

BRAIN DRAIN AND EDUCATIONAL POLICES IN THE ARAB WORLD: IS THERE A LINK?

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Abstract

No doubt that Education process has distorted a long centuries ago in the Arab region. According to Arab league statistics: the rate of enrollment in primary education rises from 77% in 1999 to 86% in 2010. Nevertheless still 5 million children in the age of primary education are not registered. Yemen ranks first in States that don't join their children in primary school. It is worse in Syria, Iraq and Sudan where sectarian conflicts and civil wars.

This paper is going to test a major assumption within brain drain debates which is that skilled migrants are trained at their government's expenses, but fail to pay back because they leave and enable other countries to benefit from their skills due to the failure of educational policies in their homes to satisfy their expectations. It raises more than one research questions: How does the brain drain relate to the failure of education policies? What would be the relevance of brain drain and missing the training and skills as undesirable output of education policies? what is the link of brain drain and the necessity of national or human security? How does the absence of citizenship education before the significant political change in the Arab spring countries lead to fragmented identity?

By analyzing the census of the brain drain in the Arab region and its impacts on the education outputs and identity issue in the sending state, this paper will be presented.

Keywords: Brain drain, Arab region, immigration, statistics, repellent factors, economic costs, strategic vision, education policies