May Not Be the Best Answer

Skill of brain recirculation:

- implementing educational strategies that support and nurture these nuclei through both targeted national programs and training abroad,
- investing in infrastructure for research and development and creating conditions that foster the growth of public sector and private sector demand for research results, technological development and innovation,
- building an enlightened leadership and an enabling national scientific community that advocates internally and externally for the coherent development of scientific and technological capacity.

Leaving for Greener Pastures

- ❖ *Unemployment/Underemployment*
- ❖ *Universities' Intellectual Atmosphere*
- ❖ *"KONKUR" or university entrance exam*
- ❖ *The Attractiveness of Opportunities*
- ❖ *Reform Policy Options*

Conclusion

I would like to wholeheartedly
thank:

- *EROPA Secretariat officials for their sincere cooperation,*
- *And YOU.*