

# Should University Education free

## Outline

### 1- Introduction

- a) Thesis Statement: Education should not be free for developing countries like Pakistan which are not economically stable. Free education will burdened the economy with many other factors.

### 2- Reasons of not free University Education

#### 2.1) Financial Constraints on developing States

- 2.1.1 → Heavy fiscal burden on state budget will limited GDP allocation to education.
- 2.1.2 → Funds will divert. from primary to secondary education.

#### 2.2) Misallocation of Public Resources

- 2.2.1 → Subsidy may only availed by middle class and upper class who already availed opportunity.
- 2.2.2 → Lower middle could remain under-represented.

#### 2.3) Brain - Drain Cause National Loss

- 2.3.1 → Graduates of subsidized universities often migrate to abroad.
- 2.3.2 → State subsidy can beneficial for foreign economies rather than national workforce.



## 2.4 → Decline in Quality of Education

2.4.1 → Free education leads to overcrowding

2.4.2 → Free education leads to under-funding of universities.

2.4.3 → Quality can be compromised for quantity.

## 2.5 → Maximization of Un-employment

2.5.1 → Number of jobs can be lower than the number of graduates.

2.5.2 → It may increase the devaluation of degree.

## 2.6 → Political Exploitation

2.6.1 → Free education could be used as political slogan rather than focusing on economic sustainability.

2.6.2 → Policy collapse during political and economic crisis.

## 2.7 → Un-fair burden on Tax payers.

2.7.1 → Free education's cost transferred to taxpayers.

2.7.2 → Burden falls (disproportionately) disproportionately on non-university population (farmers, labourers).

2.7.3 → Create resentment among citizens who do not benefit.

## 2.8 → Promotion of dropouts

2.8.1 → Free education lessens the sense of responsibility of students.

2.8.2 → Free education loses value in students' eyes.

2.8.3 → It may increase the failure and dropouts.



## → Opportunity Cost of State Expenditure

2.9.1 → Free education's subsidy may neglect the other sector's. (Health, infrastructure, defense)

## 2.10 → Increase in Debt Crisis

2.10.1 → developing countries already face IMF Programs, fiscal deficits and external debt.

2.10.2 → <sup>Crisis.</sup> It may increase the loan of country.  
3- Way Forwards  
3-4 Conclusion



## Introduction

"What costs nothing is often valued at nothing" is a well known proverb. This explains the rising debate on problem of university education should be free. University education is crucial for youth as it prepares the students for field of Medical as a doctors, Engineer's and trained experts to serve the country. Many people claims the free education of universities under article 25A of constitution as right to free education, but it would be difficult for the developing countries like Pakistan and many other to afford. Universities requires infra-structures, experts, modern Technology, modern laboratories, libraries, and research centers. Without charging fee, the expenses could burdenized the government and taxpayers. This concept may work in rich welfare states.

This essay will argues that education should not free at university level. The reasons involves Financial constraints on developing countries, miss-allocation of public resources, national loss through brain



drain, decline in quality education, maximization of un-employment, political exploitation, burden on government and taxpayers, promotion of dropouts opportunity cost of state expenditure and increase in debt crisis. The essay will also provide the suggestions as ~~to~~ to arrangement of scholarships of merit and need based.