

University learning



**ASSIGN
BUSTER**

Learning Having a degree gives a competitive edge over those who do not. Attaining a level education always brings a lot of advantages to the graduands as they are always prepared for lifelong learning (Candy, 2000). Higher education always will boost the career prospects and the earning potential of the graduands. Learning in University also gives people a chance to undertake a course that really interests them and to engage in many other activities that may be of interest to the learners. University education is about taking your education to the next level and learning new things and ways of undertaking various activities.

University degrees may range from undergraduate degree, post graduate degree, doctoral degree and master's degree. All these qualifications help one to take charge of their future by building confidence and skills thereby opening up new opportunities to the graduand at whichever step in life.

University students are always offered trainings that are tailored to meet the expectations of the job markets. They are equipped with skills required to meet the challenging demands of the job market according to Fleming J and Owens (2010) and García (2010). They engage in specific skill acquisition in a field that they have special interests in. It is a common practice for one to engage more vigorously in a field he is most interested rather than a field one has got no interests in.

Going to a university exposes one to rich cultural and social diversity. Making friends from various regions and countries is something that is of paramount importance to the student. This makes the student ready for the international market. Attaining university education opens one to the international market and therefore one can work with international organizations like the World Food Programme, United Nations Organization

and World Bank as noted by Enders and Fulton (2002). This advances his/her career further. Working in any of the international organizations will always result to increased earning potential, range of opportunities and a career that is rewarding. Graduates always tend to earn more than those who have only A level education (Direct. gov. uk, 2010).

Taking into consideration the vast resources in universities including supporting industries and training and research facilities among many others, there are always practical trainings related to one's field of study. Also there is a lot of collaboration between the industry players and universities in research work. This gives the students hands on experience of what goes on in the related industries. When leaving the universities the students are aware of what is required of them and possess the expertise necessary for perfect competition in the industry. There are usually few or no collaborations between the industry players and A level institutions.

Universities always integrate the latest technologies in their education curriculum therefore encouraging the students in obtaining proficiency before going to the workplace. Basu (2007) notes that specialized and new technologies available in universities help the student maximize their potential and expertise. This puts the students in a better position in the job markets as noted by Boulton, Tynjälä and Välimaam (2006). Also the students are faced with a lot of challenges and through teamwork they are able to solve the challenges. This enhances their leadership, teamwork, communication and managerial skills.

In summary, university education makes the student internationally marketable, enhances proficiency in the output of the students, help the students acquire new skills in response to the current technological changes

and exposes them to social and cultural diversity. All these factors make the students from universities to have an advantage in searching for a job and handling of managerial positions in the industries over those without university education. University institutions prepare the students to be more responsible and better equipped in handling of issues in the workplace.

References

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