

Purpose and history of education

[Education](#)



Education is, first of all, prestige. Historically, smart, educated people in society are treated with greater respect than ignorant ones who have not learned a single day.

Education is the possession of knowledge, the ability to manage it, which helps people make discoveries that improve our lives. So, we cannot imagine the world without the inventions of Albert Einstein - a camera, a refrigerator; the discoveries of Isaac Newton - the law of universal gravitation, his three famous laws of mechanics, the theory regarding the motion of celestial bodies; projects of Leonardo da Vinci.

Education develops various aspects of human personality, reveals its abilities. In addition, it helps a person understand himself, choose his own path in life.

Example 1: Current Trends in Education

The trends in human resource management and its implications for education are altering. Several trends are innovative and are a result of the economy, while others are escalating as a result of new regulations, new types of degrees and education, and the type of people employed. The purpose of this paper is to inform the reader of several of these current trends.

The trends that seem the most critical to human resource management in education are the reduction of teachers, enhancing of job application questions, integration of technology, employee benefits, and providing staff recognition to encourage retention. These trends mark substantial challenges to schools with reference to workforce development, retention, and recruitment. New human resource management trends in education can

be directly linked to the downturn in our economy. (Shield, November 2009)
Simply because more schools are downsizing the amount of teachers retained, and increasing classroom sizes due to budget cuts.

Superintendents need to work with their human resource managers to determine what types of individuals will work well with their teams. Beyond the basic educational skills, human resource managers need to know if new hires and possible candidates can produce, can be trained, and can embrace a team environment, as well as generate the ultimate goal of enhancing the academic performance of students. More human resources managers are expanding upon job application questions as far as education, internships, and experience in fields of expertise.

This allows for changes in interview techniques. Two types of interview may be used by the human resource manager. One is the screening and the other is the behavioral. The screening is to cull candidates that do not meet specific requirements. The behavioral interview is to make an educated selection based on fair and legitimate criteria and not a "gut feeling." (Mayer, 2008)
Questions for applicants that are directly related to the school environment will be important in determining who gets the job and who is passed over.

While the old standards still apply to race, creed, religion, and disability as well as others, human resources managers now have to deal with the state certification of individuals and make a dedicated effort to giving these people every opportunity afforded to them by the certification they received. In the district in which I am employed, prospective teachers must have passed at

least one of the three test needed for certification In order to be considered for employment. There are sixgoalsof the strategic plan for my school.

The first is improving academic performance for ALL students while closing the achievement gap. Next is establishing and maintaining the school climates and facilities that are safe, orderly and supportive of effective teaching and learning. Third is developing and implement procedures and programs that will infuse technology to assist in improving the physical and fiscal management, inclemency, effectiveness, AnaaccountabilityAT ten cocoons Loving. I en recycling ten over-representation of minority and other at-risk students in Special Education.

Fifth is developing programs to promote the recruitment and retention of quality staff. Finally is promoting and encouraging positive home, school, business, and community relations that encourage student achievement. Technology is a significant trend and a fundamental part of our strategic plan. This trend is that technology advances are quickening in pace since the sass (Citron and Davies, May 2008). This trend may accelerate more significantly as more schools integrate genealogy into there academic programs.

These trends will necessitate more flexible and technologically as'. N. Y schools. The two technology objectives in our strategic plan are to ensure effective use of technology through ongoing training of our office staff and having teachers to utilize technology for lesson planning, attendance, and grading practices. Office staff will update information on the school's

website, use Manatee for budgetary matters, access available tools in SASS program, and use the television scroll to display information.

Teachers will utilize technology in daily classroom lessons. The action steps to be used are incorporating technology components each day in lesson planning, allowing teachers to check-out laptops from carts for projection, acquiring screens for each classroom, utilizing Interactive Achievement throughout grading period, providing professional development by individual teacher needs, performing required division testing on the computers (4th and 5th grade benchmarks) and using Study Island and SOL Pass.

Employee benefits is a trend that is vital. These programs will need to make radical changes to attract and retain employees. Since the majority of the current workforce is aging, they will be looking for better prescription coverage and long-term care benefits. Employees want a good retirement plan. A great employee benefit plan help organizations to compete in today's world. Employees not only work for money but also for intangible benefits such as enjoyment and a sense of purpose. Workforce Management 2003)

One objective of the strategic plan is to show improvements by subgroups by at least 10% on each Virginia Standards of Learning test in all four core subjects. One strategy to be used in reading is exposure to different genres and understanding their components. The action steps to take place to ensure this are sing genre studies, utilizing read aloud, using Reading Mastery Program textbooks, and participation in the Accelerated Reading Program. One strategy to be used in mathematics is to enhance the quality of instruction for students.

The action steps to ensure the success of this strategy is moving experienced teachers in grade level math positions, seek professional development opportunities for math teachers, incorporate learning stations to break down activities, and participation in SOL math night. One strategy to be used in history is student involvement in surrounding to include local, state, national, and live theaters. The actions steps to be taken to be successful in this area are field trips, local speakers, Jamestown outreach, Theatre Four, and Art Bank (living history).

One strategy to be used in science is grade level mastery of standards for each student. The action steps taken administer an end of year test that contains all tested standards, communication between third, fourth, and fifth grades about expectations of students, and working with students in small learning stations to gauge individual needs. Staff recognition is a very effective part of our strategic plan. Another current trend. One goal in our school improvement plan is to establish and maintain school climate.

The school improvement committee meets and decides upon staff recognition activities that will improve the school climate. The objective is to recognize staff that support effective teaching and learning. Recognizing staff has been one of the least expensive and most effective ways in helping to boost morale and productivity and well as enhancing retention. The staff where I work have been extremely responsive to being recognized, which is shown by the low turnover rate at the end of each school year.

Staff recognition is shown weekly by spotlighting teachers and other staff members. I believe that staff recognition could be improved where I work by

offering small monetary incentives. This could be funded by the fund raising committee. Gala events, best-of-the-best awards, on-the-spot recognition, gift certificates, performance reward points, sending e-cards and Just plain saying thanks - most organizations today have some form or all of these recognition programs in place with the intent to make a positive difference. HRS Management 2010) The author has discovered that a revision of this plan is needed to meet the needs of the 95% majority population of African American students. Teachers will use multicultural activities and games to stimulate instruction. In math classes, The Math Party will be used. This is a program that is used for intervention for at risk students and as a re-teaching/review tool for all students. In science and history classes, teachers will use songs and raps to incorporate in their instruction.

These integrated musical experiences can provide excitement for learning and improving students' skills. Music is able to expand the instructional process and accommodate differences in learning styles. Most of all, music adds a unique element of fun to the classroom. When children learn with music it makes learning more exciting. With music, students tend to work harder. In the concluding examination, it is irrefutable that rhyme, rhythm, and music can make immense differences in teaching and learning. They are the intangible educational instruments that can touch students in extremely unforgettable ways.

Example 2: Female Education

The history of progress of the human race is the history of education. Hence it is necessary for every person, man or woman, to be educated. The hand that rocks the cradle rules the world. Women should be educated like men; <https://assignbuster.com/purpose-and-history-of-education/>

otherwise there can be no peace or no progress. If you yoke an unbroken (untrained) horse with a highly trained one, the carriage will be dashed to pieces and the occupants' lives will be destroyed. The family peace cannot be preserved with such ill-matched life-long companions.

Napoleon was once asked what the greatest need of France was. He answered, " Motherland's National progress is impossible without trained and educated mothers". If the women in any country are not educated, about half of the people in that country will be ignorant. The result is that such a country will not be able to go along with other nations in development and progress. I'll There is a great controversy going on in Pakistan their women should receive her education or not.

Orthodox people are in favor of female education, but they are opposed to giving them higher education but this view does not sound well. If women are mentally fit to receive higher education, there seems to be no reason why they should not be allowed to develop their mental faculties. There is another group of liberal people which is in favor of the female education. To give them only the rudiments of knowledge, while they are eager for advanced studies, is to condemn them to a place of inferiority.

A woman has to play three distinct parts in the course of her life in each of which certain duties are expected of her. If she is able to do these well, she is worthy of being called perfect woman. It is only by the help of education that she can hope to be able to do them satisfactorily. The first duty of a woman is to be a good daughter. The second is to be a good wife and the third is to be a good mother. Education teaches a woman what she should

be. It also teaches her how she should do it to be a good daughter, a good wife and a good mother.

Many men spend their evening time at clubs and societies. But a gentleman with an educated wife will not feel the need of clubs and societies. He can share his thoughts with her and seek her advice in trouble. He can spend his leisure time in her company. An educated lady will be a good friend, a clever nurse and a useful adviser to her husband. She will be a true helpmate. She can retain her husband's affection and regard.

An uneducated lady is always unable to share in his interests. There is a saying in English. "The hand that rocks the cradle rules the world". The meaning is this that the mother exercises a very great influence over the lives of her children and is able to mould their thoughts and characters. If she is educated, she will make such an impression on the mind of her child, that it will enable him in later life to grow into a good and great man. Thus education will enable women to make their parents, husbands and children truly happy. Consequently it is very important that women should be educated.

Example 3: Why is Education So Important in Our Life

Education is an essential requirement for life. The first thing about education is knowledge gain. Education gives us knowledge of the world around us and changes it into something better. It developed us a perspective of looking at life. It helps us build opinions and have points of view on things in life. People debate over the subject of whether education is the only thing that gives knowledge. Some say education is the process of gaining information about the surrounding world while knowledge is something very different. They are

right. But then again, information cannot be converted into knowledge without education.

Education makes us capable of interpreting things, among other things. It is not just about lessons in textbooks. It is about the lessons of life. In the present world, human capital is considered the greatest national resource. By means of education, one can explore better opportunities for self, and alternatively, the whole population would get advantages. However, the achievement of higher education is not possible without studying in college or university. University is a hub of knowledge where learners can gain vast knowledge and experience with the exposure to the right courses. Choosing the right courses can be one of the important factors for life survival. Currently, the system of education in Malaysia is changing radically.

One of the factors behind the process of education reorganization, university education, in particular, is the process of globalization and computerization. Advanced concepts and the best practices of market-leading educational services (especially in the US and the UK) made it possible to develop the national education model with the aim to solve a number of problems related to the formation of a modern education model, historical education including, such as future demand for specialists, efficiency of the knowledge obtained, and mobility of professional qualifications under present conditions. Thus the article focuses on the issues of the most important courses that learners should take in university to prepare them for the future.

To begin with, the number of English taught programmes at the university stage should be improved and empowered to a certain extent than before.

English was formerly the language of England nevertheless it has grown to be the primary or secondary language of some past British colonies, for instance, the United States, Australia, Canada, and Malaysia. Presently, English is becoming the main language of many business and intellectual areas dominated by those countries mentioned earlier. English is also crucial to the ground of education. In most nations, children are educated and encouraged to study English as a second language. Yet in the nation where it is not an official language, such as Malaysia, most universities books are written in English. For the reason that it is the leading language, most of the researches and studies will be written in it as well.

At this moment, it is a firm statement that English is being used to an outsized scope at the universities slightly than a couple of decades ago. In accordance with Falck and Nissen (2018), attributable to the internationalization of advanced learning at the present time, the quantity of English taught courses in non-English nations at the university level is rising. This is due to internationalization has the reason partially of employing international students and somewhat of creating local students additional eye-catching on a worldwidedcareermarketplace.

The awareness of universities function within local people which we are practicing at this present time is superlatively understood as a result of positive changes since the expansion used of English in the major local universities. Into the bargain, Tange (2012) stated that during the 2010s, it has turned out to be apparent that Danish universities are experiencing significant transformation caused by the internationalization of the understanding market and economy of education and reputation.

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This also influences the work of the scholar group. The quantity of students attending university is progressively greater rather than 30 years ago, conveying regarding a recent isolating line among elite and mass schooling, despite the fact that simultaneously the drive to put forward learning courses to a broader worldwide scholar group has turn into significantly tougher, besides in the midst of the desire towards amplifying sociable mobility meant for the students. Moreover, these expansions progressively change the scholar group keen on greatly various crowds among fewer homogenous educational conditions in terms of educational occurrence in addition to proficiency in the instruction languages.

In addition, Jorgensen (2012) and Haberland et al. (2013) found the capability of language required in superior education is being remodeled throughout shifting communicative practices and multimodal literacy's, distressing language utilize and standards within additionally to across languages in broad nevertheless as well in educational learning circumstances. On the same token, academic learning progressions could not be diminished to an issue of merely adding another layer to a rigid stage of ability. Ingerslev et al., (2013) described the interaction between undergraduate exercise and academic language enhancement looks like far more difficult also complex to deal with today than previously – especially for universities which offer academic training as a public good for an increasing number of students.

With globalization and graduate employability on the agenda, public universities are now engaged in developing new, more individualized and dynamic learning concepts, catering both to the requirements of the various

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student population and a shifting industry market. For university level, many courses and subjects are in English with the purpose of composing the material are available to worldwide and local students. Furthermore, it is the language of global banking and industry. Therefore, it is a practical and yet essential language to empower the education.

Into the bargain, History is also one of the crucial subjects to learn by the students either in school or university. According to Marwick (2001), History means the bodies of knowledge about the past produced by historians, together with everything that is involved in the production, communication of, and teaching about that knowledge. To make it clear, History is the study of the human past as it is described in the written documents left by human beings. The past, with all its decisions completed, its participant's dead and its history told, is what the general public perceives as the permanent foundation on which historians and archaeologists stand.

But as the purveyor of the past, it is recognized that the foundation is really inconsistent, that some of the stories are yet untold, and that what has been told comes tainted by the conditions of what happened today. As said by Fayzullina (2014), History is one of the most popular subjects selected by high school students for their Final State Attestation (FSA) and the Unified State Examination (USE). It can be assumed that students' awareness of the subject matter of history has increased significantly. Foreign professional as well indicates out history as a subject in school also university course plays a significant instrument for the development of positive intellectual skills and qualities.

In this day and age, high school students and undergraduates have to learn history in the similar approach as it is prepared by expert historians to invent their personal conclusions, judgments, and estimates. These days, the value of educating history to university students is quite challenging. Specific teaching in the university classrooms and the teaching method of history foundation alleged to be effective enough to verify the level of skills in graduates. On the other hand, we have to admit that the feature of classroom lessons is lesser than it must be beside history education faces several difficulties in theoretical and practical nature (Mrathuzina, 2012).

The graduates spirited are a great indicator of their eagerness intended for upcoming professional deeds. As an example, the FSA and USE comprise two courses of study such as the history of Russia as a priority in the programme, and the second is world history. This indicated that the history course plays a mounting role in institution history (Fayzullina, 2014).

The examination practice and study of psychological and educational exercise shown that excellent assessment grades possibly will be attained if we set full focus on the development of students' cognitive activity during the learning process. It is a vital means for estimating the level of students' preparation for their history assessment. The habitual use of this method in the classroom and outside the classroom will facilitate to attain the objectives and tasks of the modern school history education (Saglam, 2013).

Nevertheless, one of the main reasons that students have a poor understanding of history is the low quality of textbooks. Nowadays, noticeable difficulties in the compilation of modern school history textbooks

have been revealed. Despite the development of new technologies, modern students of digital age get most of the historical information from books. The school textbook continues to be the main source of knowledge for most learners.

However, it is not just a problem with textbooks. Nowadays, modern innovative technologies, that provide endless possibilities for improving teaching methods and developing critical thinking make it possible to give knowledge, in still interest in world history; including the East, fill knowledge gaps in students. Schools should make greater use of simulations and roundtables, modelling historical alternatives, modern learning activities related to texts and videos. Elective courses are considered to be effective if they include presentations on specific narrow topics, competitions, school conferences on foreign history, and competitions of research projects.

Today, such interactive teaching methods as case-studies (the method of specific situations, the method of situational analysis), brainstorming sessions, quizzes, the method of Insert (associative essays), etc. are used in school practice. These methods imply a more active learner, able of creative rethinking of received information (Mrathuzina, 2012). Obviously, global informatization of modern society has had a significant impact on the education process, the system of higher education, which means a radical revision of teaching methods used.

Reorganization of the system of higher education as a starting point suggests a transition to teaching methods based on a constructivist, operational approach, instead of the traditional linear approach. And this

paradigm shift in the system of higher education, involving the introduction of modern educational technologies, has already taken place. It is clear that under the present conditions of the developing market for educational services and in accordance with the requirements of the era of information technology history teaching should combine both prescriptive, evolved from practice, and modern, innovative, interactive learning models.

In addition, accomplishment at the institution of higher education level generally depends on existing pre-entry college aspects, together with the mastery of several elementary academic skills. These academic skills include writing, reading, oral presentation, critical thinking and media literacy. Regardless of the significance of these skills for academic achievement, professors rarely train them. Instead, the education system is still trapped in the age where information is valued because it is seen as being limited, in which society is required to physically retrieve the information from "temples" of learning, and where pedagogy is focused on narrow content silos that often neglect to provide the problem-solving abilities for today's world.

At the moment, information is abundant, and the reliable inquest skills of media literacy are well-suited for addressing the limitless variety of content knowledge accessible—yet these process skills are scarce, given the lack of media literacy training for teachers and students in a similar way (Jolls 2012). There remains the danger of media literacy fundamentals being lost as they are passed over in favor of students learning media production alone, often in ways that serve only to celebrate young peoples' media practices, without encouraging a much required critical investigation.

They, in general, get them for granted as they are liable to take for granted that all students already acquired these skills either as part of their secondary education or elsewhere in college. The reality is that most first-year students lack academic reading skills, especially because University-level reading greatly differs from High School reading. Thus, most students employ non-university strategies to read academic texts, which results in students taking a surface approach to reading. Another relevant aspect in the discussion of the quality of higher education pedagogy is the integration of theoretical knowledge into real-life contexts; that is, the authenticity of the learning experiences and outcomes (Herrington ; Oliver, 2000).

Authenticity in higher education settings means, for example, learning activities that have personal relevance for students in developing their academic or professional identities, simulate real-life settings of the domain, provide students with independence and responsibility, are based on complex, ill-structured and open-ended problems, treat students as competent knowledge constructors, or acquaint students with real contexts outside the university, for instance through field trips (Lauridsen ; Cozart, 2015).

Based on student interviews, Kember, Ho, and Hong (2008) suggested four key methods for increasing the relevance of higher education teaching: showing how theory can be applied in practice, establishing relevance to local cases, relating the material to everyday applications, and finding applications in current newsworthy issues. In the study of Smyth et al. (2016), students reported that participation in authentic research activities during undergraduate studies increased their understanding of the nature of

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research and taught them skills that are relevant both in research and working life more generally.

As a conclusion, English is very important in education. In most country, children are educated and encouraged to study English as a second language. Yet in the nation where it is not an official language, such as Malaysia, most universities books are written in English. For the reason that it is the leading language, most of the researches and studies will be written in it as well. At this moment, it is a firm statement that English is one of the most important courses to be learned at the university. Secondly, History is known and supported by several studies as one of the most popular subjects selected by high school and universities students for their courses.

It can be assumed that students' awareness of the subject matter of history has increased significantly. Foreign professional as well indicates out history as a subject in school also university course plays a significant instrument for the development of positive intellectual skills and qualities. In this day and age, high school students and undergraduates have to learn history in the similar approach as it is prepared by expert historians to invent their personal conclusions, judgments, and estimates. Apart from that, participation in authentic research activities during undergraduate studies increased their understanding of the nature of research and taught them skills that are relevant both in research and working life more generally.

The results of the study indicate that the students valued activities that facilitated their curiosity, interest and the management of scientific content and professional working strategies. These findings clearly demonstrate the

intended direction of the development of university teaching that should be further encouraged. Students should realize that although collaborating in multicultural groups with open-ended problems is demanding, it also provides rewarding and unique learning experiences.

Because students with different cultural backgrounds might have somewhat different expectations about the study methods it would be a good practice to explicitly explain the pedagogical approach to the students during the course (Lauridsen & Cozart, 2015). In consequence, it is believed that the English, History and Fundamental of Academic Skills are the most important courses to be learned by the students in order to be more diligent and competitiveness in facing today's challenge.

Example 4: The True Purpose of Education

The purpose of a universal public education system can be debated, but originally, in the 1830's, Horace Mann reformed the American school system in order to give all children the basis on which to learn and become judicious citizens. As public schooling has evolved throughout the years, the purpose of education has been slowly vanishing, being replaced by monotonous routines and pointless activities done by students that no longer are interested in learning, but getting good grades instead.

The true purpose of learning isn't being addressed properly in schools, and it isn't being recognized by those who attend school in order to learn. In 'An Education', by Ralph Waldo Emerson, Emerson paints a picture of what an education is supposed to provide for a pupil. He writes, " The function of opening and feeding the human mind is not to be filled by any mechanical or

military method...you must not neglect the form, but secure the essentials” (para. 9).

In a sense, Emerson argues that the purpose of education is, not to mold a judicious citizen that has basic understanding of certain topics, but to guide and ultimately unleash the genius and determination in every man by giving them the essentials to learning. On the other hand, Mann in ‘ Report of the Massachusetts Board of Education’ uses the analogy of Feudalism to show that when education is not made a mandatory opportunity for all, society gets broken into classes, like Feudalism, in which the rich and powerful abuse the poor and uneducated.

Here we see a specific clash of opinions on what education is supposed to provide for an individual person, and a society. Although Emerson’s essay may seem less subjective than Mann’s, I believe Emerson holds a more broad understanding of what an education can give to a person. There are many cases in which twelve years of public school do not provide a student with the passion or direction in order to live a life full of learning and accomplishment, when twelve years of public education doesn’t provide an exceptional education.

The solution might not be to end public schooling, but to begin public acceptance of young students becoming avid learners instead of teacher’s pets, self advocates instead of disabled pupils. Leon Botstein in ‘ Let Teenagers Try Adulthood’ proposes that the answer to such an out of date and flawed institution is a world where sixteen year olds are “ prepared to be taken seriously and to develop the motivations and interests that will serve them well in adult life” (para. 11).

Being a 16 year old myself, I often wonder what that would be like; if other adults didn't know I attend high school or if that was completely irrelevant to begin with. As this is a nice thought, it is also a minor detail in the larger scheme of things. I find the solution of empowering students to be curious and to seek out what they want from schools to be far more superior. The public school system can indeed live up to the standard Emerson set for a great education; it just has to be changed. An excellent teacher has the power to provide students with the essentials to learning, good listening skills for example.

However, public schools don't often produce excellent students or teachers, and this is exactly what starts the banal cycle again. To what extent do our schools serve the goals of a true education? Our schools, being the student body, the leaders, and everything in between are too caught up in the everyday cycle of busy work and assessments, to realize that these methods need to be replaced with new ones that open the minds of students to what they can fulfill with the right passion for their education and the true purpose of being educated.

Example 5: Can Everyone Benefits from Higher Education?

Higher education refers to the level of learning that takes place at universities, colleges or degree-awarding institutions, which a person can attend after he or she completes high school or secondary school education. Higher education provides students with further knowledge on specific areas and awards the students with academic degrees or certificates. In the past, higher education was not seen as a “ must” as nowadays because a competition in job market was not as high as at the present time.

In former times, higher education was popular in some societies, mainly western culture, and not so famous in other parts of the world, Thailand and Asian countries for example. Since the world is becoming more globalized, there are so many businesses appeared and all of them require capable employees who can make tasks run smoothly. Business owners hire people who have special knowledge that fit their businesses. Therefore, higher education has become popular and necessary throughout the world.

In addition, everyone can gain the benefit from further education. People can benefit from higher education in various ways; for instance, there are specific area of knowledge, practical skills, interpersonal skills, new colleagues and society. In terms of career, these qualities can lead to the better job, higher salaries, larger societies, and more development and advancement in skills, knowledge and performance, especially when compared with people who graduate from high school.

In addition, higher education is a key that helps people avoiding unemployment during the time of economic recession when a number of jobs is limit. However, there are some people who do not attend higher education and the reasons are different, depend on personal circumstances. For example, they might not see an importance of going to university or college because they already have special skills that are required in the job market e. g. sport players, artists, singers, stars.

Some people might have less opportunity to study than others e. g. money problems or physical disabilities. In some cases, social inequality and intelligence can also be barriers to higher education. For instance, people who are clever but their families are in poverty might not have the

opportunity to study because higher education is frequently considered to be expensive. In order to resolve the tuition fee problem, government should support by give scholarships for students who have a good grade or the reasonable conditions.

Nevertheless, there are also alternatives to higher education that could be the reason for not attending universities or colleges. Some organizations provide on-the-job trainings to their employee in order to increase work skills, which can be a major cause of ignoring higher education. Some people need some specific professional skills for their job, so they decide to attend vocational trainings or short-term career preparation programs instead.

There are also some groups of people who believe in the value of self-study so they do not see the necessity of going to universities or colleges. They can learn by themselves through various ways such as reading books, discussing with people or experiencing real situations. In summary, everyone can benefit from higher education; at least they gain more knowledge and skills. The more people are educated, the more the world became more developed and advanced. Thus, higher education is waiting for everyone. Nobody is too old to learn.

More examples:

1. HamletEssay
2. PollutionEssay
3. The American Dream Essay
4. The Crucible Essay
5. Essay on Career