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World Congress for Middle Eastern Studies

Barcelona, July 19th - 24th 2010[< Back to SUMMARY OF PANELS](#)

Human Capital Transfer (010) - Panel

· **Date:** MON 19, 2.30-4.30 pm

· **Language:** English

· **Description:** **Chair:** Shahrzad Kamyab (Independent scholar-International Education Consultant)

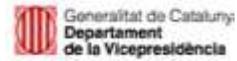
Paper presenter: Professor F. Ershad (Shahid Chamran University, Iran), "An Out-look On Brain-Drain As a Continuous Migratory Process in Iran"

Since the 1950s up to now, Iran's population has been faced with some considerable changes. These changes have been realized in relation to a number of socio-economic factors, such as unequal life and work conditions between rural and urban areas. Continuous rural-to urban migration through the previous decades at least, since the mid-20th century- is one of the strongest features of this population change. It seems clear that migration in Iran, like many other societies, would be explainable by combined factors of socio-economic inequalities and migration selectivity variables. In short, those who enjoy from a relatively higher human capital in mussel and/or brain abilities- have more space-autonomy for relocation and selection for more desirable residential places. A strong incentive for those migratory groups is to enjoy from the consequences of social mobility to compensate their relative depression or unequal life conditions. Meanwhile, by referring to selective studies, it was demonstrated and documented that Iran is an important case of international migration, especially brain-drain movement. But, as the rural areas bear a strong loss from out-migration, the country experiences a higher loss from brain-drain. Briefly, it seems that there are not important categorical differences between internal and external migration. In other words, it may be claimed that based on the inequalities and migration selectivity approach, the nature of internal migration, mainly rural-to-urban exodus within Iran (and at least in some other Middle Eastern countries), and international migration, especially brain-drain, should be categorized as the same kind, or saying in a structural view, they are different types or phases through a common continuum. Therefore, these disadvantaging moves are not unexpected and unpredictable, so it is not very difficult to intervene or tackle with it, if not prevented.

Paper presenter: Rasha Istaiteyeh (Junior Researcher-Department of Development Economics, Migration and Agricultural Policy, University of Kassel, Germany), "Integrating Scientific Knowledge through Circular Migration: The Case of Jordan"

Jordan is an Islamic, Middle Eastern country, located in what nearly most of Christians, Jews and Muslims consider as the Holy Land. Its staunch constitutional monarchy during the last thirty years has maintained continuous stability, moderation and security situation in a region prone to potential volatility. Student mobility is a particular type of migration and graduate students decisions concerning either returning home or remaining in the host country or relocating to a third country, are related to the arguments of brain drain,

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