**Solving the Technology Brain-Drain Epidemic in the Asia-Pacific Region**

**Timothy Tam**

**Joseph Harmon**

**Spencer King**

**Kristen Leach**

**Jordan Hall**

**Annotated Bibliography (sorted by Region)**

**India**   
Dudley, Brier.  “India parlays education, timing into tech boom”  The Seattle Times, August 9th 2004  
<http://seattletimes.nwsource.com/html/businesstechnology/2002000235_india09.html>  
Article explains a number of strategies that has allowed India to make steady gains in the IT sector. Besides focusing on the government money put towards college also mentions the tax breaks , reduced fees, and the relaxation of policies. Also focuses on bringing the comforts of overseas jobs to India.  
  
Ahuja, Shiri “Information Technology in India: A Shift in a Paradigm”   
Delivered at the “Weere in the World? Conference, Budapest 24/25 October 2000  
<http://www.emergence.nu/events/budapest/ahuja.pdf>  
Report on the shifts made within India to promote the growth of an IT industry and not just a small sector. Highlights mandates set by the government so that industry could flourish. Brain drain is less of an issue here because they have an industry that can actually support its population. Yes there are still jobs abroad but those schooled in the country and not abroad have similar oppertunities.  
  
  
**China**  
Watts, Jonathan. “China fears brain drain as its overseas students stay put”. The Guardian, 2 June 2007. Web.  23 May 2011. <<http://www.guardian.co.uk/world/2007/jun/02/internationaleducationnews.highereducation>>  
This article explains why China suffers one of the worst brain drains in the world, with a worse standard of living amongst the problems, and what China will do to tackle the problem, such as paying higher salaries. A Chinese student is also interviewed to further understand the impact of the problem. Statistics concerning the Chinese brain drain shown in this article will be used in the final project. The article’s insights into why China suffers brain drain and how they combat it will also be used. Quotes from the interview may be used as evidence to support the argument.  
  
Chow, Jonathan. “China’s brain drain”. Shanghaiist, 28 July 2009. Web. 24 May 2011.  
[<http://shanghaiist.com/2009/07/28/dang\_brain\_drain.php>](about:blank)  
This article argues that education, employment and family are the main reasons behind China’s brain drain. The article also provides useful statistics concerning the issue. Statistics used in the article will be used in the final project. Its explanation of why the Chinese brain drain is so serious will also be used in the project.  
  
LaFaniere Sharon, “Uneasy Engagement – Fighting Trend, China is Luring Scientists Home”. New York Times, 6 January 2010. Web. 23 May 2011. <<http://www.nytimes.com/2010/01/07/world/asia/07scholar.html?pagewanted=1>>  
This article argues that how China is slowly managing to lure its top scientists back home, with patriotism a major factor. The article interviews a top Chinese scientist to support its case. Statistics used in this article will also be used in the project. The article’s insight into how China is fixing its brain drain problem will be used in the project as well. Quotes from the interview may also be used.  
  
<http://www.un.org/esa/population/meetings/fourcthcoord2005/P13_ADB.pdf> (link no longer active but have hard copy)  
Section III detailed report with statistics about the number of Chinese students going abroad, of how many return and how many don’t. Mentions what needs to change in order to draw people back into the country.   
There is a similar section on the Phillipines.   
  
  
**Malaysia**

Malaysia Economic Monitor: Brain Drain. Bangkok: The World Bank. 2011.

This report by the World Bank is the result of a comprehensive study that explores in great detail the brain drain dilemma.  It consists of three parts; recent economic developments, economic outlook and brain drain.  The first two parts serve as an introduction to the Malaysian economy and put the brain drain issue into perspective while the third chapter focuses on the magnitude of brain drain, the economic impact and policy approaches to tackle it.  We will use this report to obtain hard facts and figures, especially statistics, that put into perspective the magnitude of the issue and its demographics.  We will also use this report as a source of policy approaches executed by the Malaysian government and analyze the effectiveness of each method.  
  
Will you come back to Malaysia? (2011). Retrieved May 24, 2011, from Plugging the Brain Drain: <http://pluggingthebraindrain.wordpress.com/>  
This website is the culmination of a recent study conducted by a Malaysian student studying in California.  Her study focuses on young students and professionals between the ages of 18 and 27 studying and working abroad and identifies the main factors of brain drain and how to overcome it.  The most useful part of this blog is the abundance of primary sources available through survey results and comments posted on the blog.  These sources would be very beneficial in capturing the emotions conveyed by the people writing them and understand better which factors they feel more strongly about and identify which policies would be most effective to solve brain drain.

**Thailand/Singapore**  
Bhumiratana, Sakarindr, et al. "Thailand and brain drain." Maejo International. Journal of Science and Technology 3.01 (2009): 53-59. Maejo International Journal of Science and Technology. Web. 24 May 2011. <http://www.mijst.mju.ac.th/vol3/53-59.pdf>.  
<http://www.mijst.mju.ac.th/vol3/53-59.pdf>

This article explains Thailand’s somewhat unique problem in that migration or “brain drain” that has occurred has been almost equally split between second and tertiary educated Thais.  The paper also examines Thailand’s position with respect to brain drain, lessons learned, and some policies that have been put into place to minimize the impact of the loss of skilled workers.  The conclusion of the paper suggests that brain drain should not be viewed as an entirely negative development and that the positive outcomes should be recognized, encouraged, and incorporated into policy.  We will use this article to explain an alternative side to restricting mobility of skilled workers.  We can take this article and use it to construct a partial argument to the potential for economic gains that can be made from an increasingly mobile, skilled workforce.  
  
Phongsiri, Monchai. "Thai Diasporas and Livelihood Strategies in Thai Society." Thailand Research Fund: n. pag. Thailand Research Fund. Web. 24 May 2011. <http://www.trf.or.th/TRFGallery/Upload/Gallery/Documents/Files/ 1000000022.pdf>.  
<http://www.trf.or.th/TRFGallery/Upload/Gallery/Documents/Files/1000000022.pdf>

This article uses traditional definitions of Diaspora to examine the phenomenon of the brain drain in Thailand.  It also considers the reasons for emigrating to another country in terms of personal livelihood.  The paper examines the definition of “livelihood” in a modern day context to understand the benefits of leaving one’s country for work elsewhere.  There are several good info-graphics in this paper that we may be able to use to visually explain livelihood frameworks.  The article applies the concepts of diaspora and livelihood to understand the Thai Diasporas.  Though not directly examining brain drain itself, the article gives a comprehensive look at living conditions and the relationship between Thailand and Burma, which can be used to try and understand the more modern issue of brain drain within the context to living conditions and livelihood.  
  
"Malaysia struggling to reverse brain drain." Malaysia Today. N.p., 4 Jan. 2011. Web. 24 May 2011. <http://www.malaysia-today.net/mtcolumns/ newscommentaries/37163-malaysia-struggling-to-reverse-brain-drain>.  
<http://www.malaysia-today.net/mtcolumns/newscommentaries/37163-malaysia-struggling-to-reverse-brain-drain>  
This article is about Malaysia’s struggle with brain drain, but it presents an interesting personal interview with a Malaysian citizen who left to work in Singapore.  He comments about the quality of life there and his reasons for leaving.  Though it is a specific case, it provides valuable personal insights into the larger brain drain situation, and to why perhaps Singapore has been less affected by this phenomenon.  We can use this article as an interview piece that touches on the personal complications associated with brain drain.  There is also an interesting forum discussion between readers that might have some value for understanding the citizens affected by brain drain.

**Western Perspectives**  
Kapur, Devesh; McHale, John (2005). "Give Us Your Best and Brightest: The Global Hunt for Talent and Its Impact on the Developing World : Center for Global Development : Publications". Cgdev.org.  
A very good book exploring brain drain from developing nations to the “Western World.” Kapur covers broad causes, effects on both developing and developed nations, and possible policy options. Kapur’s book is widely praised, and will give us a baseline and contemporary overview of the western perspectives on human capital flight.